

Anticheta (Key to species)

- A. borealis* Foote
- A. canadensis* (Curran)
- A. fulva* Steyskal
- A. johnsoni* (Cresson)
- A. melanosoma* Melander
- A. robiginosa* Melander

Atrichomelina

- A. pubera* (Loew)

Colobaea

- C. americana* Steyskal

Dictya (Key to species)

- D. atlantica* Steyskal
- D. borealis* Curran
- D. expansa* Steyskal
- D. gaigei* Steyskal
- D. hudsonica* Steyskal
- D. laurentiana* Steyskal
- D. oxybeles* Steyskal
- D. pictipes* (Loew)
- D. steyskali* Valley
- D. umbroides* Curran

Dictyacium (Key to species)

- D. ambiguum* (Loew)
- D. firmum* Steyskal

Ditaeniella

- D. parallela* (Walker)

Elgiva (Key to species)

- E. connexa* (Steyskal)
- E. sollicita* (Harris)

Euthycera

- E. flavescens* (Loew)

Hedria

- H. mixta* Steyskal

Hoplodictya

- H. setosa* (Coquillett)

Limnia (Key to species)

- L. boscii* (Robineau-Desvoidy)
- L. conica* Steyskal
- L. fitchi* Steyskal
- L. lindbergi* Steyskal
- L. loewi* Steyskal
- L. ottawensis* Melander
- L. sandovalensis* Fisher and Orth
- L. sparsa* (Loew)

Oidematops

- O. ferrugineus* Cresson

Pherbecta

- P. limenitis* Steyskal

Pherbellia (Key to species)

- P. albocostata* (Fallén)
- P. albovaria* (Coquillett)
- P. anubis* Knutson
- P. argyra* Verbeke
- P. beatricis* Steyskal
- P. griseicollis* (Becker)
- P. griseola* (Fallén)
- P. luctifera* (Loew)
- P. nana nana* (Fallén)
- P. obscura* (Ringdahl)
- P. paludum* Orth
- P. prefixa* Steyskal
- P. quadrata* Steyskal
- P. schoenherri maculata* (Cresson)
- P. seticoxa* Steyskal
- P. similis* (Cresson)
- P. suspecta* Orth and Steyskal
- P. tenuipes* (Loew)
- P. vitalis* (Cresson)

Poecilographa

- P. decora* (Loew)

(Continues on next page.)

Pteromicra (Key to species)

P. albicalceata (Cresson)

P. anopla Steyskal

P. pectorosa (Hendel)

P. pleuralis (Cresson)

P. similis Steyskal

P. sphenura Steyskal

P. steyskali Foote

Renocera (Key to species)

R. cressoni Mathis and Knutson

R. johnsoni Cresson

R. longipes (Loew)

R. striata (Meigen)

Sciomyza (Key to species)

S. aristalis (Coquillett)

S. simplex Fallén

S. varia (Coquillett)

Sepedon (Key to species)

S. americana Steyskal

S. armipes Loew

S. borealis Steyskal

S. fuscipennis Loew

S. gracilicornis Orth

S. lignator Steyskal

S. neilli Steyskal

Tetanocera (Key to species)

T. annae Steyskal

T. clara Loew

T. ferruginea Fallén

T. fuscinervis (Zetterstedt)

T. kerteszi Hendel

T. latifibula Frey

T. loewi Steyskal

T. melanostigma Steyskal

T. mesopora Steyskal

T. montana Day

T. oxia Steyskal

T. phyllophora Melander

T. plebeja Loew

T. plumosa Loew

T. robusta Loew

T. rotundicornis Loew

T. silvatica Meigen

T. spirifera Melander

T. valida Loew

T. vicina Macquart

Trypetoptera

T. canadensis (Macquart)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



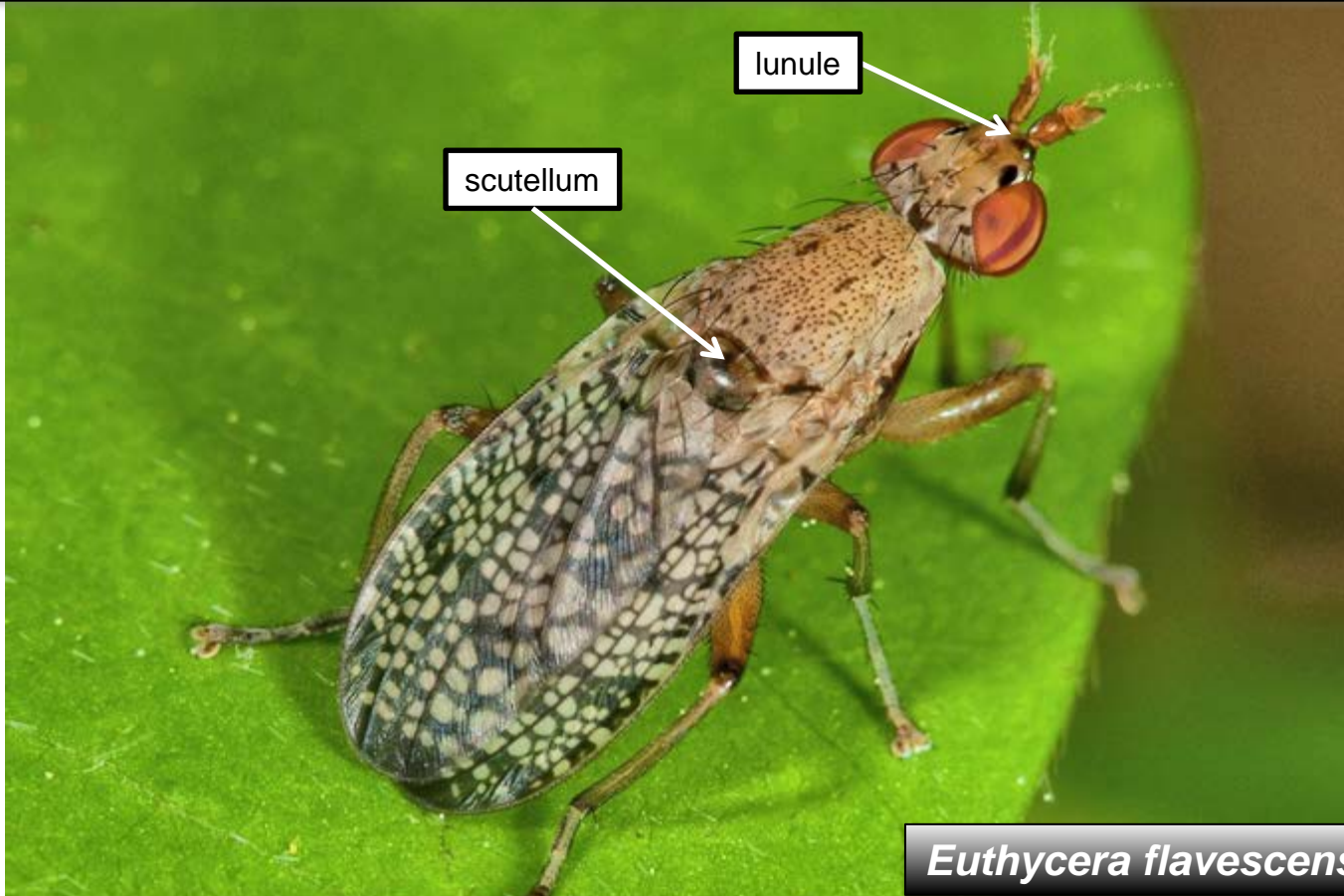
Poecilographa decora



Poecilographa decora

1	Body and wings spotted exactly as in the above photographs. Males and females identical except for postabdomen.	<i>Poecilographa</i> One species, <i><u>P. decora</u></i> (Loew)
1'	Wings spotted or not, thorax and abdomen never with a pattern of prominent circular spots as in the above photographs.	<u>2</u>

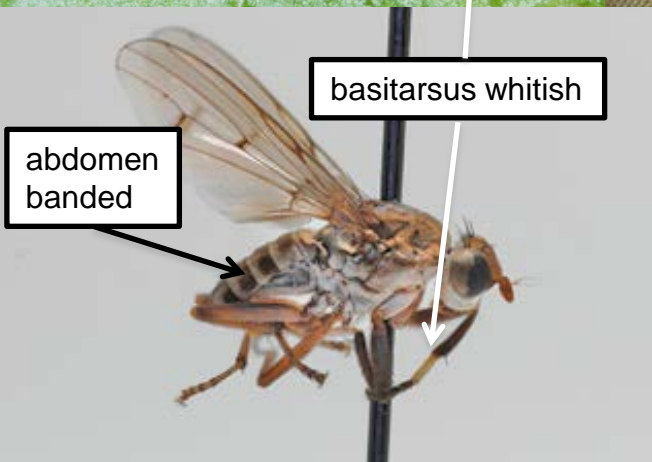
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Euthycera flavescens

2(1)	Lunule broadly exposed, dark and shining, between anterior margin of dull frons and base of antennae. Scutellum shining, usually dark brown (best observed from behind), contrasting with lighter-colored mesonotum. Wing with distinctive pattern of oval clear spots extending to margins as in above image.	<i>Euthycera</i> One species, <i>E. flavescens</i> (Loew)
2'	Lunule hidden or nearly hidden, not dark and shining, concolorous with frons. Scutellum not shining, concolorous with mesonotum. Wing with or without oval clear spots but if with such spots, pattern not matching that shown above.	<u>3</u>

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proepisternum without a distinct seta

Atrichomelina pubera

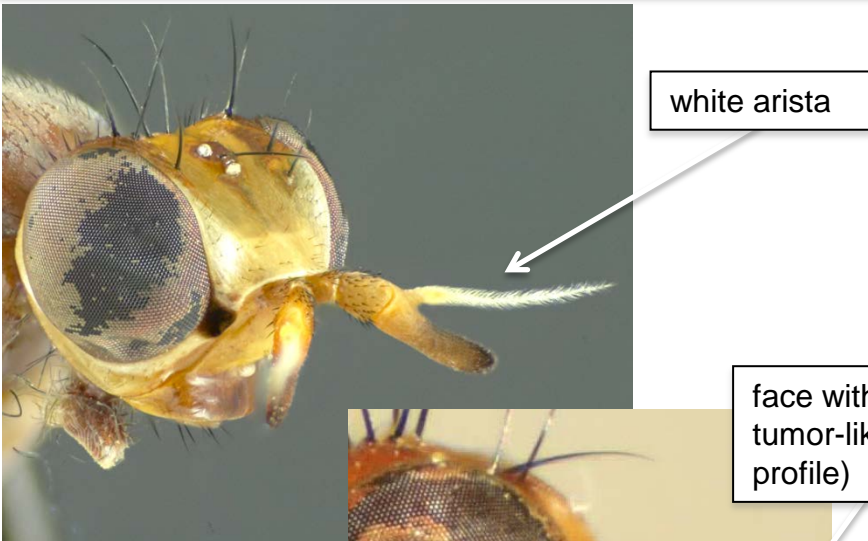


basitarsus not whitish

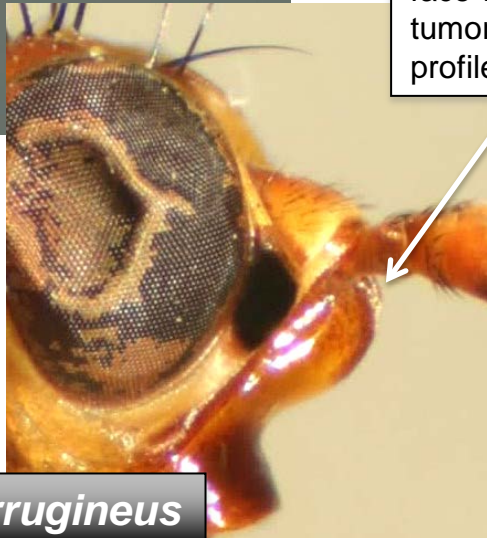
Dictya

3(2)	Basitarsus of foreleg whitish and other tarsomeres black. Proepisternal seta hairlike, not differentiated from adjacent setulae. Abdomen distinctly banded. Body colour as in above image.	<i>Atrichomelina</i> One species, <i>A. pubera</i> (Loew)
3'	Basitarsus of foreleg rarely much paler than basitarsus of other tarsomeres, but if so, then proepisternum either bare or with a distinct seta.	<u>4</u>

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white arista



face with large, rounded, tumor-like swelling (visible in profile)

Oidematops ferrugineus



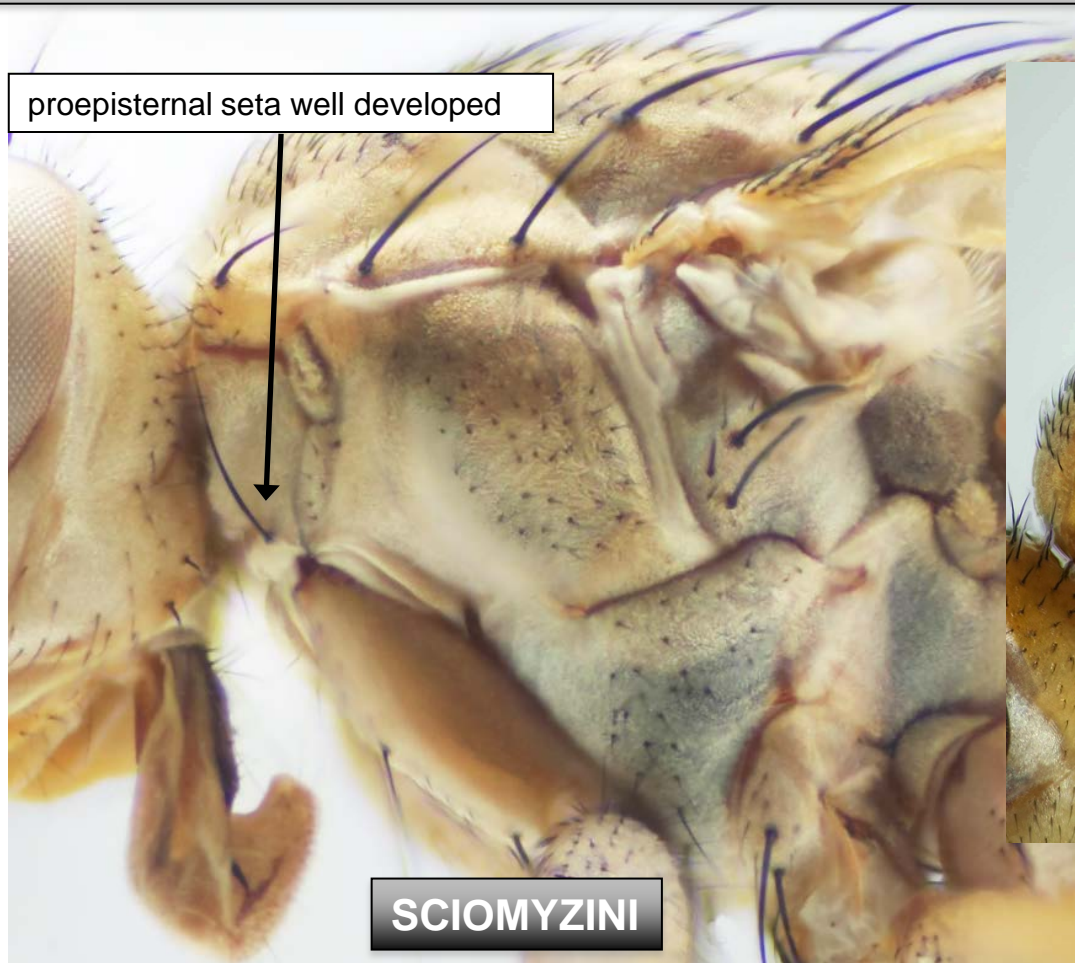
black arista

black arista, one foretibial preapical seta, proepisternum without a seta.



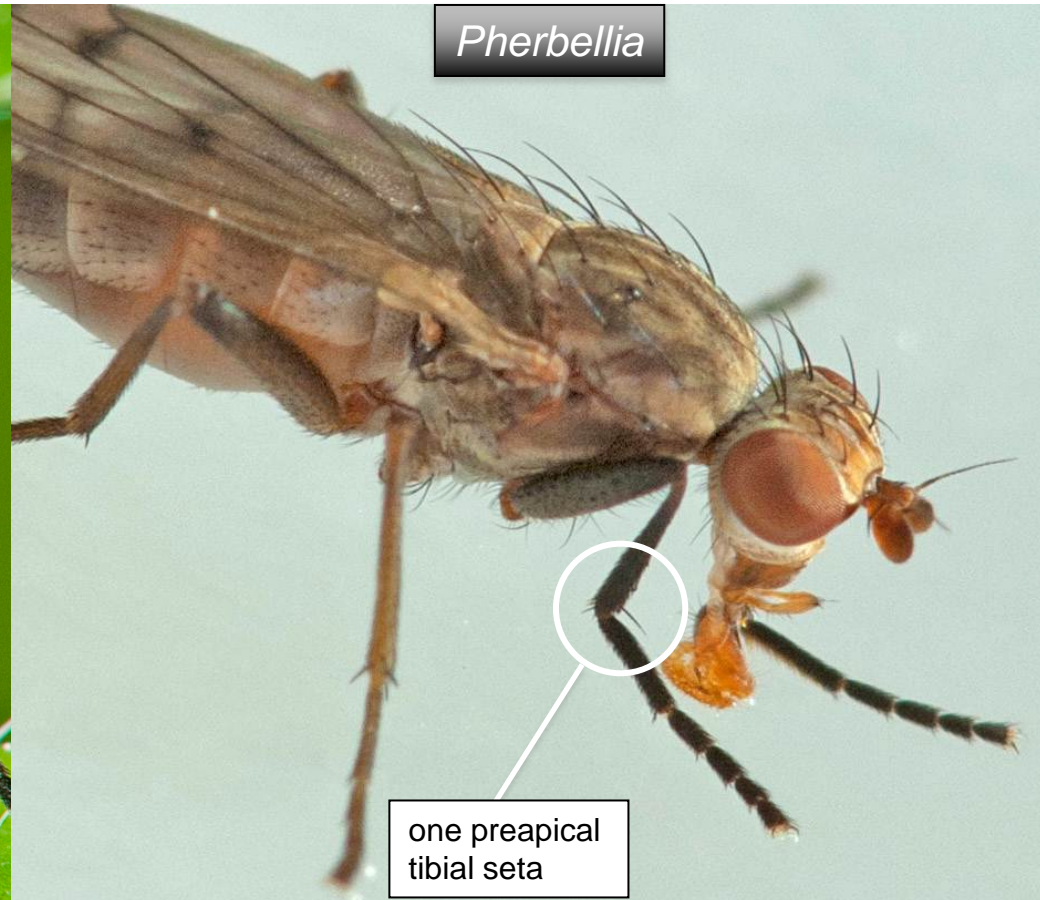
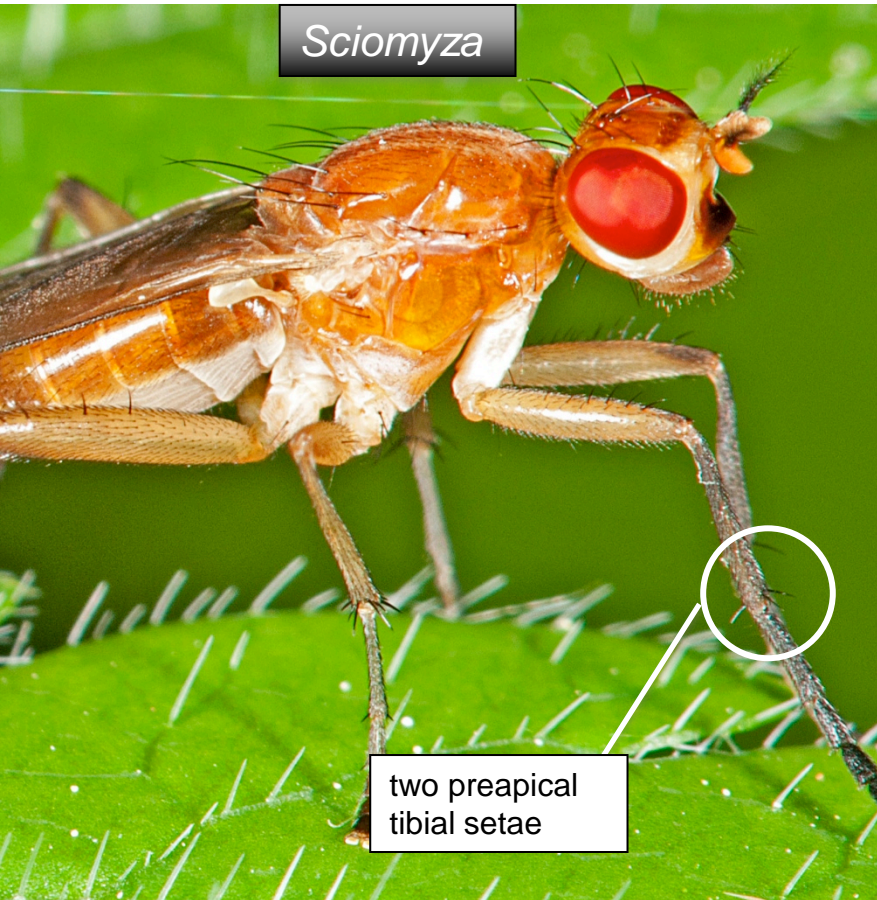
4(3)	Face with a large, rounded, tumor-like swelling (visible in profile, just below antennae). Arista white. Proepisternum with one seta, foretibia with two preapical setae.	<i>Oidematops</i> One species, <u><i>O. ferrugineus</i></u> <u>Cresson</u>
4'	Face without a prominent tubercle. Either proepisternum without a seta OR foretibia with only a single seta OR arista black.	<u>5</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



5(4)	Proepisternal seta well developed (tribe Sciomyzini).	<u>6</u>
5'	Proepisternum without a strong seta but sometimes with a cluster of short setulae (tribe Tetanocerini).	<u>10</u>

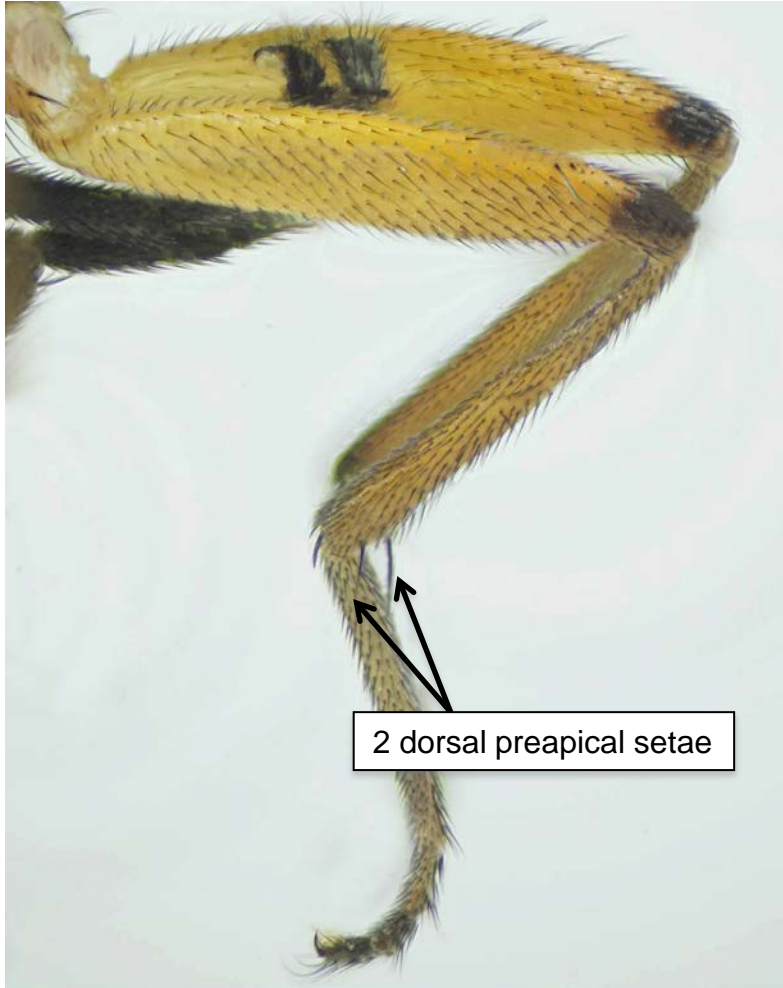
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



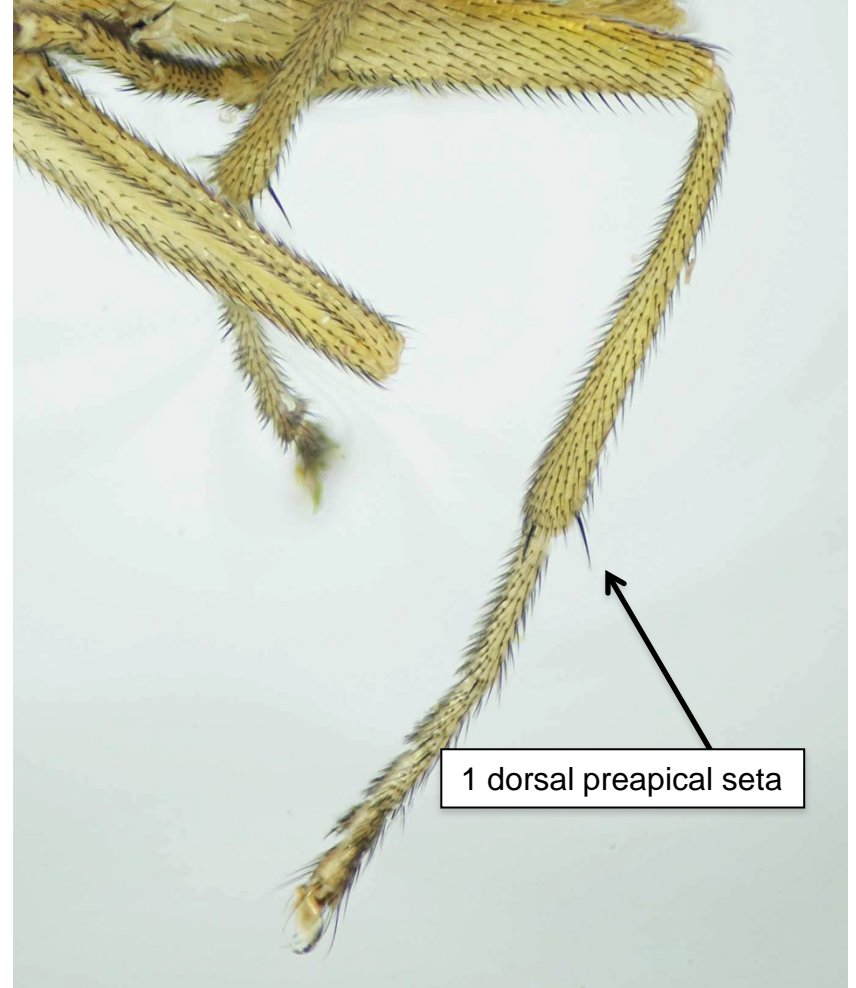
6(5)	Foretibia with <u>2 dorsal preapical setae</u> .	<i>Sciomyza</i> 27
6'	Foretibia with <u>1 dorsal preapical seta</u> .	<u>7</u>

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Sciomyza

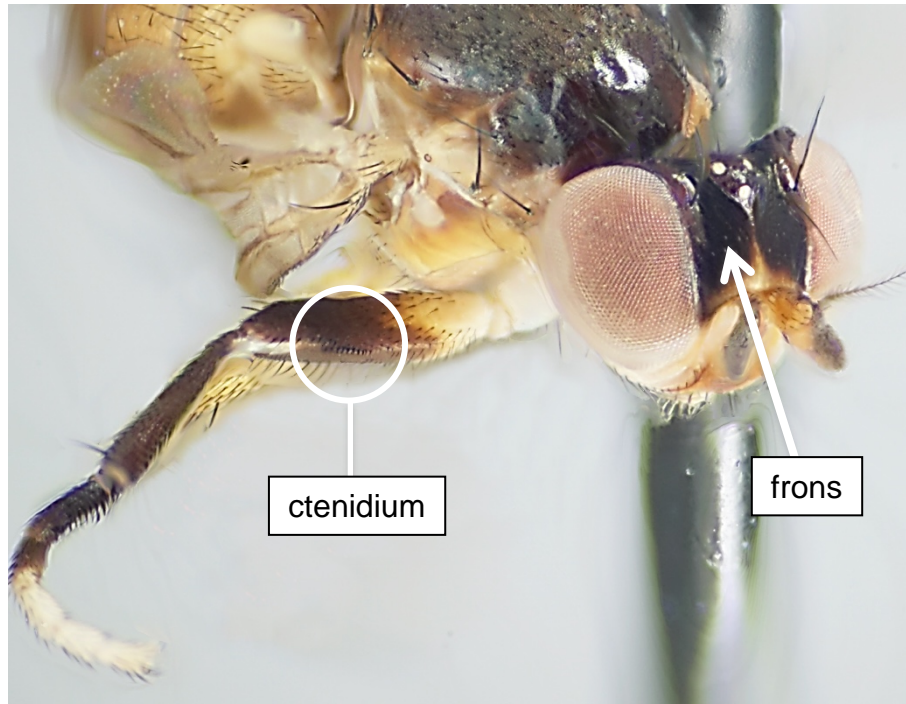


Pherbellia

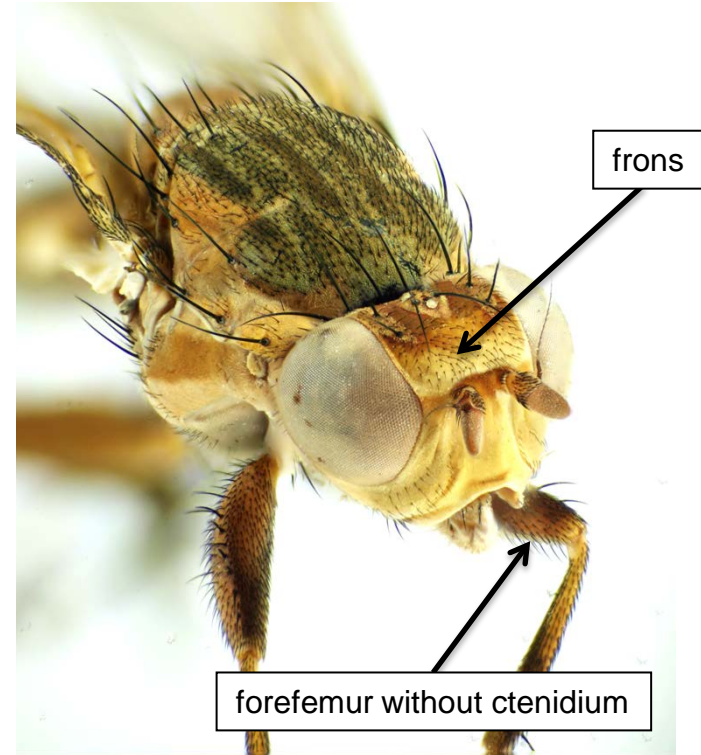


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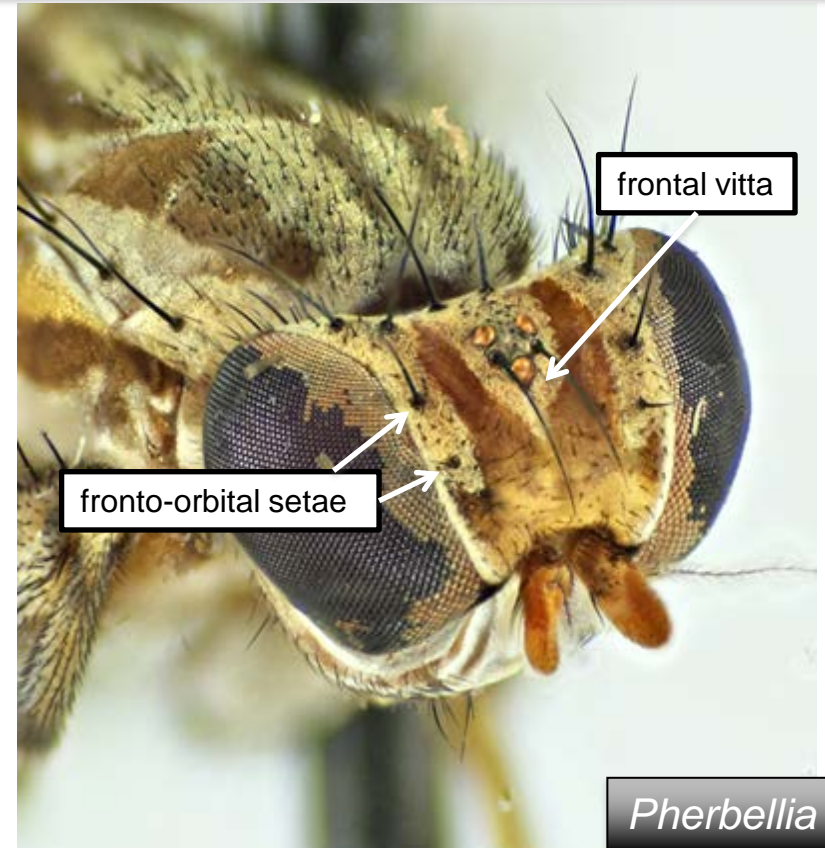
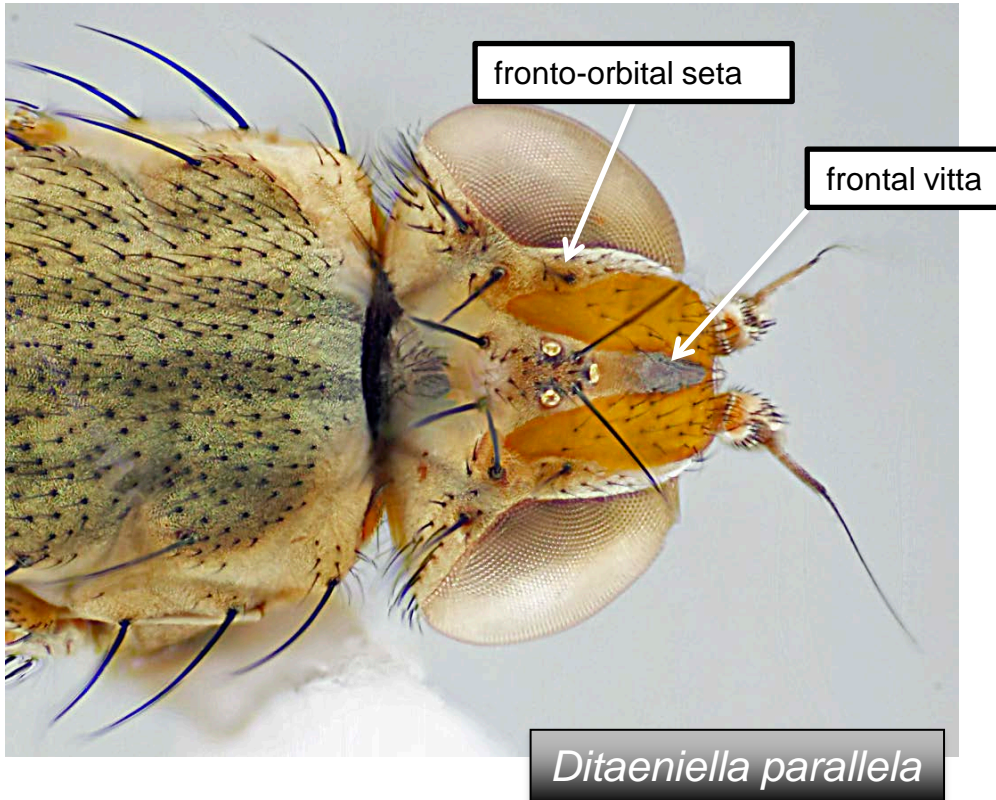
Pteromicra



Pherbellia

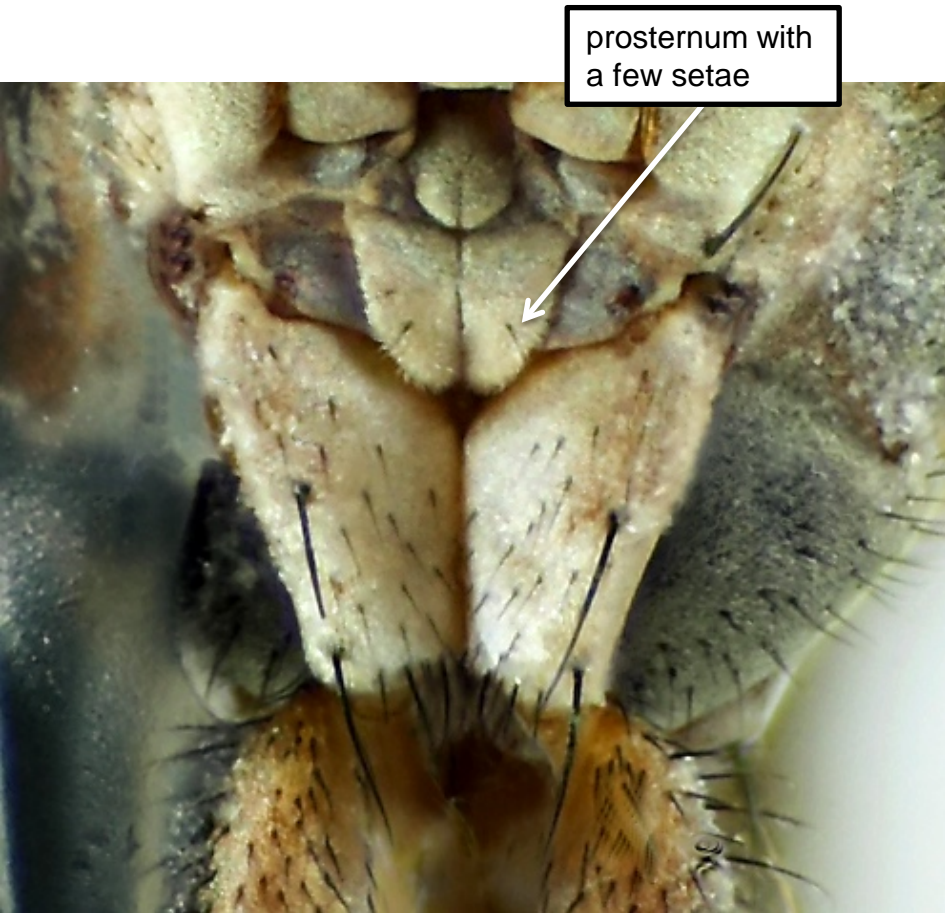
7(6)	Frons entirely shiny. Forefemur usually with an anteromedial ctenidium (short series of closely spaced spinules). Mesonotum shiny black or brown.	<u><i>Pteromicra</i></u> 37
7'	Frons not shiny. Forefemur without a ctenidium; sometimes with normal setae. Mesonotum dull, not shining.	<u>8</u>

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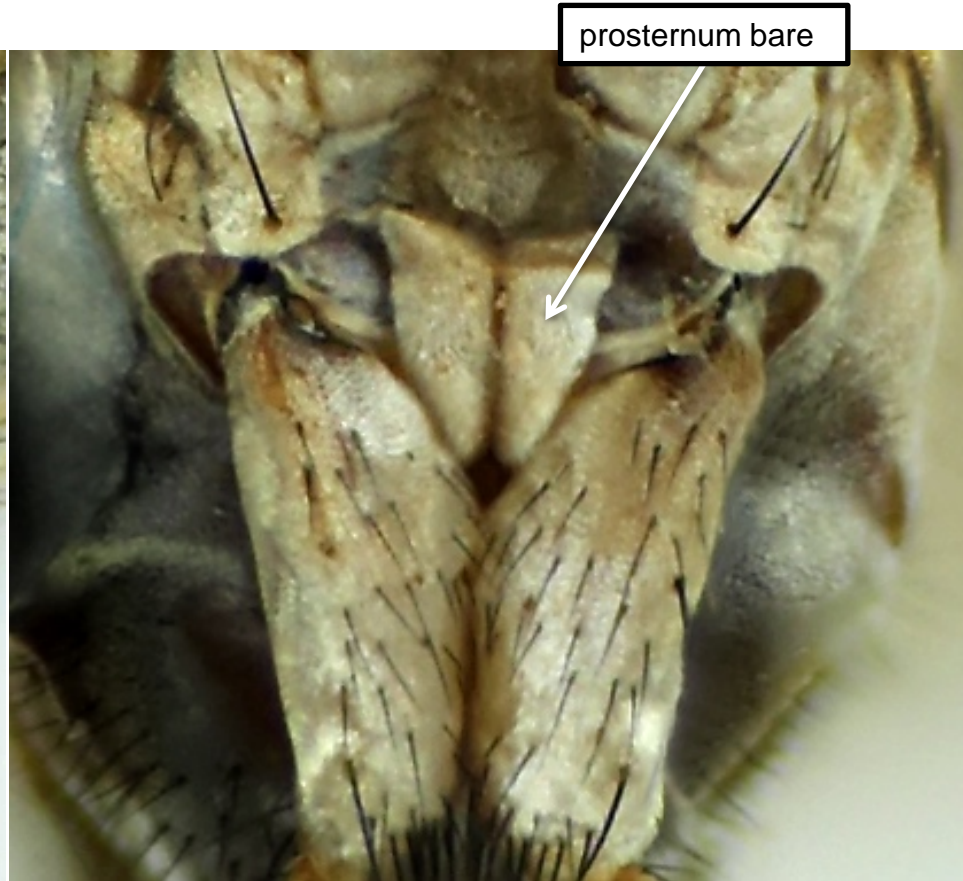
8(7)	One fronto-orbital seta. <u>Prosternum with a few setae</u> . Frontal vitta reaching anterior margin of frons (as above). Wing without pattern. Small [3.40–4.80 mm].	<i>Ditaeniella</i> One species, <i>D. parallela</i> (Walker)
8'	Two fronto-orbital setae. <u>Prosternum bare</u> . Frontal vitta usually short. Wing with or without pattern. Very small [1.70–13.0 mm].	<u>9</u>

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prosternum with
a few setae

Ditaeniella parallela

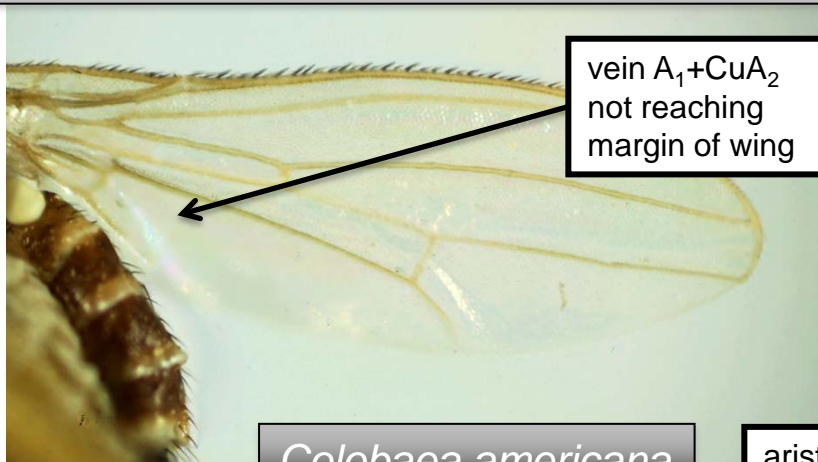


prosternum bare

Pherbellia

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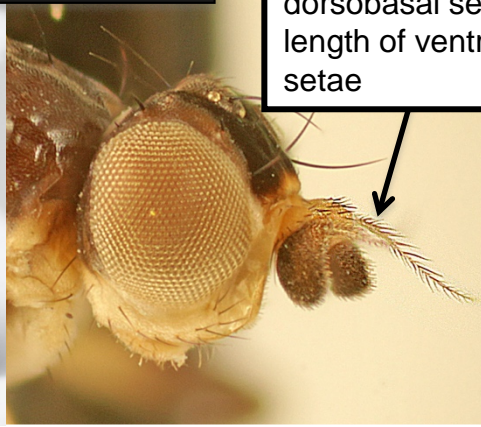


vein A_1+CuA_2
not reaching
margin of wing



Pherbellia

Colobaea americana



arista with 3–5
dorsobasal setae 3X
length of ventrobasal
setae

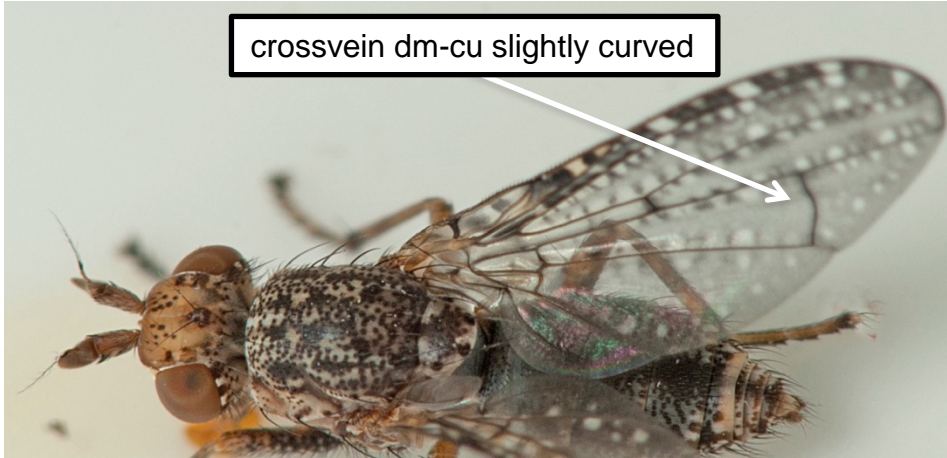


9(8) Arista with 3–5 dorsobasal setae 3X length of ventrobasal setae. Vein A_1+CuA_2 not reaching margin of wing. Very small (<2.5 mm) flies, rarely collected. ***Colobaea***
One species,
C. americana Steyskal

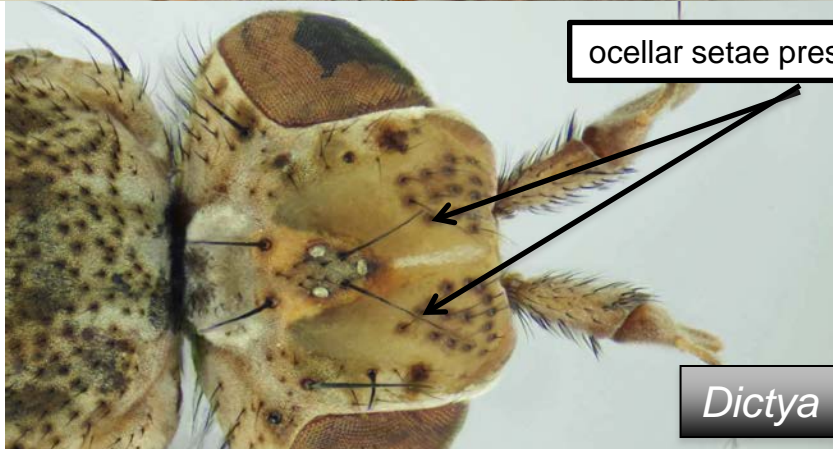
9' Arista without 3–5 dorsobasal setae 3X length of ventrobasal setae. Vein A_1+CuA_2 reaching margin of wing. Larger flies than above, usually >3 mm. *Pherbellia* 80

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crossvein dm-cu slightly curved



ocellar setae present

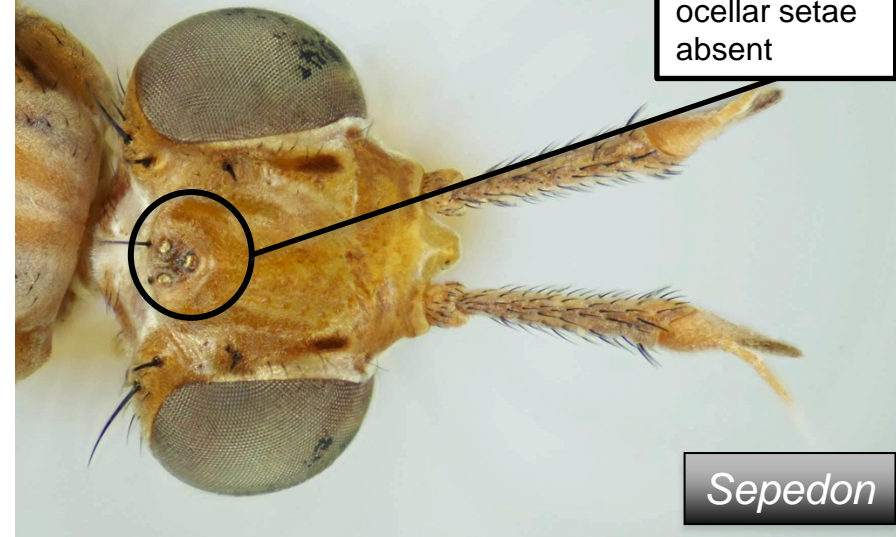


Dictya

crossvein dm-cu bent almost at right angles



ocellar setae absent



Sepedon

10(5)

Ocellar setae present and crossvein dm-cu straight to slightly curved. Presutural supra-alar seta usually present.

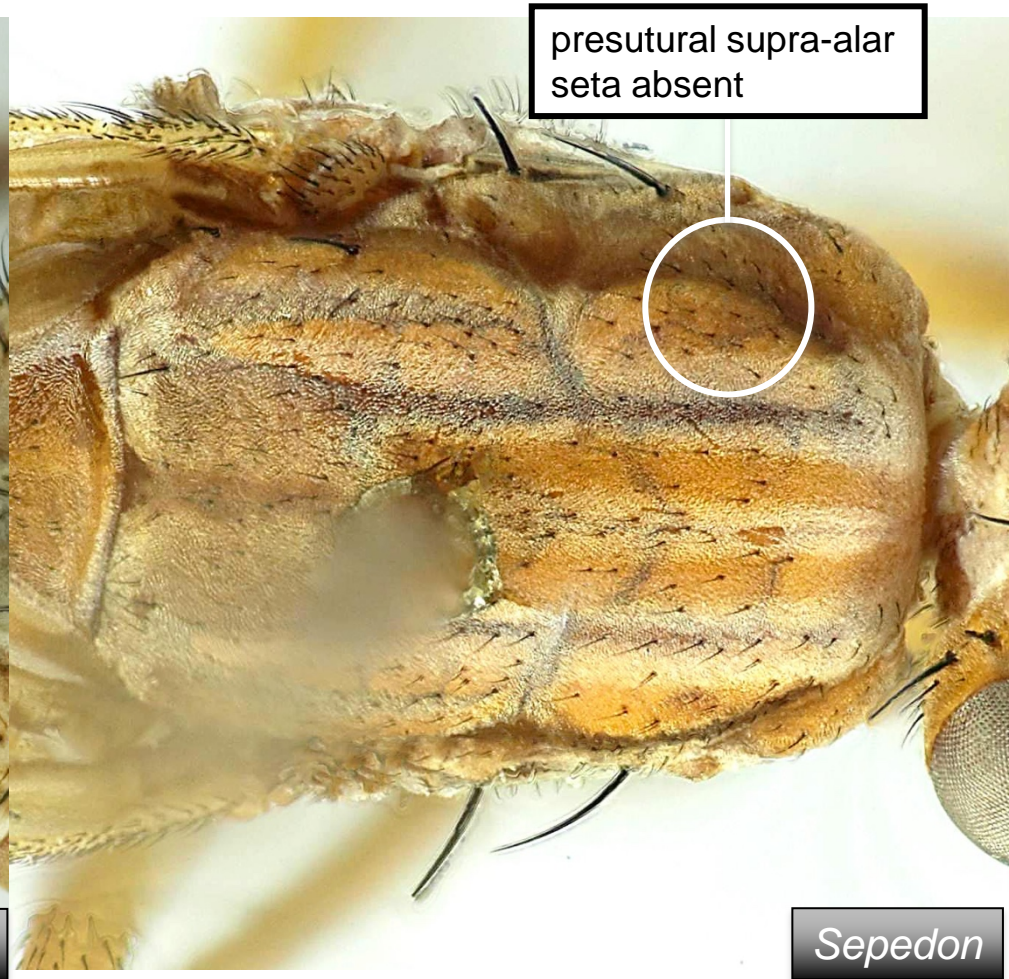
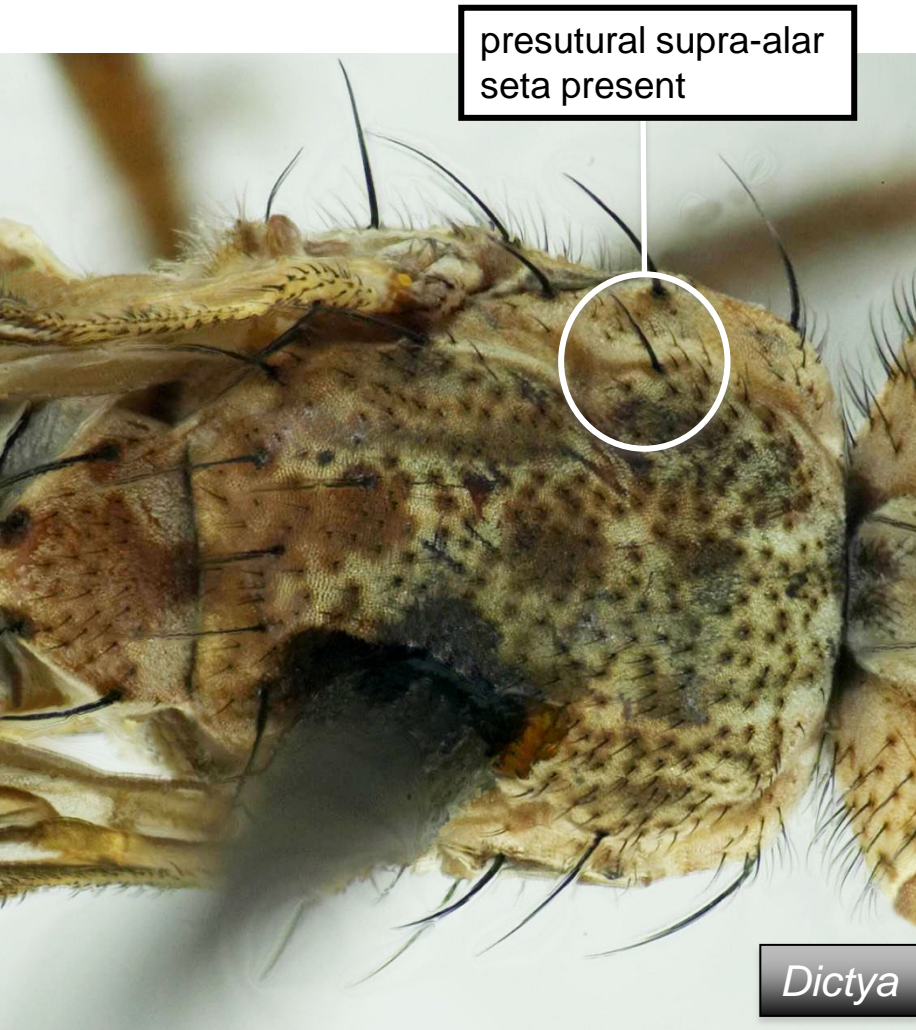
11

10'

Ocellar setae usually absent (hairlike in some specimens of some *Sepedon* spp.), but if well developed (*Elgiva*), then crossvein dm-cu bent almost at right angles. Presutural supra-alar seta usually absent.

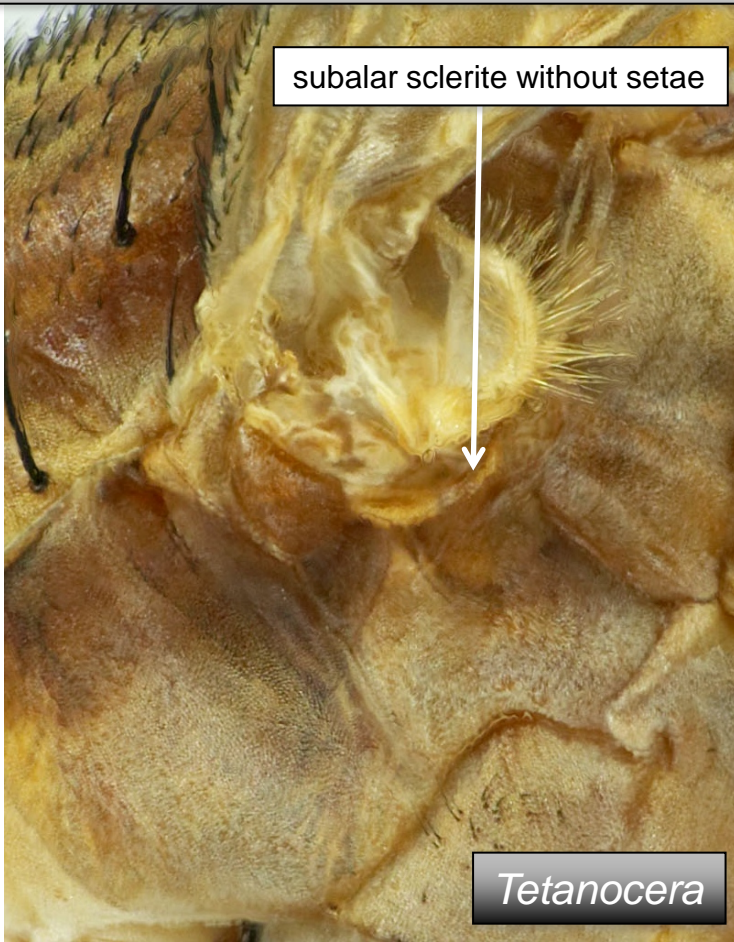
19

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



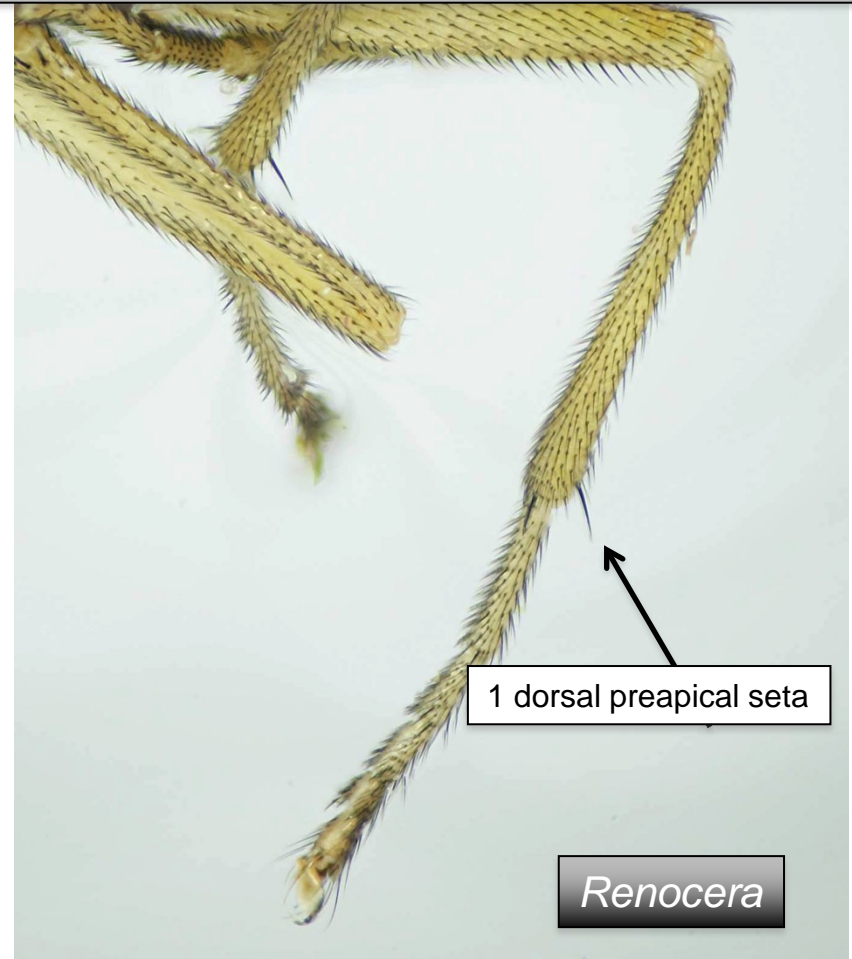
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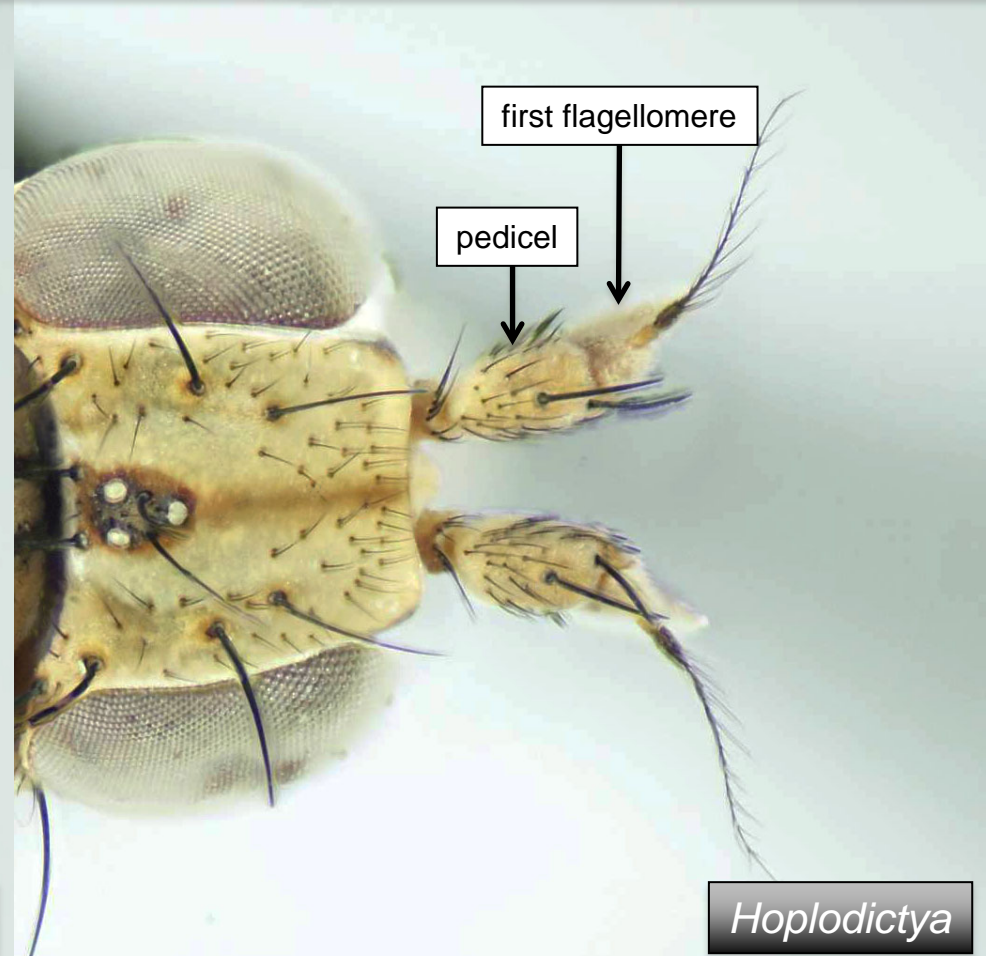
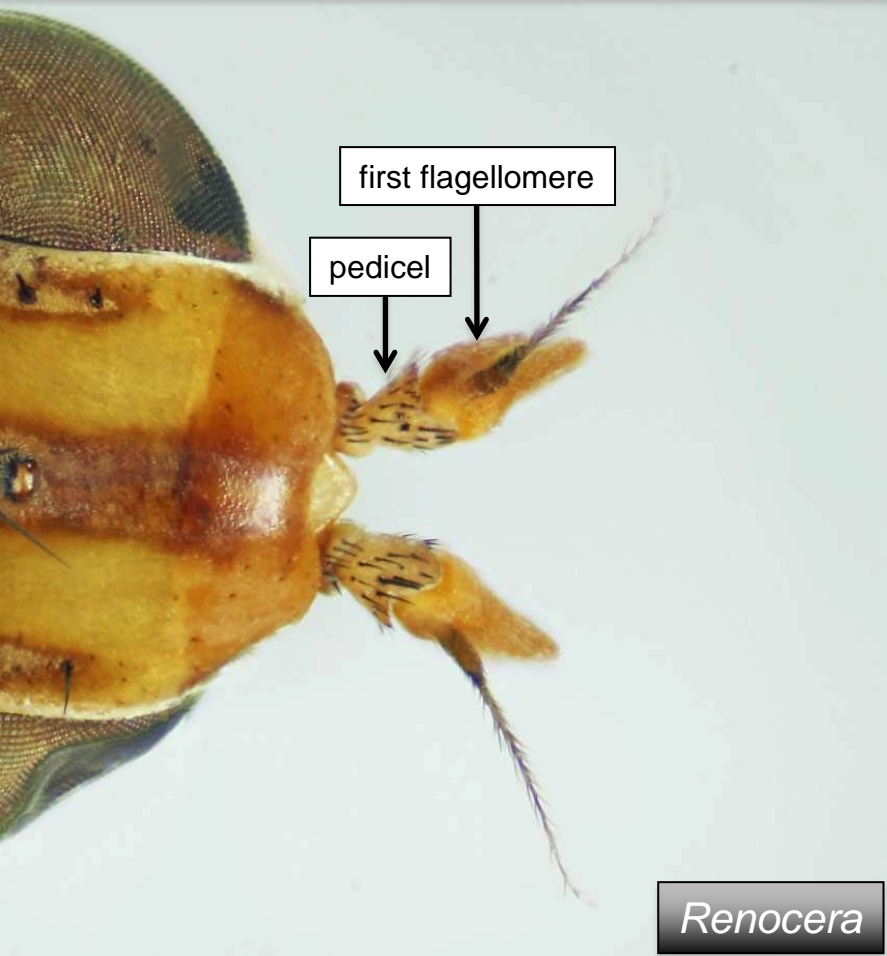
11(10)	Subalar sclerite without setae.	<u>12</u>
11'	Subalar sclerite with setae.	<u>17</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



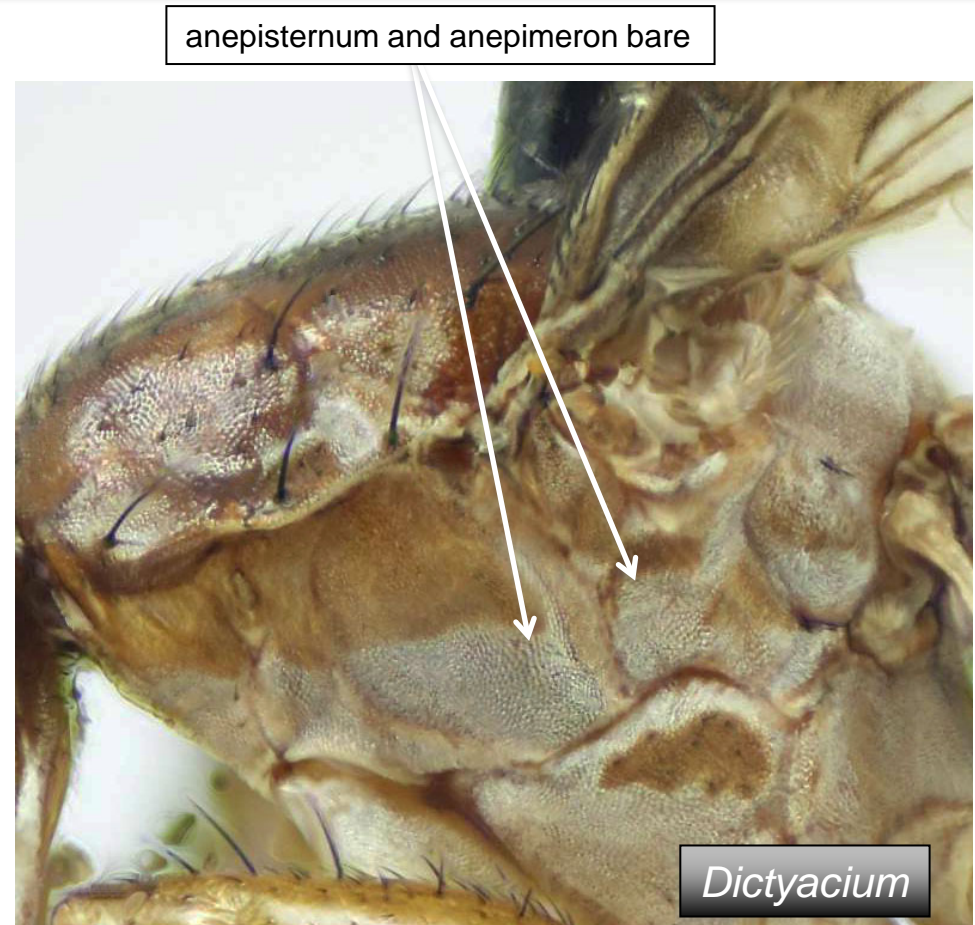
12(11)	Hind tibia with 2 preapical setae (1 large dorsal and 1 shorter anterodorsal, latter closer to apex). Only katepisternum bearing setulae. Arista black.	<u><i>Anticheta</i></u> 32
12'	Hind tibia usually with only 1 preapical seta or more thoracic pleurites setulose or setose. Arista black or white.	<u>13</u>

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13(12)	Pedicel (second antennal segment) in dorsal view less than 1/3 length of first flagellomere (third antennal segment). Arista black. Wing not patterned.	<u><i>Renocera</i></u> 29
13'	Pedicel in dorsal view at least half length of first flagellomere. Arista black or white. Wing patterned or not.	<u>14</u>

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14(13)	Anepisternum and anepimeron with setae. <u>One fronto-orbital seta</u> or 3 dorsocentral setae.	<u>15</u>
14'	Anepisternum and anepimeron bare or with setae. <u>Two fronto-orbital setae</u> and 1 or 2 dorsocentral setae.	<u>16</u>

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1 fronto-orbital seta



Dictya

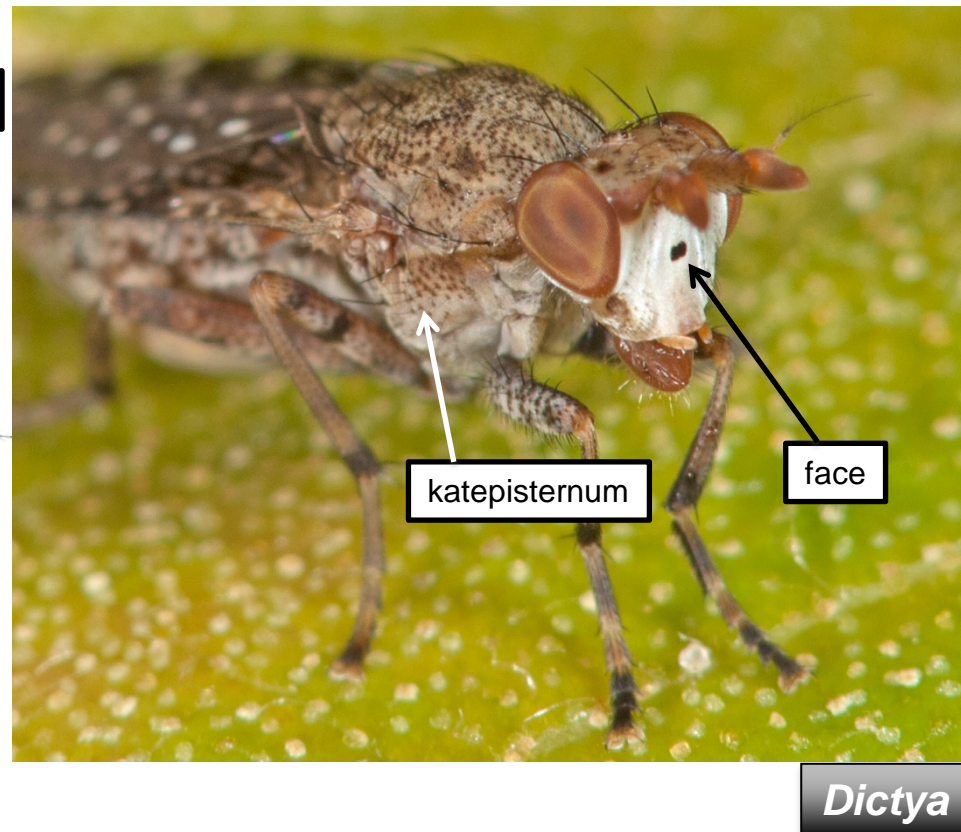
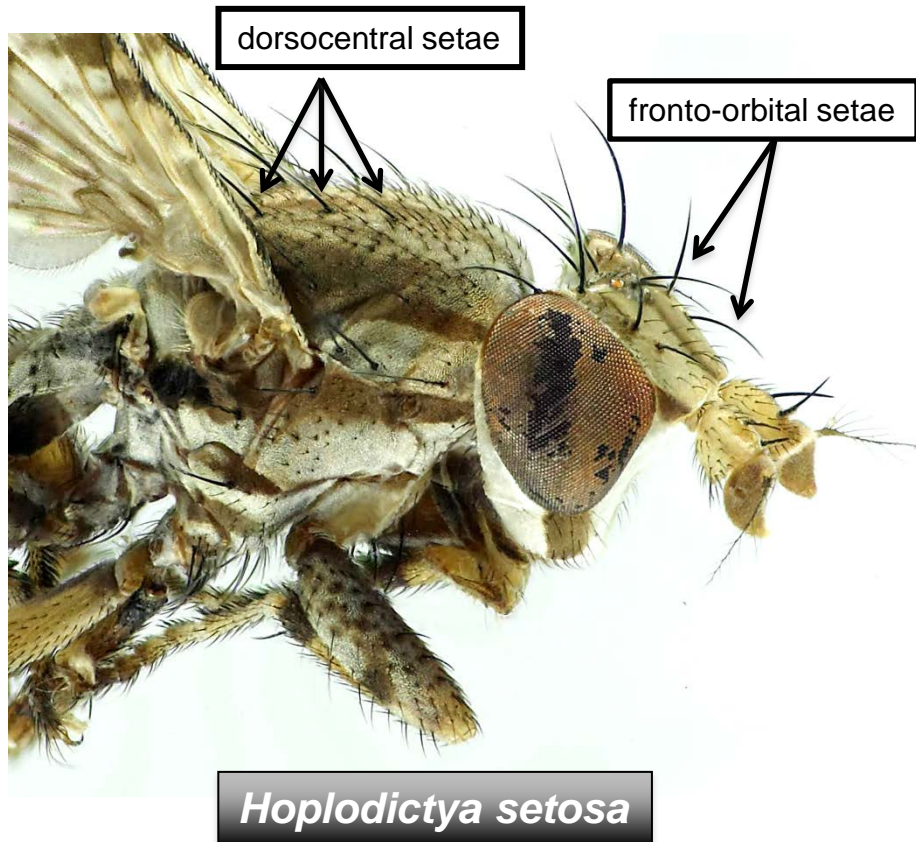
2 fronto-orbital setae



Dictyacium

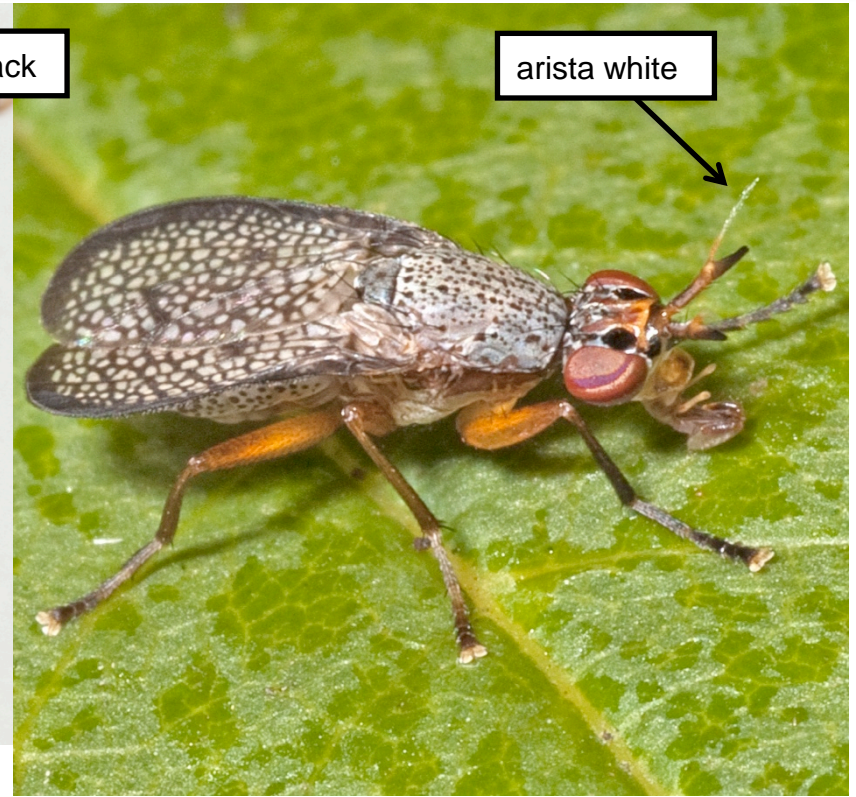
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15(14)	Face white, without central black spot; 2 fronto-orbital setae, 3 dorsocentral setae. Katepisternum with distinct setae. Coastal marshes.	<i>Hoplodictya</i> One species, <i>H. setosa</i> (Coquillett)
15'	Face white, with central black spot; 1 fronto-orbital seta, 2 dorsocentral setae. Katepisternum with setulae but without setae. Females in our area are unidentifiable to species.	<i>Dictya</i> 45

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



Tetanocera

Dictyacium

16(14)	Arista black. Wing usually not densely patterned, sometimes with sparse dark spots or bands.	<u><i>Tetanocera</i></u> 61
16'	Arista white. Wing densely patterned with dark network around clear spots.	<u><i>Dictyacium</i></u> 44

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Pherbecta limenitis

arista black

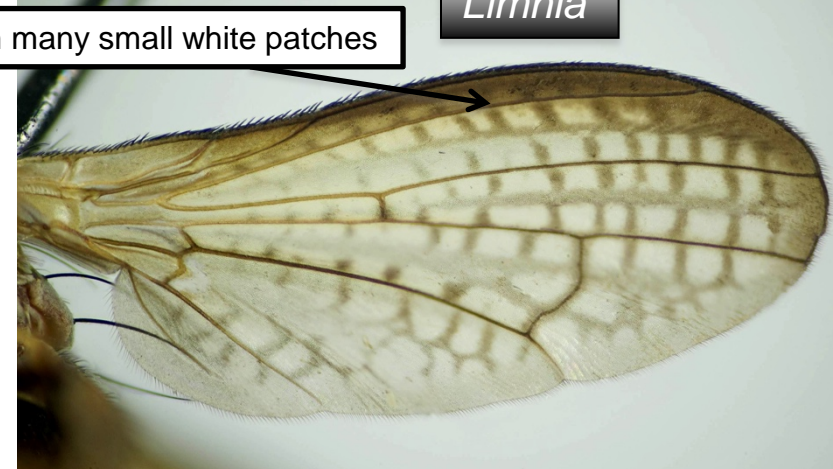
wing cells with several confluent, widely separated spots

wing patterned with many small white patches



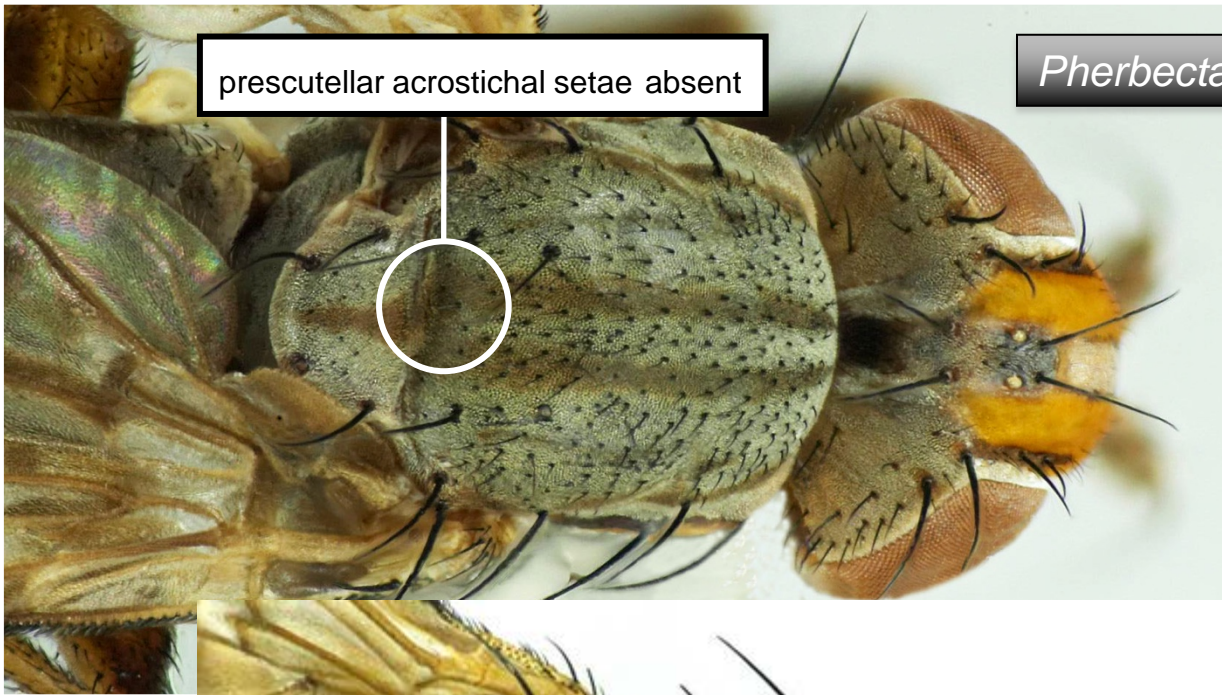
arista white

Limnia



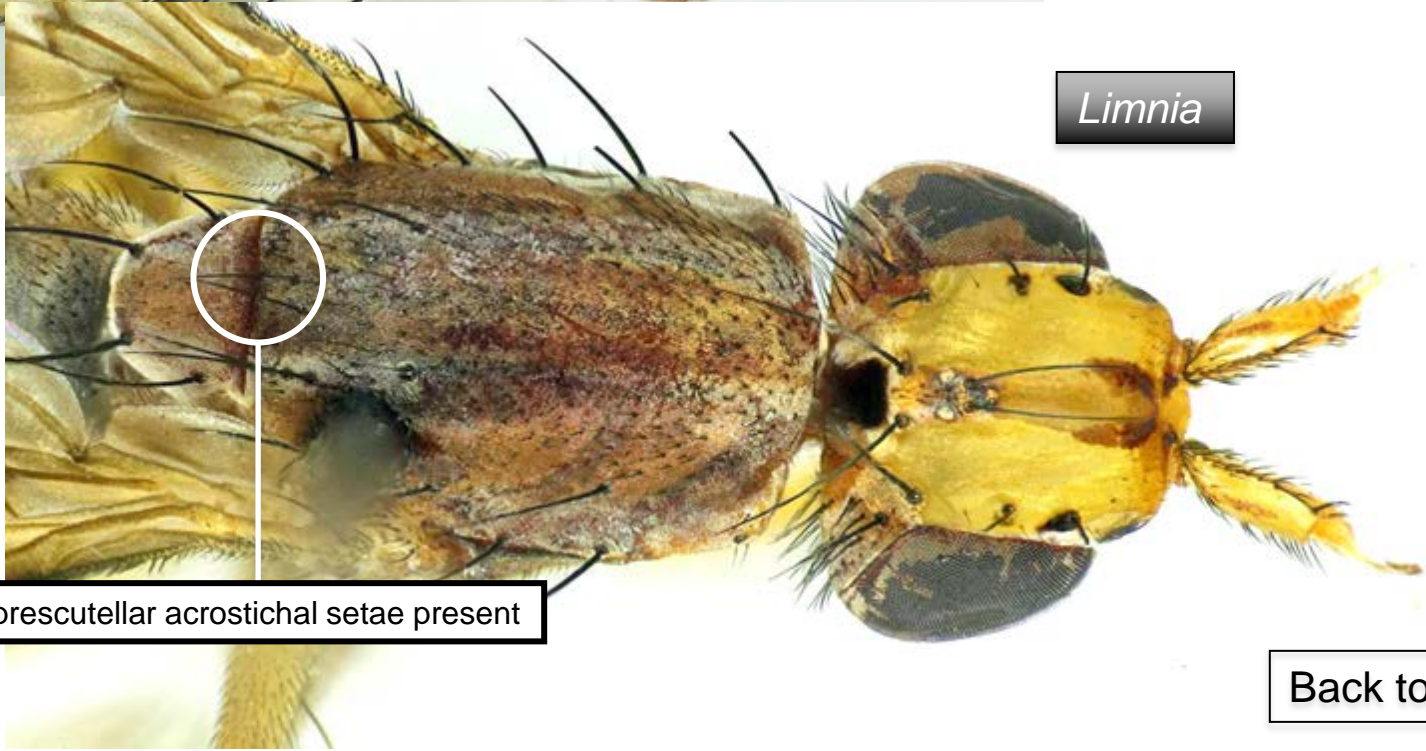
17(11)	Arista black. Wing cells with several confluent, widely separated spots forming interrupted transverse bars. Vein R_{2+3} with several weak, irregular undulations. <u>Prescutellar acrostichal setae present or absent.</u> <u>Prosternum bare.</u>	<i>Pherbecta</i> One species, <i>P. limenitis</i> Steyskal
17'	Arista white and Prosternum bare or setulose, or arista black and prosternum setulose. Wing with or without pattern. Vein R_{2+3} without undulations. <u>Prescutellar acrostichal setae present.</u>	<u>18</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF SCIOMYZIDAE



prescutellar acrostichal setae absent

Pherbecta limenitis

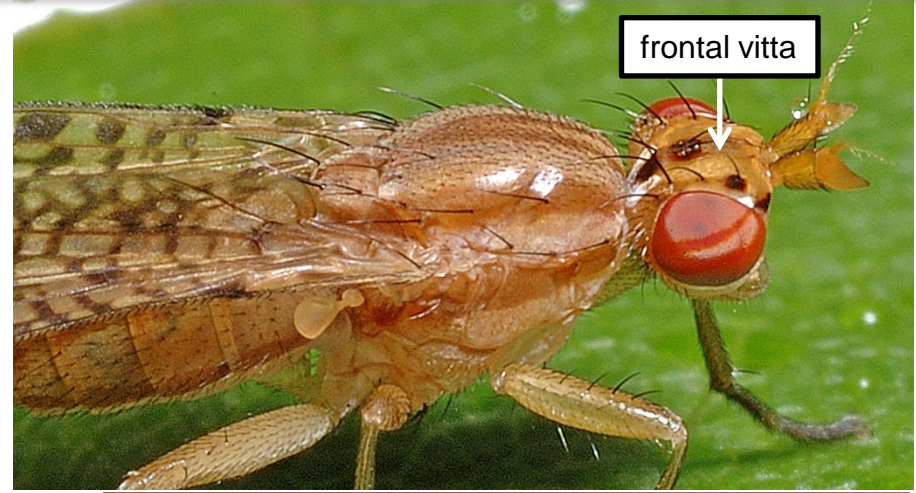
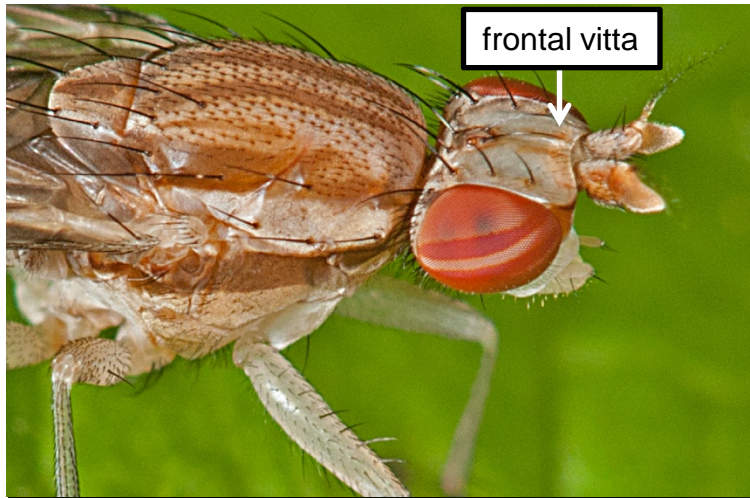


prescutellar acrostichal setae present

Limnia

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Limnia

arista white

18(17)

Arista dark brown to black. Frontal vitta narrow, waxy.

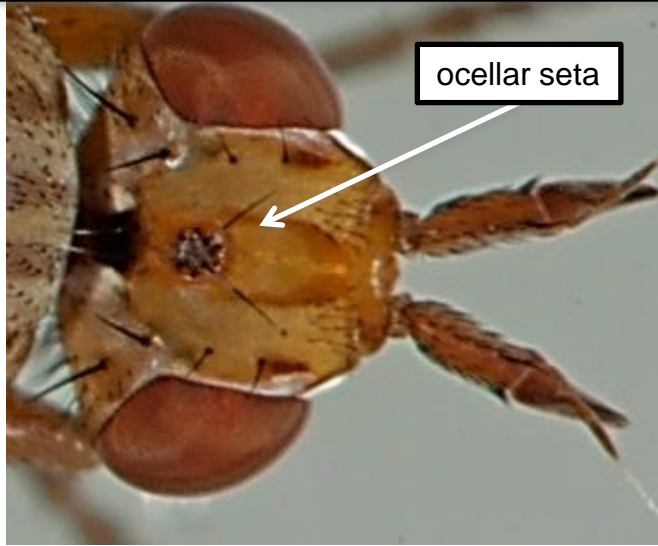
Trypetoptera
One species,
T. canadensis
(Macquart)

18'

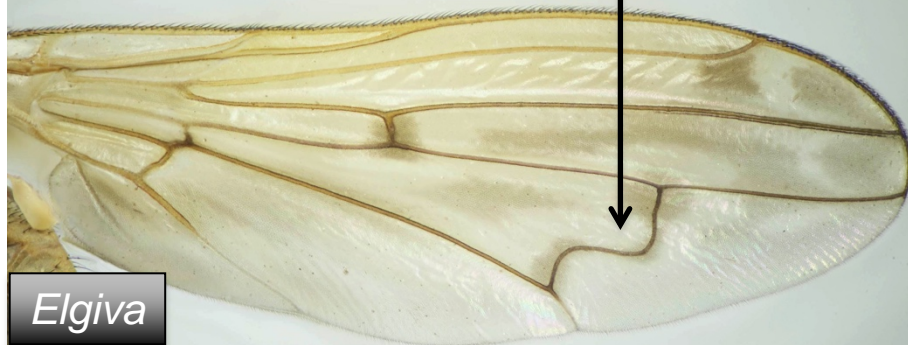
Arista white. Frontal vitta broad, shiny.

Limnia 54

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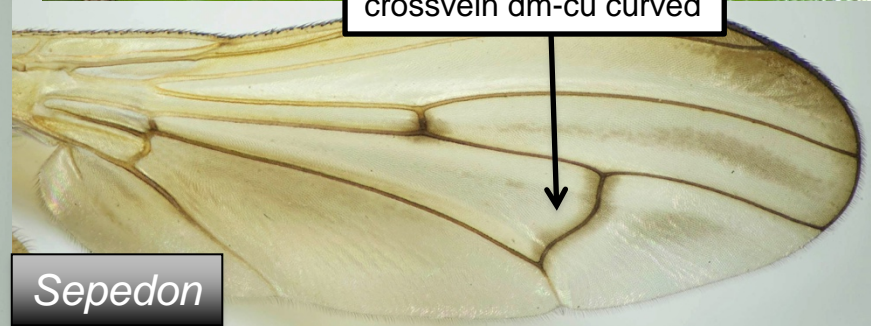


crossvein dm-cu bent almost at right angles



Elgiva

crossvein dm-cu curved



Sepedon

19(10)	Ocellar setae well developed. Two pairs of scutellar setae. Crossvein dm-cu bent almost at right angles.	<i>Elgiva</i> 43
19'	Ocellar setae absent (hairlike in some specimens of some <i>Sepedon</i> spp.). One or two pairs of scutellar setae. Crossvein dm-cu straight to curved.	<u>20</u>

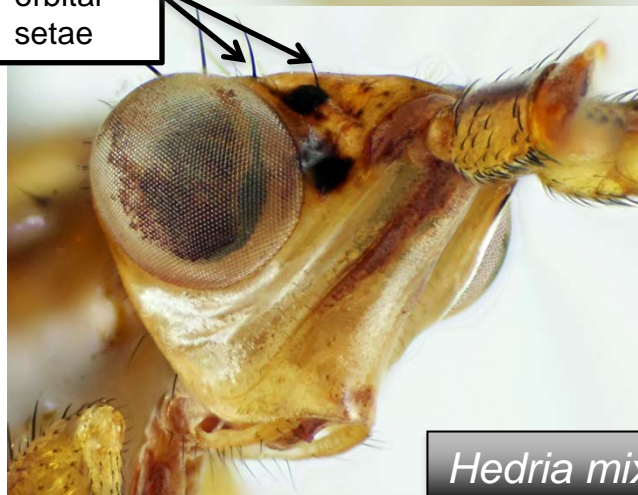
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crossvein dm-cu S-shaped

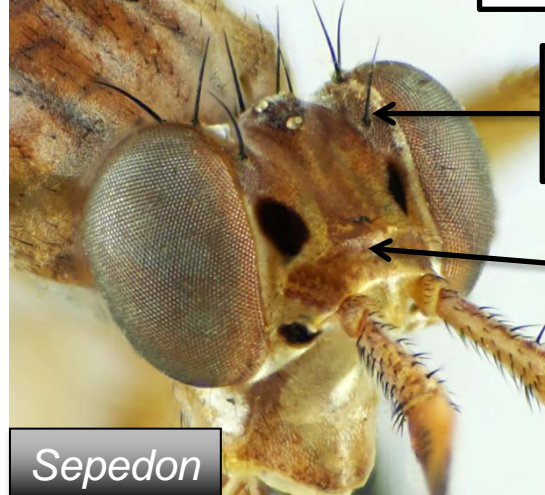


crossvein dm-cu straight



2 fronto-orbital setae

Hedria mixta



1 fronto-orbital seta

ptilinal fissure absent

Sepedon

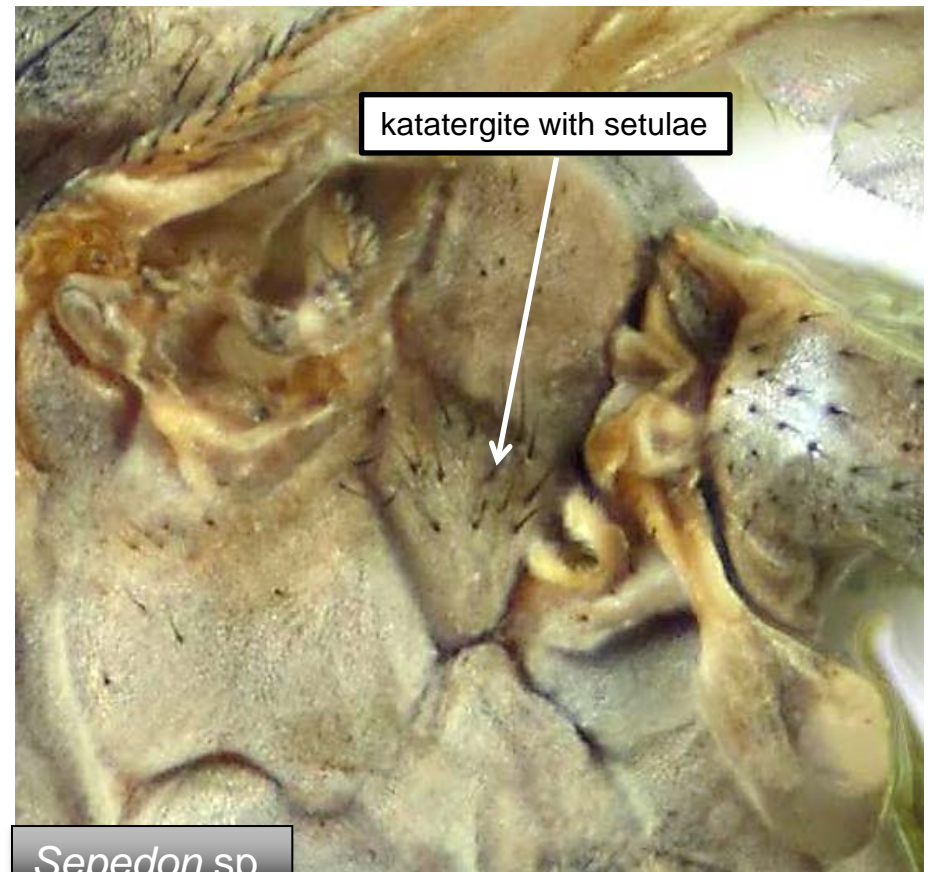
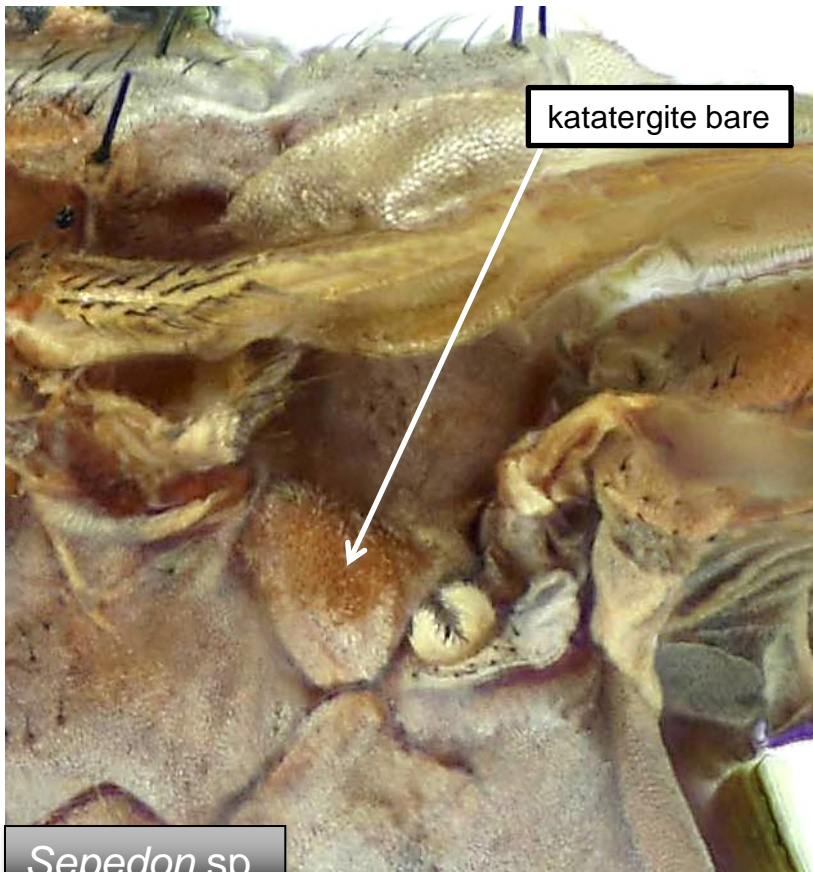
20(19) Two fronto-orbital setae, anterior seta shorter. Ptilinal fissure and postpronotal seta present. Crossvein dm-cu S-shaped.

Hedria
One species,
H. mixta Steyskal

20' One fronto-orbital seta. Ptilinal fissure and postpronotal seta absent. Crossvein dm-cu straight to curved, never S-shaped.

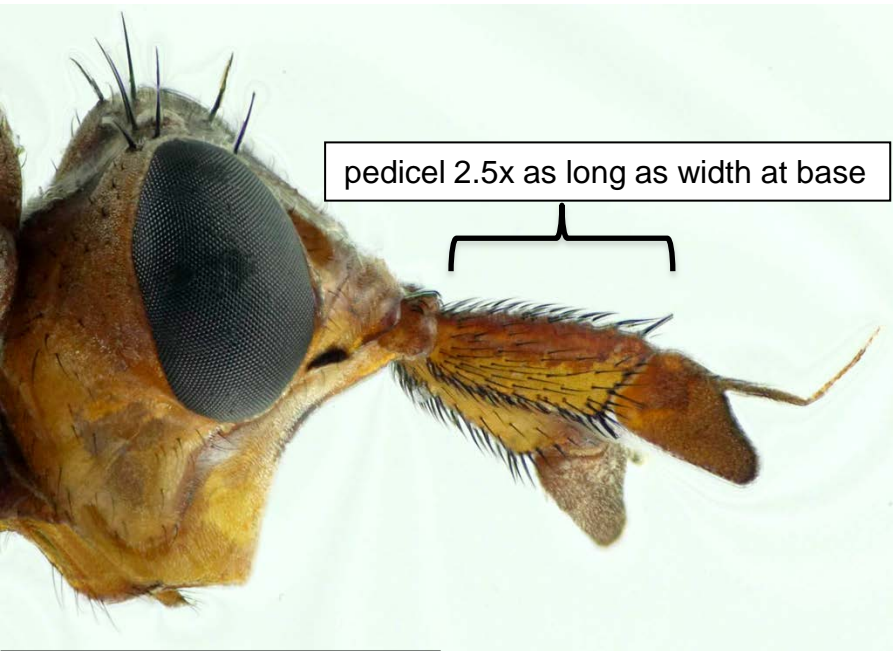
Sepedon 21

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



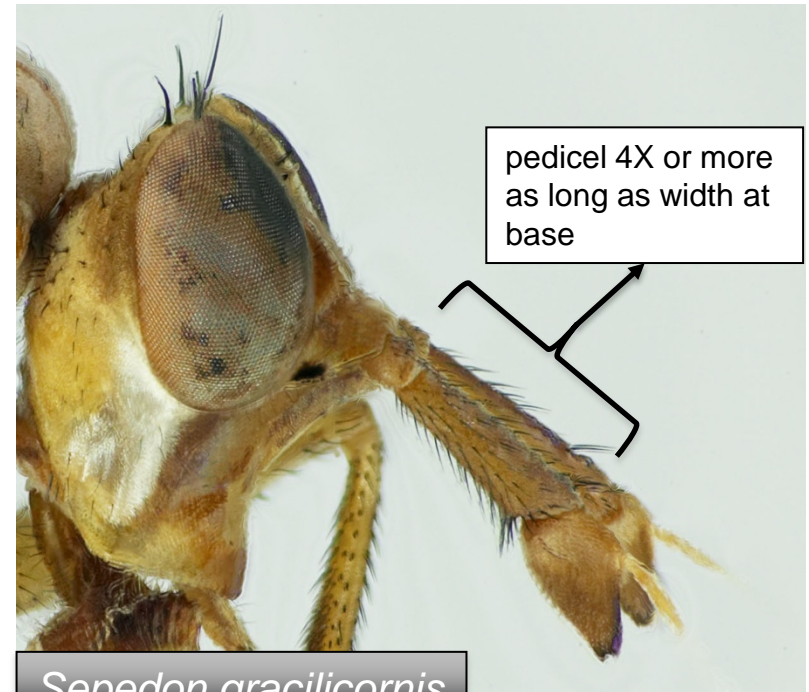
21(20)	Katatergite (bulging sclerite above and in front of posterior spiracle) bare.	<u>22</u>
21'	Katatergite with setulae.	<u>23</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



pedicel 2.5x as long as width at base

Sepedon fuscipennis

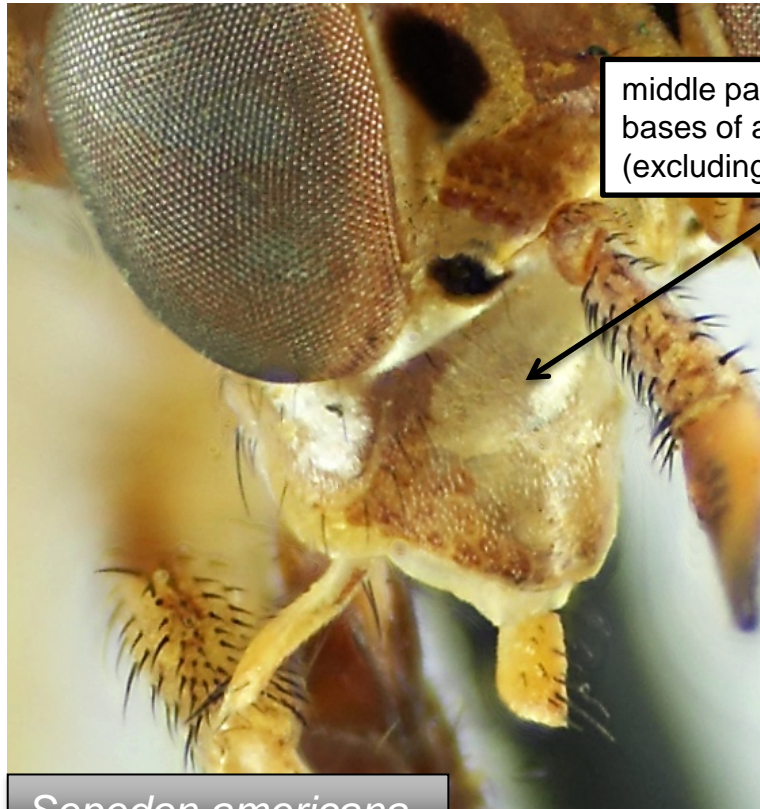


pedicel 4X or more as long as width at base

Sepedon gracilicornis

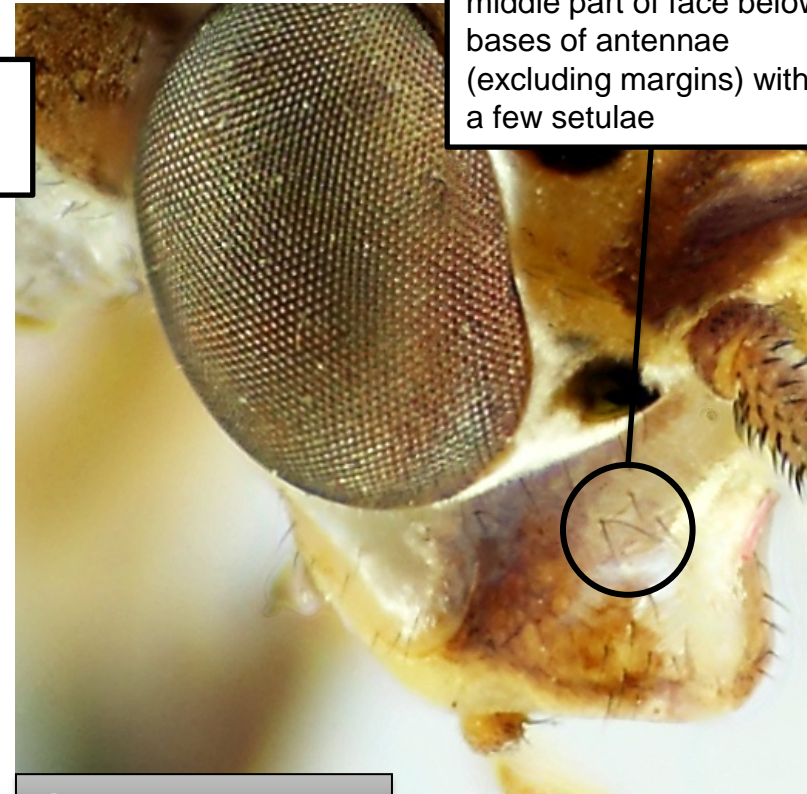
22(21)	In lateral view, pedicel approximately 2.5X as long as width at base; in anterior view flattened, not tubular.	<u><i>Sepedon fuscipennis</i> Loew</u>
22'	In lateral view, pedicel 4X or more as long as width at base; in anterior view tubular, not flattened.	<u><i>Sepedon gracilicornis</i> Orth</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



middle part of face below
bases of antennae
(excluding margins) bare

Sepedon americana

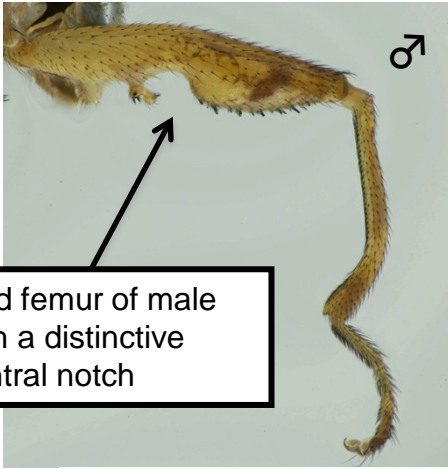


middle part of face below
bases of antennae
(excluding margins) with
a few setulae

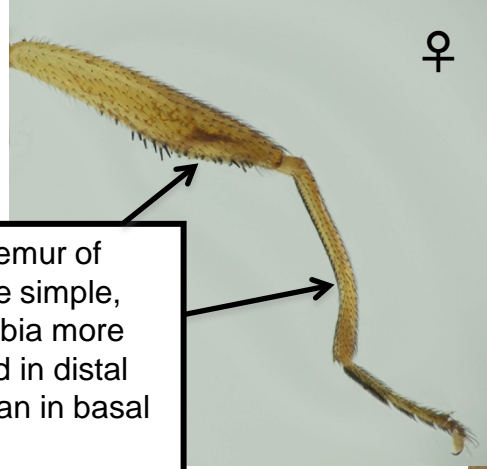
Sepedon armipes

23(21)	Middle part of face below bases of antennae (excluding margins) bare. Male genitalia with apical process of aedeagus with a large, recurved crest.	<i>Sepedon americana</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
23'	Middle part of face with a few setulae. Male genitalia with apical process of aedeagus otherwise (lacking a large, recurved crest).	<u>24</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



hind femur of male with a distinctive ventral notch



hind femur of female simple, hind tibia more curved in distal 1/3 than in basal 2/3



hind femur of both sexes simple, hind tibia evenly curved

Sepedon borealis

Sepedon armipes



24(23) Hind femur of male with a distinct ventral notch; hind femur of female simple; hind tibia distinctly more curved in distad 1/3 than in basal 2/3; face with medial microtomentose stripe broad, blunt at tip, not reaching oral margin. Female with last three tergites inverted-V shaped on posterior margin.

Sepedon armipes
Loew

24' Hind femur of both sexes simple; hind tibia evenly curved; face with medial microtomentose stripe reaching or not reaching oral margin. Female with last three tergites rounded (not inverted-V shaped) on posterior margin.

25

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



Posterior view of abdomen of female *Sepedon armipes*: all posterior tergites are inverted-V shaped along the hind margin.

Sepedon armipes

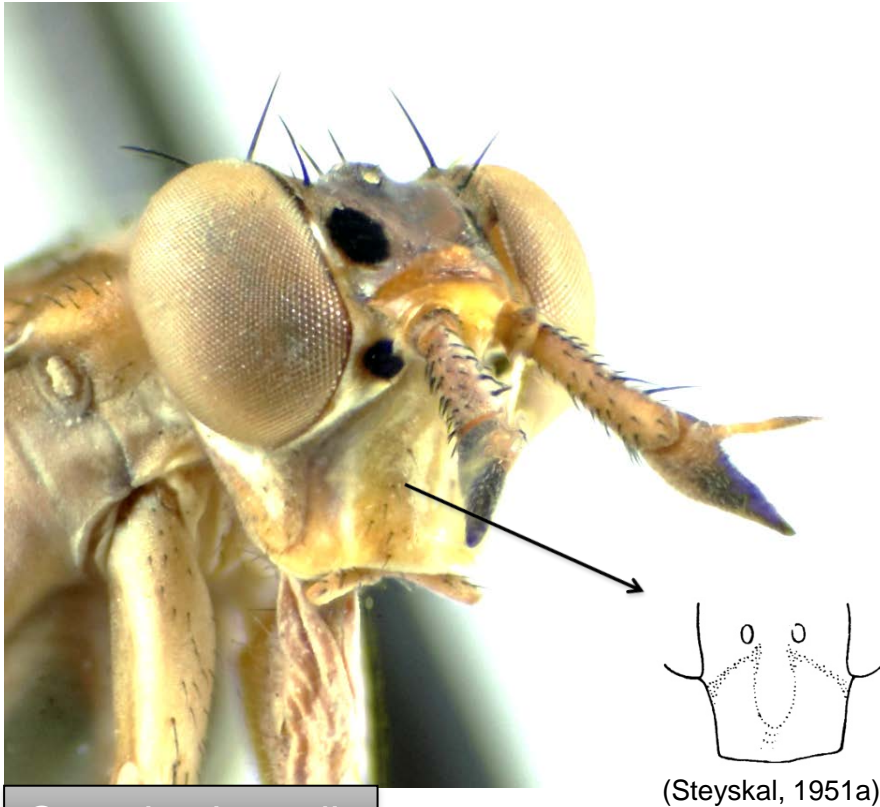


Posterior view of abdomen of female *Sepedon borealis*: only anteriormost of posterior four tergites is inverted-V shaped; the rest are circular or evenly curved along the hind margin (similar in *S. lignator* Steyskal and *S. neilli* Steyskal).

Sepedon borealis; similar in *S. lignator* and *S. neilli*

[Back to couplet](#)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*

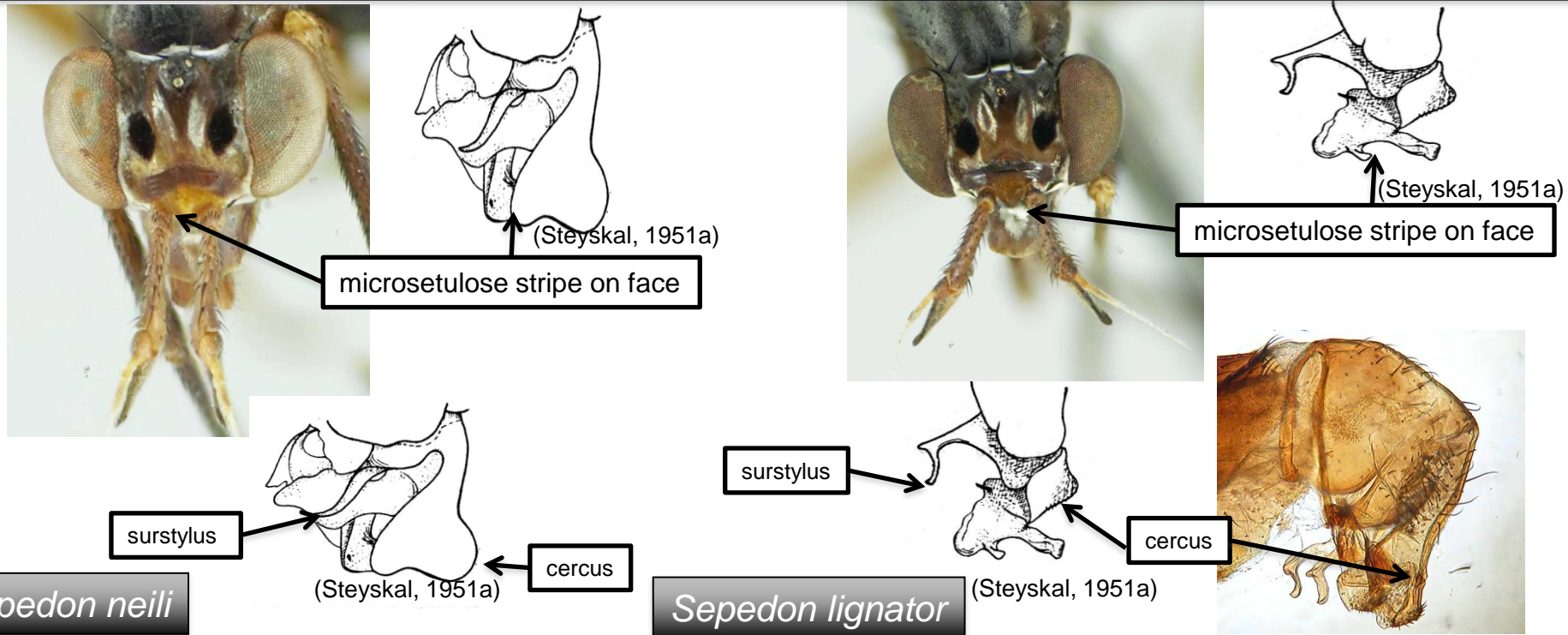


Sepedon borealis

Sepedon lignator

25(24)	Facial cone not strongly tapered in anterior view; face with medial microtomentose stripe broad, apex blunt, extended 2/3 distance to oral margin.	<i>Sepedon borealis</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
25'	Facial cone strongly tapered in anterior view; face with microtomentum reduced to an area below eye margin and with slight medial projection.	<u>26</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



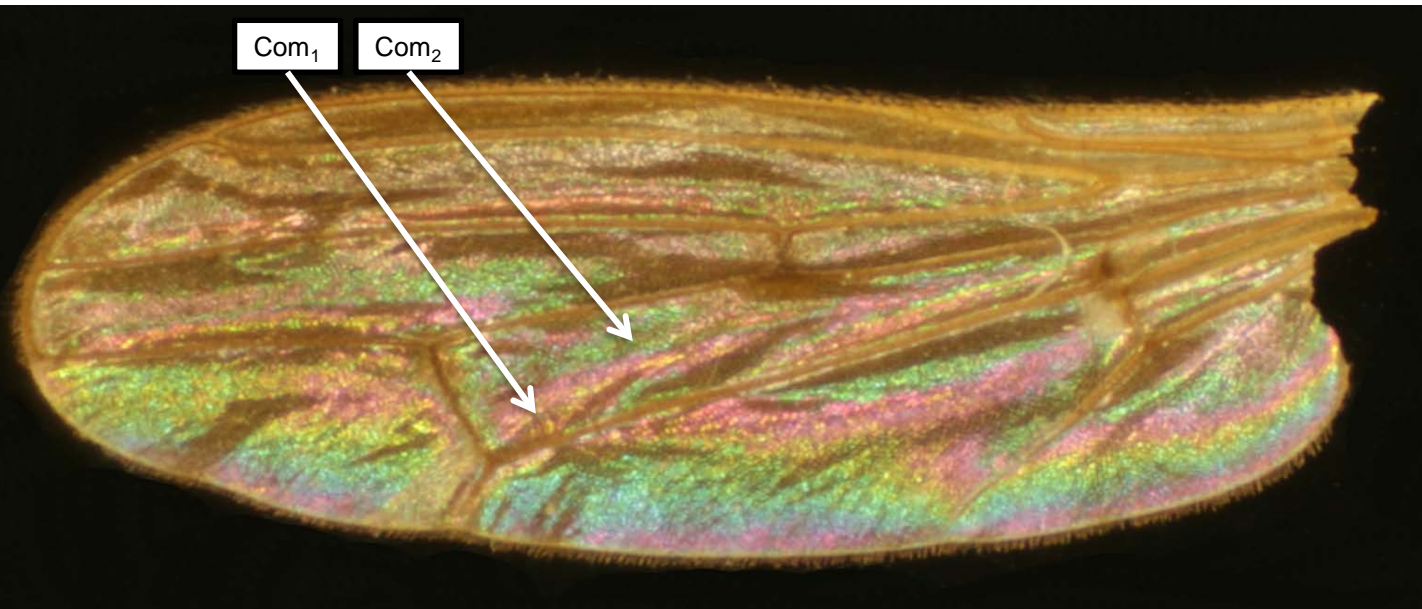
26(25) Face with medial microsetulose stripe on face extending as a sharply pointed, narrow triangle to oral margin (best viewed from above face); male genitalia with cercus large, with roundish preapical lobe; surstylus almost straight, gently curved past midpoint, apex pointed. Wing cell dm with distinctive Com₁ and Com₂ WIPs; no clear Z-S band WIP through cells m and cua₁

Sepedon neili
Steyskal

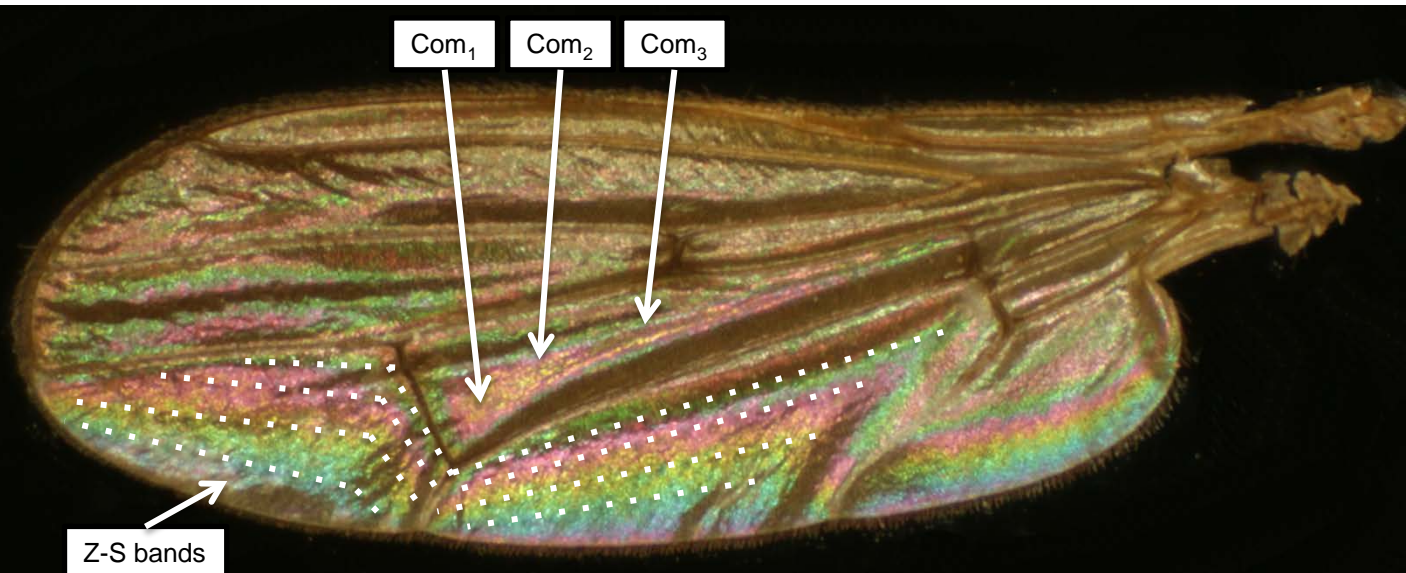
26' Face with medial microsetulose stripe on face bulbous, widened at midpoint, narrowest at apices, with blunt apex reaching oral margin (best viewed from above face); male genitalia with cercus small, nearly square; surstylus with 90-degree bend as shown above.. Wing cell dm with distinctive Com₁, Com₂, and Com₃ WIPs; 4 Z-S band WIPs across cells m and cua₁ that taper along vein CuA₁.

Sepedon lignator
Steyskal

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SEPEDON*



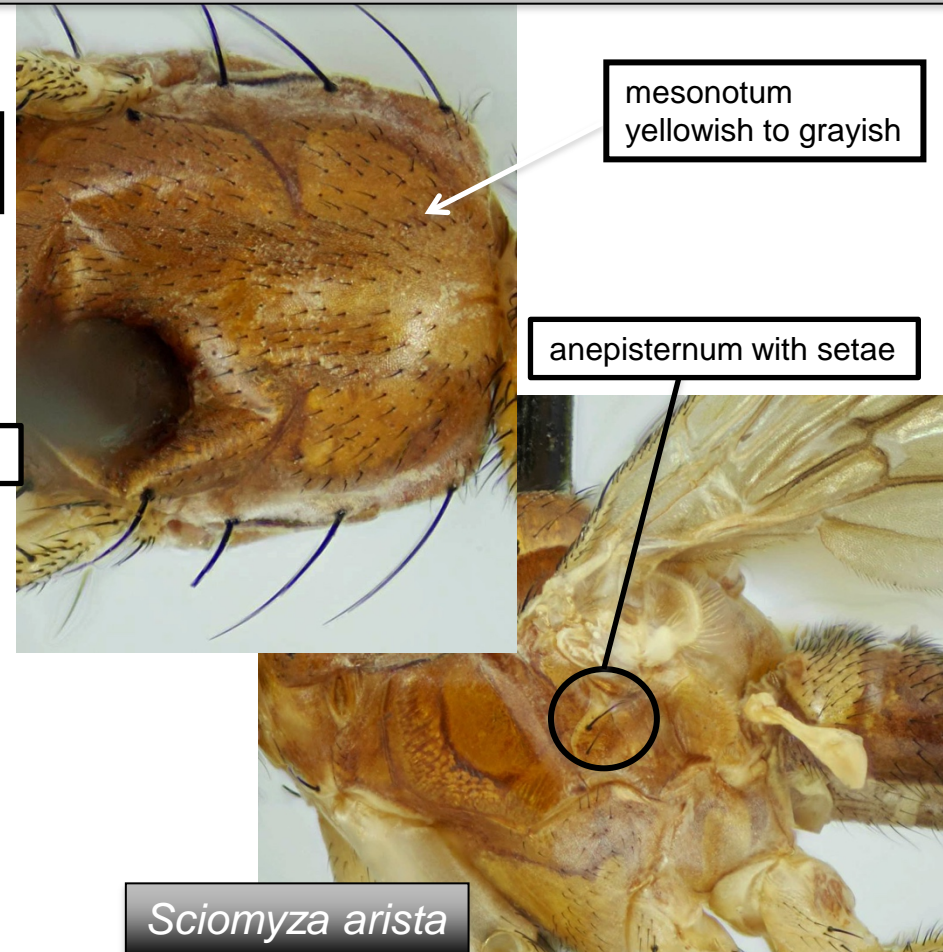
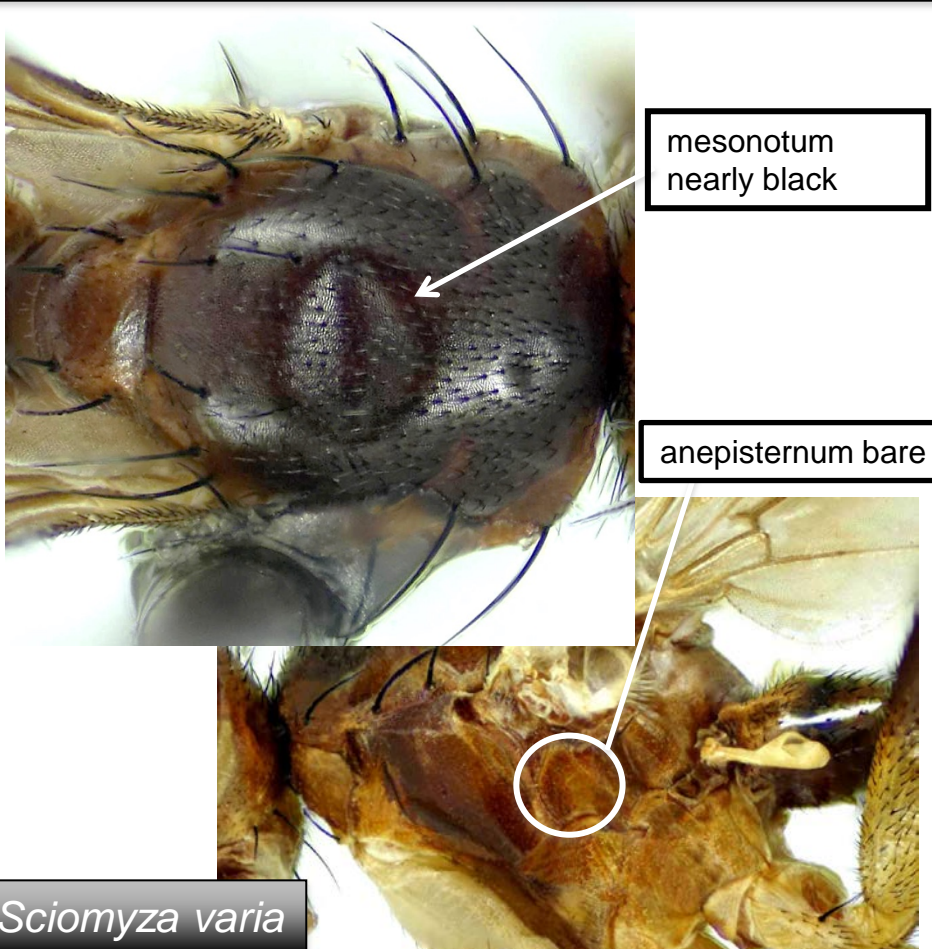
Sepedon neili



Sepedon lignator

Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SCIOMYZA*



27(6)	Mesonotum nearly black; anepisternum bare on posterior half, <u>fore femur black on at least apical half.</u>	<i>Sciomyza varia</i> (Coquillett)
27'	Mesonotum yellowish to grayish, not nearly black; anepisternum with at least a few seta or setulae posteriorly near suture. <u>Fore femur ranging from black on at least apical half to wholly yellow.</u>	<u>28</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SCIOMYZA*



fore femur black
on at least apical
half

Sciomyza varia

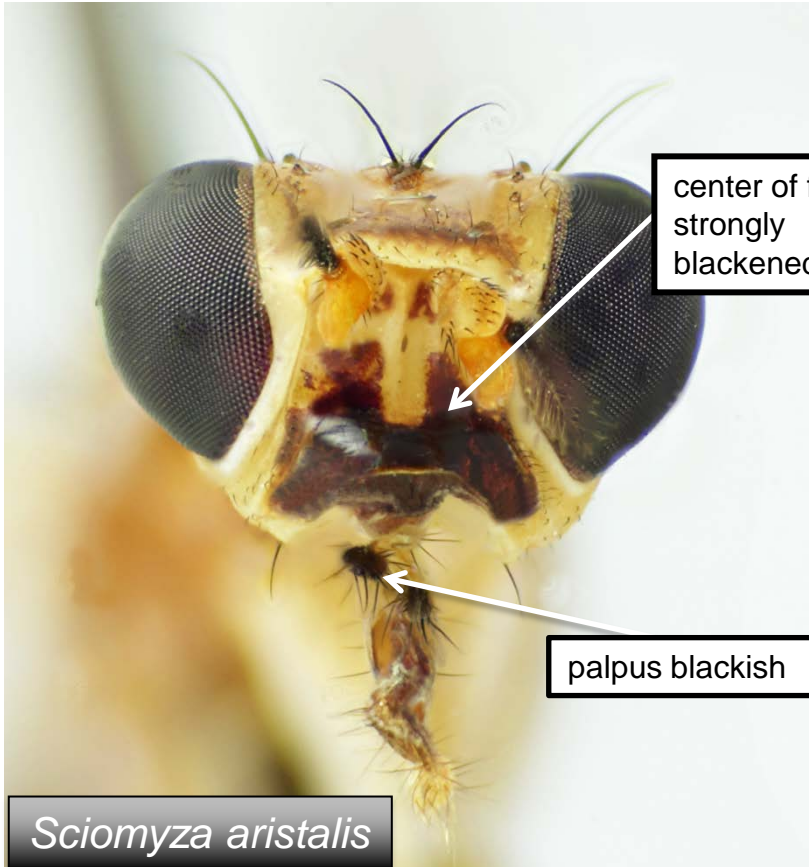


fore femur wholly
yellow

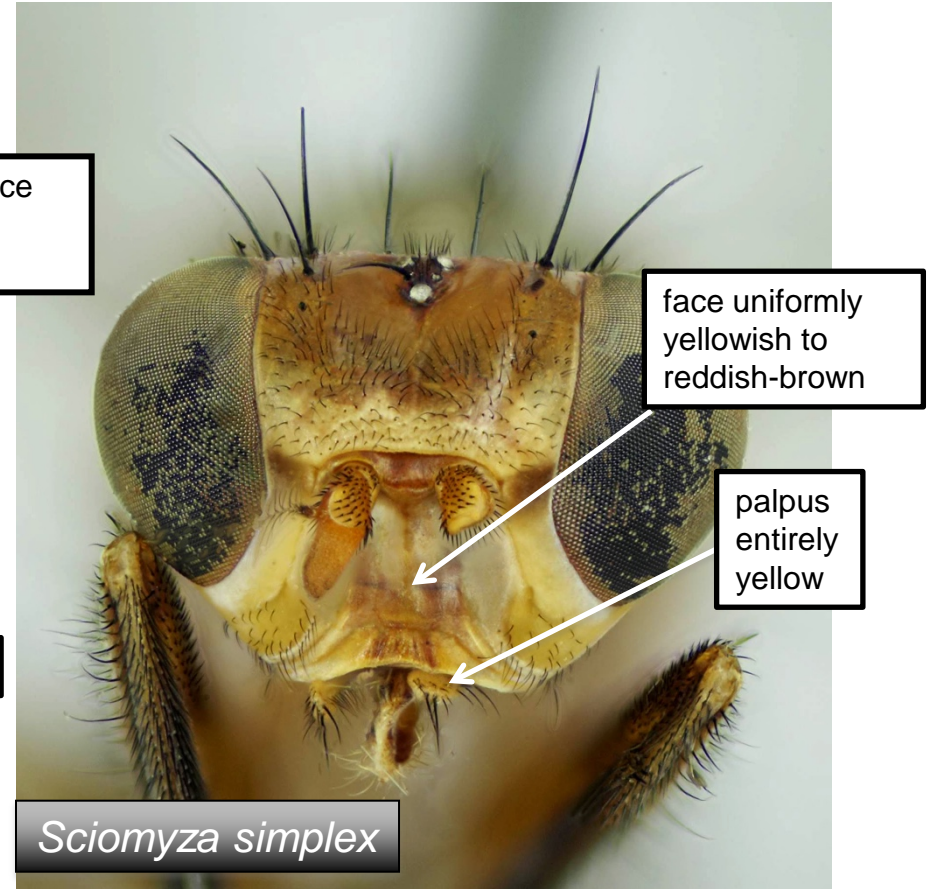
Sciomyza aristalis

Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SCIOMYZA*



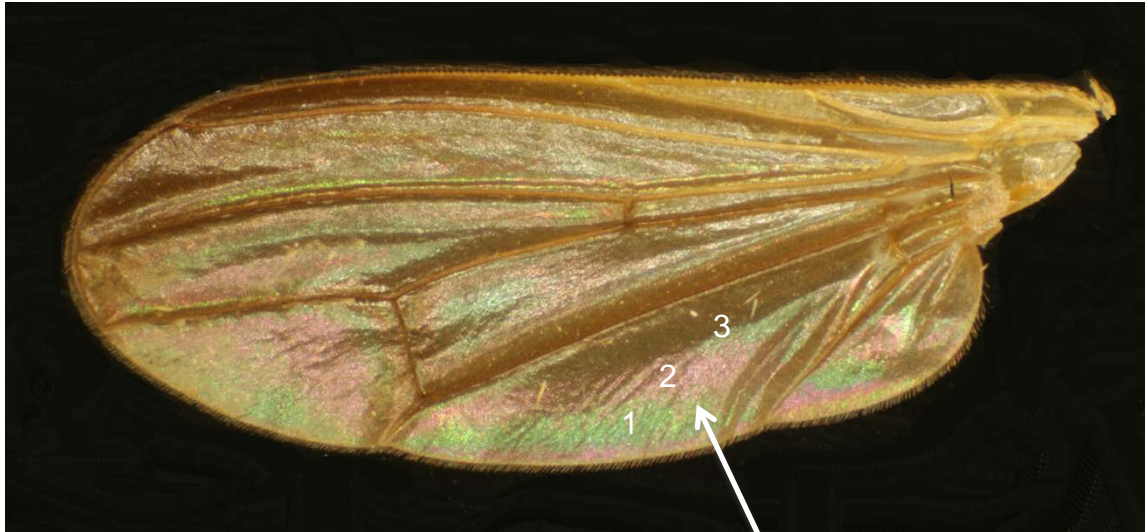
Sciomyza aristalis



Sciomyza simplex

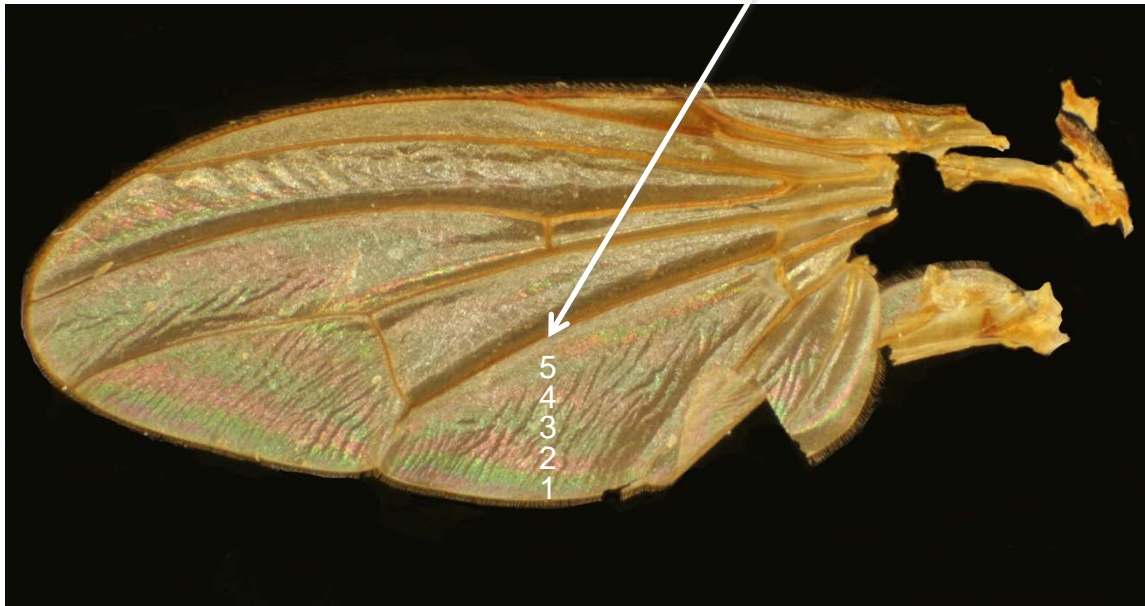
28(27)	Palpus blackish, at least apically; center of face strongly blackened. <u>Cell CuA₁ with 3 longitudinal colour bands.</u>	<i>Sciomyza aristalis</i> (Coquillett)
28'	Palpus entirely yellow; face uniformly yellowish to reddish-brown. <u>Cell CuA₁ with 5 longitudinal colour bands that continue across vein CuA₁ and cross through cell m, ending at vein R₄₊₅.</u>	<i>Sciomyza simplex</i> Fallén

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF SCIOMYZA



Sciomyza aristalis

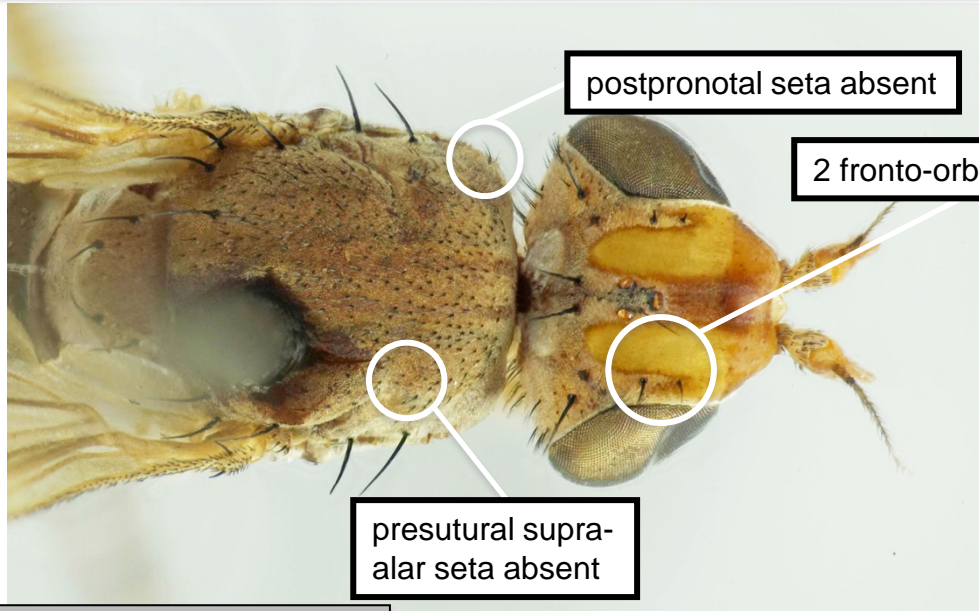
Longitudinal colour bands



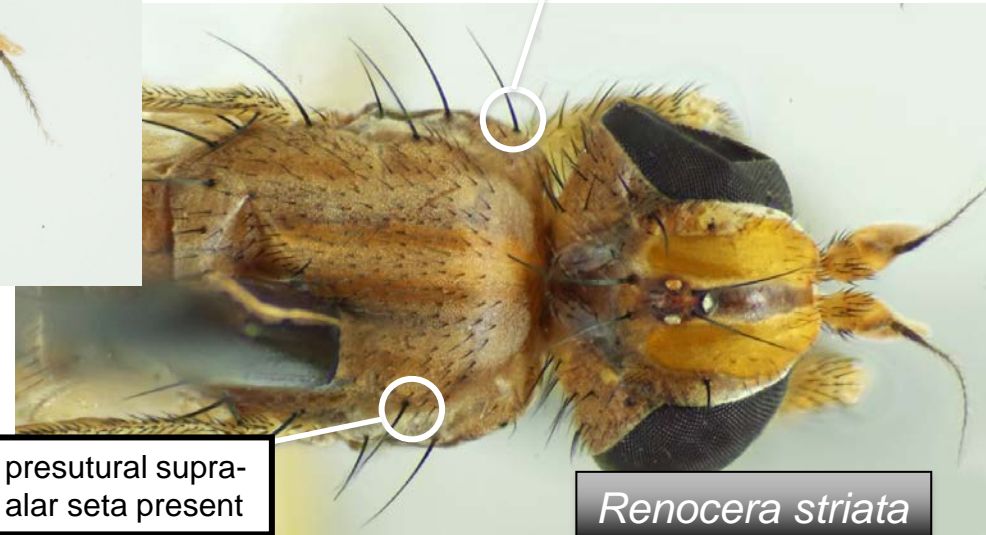
Sciomyza simplex

Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *RENOCERA*



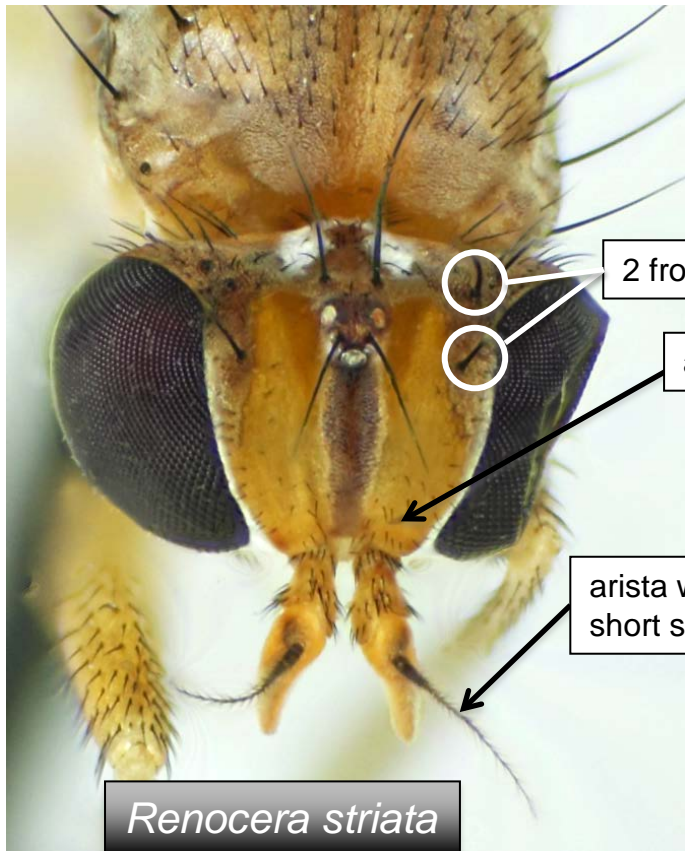
Renocera johnsoni



Renocera striata

29(13)	Postpronotal and presutural supra-alar setae absent; 2 fronto-orbital setae, anterior seta minute to equal in size to posterior seta. Cercus greatly enlarged, heavily sclerotized, setulose. Surstylus single, undivided.	<i>Renocera johnsoni</i> <u>Cresson</u>
29'	Postpronotal and presutural supra-alar setae present except presutural sometimes absent; 1 or 2 fronto-orbital setae. Cercus typical membranous, setulose lobe. Surstylus usually divided into distinct anterior and posterior portions.	<u>30</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *RENOCERA*



Renocera striata

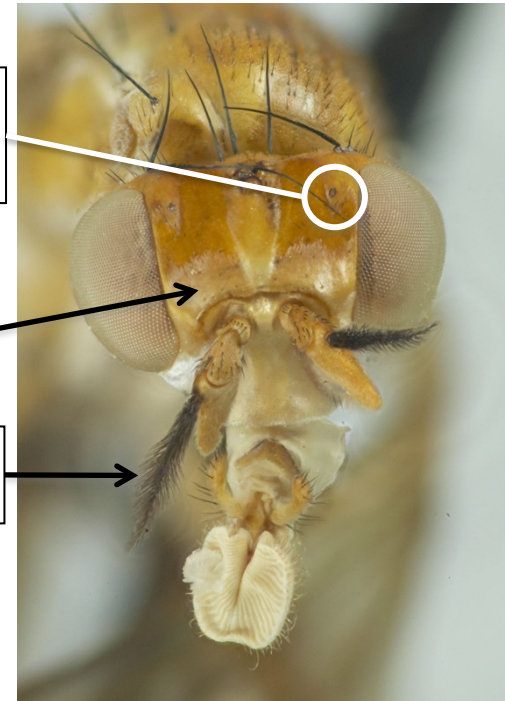
1 fronto-orbital seta
(only socket shown
in this photo)

2 fronto-orbital setae

anterior margin of frons

arista with dense
setulae (plumose)

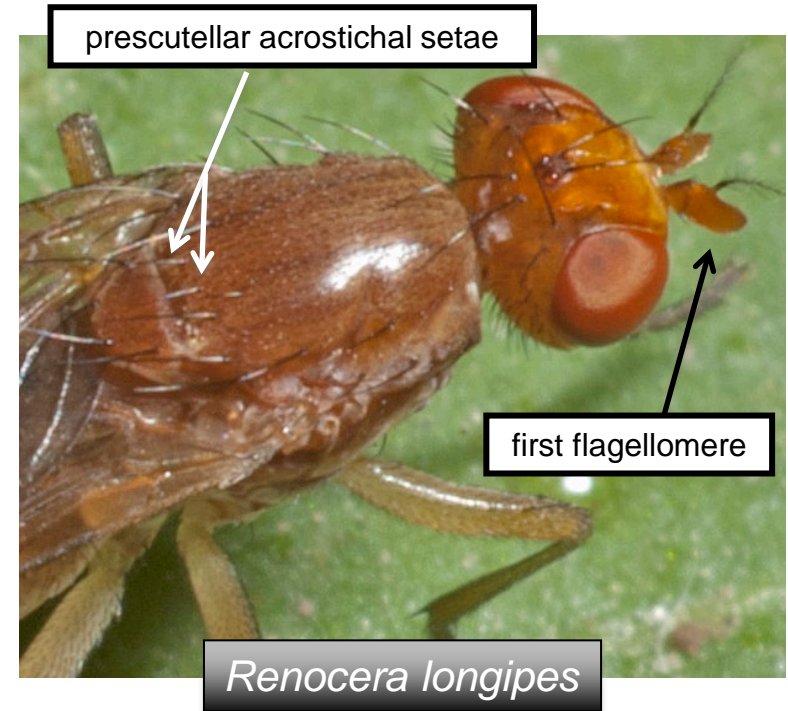
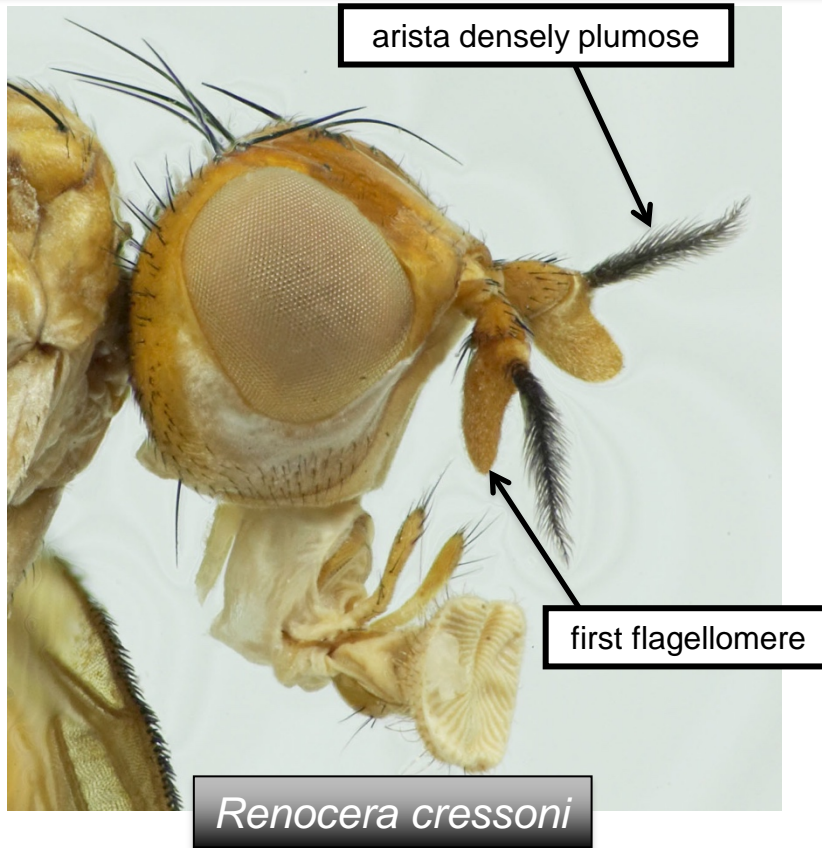
arista with
short setulae



Renocera cressoni

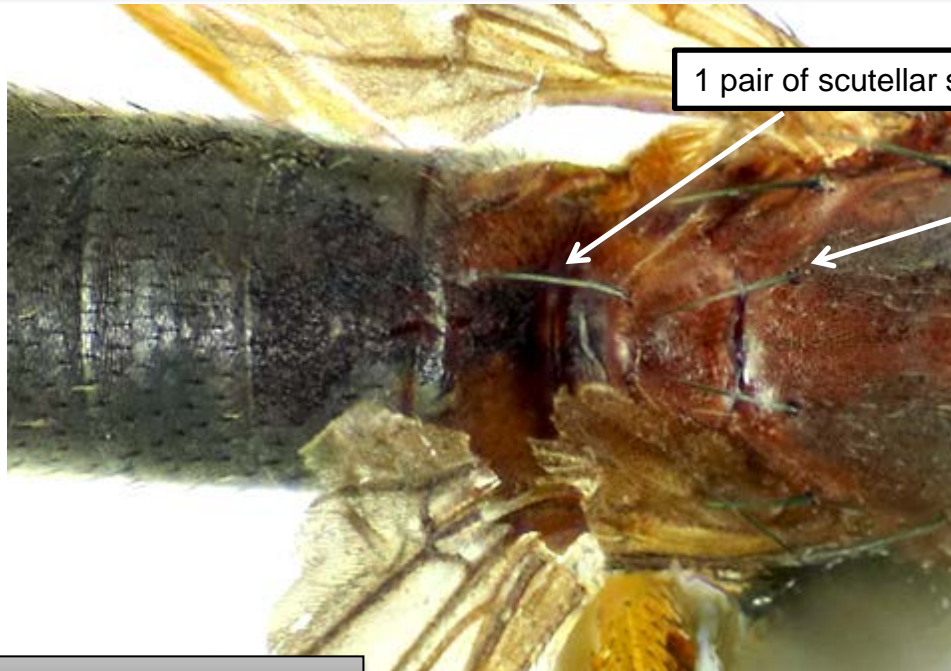
30(29)	Anterior margin of frons dull; usually 2 fronto-orbital setae, anterior seta often minute. Arista sparsely plumose with short setulae. Prosternum usually with long setae.	<i>Renocera striata</i> (Meigen)
30'	Anterior margin of frons shiny; 1 fronto-orbital seta. Arista plumose, with setulae sparse or dense. Prosternum usually bare (<i>R. longipes</i> rarely with short setae).	<u>31</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *RENOCERA*



31(30)	Arista densely plumose. First flagellomere narrowed strongly beyond base of arista, dorsal margin shallowly concave. Prescutellar acrostichal setae usually absent.	<u><i>Renocera cressoni</i></u> <u>Mathis and Knutson</u>
31'	Arista sparsely plumose. First flagellomere parallel sided, paddle shaped, not narrowed strongly beyond base of arista, dorsal margin nearly straight. Prescutellar acrostichal setae usually present.	<u><i>Renocera longipes</i></u> <u>(Loew)</u>

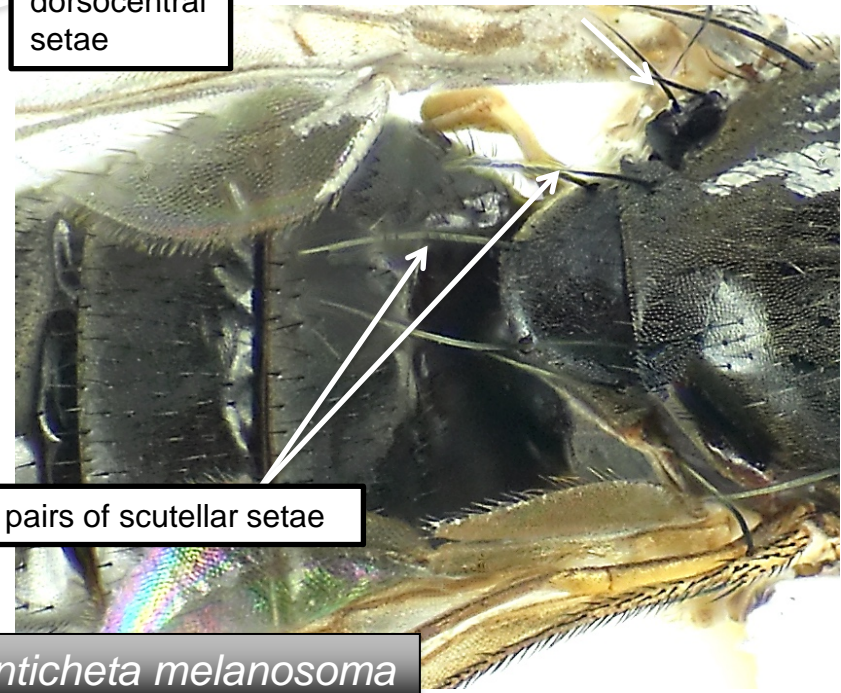
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *ANTICHETA*



1 pair of scutellar setae

1 pair of dorsocentral setae

Anticheta johnsoni

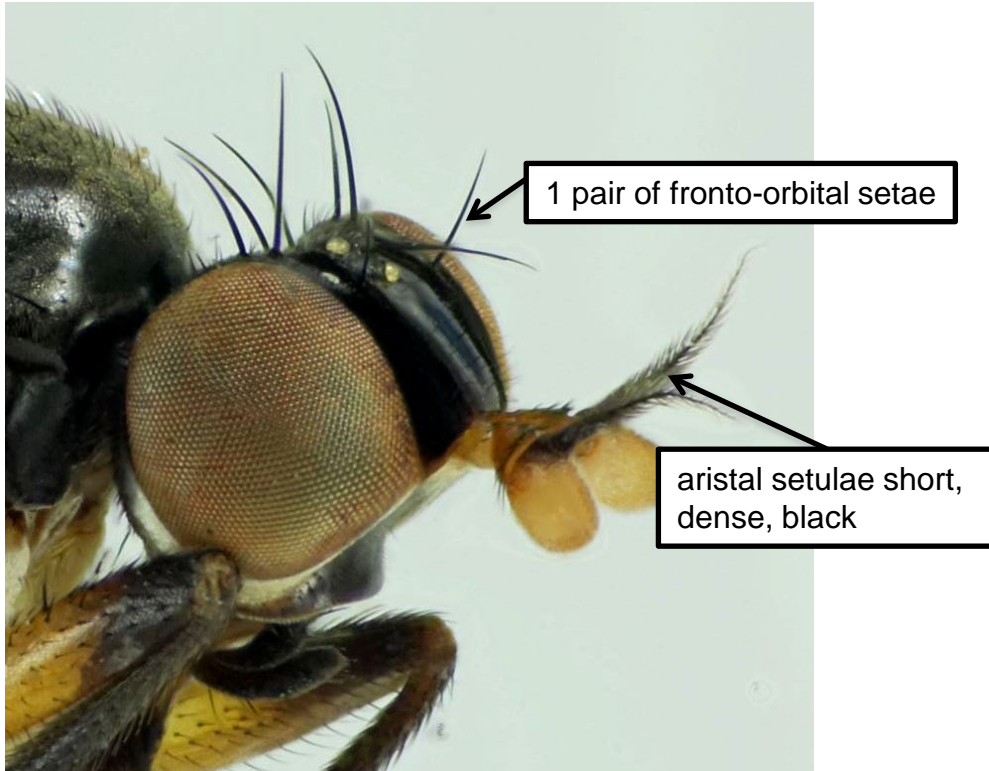


2 pairs of scutellar setae

Anticheta melanosoma

32(12)	One pair each of scutellar and dorsocentral setae.	<i>Anticheta johnsoni</i> (Cresson)
32'	Two pairs each of scutellar and dorsocentral setae.	<u>33</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *ANTICHETA*



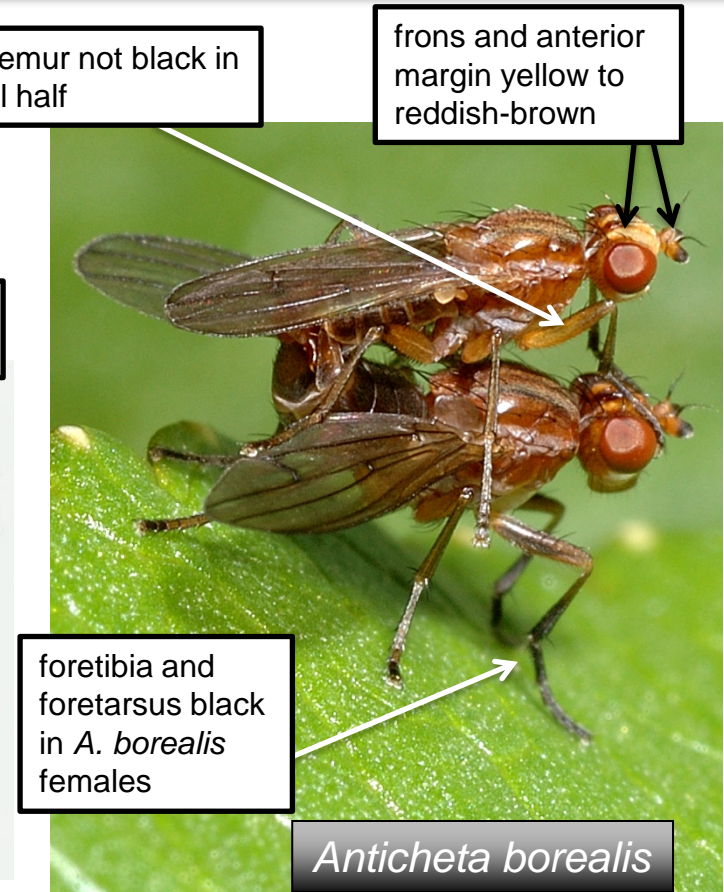
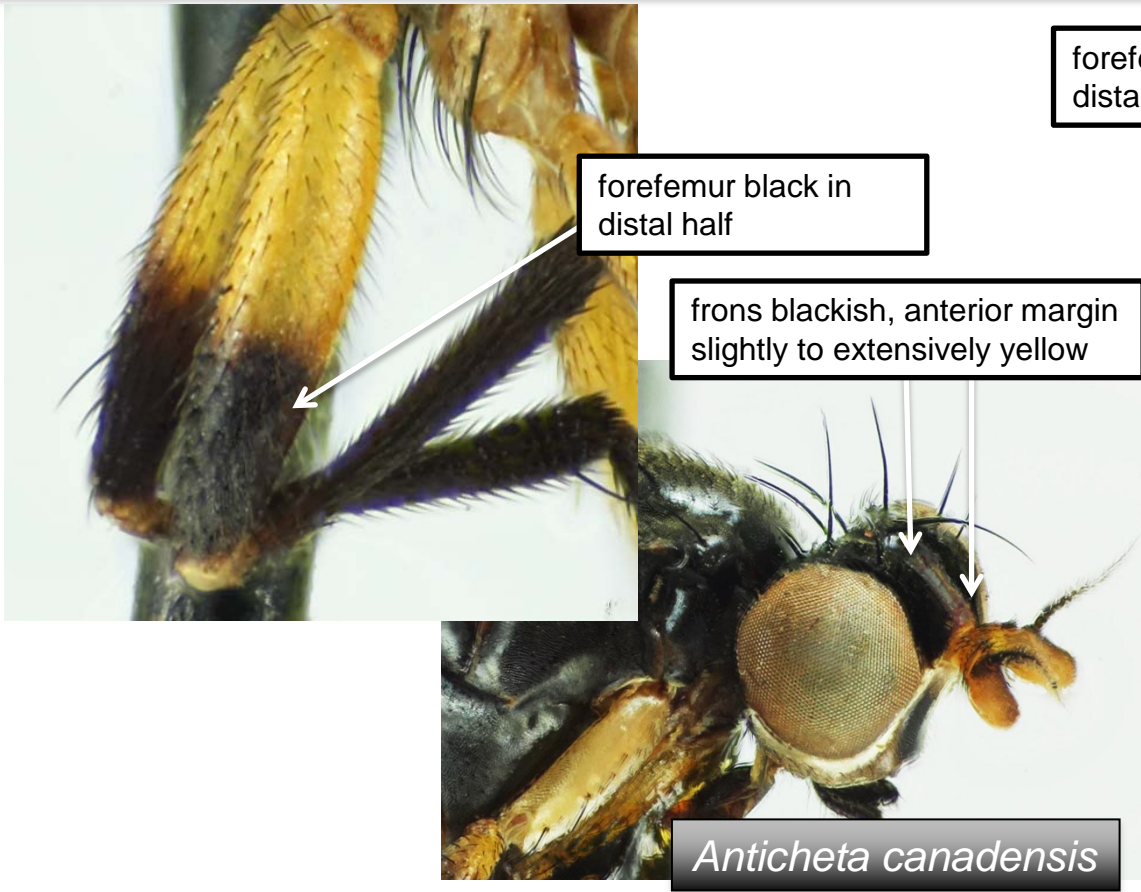
Anticheta melanosoma



Anticheta borealis

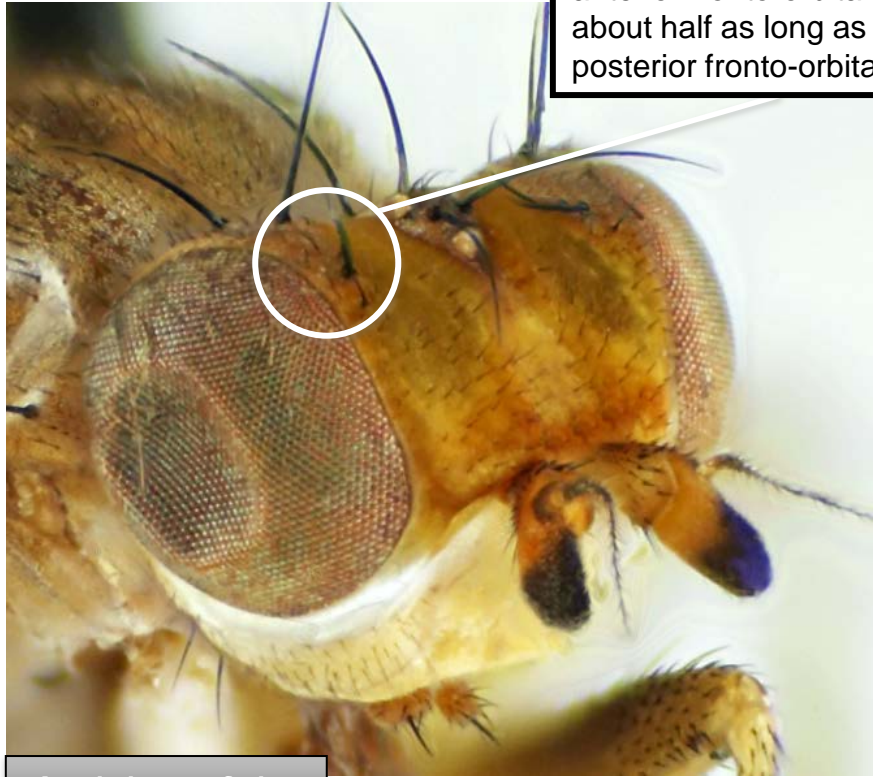
33(32)	One pair of fronto-orbital setae; entire body blackish; aristal setulae short, dense, black.	<i>Anticheta melanosoma</i> Melander
33'	Two pairs of fronto-orbital setae; body blackish (in part) or not; aristal setulae variable.	<u>34</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTHAMERICAN SPECIES OF *ANTICHETA*



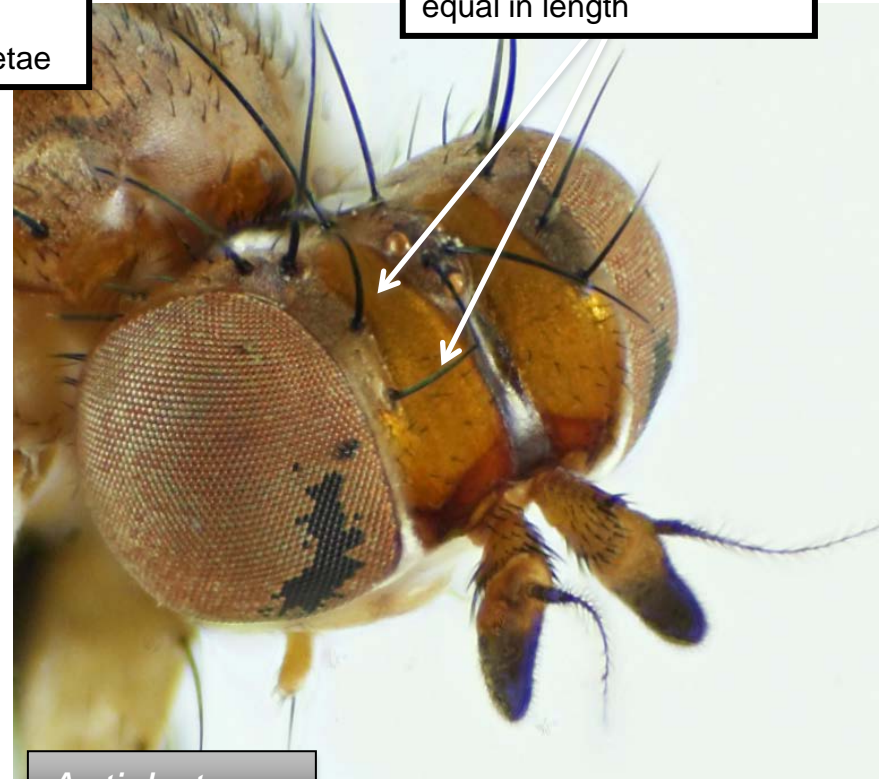
34(33)	Thorax and abdomen black. Head with frons blackish, anterior margin slightly to extensively yellow. Forefemur black in distal half; basal portion of forefemur and middle and hind legs yellowish.	<u><i>Anticheta canadensis</i></u> (Curran)
34'	Thorax and abdomen mostly reddish-brown. Head with frons and anterior margin yellow to reddish-brown. Forefemur not black in distal half; all legs usually yellowish to testaceous (tibia and tarsus black in <i>A. borealis</i> females).	<u>35</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *ANTICHETA*



anterior fronto-orbital setae
about half as long as
posterior fronto-orbital setae

Anticheta fulva

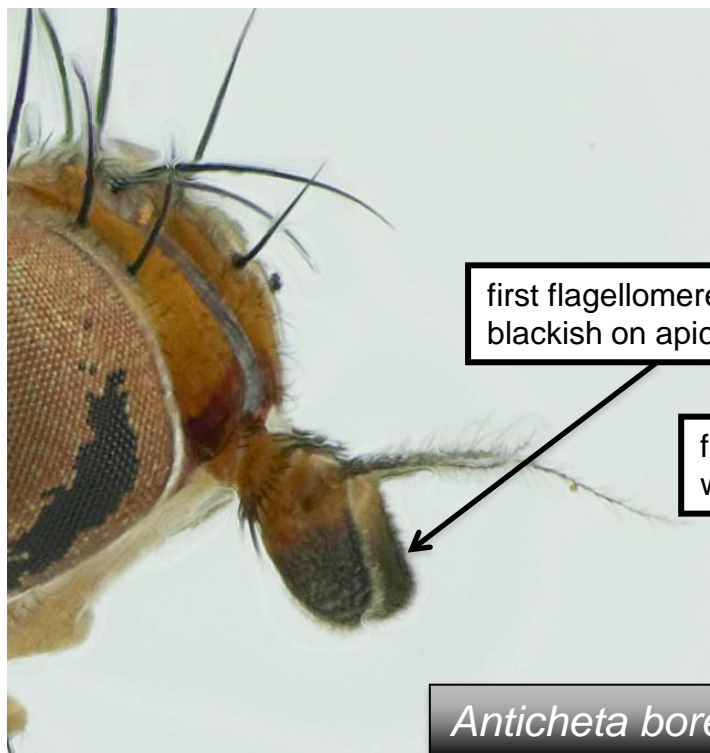


anterior and posterior
fronto-orbital setae nearly
equal in length

Anticheta sp.

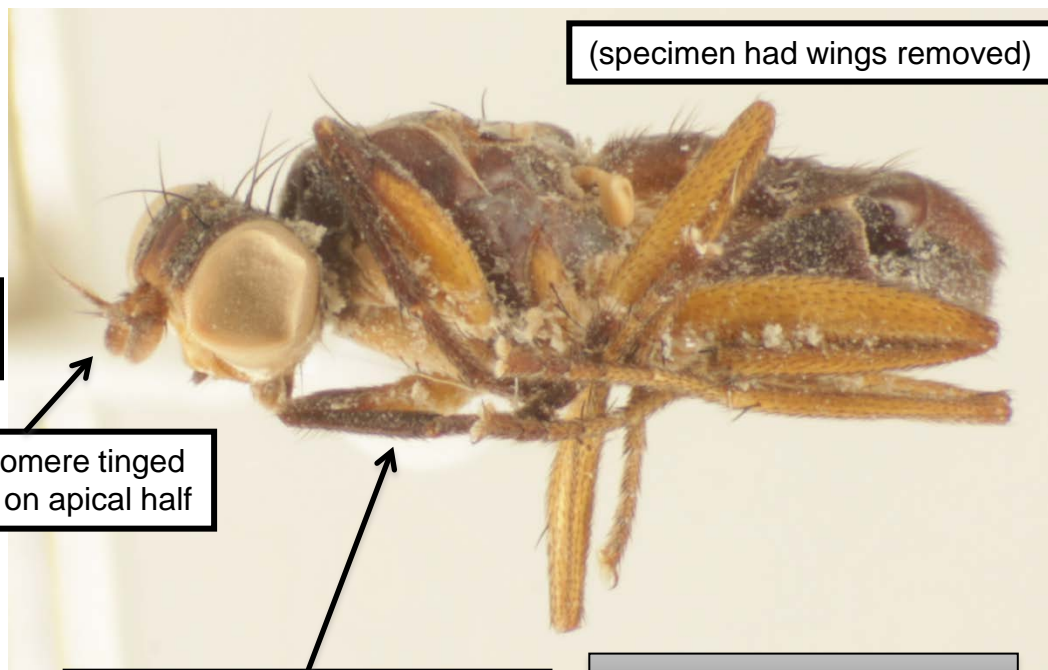
35(34)	Anterior fronto-orbital seta about half as long as posterior fronto-orbital seta.	<u>[<i>Anticheta fulva</i> Steyskal]</u>
35'	Anterior and posterior fronto-orbital setae nearly equal in length.	<u>36</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *ANTICHETA*



first flagellomere
blackish on apical half

Anticheta borealis



(specimen had wings removed)

first flagellomere tinged
with black on apical half

distal portion of foretibia and
entire tarsus reddish brown

Anticheta robiginosa

36(35)

Mesonotum mostly reddish-brown. First flagellomere blackish on apical half. Distal portion of foretibia and entire tarsus black in female, infuscated (darkened with a brownish or reddish-brown tinge) in male. Rip₁, Rip₂, Rip₃, and Rip₄ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅. Com₁, Com₂, and Com₃ WIPs in cell dm.

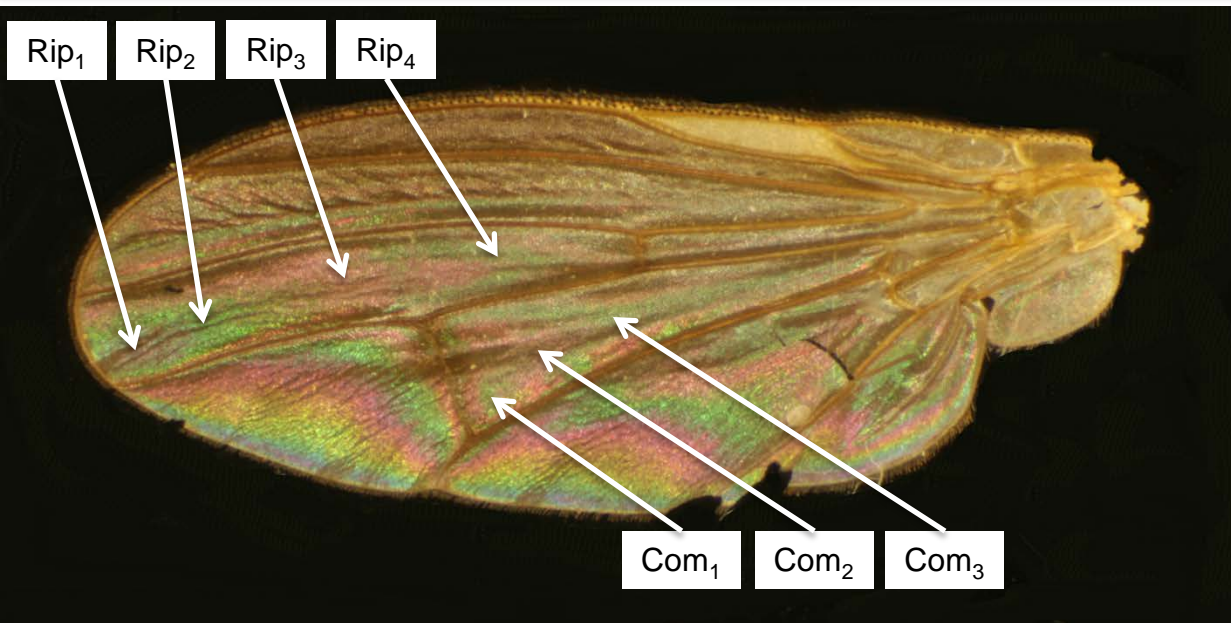
Anticheta borealis
Foote

36'

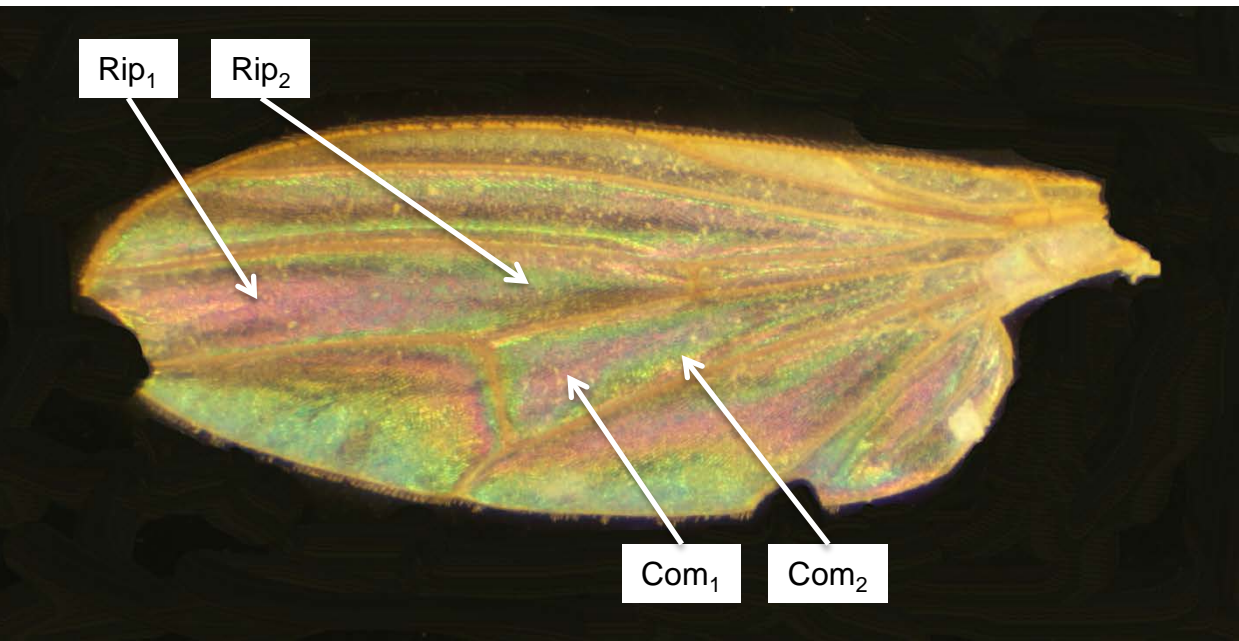
Mesonotum mostly cinereous blue with 2 narrow, brownish stripes bordered by much broader, pruinose, cinereous-blue stripes. First flagellomere usually tinged with black on apical half, occasionally only lightly tinged with brown. Distal portion of foretibia and entire tarsus reddish-brown in male and female. Rip₁ and Rip₂ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅. Com₁ and Com₂ WIPs in cell dm.

Anticheta robiginosa
Melander

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *ANTICHETA*



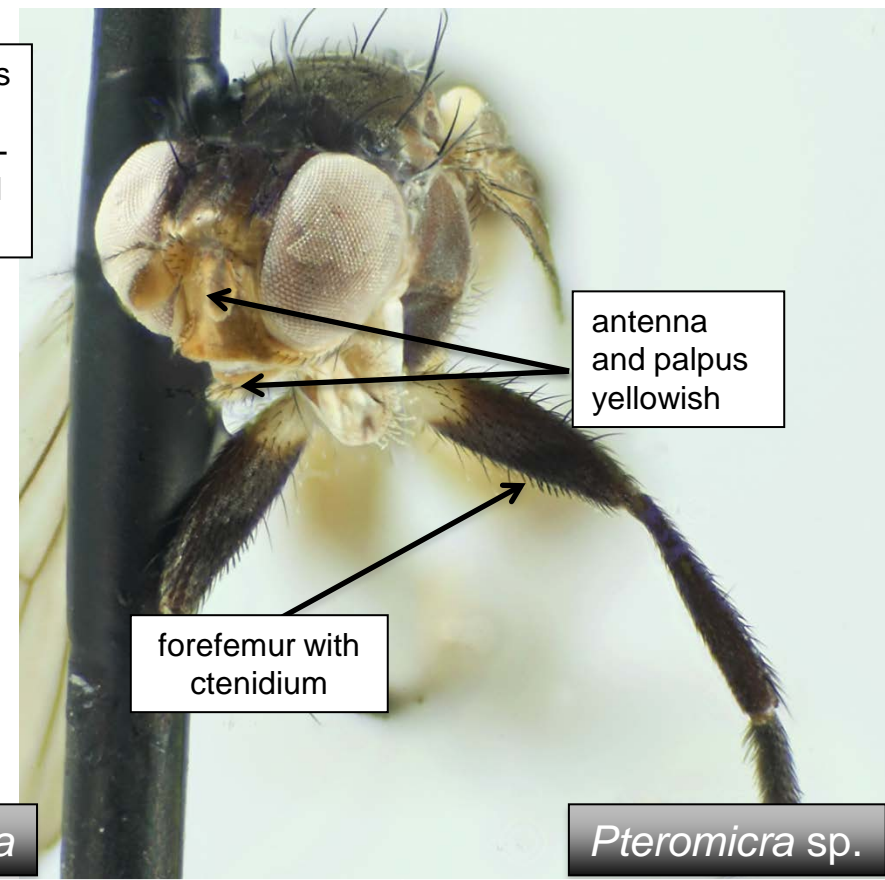
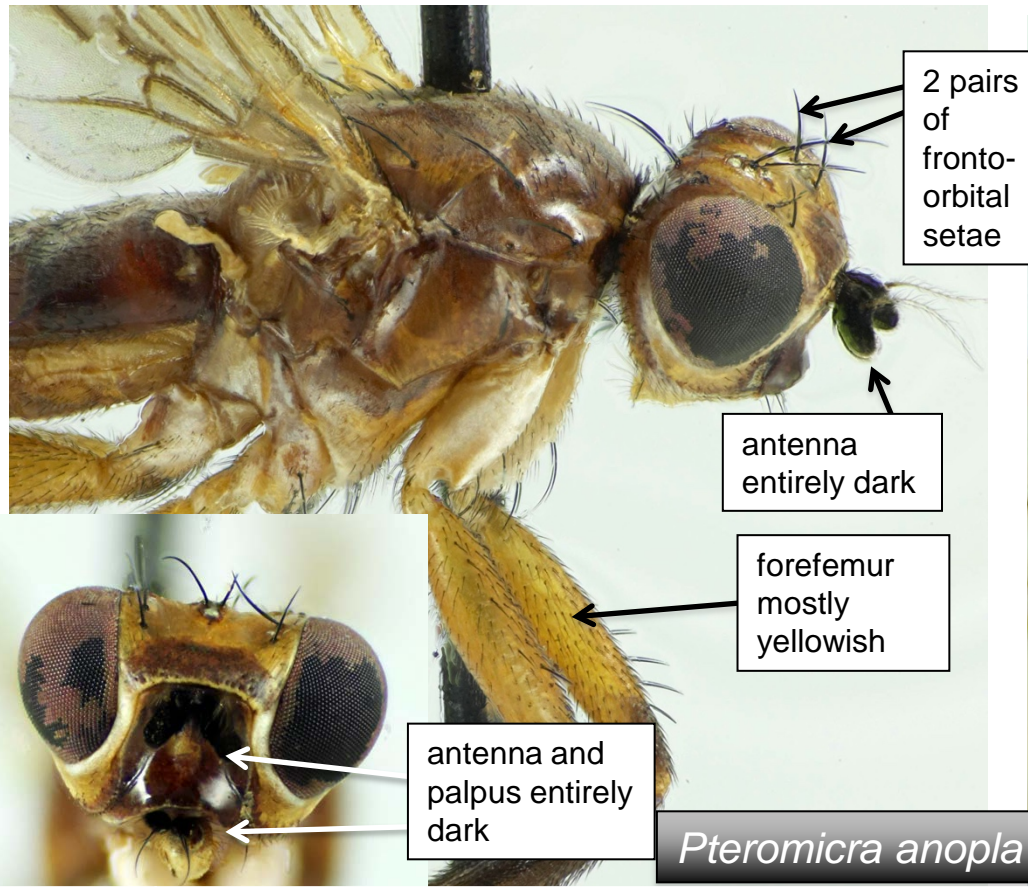
Anticheta borealis



Anticheta robiginosa

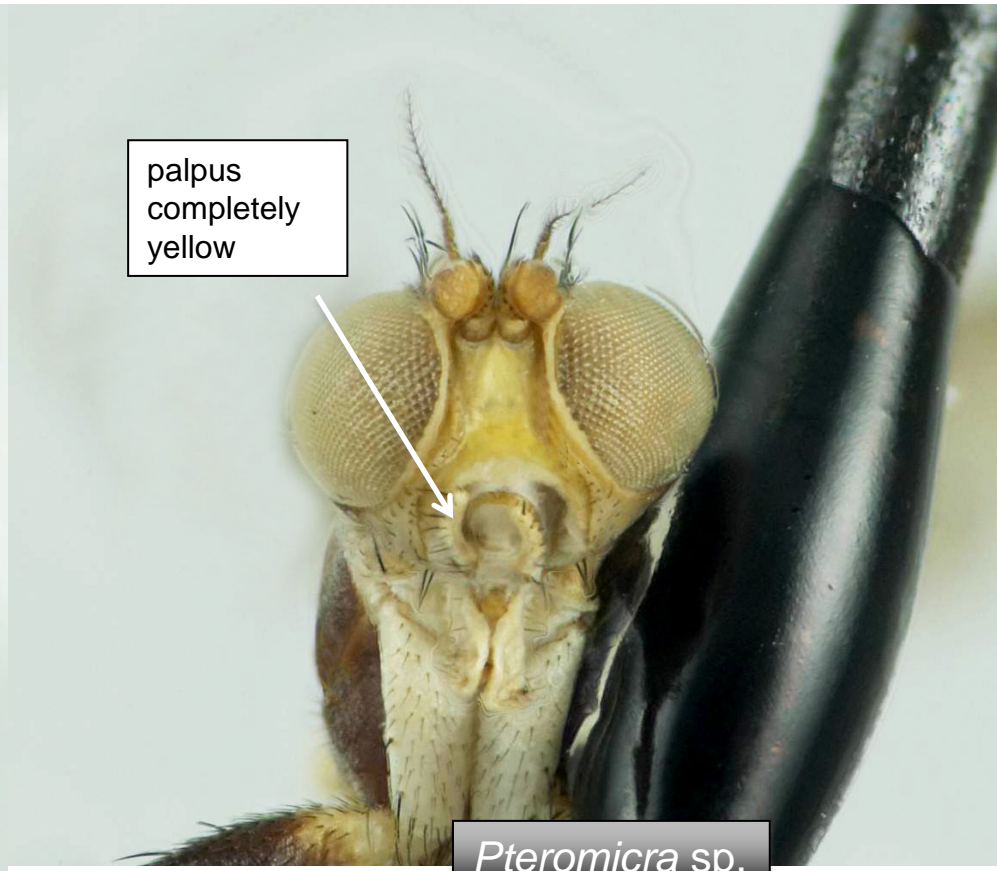
Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



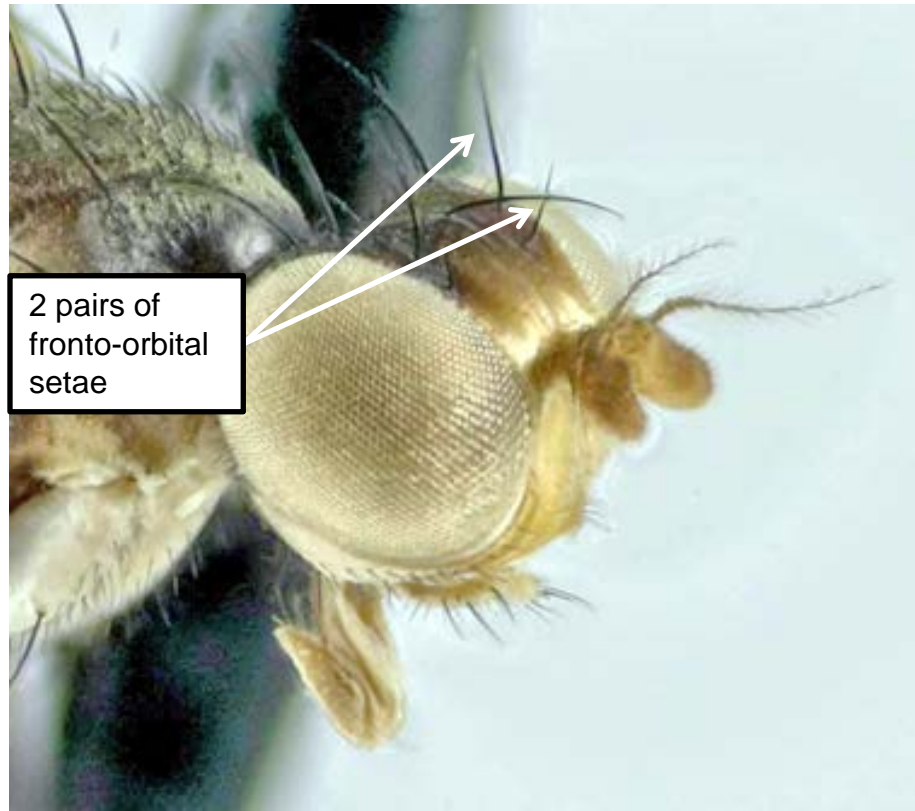
37(7)	Forefemur without ctenidium (a comblike series of short, closely spaced spinules near apex of anteroventral margin); antenna and palpus entirely dark; 2 pairs of fronto-orbital setae; forefemur mostly yellowish.	<u>[<i>Pteromicra anopla</i> Steyskal]</u>
37'	Forefemur with ctenidium; antenna, fronto-orbitals, and palpus color variable.	<u>38</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



38(37)	Palpus completely yellow [<i>P. pectorosa</i> , <i>P. pleuralis</i> (Cresson), <i>P. steyskali</i> Foote].	<u>39</u>
38'	Palpus blackish, at least apically [<i>P. albicalceata</i> (Cresson), <i>P. similis</i> Steyskal, <i>P. sphenura</i> Steyskal].	<u>41</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



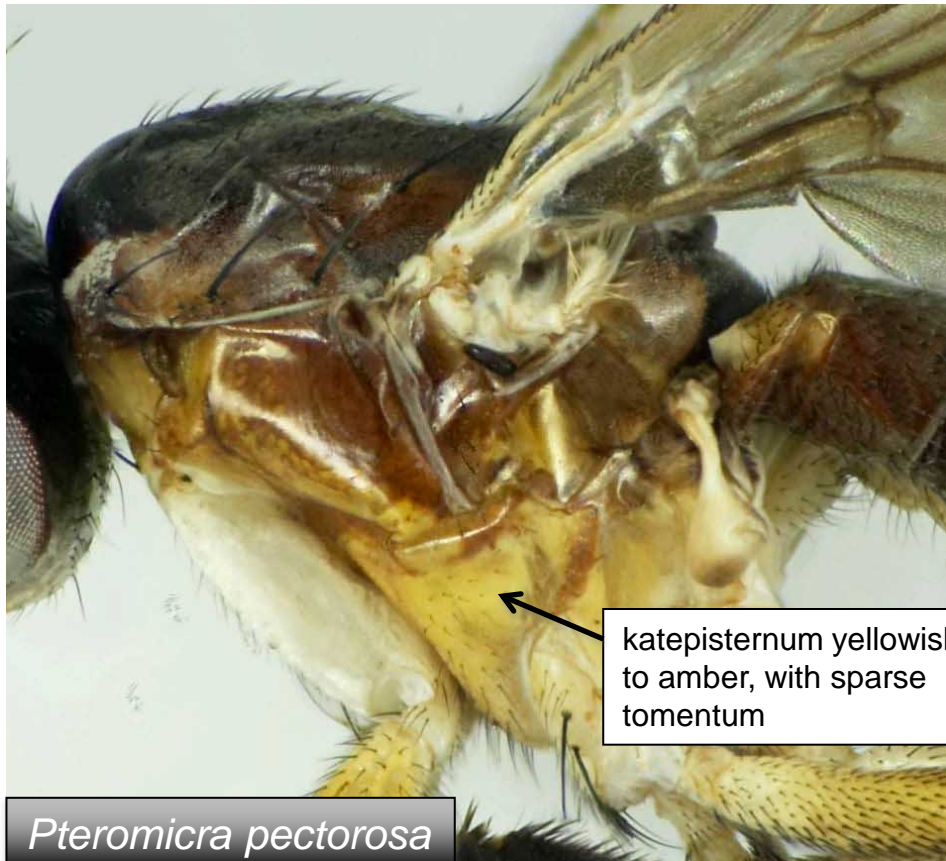
Pteromicra steyskali



Pteromicra sp.

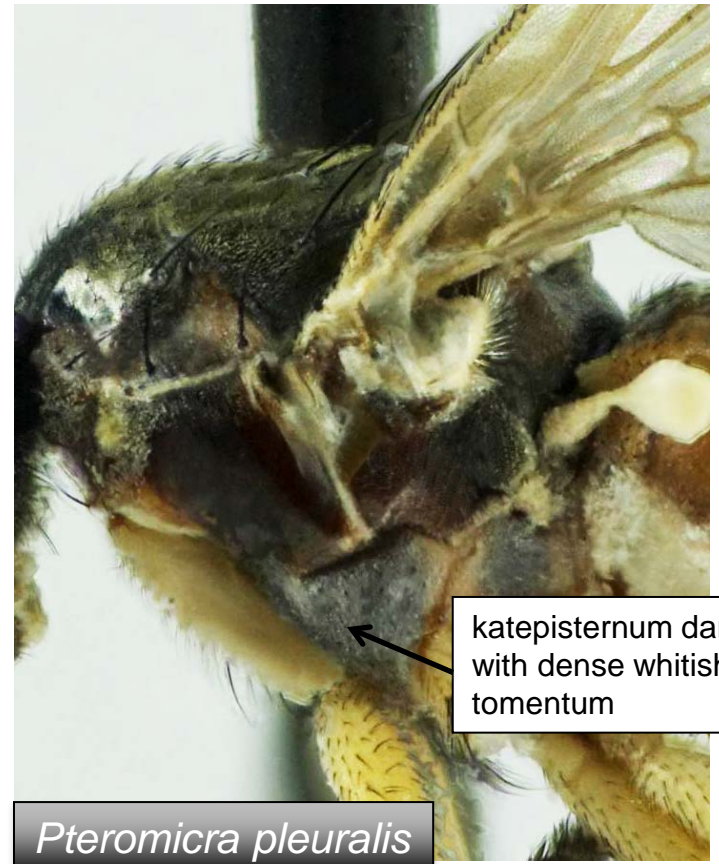
39(38)	Two pairs of fronto-orbital setae, anterior pair often minute; mesonotum mostly yellowish, dark-colored only anteriorly.	[<i>Pteromicra steyskali</i> Foote]
39'	One pair of fronto-orbital setae; mesonotum variable in color.	<u>40</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



katepisternum yellowish to amber, with sparse tomentum

Pteromicra pectorosa

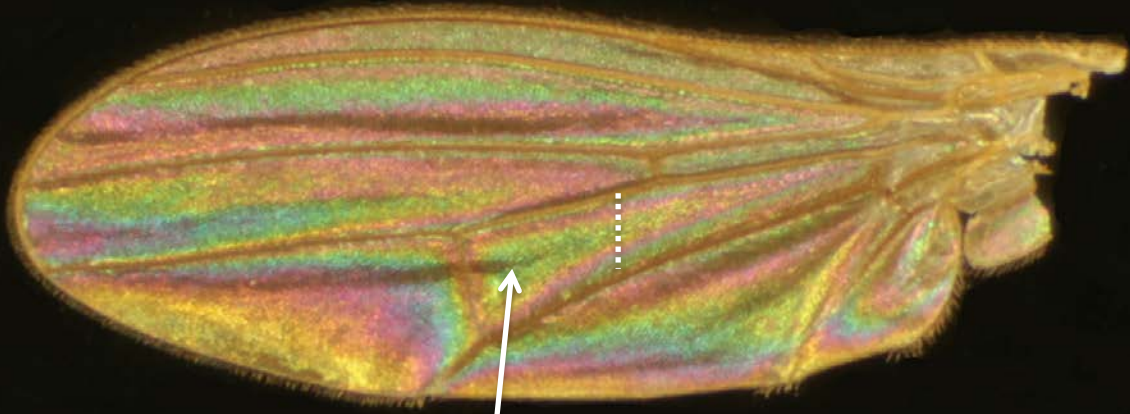


katepisternum dark, with dense whitish tomentum

Pteromicra pleuralis

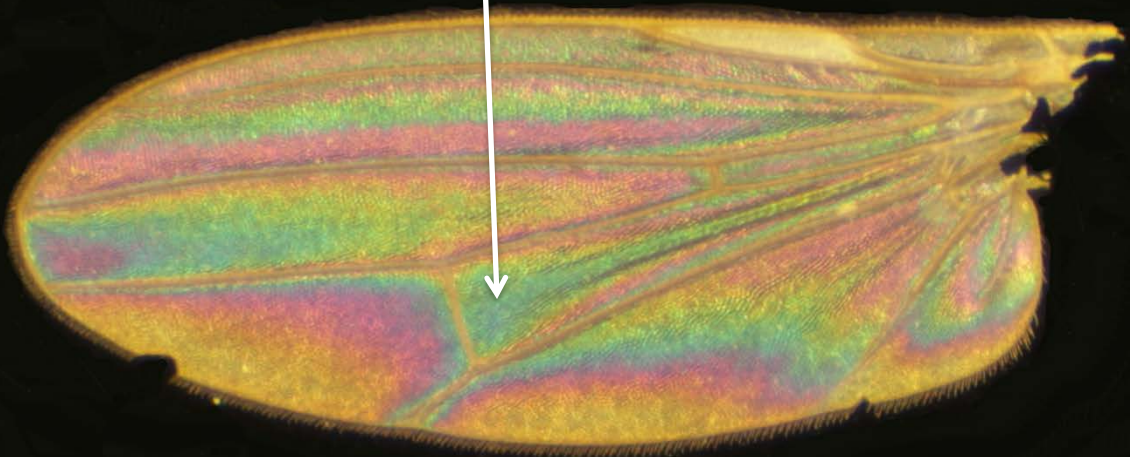
40(39)	Thoracic pleura (including katepisternum and meron) yellowish to amber; katepisternum and meron with sparse whitish tomentum. <u>Com₁WIP</u> restricted to distal half of cell dm.	<i>Pteromicra pectorosa</i> (Hendel)
40'	Thoracic pleura entirely dark brown to black; katepisternum and meron with dense whitish tomentum. <u>Com₁WIP</u> extending throughout cell dm.	<i>Pteromicra pleuralis</i> (Cresson)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



Pteromicra pectorosa

Com₁



Pteromicra pleuralis

Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



1 pair of fronto-orbital setae

Pteromicra sphenura

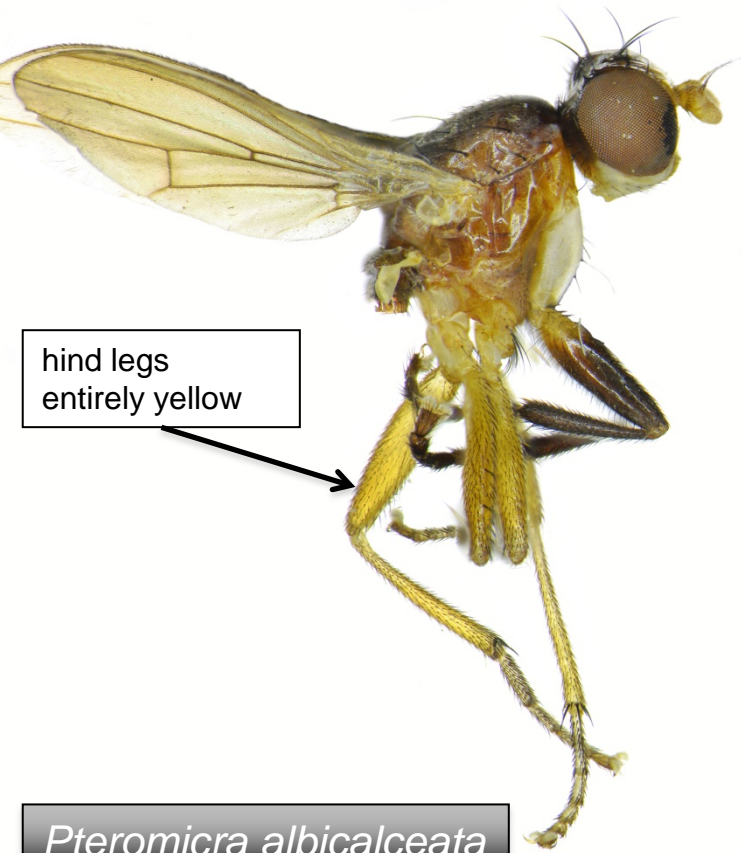


2 pairs of fronto-orbital setae

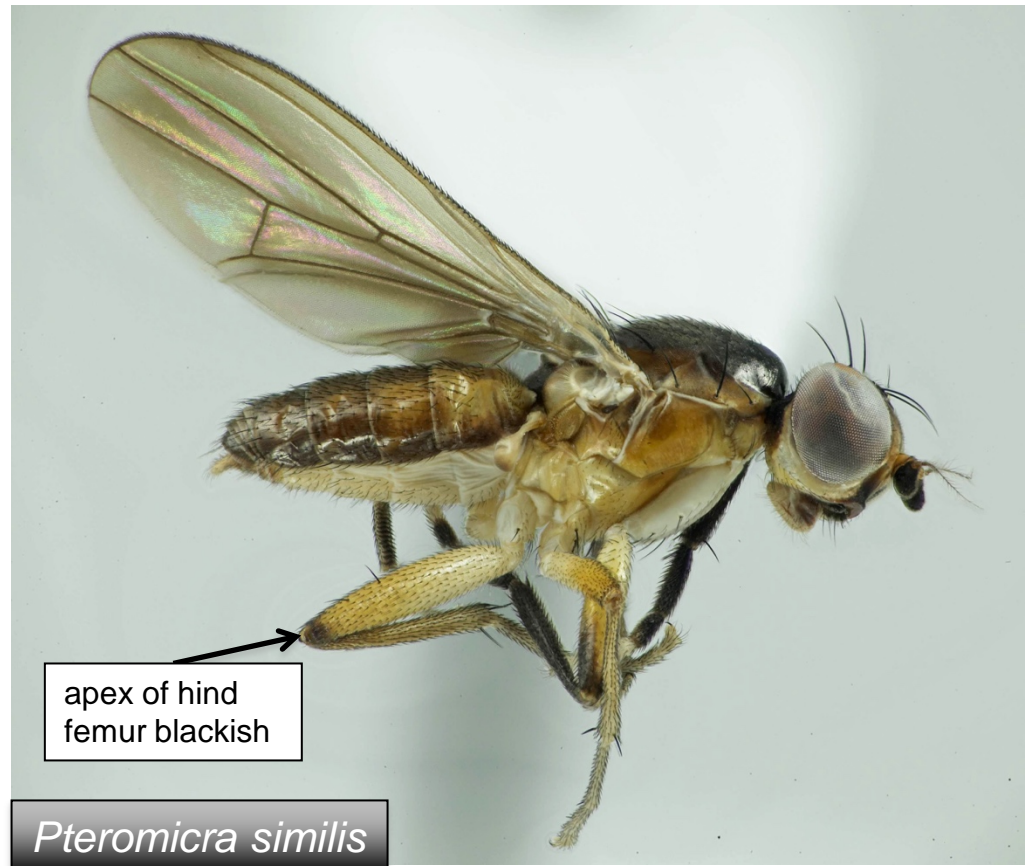
Pteromicra sp.

41(38)	One pair of fronto-orbital setae; frons blackish with yellowish triangle reaching from anterior ocellus to frontal margin; arisal hairs brown, long plumose; first flagellomere usually darkened only apicodorsally.	<i>[Pteromicra sphenura Steyskal]</i>
41'	Two pairs of fronto-orbital setae, anterior pair short and fine; frons color, arisal hair length and color, and first flagellomere color variable (<i>P. albicalceata</i> , <i>P. similis</i>).	<u>42</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PTEROMICRA*



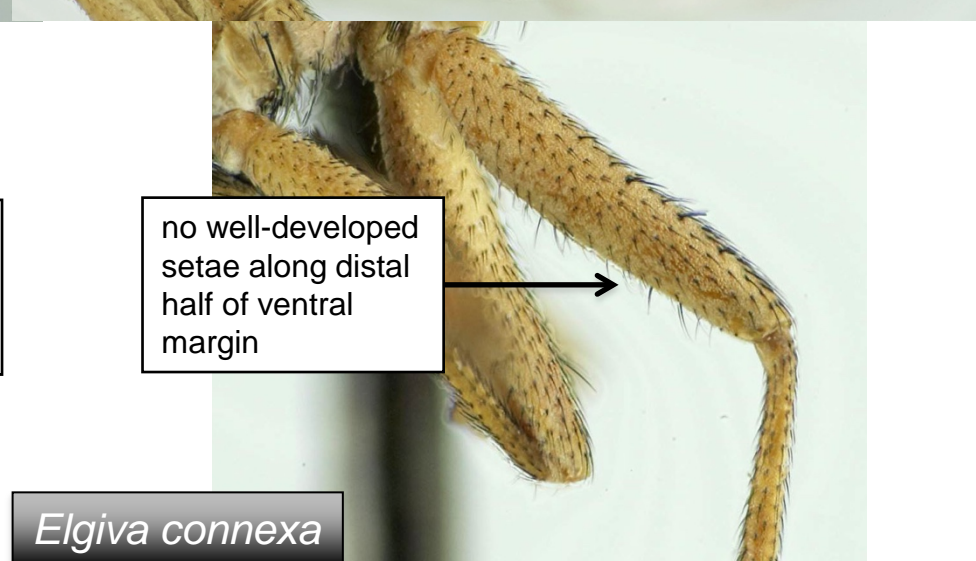
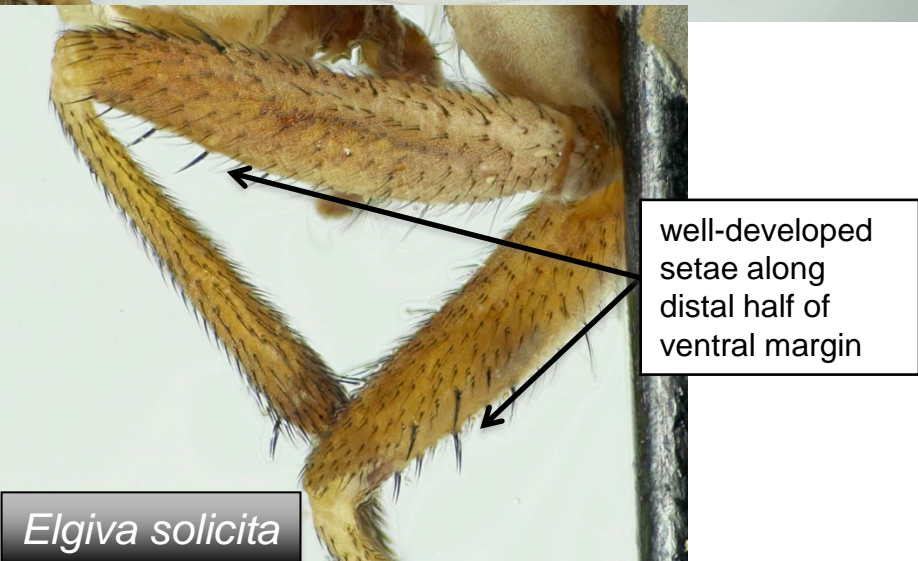
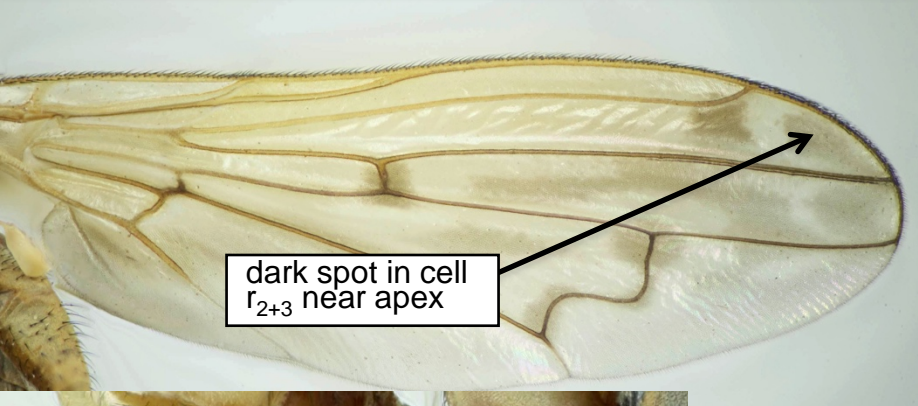
Pteromicra albicalceata



Pteromicra similis

42(41)	Metapleuron (between halter and hind coxa and between meron and abdomen, bearing the posterior spiracle) dusky; hind legs entirely yellow.	<u>[<i>Pteromicra albicalceata</i> (Cresson)]</u>
42'	Metapleuron mostly yellowish; apex of hind femur dark colored.	<u><i>Pteromicra similis</i> Steyskal</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *ELGIVA*

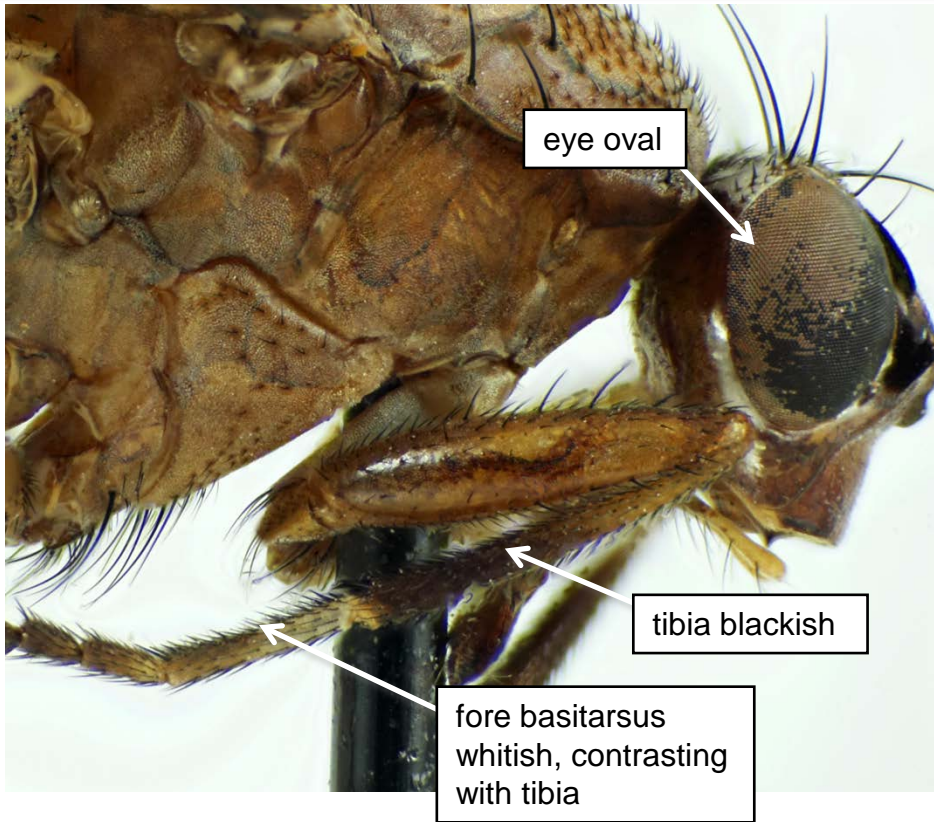


Elgiva sollicita

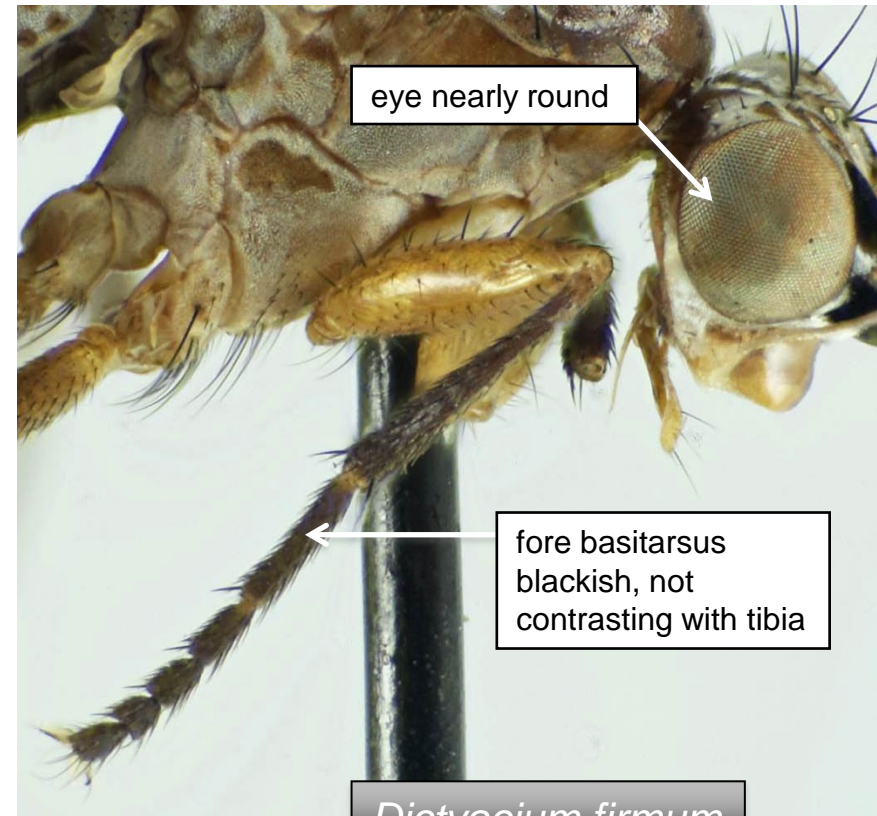
Elgiva connexa

43(19)	Wing with dark spot near apex of cell r_{2+3} ; forefemur with well-developed setae along distal half of ventral margin.	<u><i>Elgiva sollicita</i></u> (Harris)
43'	Wing without dark spot near apex of cell r_{2+3} ; forefemur usually without well-developed setae along distal half of ventral margin.	<u><i>Elgiva connexa</i></u> (Steyskal)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTHAMERICAN SPECIES OF *Dictyacium*



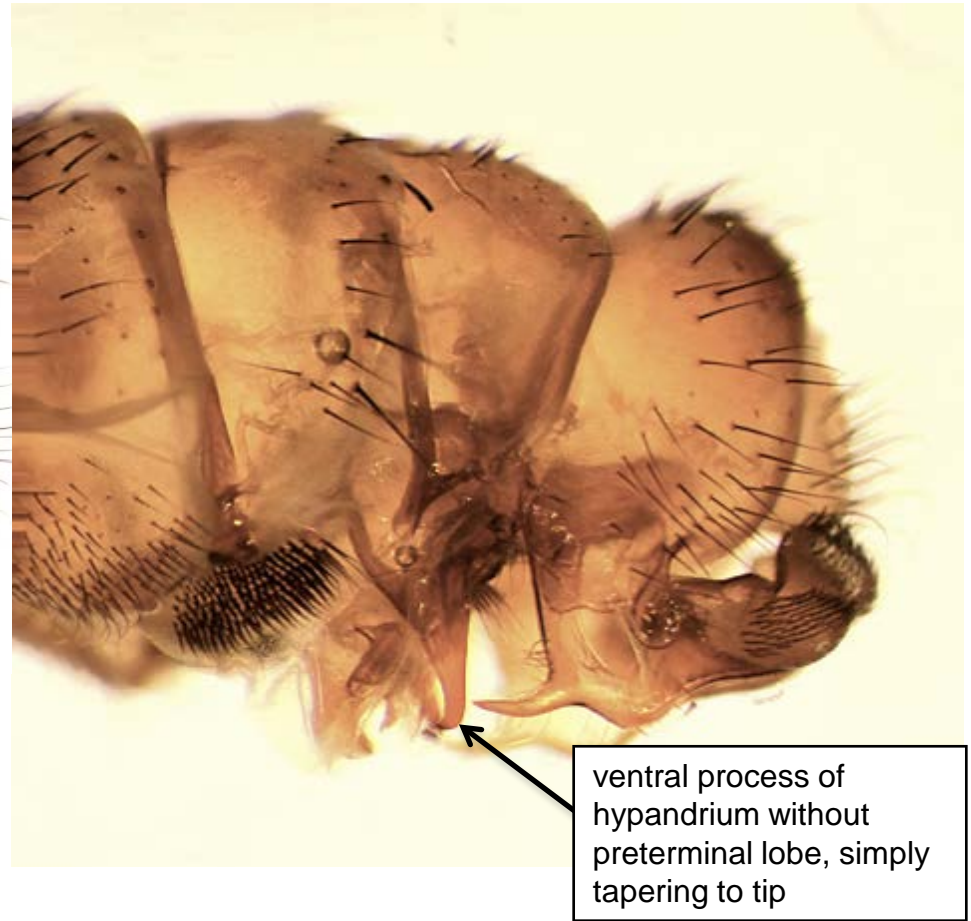
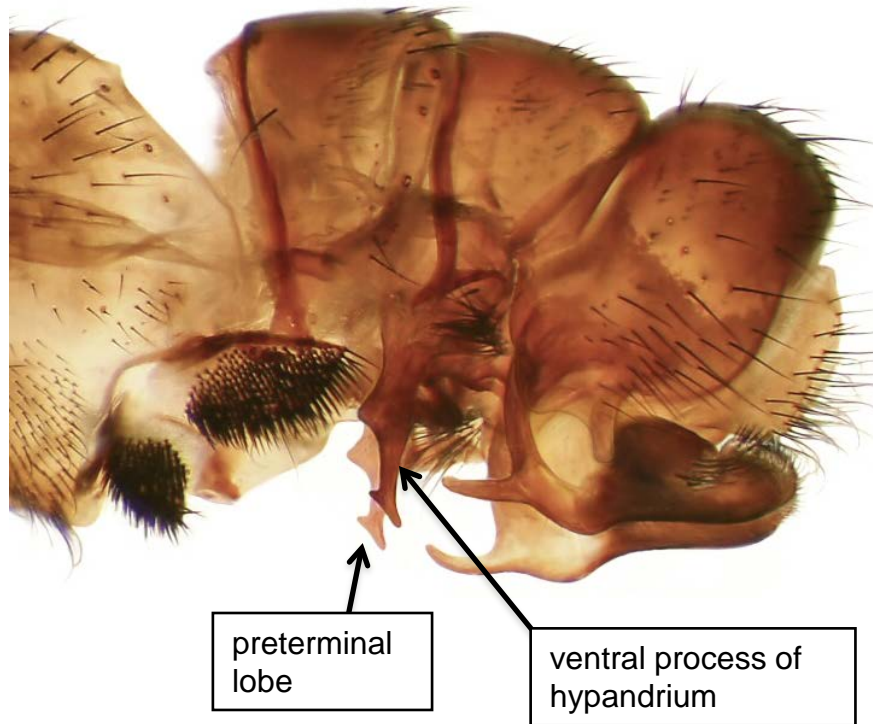
Dictyacium ambiguum



Dictyacium firmum

44(16)	Fore basitarsus whitish, contrasting strongly with blackish tibia. Eye oval.	<i>Dictyacium ambiguum</i> (Loew)
44'	Fore basitarsus blackish, sometimes pale basally but not contrasting with tibia. Eye nearly round.	<i>Dictyacium firmum</i> Steyskal

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



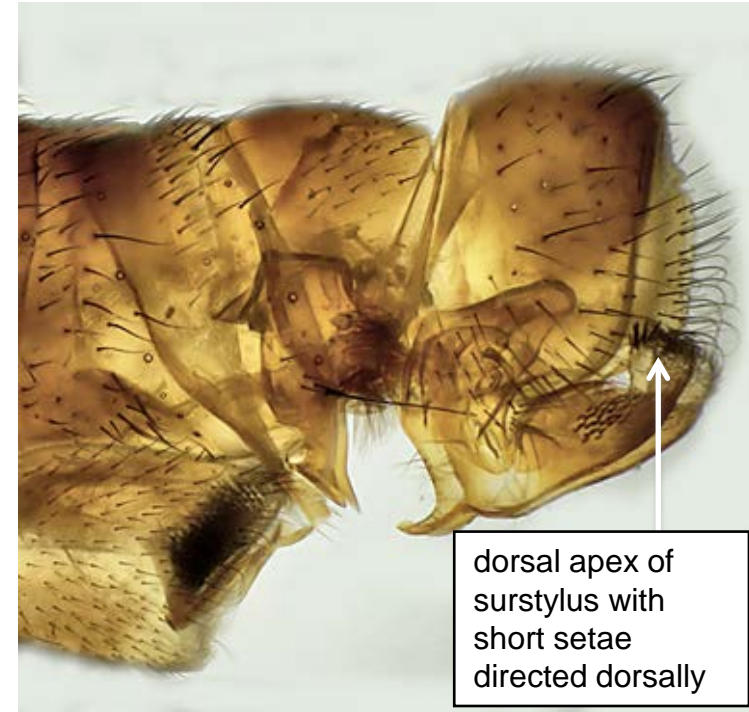
45(15)	Ventral process of hypandrium with preterminal lobe.	<u>46</u>
45'	Ventral process of hypandrium without preterminal lobe, simply tapering to tip, which may be somewhat recurved.	<u>50</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



(Steyskal, 1954b)

dorsal apex of surstylus with long, stiff setae directed posteriorly; lateral view



dorsal apex of surstylus with short setae directed dorsally



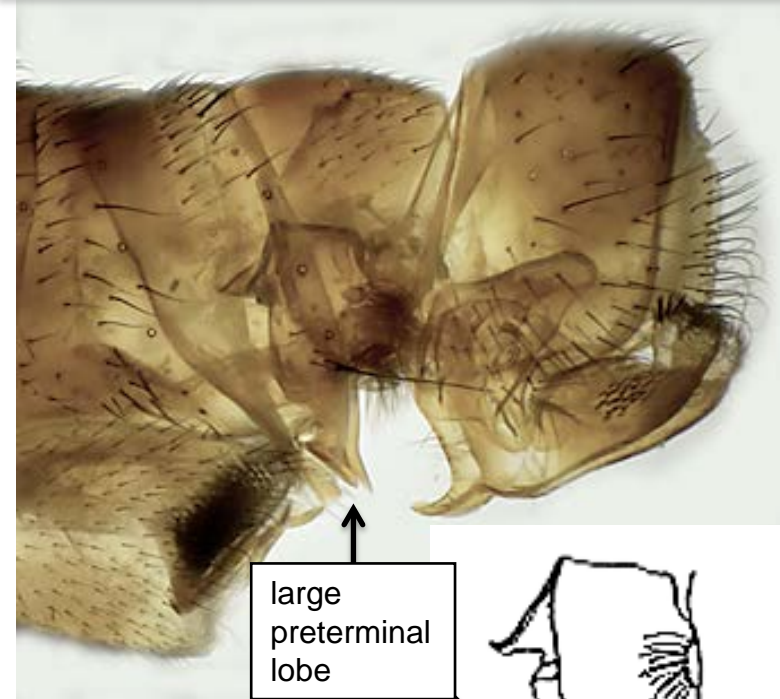
Dictya pictipes



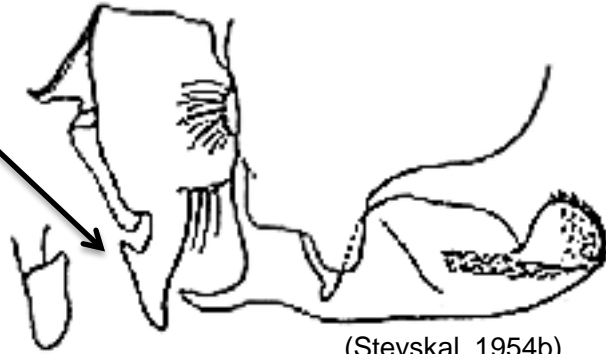
Dictya expansa

46(45)	Dorsal apex of surstylus with long, stiff setae directed posteriorly.	<u><i>Dictya pictipes</i></u> (Loew)
46'	Dorsal apex of surstylus with only short setae directed posteriorly or dorsally.	<u>47</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*

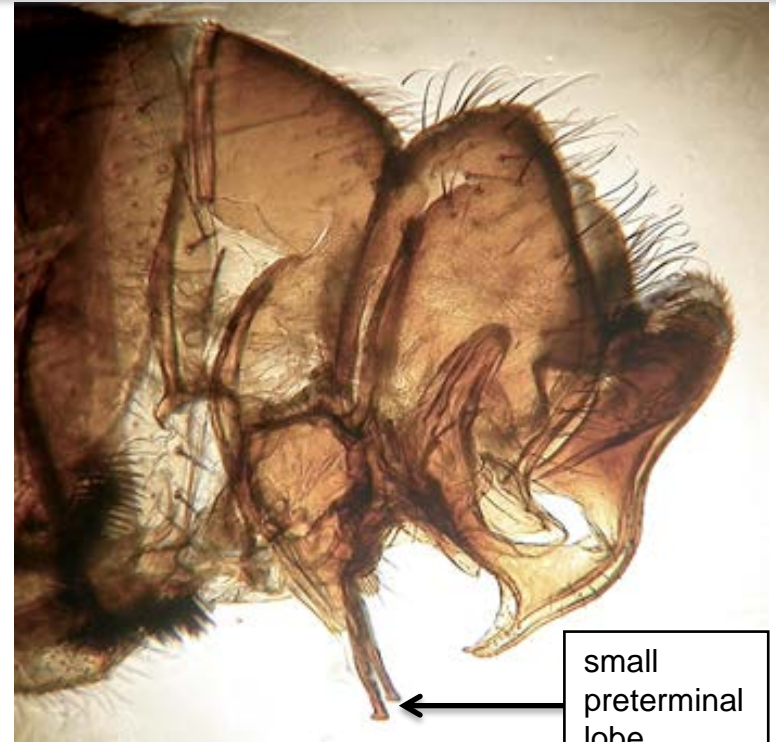


large preterminal lobe



(Steyskal, 1954b)

Dictya expansa

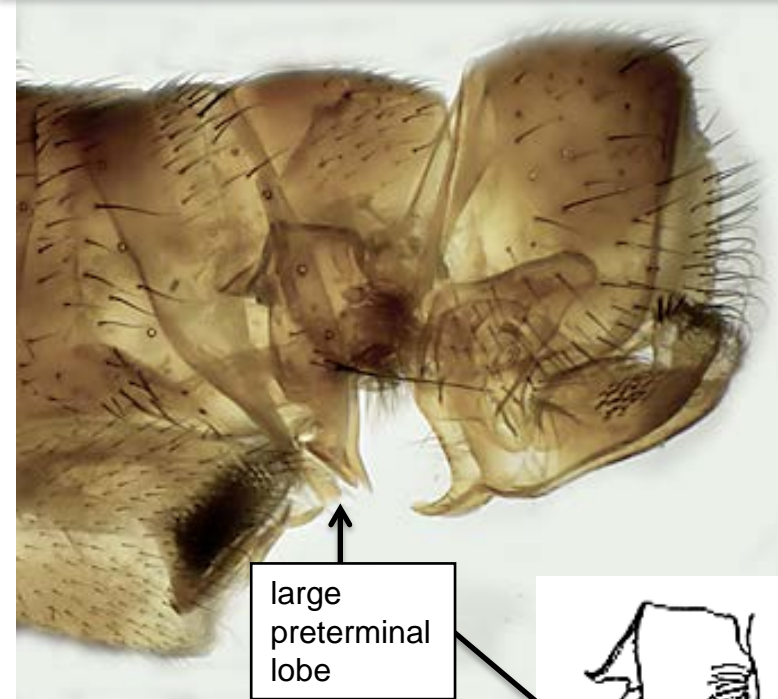


small preterminal lobe

Dictya borealis

47(46)	Ventral process of hypandrium with large preterminal lobe.	<u>48</u>
47'	Ventral process of hypandrium with small preterminal lobe.	<u>49</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



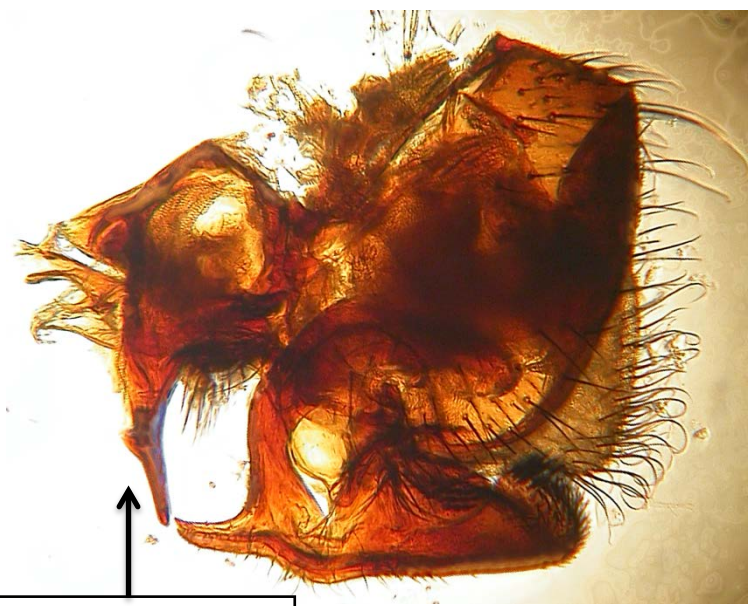
large preterminal lobe

preterminal lobe spade-shaped in anteroventral view

Dictya expansa



(Steyskal, 1954b)



preterminal lobe slipper-shaped in anteroventral view

Dictya atlantica

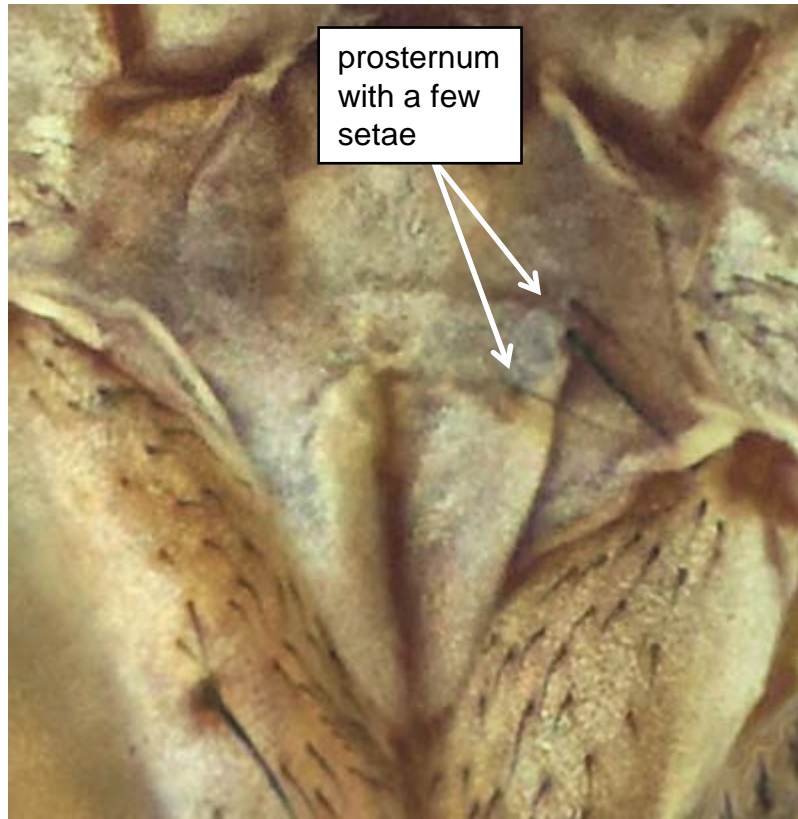
48(47) Ventral process of hypandrium with large preterminal lobe explanate (spade-shaped) in anteroventral view.

Dictya expansa
Steyskal

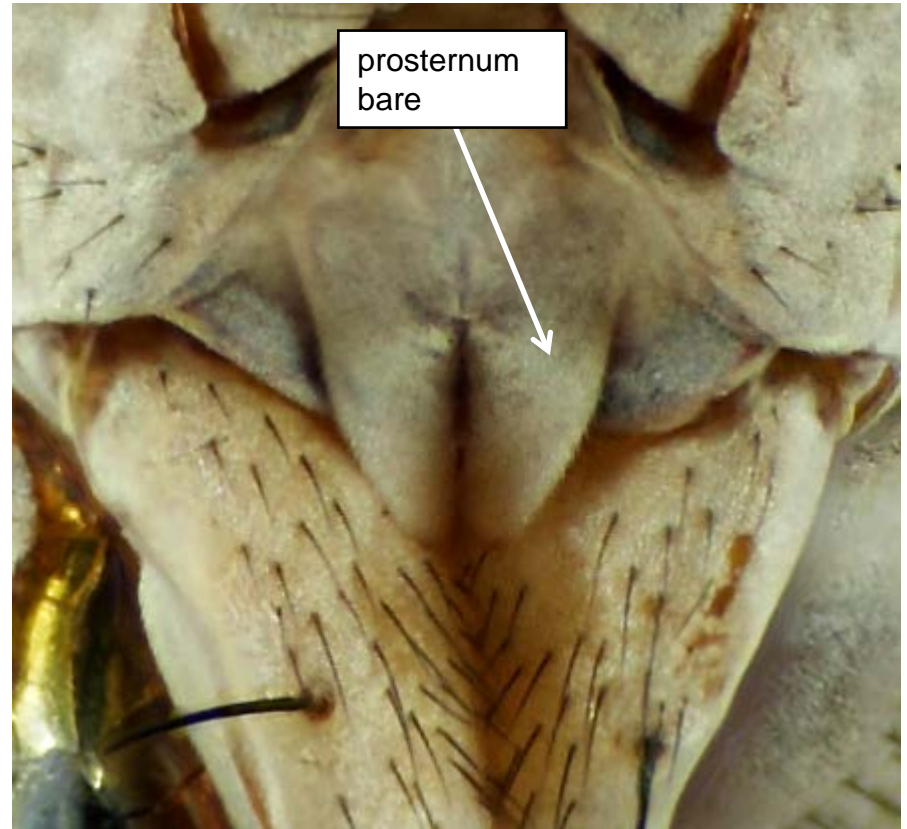
48' Ventral process of hypandrium with large preterminal lobe slipper-shaped in anteroventral view.

Dictya atlantica
Steyskal

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



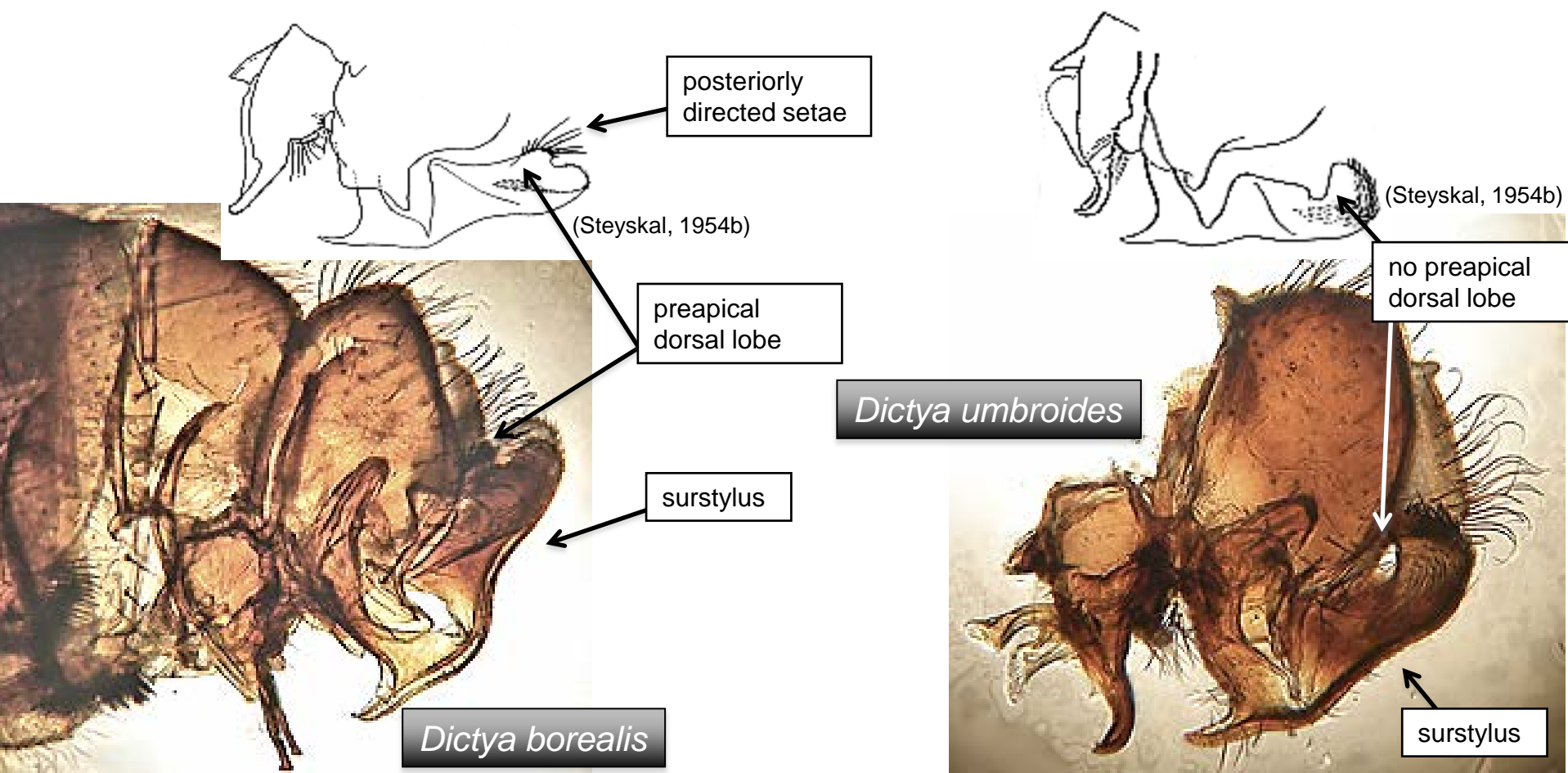
Dictya hudsonica



Dictya oxybeles

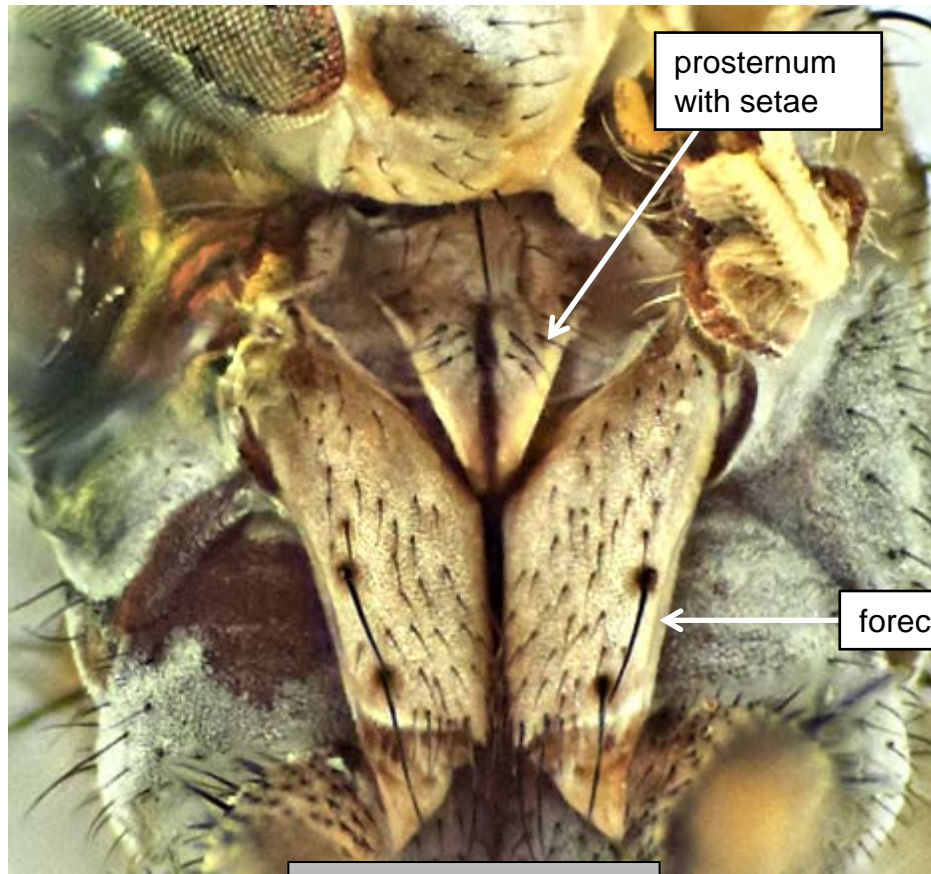
49(47)	Prosternum with a few setae.	<u><i>Dictya hudsonica</i></u> <u>Steyskal</u>
49'	Prosternum bare (coastal marshes).	<u><i>Dictya oxybeles</i></u> <u>Steyskal</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*

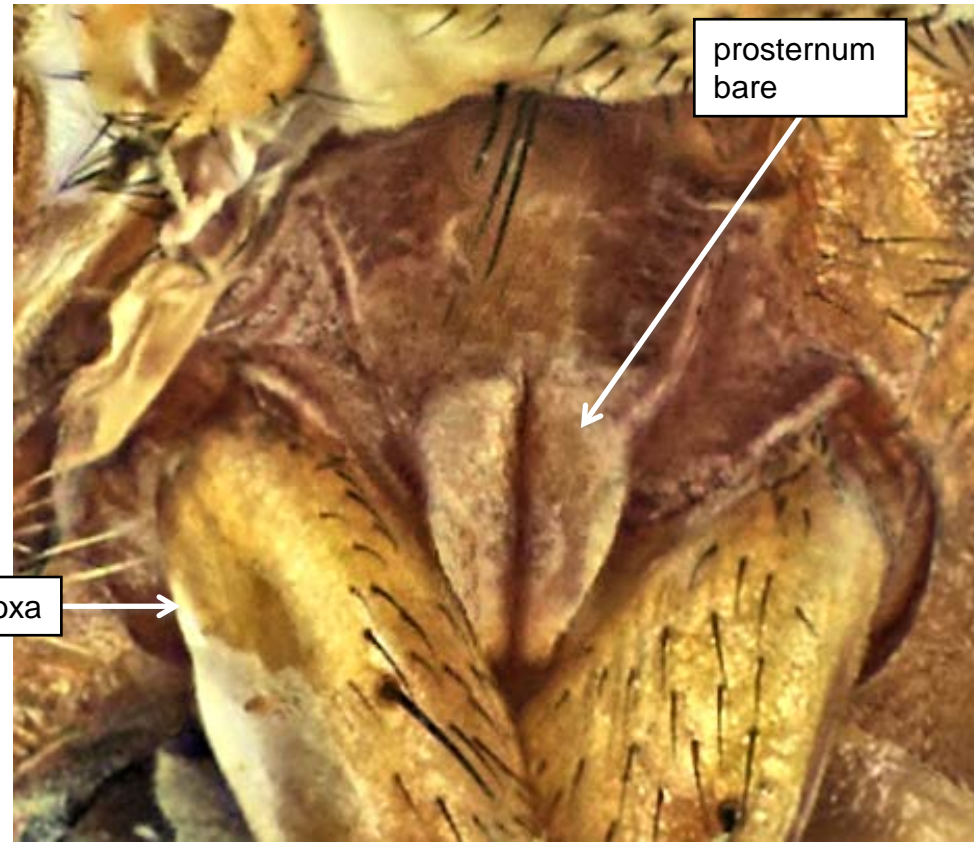


50(45)	Posterodorsal apex of surstylus with a preapical lobe covered with stout, posteriorly directed setae.	<i>Dictya borealis</i> <u>Curran</u>
50'	Posterodorsal apex of surstylus with a single apical lobe.	<u>51</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



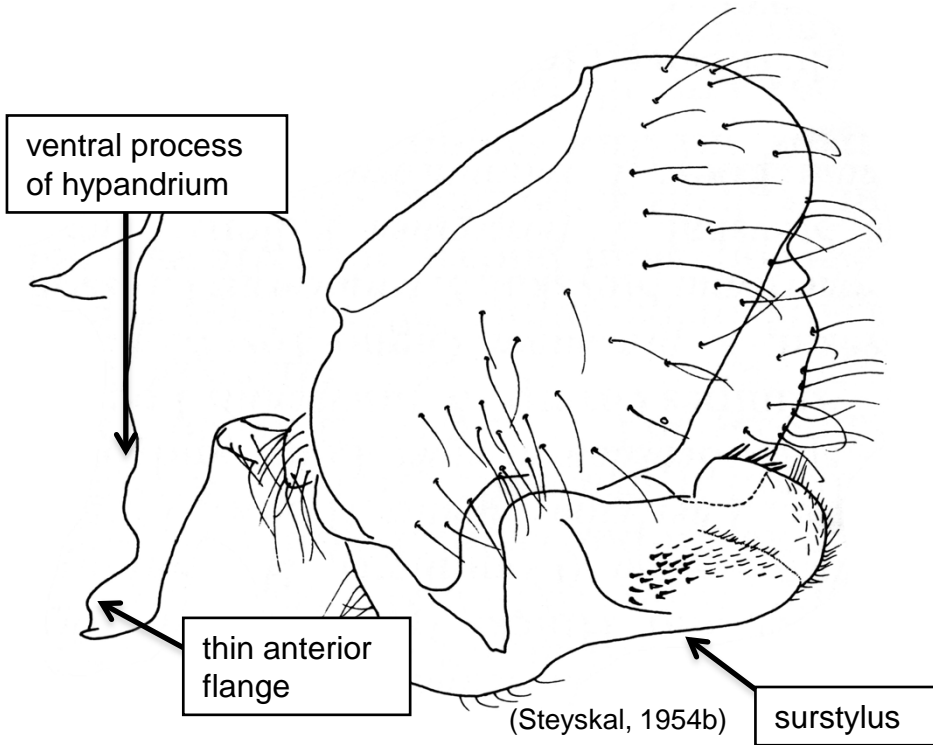
Dictya umbroides



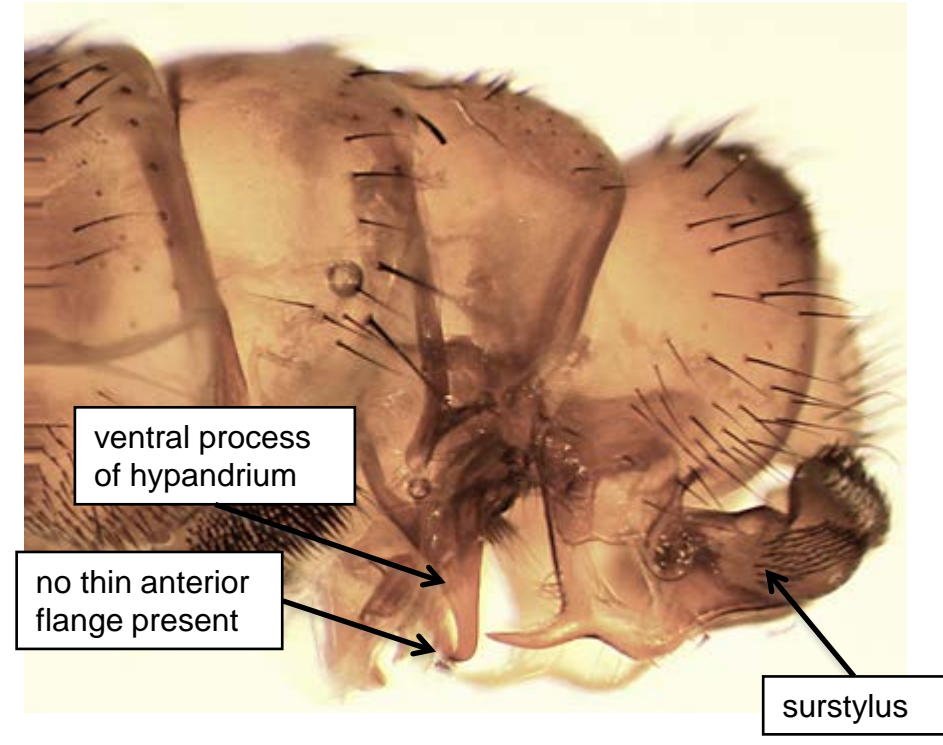
Dictya sp.

51(50)	Prosternum with setae.	<i>Dictya umbroides</i> <u>Curran</u>
51'	Prosternum bare.	<u>52</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



Dictya steyskali



Dictya laurentiana

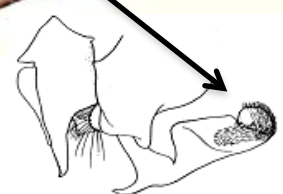
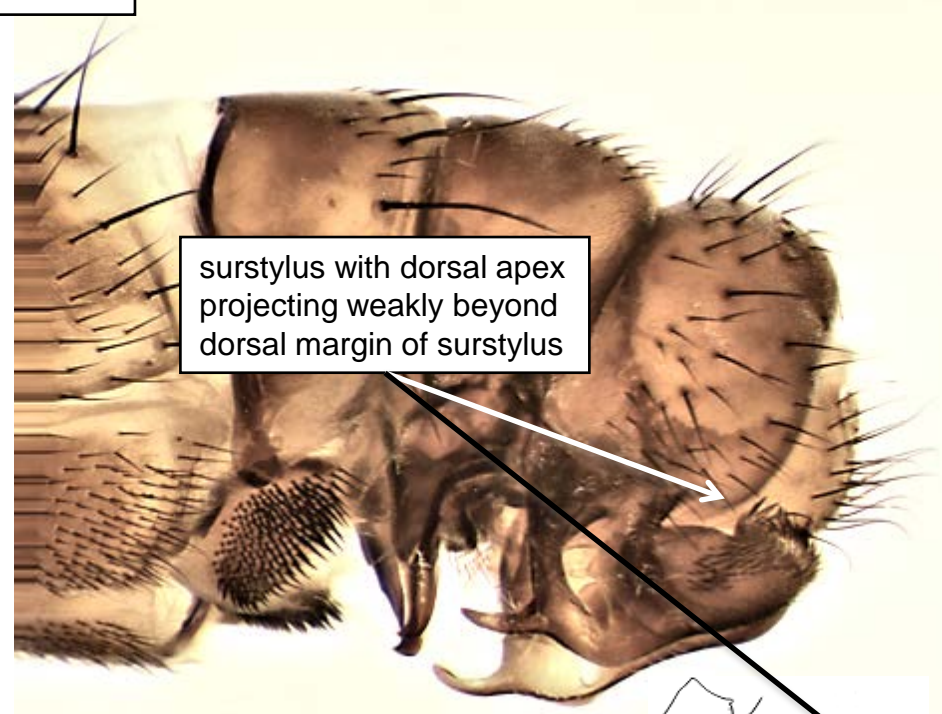
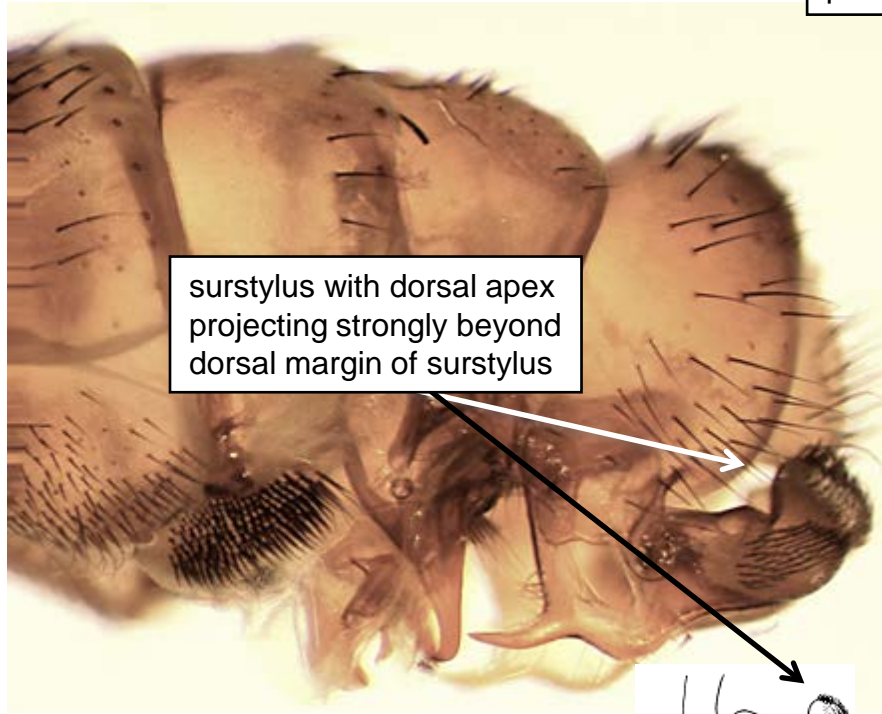
52(51)	Ventral process of hypandrium with a conspicuous thin anterior flange near apex.	<i>Dictya steyskali</i> Valley
52'	Ventral process of hypandrium without a conspicuous thin anterior flange near apex.	<u>53</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*

postabdomens

surstylus with dorsal apex projecting strongly beyond dorsal margin of surstylus

surstylus with dorsal apex projecting weakly beyond dorsal margin of surstylus



Dictya laurentiana

(Steyskal, 1954b)

Dictya gaigei

(Steyskal, 1954b)

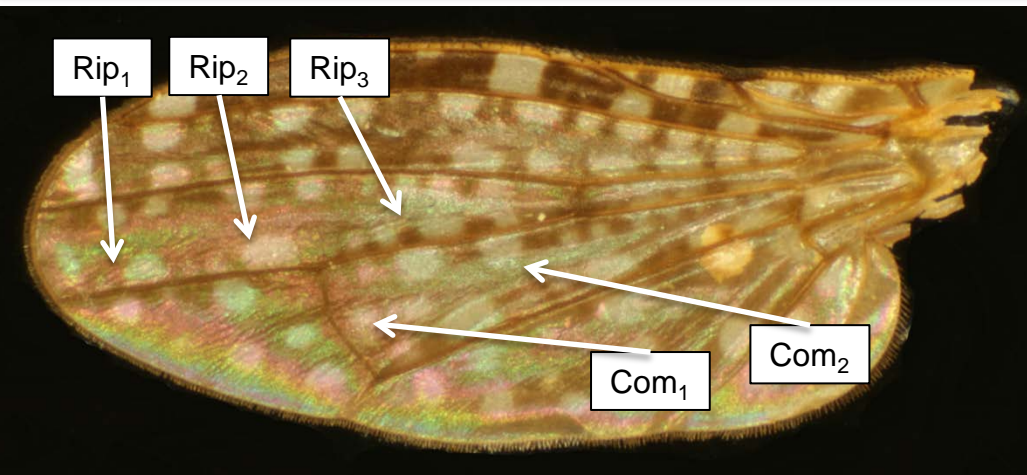
53(52) Surstylus with dorsal apex projecting strongly beyond dorsal margin of surstylus. Rip₁, Rip₂, and Rip₃ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅. Com₁ and Com₂ WIPs in cell dm.

Dictya laurentiana
Steyskal

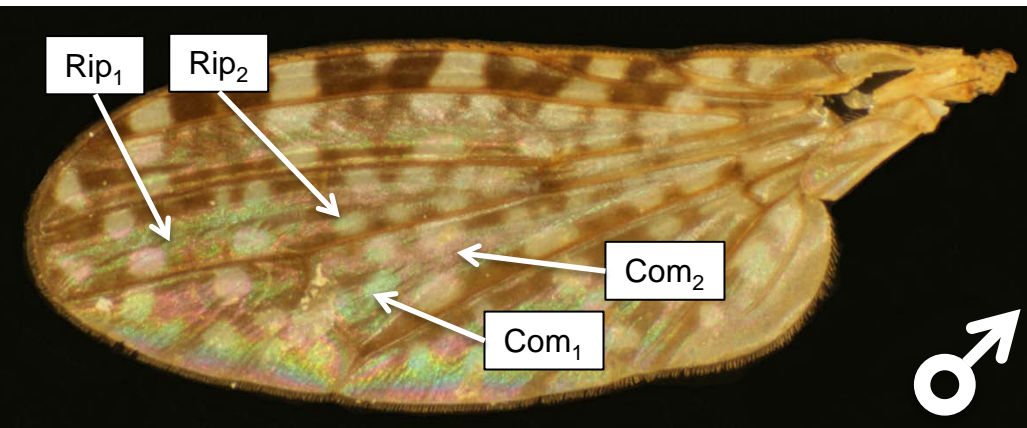
53' Surstylus with dorsal apex projecting weakly beyond dorsal margin of surstylus. Male with Rip₁ and Rip₂ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅ and Com₁ and Com₂ WIPs in cell dm. Female with Rip₁, Rip₂, Rip₃, and Rip₄ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅ and Com₁, Com₂, and Com₃ WIPs in cell dm.

Dictya gaigei Steyskal

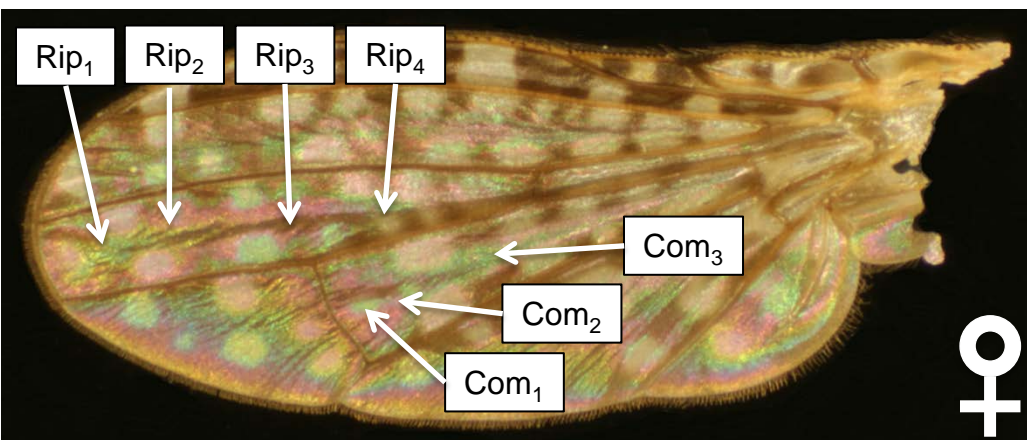
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *DICTYA*



Dictya laurentiana

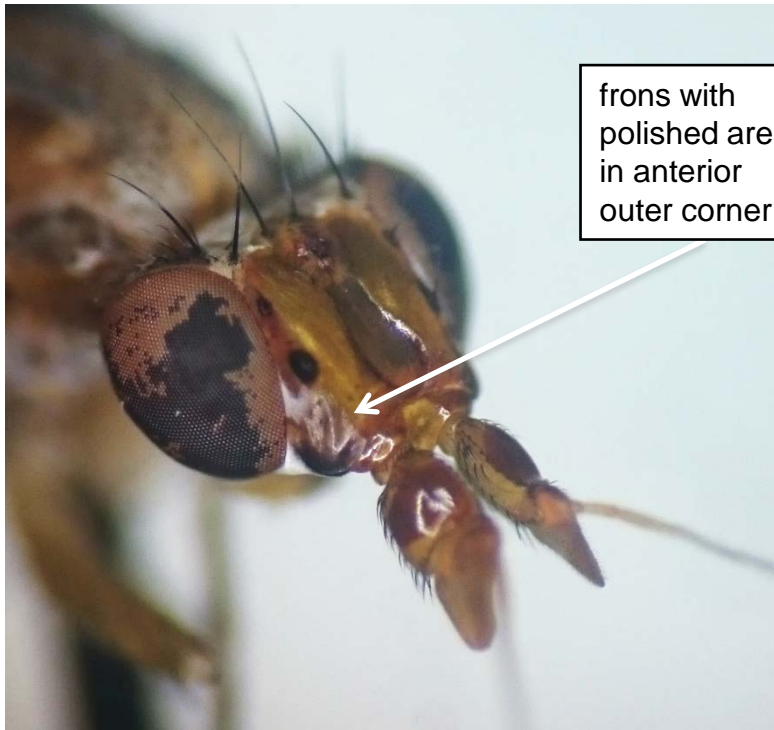


Dictya gaigei



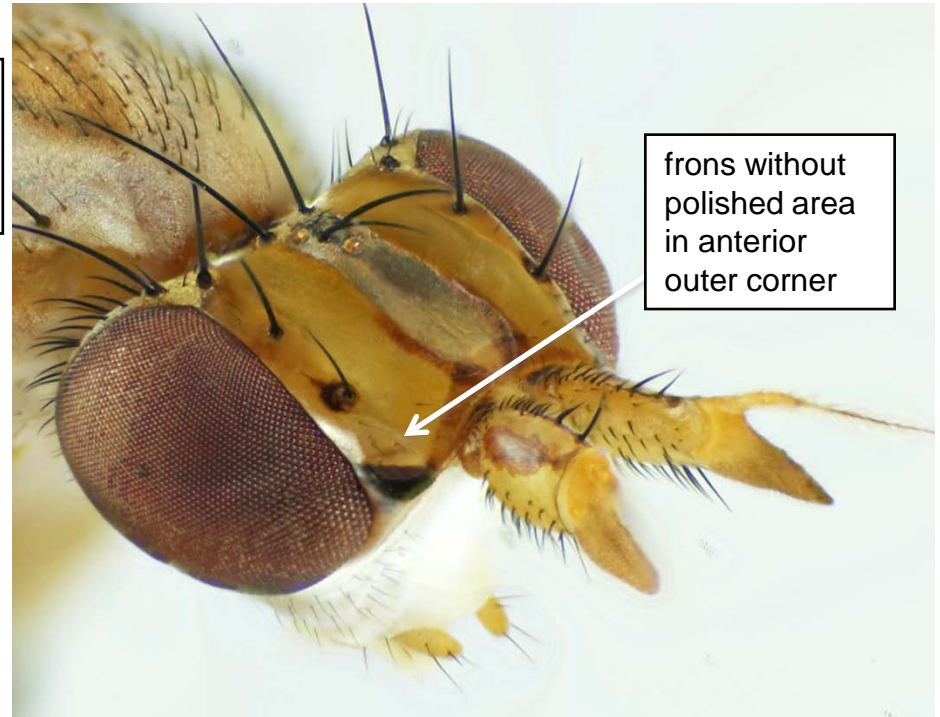
Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*



frons with
polished area
in anterior
outer corner

Limnia sp.

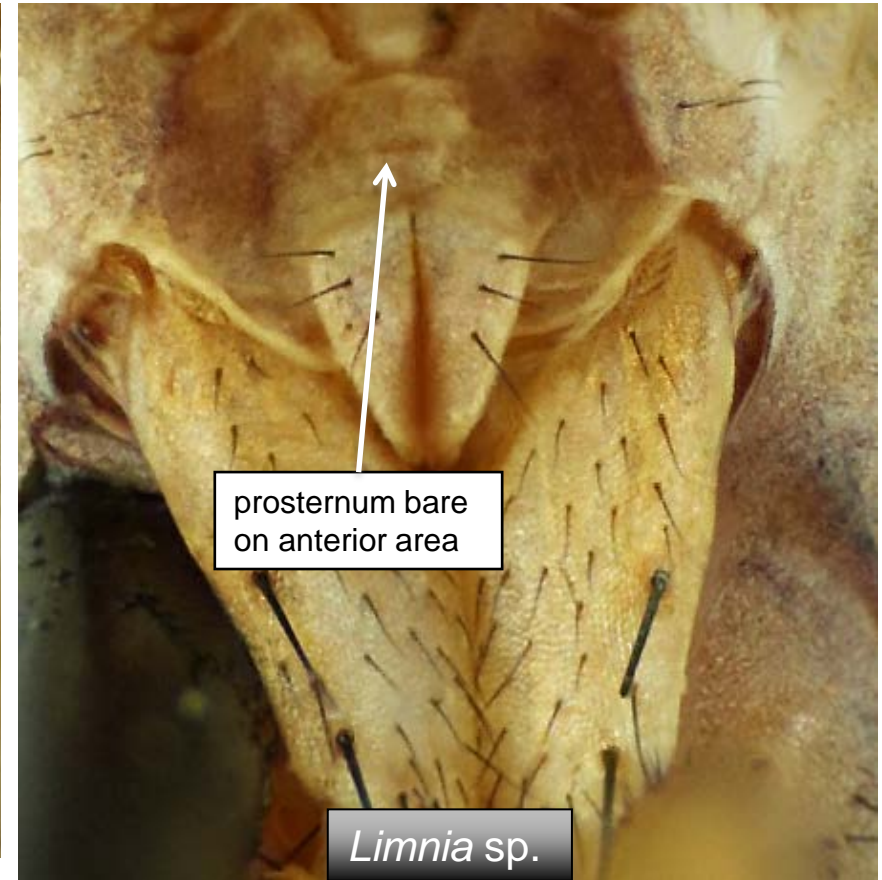
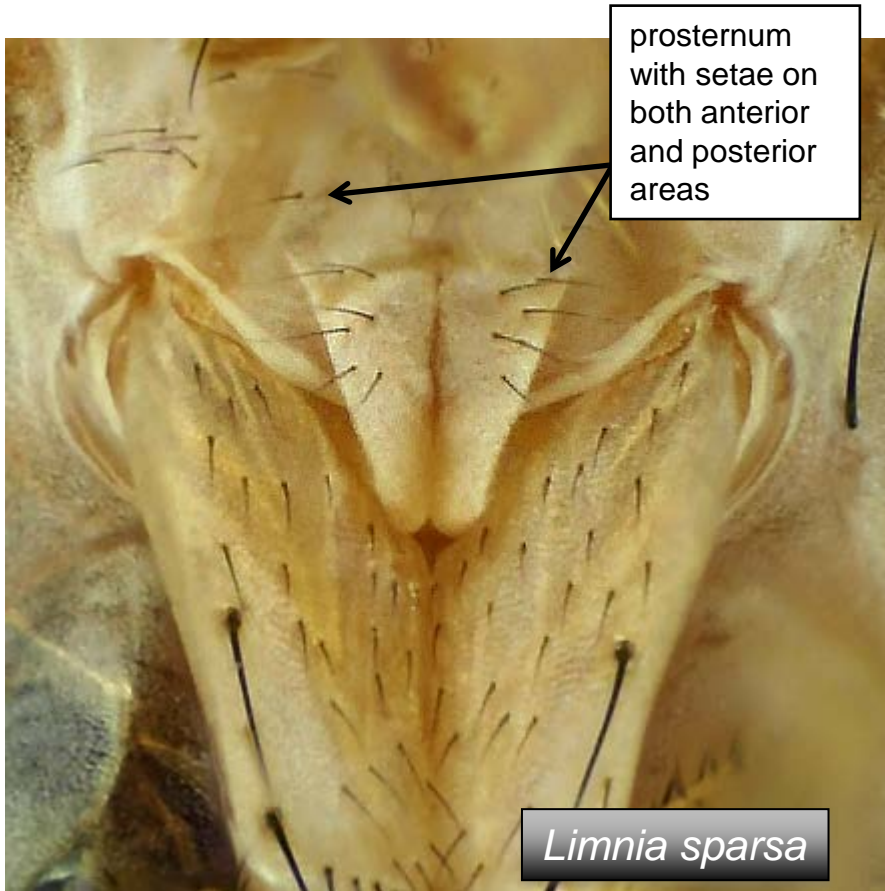


frons without
polished area
in anterior
outer corner

Limnia sp.

54(18)	Frons with polished area in anterior outer corner (Typical group). Females in our area are unidentifiable beyond this point.	<u>55</u>
54'	Frons without polished area in anterior outer corner (Ottawensis group). Females in our area are unidentifiable beyond this point.	<u>58</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*



55(54)	Prosternum with setae on both anterior and posterior areas (rarely absent on anterior area).	<u>Limnia sparsa (Loew)</u>
55'	Prosternum with setae on posterior area only (rarely a few on anterior area; prosternum on <i>L. loewi</i> is usually entirely bare).	<u>56</u>

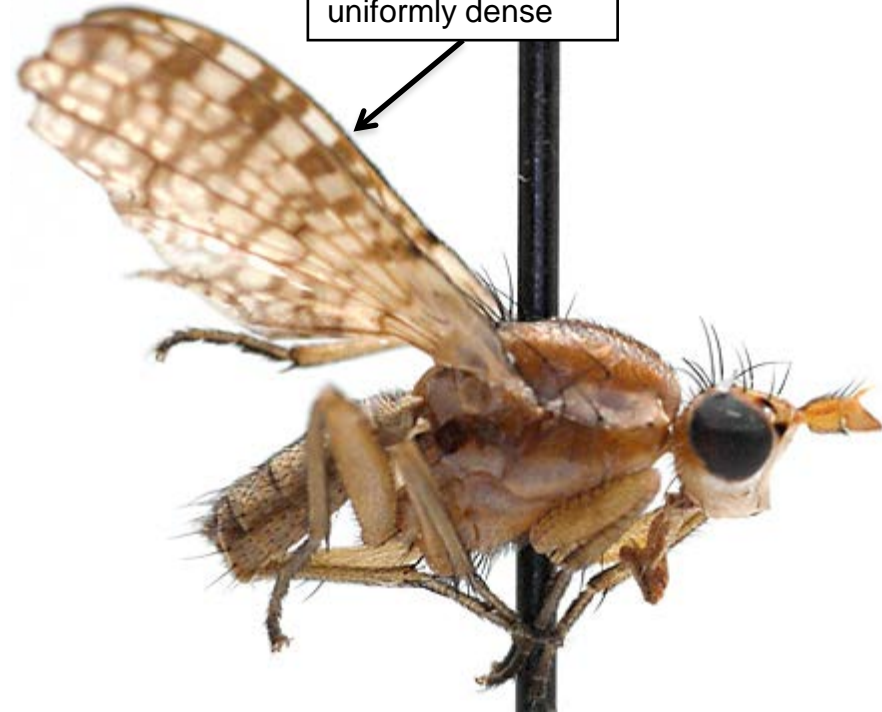
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*

wing pattern
denser anteriorly
than posteriorly



Limnia loewi

wing pattern
uniformly dense



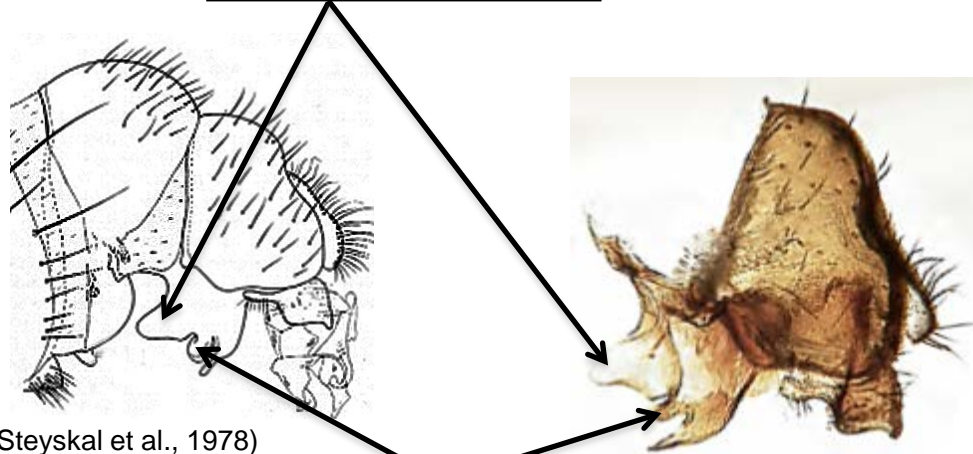
Limnia sp.

56(55)	Wing pattern denser anteriorly than posteriorly.	<u><i>Limnia loewi</i></u> Steyskal
56'	Wing pattern uniformly dense.	<u>57</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*

postabdomens

anterior hypandrial lobe



median prong

Limnia sandovalensis

anterior hypandrial lobe

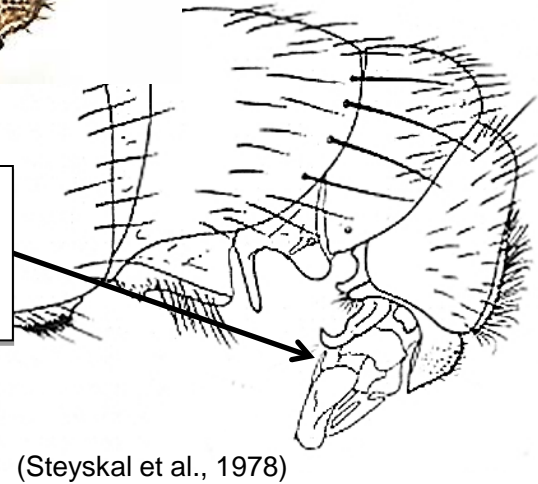
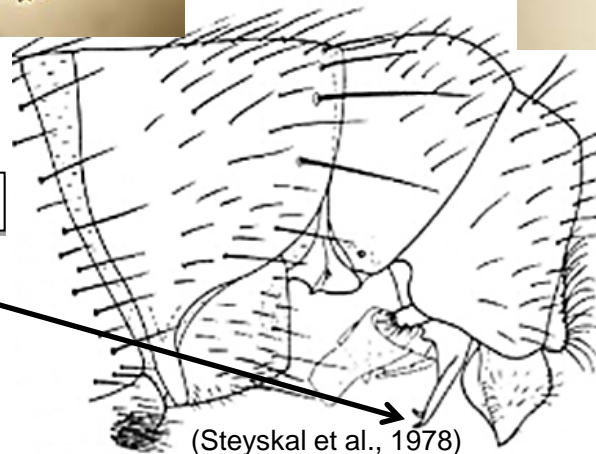
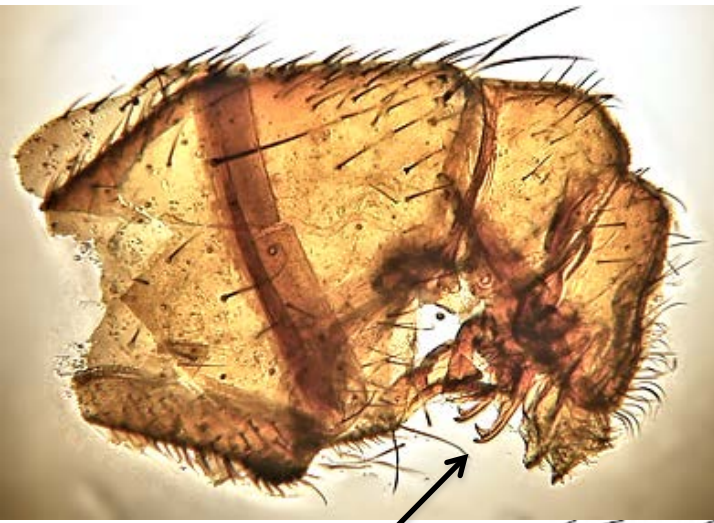


median prong

Limnia boscii

57(56)	Anterior hypandrial lobe distinctly directed anteriorly; median prong as wide as long.	<i>Limnia sandovalensis</i> Fisher and Orth
57'	Anterior hypandrial lobe simply rounded, not distinctly directed anteriorly; median prong longer than wide.	<i>Limnia boscii</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*



ventral hypandrial process bifid

ventral hypandrial process not bifid

Limnia fitchi

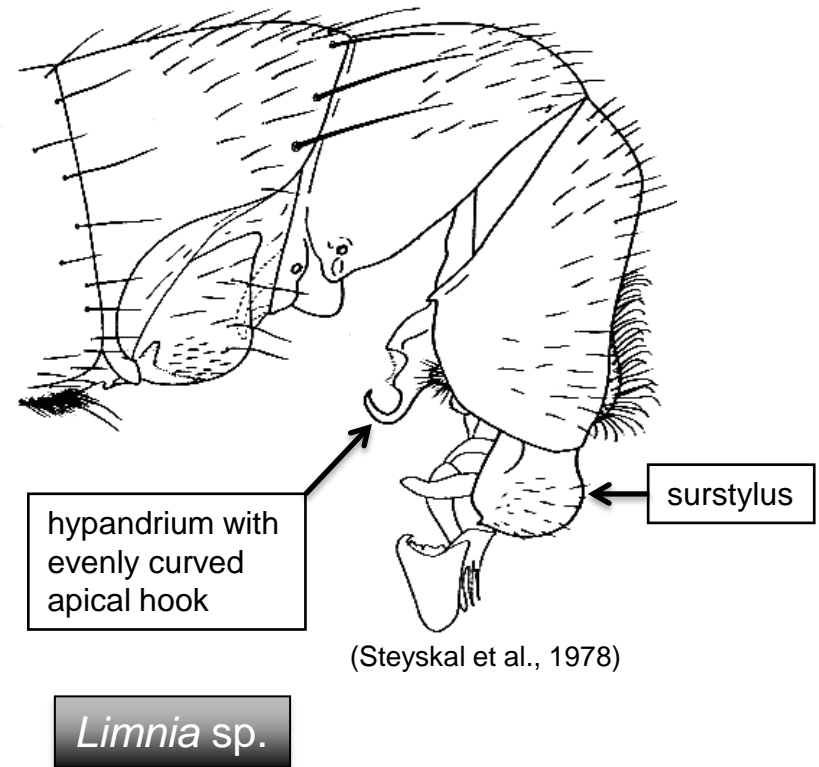
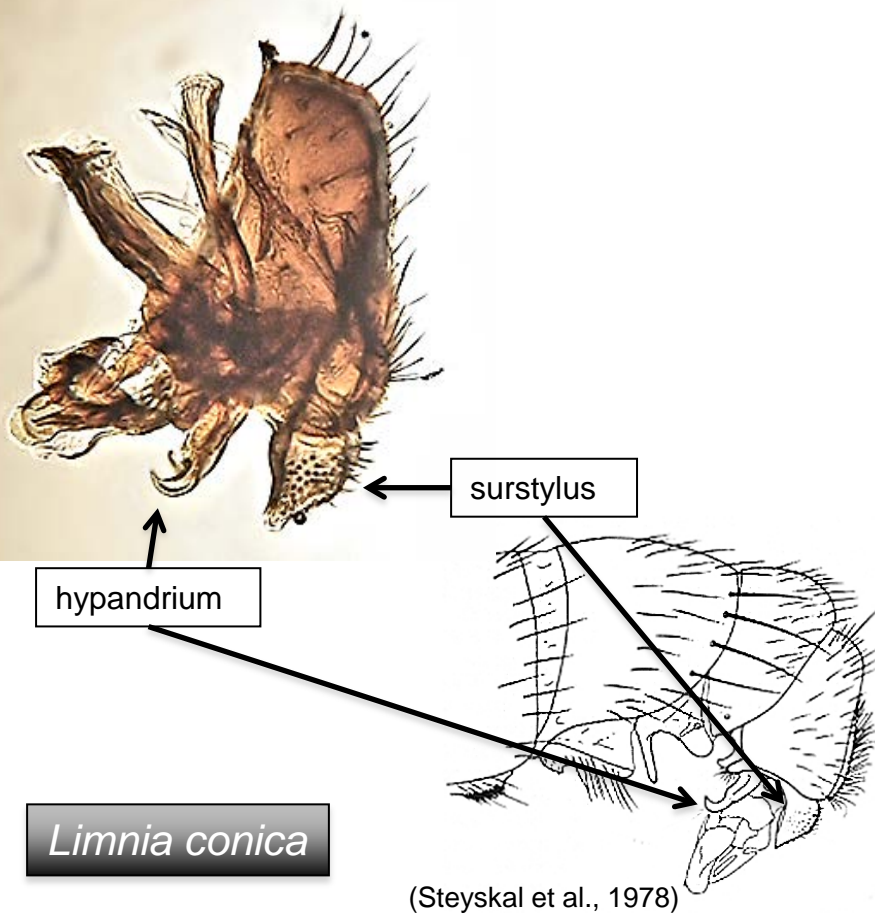
Limnia sp.

(Steyskal et al., 1978)

(Steyskal et al., 1978)

58(54)	Hypandrial process bifid at apex.	<i>Limnia fitchi</i> Steyskal
58'	Hypandrial process not bifid at apex.	<u>59</u>

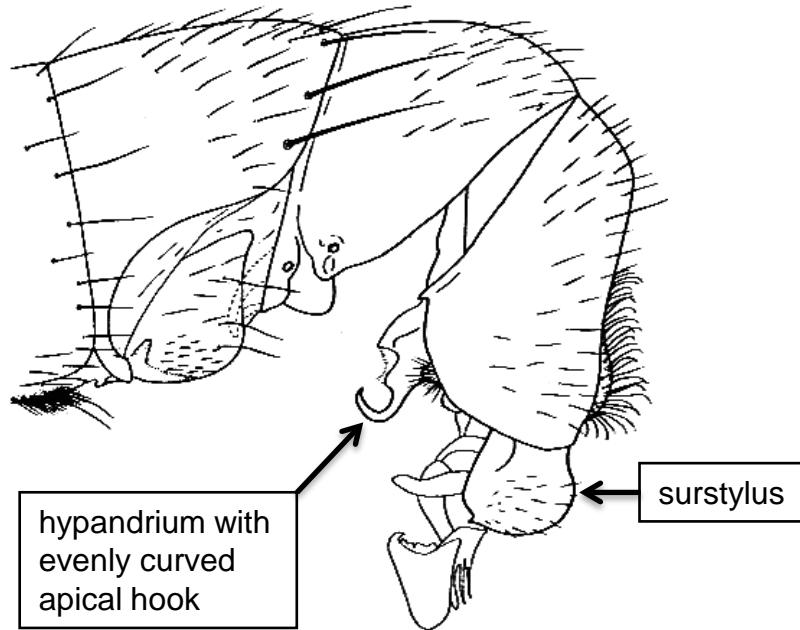
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*



59(58)	Hypandrium elongated, broad in basal 2/3, with a short, slightly recurved apex; surstylus distinctly longer than wide, cone shaped.	<i>Limnia conica</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
59'	Hypandrium not as above, with apical hook either evenly curved or sharply recurved; surstylus broader, either subtriangular or squarish.	<u>60</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*

postabdomens

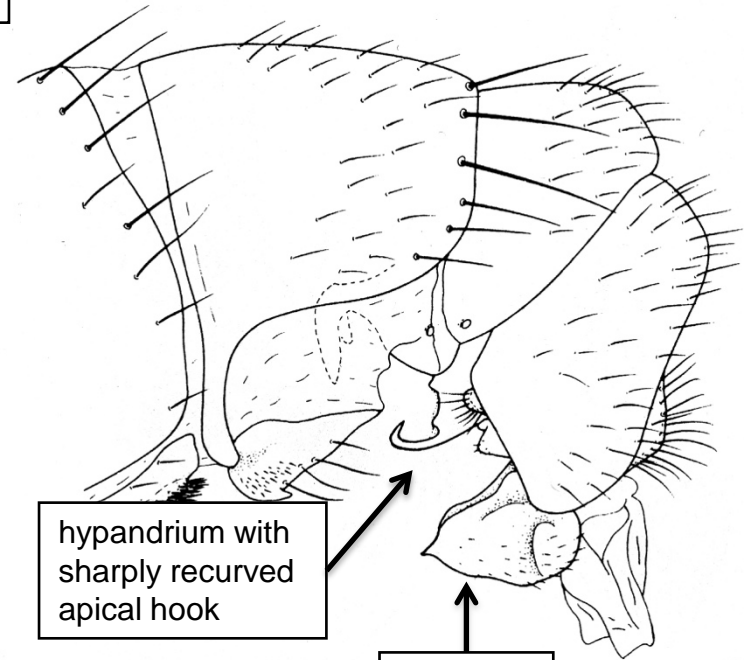


hypandrium with evenly curved apical hook

surstylus

Limnia lindbergi

(Steyskal et al., 1978)



hypandrium with sharply recurved apical hook

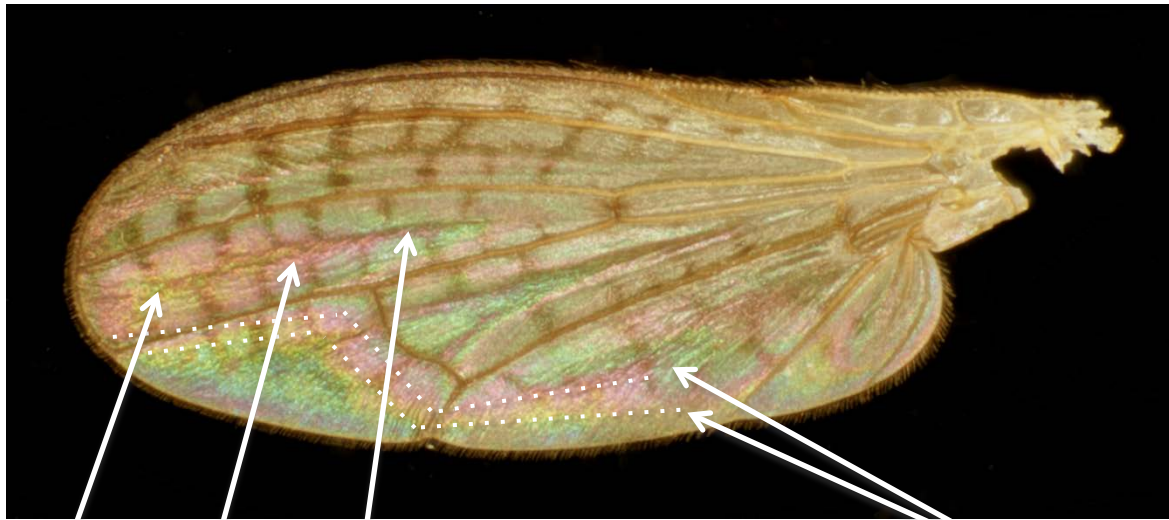
surstylus

Limnia ottawensis

(Steyskal et al., 1978)

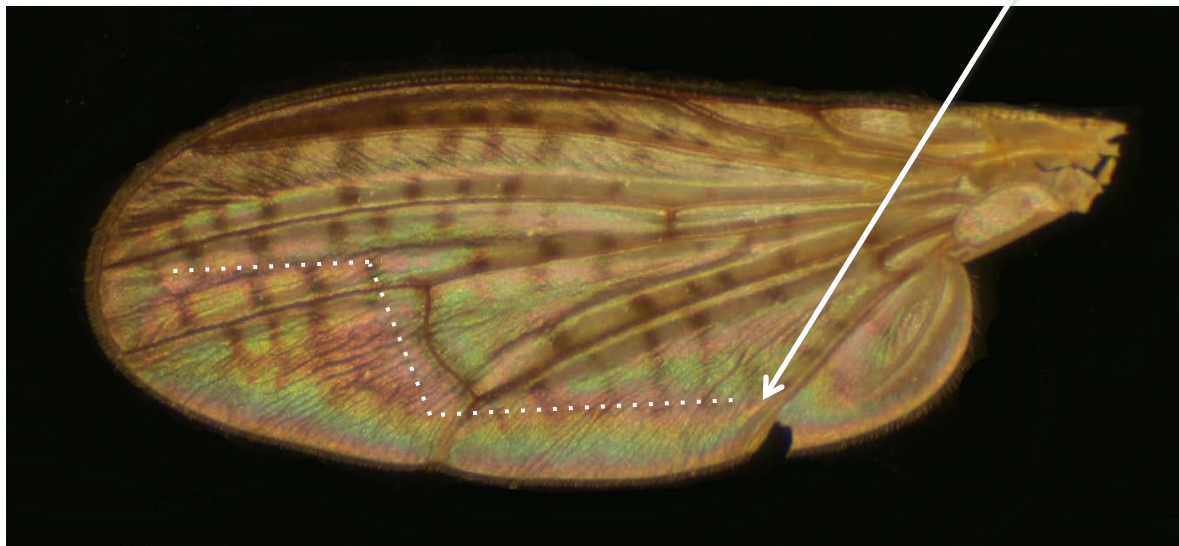
60(59)	<p>Hypandrium with evenly curved apical hook; surstylus smoothly rounded, especially on posterior margin, with small tooth at apex. <u>Two Z-S band WIPs from cell cua_{1_1}, into cell m, and along vein R_{4+5}.</u> <u>Clear Rip₁, Rip₂, and Rip₃ WIPs in cell r_{4+5} separate from the Z-S band WIP.</u></p>	<p><i>Limnia lindbergi</i> Steyskal</p>
60'	<p>Hypandrium with sharply recurved apical hook; surstylus with sharp lateral ridges and acute apex. <u>A single Z-S band WIP from cell cua_{1_1}, into cell m, across vein R_{4+5} and into cell r_{4+5}.</u> <u>Unclear Rip WIP in cell r_{4+5} — what would be Rip₂ is more clearly defined as a portion of the Z-S band WIP.</u></p>	<p><i>Limnia ottawensis</i> Melander</p>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *LIMNIA*



Limnia lindbergi

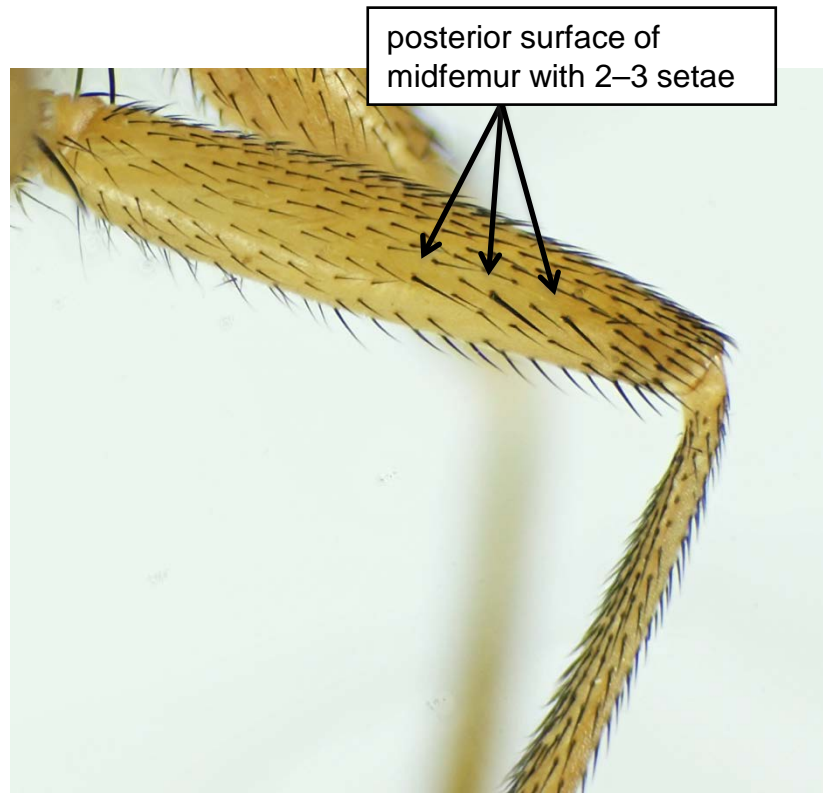
Rip₁ Rip₂ Rip₃ Z-S Bands



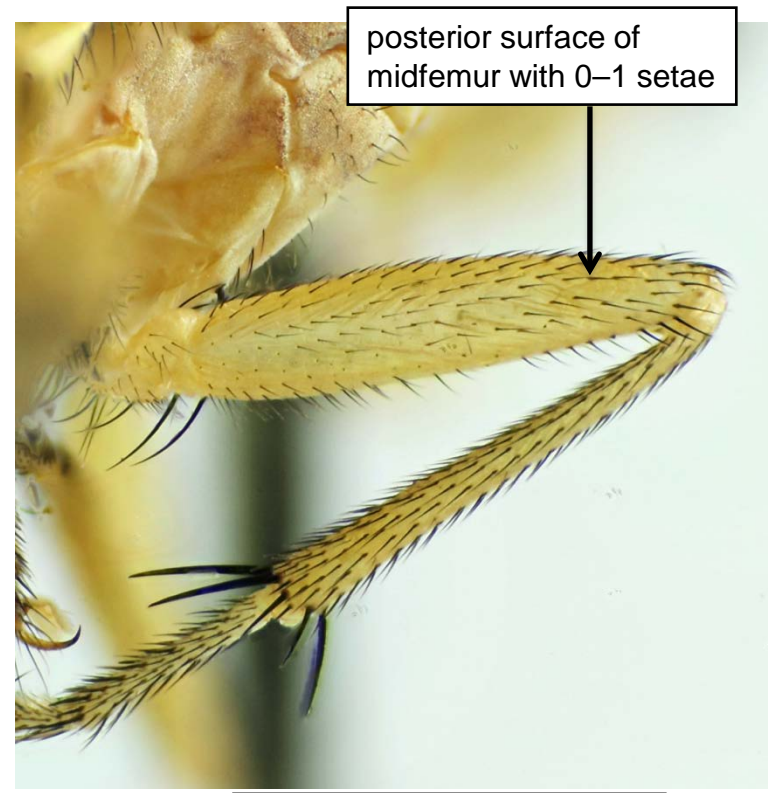
Limnia ottawensis

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



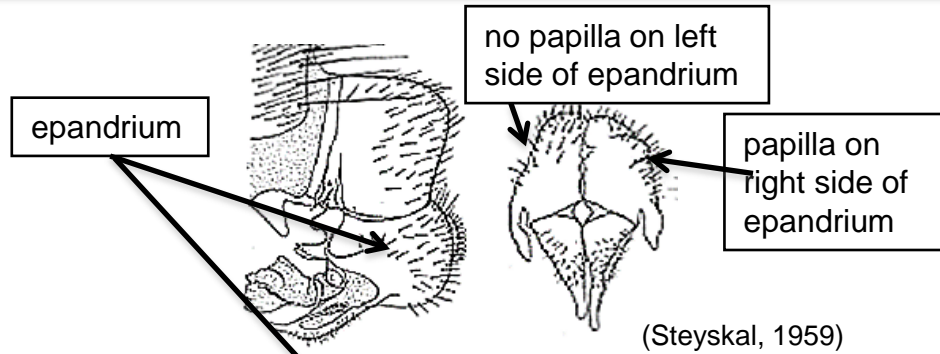
Tetanocera sp.



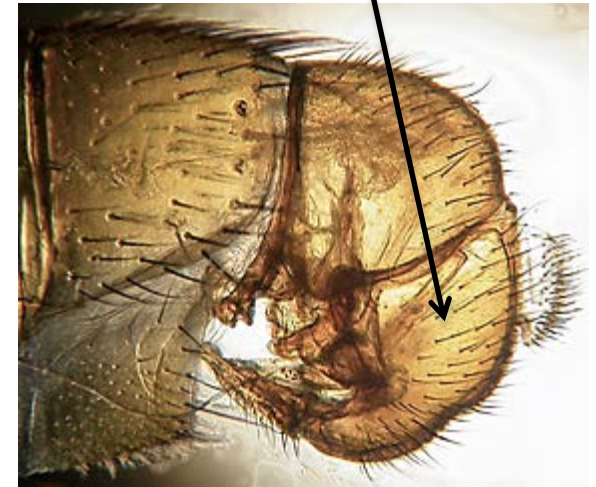
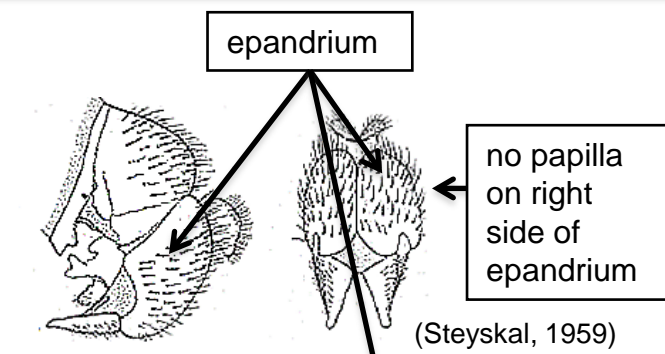
Tetanocera montana

61(16)	Posterior surface of midfemur with 2–3 setae near apex (may be weak in <i>Tetanocera annae</i>).	<u>62</u>
61'	Posterior surface of midfemur with 0–1 setae near apex.	<u>63</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



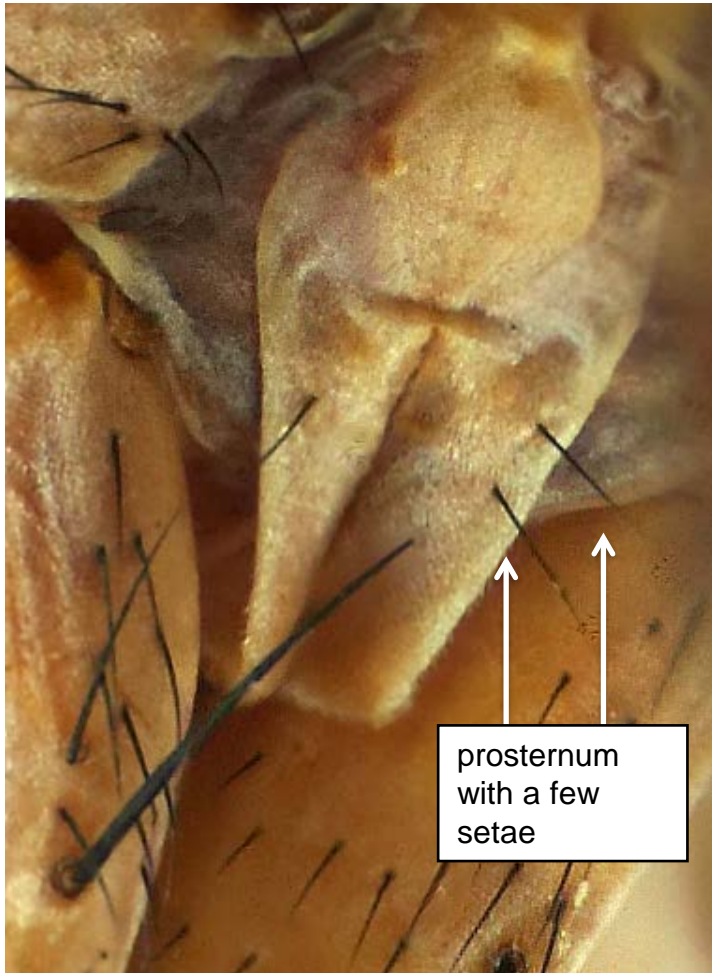
Tetanocera robusta



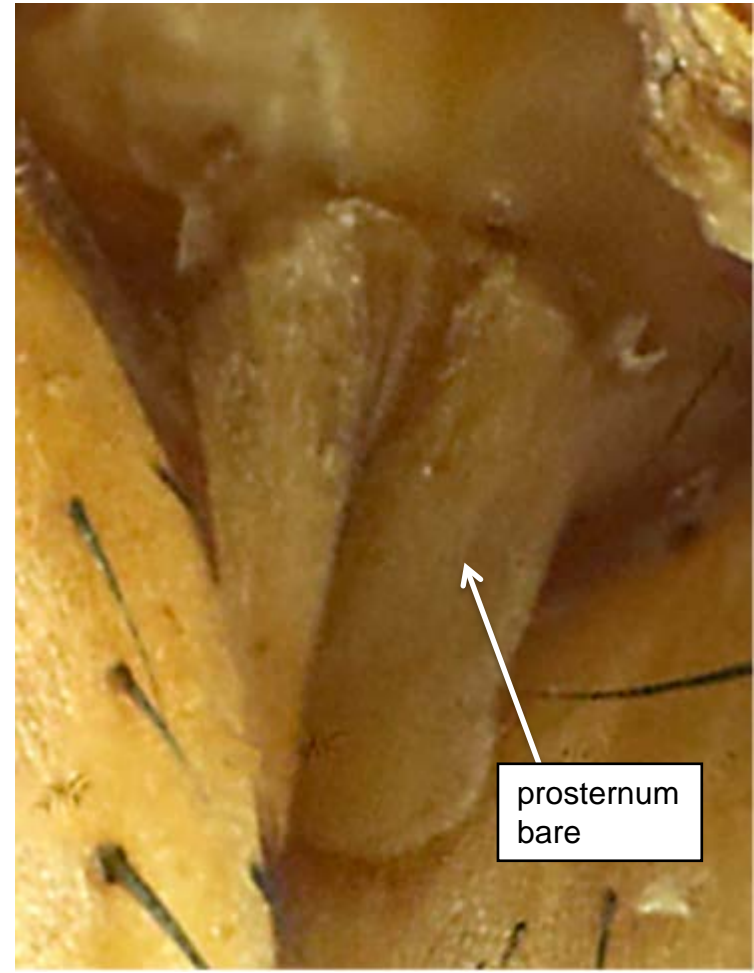
Tetanocera annae

62(61)	Epandrium asymmetrical, with papilla on right side. <u>Prosternum with a few setae. WIPs through cells CuA₁ and m with 5 longitudinal colour bands.</u>	<i>Tetanocera robusta</i> <u>Loew</u>
62'	Epandrium symmetrical, without papilla on right side. <u>Prosternum bare. WIPs through cells CuA₁ and m with 3 longitudinal colour bands.</u>	<i>Tetanocera annae</i> <u>Steyskal</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



Tetanocera robusta



Tetanocera annae

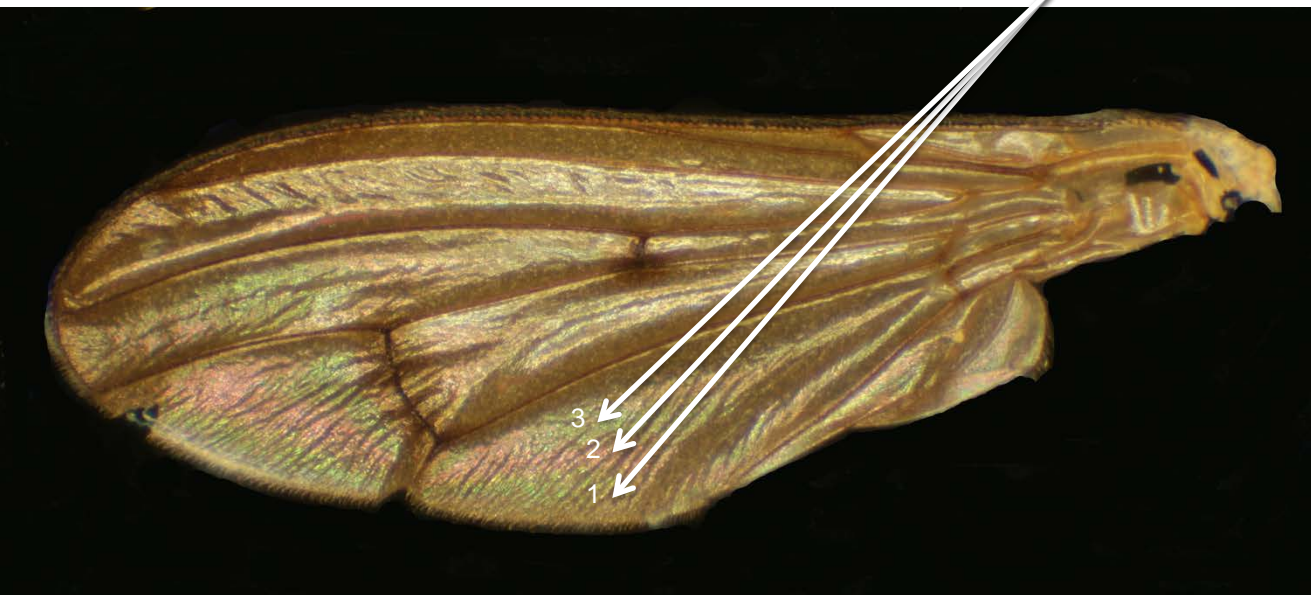
Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



Tetanocera robusta

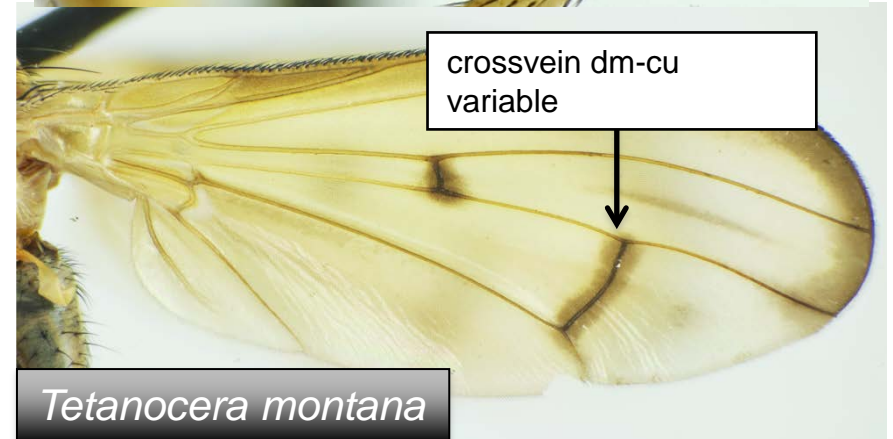
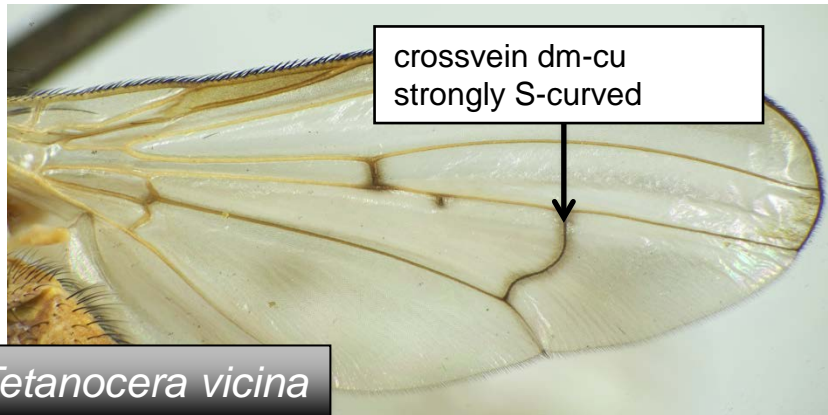
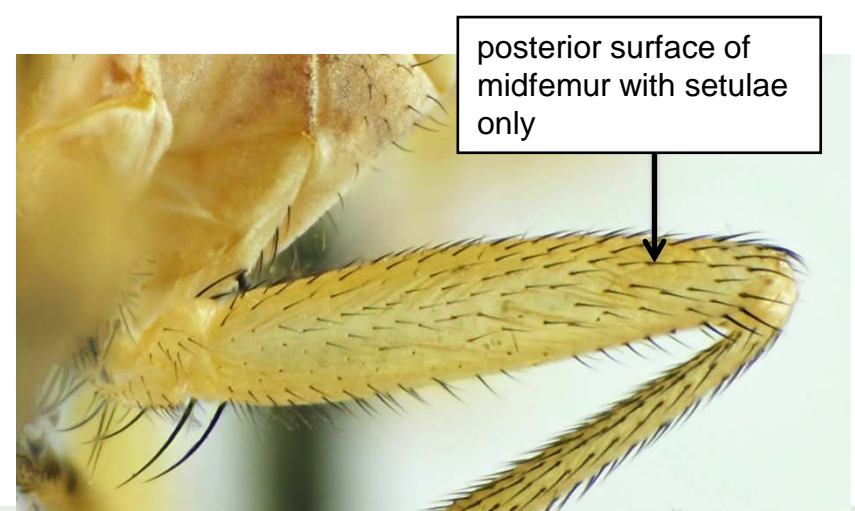
Longitudinal
colour band WIPs



Tetanocera annae

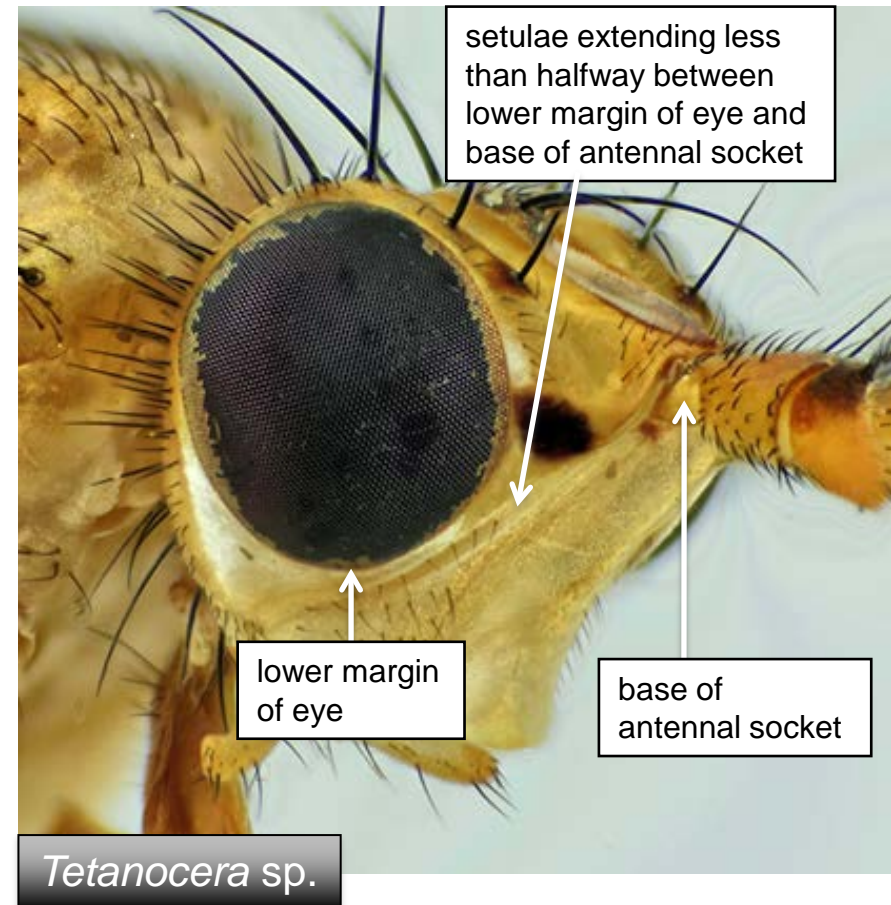
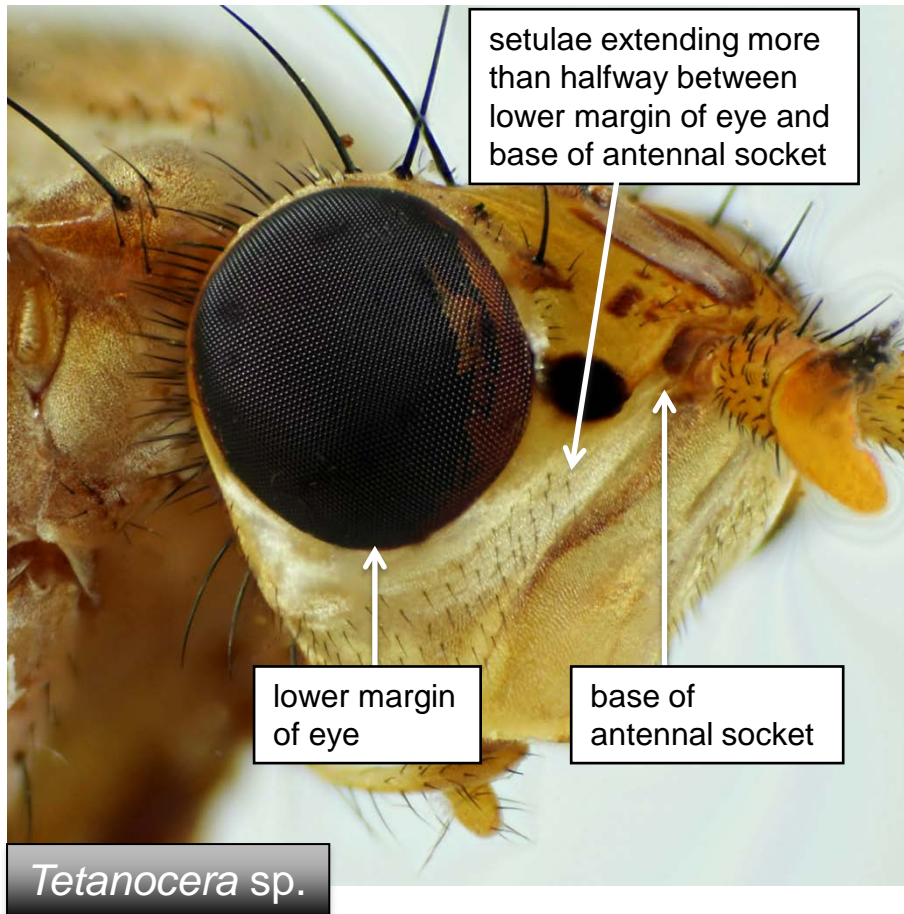
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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



63(61)	Posterior surface of midfemur with 1 seta near apex. Crossvein dm-cu strongly S-curved (<i>loewi</i> , <i>plumosa</i> , <i>vicina</i>).	<u>64</u>
63'	Posterior surface of midfemur with small setulae only. Crossvein dm-cu variable.	<u>68</u>

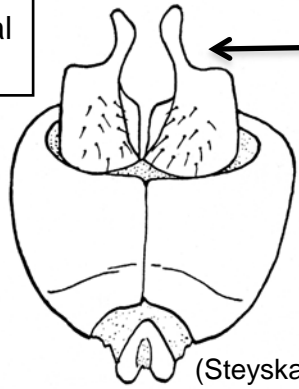
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



64(63)	Parafacial area with setulae extending more than halfway between lower margin of eye and base of antennal socket (<i>plumosa</i> , <i>vicina</i>).	<u>65</u>
64'	Parafacial area with setulae extending less than halfway between lower margin of eye and base of antennal socket.	<u>66</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*

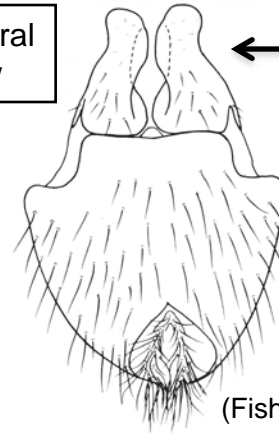
ventral view



surstylus strongly tapered and curved anteromedially from midpoint to apex

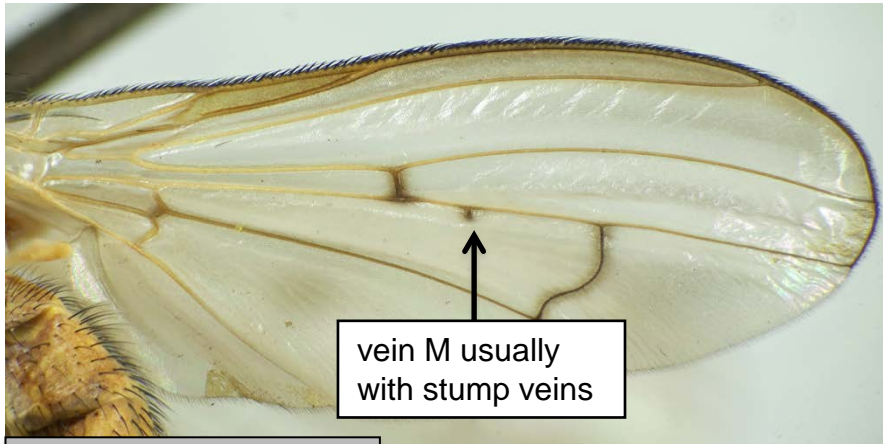
(Steyskal, 1959)

ventral view



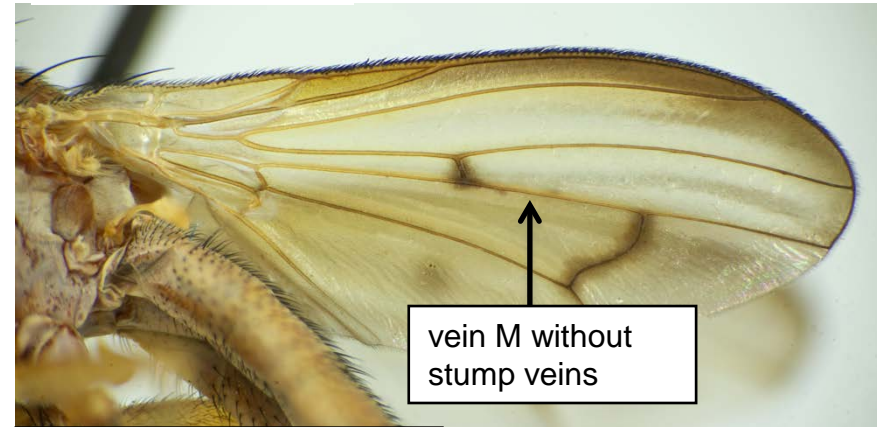
surstylus broadly rounded from base to apex

(Fisher and Orth, 1983)



vein M usually with stump veins

Tetanocera vicina



vein M without stump veins

Tetanocera plumosa

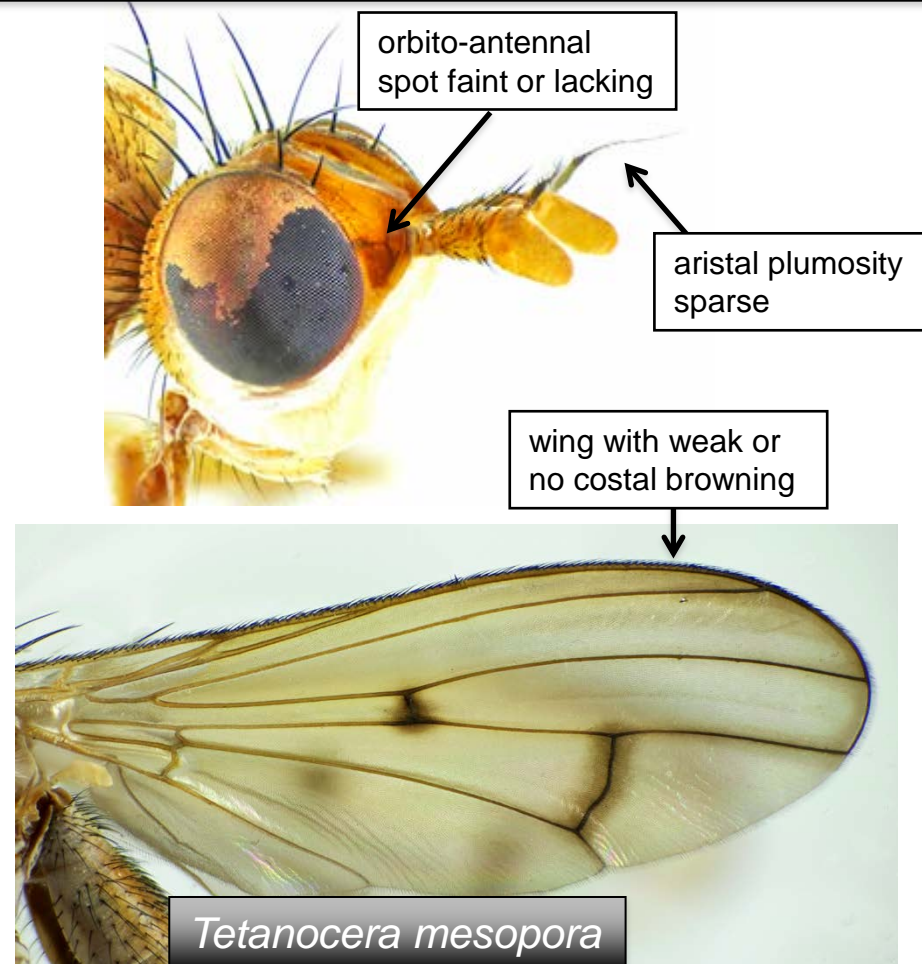
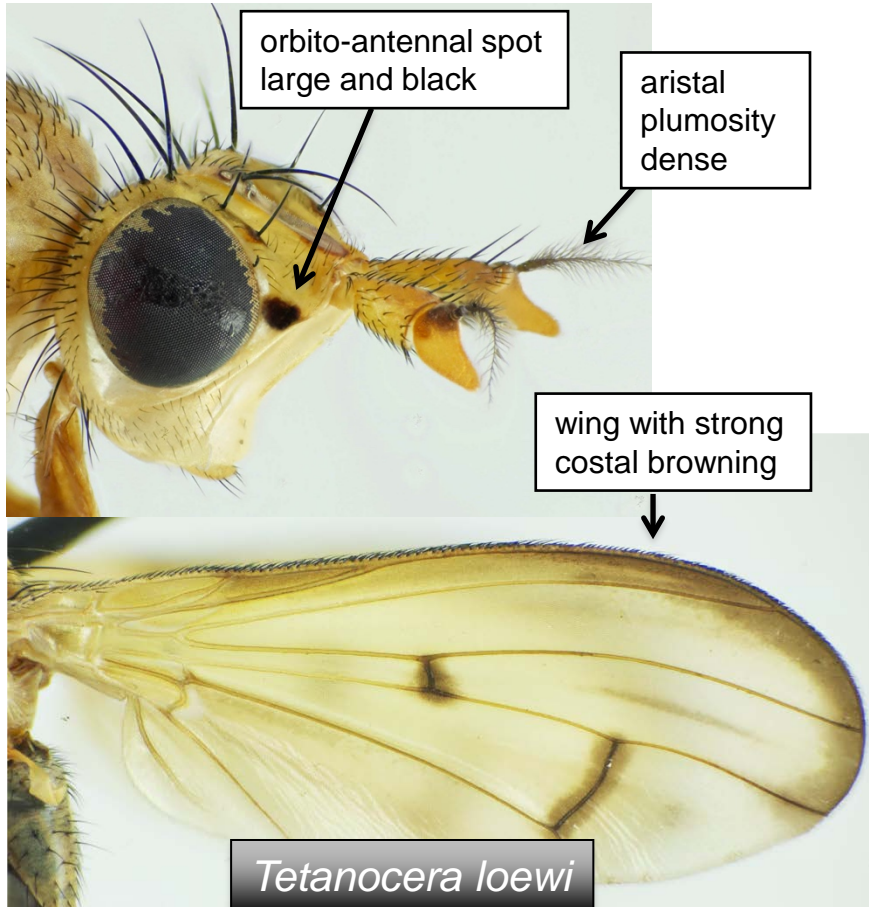
65(64) In ventral view, surstylus strongly tapered and curved anteromedially from midpoint to apex; vein M usually with stump veins.

Tetanocera vicina
Macquart

65' In ventral view, surstylus broadly rounded from base to apex; vein M usually without stump veins.

Tetanocera plumosa
Loew

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



66(64)	Orbito-antennal spot usually large and black. Aristal plumosity dense and black. Wing with strong costal browning.	<i>Tetanocera loewi</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
66'	Orbito-antennal spot usually faint or lacking. Aristal plumosity sparse. Wing with weak or no costal browning.	<u>67</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



Longest setae as long as greatest diameter of forefemur

Tetanocera mesopora

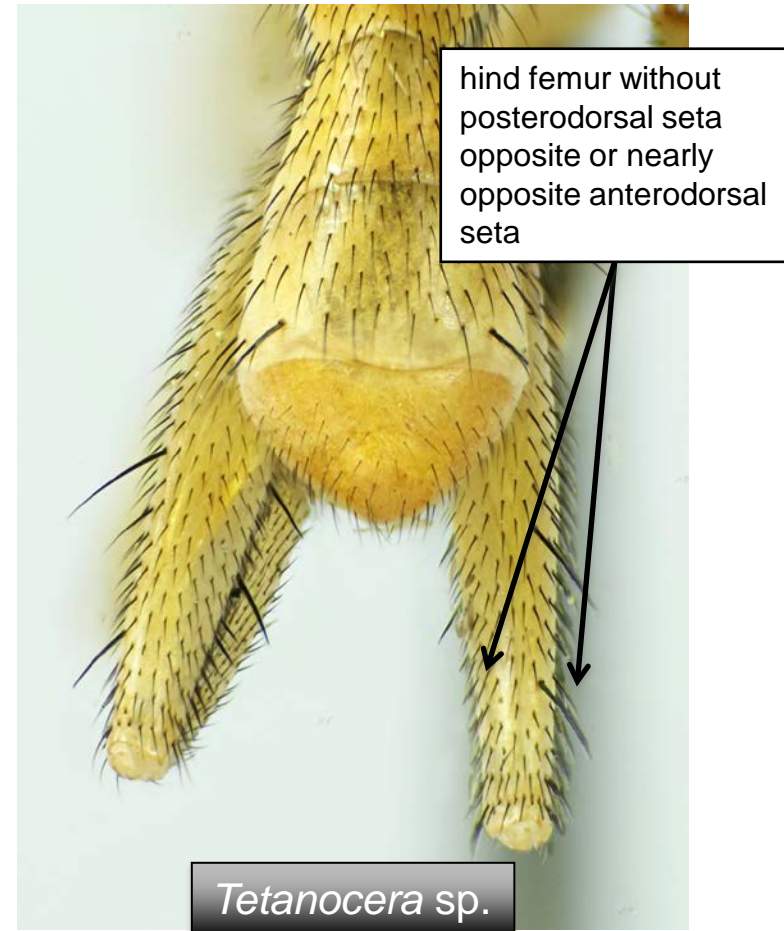
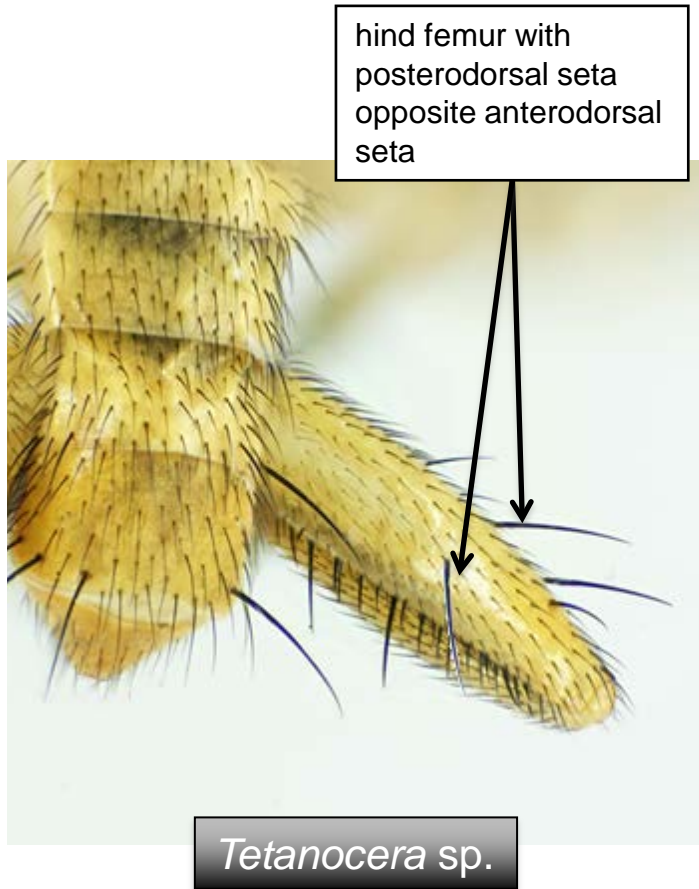


Setae poorly developed, almost lacking in basal third

Tetanocera latifibula

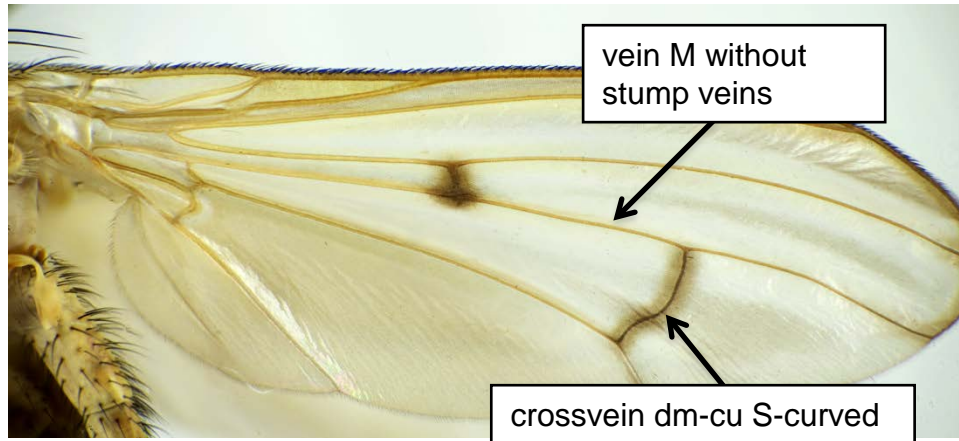
67(66)	Longest setae on posteroventral surface of forefemur as long as greatest diameter of forefemur.	<i>Tetanocera mesopora</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
67'	Setae on posteroventral surface of forefemur poorly developed, almost lacking in basal third, much less than half as long as greatest diameter of forefemur.	<i>Tetanocera latifibula</i> <u>Frey</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*

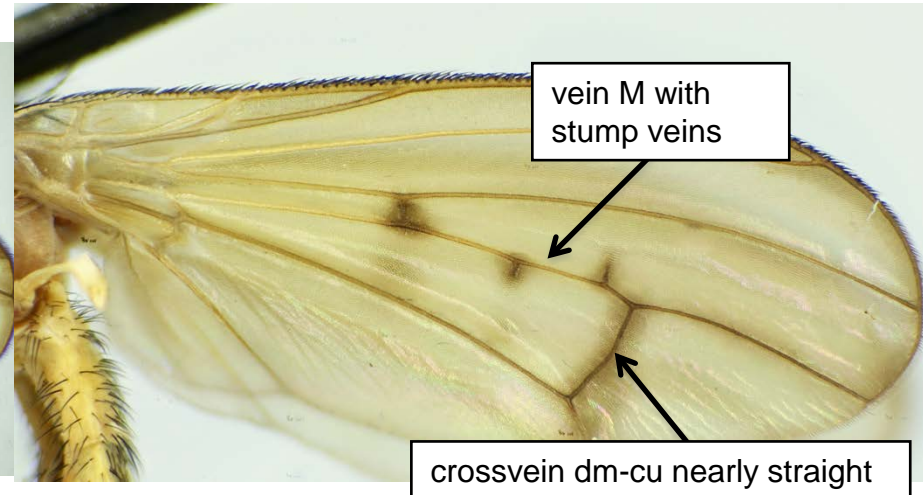


68(63)	Distal part of hind femur with an inner dorsal seta at the same distance from the apex as an outer dorsal seta. Females unidentifiable beyond this point.	<u>69</u>
68'	Hind femur without an inner dorsal seta paired with an outer dorsal seta.	<u>70</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



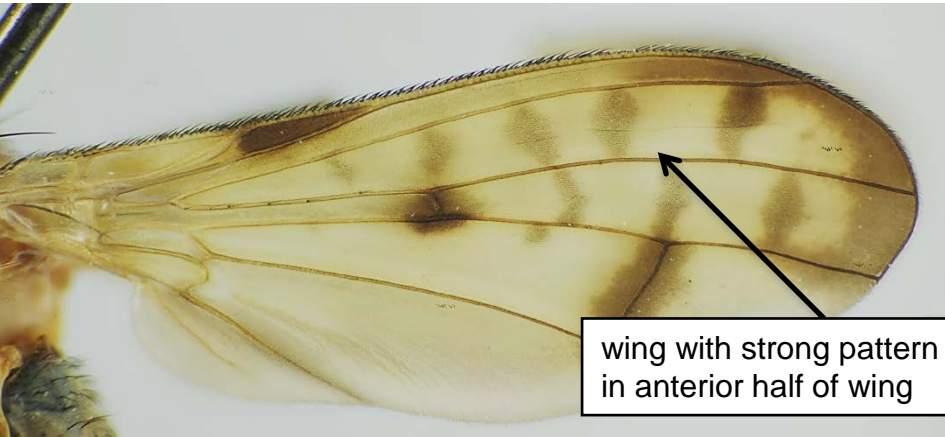
Tetanocera montana



Tetanocera rotundicornis

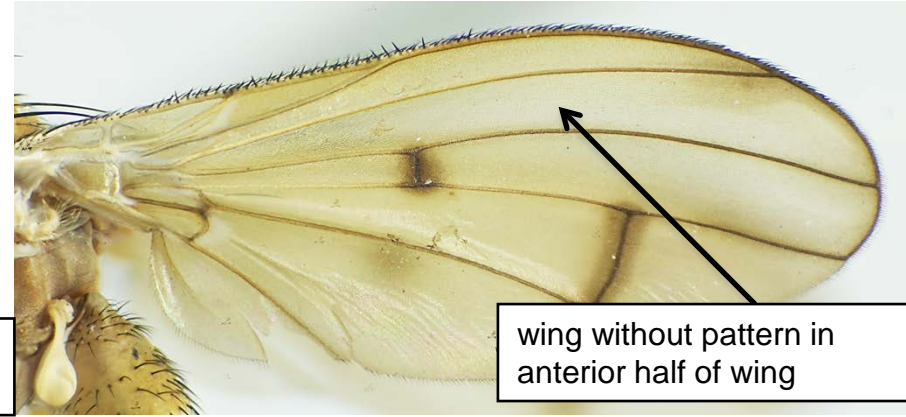
69(68)	Crossvein dm-cu S-curved; vein M without stump veins.	<u><i>Tetanocera montana</i></u> Day
69'	Crossvein dm-cu straight or nearly so; vein M often with stump veins.	<u><i>Tetanocera</i></u> <u><i>rotundicornis</i></u> Loew

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



wing with strong pattern
in anterior half of wing

Tetanocera clara

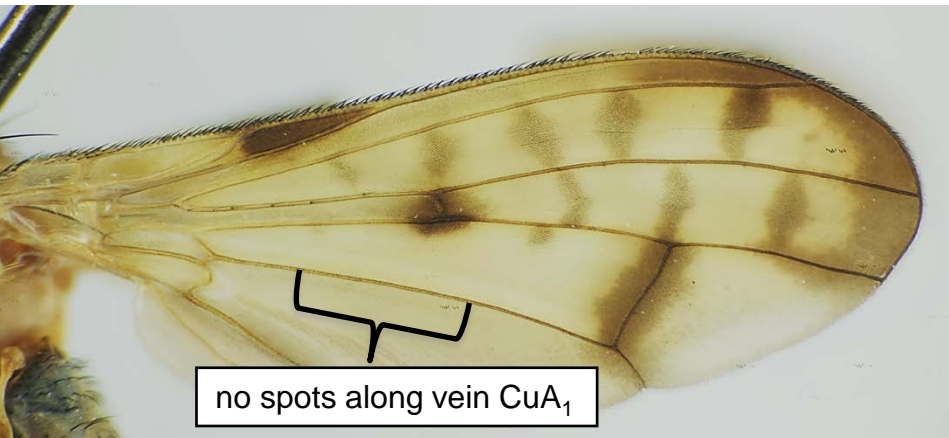


wing without pattern in
anterior half of wing

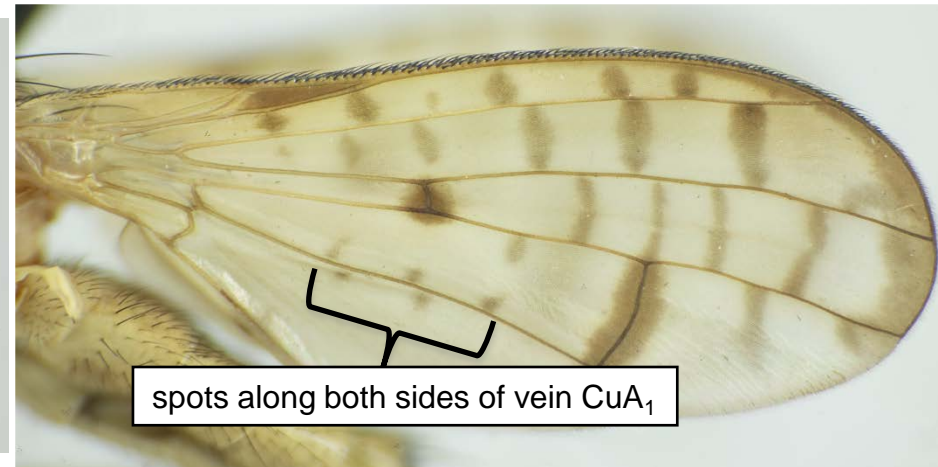
Tetanocera sp.

70(68)	Wing with strong pattern in anterior half of wing.	<u>71</u>
70'	Wing without pattern in anterior half of wing except sometimes a dark streak in cell R_{4+5} and a dark cloud distal to crossvein dm-cu.	<u>72</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



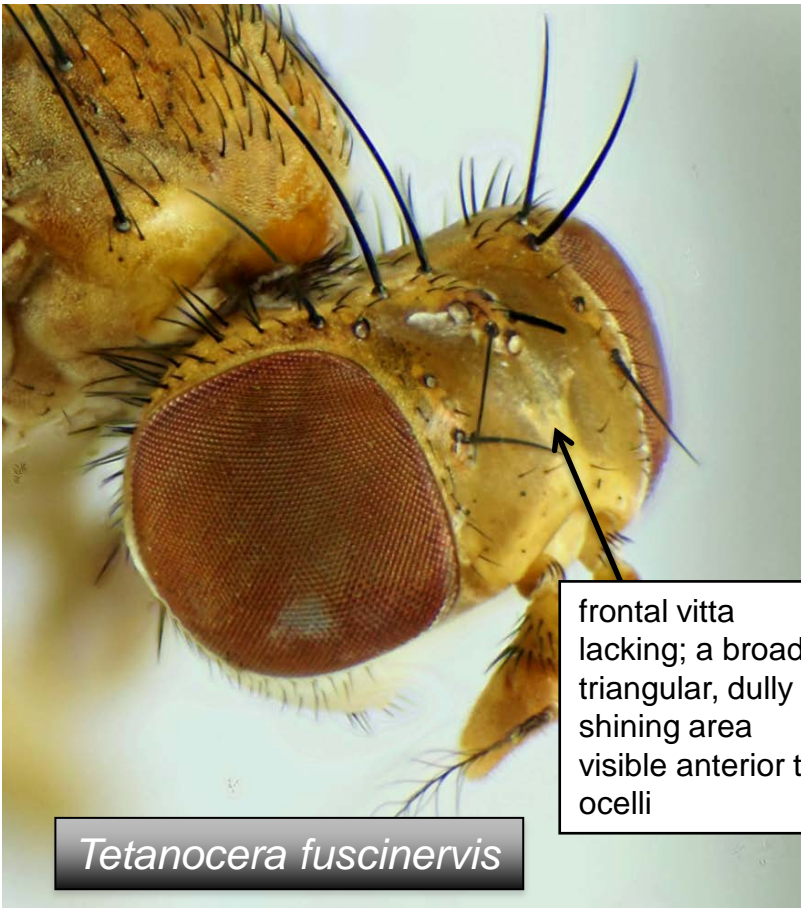
Tetanocera clara



Tetanocera valida

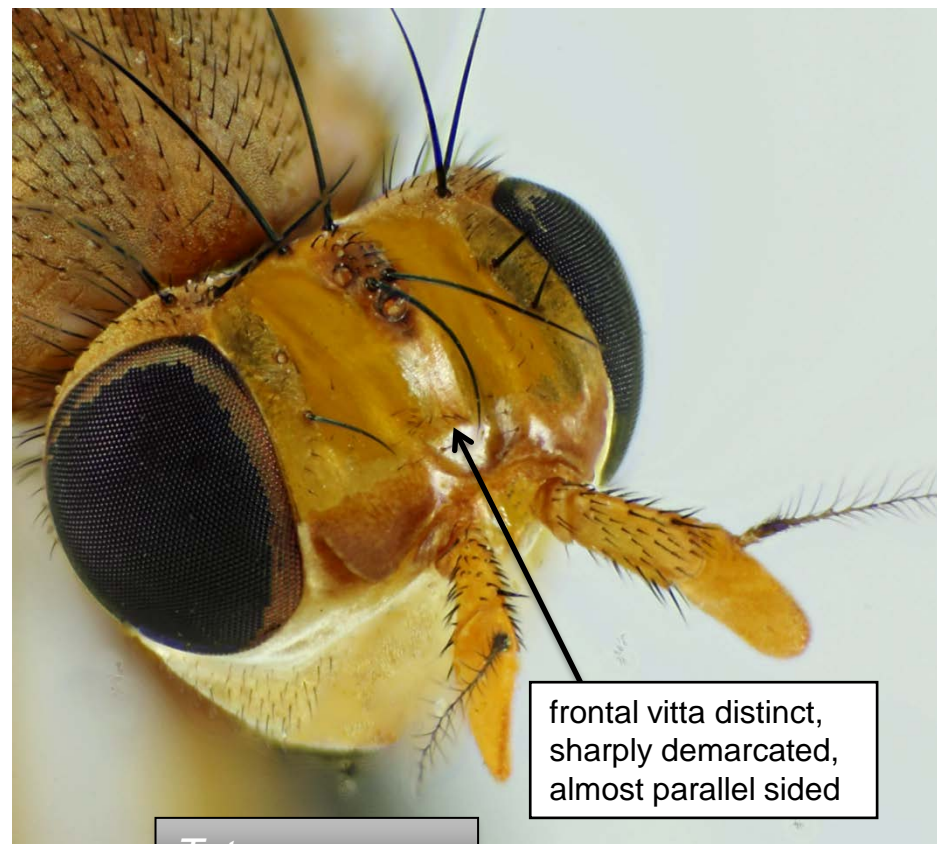
71(70)	No spots along vein CuA ₁ ; cell r ₁ without or with a few indistinct dark spots.	<u><i>Tetanocera clara</i></u> <u>Loew</u>
71'	Distinct spots along both sides of vein CuA ₁ ; cell r ₁ with 4–7 discrete, dark, ovoid spots.	<u><i>Tetanocera valida</i></u> <u>Loew</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



Tetanocera fuscinervis

frontal vitta
lacking; a broad,
triangular, dully
shining area
visible anterior to
ocelli

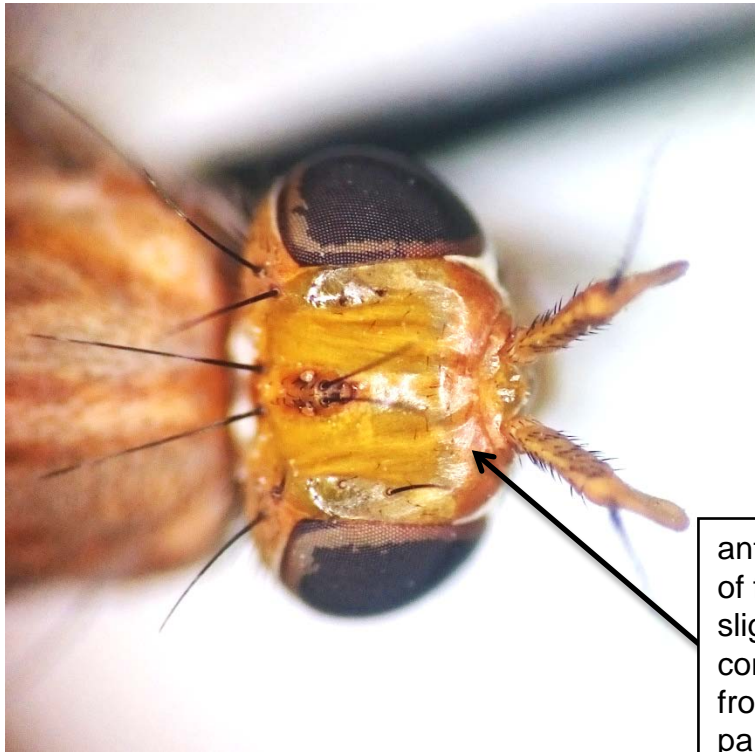


Tetanocera sp.

frontal vitta distinct,
sharply demarcated,
almost parallel sided

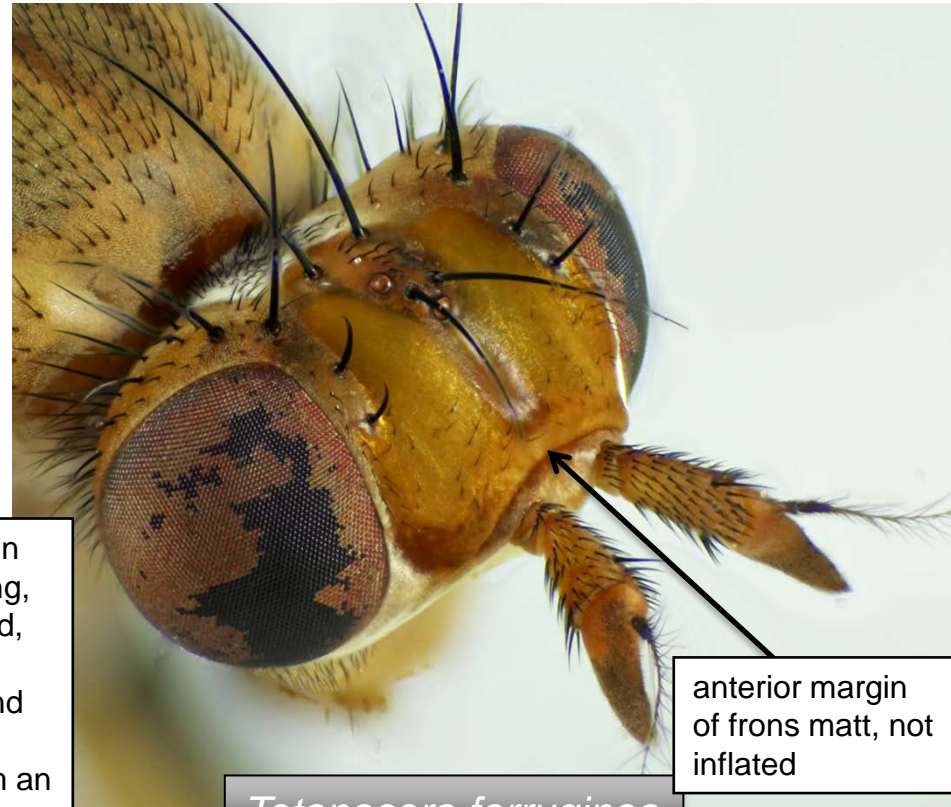
72(70)	Frontal vitta lacking; a broad, triangular, dully shining area visible anterior to ocelli.	<i>Tetanocera fuscinervis</i> (Zetterstedt)
72'	Frontal vitta distinct, shining, sharply demarcated, almost parallel sided.	<u>73</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



Tetanocera silvatica

anterior margin of frons shining, slightly inflated, connecting frontal vitta and parafrontal stripes to form an E-shaped pattern



Tetanocera ferruginea

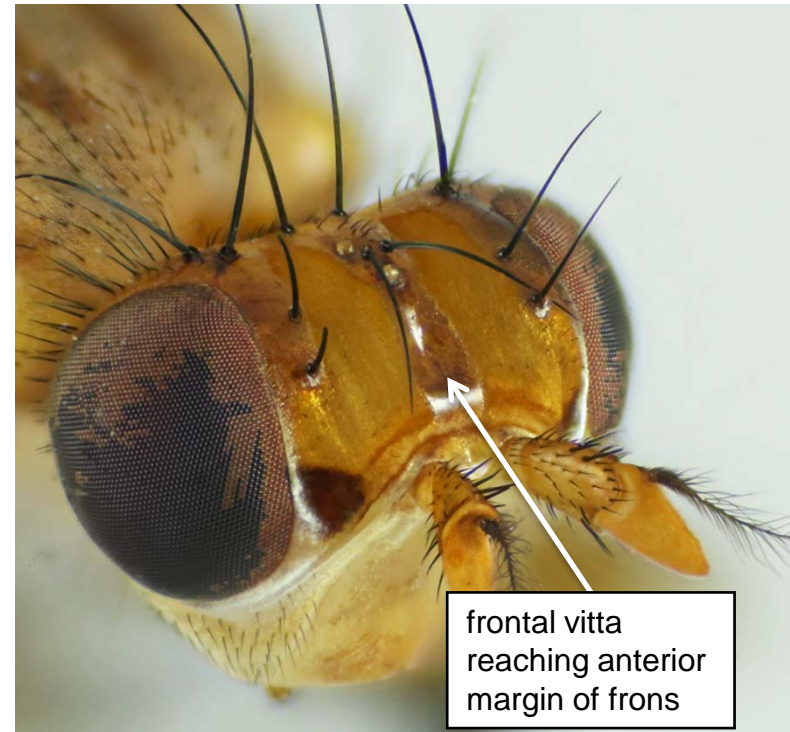
anterior margin of frons matt, not inflated

73(72)	Anterior margin of frons shining, slightly inflated, connecting frontal vitta and parafrontal stripes and forming a shape like the number 3 or the letter E in lateral view or like the letter W in anterior view.	<i>Tetanocera silvatica</i> <u>Meigen</u>
73'	Anterior margin of frons matt, not inflated.	<u>74</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



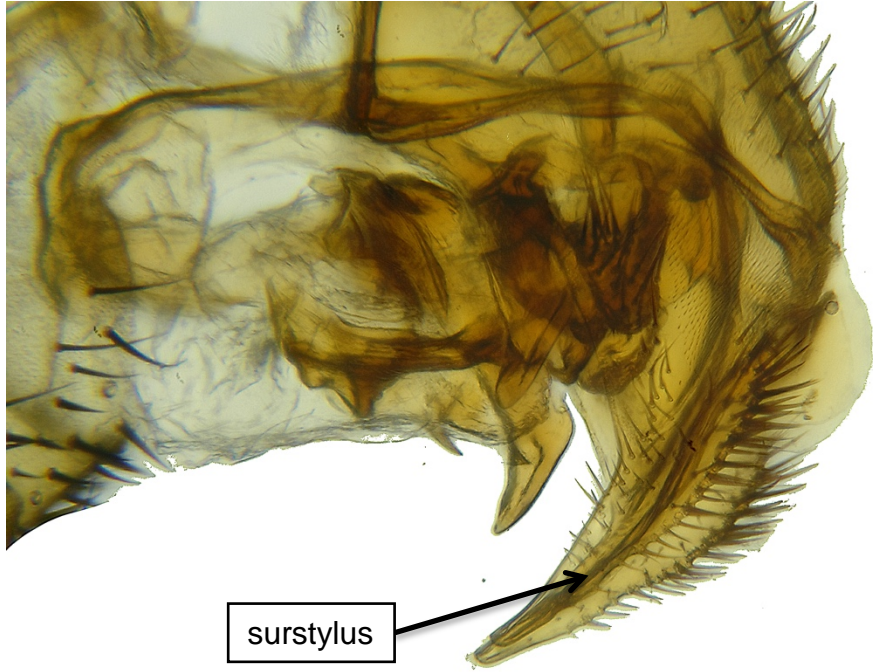
Tetanocera ferruginea



Tetanocera plebeja

74(73)	Frontal vitta ending well before anterior margin of frons; setulae on anterior of frons distinct, longer than diameter of an ocellus. <u>Surstylus with thin, erect, mediobasal carina (flange).</u>	<u><i>Tetanocera ferruginea</i></u> Fallén
74'	Frontal vitta reaching or nearly reaching anterior margin of frons; setulae on anterior frons indistinct, shorter than diameter of an ocellus. <u>Surstylus without thin, erect mediobasal carina.</u>	<u>75</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



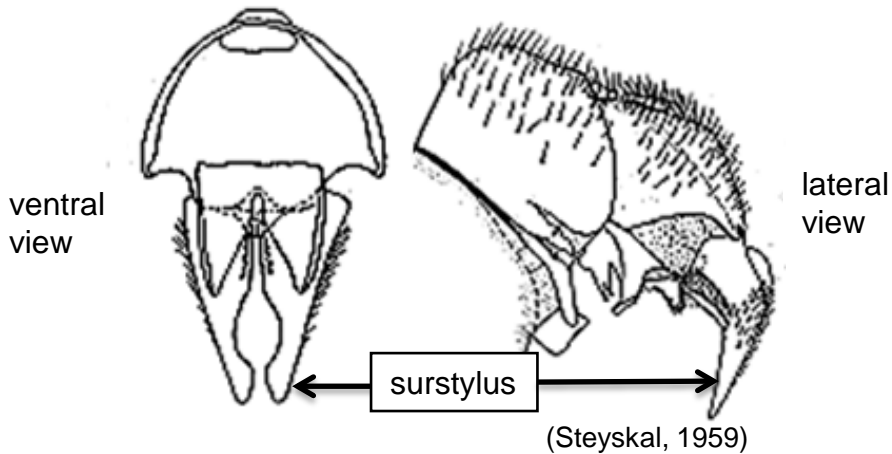
surstylus

Tetanocera ferruginea



surstylus

Tetanocera plebeja

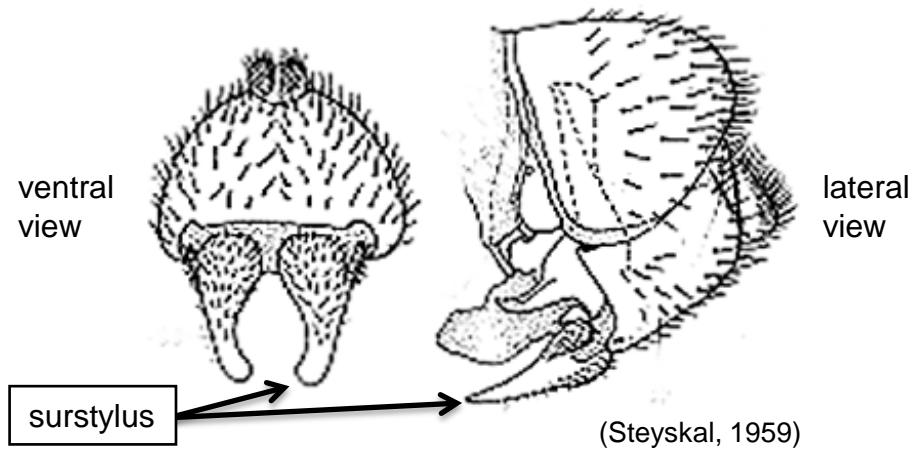


ventral view

lateral view

surstylus

(Steyskal, 1959)



ventral view

lateral view

surstylus

(Steyskal, 1959)

Back to couplet

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



frontal vitta and parafrontal stripes broad, polished, reaching anterior margin of frons



frontal vitta and parafrontal stripes neither especially shining nor broad



cell r_{4+5} with dark streak

cell m usually with dark central cloud

Tetanocera plebeja



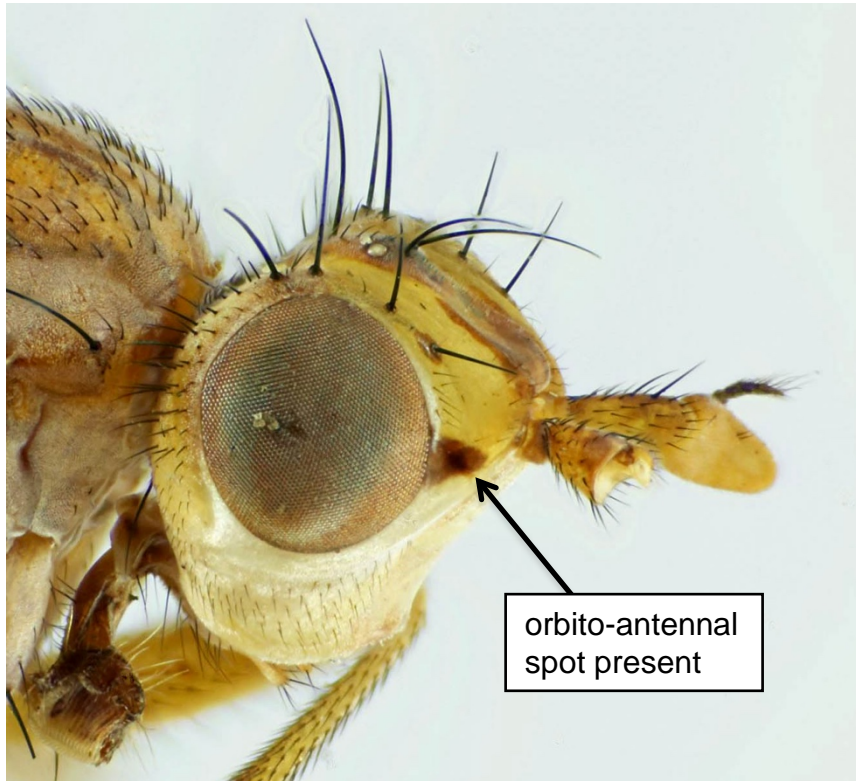
cell r_{4+5} without dark streak

cell m without dark central cloud

Tetanocera sp.

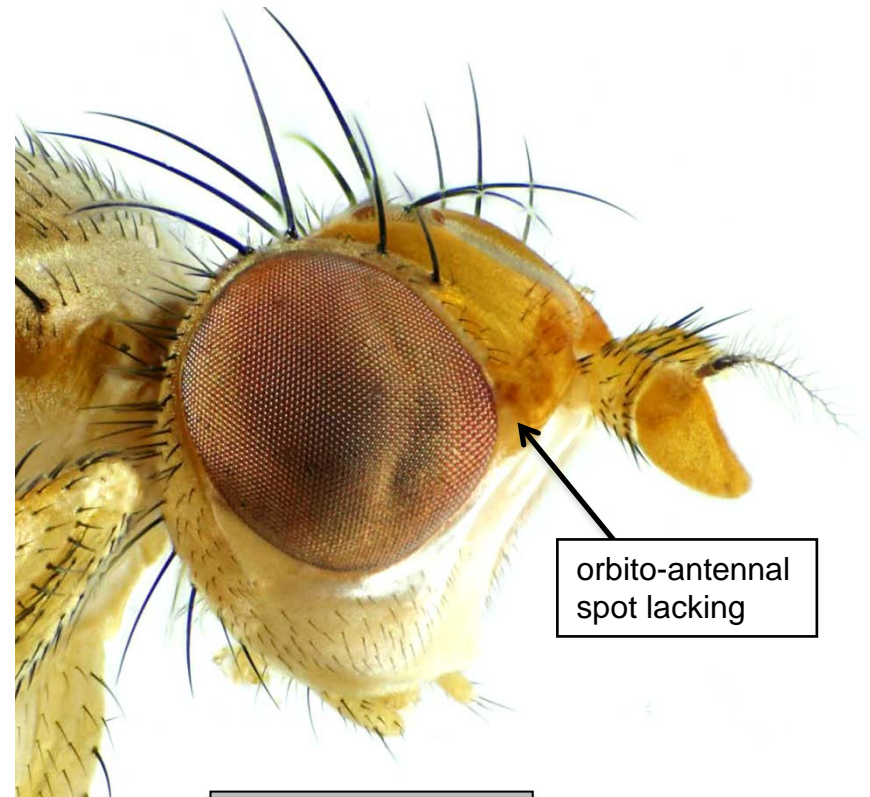
75(74)	Parafrontal stripes and frontal vitta broad and polished; frontal vitta extended to anterior margin of frons; wing with cell r_{4+5} with dark streak and cell m usually with dark central cloud, wing with apex and crossveins darkened.	<i>Tetanocera plebeja</i> <u>Loew</u>
75'	Parafrontal stripes and frontal vitta moderately narrow, subshiny to shiny; frontal vitta extended to or nearly to anterior margin of frons; wing not as above.	<u>76</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



orbito-antennal spot present

Tetanocera sp.

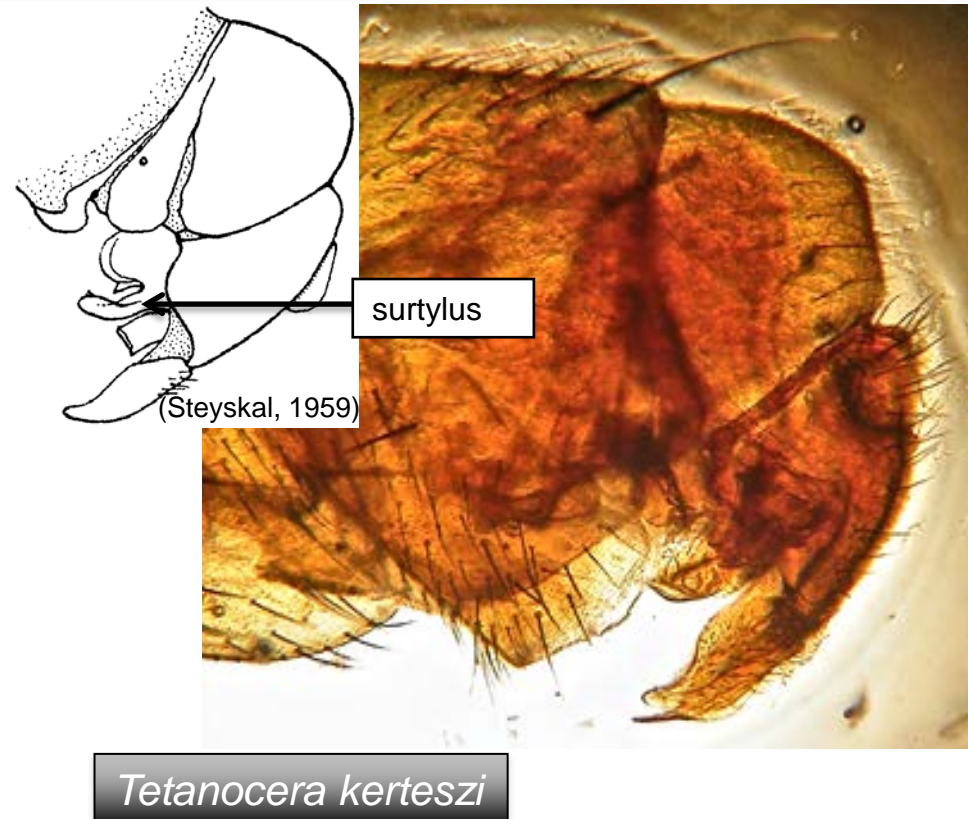
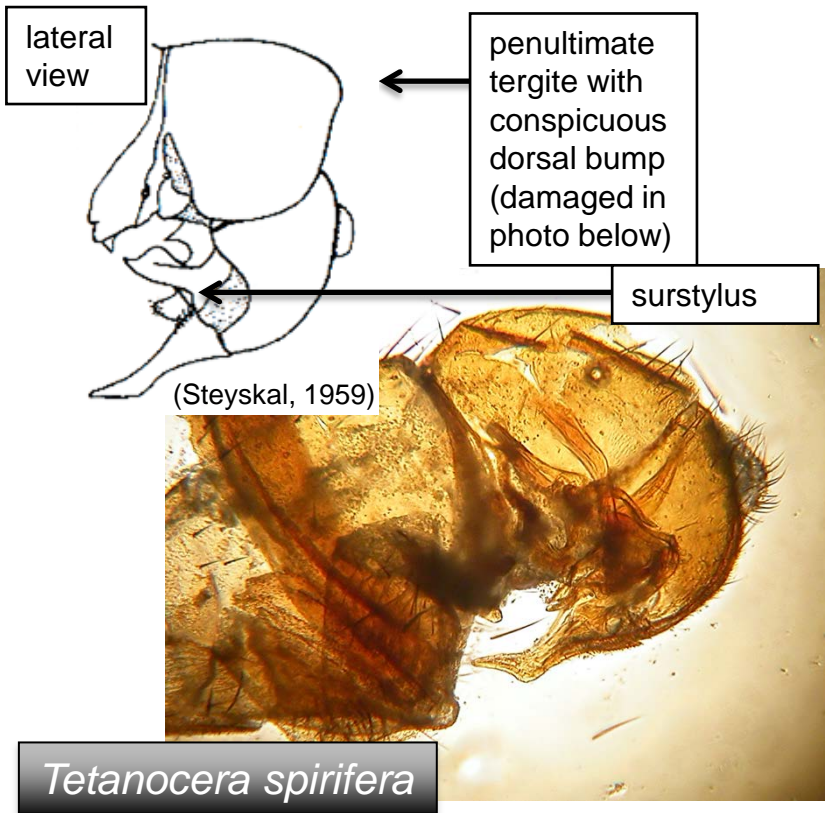


orbito-antennal spot lacking

Tetanocera sp.

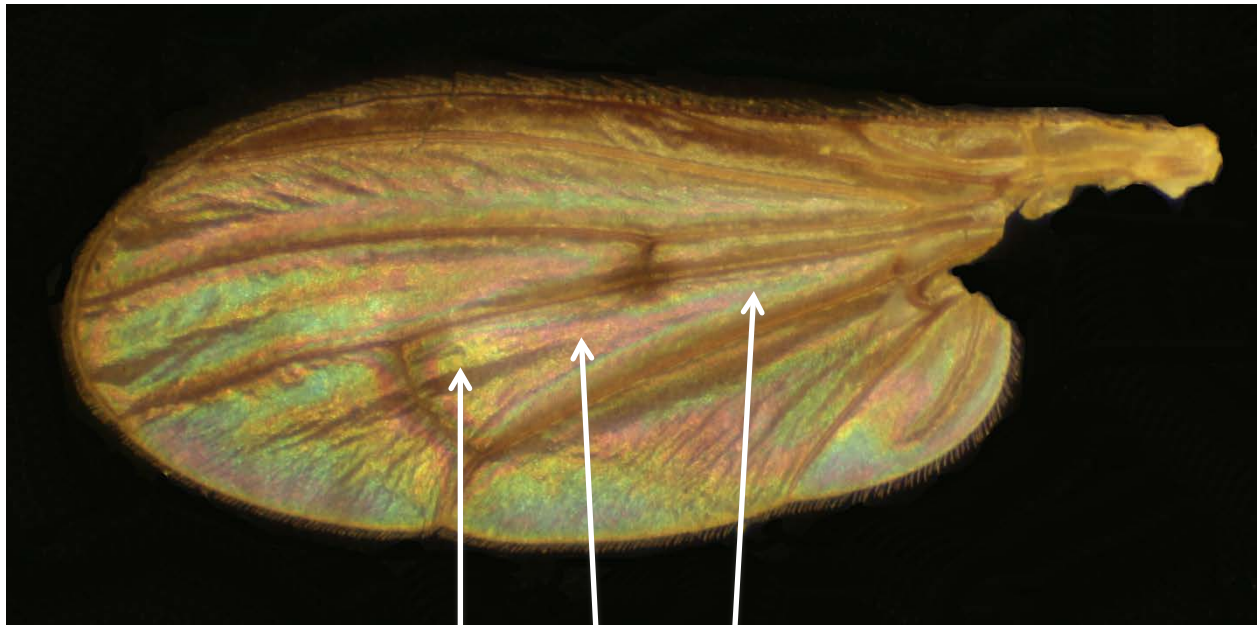
76(75)	Orbito-antennal spot present. Females are unidentifiable beyond this point.	<u>77</u>
76'	Orbito-antennal spot lacking. Females are unidentifiable beyond this point.	<u>78</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



77(76)	Penultimate tergite with conspicuous dorsal noselike bump. Surstylus in posterior view cone-shaped with medial flange near apex, in lateral view broad, S-shaped. Wings with strong costal browning, including stigmal area; <u>Com₁</u> , <u>Com₂</u> , and <u>Com₃</u> WIPs in cell dm.	<u><i>Tetanocera spirifera</i></u> Melander
77'	Penultimate tergite without conspicuous dorsal bump, cylindrical. Surstylus in posterior view sinuous with medial flange near midpoint, apex blunt and directed slightly anterolaterally, in lateral view narrow with strong constriction at midpoint. Wings with weak costal browning, not including stigma; <u>Com₁</u> and <u>Com₂</u> WIPs in cell dm.	<u><i>Tetanocera kerteszi</i></u> Hendel [formerly <i>T. ornatifrons</i> Frey]

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*

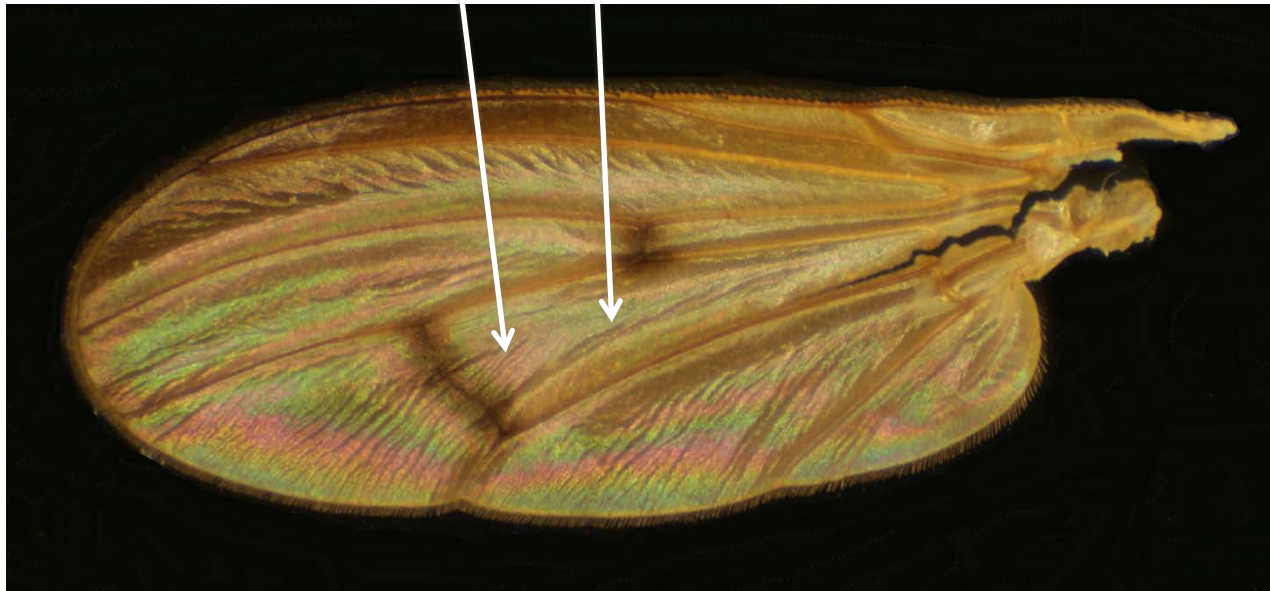


Com₁

Com₂

Com₃

Tetanocera spirifera

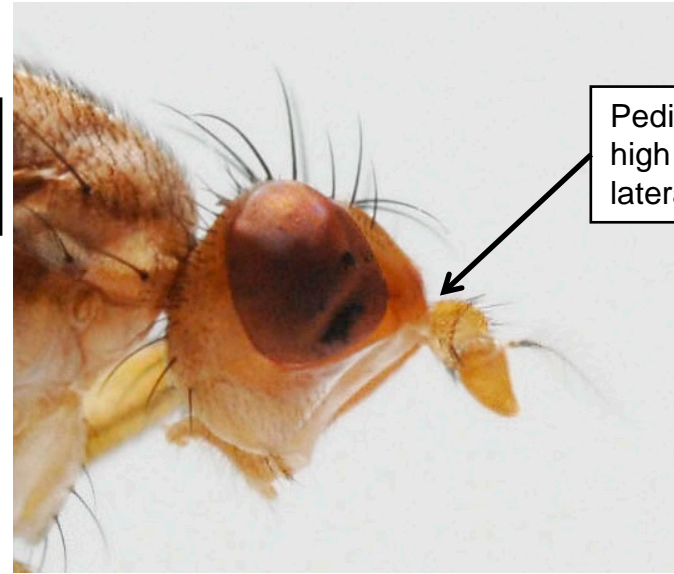


Tetanocera kerteszi

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*

Pedicle 1.5 times
as high as long in
lateral view



Pedicle about as
high as long in
lateral view



wing with 1 stump
vein on ultimate
section of vein M₁

Tetanocera phyllophora

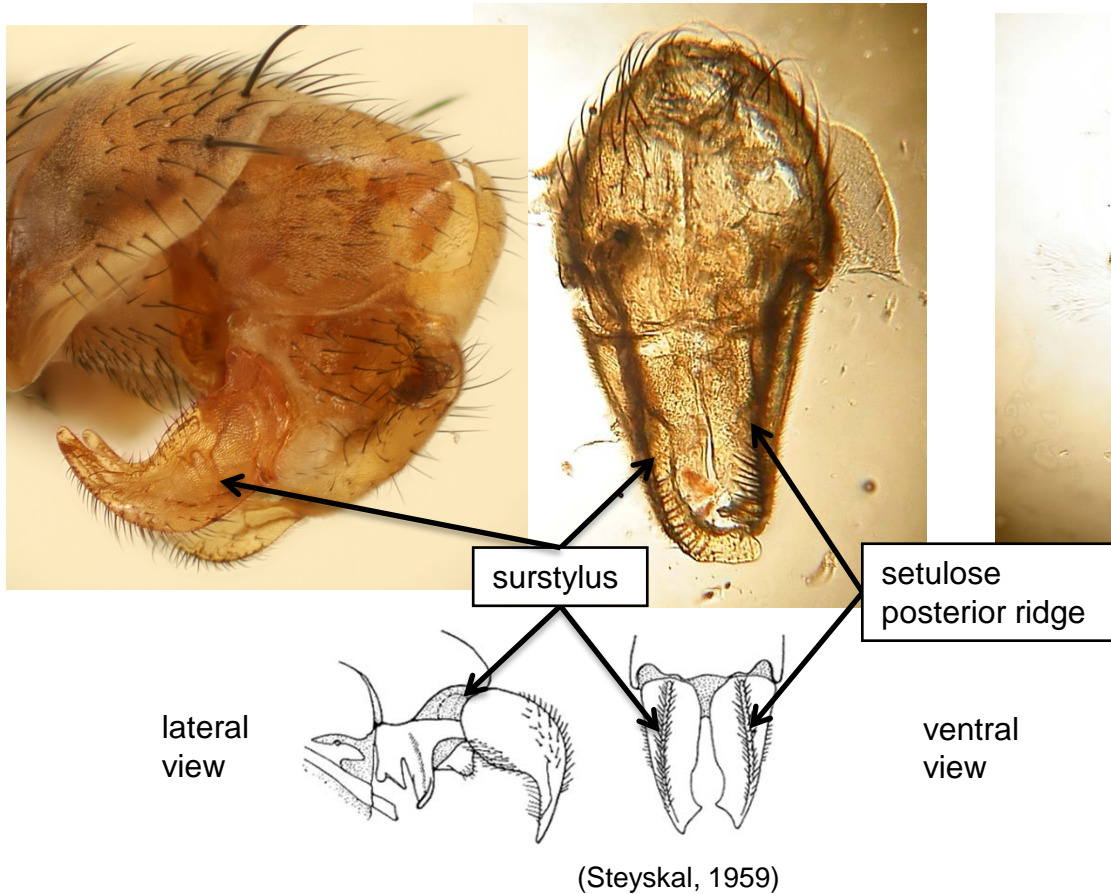


wing without 1
stump vein on
ultimate section of
vein M₁

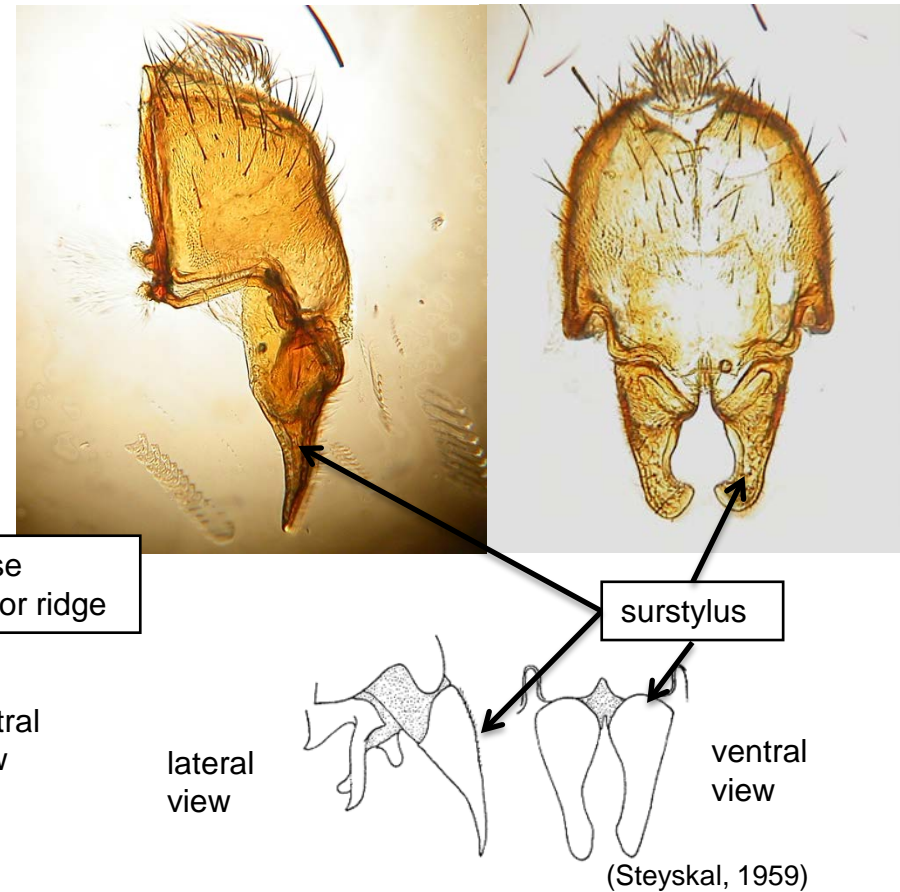
Tetanocera oxia

78(76)	Pedicle 1.5X as high as long in lateral view; wing with 1 stump vein on ultimate section of vein M. <u>Surstylus with posterior ridge setulose from base almost to apex.</u>	<i>Tetanocera phyllophora</i> Melander
78'	Pedicle about as high as long in lateral view; wing not as above. <u>Surstylus without setulose posterior ridge.</u>	<u>79</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



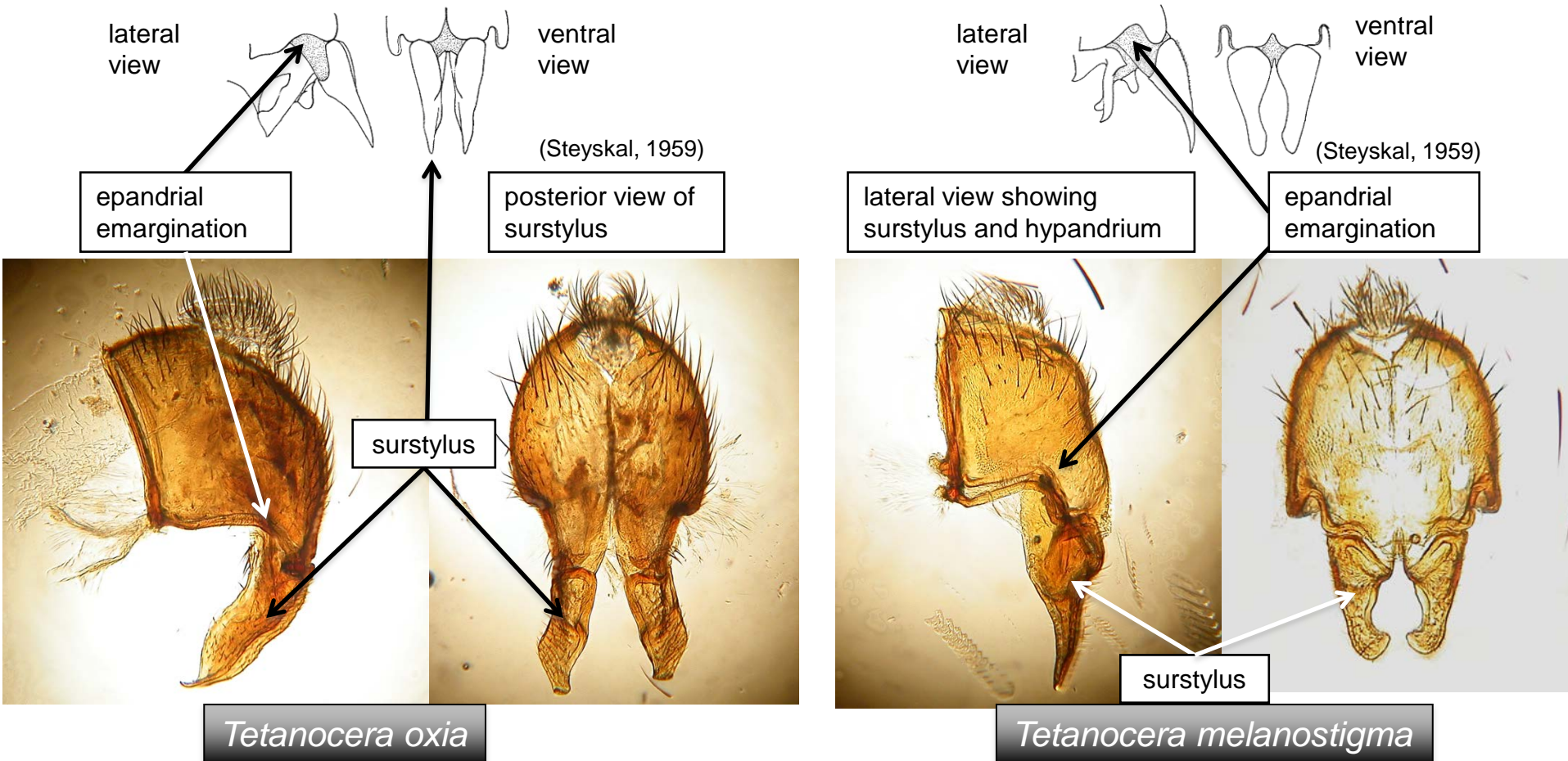
Tetanocera phyllophora



Tetanocera melanostigma

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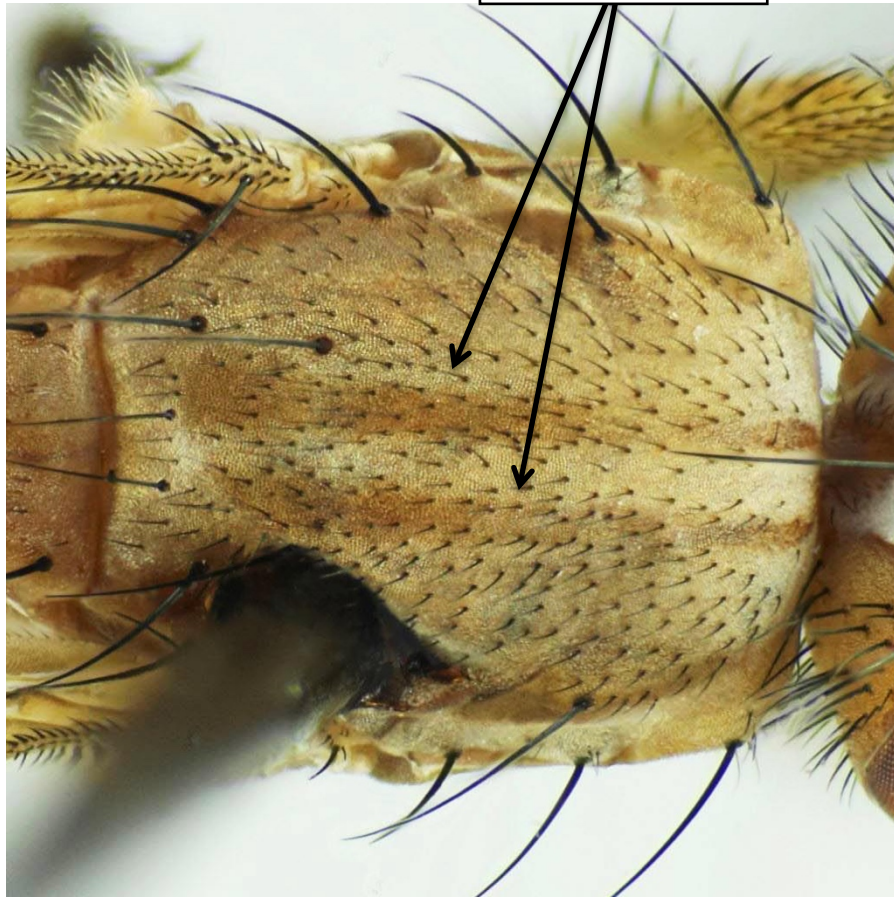
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*



79(78)	<u>Mesonotum with very faint stripes.</u> Surstylus in ventral view tapering to acute point; mediobasal carina present; ventral margin of epandrium in lateral view with arcuate emargination.	<i>Tetanocera oxia</i> Steyskal
79'	<u>Mesonotum with distinct brown stripes.</u> Surstylus in ventral view rounded at apex; mediobasal carina absent; ventral margin of epandrium in lateral view with deeply incised, angular emargination.	<i>Tetanocera melanostigma</i> Steyskal

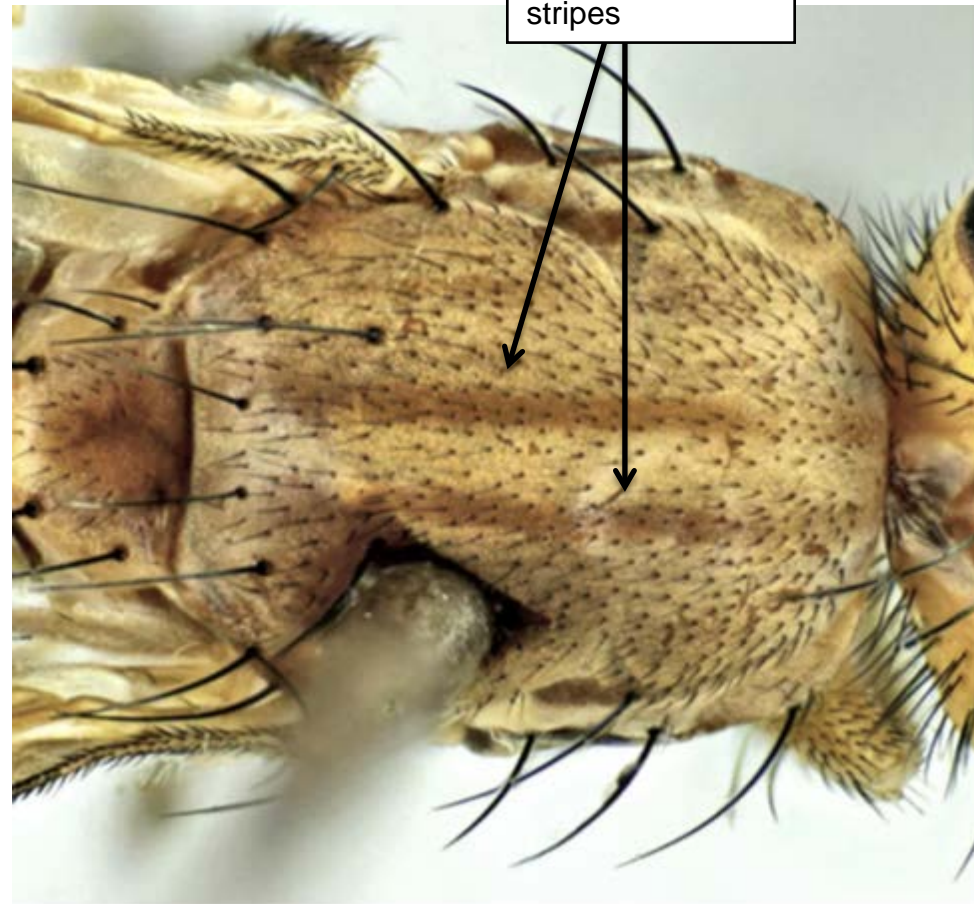
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *TETANOCERA*

mesonotum with
very faint stripes



Tetanocera oxia

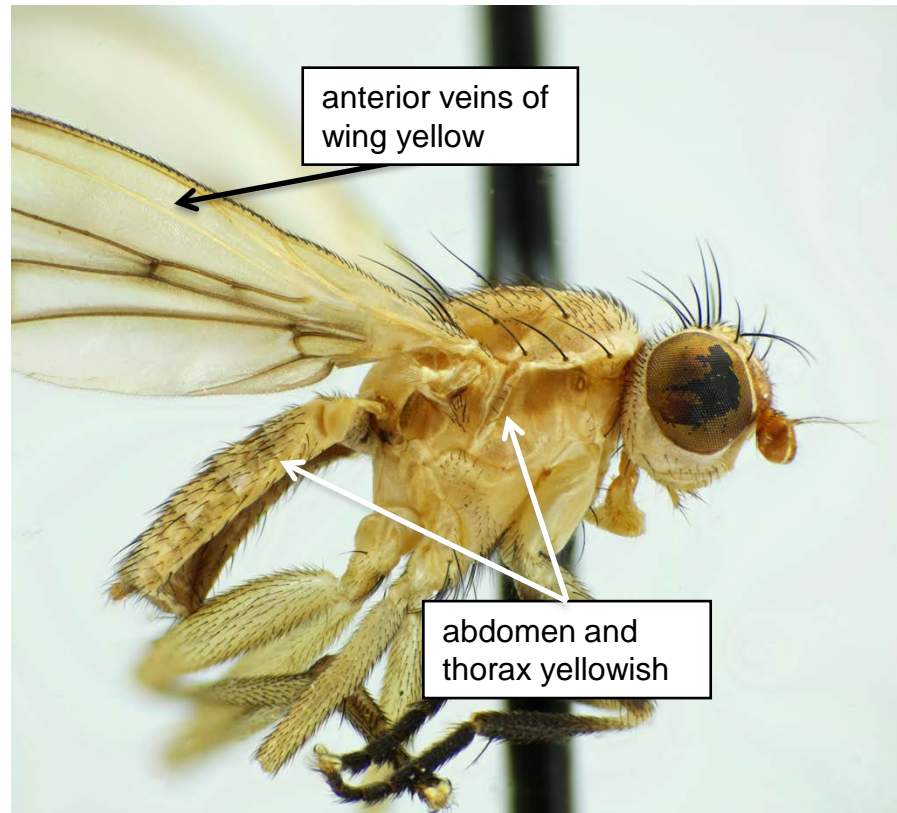
mesonotum with
distinct brown
stripes



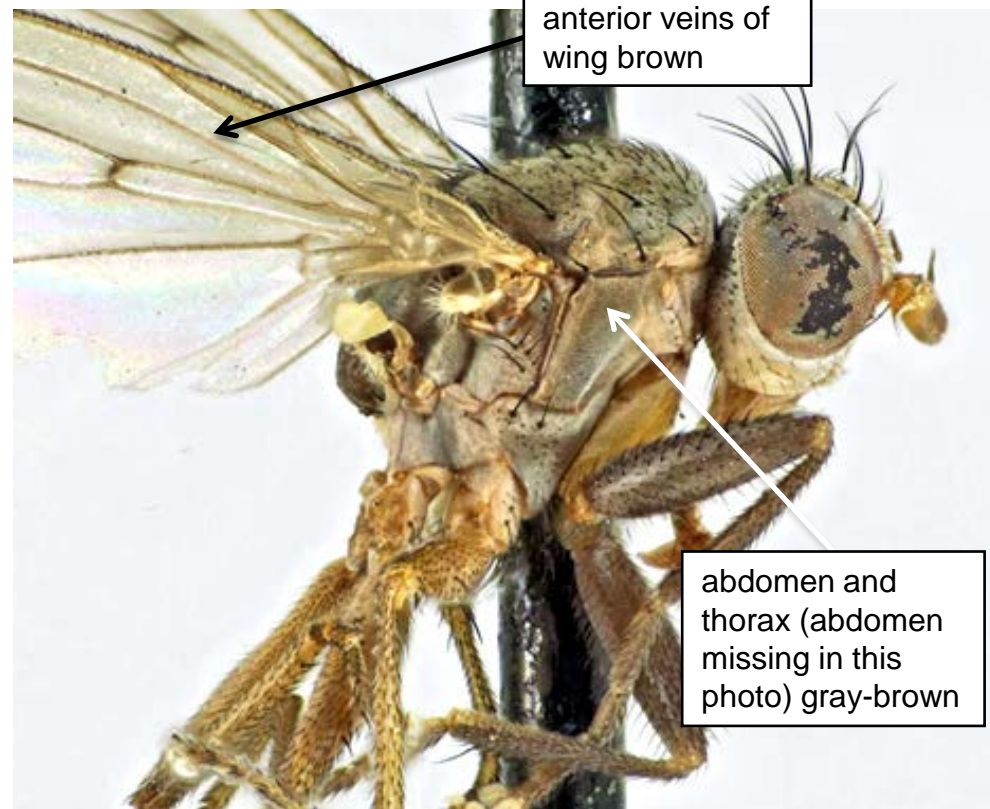
Tetanocera melanostigma

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



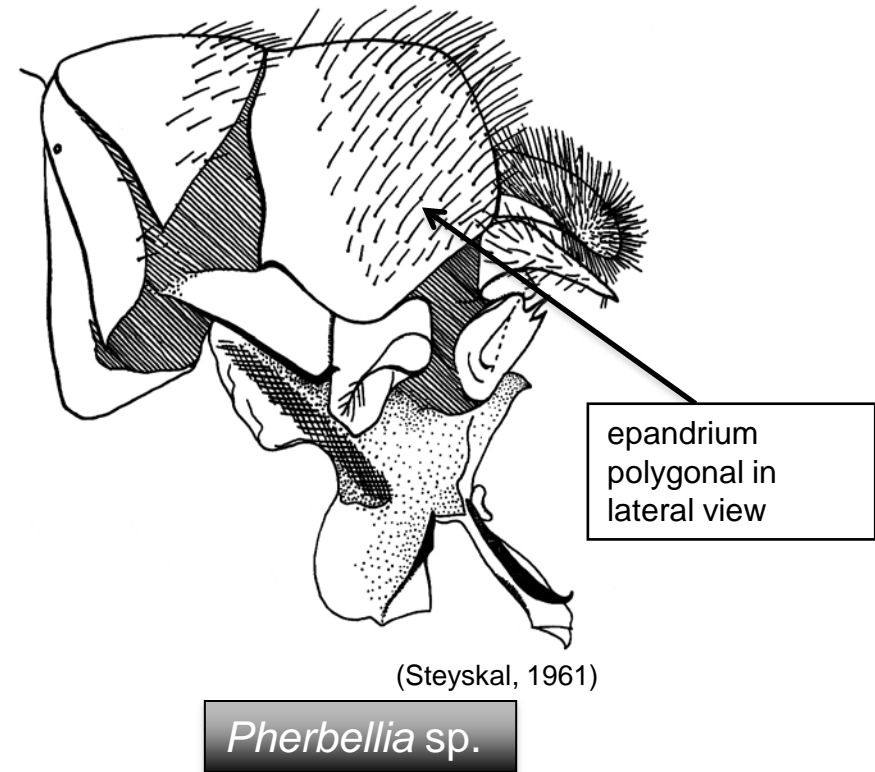
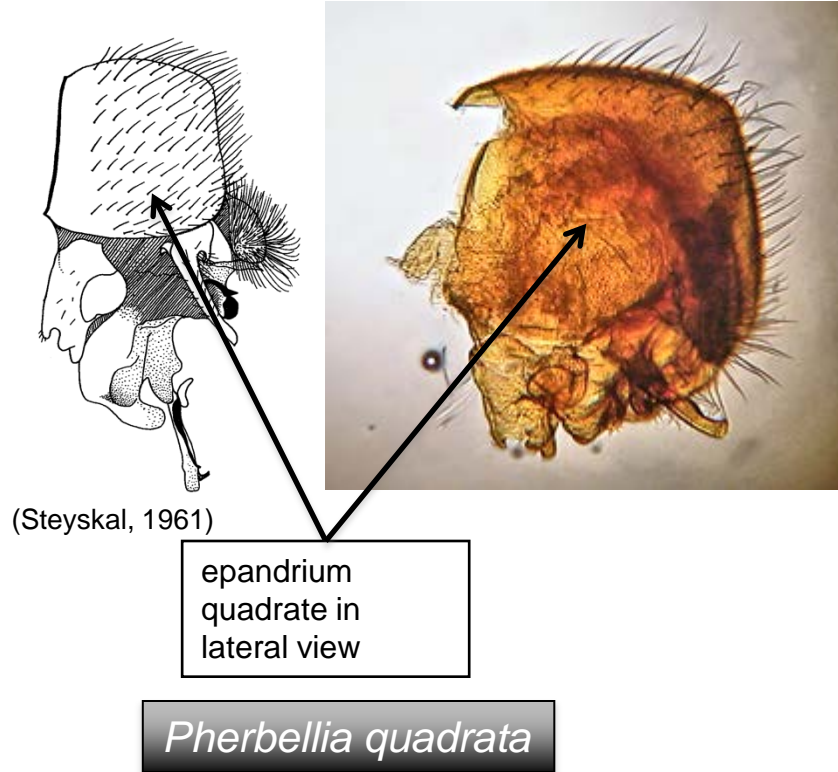
Pherbellia albocostata



Pherbellia sp.

80(9)	Thorax and abdomen yellowish; anterior veins of wing yellow.	<i>Pherbellia albocostata</i> (Fallén)
80'	Thorax and abdomen dark, gray-brown to brown; anterior veins of wing brown.	<u>81</u>

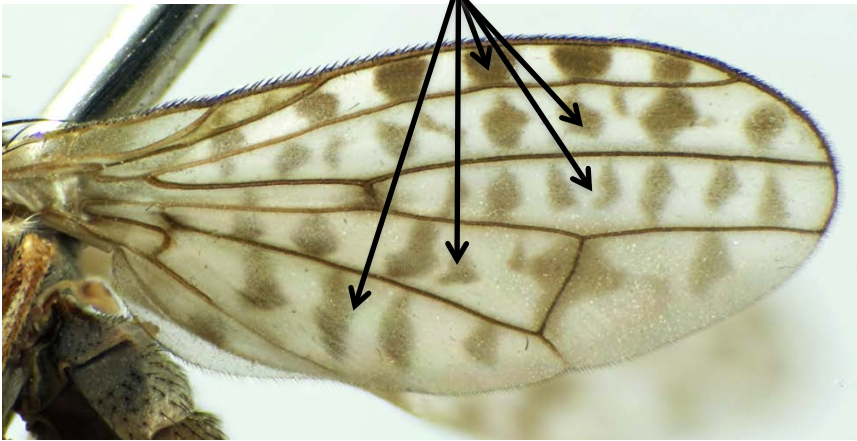
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



81(80)	Wings not patterned. Epandrium quadrate in lateral view, ventral margin straight. Females are unidentifiable.	<i>Pherbellia quadrata</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
81'	Wings usually patterned. Epandrium not quadrate in lateral view, ventral margin convex.	<u>82</u>

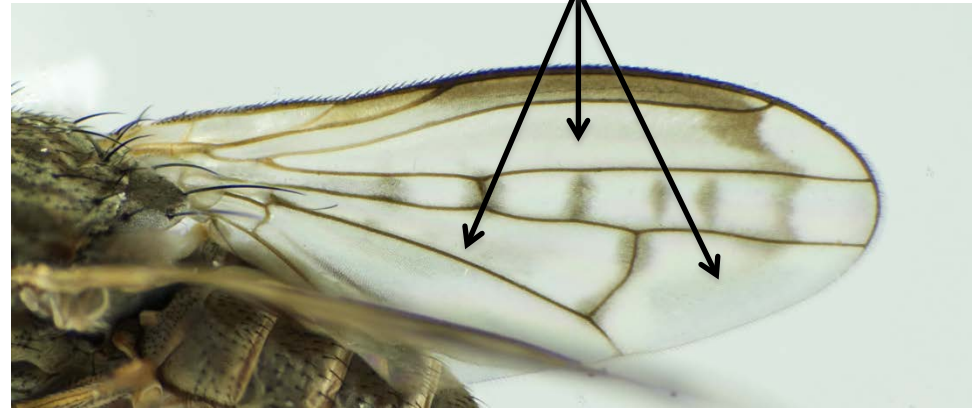
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*

dark spots
in every cell



Pherbellia schoenherri maculata

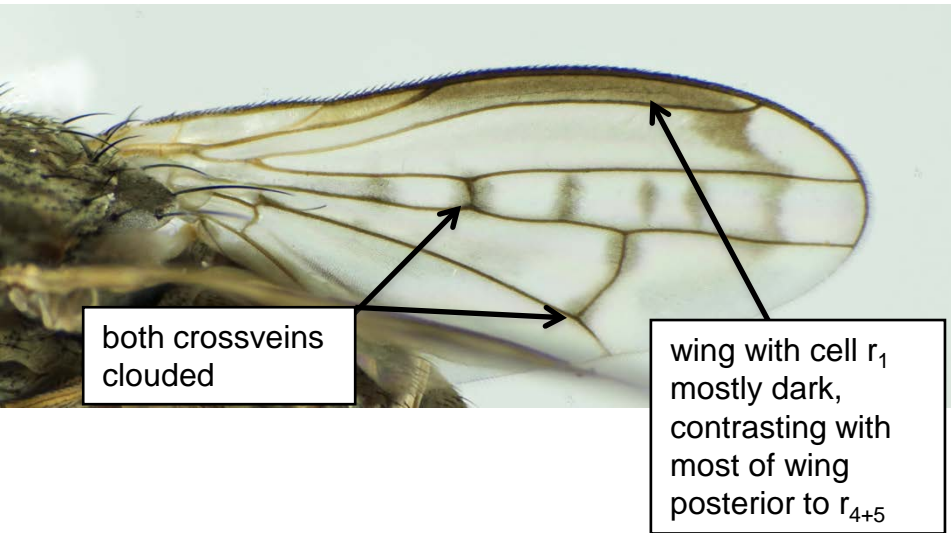
some cells
without spots



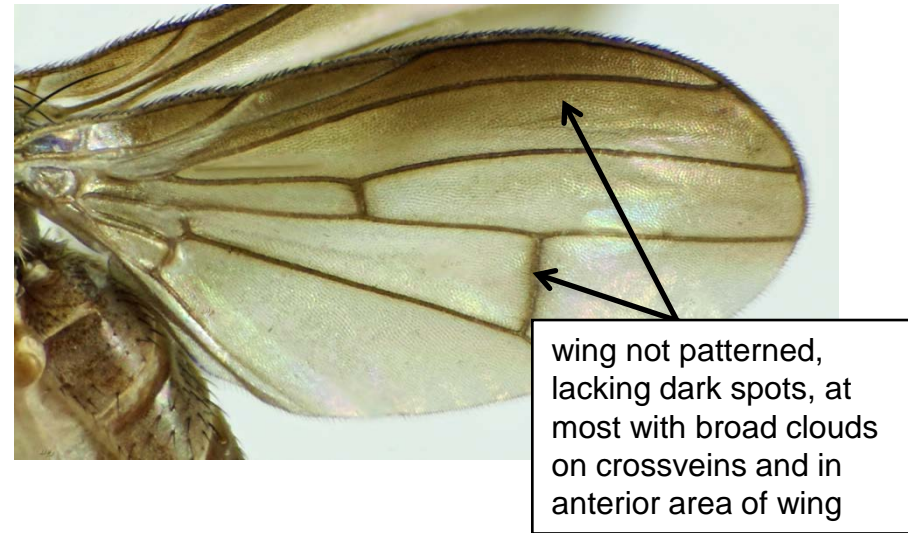
Pherbellia nana nana

82(81)	Wing with dark spots in every cell.	<i>Pherbellia schoenherri maculata</i> (Cresson)
82'	Wing without dark spots in every cell, at most with broad clouds on crossveins and in distal half of costal margin and with a few spots in cell r_{4+5} .	83

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



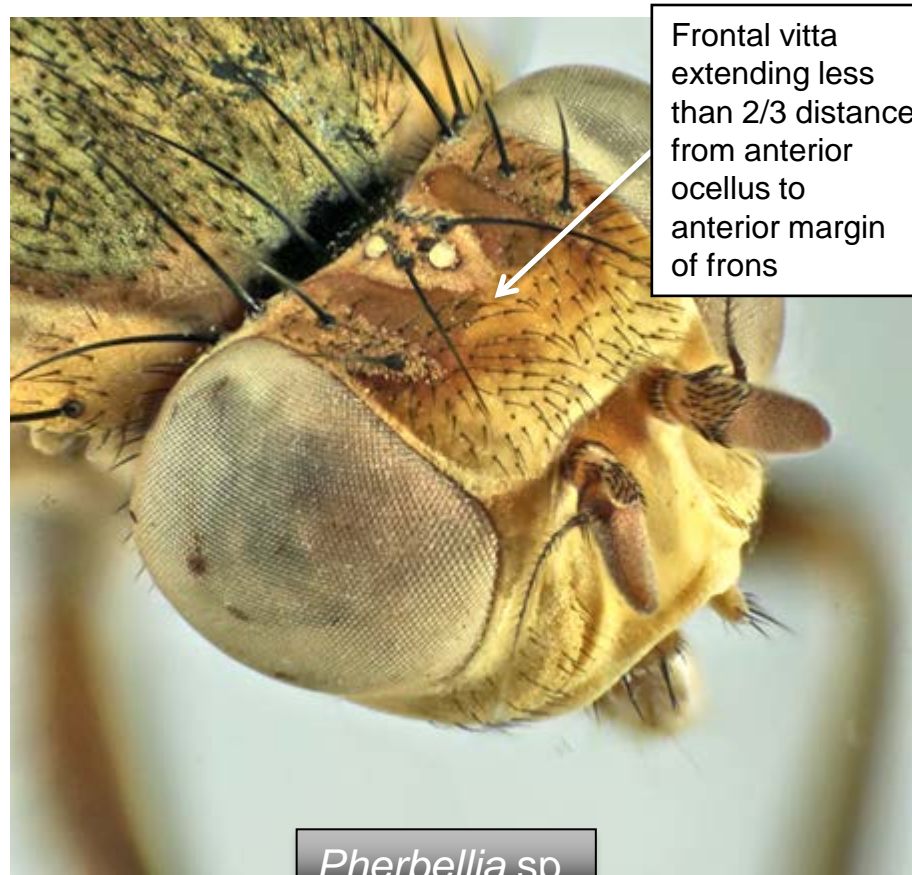
Pherbellia nana nana



Pherbellia sp.

83(82)	Wing patterned, with dark areas of wing restricted to distal half of cell r_1 and preapical tip of cell r_{2+3} , forming a broad, blackish crescent; 3–6 dark transverse bars in cell r_{4+5} ; and both crossveins clouded.	<i>Pherbellia nana nana</i> (Fallén)
83'	Wing either hyaline or with dark areas of wing not restricted to distal half of cell r_1 and preapical tip of cell r_{2+3} ; crossveins clouded or not.	<u>84</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



Pherbellia sp.



Pherbellia sp.

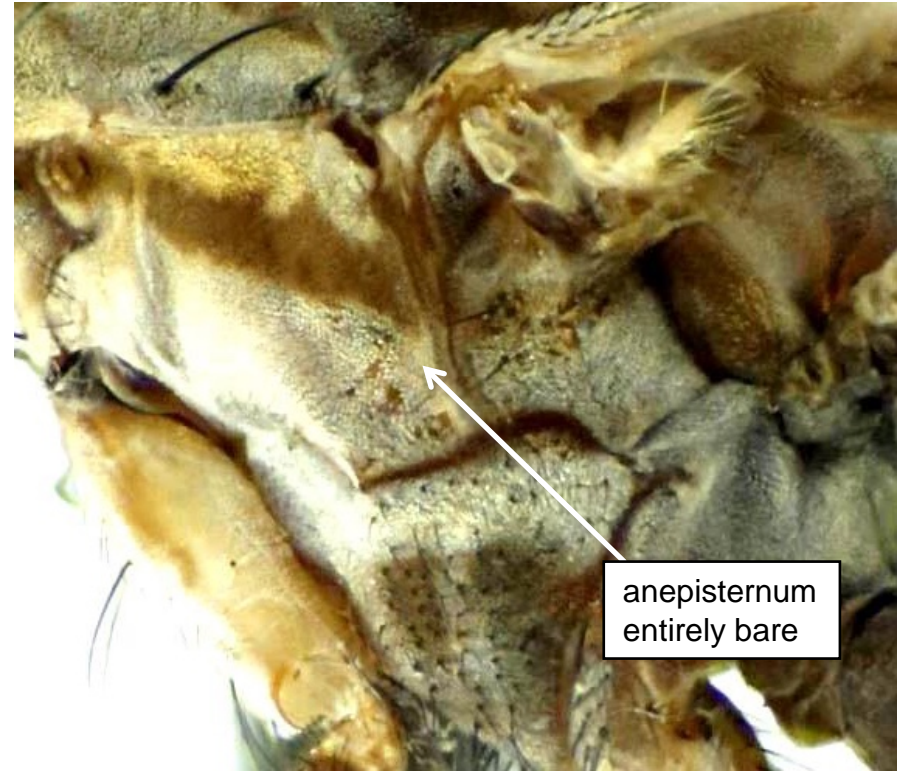
84(83)	Frontal vitta extending less than 2/3 distance from anterior ocellus to anterior margin of frons.	<u>85</u>
84'	Frontal vitta extending at least 2/3 distance from anterior ocellus to anterior margin of frons.	<u>95</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



anepisternum with setulae over most of posterior half or only in a narrow strip along posterior margin

Pherbellia sp.



anepisternum entirely bare

Pherbellia sp.

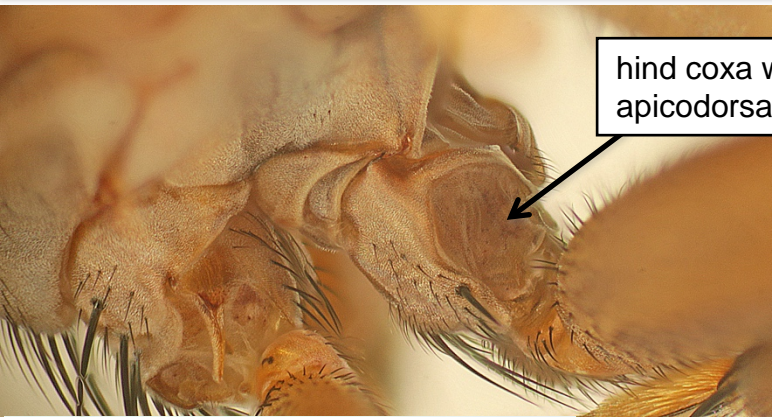
85(84) Anepisternum with setulae over most of posterior half or only in a narrow strip along posterior margin.

86

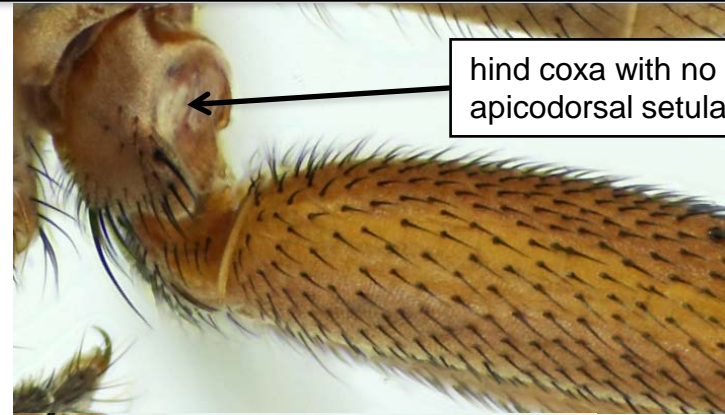
85' Anepisternum entirely bare.

87

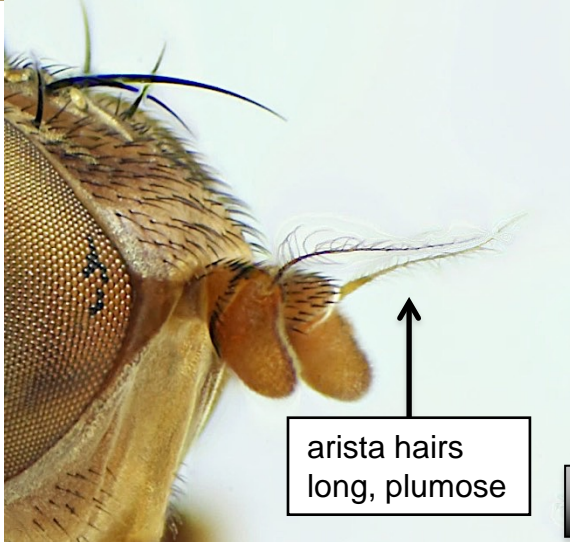
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



hind coxa with a few apicodorsal setulae

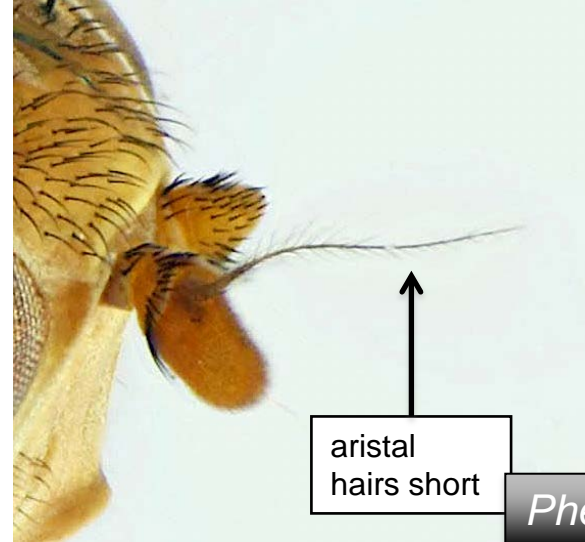


hind coxa with no apicodorsal setulae



arista hairs long, plumose

Pherbellia seticoxa



aristal hairs short

Pherbellia griseola

86(85)

Hind coxa with a few apicodorsal setulae. Aristal hairs long, plumose. Rip₁, Rip₂, and Rip₃ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅. Com₁ and Com₂ WIPs in cell dm.

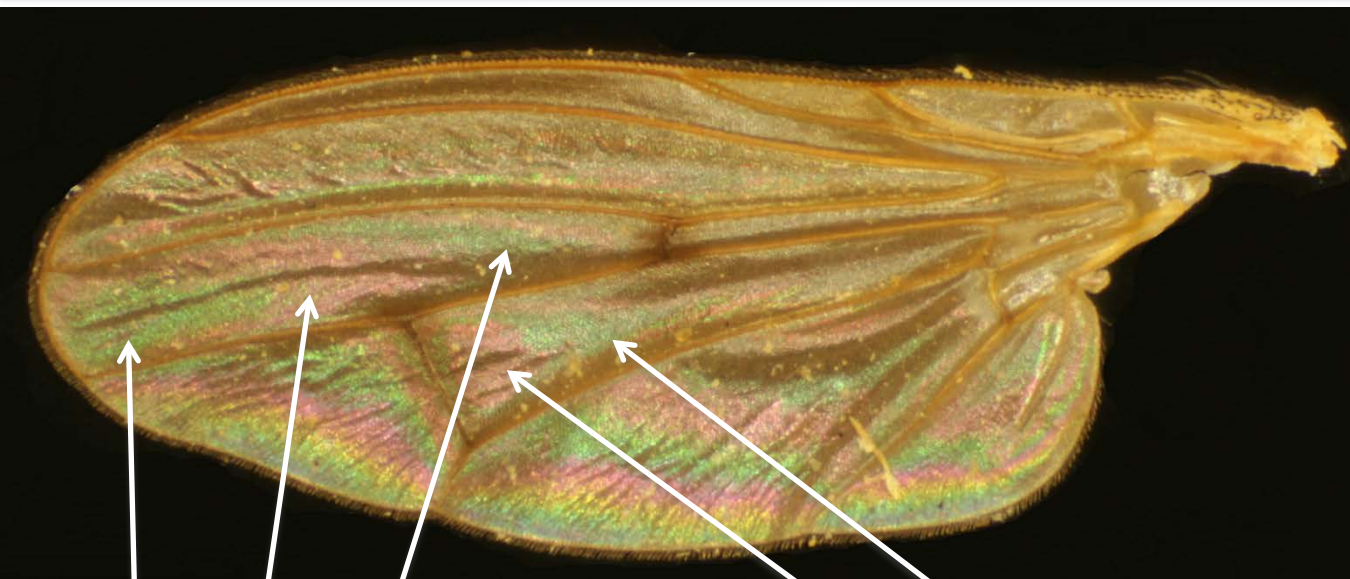
Pherbellia seticoxa
Steyskal

86'

Hind coxa bare with no apicodorsal setulae. Aristal hairs short. Rip₁, Rip₂, Rip₃, and Rip₄ WIPs in cell r₄₊₅. Com₁, Com₂, and Com₃ WIPs in cell dm.

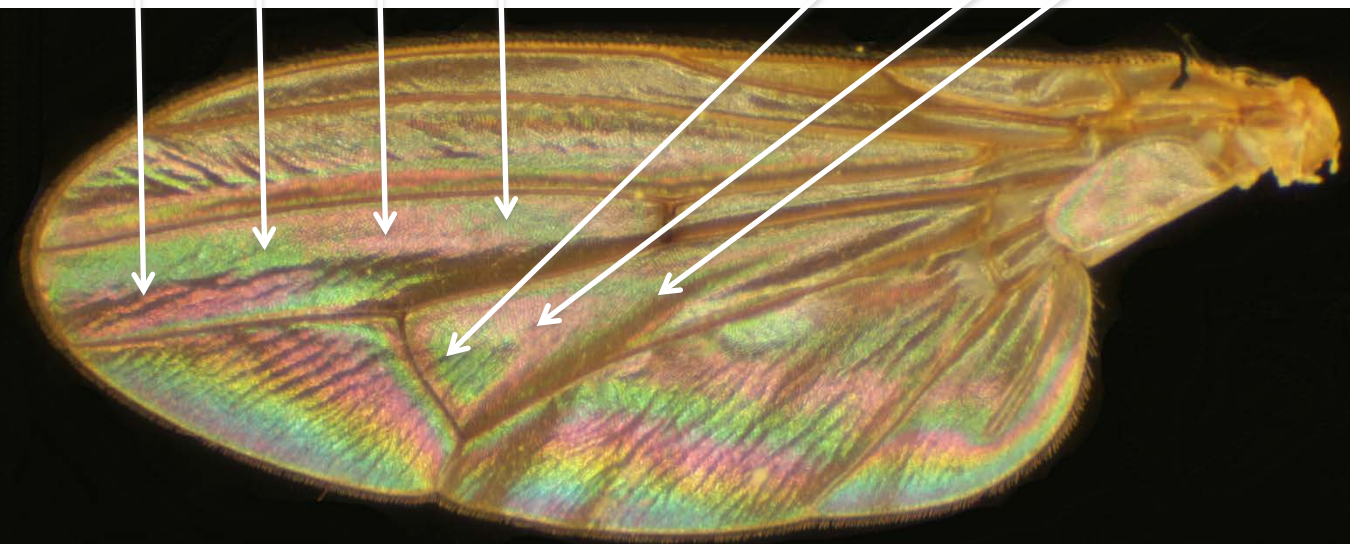
Pherbellia griseola
(Fallén)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



Pherbellia seticoxa

Rip₁ Rip₂ Rip₃ Rip₄ Com₁ Com₂ Com₃



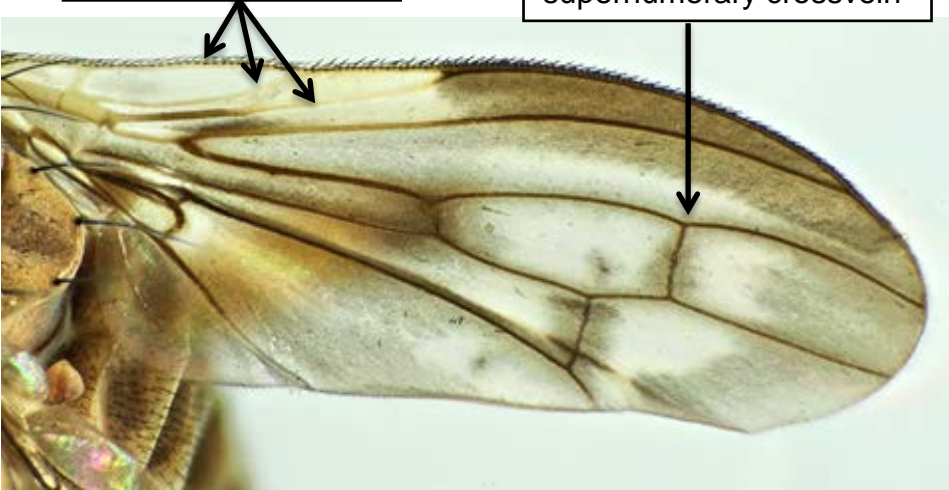
Pherbellia griseola

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*

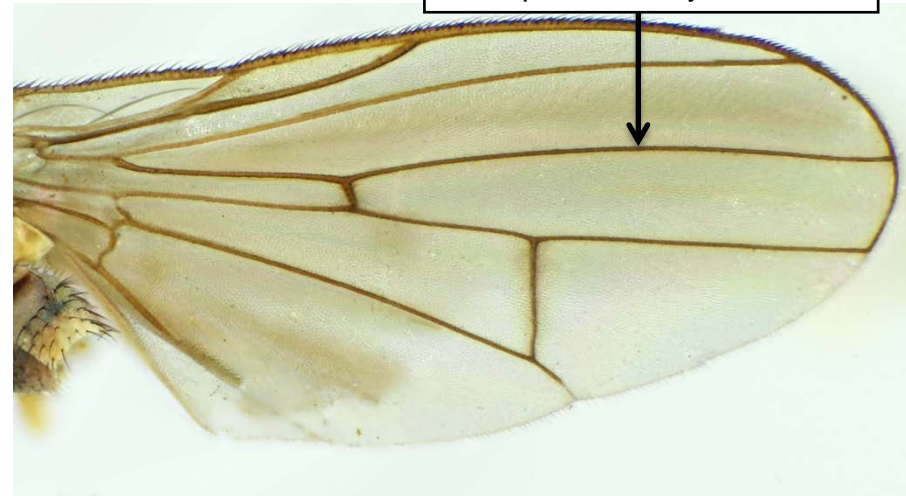
basal portions of anterior veins paler than remaining veins

supernumerary crossvein



Pherbellia albovaria

no supernumerary crossvein



Pherbellia sp.

87(85)	Wing with basal portions of anterior veins conspicuously paler than remaining veins in wing. All cells at apex of wing strongly infumated apically; cell R_{4+5} with one or more supernumerary crossveins.	<i>Pherbellia albovaria</i> (Coquillett)
87'	Wing with basal portions of anterior veins not conspicuously paler than remaining veins in wing. Cells at apex of wing hyaline or slightly infumated apically; cell R_{4+5} without supernumerary crossveins.	<u>88</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



halter

Pherbellia luctifera



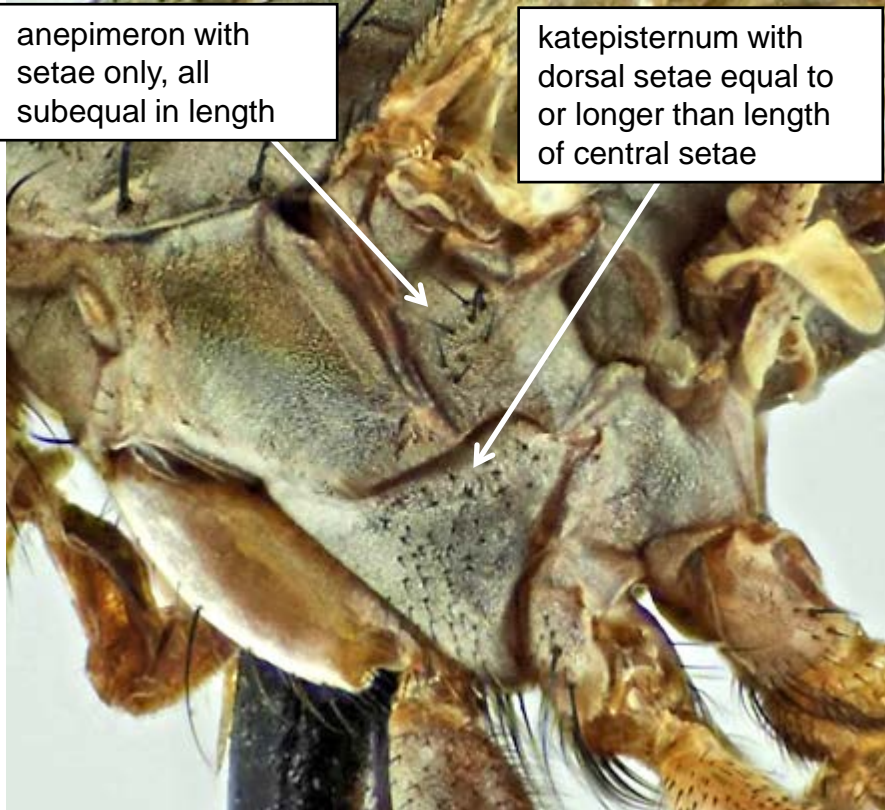
halter

Pherbellia sp.



88(87)	Wing strongly infumated gray, especially anteriorly; halter black or yellow.	<i>Pherbellia luctifera</i> (Loew)
88'	Wing with only crossveins and/or anterior margin slightly infumated; halter yellow or white.	<u>89</u>

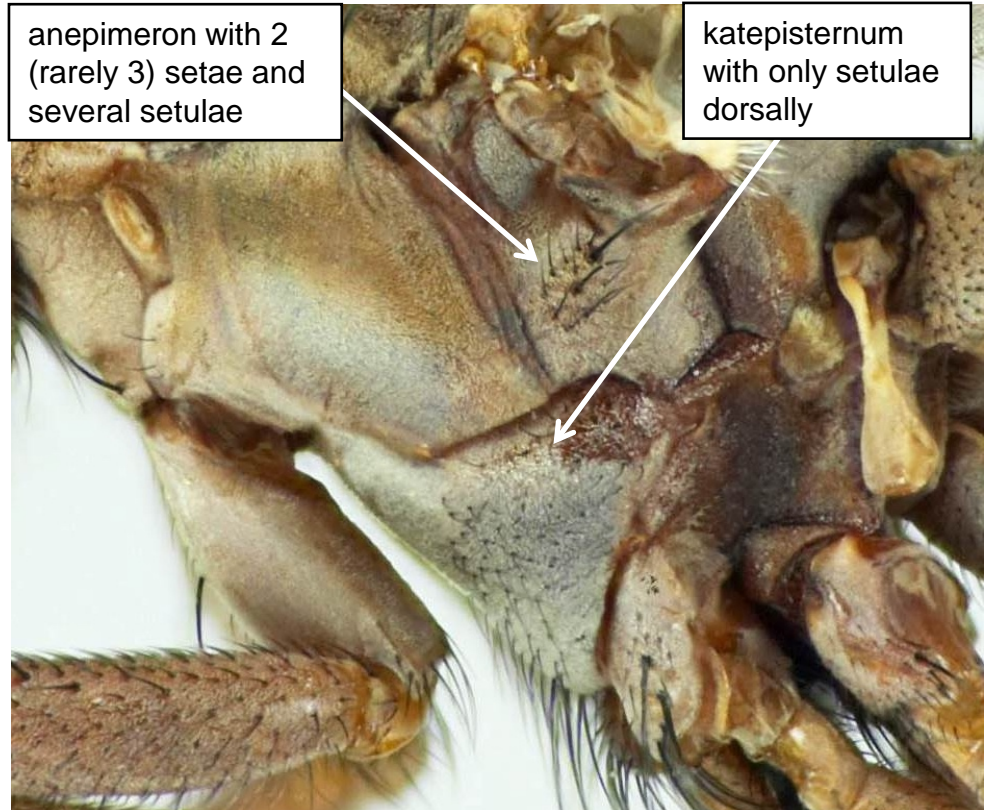
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTHAMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



anepimeron with setae only, all subequal in length

katepisternum with dorsal setae equal to or longer than length of central setae

Pherbellia sp.



anepimeron with 2 (rarely 3) setae and several setulae

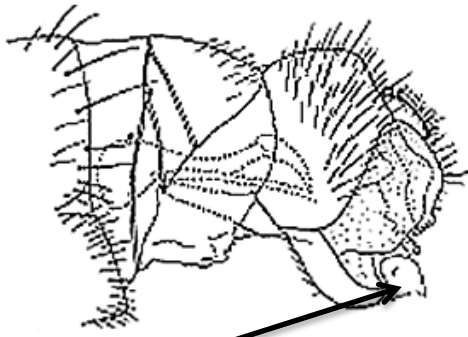
katepisternum with only setulae dorsally

Pherbellia sp.

89(88)	Anepimeron with setae only, all subequal in length; katepisternum with dorsal setae equal to or longer than length of central setae. Females are unidentifiable beyond this point.	<u>90</u>
89'	Anepimeron with 2 (rarely 3) setae and several setulae; katepisternum with only setulae dorsally.	<u>91</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*

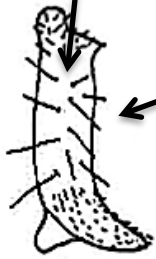
[LATERAL VIEW]



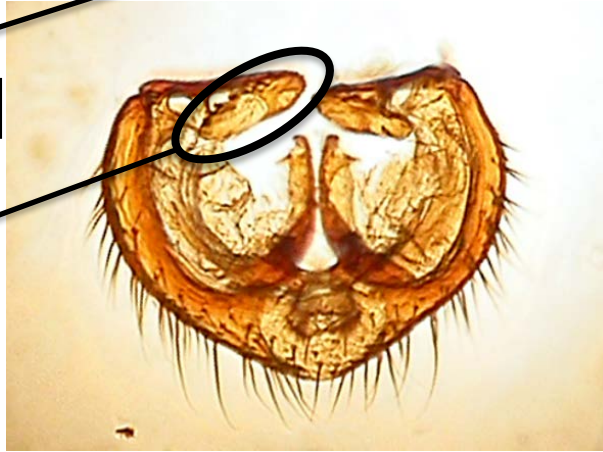
(Orth et al., 1980)

[VENTRAL VIEW]

posterior surstylus

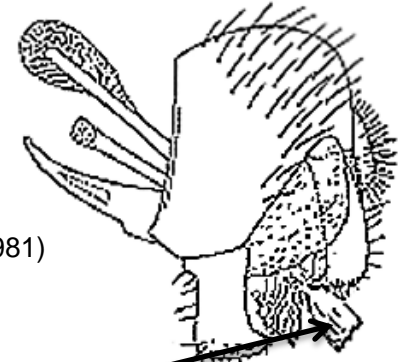


(Orth and Steyskal, 1981)



Pherbellia obscura

[LATERAL VIEW]



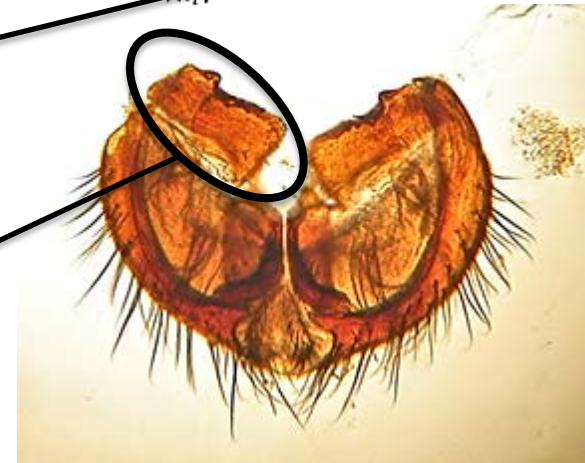
(Orth and Steyskal, 1981)

[VENTRAL VIEW]

posterior surstylus



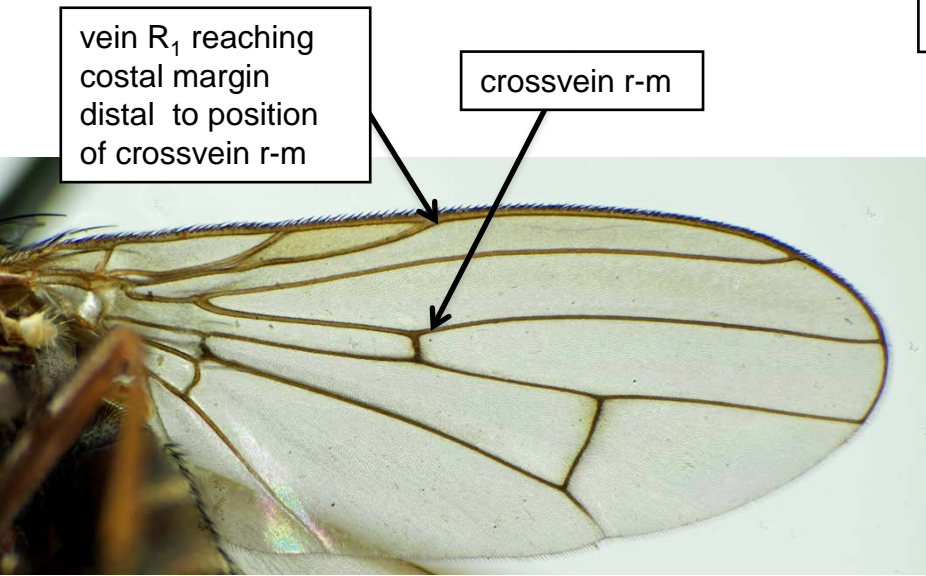
(Orth and Steyskal, 1981)



Pherbellia suspecta

90(89)	Posterior surstylus angulate, with small knob at anteromedial apex.	<i>Pherbellia obscura</i> (Ringdahl)
90'	Posterior surstylus broad, nearly straight sided, with anteromedial apex pointed and lacking small knob.	<i>Pherbellia suspecta</i> Orth and Steyskal

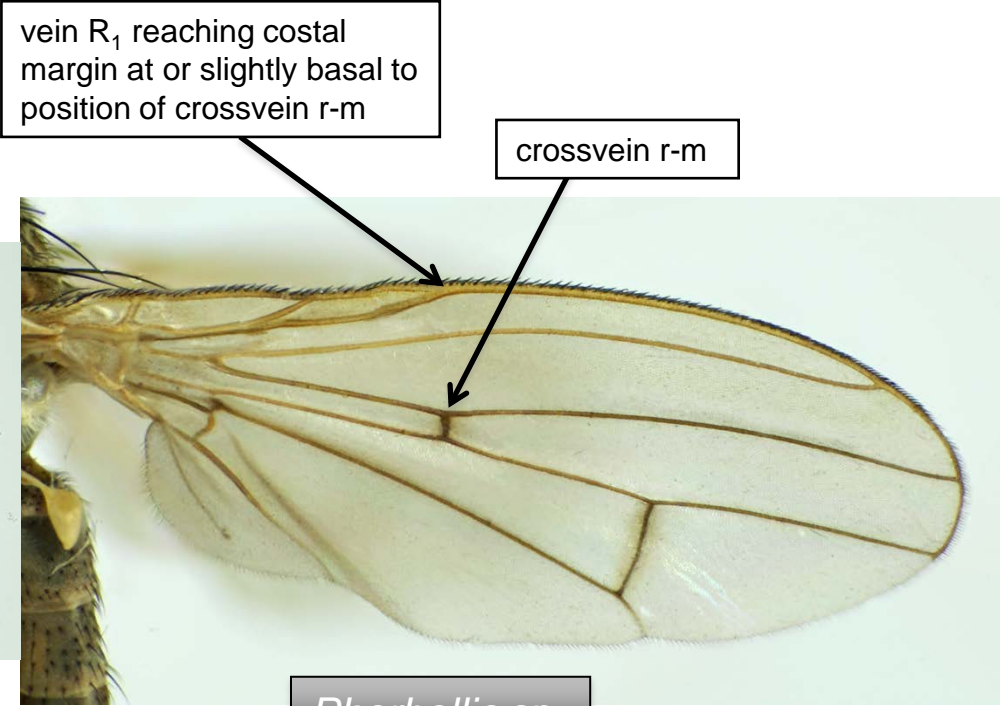
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



vein R_1 reaching costal margin distal to position of crossvein r-m

crossvein r-m

Pherbellia griseicollis



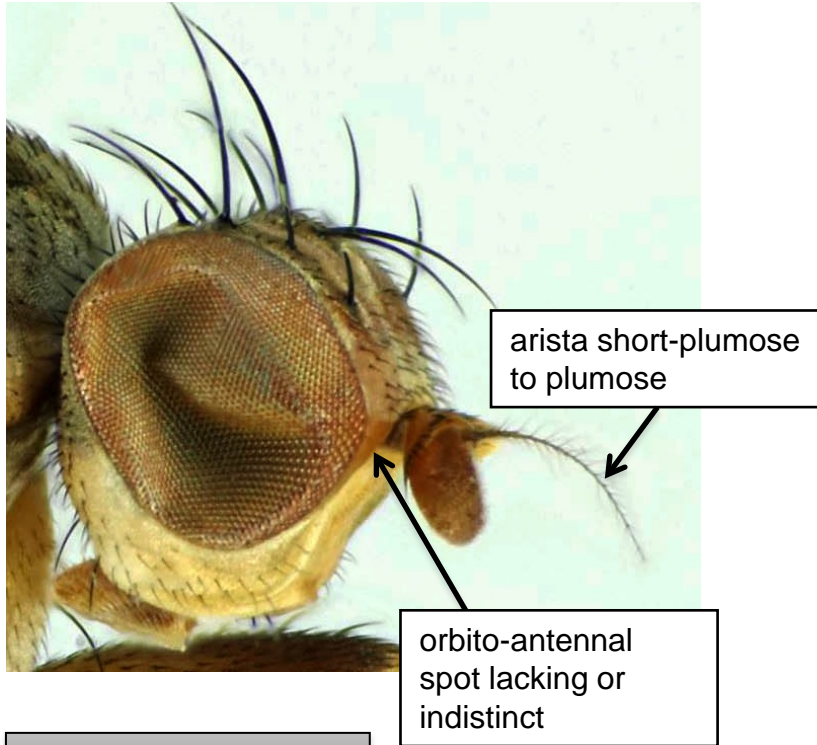
vein R_1 reaching costal margin at or slightly basal to position of crossvein r-m

crossvein r-m

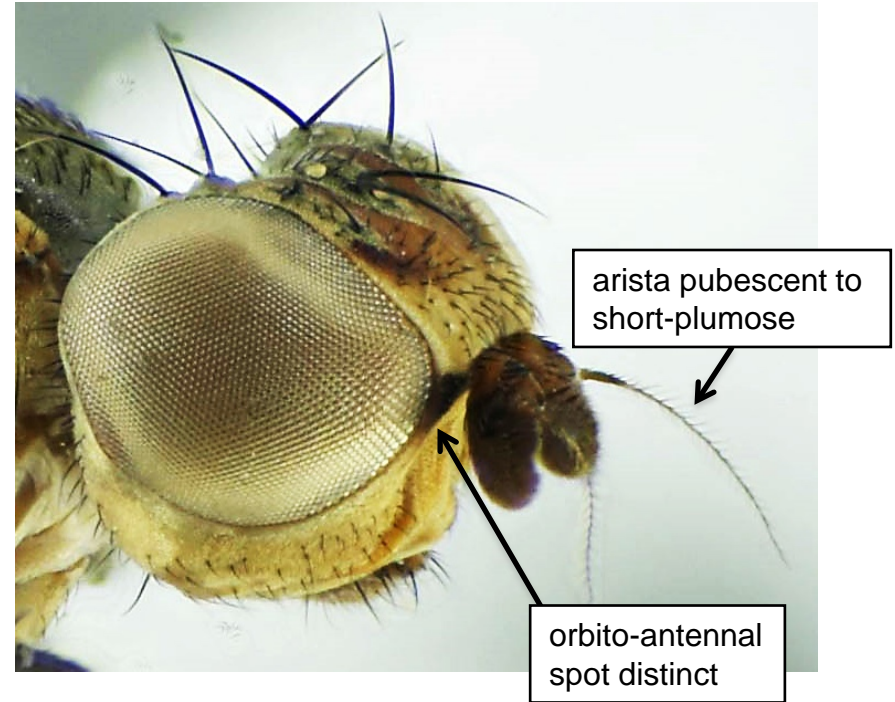
Pherbellia sp.

91(89)	Vein R_1 reaching costal margin distal to position of crossvein r-m.	<i>Pherbellia griseicollis</i> (Becker)
91'	Vein R_1 reaching costal margin at or near position of crossvein r-m.	<u>92</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



Pherbellia argyra



Pherbellia similis

92(91)	Orbito-antennal spot lacking or indistinct. Arista short plumose to plumose. <u>Anepisternal stripe extending below middle of anepisternum posteriorly.</u> Forelegs not contrasting sharply with mid- and hind legs.	<u>93</u>
92'	Orbito-antennal spot distinct. Arista pubescent to short plumose. <u>Anepisternal stripe not extending below middle of anepisternum posteriorly.</u> Forelegs dark, often nearly black, contrasting with mid- and hind legs.	<u>94</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTHAMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



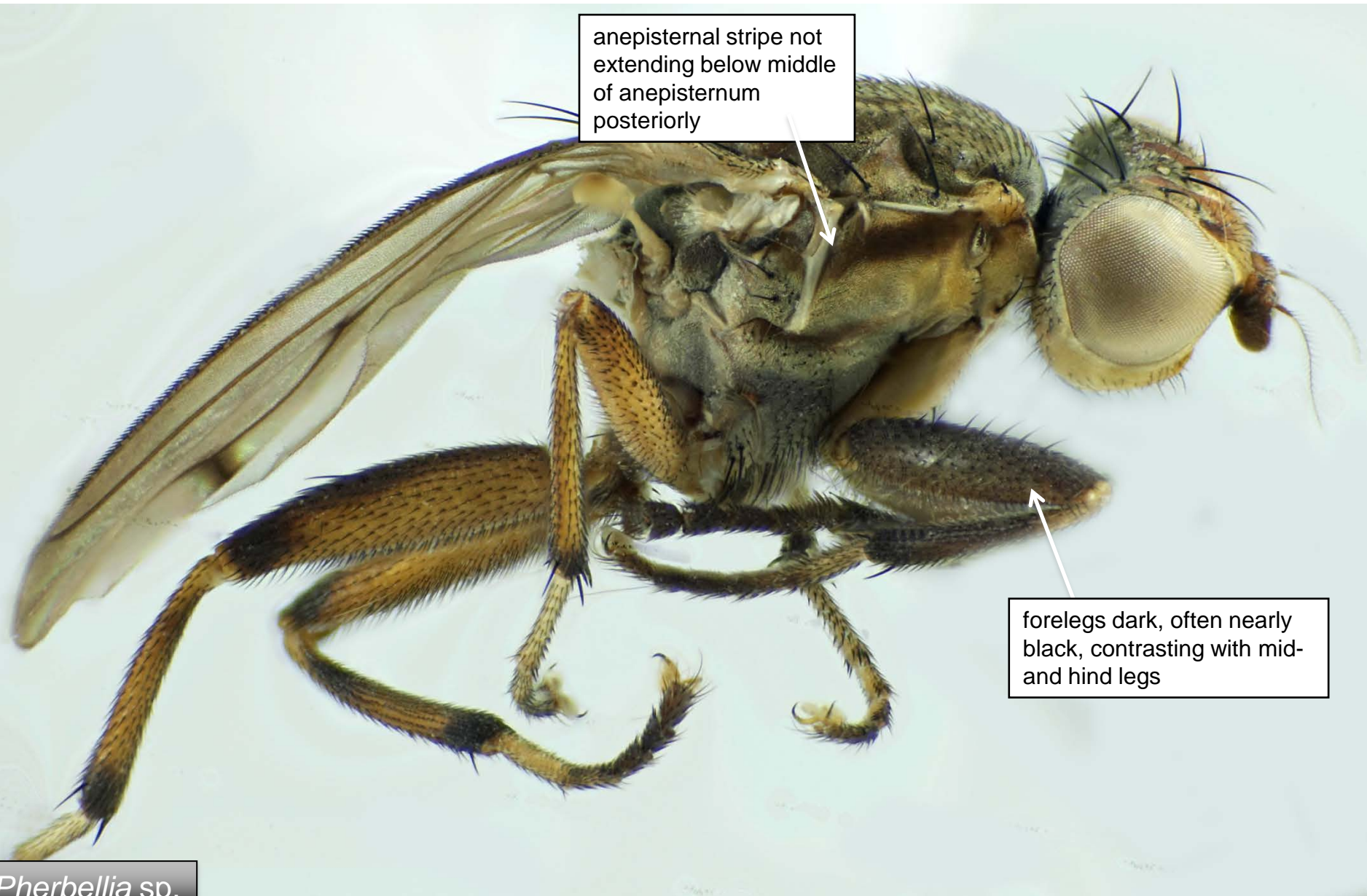
anepisternal stripe
extending below
middle of
anepisternum
posteriorly

forelegs not
contrasting
sharply with mid-
and hind legs

Pherbellia sp.

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



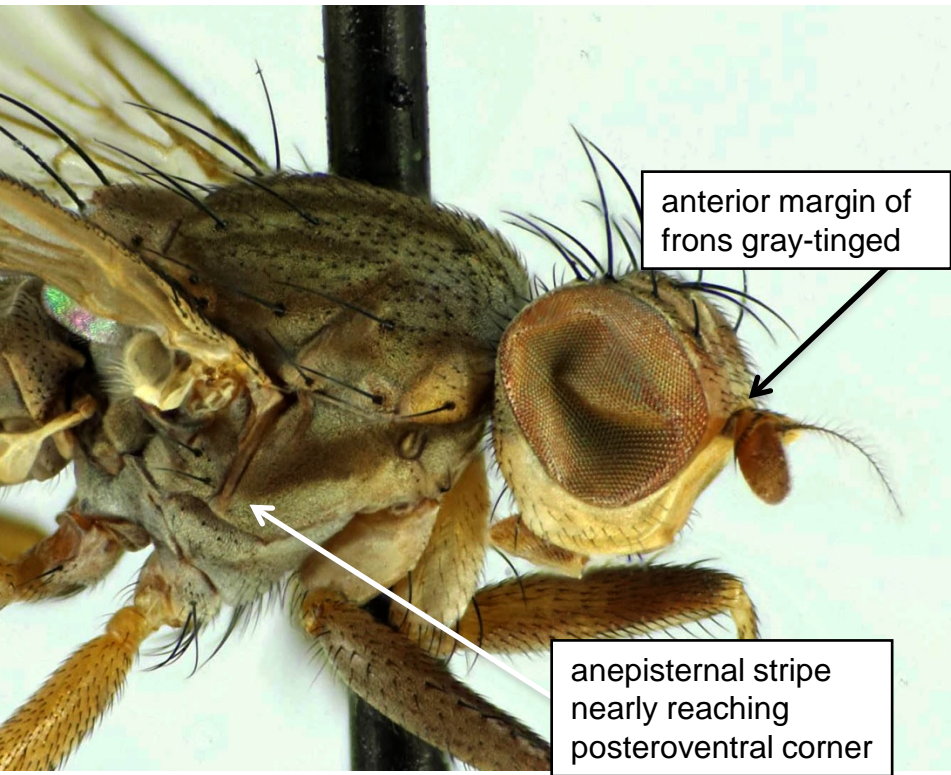
anepisternal stripe not extending below middle of anepisternum posteriorly

forelegs dark, often nearly black, contrasting with mid- and hind legs

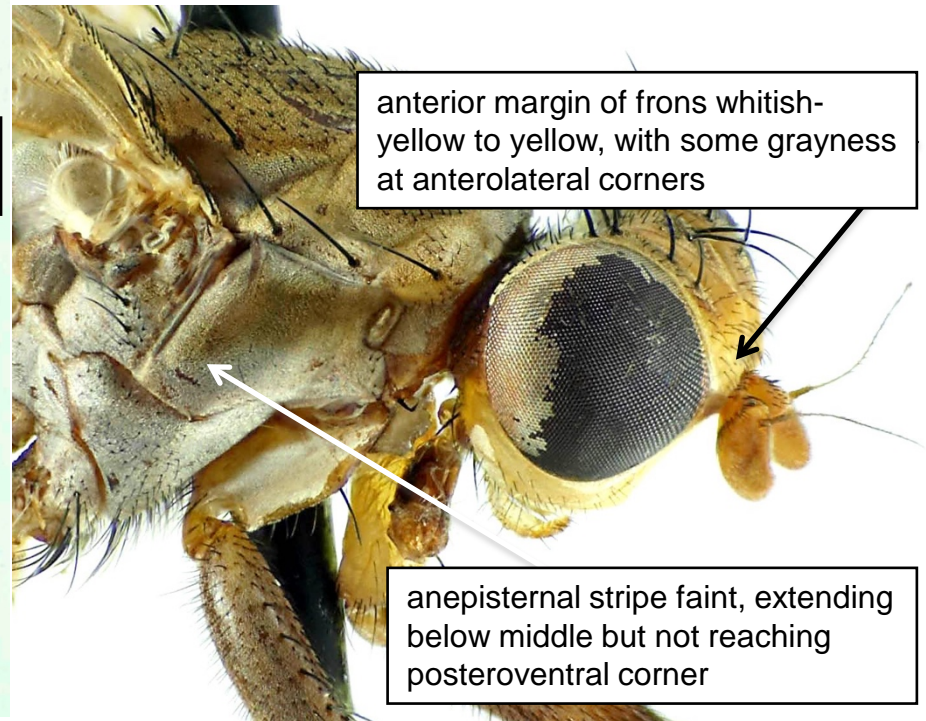
Pherbellia sp.

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



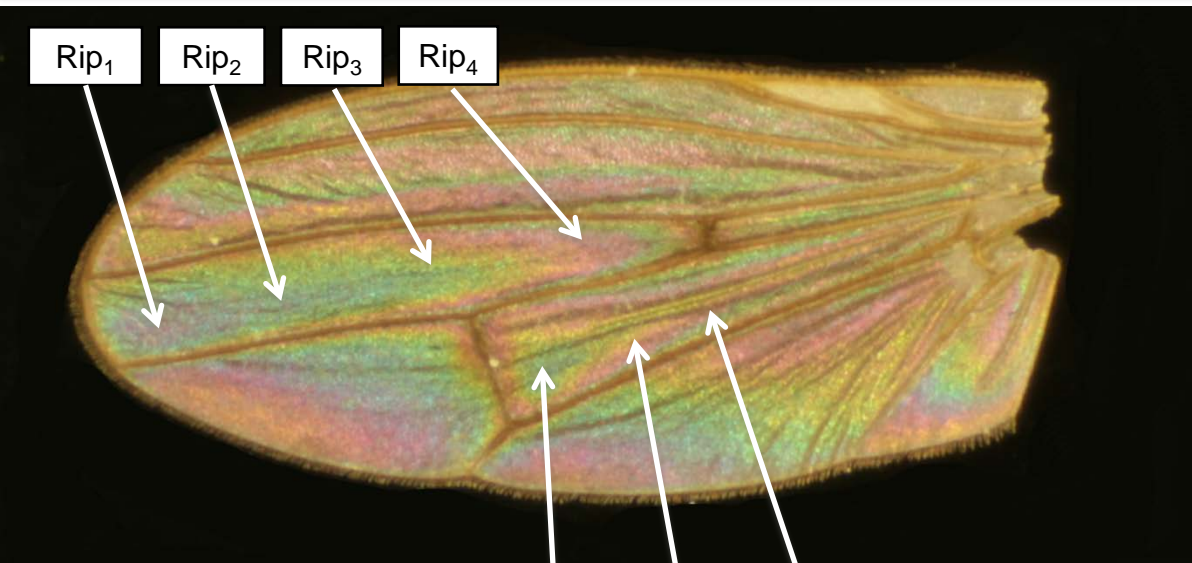
Pherbellia argyra



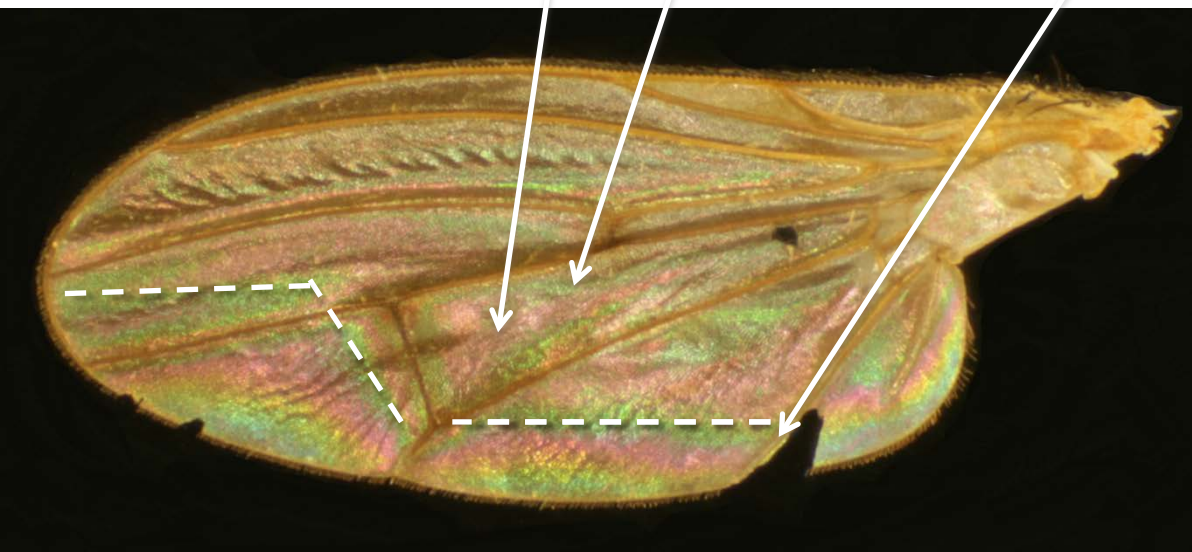
Pherbellia anubis

93(92)	Anterior margin of frons gray tinged. Anepisternal stripe distinct, dark, nearly reaching posteroventral corner. <u>Rip₁</u> , <u>Rip₂</u> , <u>Rip₃</u> , and <u>Rip₄</u> WIPs in cell <u>r₄₊₅</u> . <u>Com₁</u> , <u>Com₂</u> , and <u>Com₃</u> WIPs in cell <u>dm</u> .	<u><i>Pherbellia argyra</i></u> <u>Verbeke</u>
93'	Anterior margin of frons whitish-yellow to yellow, slightly gray tinged at anterolateral corners. Anepisternal stripe faint, extending below middle but not reaching posteroventral corner. <u>A single Z-S band WIP from cell cua₁</u> , into cell <u>m</u> , across vein <u>R₄₊₅</u> and into cell <u>r₄₊₅</u> . <u>Com₁</u> and <u>Com₂</u> WIPs in cell <u>dm</u> .	<u><i>Pherbellia anubis</i></u> <u>Knutson</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



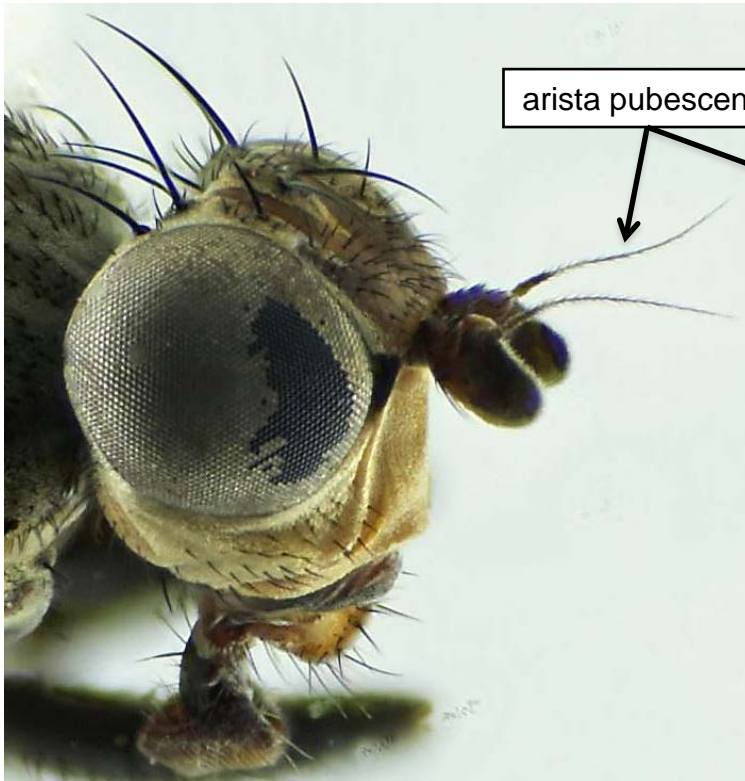
Pherbellia argyra



Pherbellia anubis

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A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHERBELLIA*



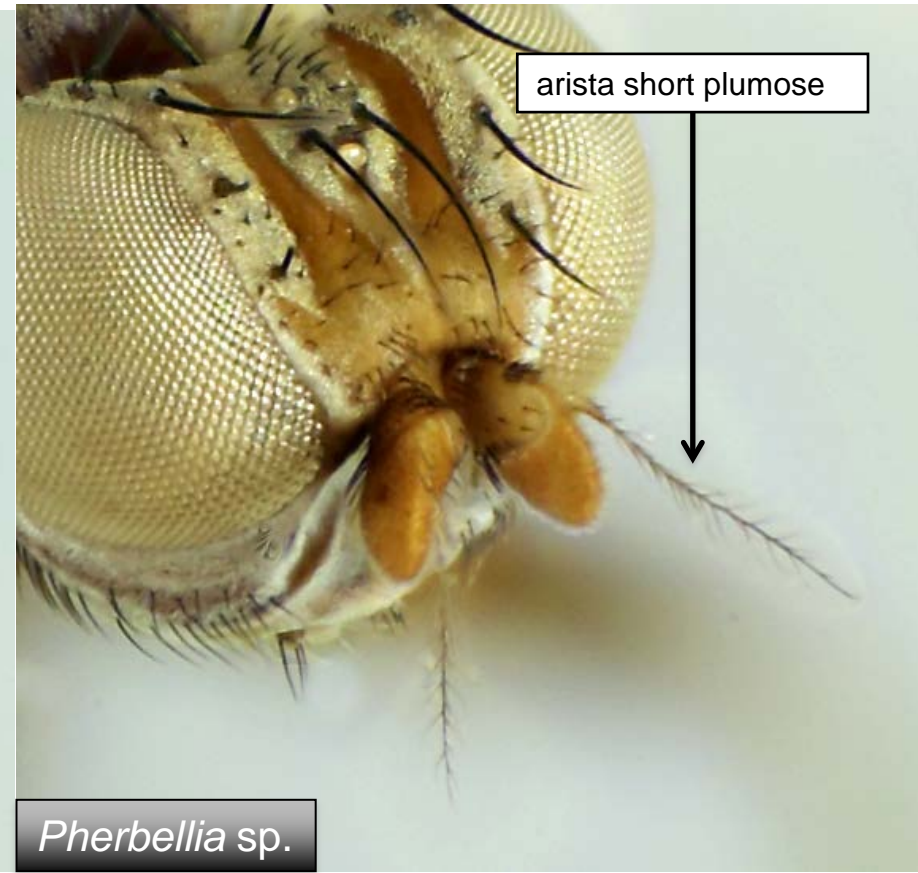
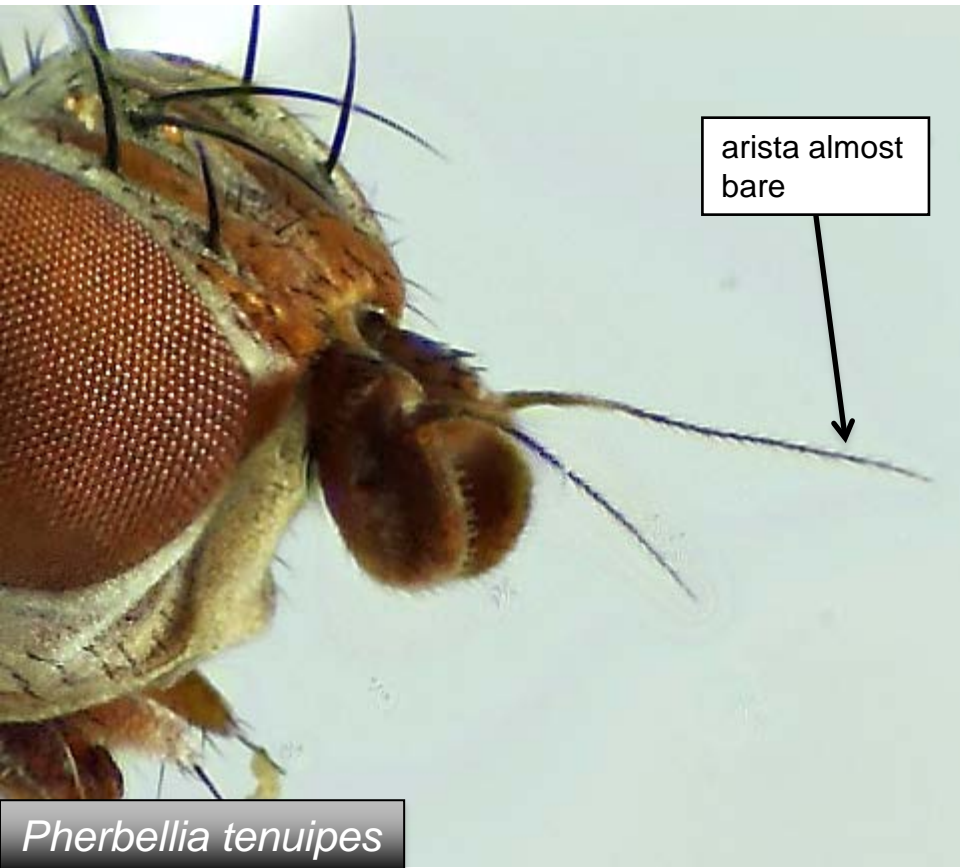
Pherbellia vitalis



Pherbellia similis

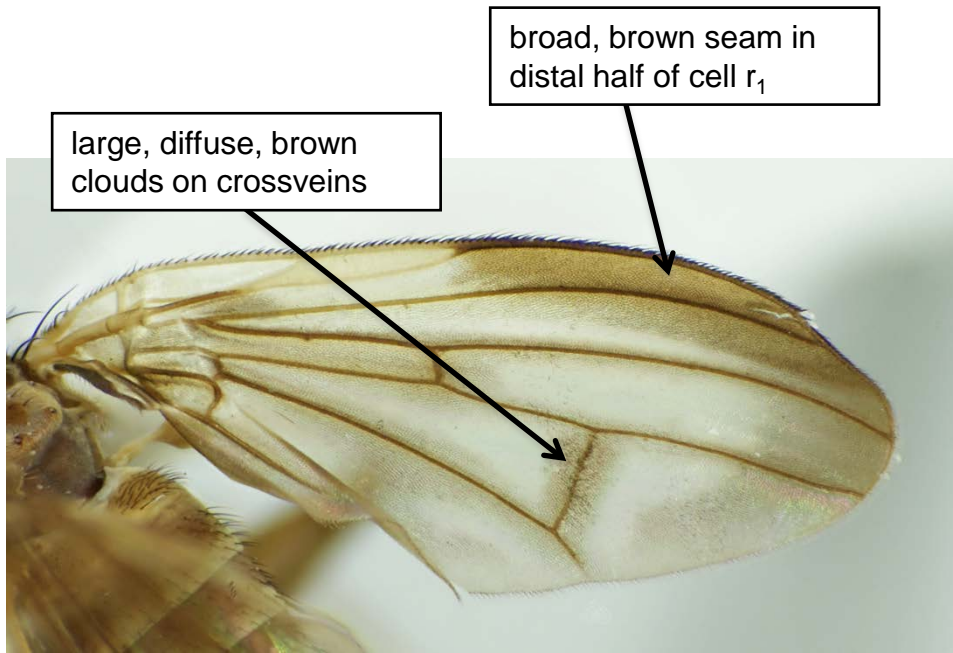
94(92)	Arista pubescent, most setulae no longer than basal diameter of arista.	<i>Pherbellia vitalis</i> (Cresson)
94'	Arista short plumose.	<i>Pherbellia similis</i> (Cresson)

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



95(84)	Arista almost bare. Distal portion of vein M with supernumerary vein on posterior side.	<i>Pherbellia tenuipes</i> (Loew)
95'	Arista pubescent to short plumose. Distal portion of vein M without supernumerary vein on posterior side.	<u>96</u>

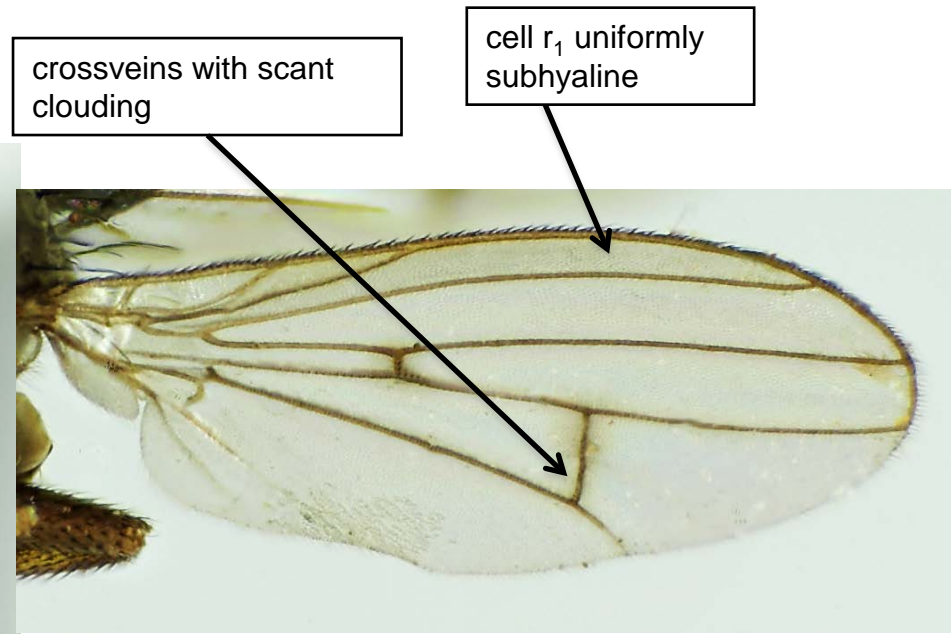
A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



large, diffuse, brown clouds on crossveins

broad, brown seam in distal half of cell r_1

Pherbellia beatricis



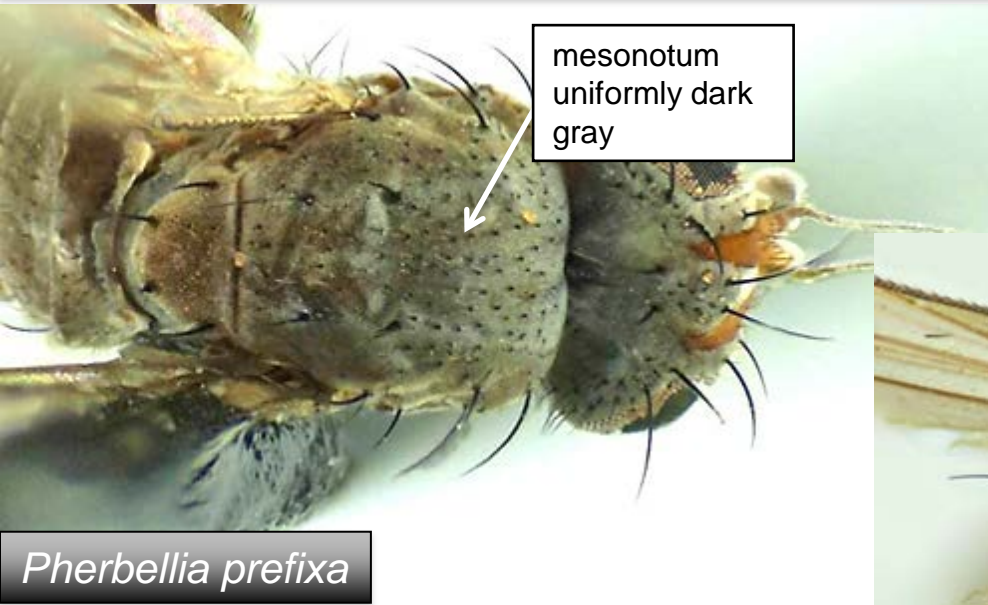
crossveins with scant clouding

cell r_1 uniformly subhyaline

Pherbellia sp.

96(95)	Wing with large, diffuse, brown clouds on crossveins and a broad, brown seam in distal half of cell r_1 .	<i>Pherbellia beatricis</i> <u>Steyskal</u>
96'	Crossveins with scant or indistinct clouding; cell r_1 uniformly subhyaline.	<u>97</u>

A KEY TO THE NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PHORBELLIA*



97(96)	Mesonotum uniformly dark gray, with scarcely perceptible longitudinal stripes.	<u><i>Pherbellia prefixa</i></u> <u>Steyskal</u>
97'	Mesonotum with distinct brown stripes.	<u><i>Pherbellia paludum</i></u> <u>Orth</u>

Anticheta borealis Foote



Anticheta borealis is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from northern California east to Quebec and New York. It is newly recorded from Ontario. B.A. Foote reared it from floating overwintered puparia collected from permanent marshes in early spring. Adults occur from May to June. Adult females deposit an egg on an egg mass of pulmonate terrestrial host snails of the genera *Catinella* and *Oxyloma*, and larvae apparently feed exclusively on the eggs (Robinson and Foote 1978).

Distribution map

Anticheta borealis Foote



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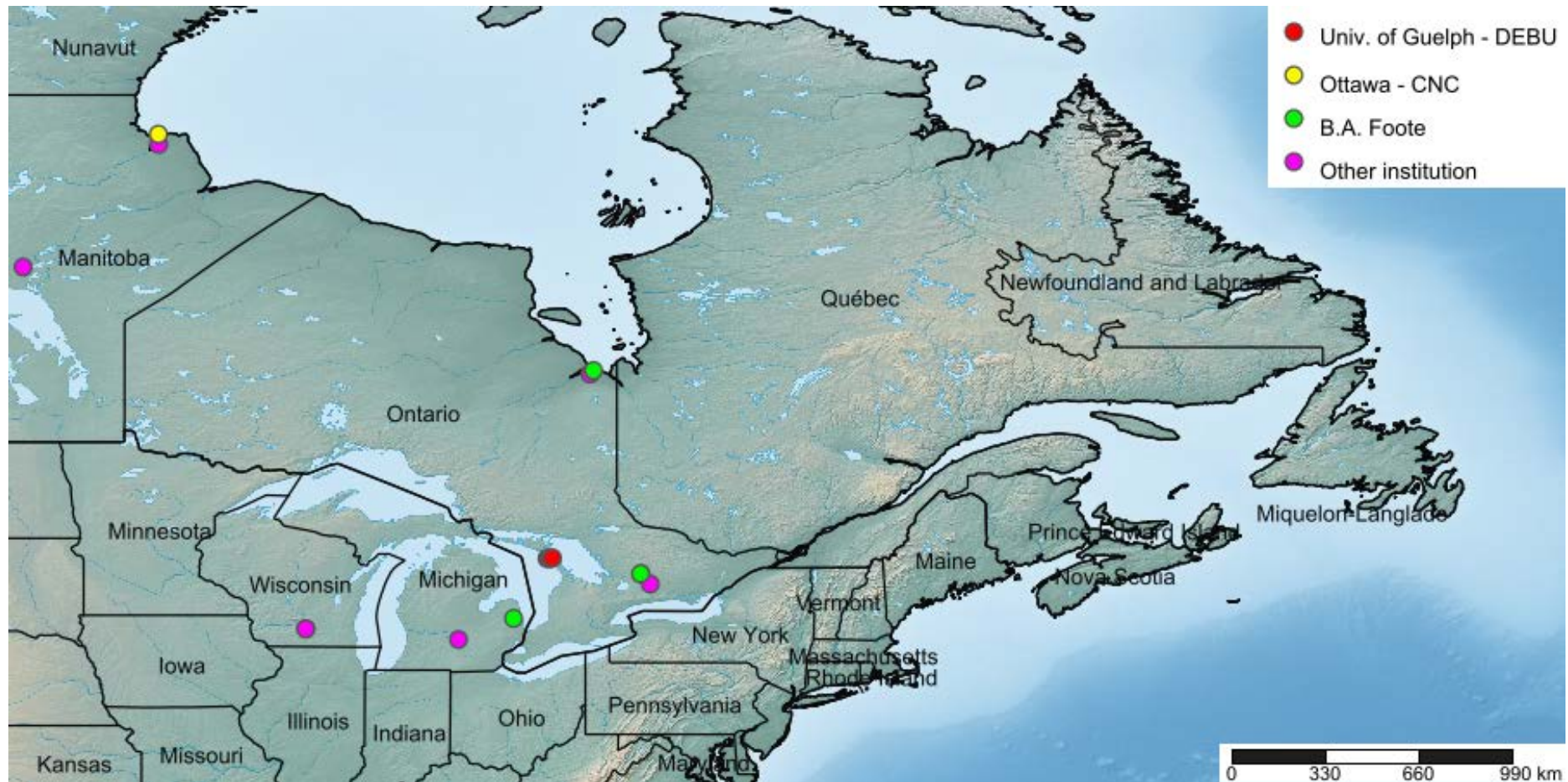
Anticheta canadensis (Curran)



Anticheta canadensis is a Nearctic species known from Alberta and Idaho east to Ontario, Wisconsin and Michigan. Their larvae feed on egg masses of the pulmonate freshwater snail *Aplexa hypnorum* exposed by falling water levels. Adults occur from May to July. Foote (unpubl.) reared larvae exclusively on eggs of *Aplexa*. Nothing is known of its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Anticheta canadensis (Curran)



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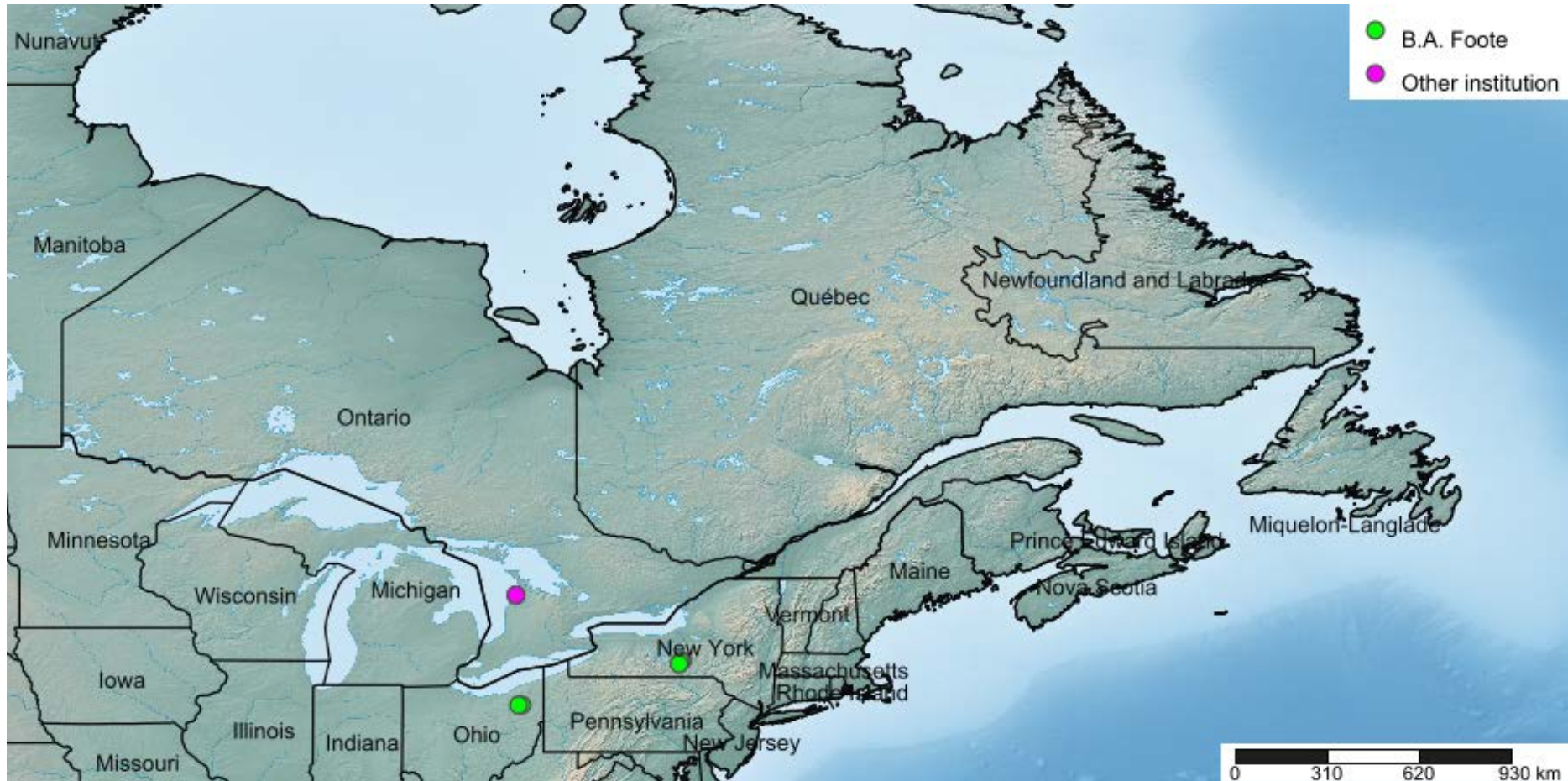
Anticheta fulva Steyskal



Anticheta fulva is an univoltine Nearctic species known from Alberta, Idaho, Ohio, and New York. The flight period occurs from May to July. Foote and Keiper (2004) reported that larvae prey on eggs of pulmonate freshwater snails of the genus *Lymnaea* exposed by dropping water levels in vernal pools and freshwater marshes. Pupae overwinter in leaf litter; most records seem to be of adults reared from floating pupa found in spring.

Distribution map

Anticheta fulva Steyskal



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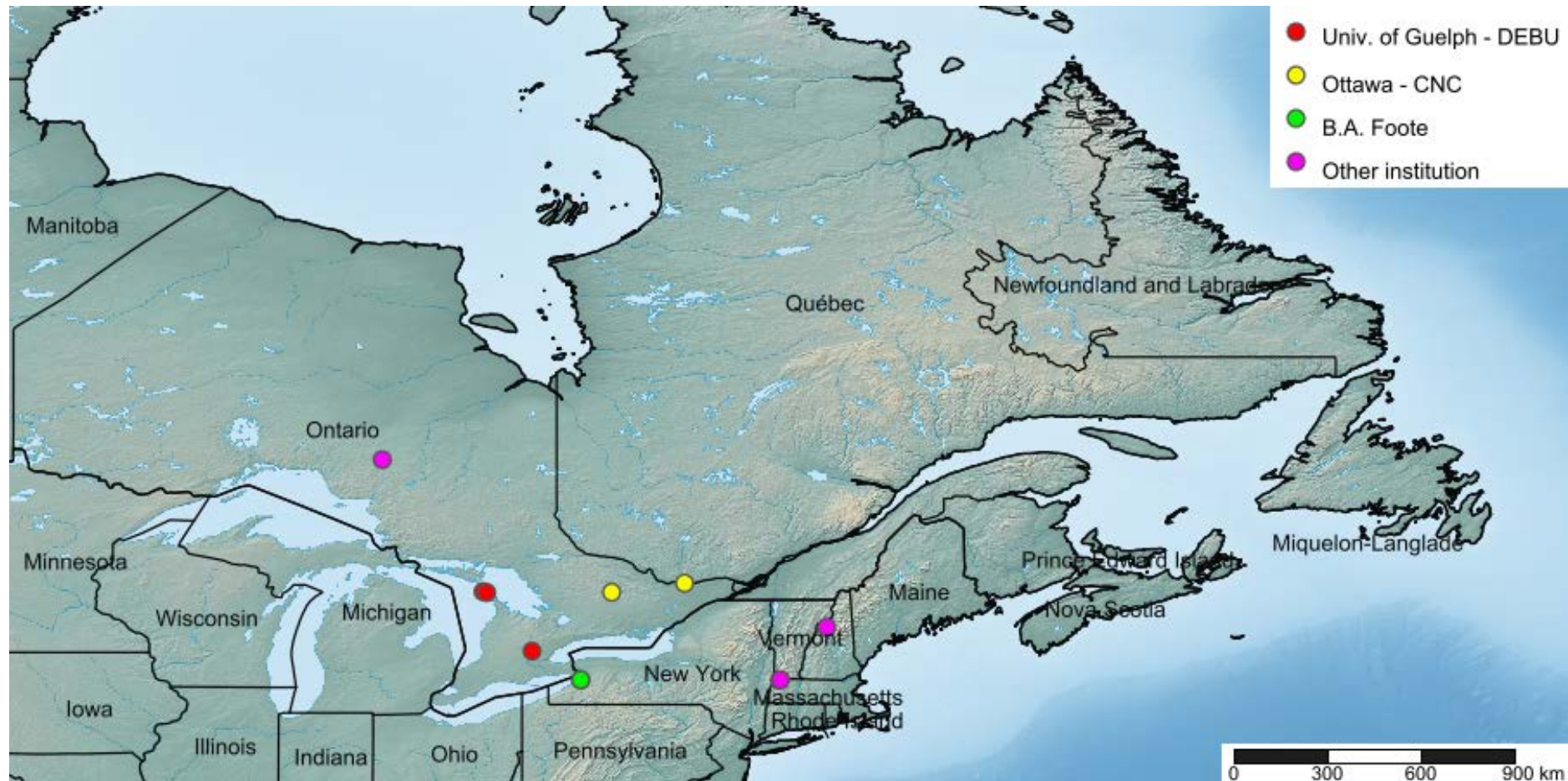
Anticheta johnsoni (Cresson)



Anticheta johnsoni is a Nearctic species with a spotty distribution including Ontario, New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Adults occur during June and July. Nothing is known of its biology or overwintering, but known *Anticheta* larvae are predators of eggs of pulmonate freshwater snails.

Distribution map

Anticheta johnsoni (Cresson)



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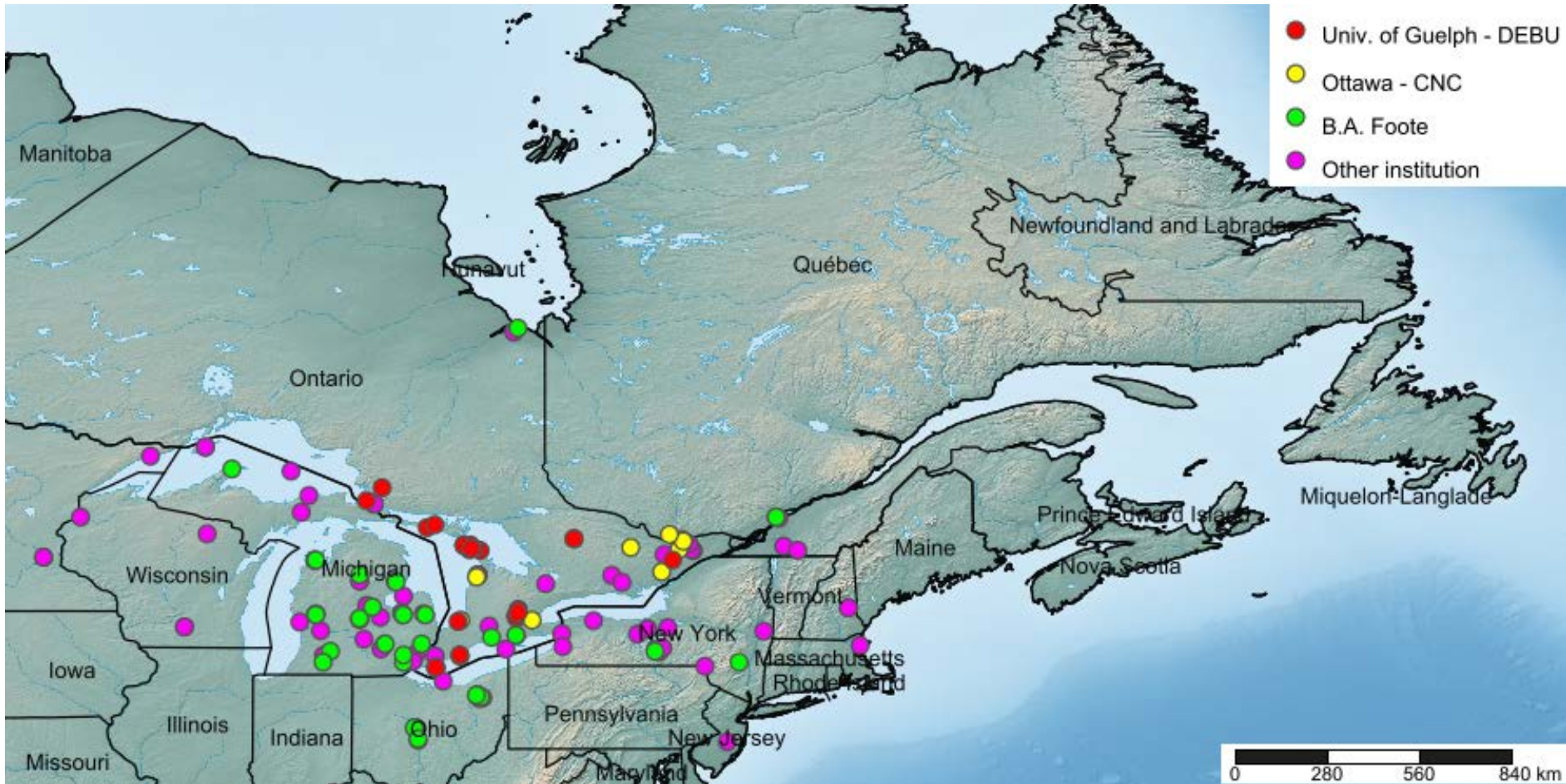
Anticheta melanosoma Melander



Anticheta melanosoma is an univoltine Nearctic species. It is transcontinental from Alaska east to Quebec, and south to California (in mountains), Nebraska, and New Jersey. It is found on vegetation in or near vernal and temporary woodland pools and in areas in large freshwater marshes where water levels drop seasonally (Robinson and Foote 1978). Adults occur from late May to mid-August. Larvae prey on exposed eggs of pulmonate freshwater snails (Knutson and Abercrombie 1977), primarily *Aplexa hypnorum* but also *Physa* (*Physella*) species (Robinson and Foote 1978). Overwintering habits are unknown.

Distribution map

Anticheta melanosoma Melander



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Anticheta robiginosa Melander

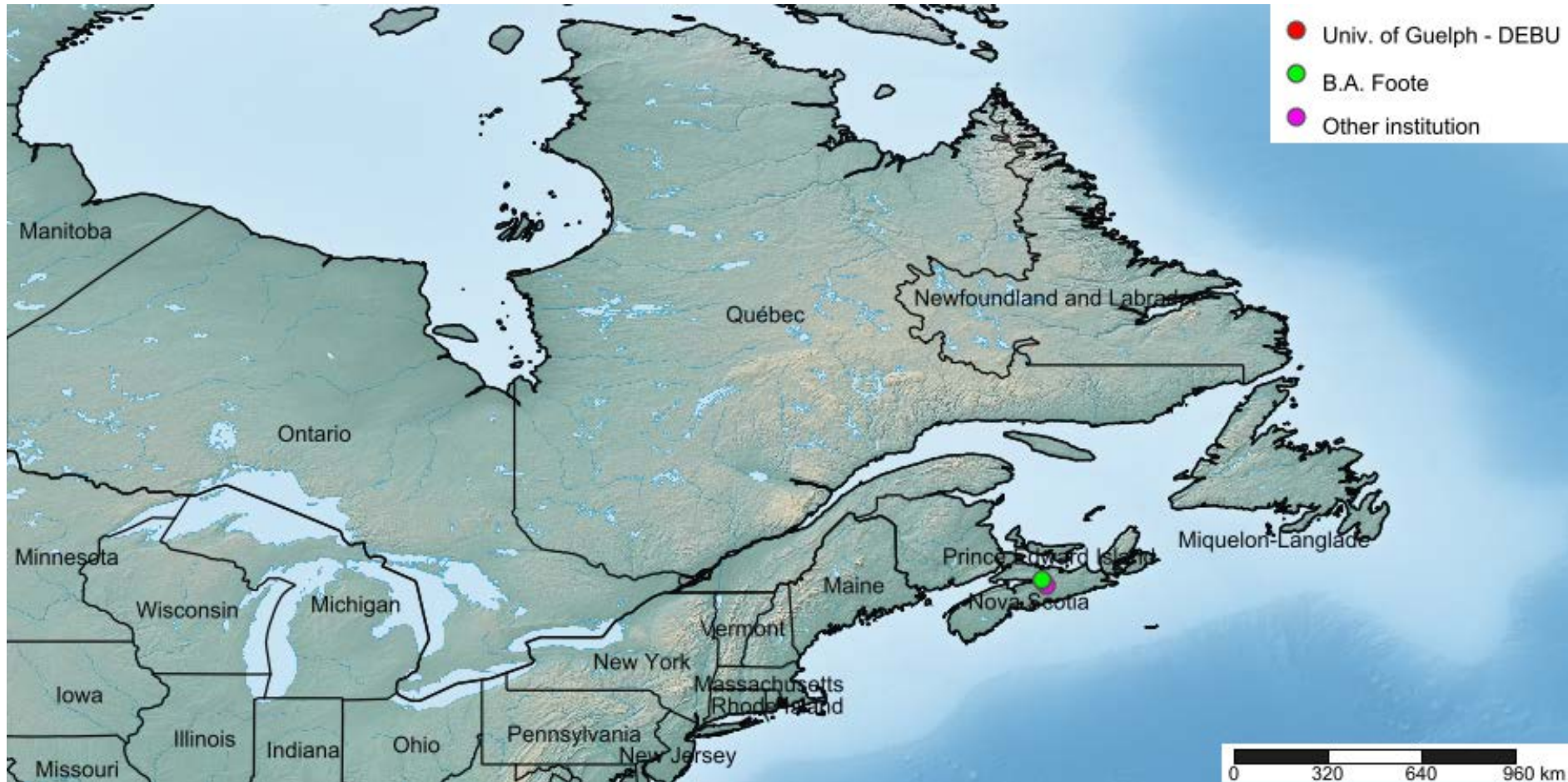


*wings broken off of this specimen

Anticheta robiginosa is a Nearctic species known from Nova Scotia, Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho. Adults occur from May to August. Nothing is known of its biology or overwintering, but known *Anticheta* larvae feed on exposed eggs of pulmonate freshwater or terrestrial snails.

Distribution map

Anticheta robiginosa Melander



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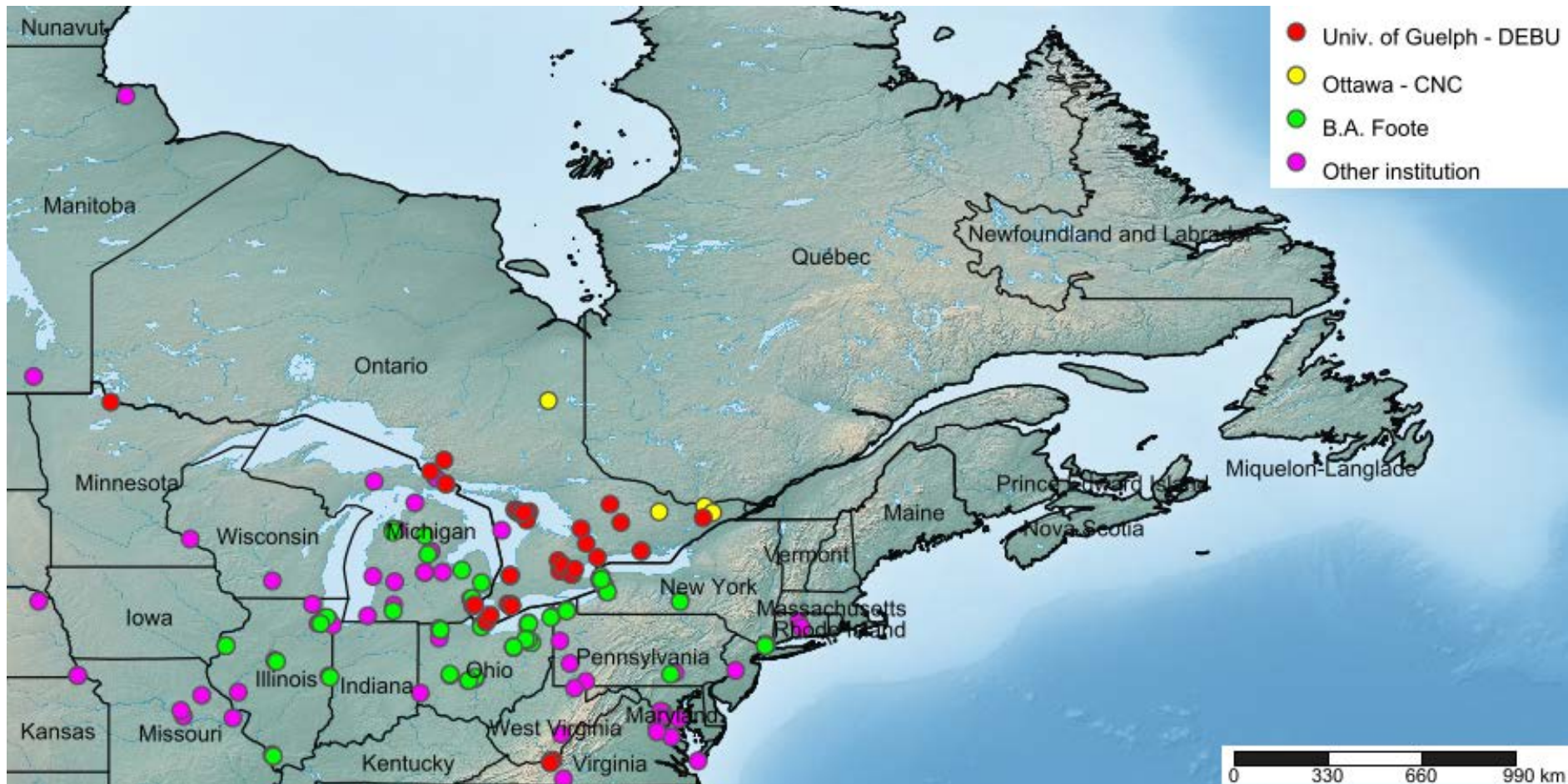
Atrichomelina pubera (Loew)



Atrichomelina pubera, the only species in this monotypic genus, is a multivoltine Nearctic species. It is transcontinental from northern Ontario south to Guatemala. Adults occur from April to November. It can be found on vegetation in or near almost any wetland except for coastal salt marshes. Foote et al. (1960) recorded the larvae as predators/scavengers of stranded pulmonate freshwater snails of five genera, including putrefying snails. Reproduction is continuous in warmer regions; in colder climates, pupae overwinter either within or away from the shell of a prey snail.

Distribution map

Atrichomelina pubera (Loew)



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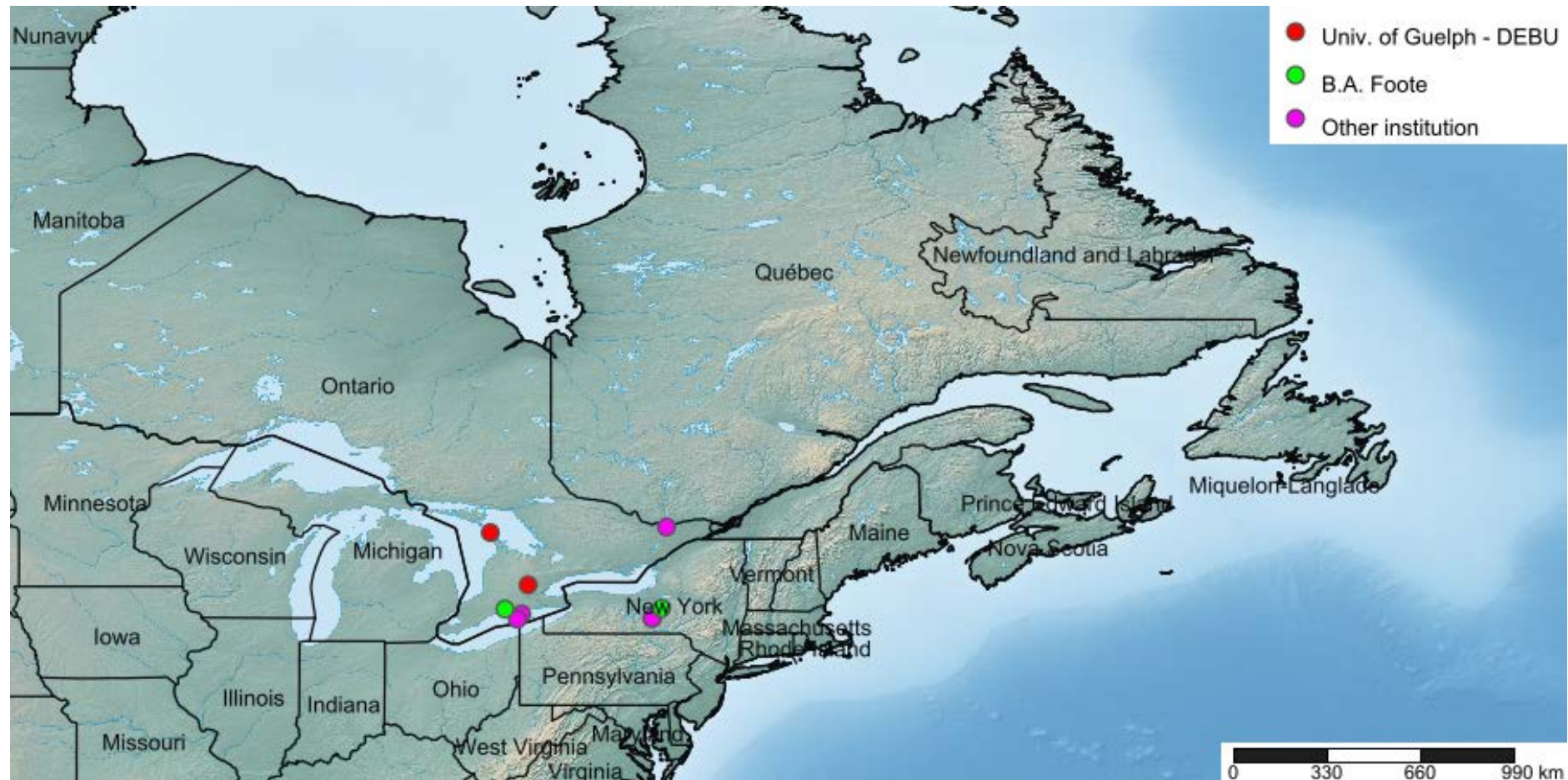
Colobaea americana Steyskal



Colobaea americana, eastern Canada's only species of *Colobaea* and, at 1.2–2.0 mm in length, the smallest of all marsh flies, is a multivoltine Nearctic species previously known from Montana, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, and New York, and here newly recorded from Ontario. Adults occur from July to September. It is found on vegetation in or near small, permanent, exposed ponds, in vernal swamps, and in freshwater marshes bordering rivers. Larvae are parasitoids exclusively of the pulmonate freshwater snail *Gyraulus parvus*. Pupae overwinter in the shell of the host snail (Knutson, unpubl.).

Distribution map

Colobaea americana Steyskal



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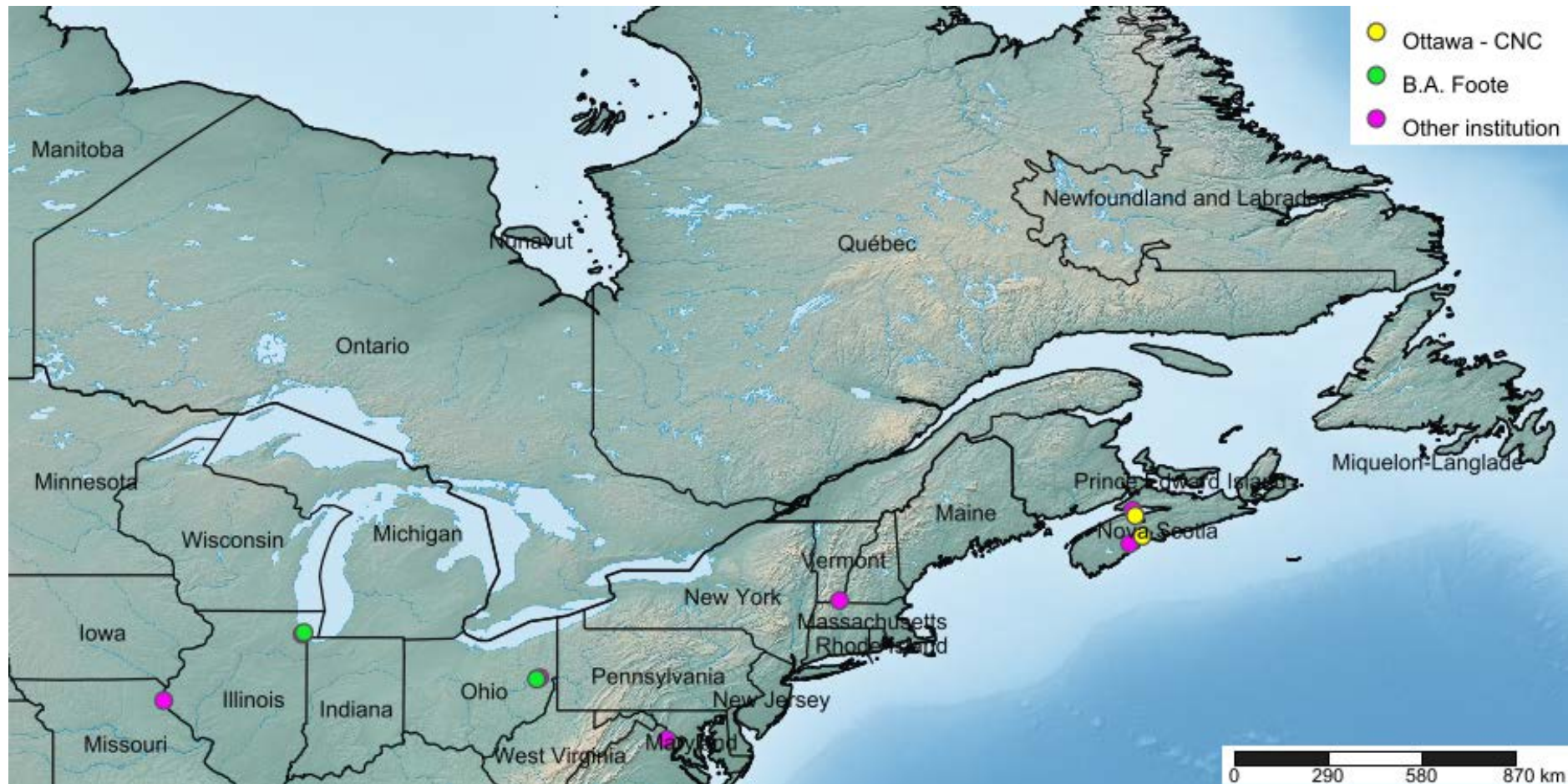
Dictya atlantica Steyskal

Dictya atlantica is a multivoltine northeastern Nearctic species known from Missouri east to Quebec and Nova Scotia, south to North Carolina (in mountains). It is found on vegetation, especially *Eleocharis*, in or near open or shaded freshwater marshes and in swamp woods. Adults occur from May to August. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Overwintering takes place either as an adult or as a pupa within a floating puparium (Valley and Berg, 1977).



Distribution map

Dictya atlantica Steyskal



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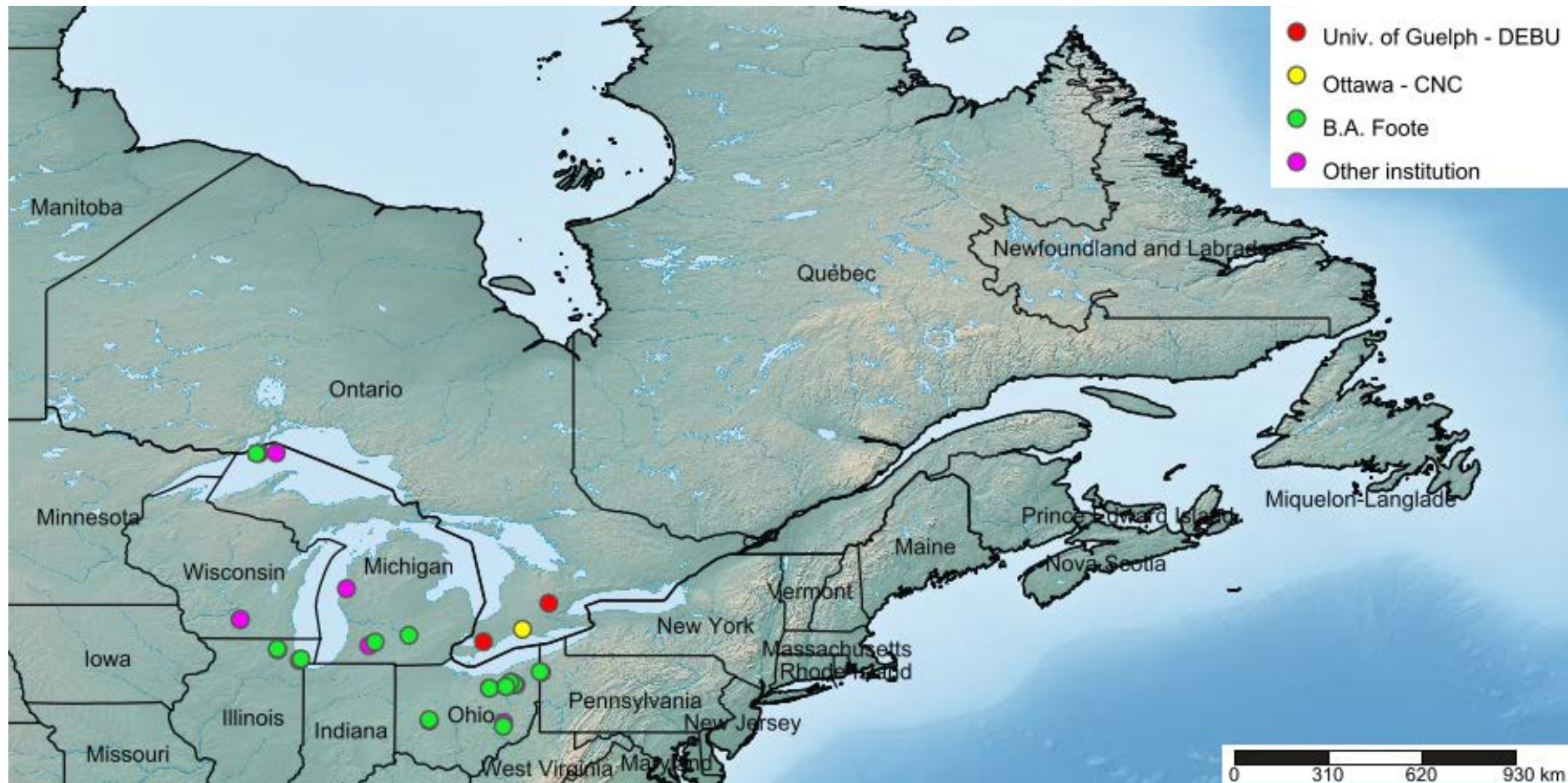
Dictya borealis Curran



Dictya borealis is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from Alberta east to Ontario and Ohio, south to North Carolina (in mountains). It is found on vegetation near ponds and roadside ditches. Adults occur from May to early September. Larvae probably prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Dictya borealis Curran



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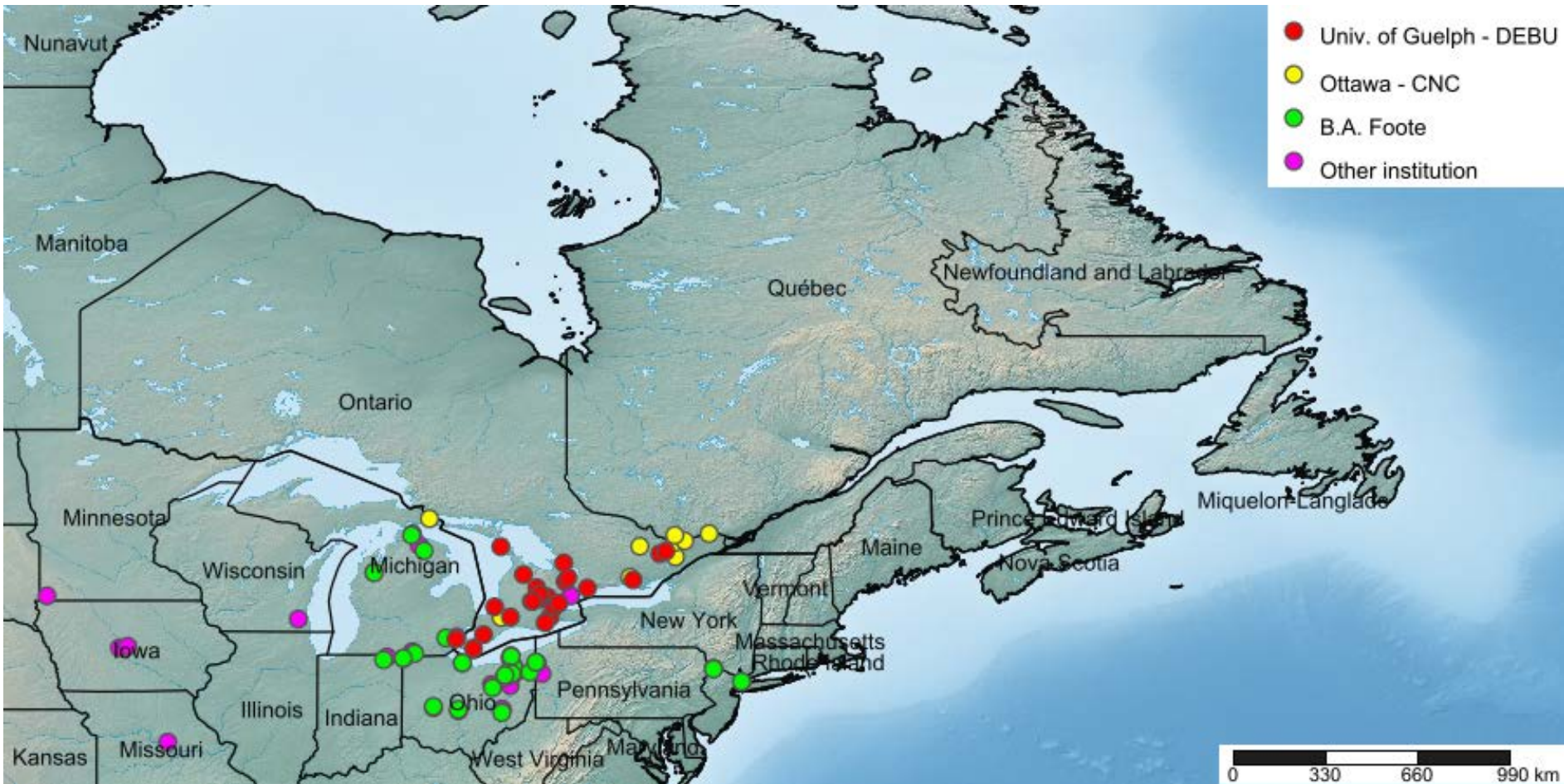
Dictya expansa Steyskal



Dictya expansa is a multivoltine Nearctic species, known from British Columbia east to Ontario and New Jersey, and south to southernmost USA. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, marshy borders of lakes, roadside ditches, bogs, and swamps. Adults occur from April to early October. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Overwinters either as an adult or as a pupa within a floating puparium (Valley and Berg, 1977).

Distribution map

Dictya expansa Steyskal



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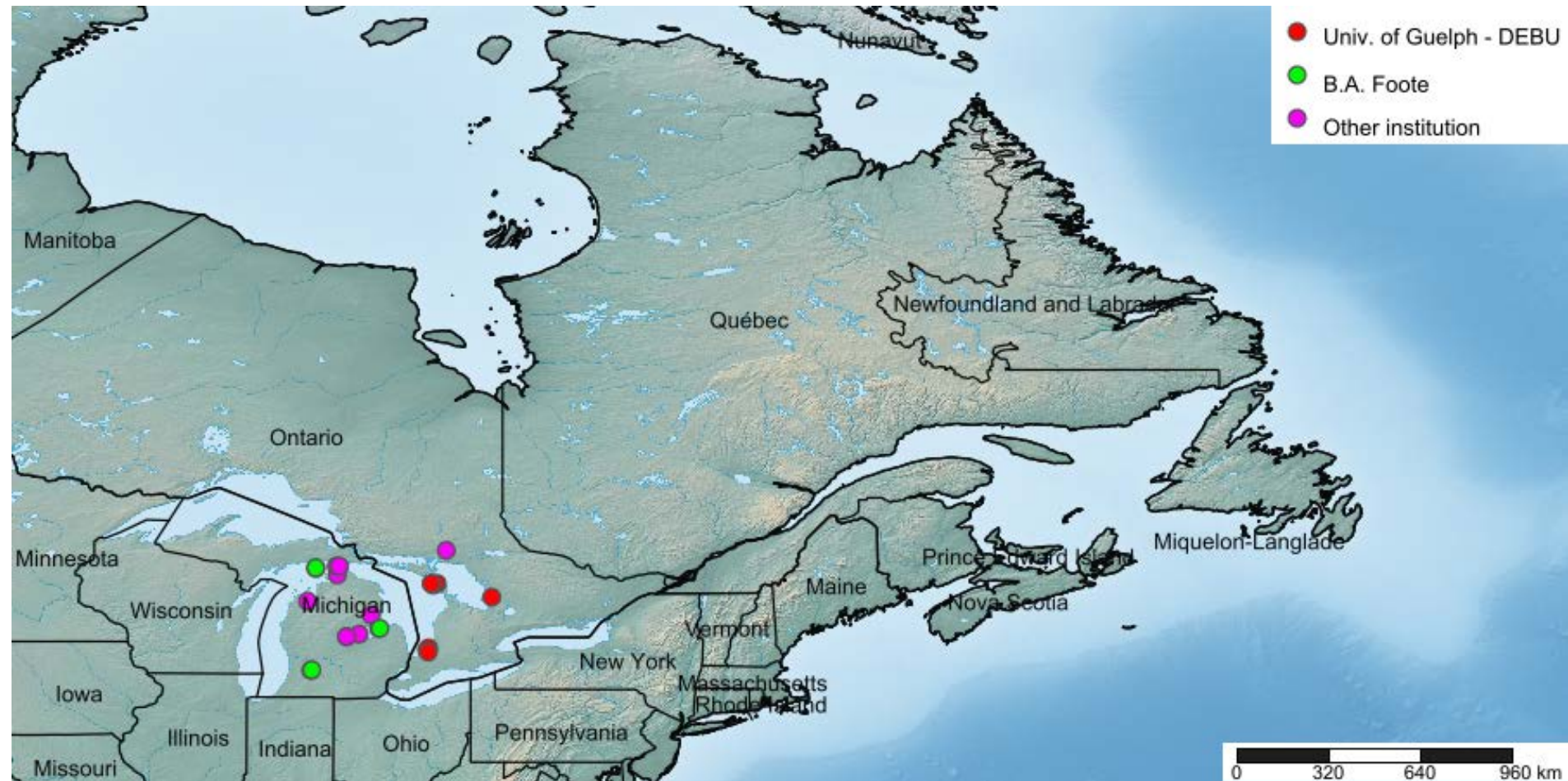
Dictya gaigei Steyskal



Dictya gaigei is a multivoltine species known only from the Michigan and Ontario shorelines of eastern Lakes Superior, northern Lake Michigan, northern Lake Huron, and islands in those lakes. It is found on vegetation such as *Eleocharis*, *Juncus*, and *Carex* along the shoreline or sandy margin. The flight period occurs from June to September. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails including *Lymnaea* spp. (Valley and Berg, 1977). Overwintering probably takes place as a pupa.

Distribution map

Dictya gaigei Steyskal



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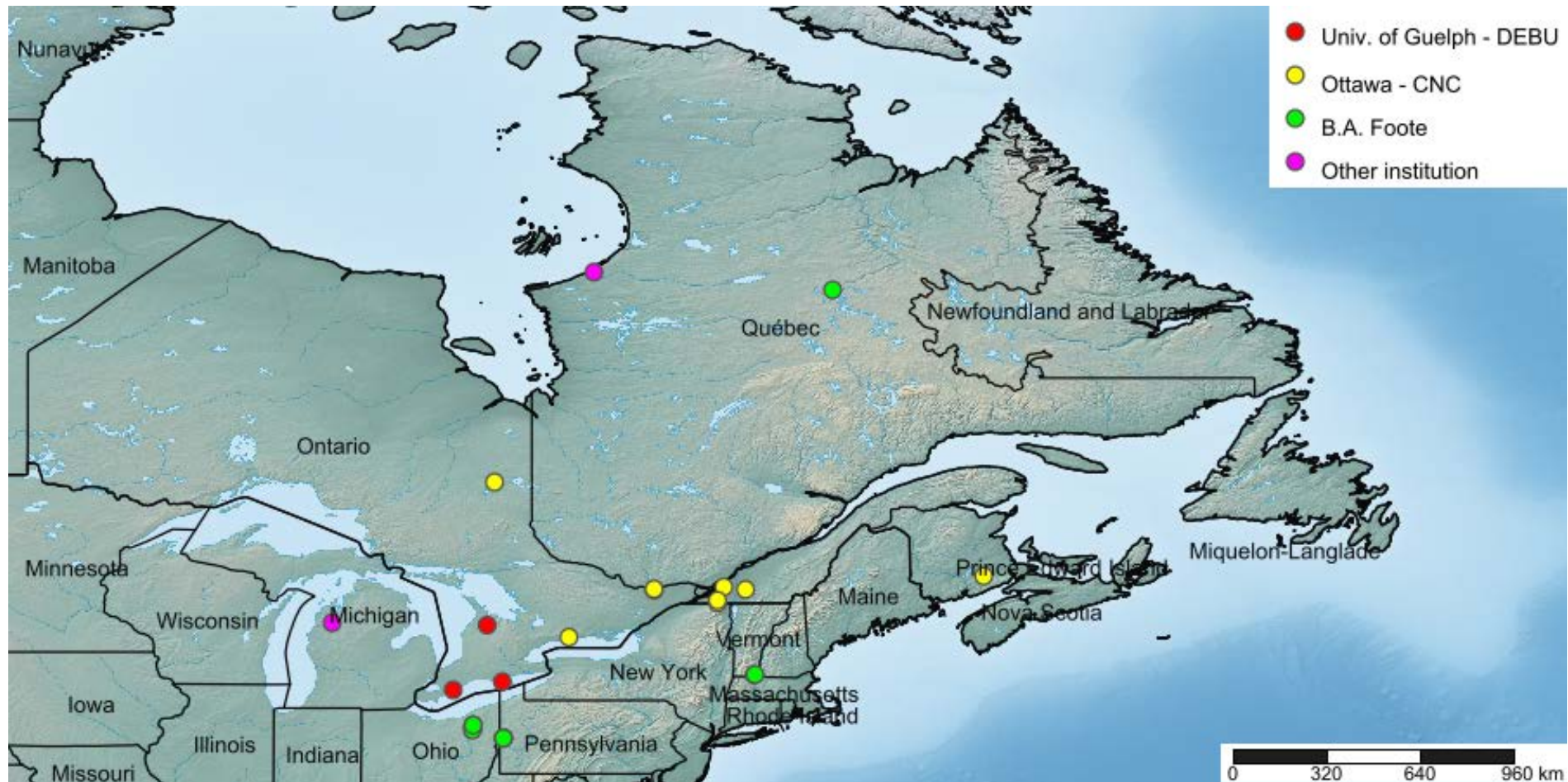
Dictya hudsonica Steyskal



Dictya hudsonica is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from British Columbia east to Quebec and New Brunswick, south to Tennessee and West Virginia (in mountains). It is found on vegetation in or near shaded freshwater marshes and swamps and sphagnum bogs. Adults occur from June to September. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails, including snail eggs (Valley and Berg 1977). Pupae overwinters within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Dictya hudsonica Steyskal



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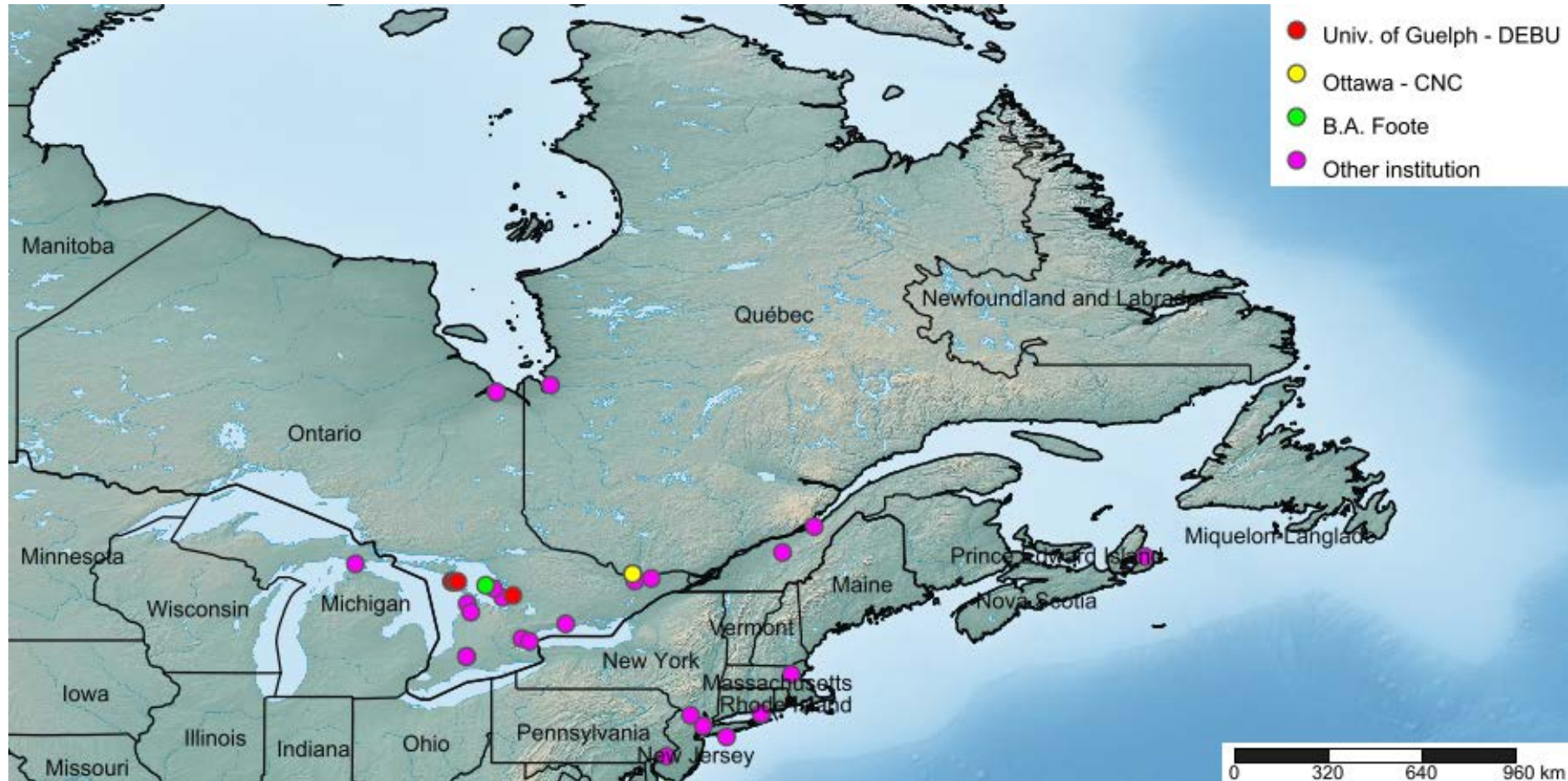
Dictya laurentiana Steyskal



Dictya laurentiana is a multivoltine Nearctic species found throughout southern Ontario and occurring north to James Bay. It is found on vegetation in or near brackish and freshwater marshes and swamps. Adults occur from May to August. In the laboratory larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails of the genera *Biomphalaria*, *Gyraulus*, *Physella*, and *Stagnicola* (Valley and Berg 1977). Pupae probably overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Dictya laurentiana Steyskal



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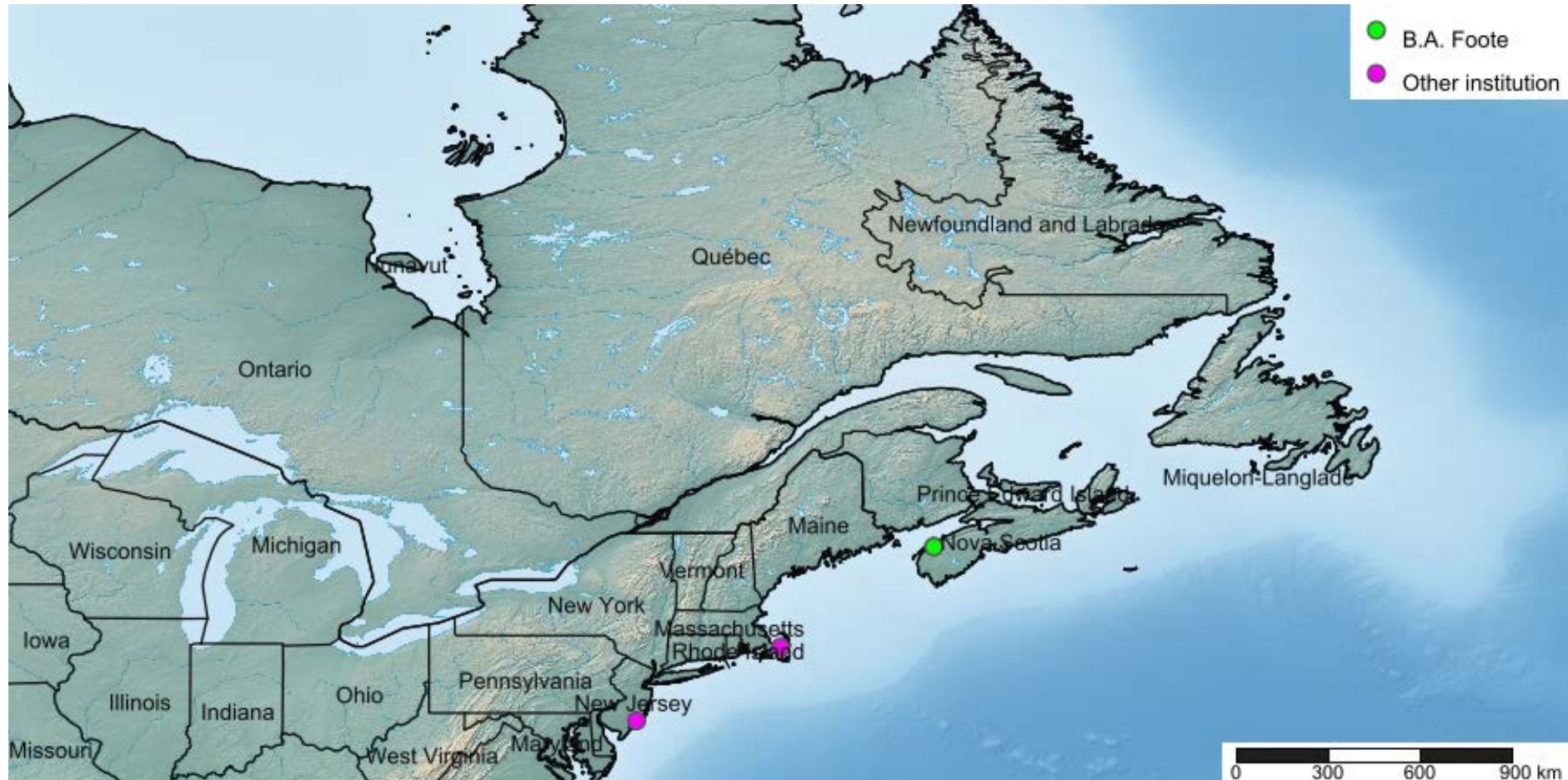
Dictya oxybeles Steyskal



Dictya oxybeles is a multivoltine Nearctic species restricted to coastal brackish and salt marshes from Nova Scotia south, along the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, to Louisiana. It is found primarily on vegetation in or near in water-filled channels and depressions in extensive salt marshes dominated by *Spartina* spp. Adults occur from late March to early September. Regarding larvae, Valley and Berg (1977) stated that operculate, brackish-water snails such as *Bittium* sp., *Cingula* sp., and *Hydrobia* sp. "probably are their food snails in nature." Overwintering habits are unknown.

Distribution map

Dictya oxybeles Steyskal



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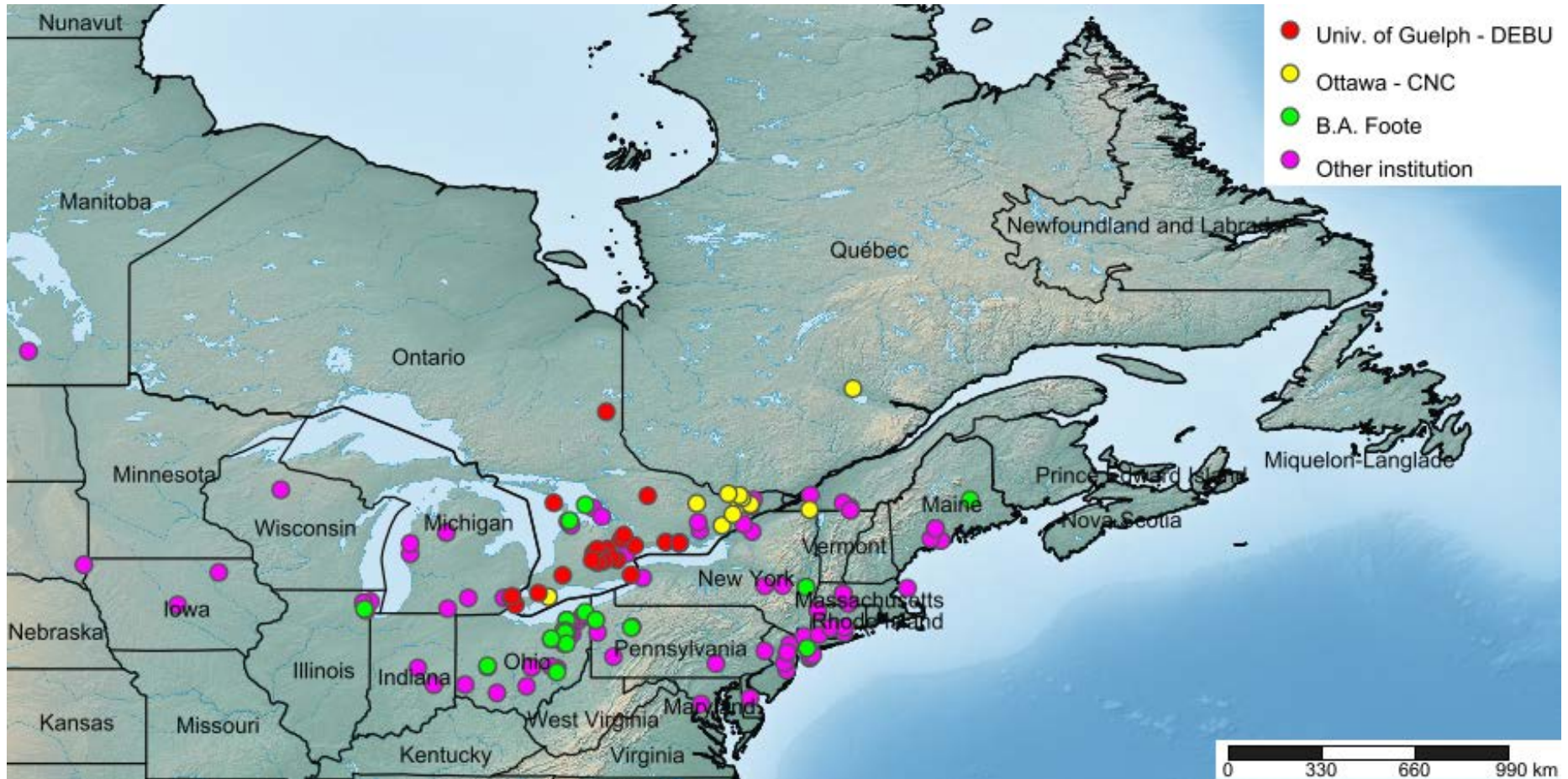
Dictya pictipes (Loew)

Dictya pictipes is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from Saskatchewan east to Quebec and Maine, and south to Colorado and Alabama. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes and swamps and is taken very commonly in wet, deciduous (especially beech-maple) woods. Adults occur from May to early October. Larvae prey on a variety of freshwater snails, terrestrial snails of the genus *Oxyloma*, as well as on the slug *Deroceras laeve* (Valley and Berg 1977). Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.



Distribution map

Dictya pictipes (Loew)



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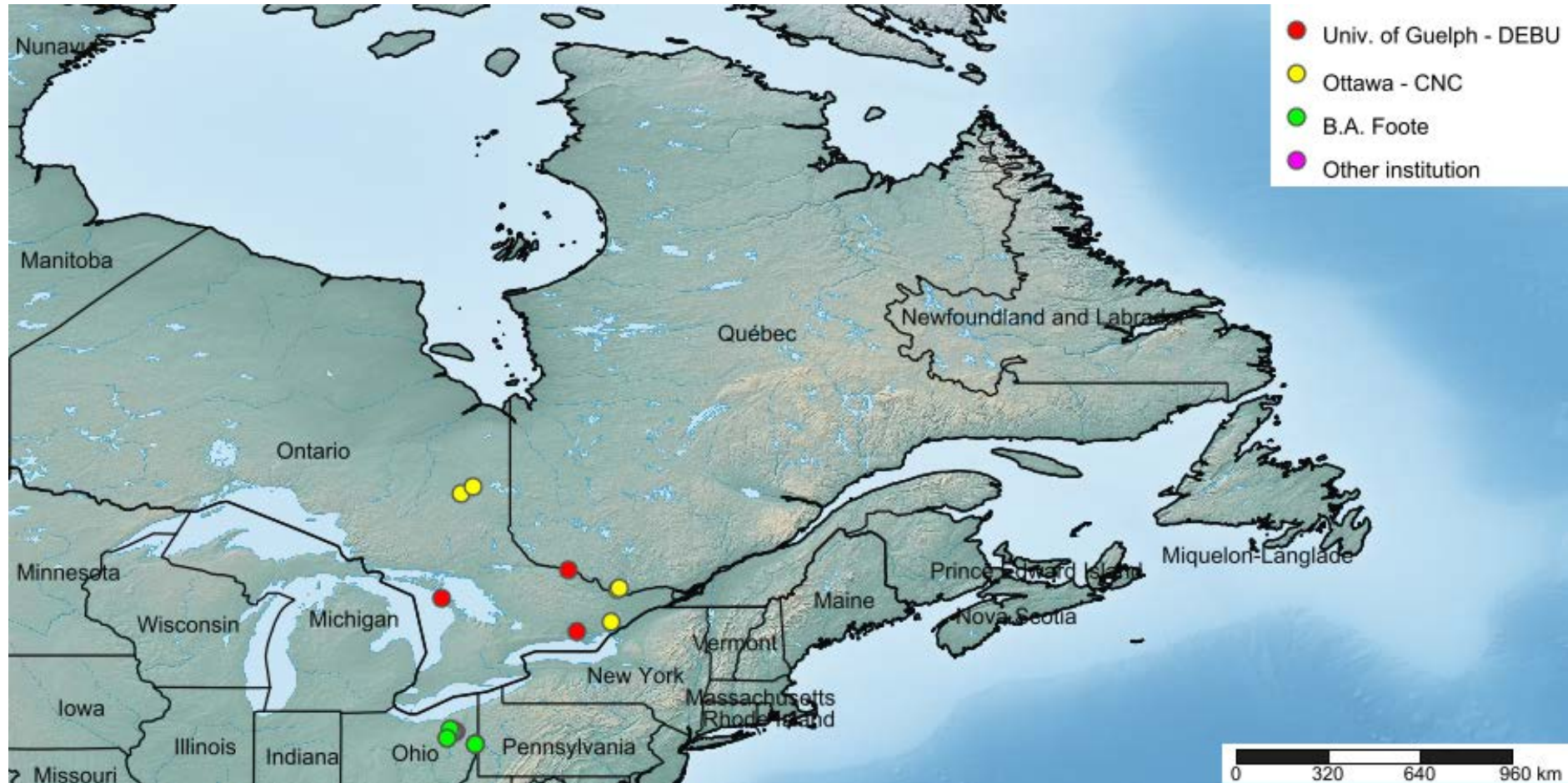
Dictya steyskali Valley



Dictya steyskali is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from Ontario and south to Pennsylvania. It is found in grass-sedge and *Equisetum* and *Schoenoplectus* margins of small ponds, bogs, fens, and freshwater marshes and in wet woodlands. Adults are recorded from June to early October. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Pupae overwinter (Valley and Berg 1977).

Distribution map

Dictya steyskali Valley



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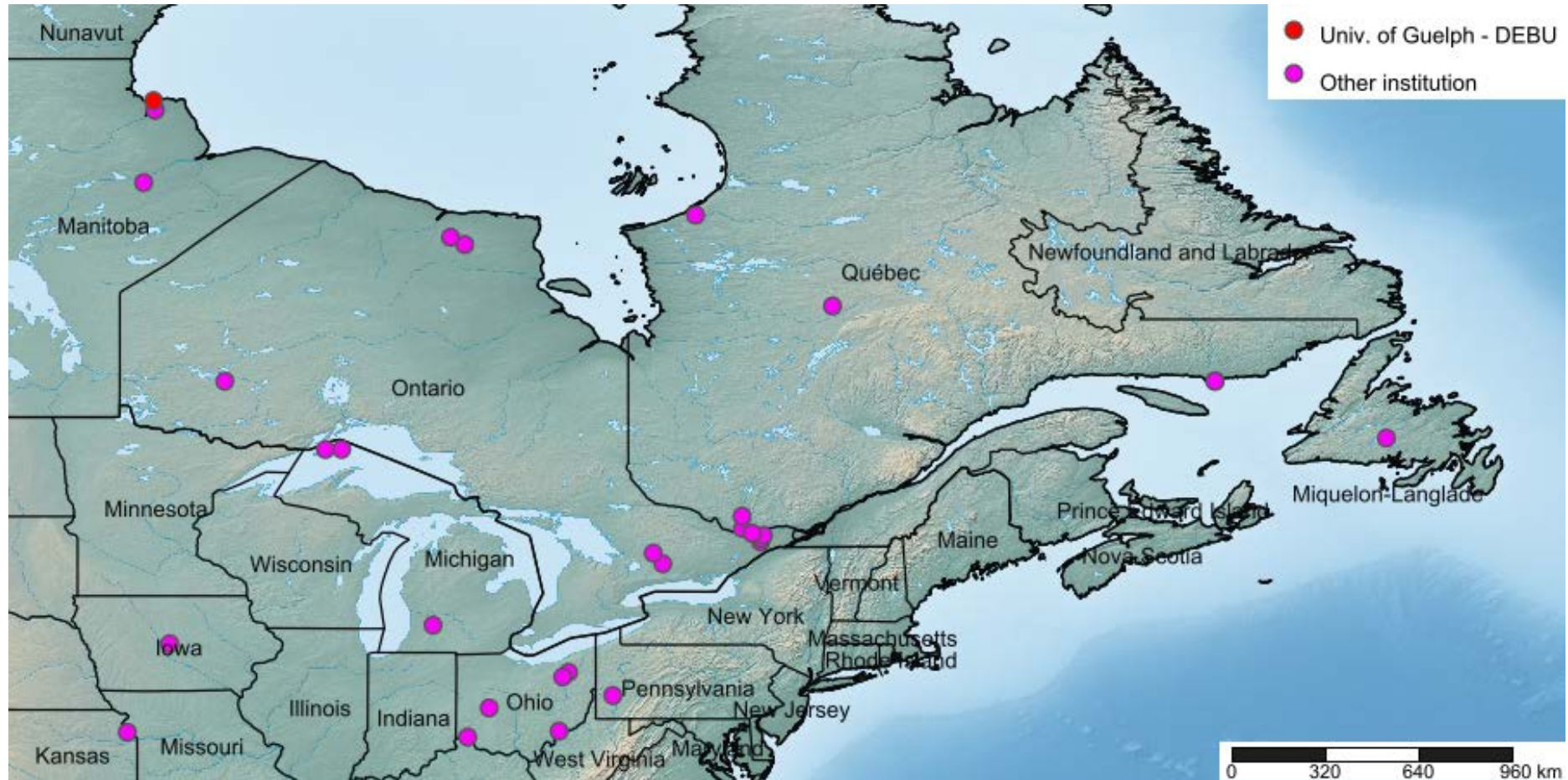
Dictya umbroides Curran



Dictya umbroides is a multivoltine Nearctic species previously known from Alaska and the Northwest Territories and south to New Mexico (in mountains). In the east, it is known from Michigan, Ohio and Newfoundland. It is newly recorded here from Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. At 4.5–5.3 mm in length, *Dictya umbroides* is amongst the smallest species of *Dictya*. It is found on vegetation in or near bogs or wet sedge meadows and on grasses and sedges bordering springs and streams. Adults occur from July to August. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails (Valley and Berg 1977). Pupae probably overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Dictya umbroides Curran



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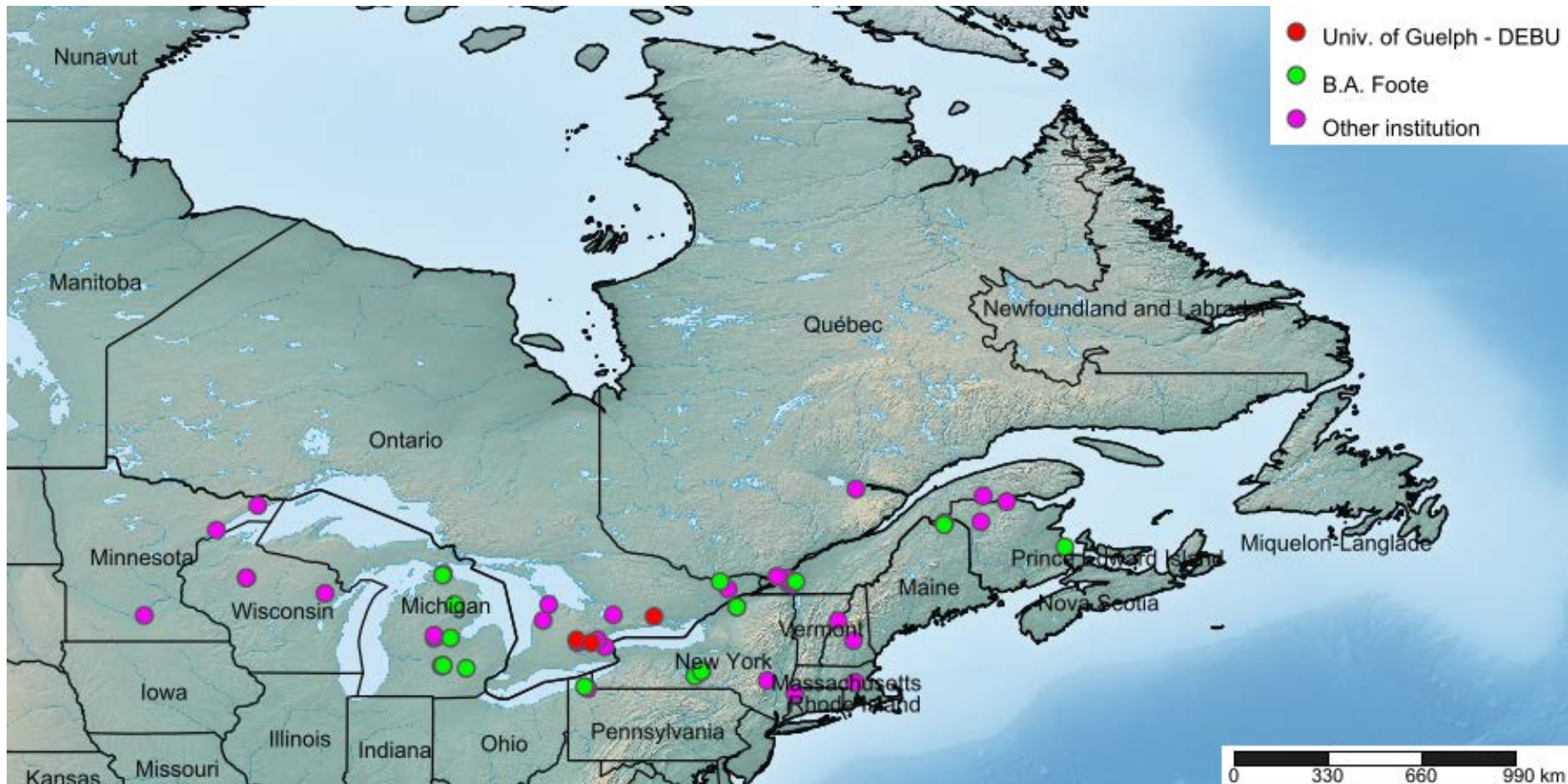
Dictyacium ambiguum (Loew)



Dictyacium ambiguum is a Nearctic species known from Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to West Virginia (in mountains). It is found in open coniferous forests and areas with cottonwood and paper birch saplings. Adults occur from July to early October. Nothing is known about its biology, larval prey, or overwintering.

Distribution map

Dictyacium ambiguum (Loew)



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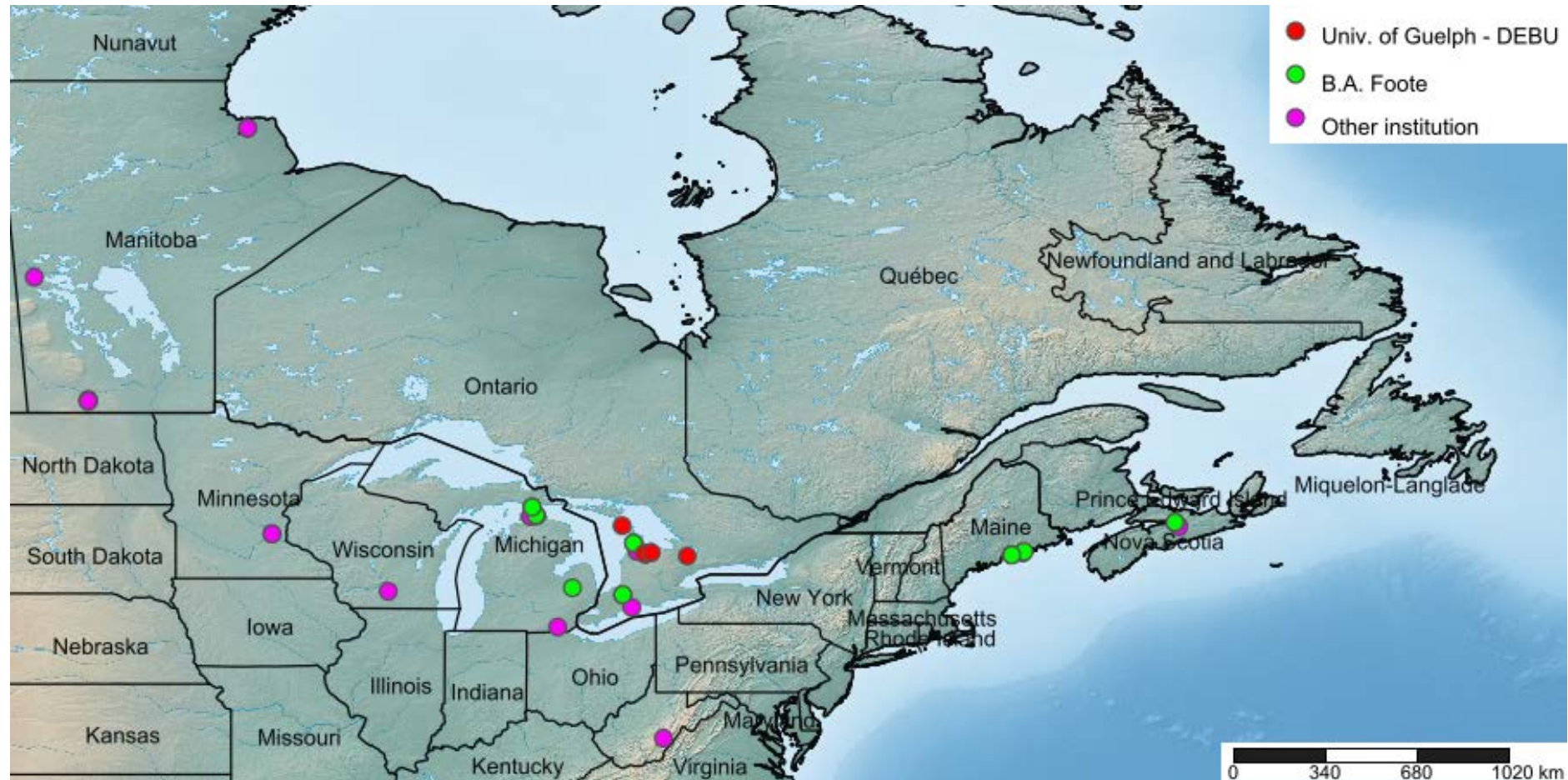
Dictyacium firmum Steyskal



Dictyacium firmum is a Nearctic species known from British Columbia east to Nova Scotia and West Virginia (in mountains), and in the west south to California. Adults occur from July to early September. It is found in grasses in bogs and fens surrounded by forest (Marshall, 2006) and in open coniferous forest. Fisher and Orth (1983) described the habitat where they collected this species in northern California as "an open to shaded sedge meadow near a beaver pond." Nothing is known of its biology, larval prey, or overwintering.

Distribution map

Dictyacium firmum Steyskal



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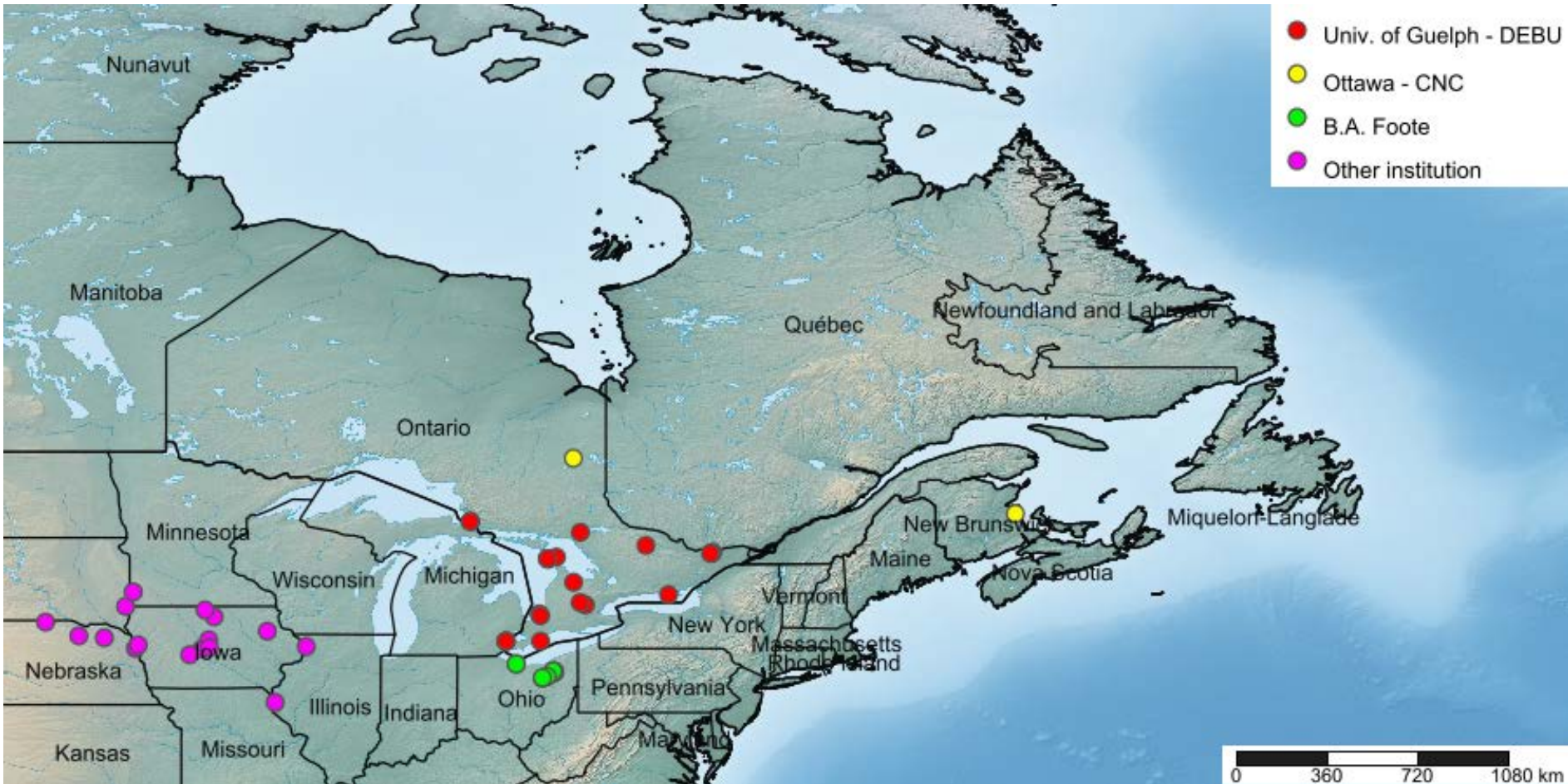
Ditaeniella parallela (Walker)



Ditaeniella parallela is Canada's only species of *Ditaeniella*. Until 1987 it was included in the large genus *Pherbellia*, from which it differs in having only one fronto-orbital seta. It is found in diverse habitats, mostly on vegetation in or near moist or semiaquatic sites and in freshwater marshes. Adults occur from mid-May to mid-September. Larvae of this transcontinental, wide-ranging (Canada to Costa Rica and northern Caribbean islands; introduced to Hawaii) species are predators/parasitoids of pulmonate freshwater snails stranded on shorelines (Bratt et al. 1969). Reproduction is continuous in warmer regions; in colder climates pupae overwinter in leaf litter or in the shells of host snails.

Distribution map

Ditaeniella parallela (Walker)



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Elgiva connexa (Steyskal)

Elgiva connexa is a multivoltine northern Nearctic species known from Alaska and Northwest Territories east to northwestern Ontario. It is found on vegetation in or near ponds, shallow freshwater marshes, bogs, fens, and swamps. Adults occur from June to mid-September. Larvae prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails (Knutson and Berg 1964). Probably overwinters as a diapausing adult or as a pupa within a floating puparium (Berg et al. 1982).



Distribution map

Elgiva connexa (Steyskal)



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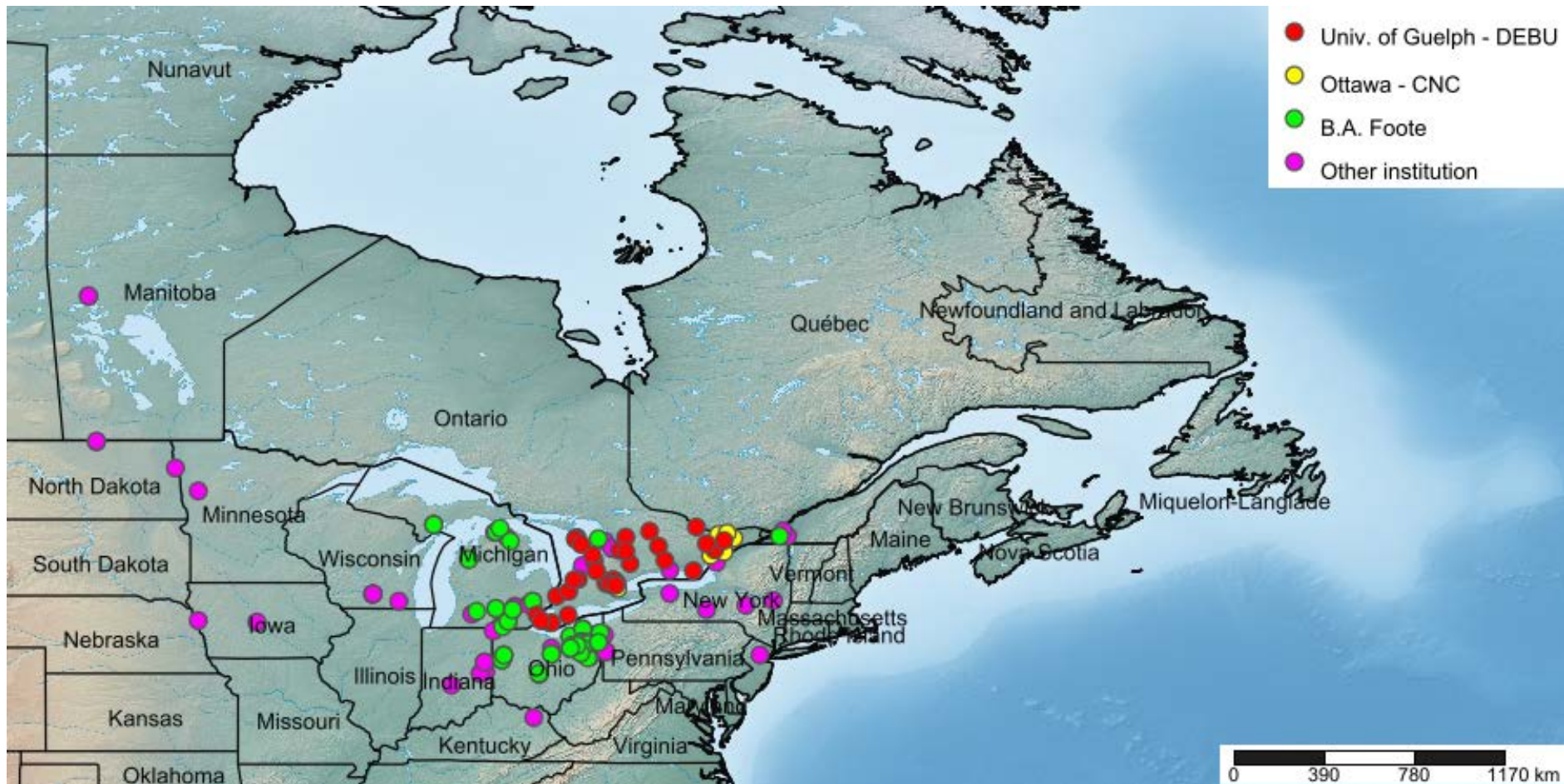
Elgiva solicita (Harris)



Elgiva solicita is a multivoltine Holarctic/Afrotropical species found throughout the Nearctic from Alaska south to New Mexico (in mountains) and east to New York and Quebec. It is found on vegetation in or near ponds, shallow freshwater marshes, fens, roadside ditches, and swamps. Adults occur from late-April to early-October. Larvae prey on at least eight genera of pulmonate freshwater snails (Knutson and Berg 1964). Overwinters as a diapausing adult or as a pupa in the shell of the host snail or within a floating puparium (Berg et al. 1982).

Distribution map

Elgiva solicita (Harris)



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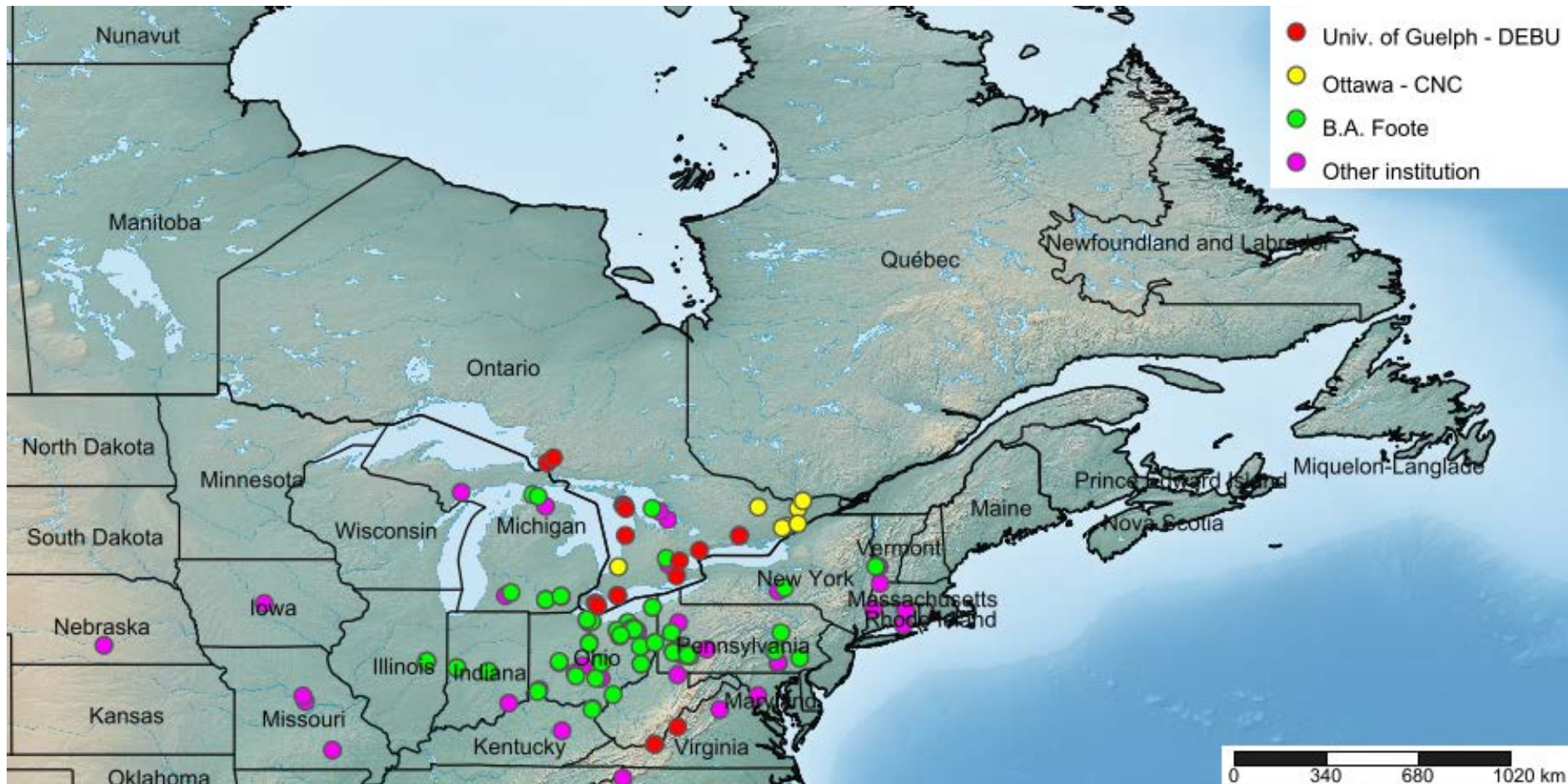
Euthycera flavescens (Loew)



Euthycera flavescens (previously named *Euthycera arcuata* (Loew)), Canada's only species of *Euthycera*, is an univoltine Nearctic/Neotropical species known from Ontario, throughout the northeastern USA and south to Mexico. It is found on vegetation in or near moist deciduous forests, especially in floodplains. Adults occur from late May to early September. Foote and Keiper (2004) recorded nearly mature larvae feeding within several species of terrestrial snails, and Trelka and Foote (1970) noted a larva in the laboratory attacking *Pallifera* and *Philomycus* spp. slugs. Pupae overwinter within partially consumed terrestrial snails in soil or woodland litter.

Distribution map

Euthycera flavescens (Loew)



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Hedria mixta Steyskal



Hedria mixta, the only species in this univoltine, transboreal Nearctic genus, is known from the Northwest Territories east to Maine. This species is newly recorded from Ontario here. Adults occur from August to October. It has been found on vegetation (*Equisetum*, *Typha*, *Calamagrostis*, and *Impatiens*) in or near drainage ditches. Its biology is unknown except that larvae submerge voluntarily to prey on submerged pulmonate freshwater snails. Foote (1971) suspected that the species overwinters within the egg membrane.

Distribution map

Hedria mixta Steyskal



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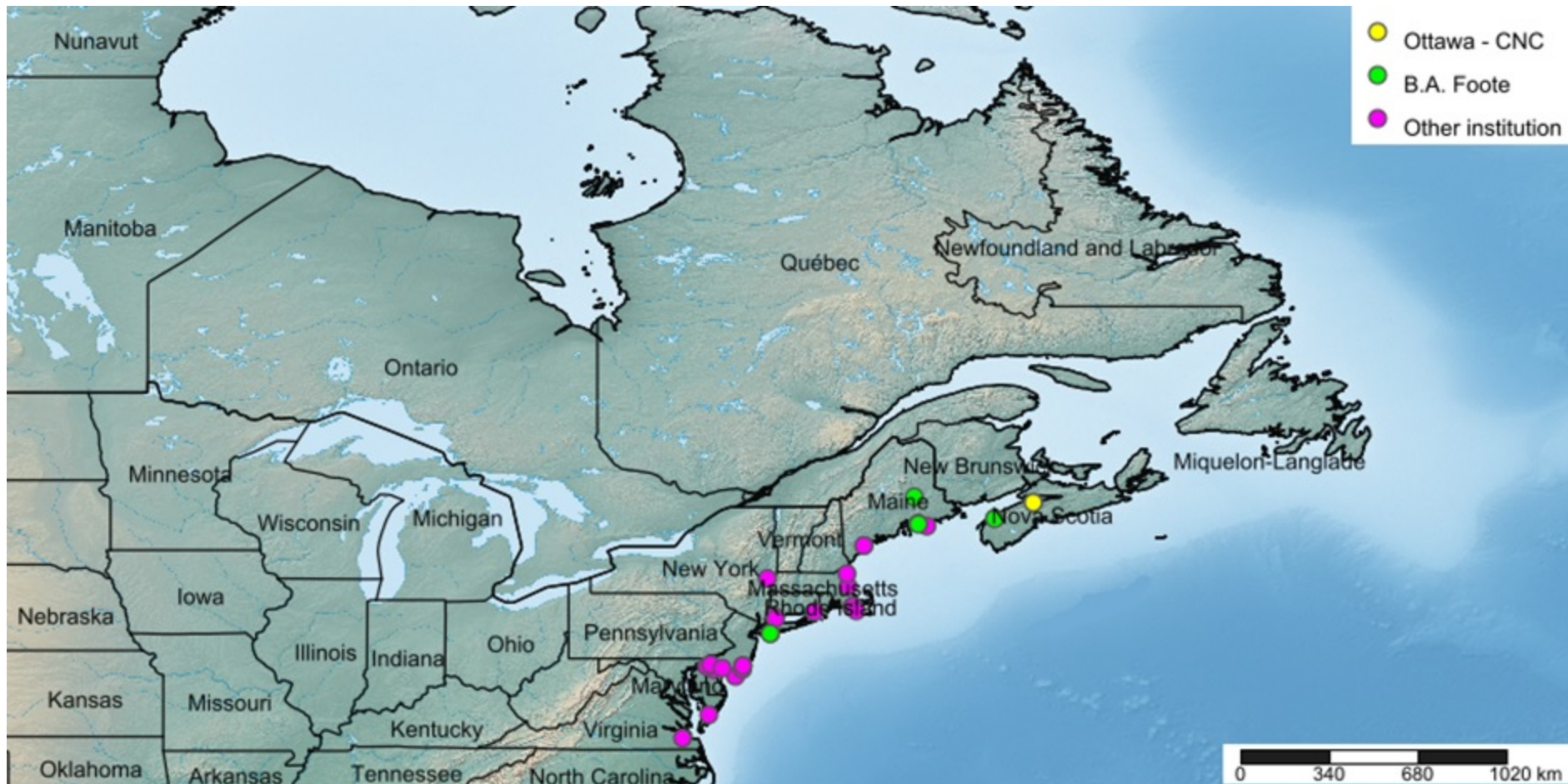
Hoplodictya setosa (Coquillett)



Distribution map

Hoplodictya setosa is the only one of the four extant *Hoplodictya* species (all Nearctic) known from the Northeast; its range extends south along the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Florida. It is not known from Ontario; earlier records from Ontario of the western species, *H. acuticornis*, were in error. It is restricted to rocky shorelines, coastal islands, and salt marshes, where the larva apparently preys exclusively on the operculate snail *Littorina littorea* (common periwinkle). Overwinters as a diapausing adult or as a pupa within a puparium in a hollow plant stem (Neff and Berg 1962).

Hoplodictya setosa (Coquillett)



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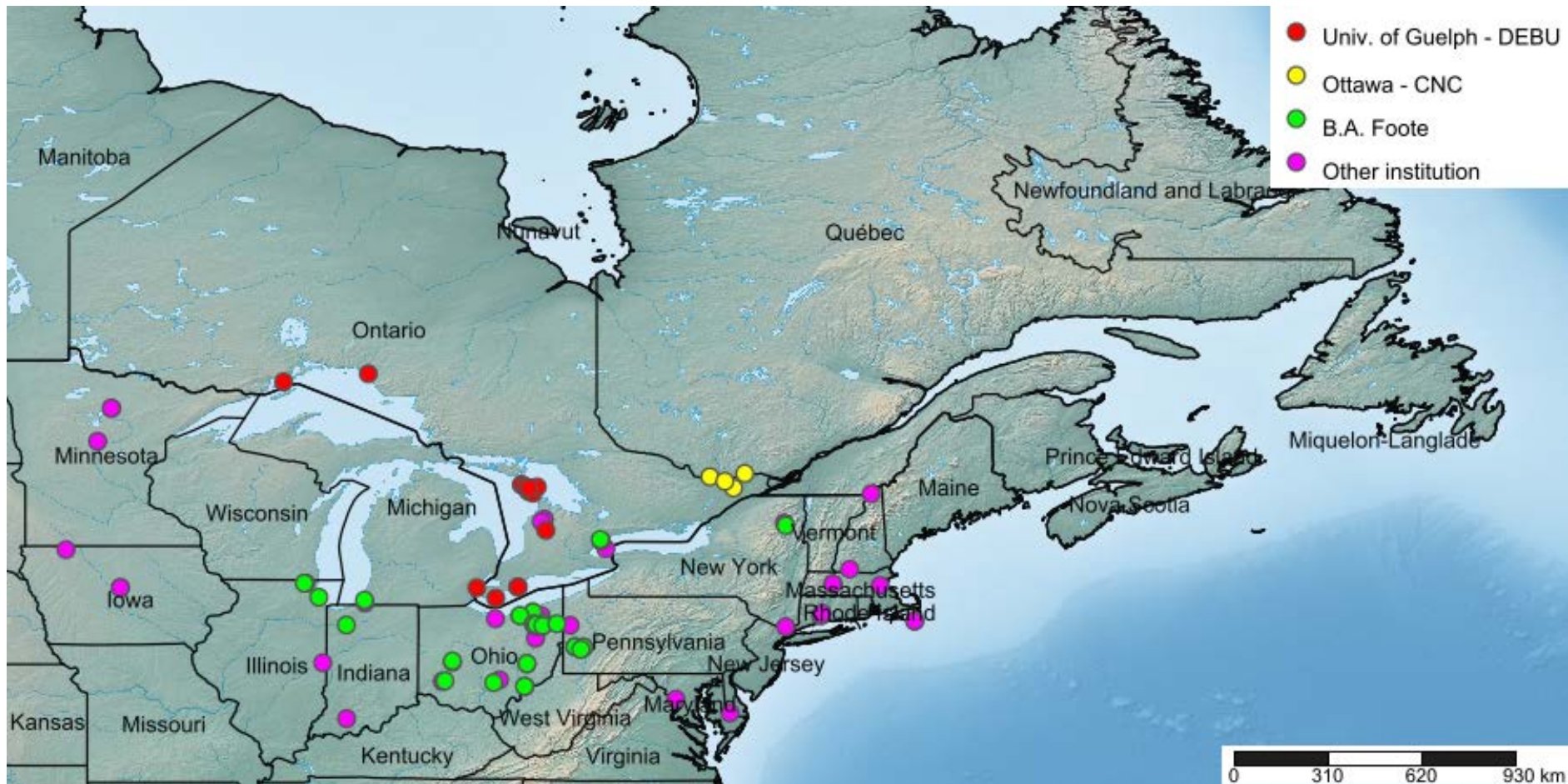
Limnia boscii (Robineau-Desvoidy)



Limnia boscii is an univoltine Nearctic species known from North Dakota, Ontario, and Quebec, and south to Tennessee. It is found on vegetation, especially grasses, in or near freshwater marshes, fens, and swamps. Adults occur from June to early September. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but third instars killed and ate snails of the genus *Succinea* (Steyskal et al. 1978), and second- and third-instars prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails (B.A. Foote, unpubl.). Overwinters as an adult or fully formed first instar in the egg membrane.

Distribution map

Limnia boscii (Robineau-Desvoidy)



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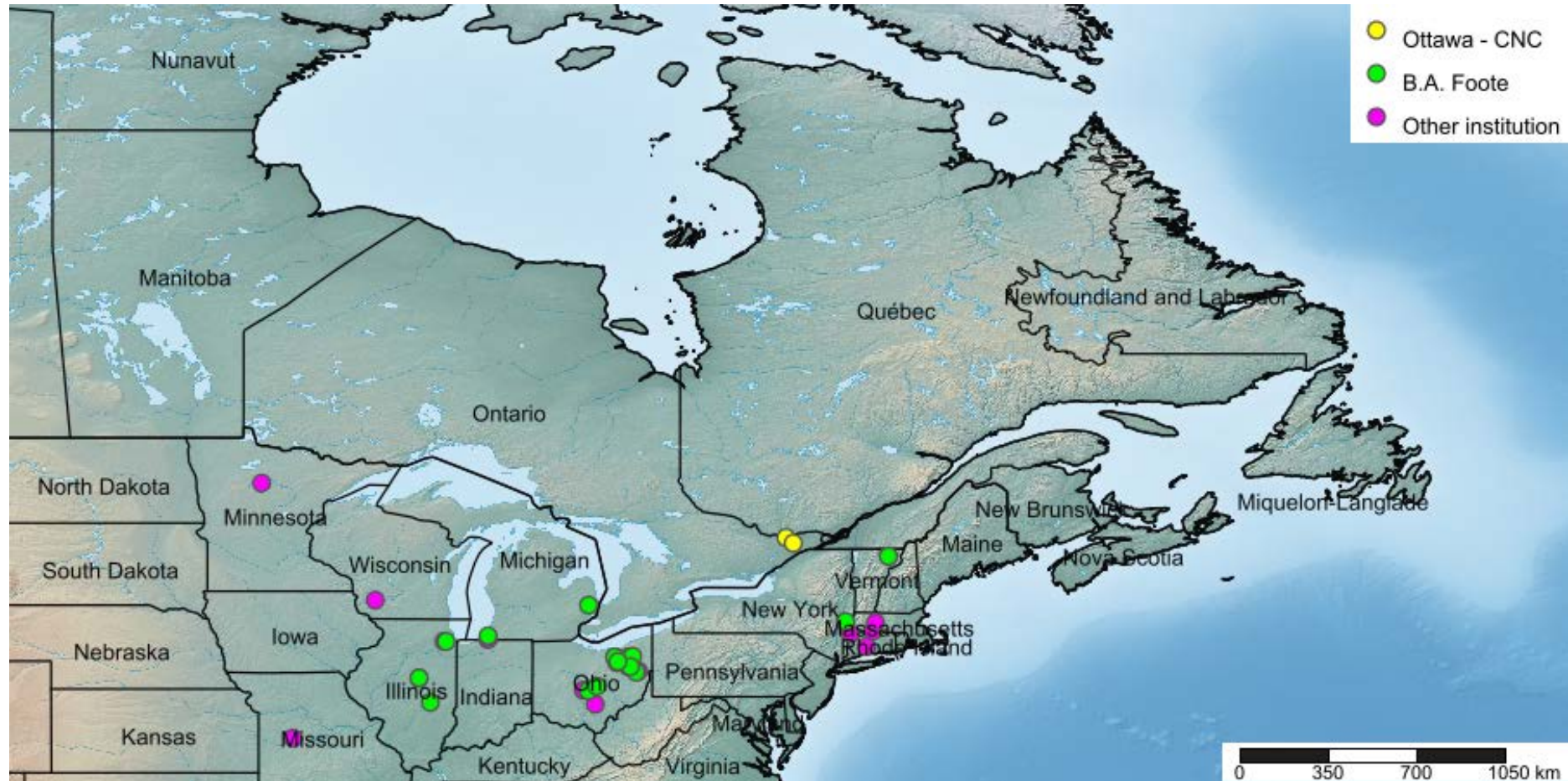
Limnia conica Steyskal

Limnia conica is an univoltine Nearctic species known from Ontario, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, south to Alabama. It is found most often on grasses in moist, old fields with forbs and on the margin of fens and freshwater marshes. Adults occur from mid-June to early-September. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars prey on a variety of terrestrial snails and slugs. Nothing is known about its overwintering.



Distribution map

Limnia conica Steyskal



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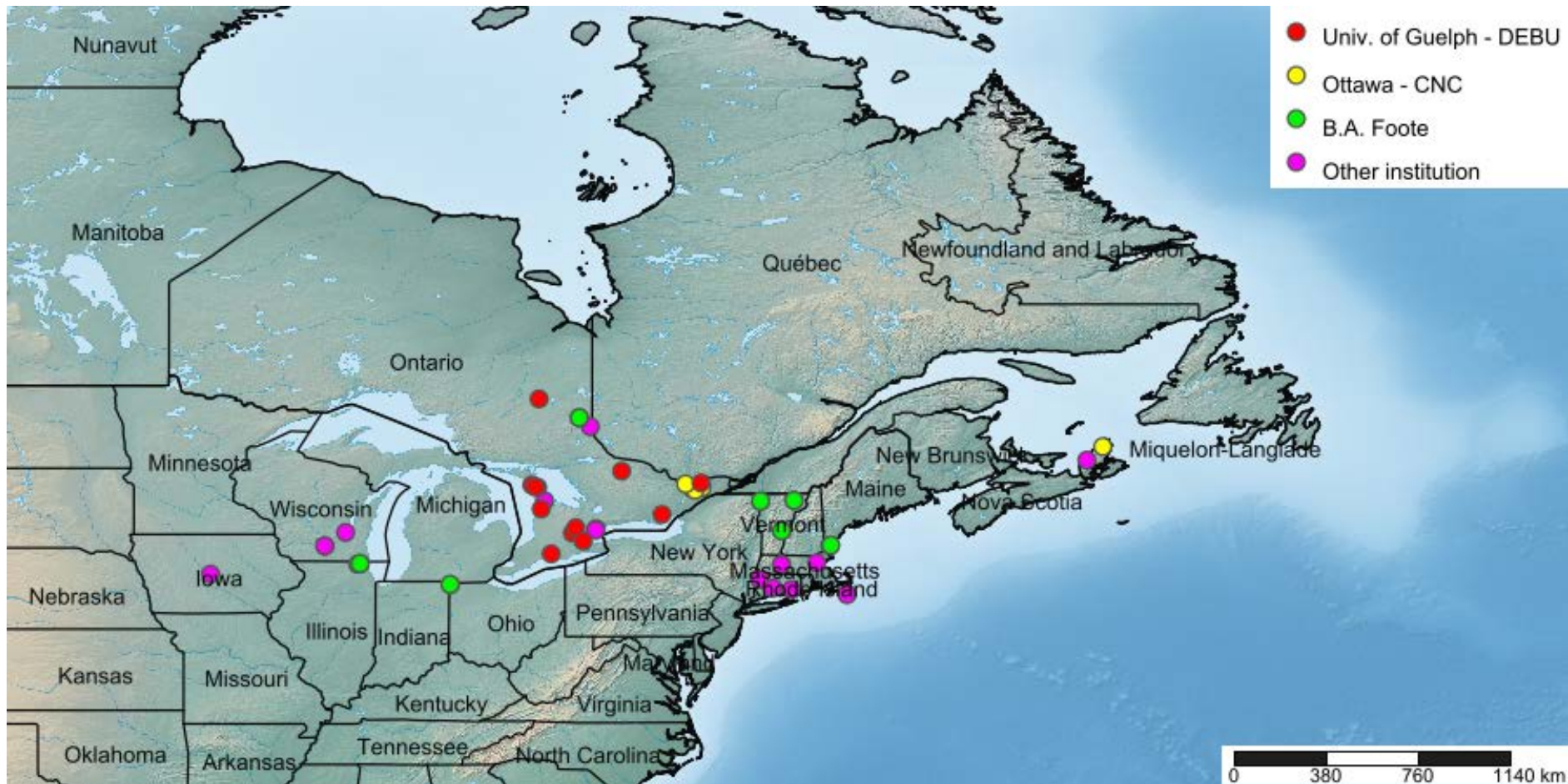
Limnia fitchi Steyskal



Limnia fitchi is a Nearctic species occurring across southern Canada from British Columbia east to Nova Scotia. It is found on grasses and vegetation in and around freshwater marshes. Adults occur from June to early-September. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars probably prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Nothing else is known about its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Limnia fitchi Steyskal



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Limnia lindbergi Steyskal



Limnia lindbergi is a Nearctic species known from Alaska and Northwest Territories east to Ontario. It is found on grasses and vegetation in terrestrial habitats including aspen groves. Adults occur from June to late-August. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars probably prey on a variety of terrestrial snails. Nothing is known about biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Limnia lindbergi Steyskal



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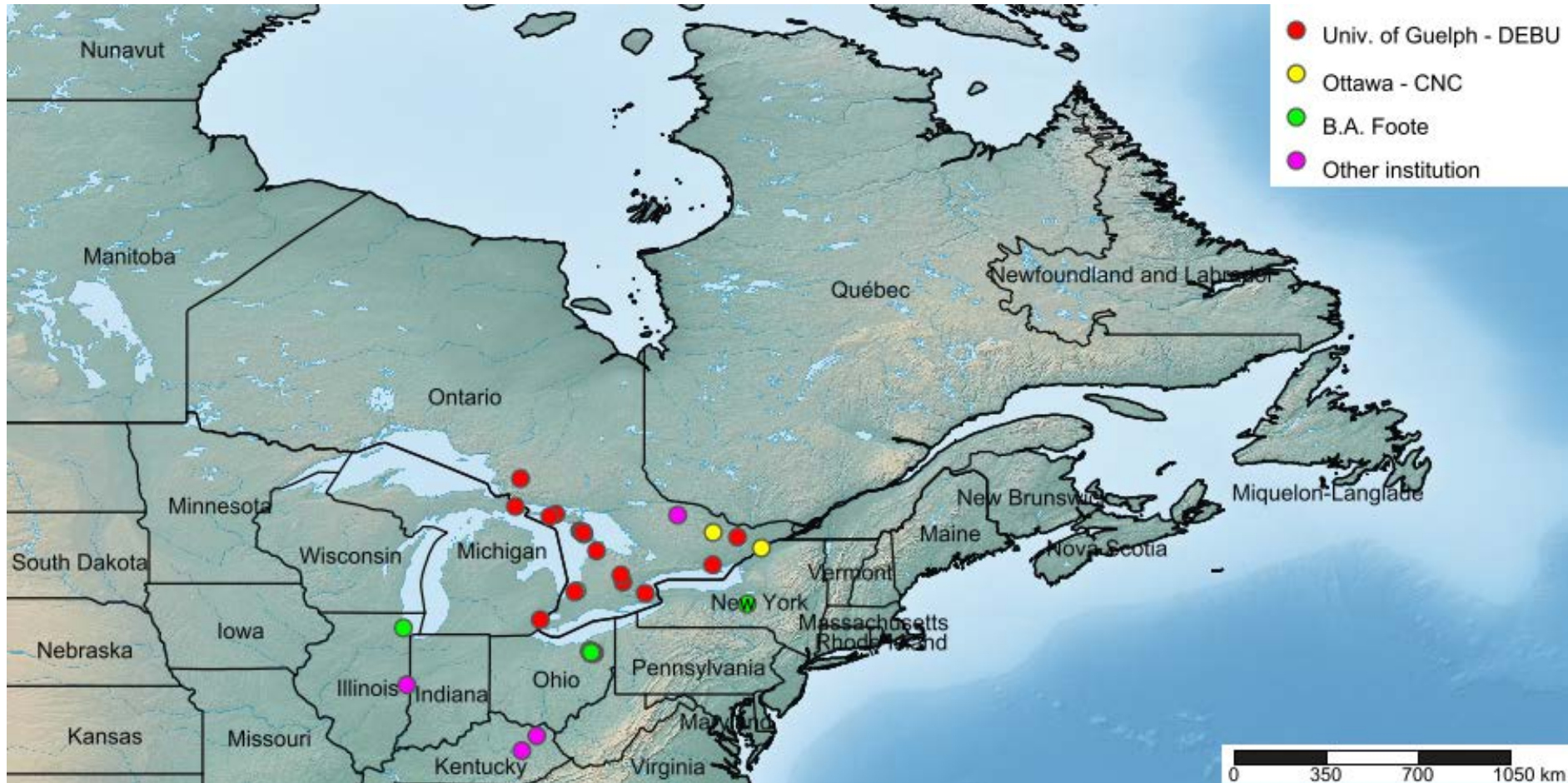
Limnia loewi Steyskal



Limnia loewi is a Nearctic species known from southwestern Ontario, south to Kentucky. It is found in freshwater marshy areas in floodplain forests and in swamps. Adults occur from late July to early September. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars probably prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Nothing else is known about its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Limnia loewi Steyskal



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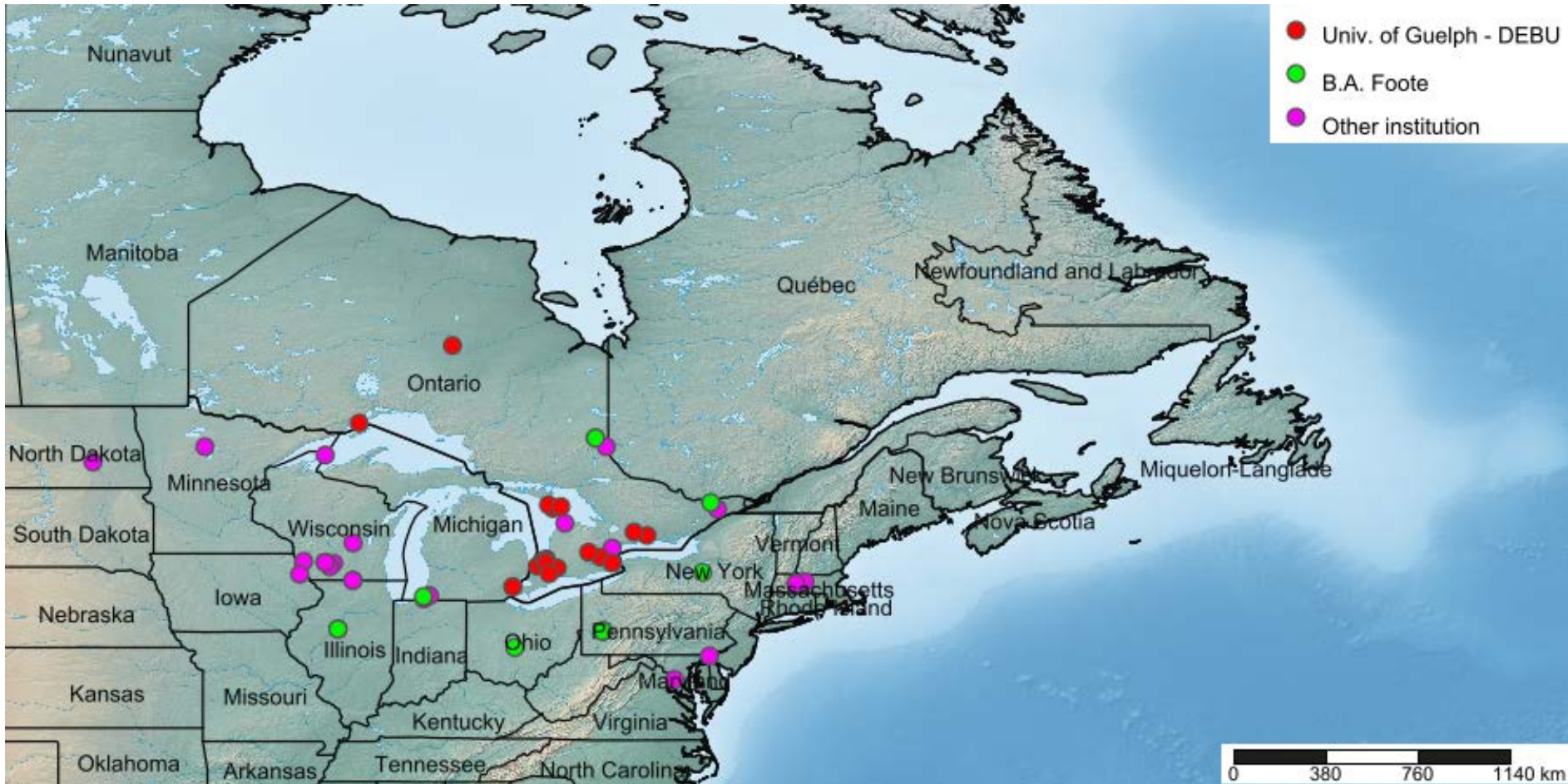
Limnia ottawensis Melander



Limnia ottawensis is a widespread Nearctic/Neotropical species known from Alberta east to Massachusetts and south to northern Mexico. It is found on vegetation in or near the grassy margin of ponds, bogs, freshwater marshes, and swamps and in the West in ponderosa pine forests and cottonwood groves. Adults occur from May to early-October. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars probably prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Nothing else is known about its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Limnia ottawensis Melander



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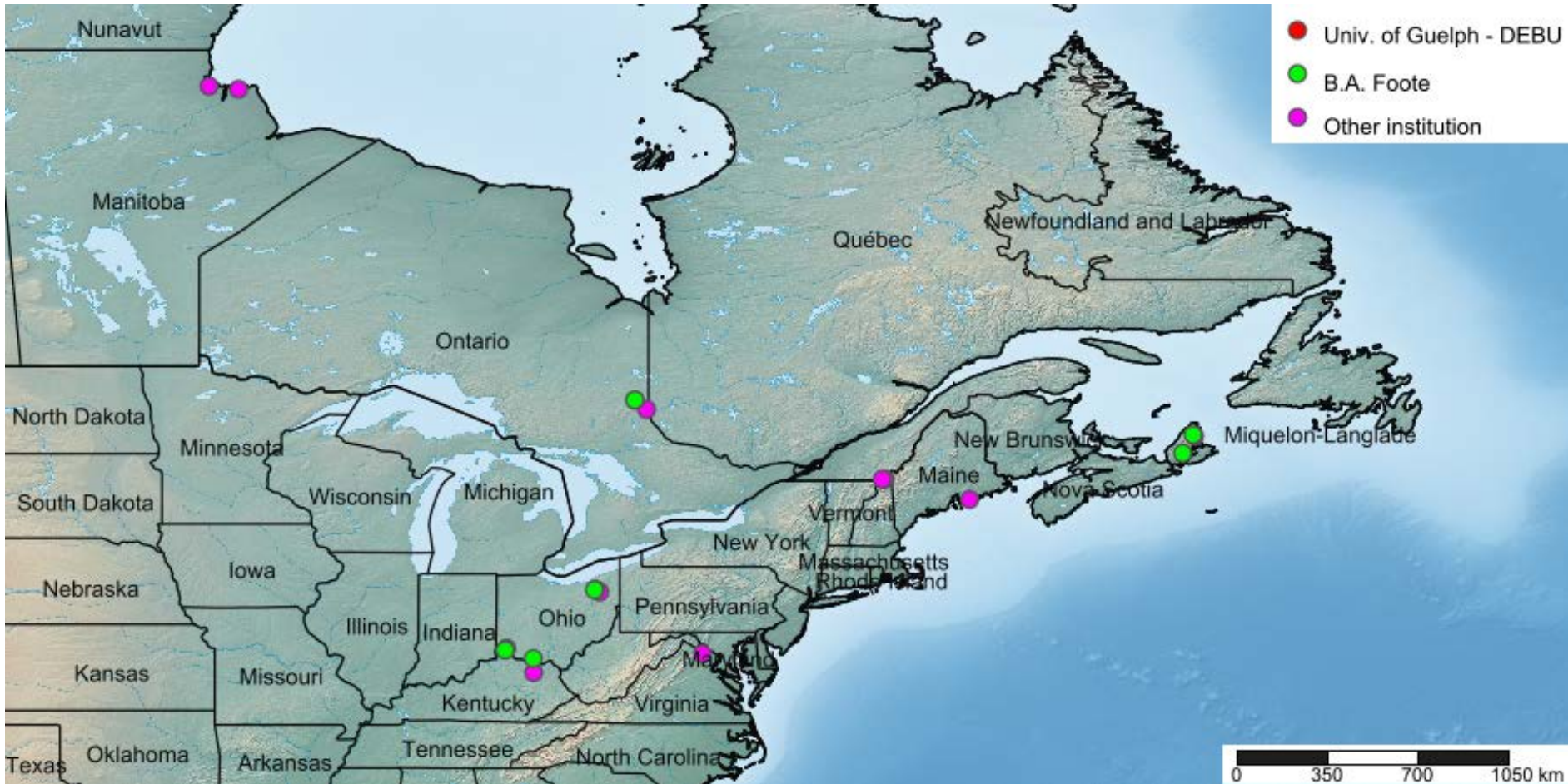
Limnia sandovalensis Fisher and Orth



Limnia sandovalensis is a widespread, northern Nearctic species known from Alaska east to Nova Scotia, and from Pennsylvania south to New Mexico (in mountains). It is found on vegetation, especially grasses, in or near freshwater marshes, fens, and swamps. Adults occur from June to late-August. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars probably prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Nothing else is known about its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Limnia sandovalensis Fisher and Orth



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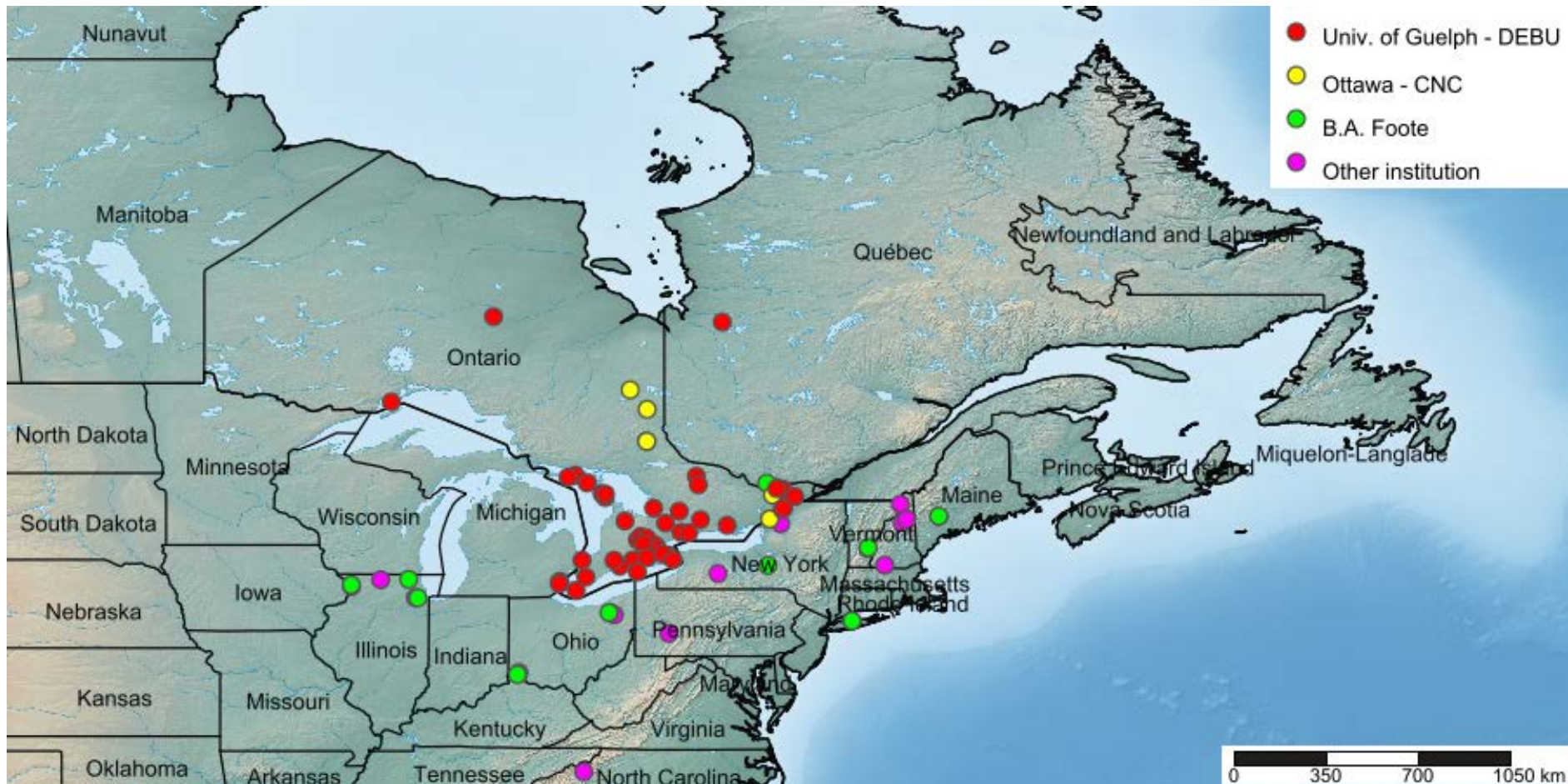
Limnia sparsa (Loew)



Limnia sparsa is a widespread Nearctic species known from British Columbia east to Quebec and Maine, and south to North Carolina. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes. Adults occur from May to late-August. The food of newly hatched larvae remains unknown, but second- and third-instars probably prey on a variety of pulmonate freshwater snails. Nothing else is known about its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Limnia sparsa (Loew)



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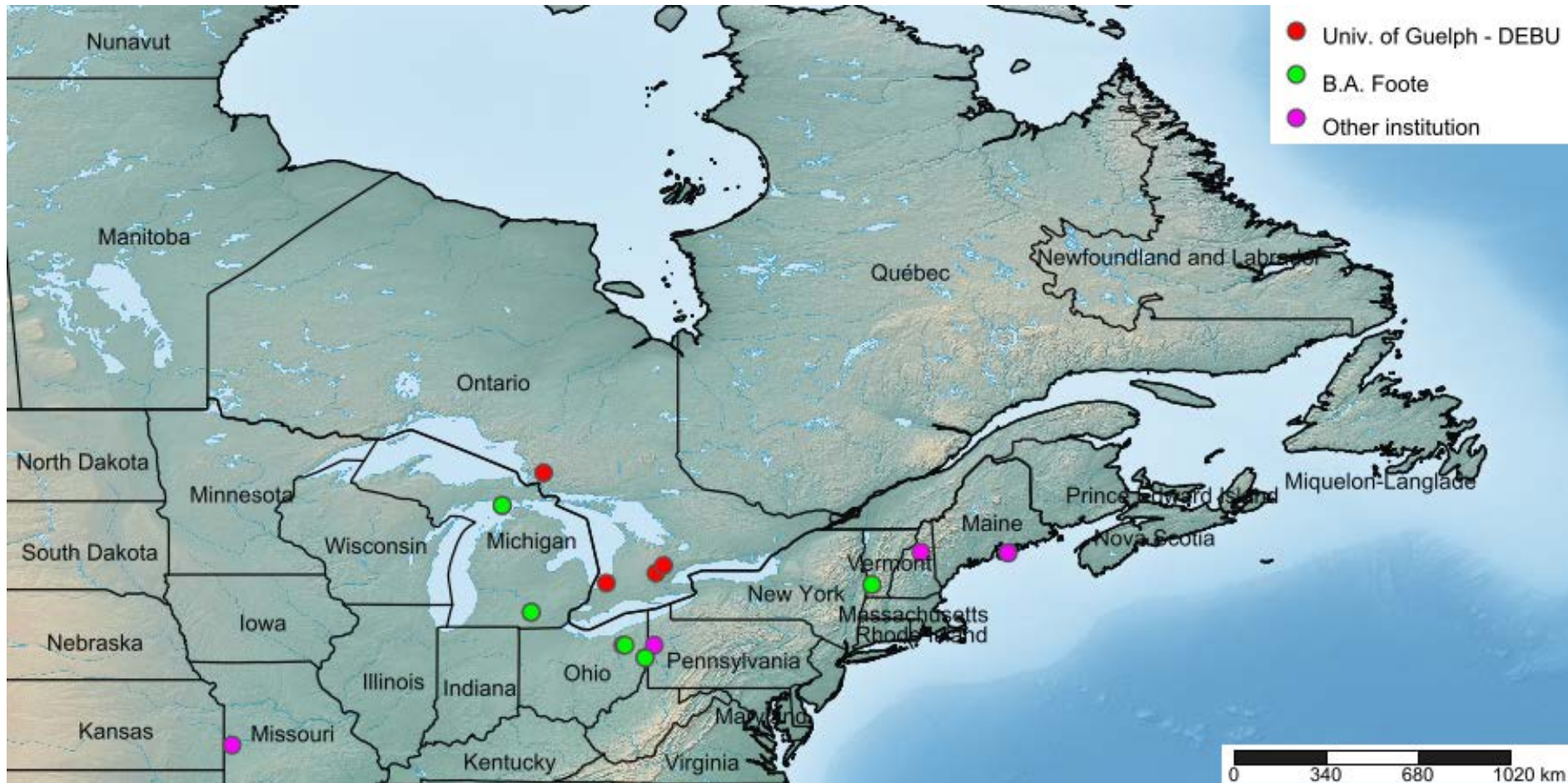
Oidematops ferrugineus Cresson



Oidematops ferrugineus, the only species in this monotypic, Nearctic genus, is an univoltine, parasitoid species known from Ontario east to Maine and south to Georgia (in mountains) (Foote 1977). Adults occur during May and June. It is found on vegetation only in or near lowland deciduous forests within the range of its nonoperculate terrestrial host snail, *Stenotrema hirsutum*. Diapausing pupae overwinter within a puparium inside the shell of its host snail (Foote 1977).

Distribution map

Oidematops ferrugineus Cresson



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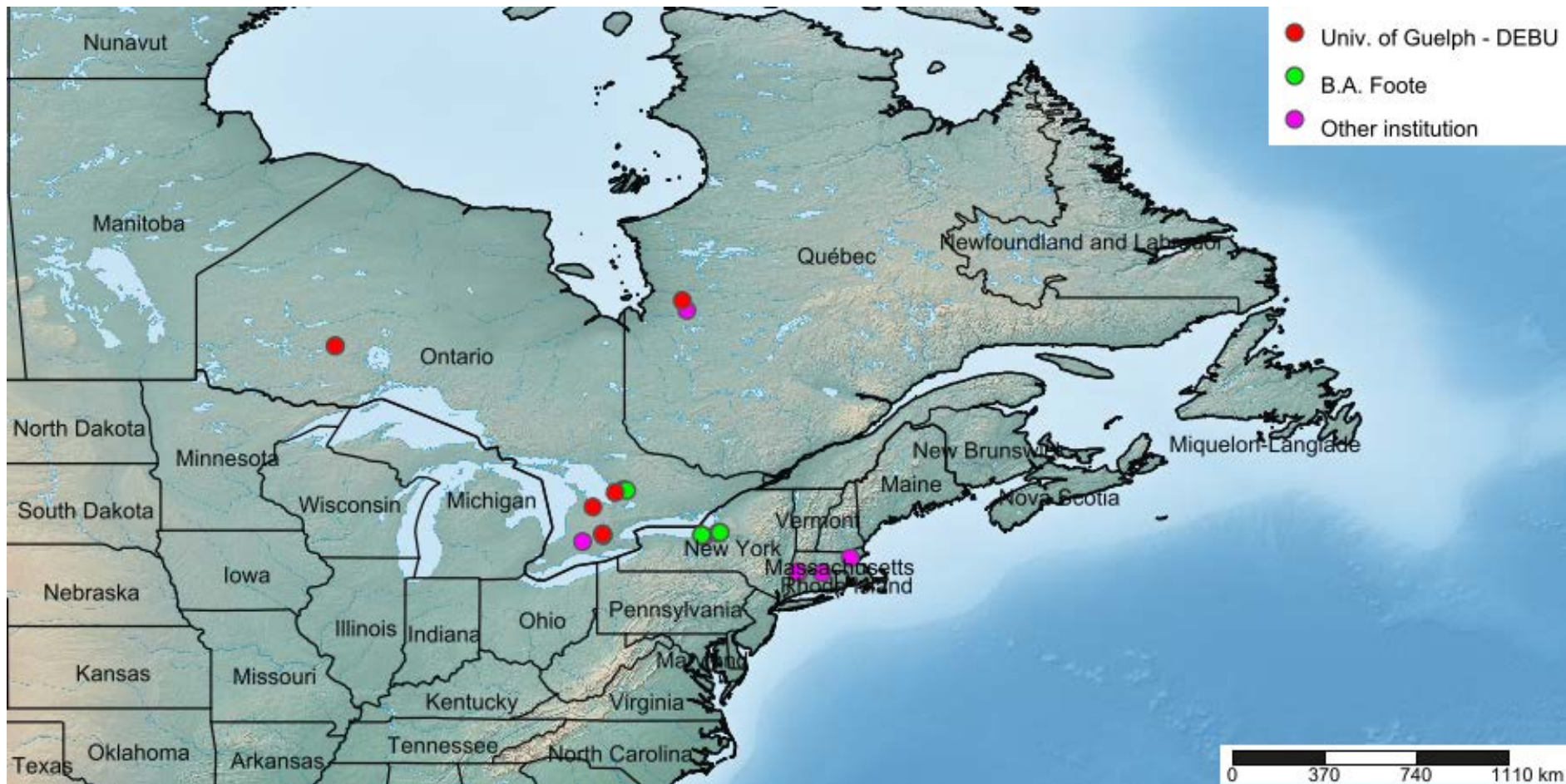
Pherbecta limenitis Steyskal



Pherbecta limenitis, the only species in this monotypic Nearctic genus, and can be locally abundant on vegetation in or near fens (alkaline peatlands with some flow) and bogs with orchids, pitcher plants, etc. (Knutson 1972). It is known from Ontario, Quebec, Massachusetts, and New York. Adults occur from July to early-October. Nothing is known of its biology except that in the laboratory they feed on neither snails nor fingernail clams (Knutson 1972).

Distribution map

Pherbecta limenitis Steyskal



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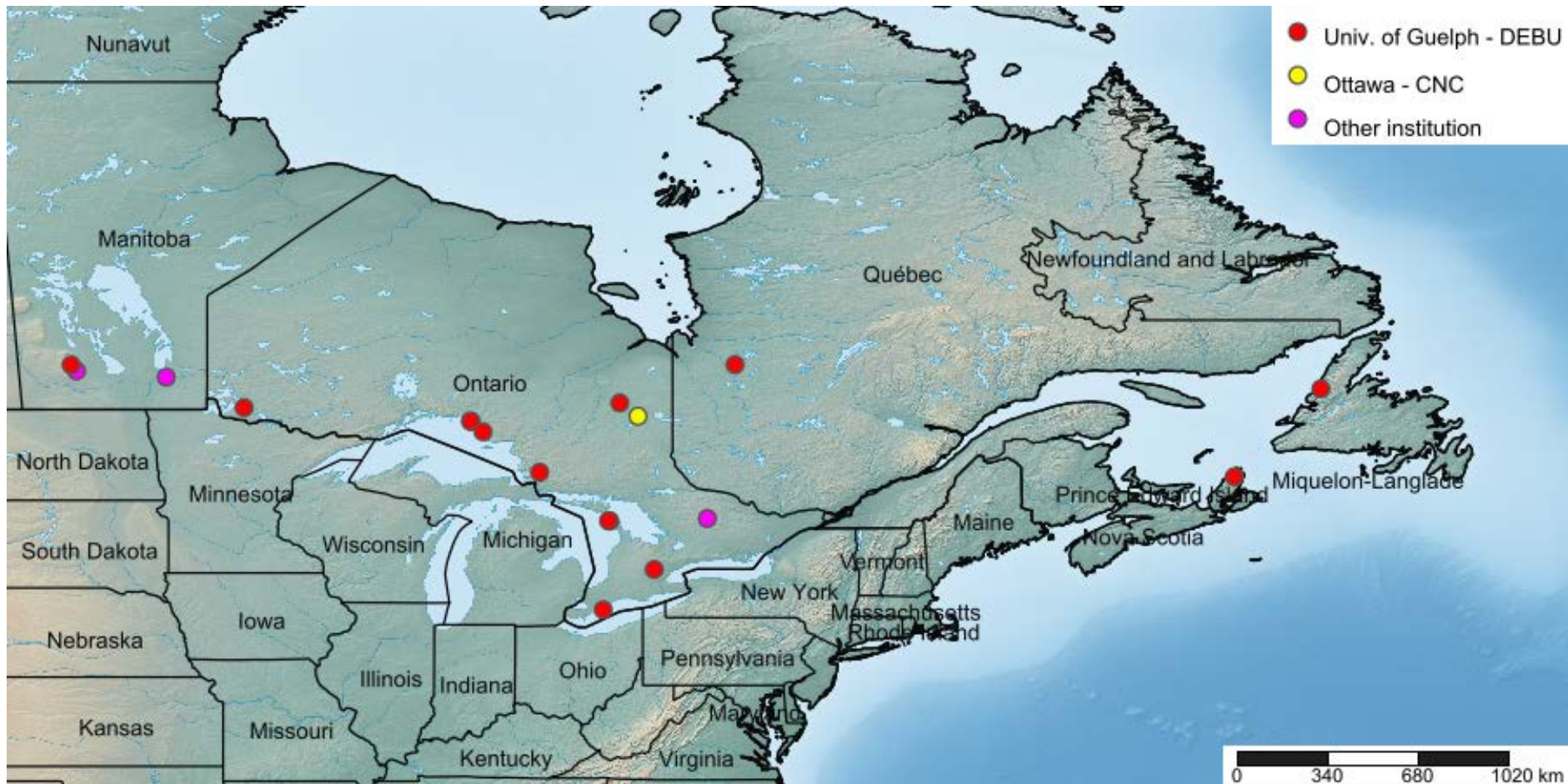
Pherbellia albocostata (Fallén)



Pherbellia albocostata is an univoltine Holarctic species known from Alaska and most of Canada, east to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. It is found on vegetation in or near coniferous and deciduous forests, where the larvae are parasitoid on terrestrial snails of the genus *Discus*. Adults occur from June to late-August. Overwinters as a quiescent, not diapausing, pupa, not in the shell of its host snail (Bratt et al. 1969).

Distribution map

Pherbellia albocostata (Fallén)



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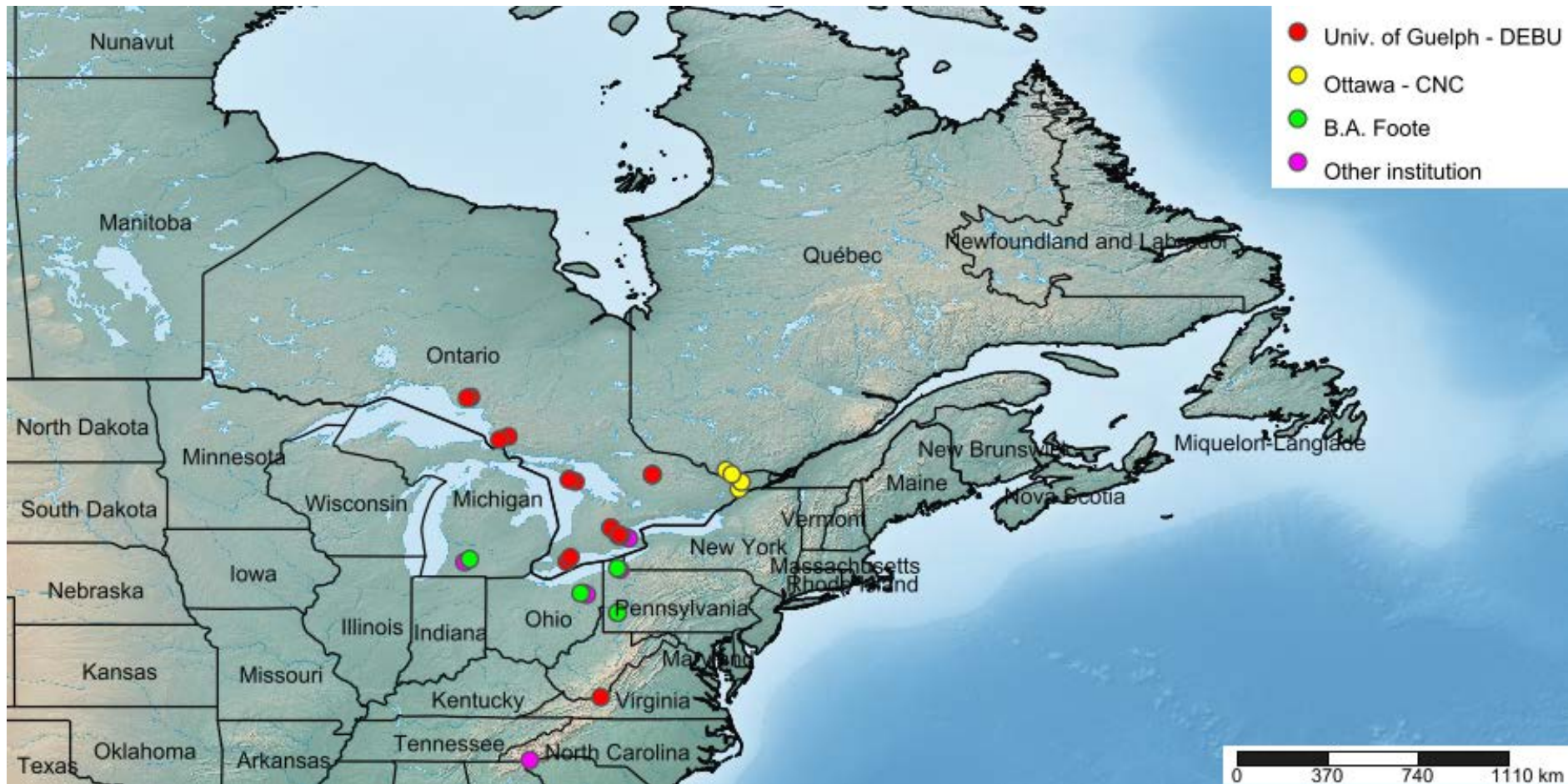
Pherbellia albovaria (Coquillett)



Pherbellia albovaria is a widespread univoltine Nearctic species known from Ontario and Quebec, south to North Carolina. It is found on vegetation in or near beech-maple and moist boreal hardwood forests (K.N. Barber, unpubl.). Adults have been collected from May to August. Larvae are parasitoids of small, pulmonate terrestrial snails of the genera *Anguispira*, *Discus*, *Triodopsis*, and *Zonitoides* (Bratt et al. 1969). Pupae overwinter within the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Pherbellia albovaria (Coquillett)



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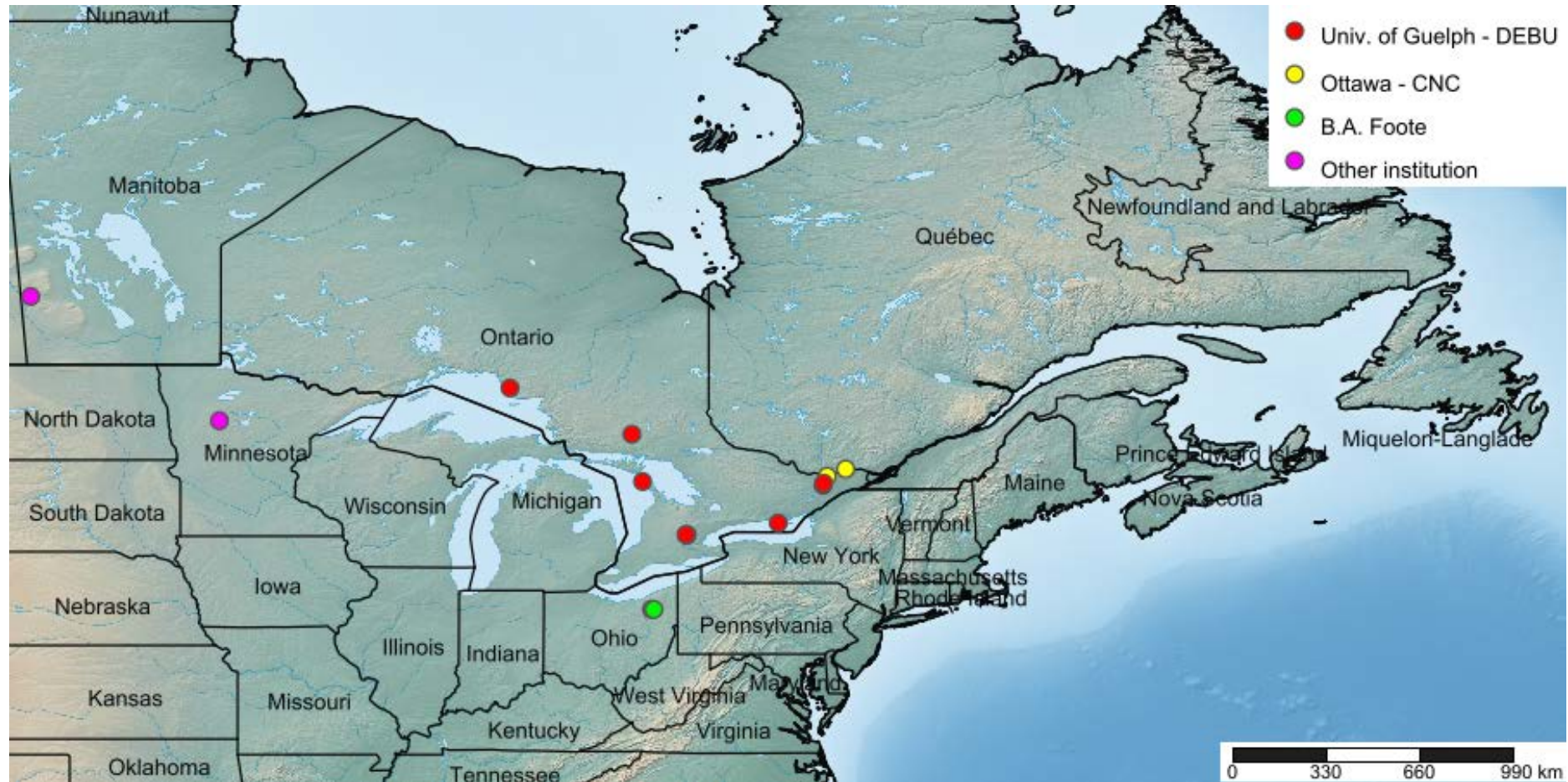
Pherbellia anubis Knutson



Pherbellia anubis is known from most of Canada and the northern USA. It is found primarily on vegetation in or near partially shaded margins of *Carex* marshes. Adults occur from late-April to August. Larvae are parasitoids of pulmonate freshwater snails exposed on shorelines by dropping water levels. Pupae overwinter in shoreline leaf litter or occasionally in the host's shell (Bratt et al. 1969).

Distribution map

Pherbellia anubis Knutson



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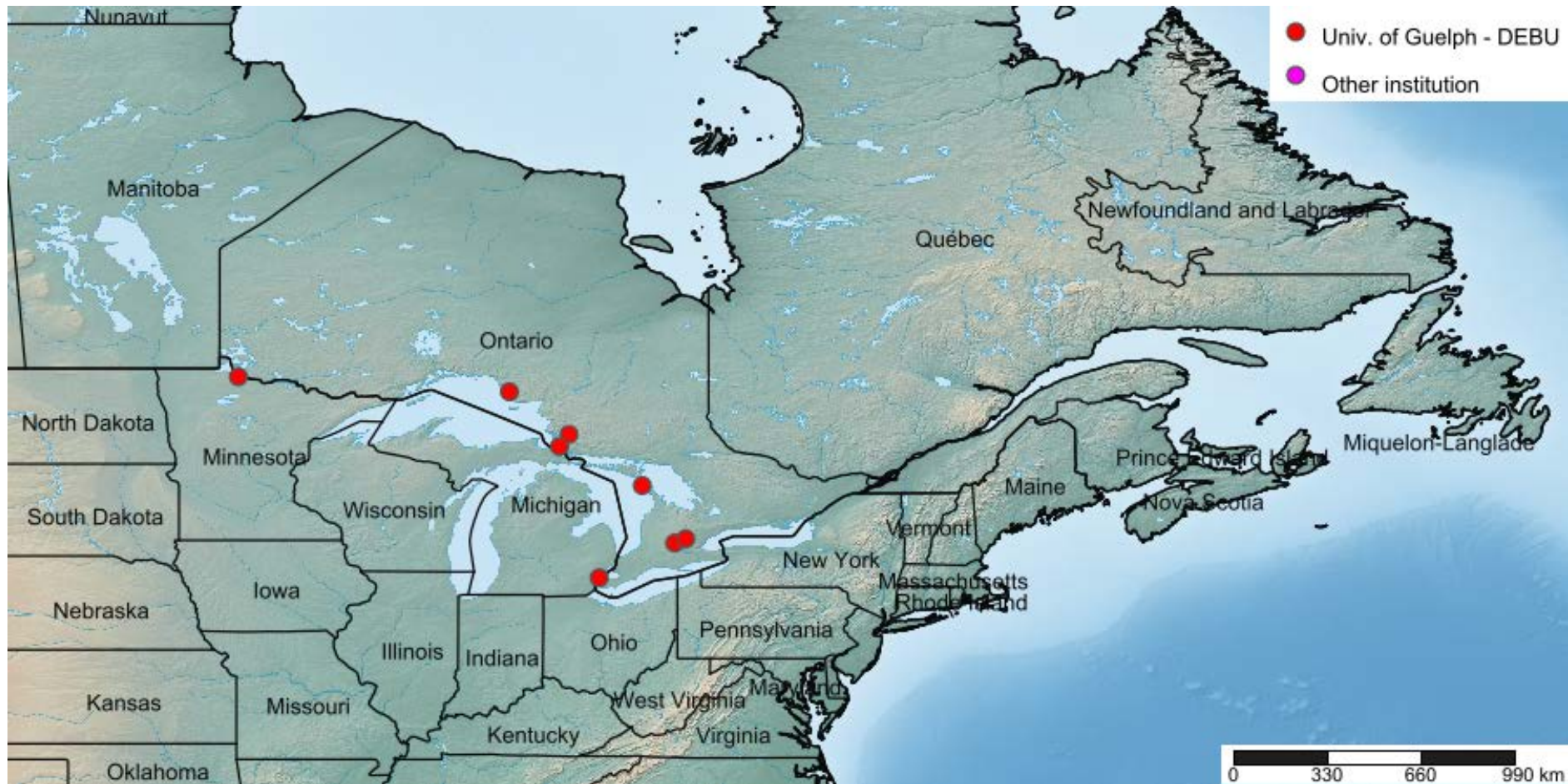
Pherbellia argyra Verbeke



Pherbellia argyra is a widespread, multivoltine Holarctic species known in the Nearctic from Alaska south to California, and throughout Ontario. It is found on vegetation in or near permanent ponds, freshwater marshes, and other freshwater situations, especially those in which water levels drop as summer progresses (Bratt et al. 1969). Adults occur from May to early October. Larvae are parasitoids of pulmonate freshwater snails and possibly of terrestrial snails on occasion. Pupae probably overwinter in the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Pherbellia argyra Verbeke



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Pherbellia beatricis Steyskal



Pherbellia beatricis is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from Ontario and Ohio. It is found on vegetation in or near fens and other alkaline areas. Adults occur from late May to early October. Larvae are parasitoids of stranded freshwater snails of the genera *Aplexa* and *Physa* (Bratt et al. 1969). Overwintering habits are unknown.

Distribution map

Pherbellia beatricis Steyskal



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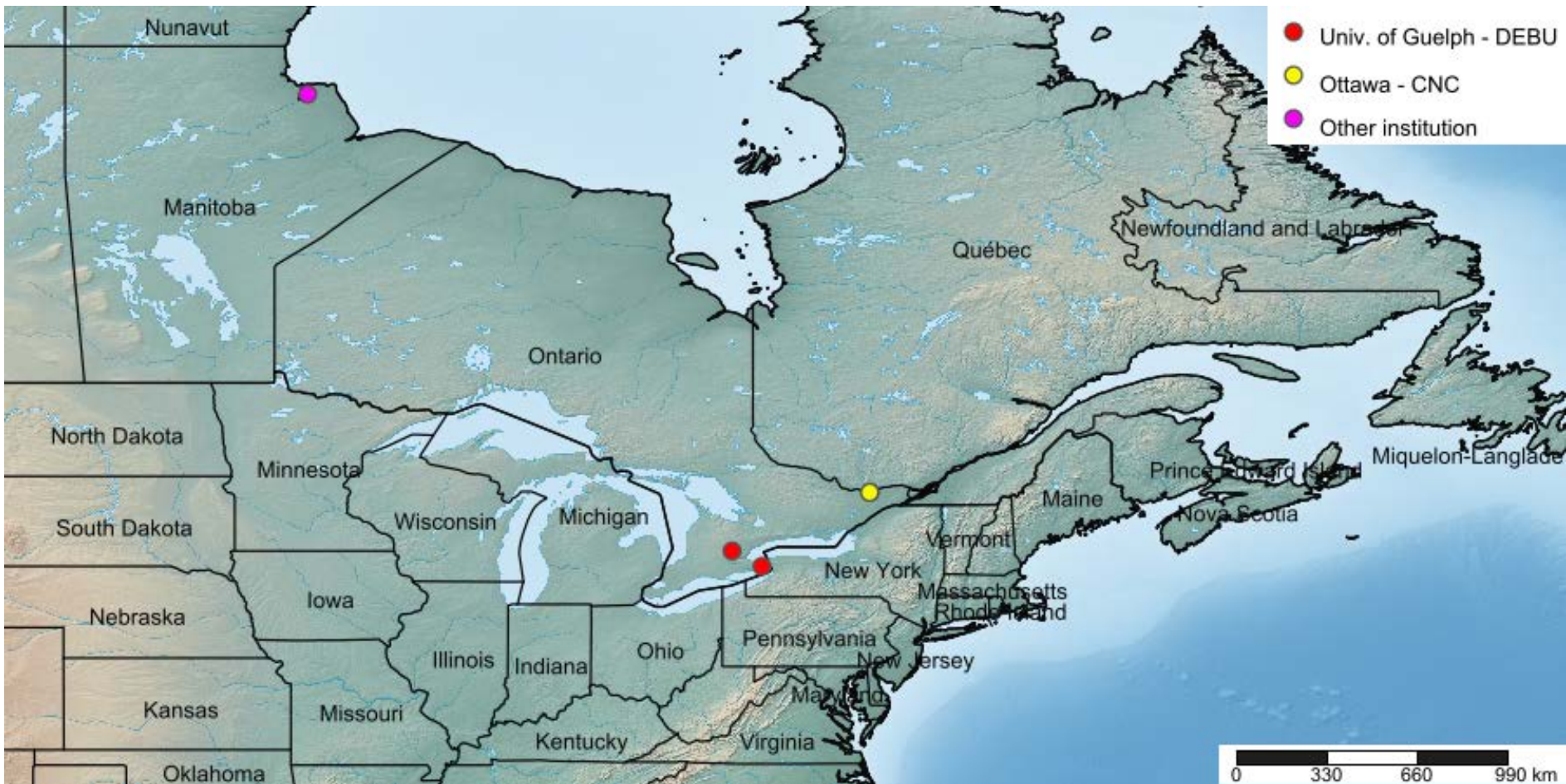
Pherbellia griseicollis (Becker)



Pherbellia griseicollis is an infrequently collected but widespread, probably univoltine Holarctic species known in the Nearctic region from Alaska south to Utah, and east to Manitoba and Ontario, where it is found on vegetation in or near moist boreal habitats. According to Knutson (1970), larvae attack exposed freshwater snails and behave as predators, but Rozkošný (1984) thought that their mode of life is unlikely to differ from other species of the genus, which are parasitoids. Adults occur from May to late-July. Pupae overwinter within a puparium formed outside the host shell, in litter.

Distribution map

Pherbellia griseicollis (Becker)



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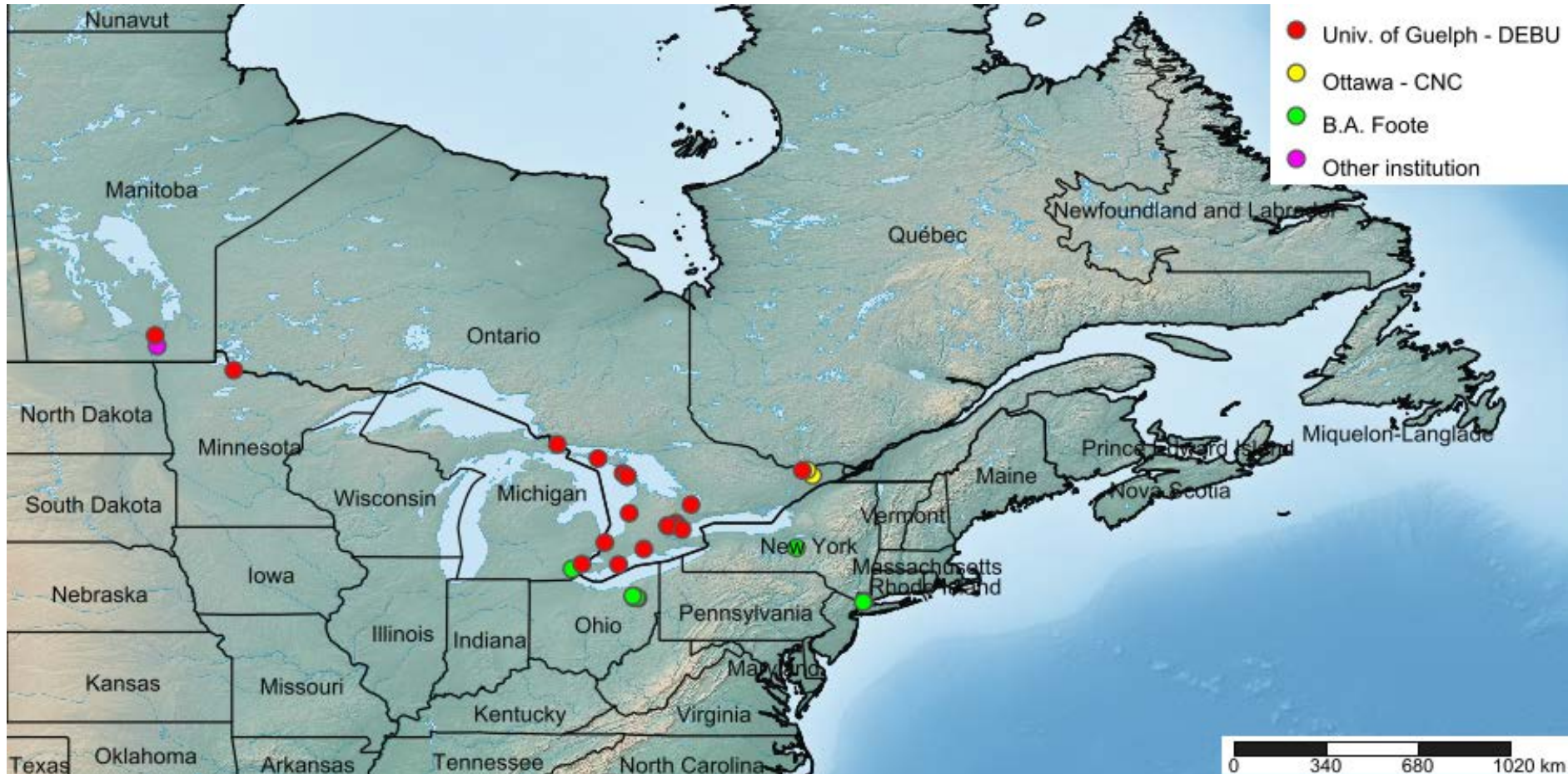
Pherbellia griseola (Fallén)



Pherbellia griseola is a widespread, multivoltine, boreal Holarctic species. It has a transcontinental Nearctic distribution across Canada, south to California and Utah (in mountains), east to Ontario and New York. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, woodland vernal pools, and swamps. Adults occur from early May to late-September. Larvae are parasitoids of stranded pulmonate freshwater snails (Bratt et al. 1969). Pupae overwinter, usually in the shells of host snails (Rozkošný 1984).

Distribution map

Pherbellia griseola (Fallén)



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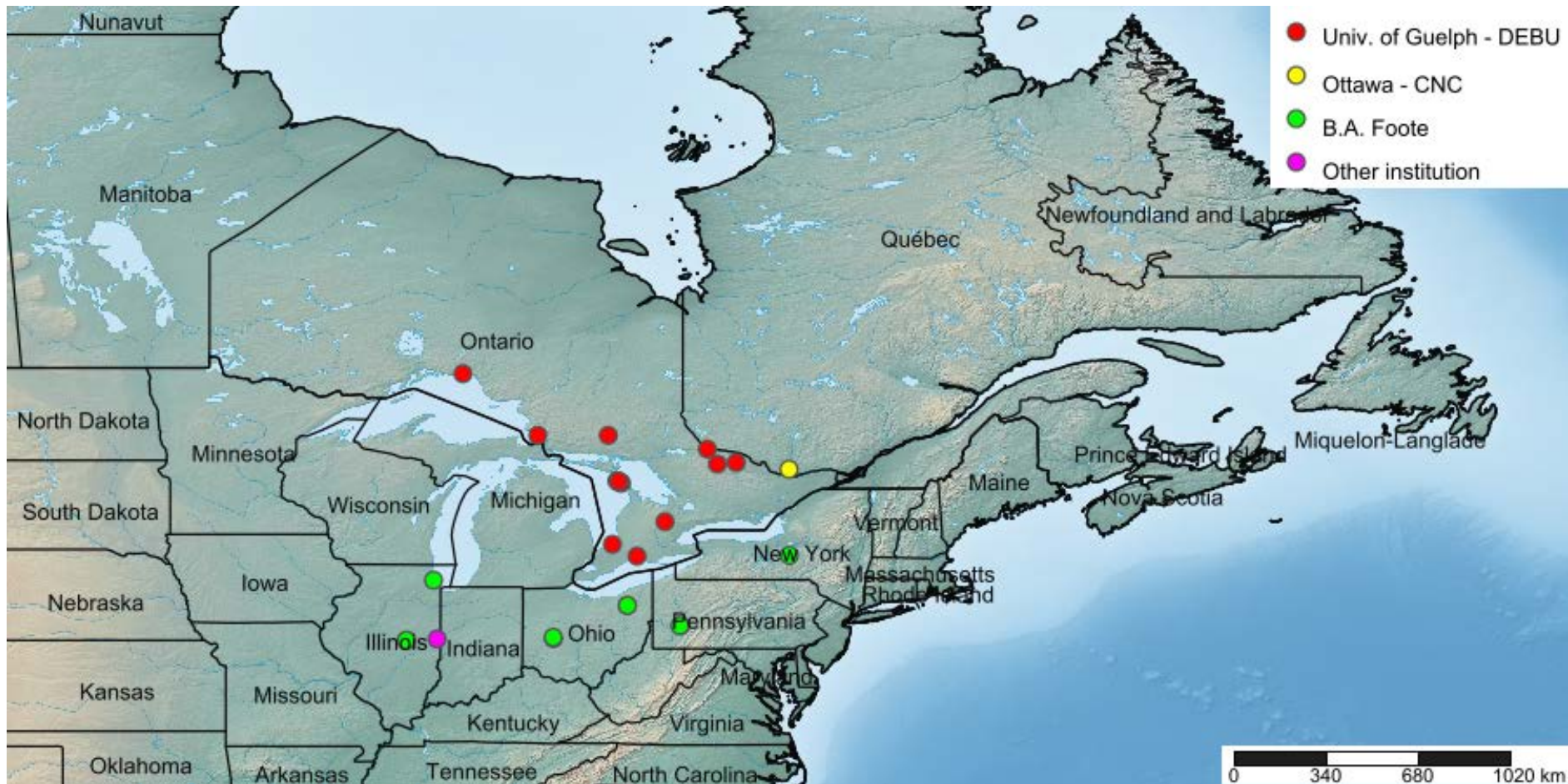
Pherbellia luctifera (Loew)



Pherbellia luctifera is a Nearctic species known from the Yukon, Ontario and Quebec, south to California in the west (in mountains) and Georgia in the east (in mountains), with most records being boreal. It is found on vegetation in or near fens and freshwater marshes or as B.A. Foote wrote, a "somewhat moist area with dense herbaceous vegetation." Adults occur from early-May to late June. Larvae are probably parasitoids of exposed freshwater snails. Overwintering habits are unknown.

Distribution map

Phebellia luctifera (Loew)



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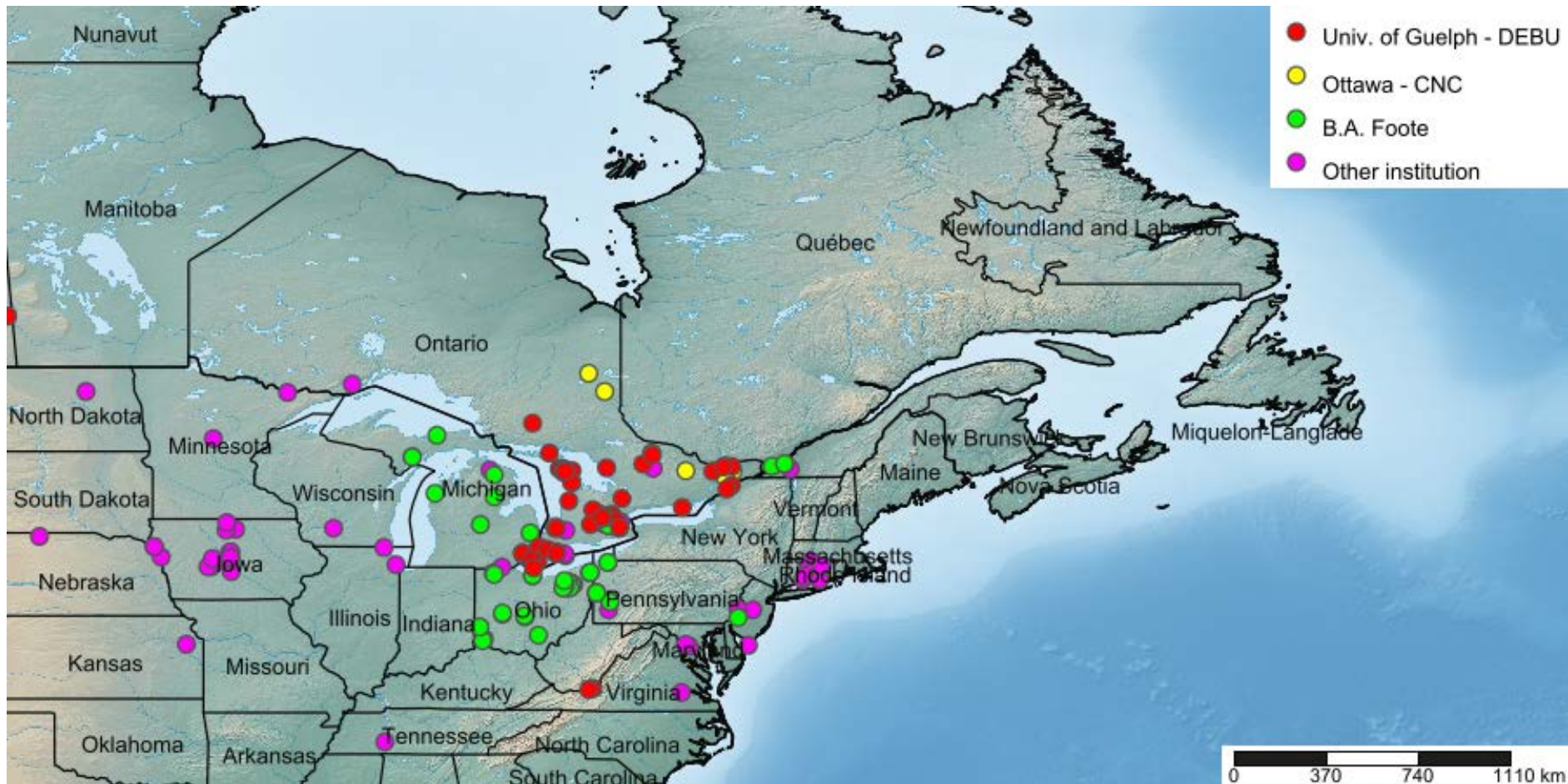
Pherbellia nana nana (Fallén)



Pherbellia nana nana is a widespread, multivoltine Nearctic/Neotropical subspecies. In the Nearctic it is transcontinental ranging east to Ontario, Quebec, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and south to central Mexico. Adults are found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, swamps, margins of lakes, and roadside drainage ditches from early May to early October. Larvae prey on stranded or shoreline pulmonate freshwater snails (Bratt et al. 1969). Pupae overwinter within a puparium, inside the shell of its host snail or in leaf litter.

Distribution map

Pherbellia nana nana (Fallén)



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Pherbellia obscura (Ringdahl)



Pherbellia obscura is a multivoltine, boreal Holarctic species. In the Nearctic it is known from Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, east to Ontario. It is found in grasses, including shaded grasses, along the margins of lakes and woodland streams. Adults occur from May to late July. Larvae probably live as parasitoids in *Lymnaea* spp. (Rozkošný 1984). Pupae overwinter within a puparium formed outside the shell of its host snail (Bratt et al. 1969).

Distribution map

Pherbellia obscura (Ringdahl)



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Pherbellia paludum Orth



Pherbellia paludum is a boreal Nearctic species known from Alaska, Northwest Territories and Alberta, east to Quebec. Adults occur from August to late-September. Nothing is known of its biology, but larvae of its closest relatives are parasitoids of stranded freshwater snails and overwinter as pupae within puparia.

Distribution map

Pherbellia paludum Orth



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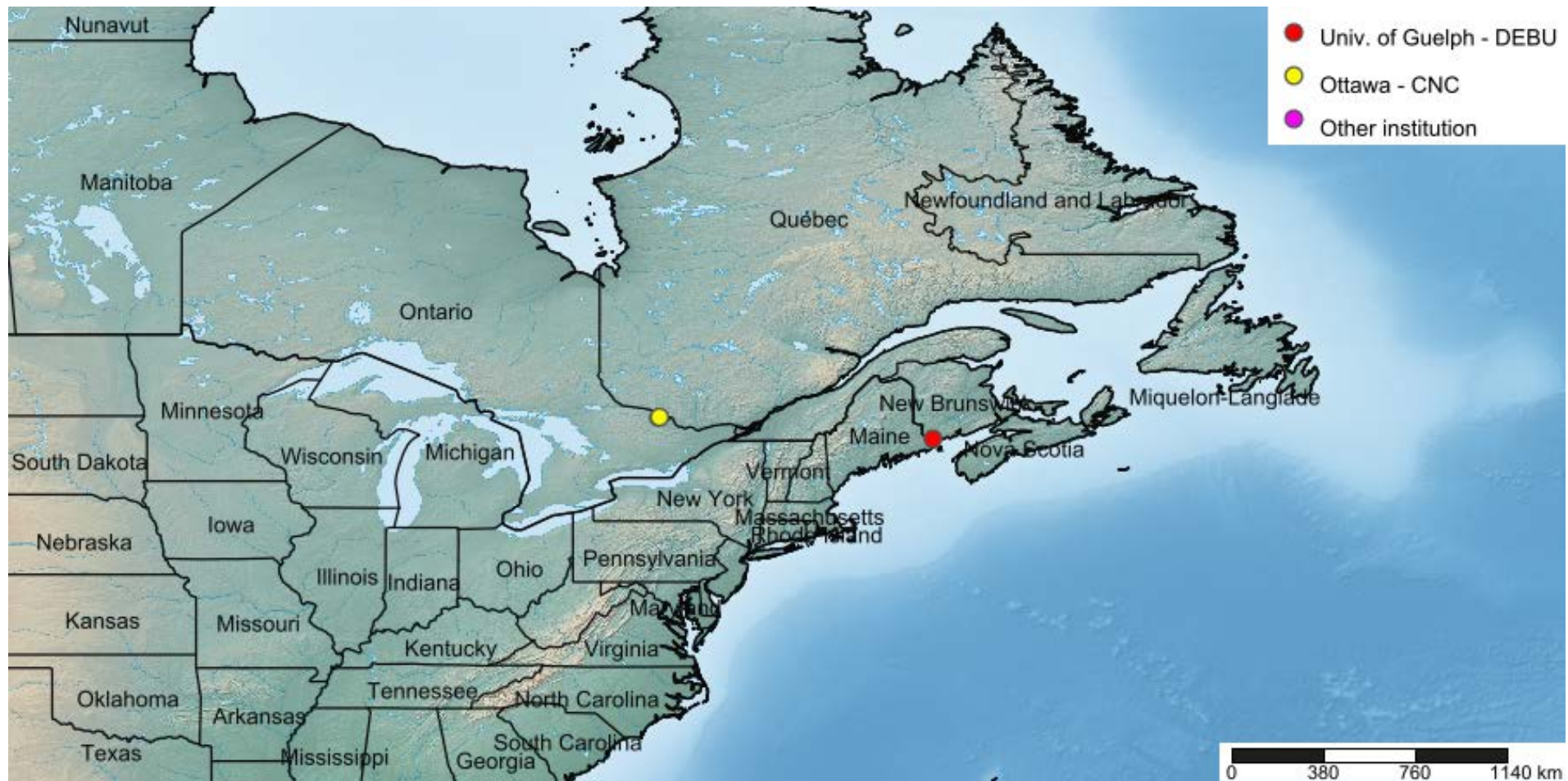
Pherbellia prefixa Steyskal



Pherbellia prefixa is a multivoltine, boreal Nearctic species known from Alaska, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, east to Ontario and New Brunswick. It is found on vegetation in or near open, unshaded freshwater marshes, particularly those with lush stands of *Eleocharis-Carex*. This species is the only *Pherbellia* whose larvae are known to attack exposed operculate snails (as predator/parasitoid), specifically the freshwater operculate snail *Valvata sincera* (Foote 1973). Adults occur from June to late-August. Pupae probably overwinter within a puparium, like other species of *Pherbellia*.

Distribution map

Pherbellia prefixa Steyskal



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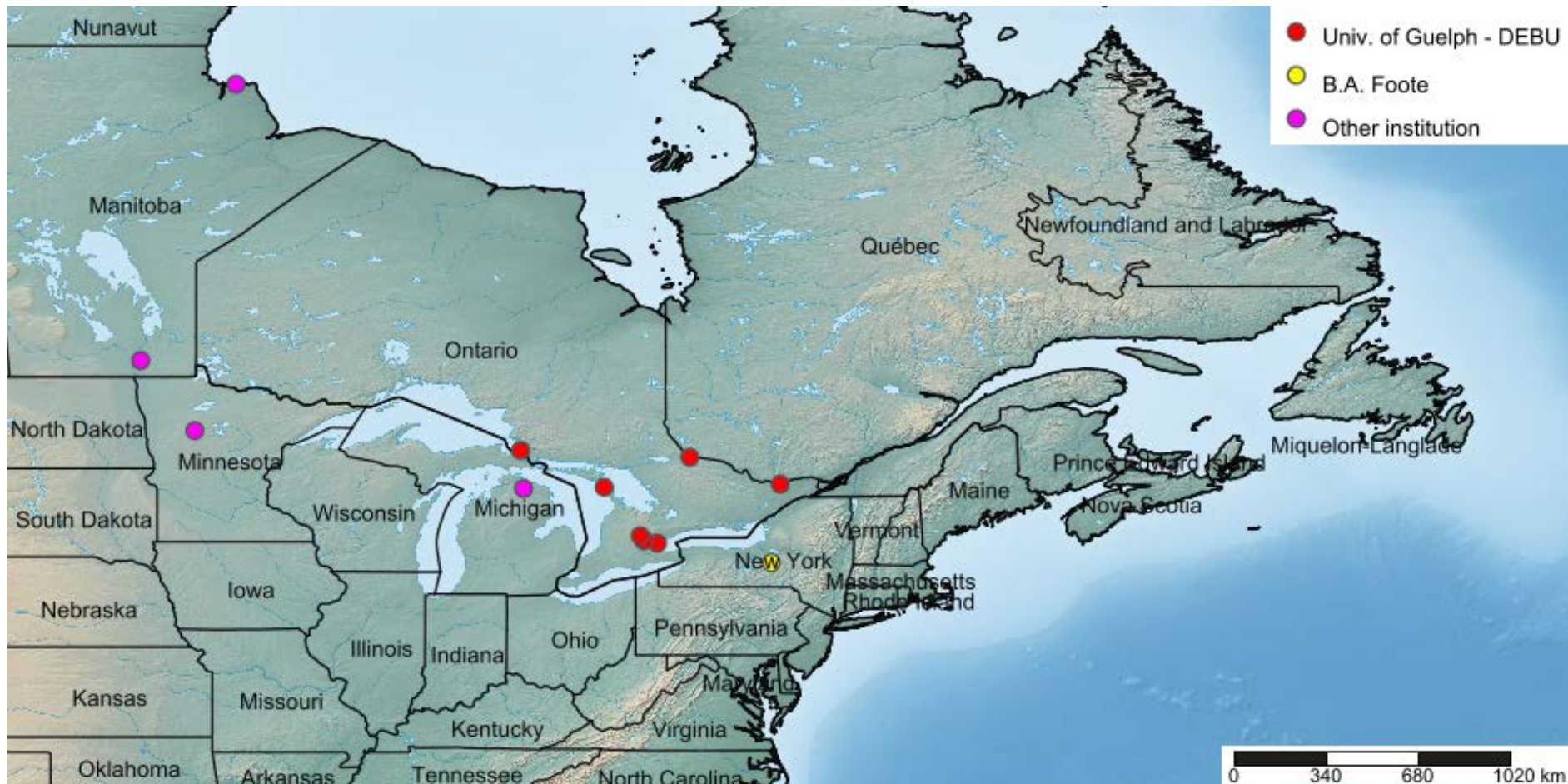
Pherbellia quadrata Steyskal



Pherbellia quadrata is a multivoltine, boreal Nearctic species known from Alaska and the Northwest Territories south to British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana and east to Ontario and New York. It is found on vegetation in or near sedge marshes, vernal woodland swamps with *Typha*, and herbaceous vegetation, shrubs, and trees bordering shallow, shaded ponds (Bratt et al. 1969). Adults occur from June to early-October. Larvae are parasitoids of a wide range of pulmonate freshwater snails. Quiescent pupae probably overwinter within a puparium.

Distribution map

Pherbellia quadrata Steyskal



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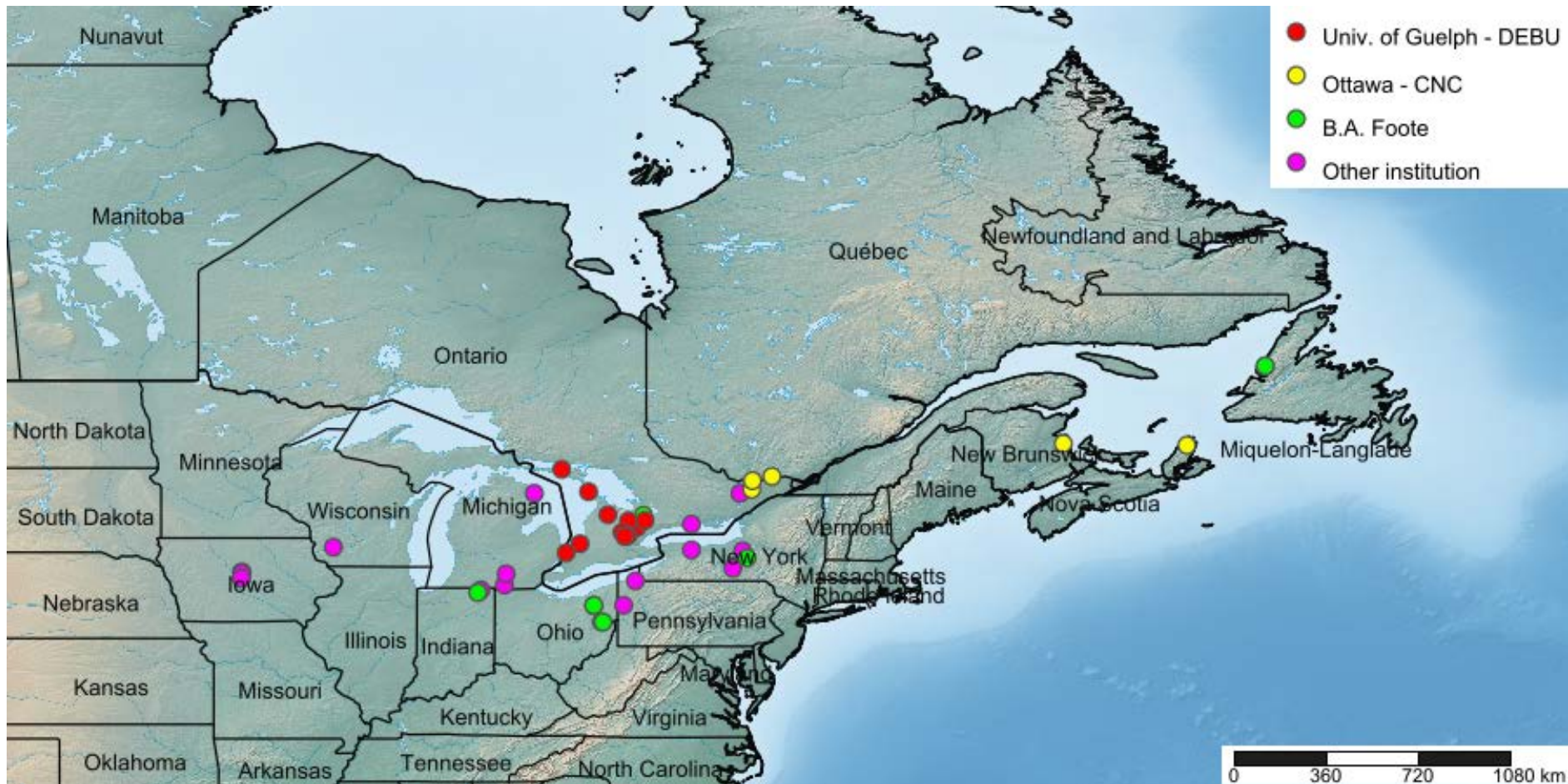
Pherbellia schoenherri maculata (Cresson)



Pherbellia schoenherri maculata is a multivoltine Nearctic subspecies. It is transcontinental across Canada including Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes in the east. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, drainage ditches, and shorelines. Adults occur from late-July to early-September. Larvae are parasitoids of semiterrestrial snails ("amber snails") of the family Succineidae (Bratt et al. 1969). Overwinters as an adult or as a pupa within a puparium in leaf litter or in the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Pherbellia schoenherrii maculata (Cresson)



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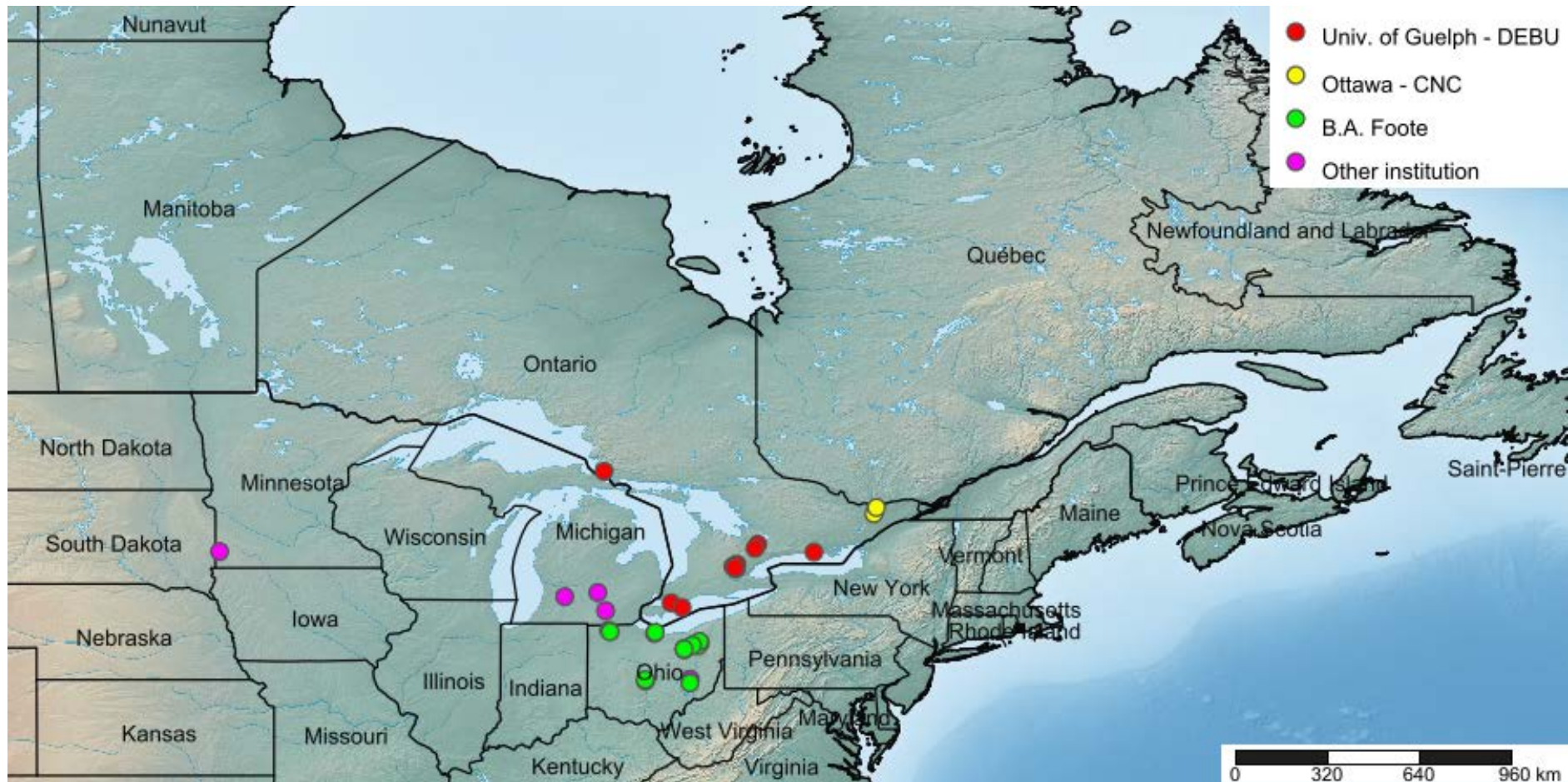
Phebellia seticoxa Steyskal

Phebellia seticoxa is a widespread, multivoltine Nearctic species known from southwestern Ontario, Ohio and Michigan. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, vernal woodland pools, and ponds. Adults occur from mid-May to mid-September. Larvae prey on a wide range of genera of stranded pulmonate freshwater snails as well as on a few genera of semiterrestrial and terrestrial snails (Bratt et al. 1969). Pupae overwinter within a puparium inside the shell of its host snail or in leaf litter.



Distribution map

Phebellia seticoxa Steyskal



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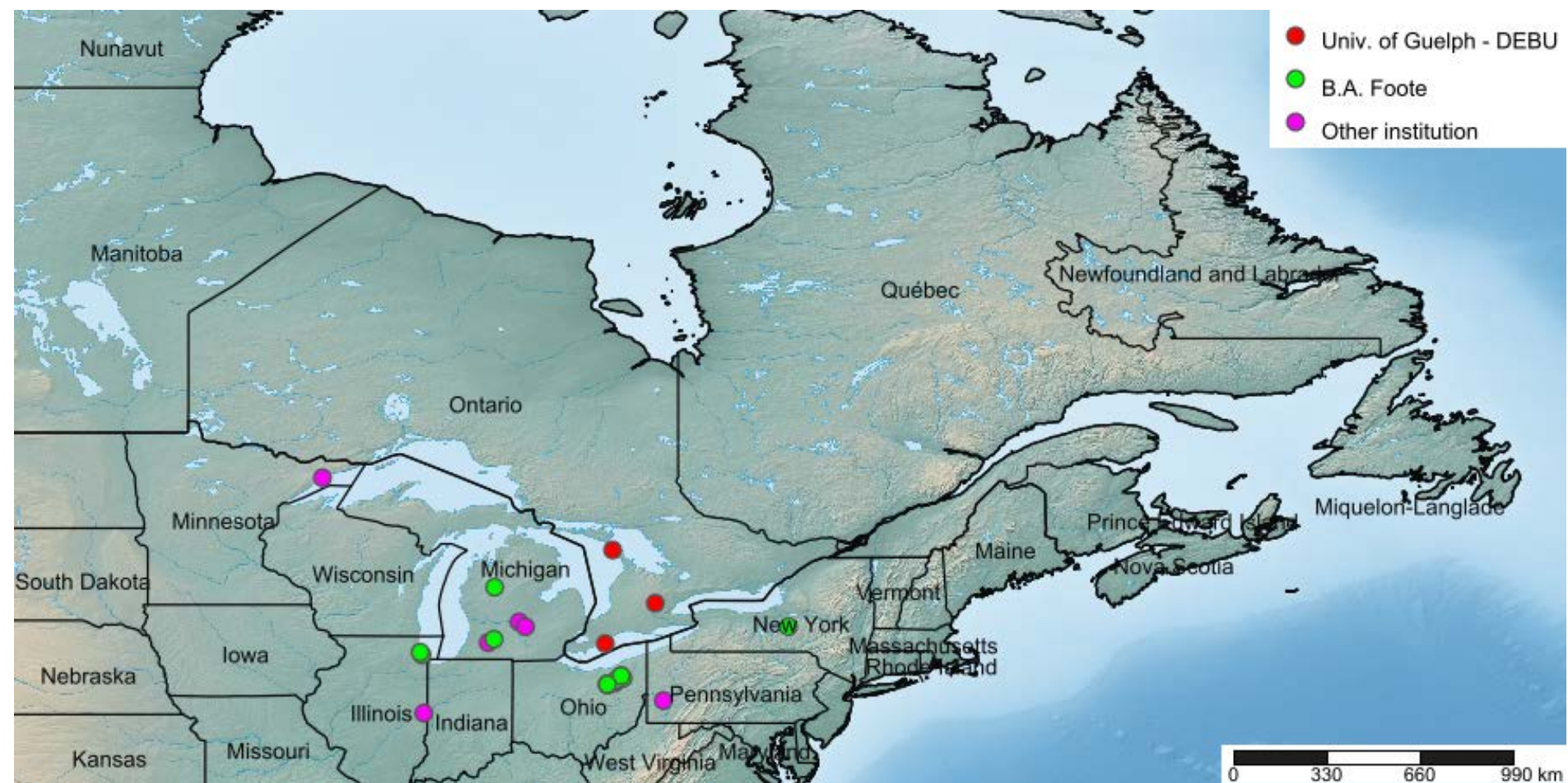
Pherbellia similis (Cresson)



Pherbellia similis is a primarily univoltine Nearctic species known in the east from Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ontario. It is found on vegetation in or near vernal woodland pools, buttonbush swamps, and fens (Bratt et al. 1969). Adults occur from late April to August. Larvae are parasitoids of the freshwater snail *Planorbula jenksii*. Pupae generally overwinter in diapause inside the floating shells of host snails.

Distribution map

Pherbellia similis (Cresson)



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Pherbellia suspecta Orth and Steyskal



Pherbellia suspecta is a boreal Nearctic species known from the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Alberta, east to Manitoba, Ontario and New York. Adults occur from May to late June. Nothing is known of its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Pherbellia suspecta Orth and Steyskal



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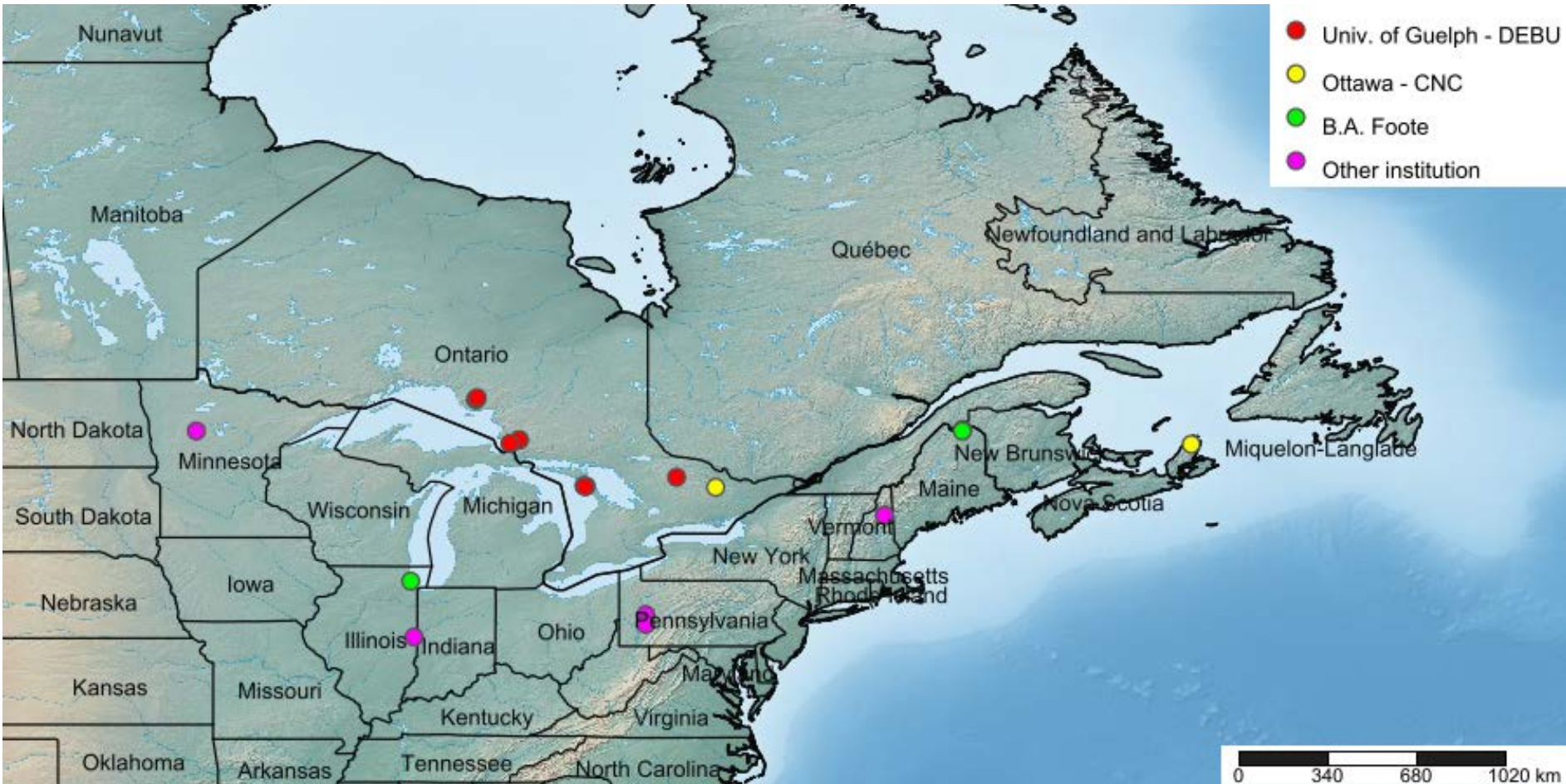
Pherbellia tenuipes (Loew)



Pherbellia tenuipes is a Nearctic species with a spotty distribution. It is known from Alaska, Yukon and British Columbia, east to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Pennsylvania and Vermont. It is found on vegetation in or near sphagnum fens, in mixed forests, and has been swept from *Rubus*, *Ribes*, and vegetation beneath *Populus* (W.L. Murphy, unpubl.). Adults occur from May to early-October. Nothing is known about its biology or overwintering stages.

Distribution map

Pherbellia tenuipes (Loew)



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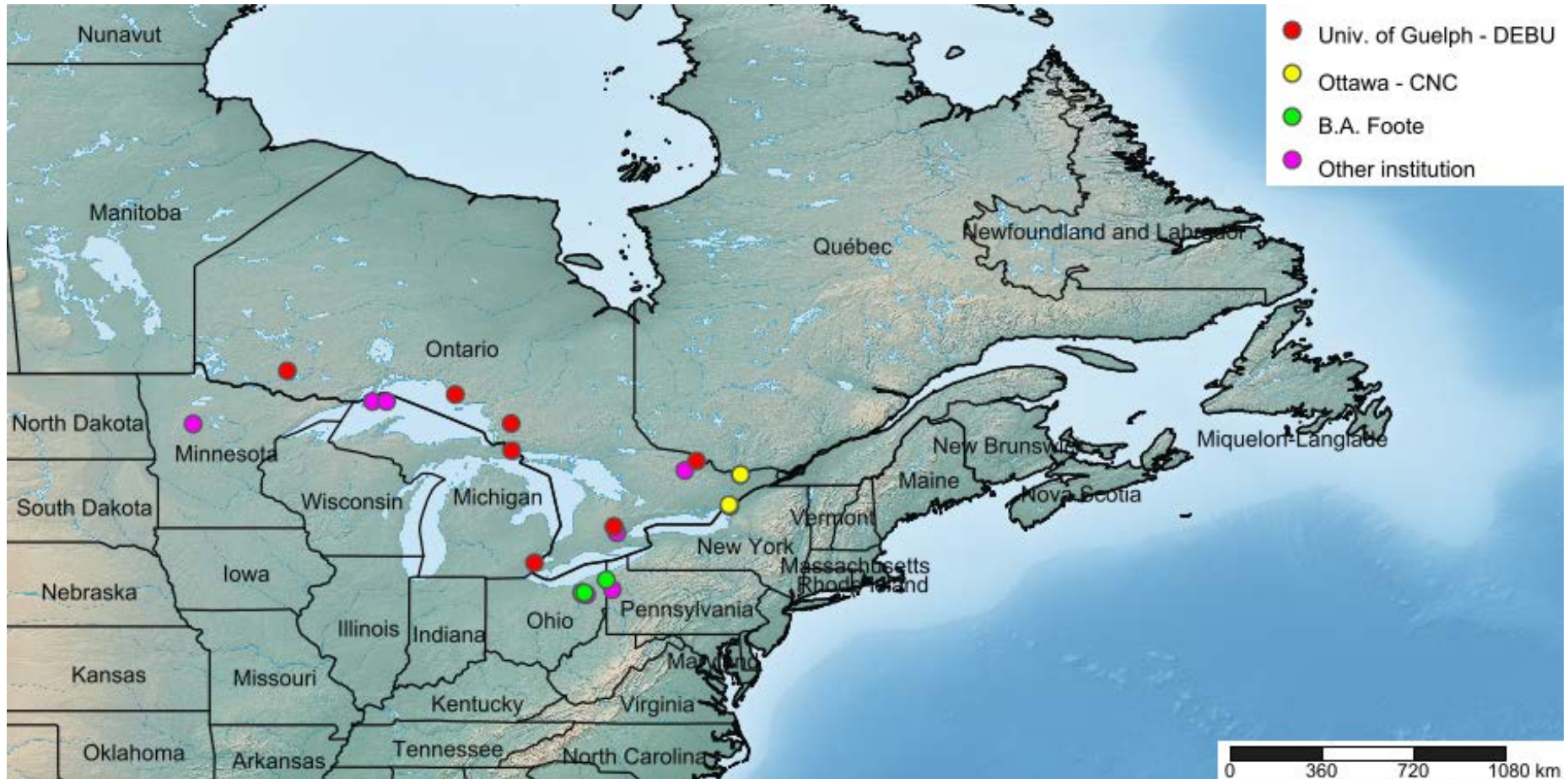
Pherbellia vitalis (Cresson)



Pherbellia vitalis is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from Alaska south to Arizona, and in the east from Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Ontario. It is found on vegetation in a wide range of habitats, including freshwater marshes, swamps, shorelines, sagebrush, meadows, and tundra. Adults occur from late May to early October. Larvae are parasitoids of stranded pulmonate freshwater snails (Bratt et al. 1969). Pupae overwinter inside the shell of host snails or occasionally in leaf litter.

Distribution map

Pherbellia vitalis (Cresson)



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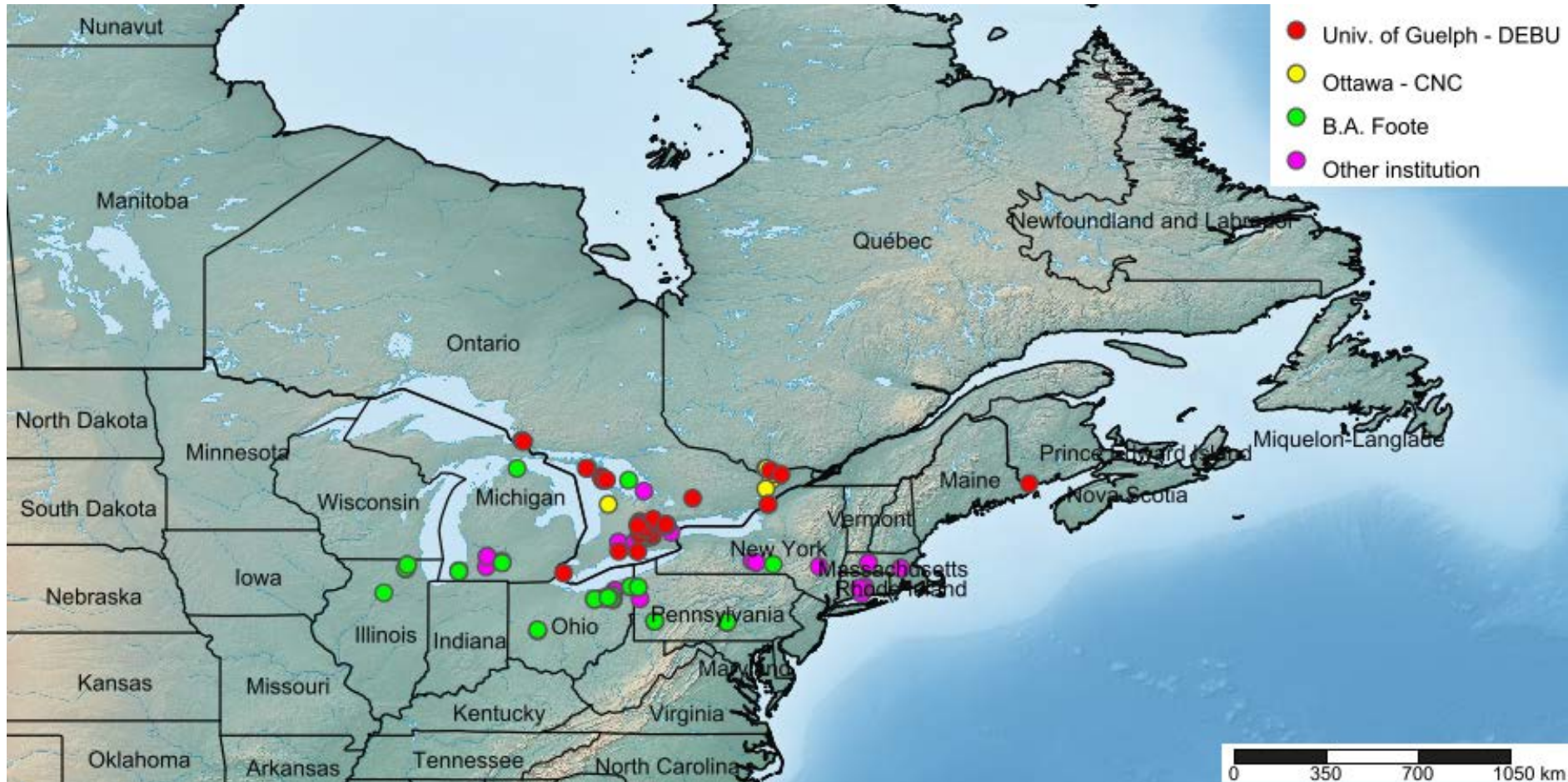
Poecilographa decora (Loew)



Poecilographa decora, the only species in this monotypic genus is arguably the most attractive Nearctic marsh fly and also amongst the least known. This species is normally found on vegetation in or near wet fields, peatlands, and freshwater marshes and has a distribution apparently centered around the Great Lakes but extending east to the Atlantic coast and with scattered records as far south as Virginia. Adults occur from mid-May to early-September. Barnes (1988) described the larvae and puparia and speculated that larvae are probably parasitoids of terrestrial molluscs, but hosts remain unknown. Foote offered young larvae a wide variety of freshwater and terrestrial snails and slugs without eliciting any response.

Distribution map

Poecilographa decora (Loew)



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Pteromicra albicalceata (Cresson)



Pteromicra albicalceata is a rare Nearctic species. Although it has not yet been collected in Canada, this species is known from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. Nothing is known of its biology or overwintering.

Distribution map

Pteromicra albicalceata (Cresson)



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Pteromicra anopla Steyskal



Pteromicra anopla is a Nearctic species known from Saskatchewan, Kansas, and Ontario. Adults occur from May to late-July. Larvae apparently are parasitoid on snails of the family Succineidae (Steyskal 1954). Pupae probably overwinter within a puparium inside the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Pteromicra anopla Steyskal



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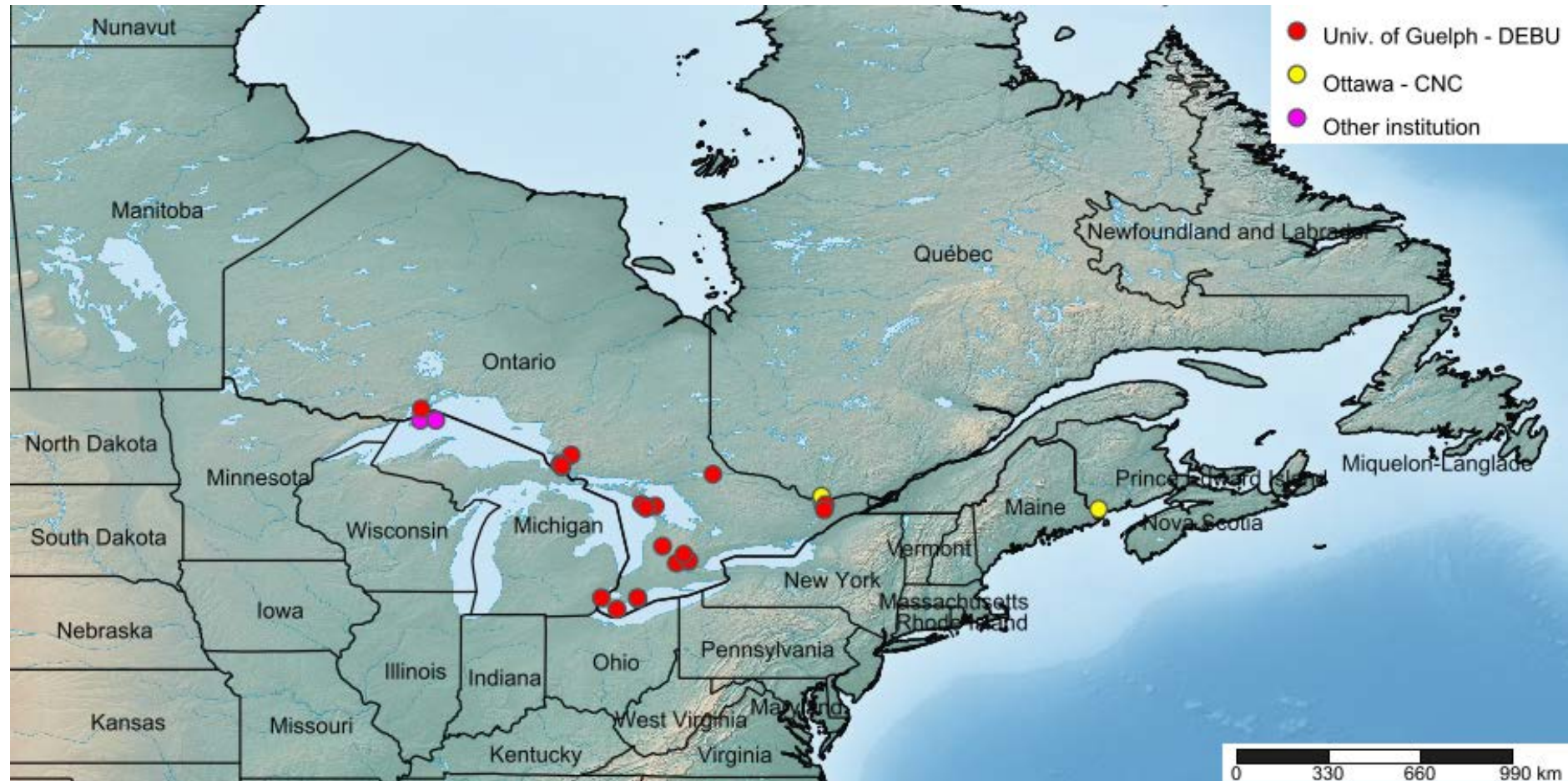
Pteromicra pectorosa (Hendel)



Pteromicra pectorosa is a widespread Holarctic species found in freshwater marshes from Alaska south to California (in mountains) and east to Quebec and Maine. Adults occur from June to mid-September. Larvae are predators/parasitoids of small pulmonate freshwater snails in the genera *Aplexa*, *Gyraulus*, and *Lymnaea* (also *Oxyloma* in the laboratory). Pupate in litter in the habitat of its host snail but its overwintering habits are unknown.

Distribution map

Pteromicra pectorosa (Hendel)



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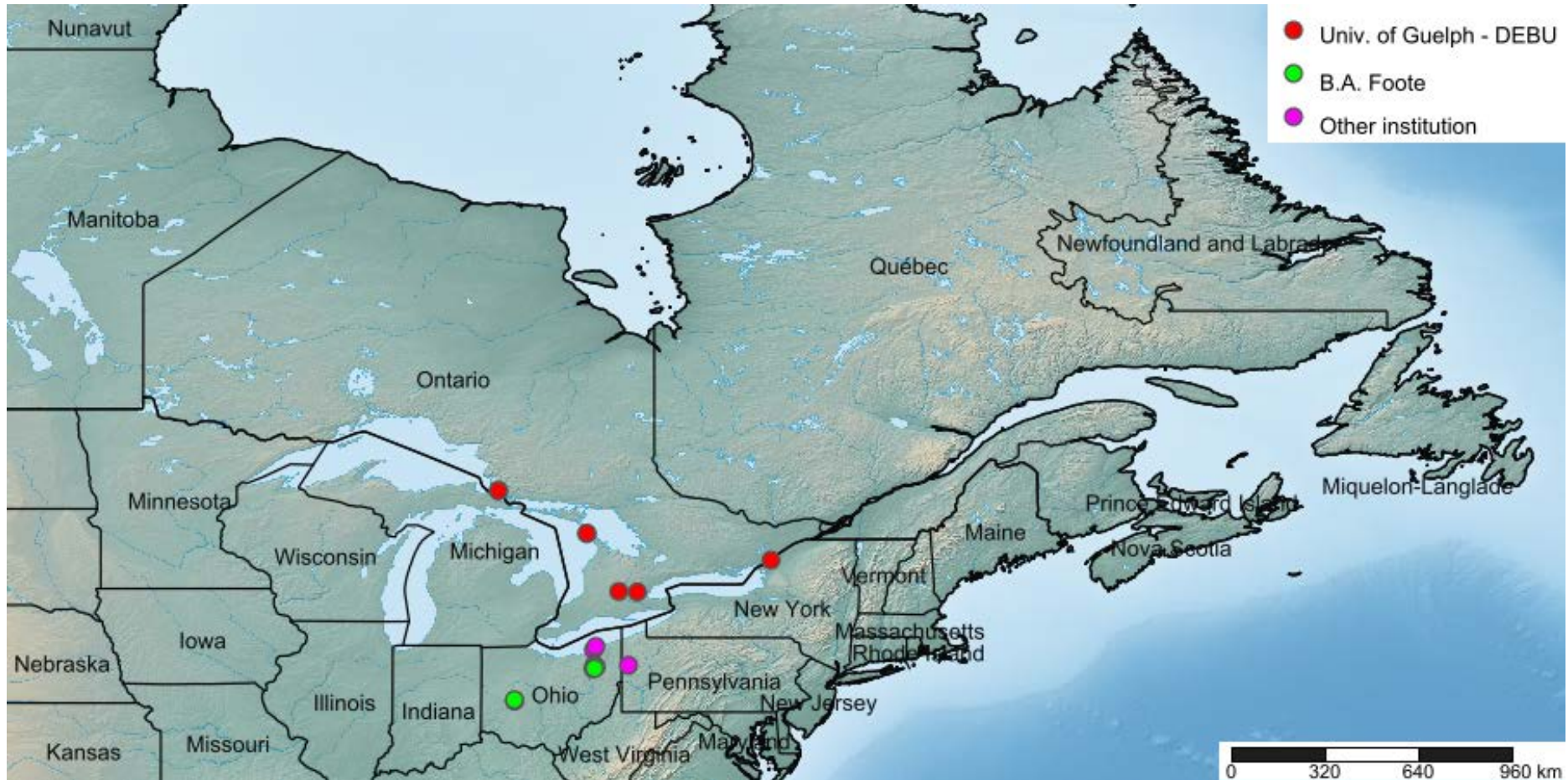
Pteromicra pleuralis (Cresson)

Pteromicra pleuralis is a boreal Nearctic species. It is transcontinental from Alaska east to New York, south to Wyoming and Pennsylvania. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, fens, swamps, and especially shorelines of small, woodland ponds. Adults occur from early June to early October. Larvae are parasitoid on stranded pulmonate freshwater snails. Pupae overwinter within a puparium in the floating or stranded shell of its host snail.



Distribution map

Pteromicra pleuralis (Cresson)



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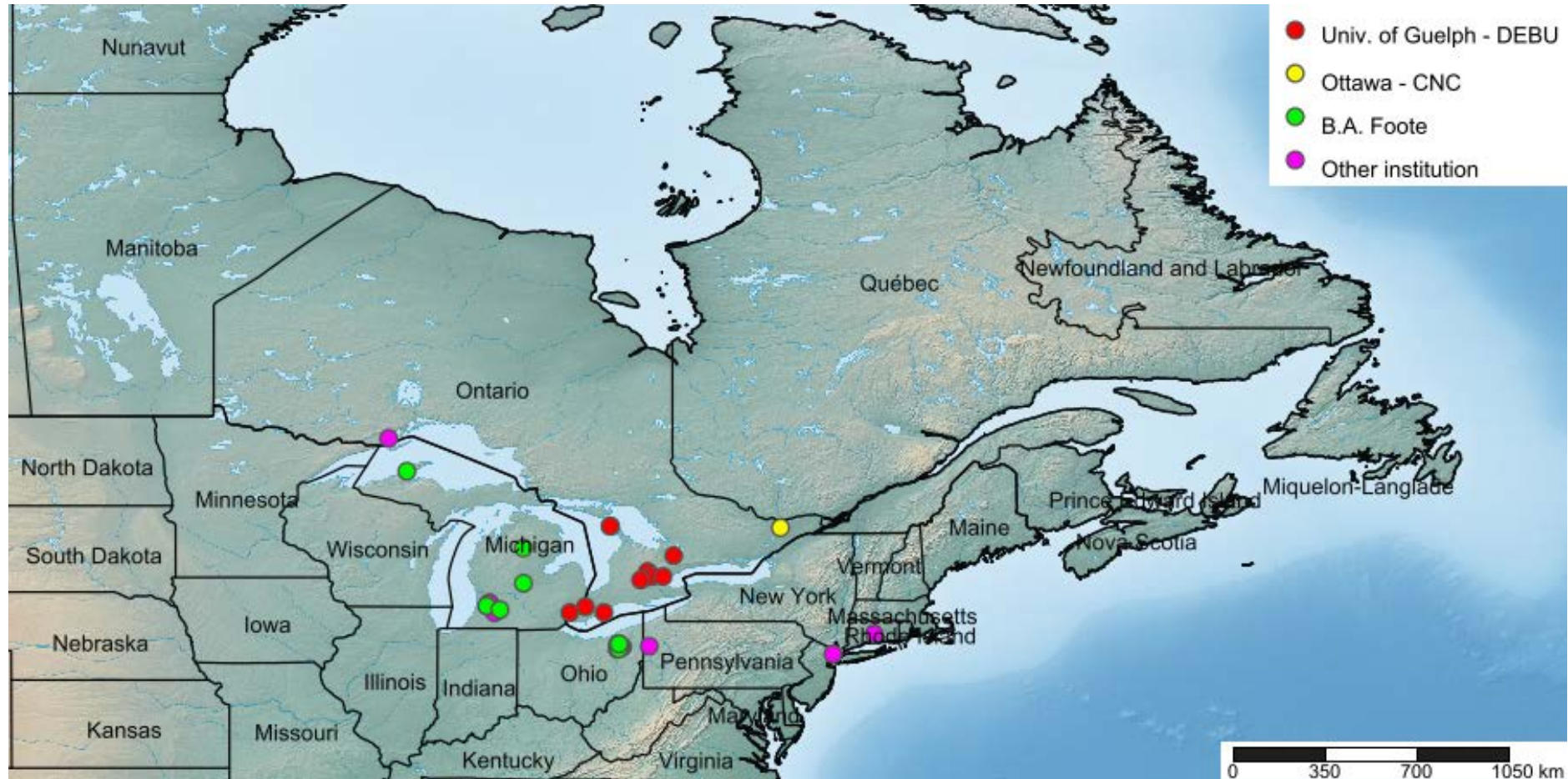
Pteromicra similis Steyskal



Pteromicra similis is a multivoltine Nearctic species known in the east from Michigan, Ohio, Ontario, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, fens, and woodland swamps. Adults occur from early May to mid-September. Larvae of this species (and, just to confuse us, those of the similarly named *Pherbellia similis*) are parasitoid on stranded *Planorbula armigera/jenksii*, a freshwater snail(s) (Bratt et al. 1969). Pupae overwinter within a puparium inside the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Pteromicra similis Steyskal



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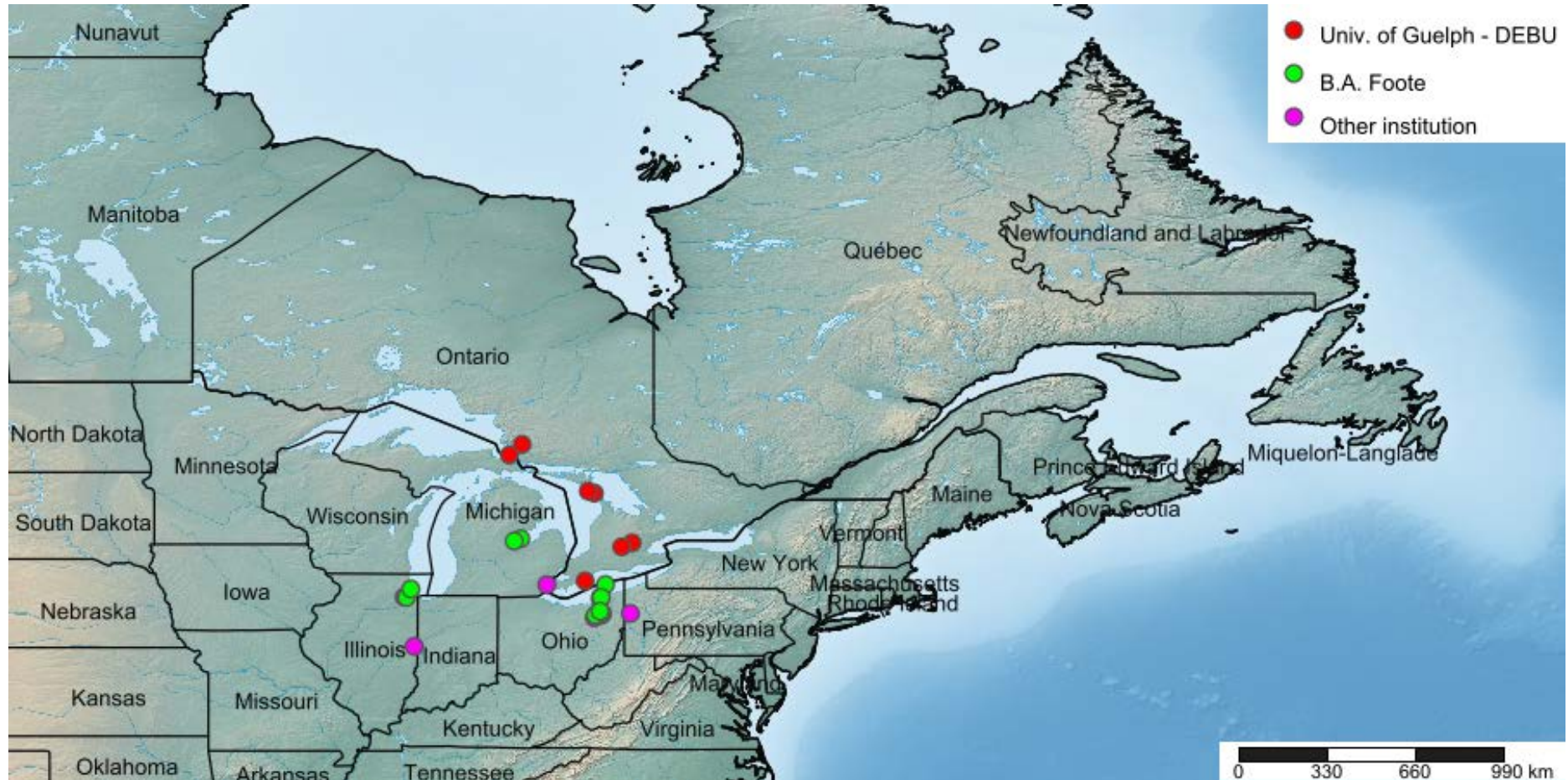
Pteromicra sphenura Steyskal



Pteromicra sphenura is a multivoltine Nearctic species known in the east from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Ontario. It is found on vegetation in or near woodland pools. Adults occur from early June to early-September. Larvae are parasitoids/predators of stranded freshwater snails of the genera *Physa* and *Physella*. Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Pteromicra sphenura Steyskal



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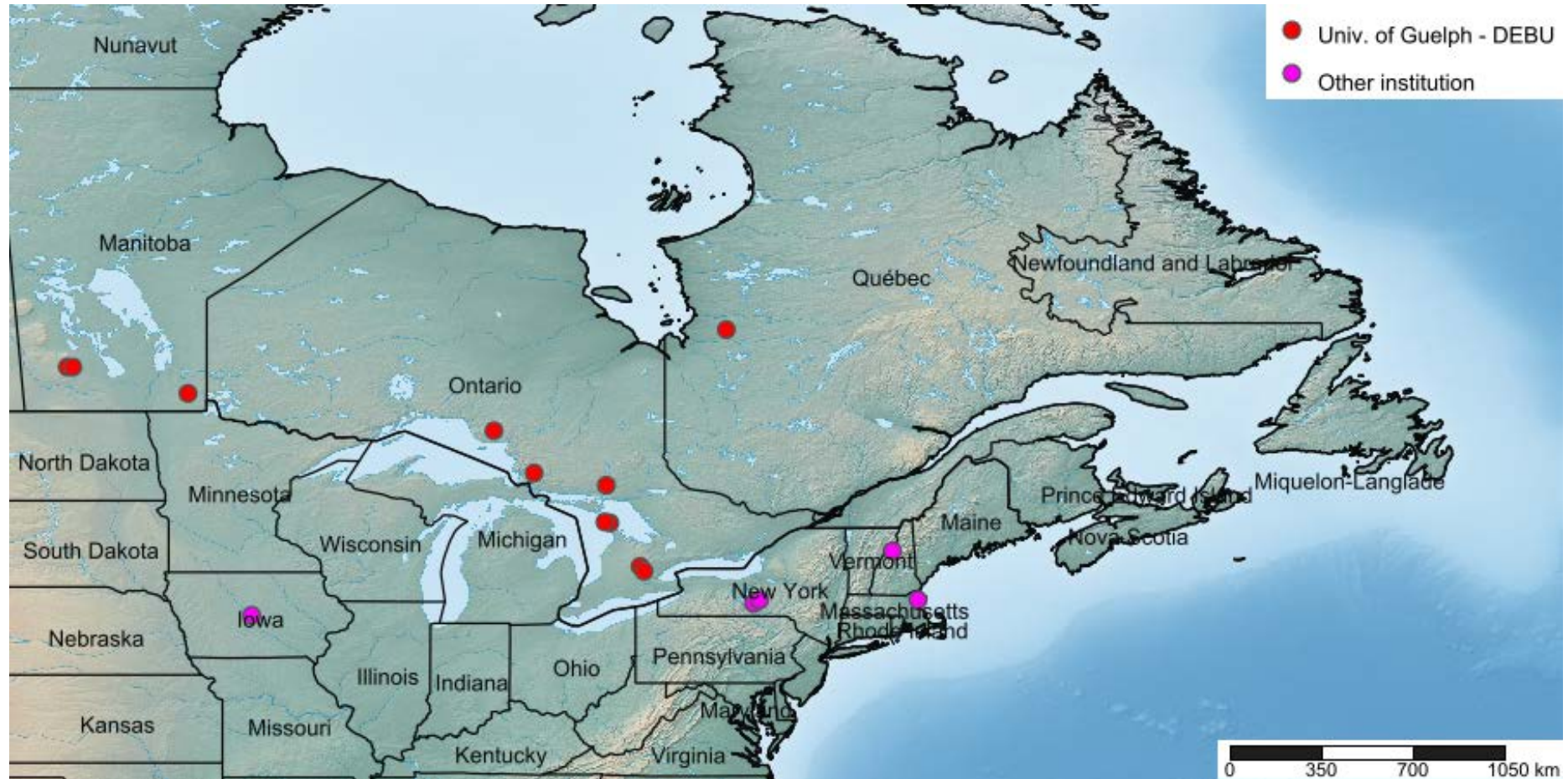
Pteromicra steyskali Foote



Pteromicra steyskali is a Nearctic species known in the east from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York and Vermont. It is found in the coniferous forest habitat of its only host, the terrestrial snail *Discus cronkhitei*. Adults have been reared from larvae and puparia associated with *Discus cronkhitei* (Foote 1959). Adults occur from early-July to late-September. Pupae overwinter within a puparium inside the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Pteromicra steyskali Foote



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Renocera cressoni Knutson, Mathis & Chapman

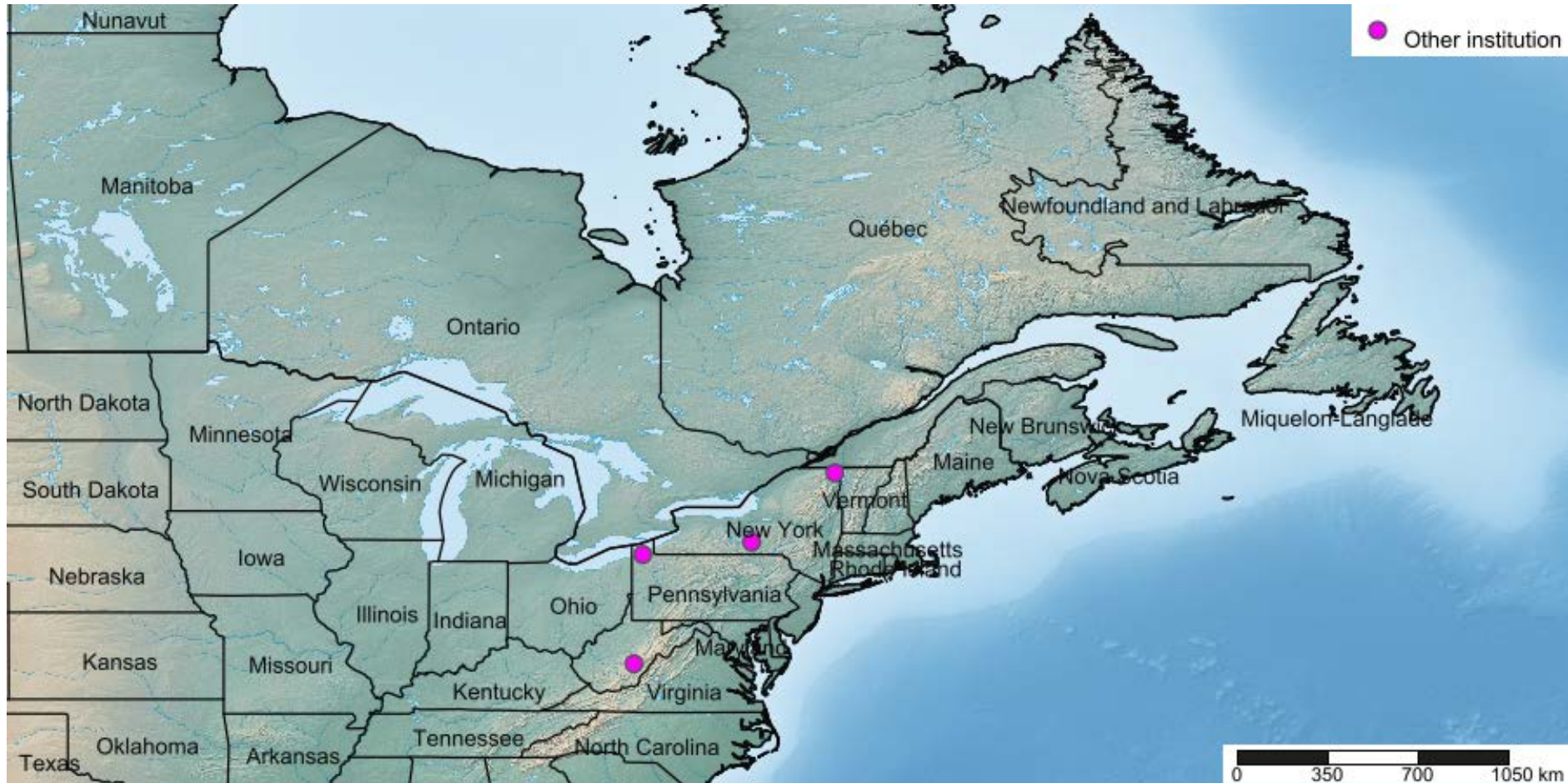


(Photo by Torsten Dikow, Smithsonian Institution USNM,
USNMENT #01443700)

Renocera cressoni is an univoltine Nearctic species that was discovered in the early 2000s amongst museum specimens during a revision of the genus *Renocera* (Murphy et al. 2018). Previously it had been misidentified as *R. longipes*. It is known from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont. It is found on vegetation in or near open, permanently wet freshwater marshes and swamps. Larvae submerge completely, unlike larvae of other genera, and feed only on fingernail clams (one species of *Pisidium*, three species of *Sphaerium*). This behavior is consistent with Foote's (1976) description of the immature stages (as "*R. longipes*") in which he noted that the puparia are poorly adapted for flotation. Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium or in shoreline debris (Foote 1976).

Distribution map

Renocera cressoni Knutson, Mathis & Chapman



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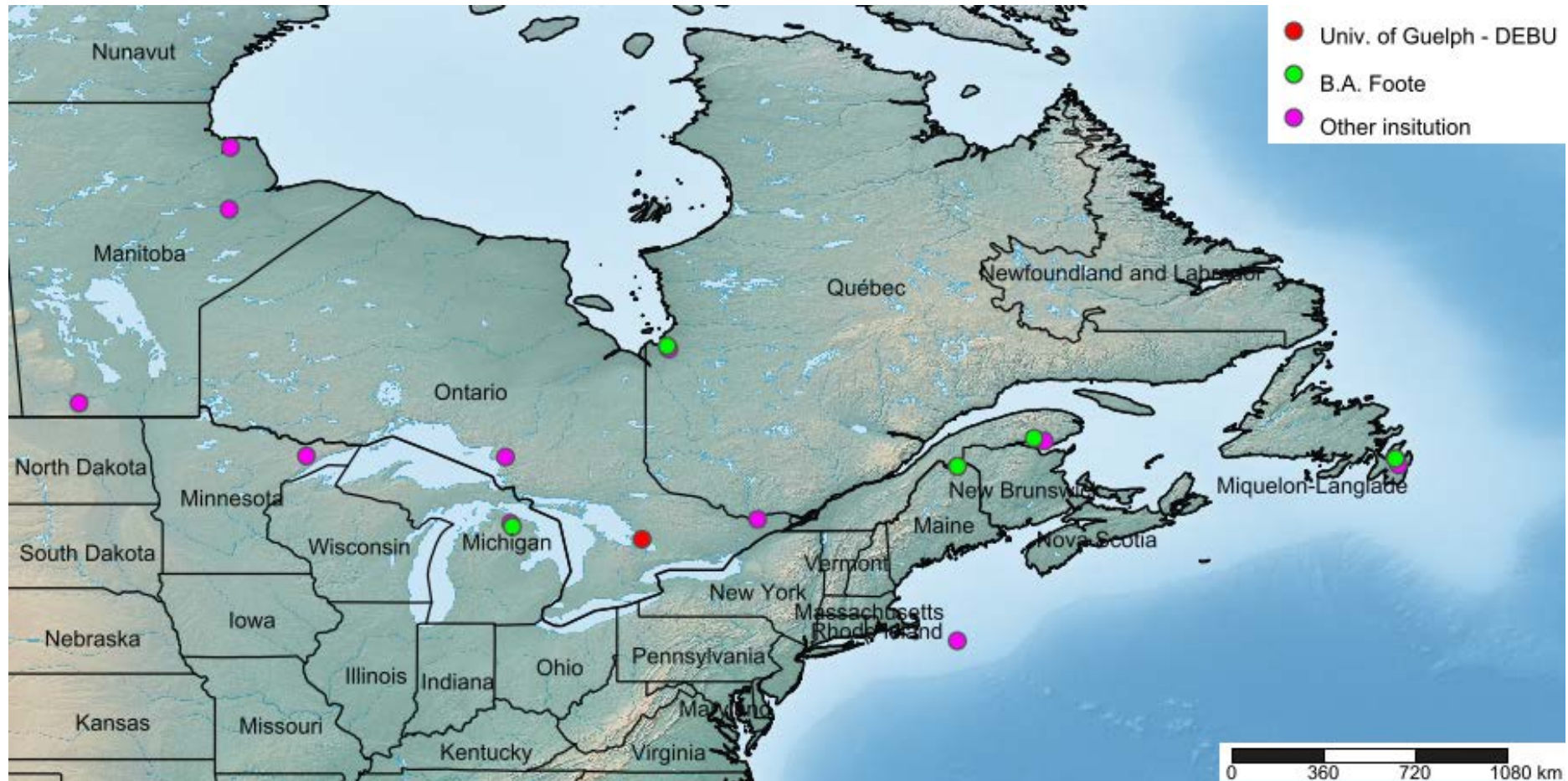
Renocera johnsoni Cresson



Renocera johnsoni is a widespread Nearctic species, known from Alaska south to New Mexico (in mountains) and east to Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland. It differs in several important ways from other species of *Renocera* and might not belong in this genus. Unlike other species of *Renocera*, larvae probably prey on small, pulmonate aquatic snails instead of on fingernail clams. Adults occur from early-July to late-August. Probably overwinter as pupae.

Distribution map

Renocera johnsoni Cresson



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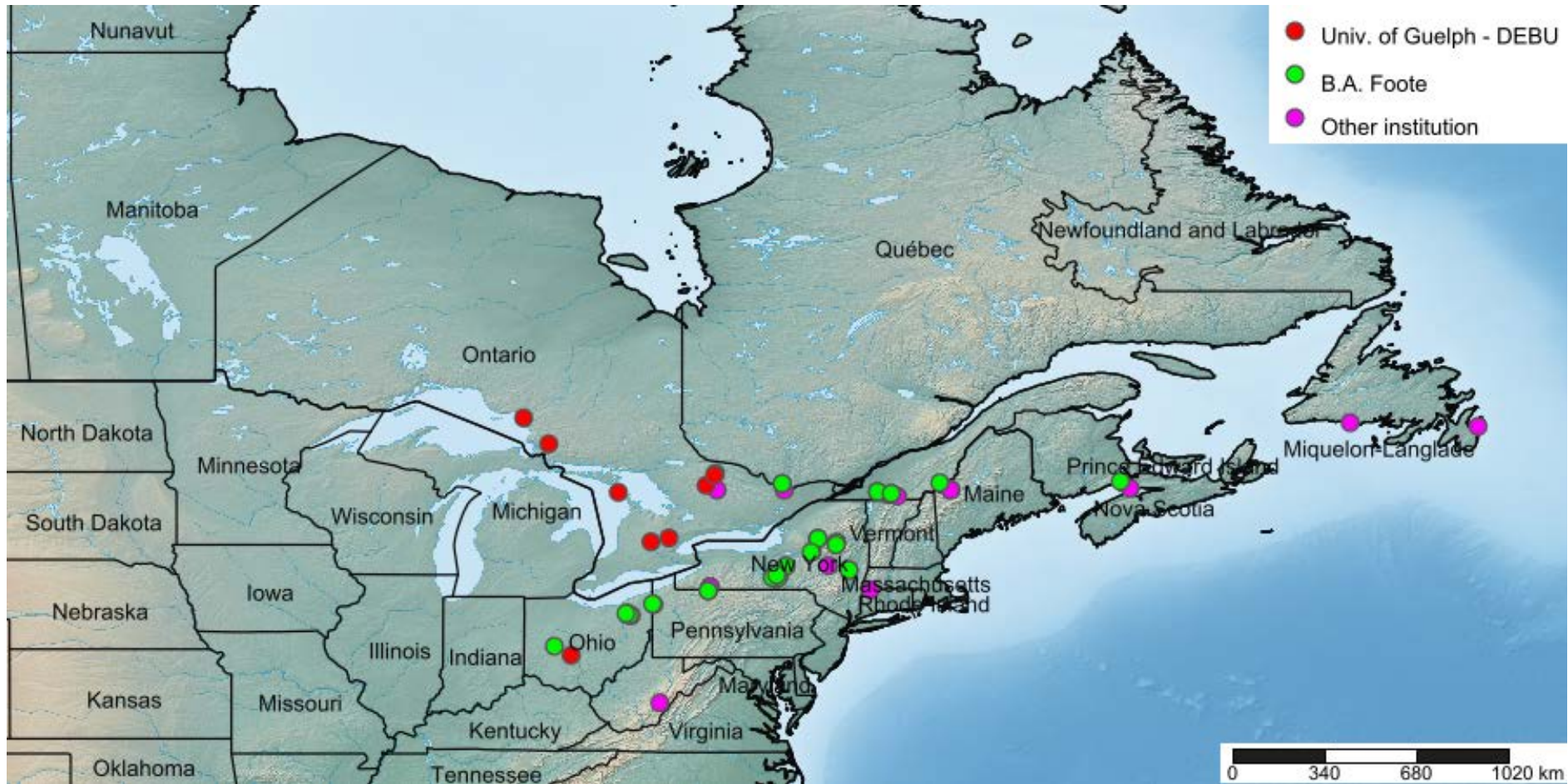
Renocera longipes (Loew)



Renocera longipes is an univoltine Nearctic species known in the east from Ontario, Quebec New Brunswick and Newfoundland, south to Virginia. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes and swamps. Adults occur from early-May to late-July. Larvae prey on fingernail clams (Foote and Knutson 1970). Pupae overwinter.

Distribution map

Renocera longipes (Loew)



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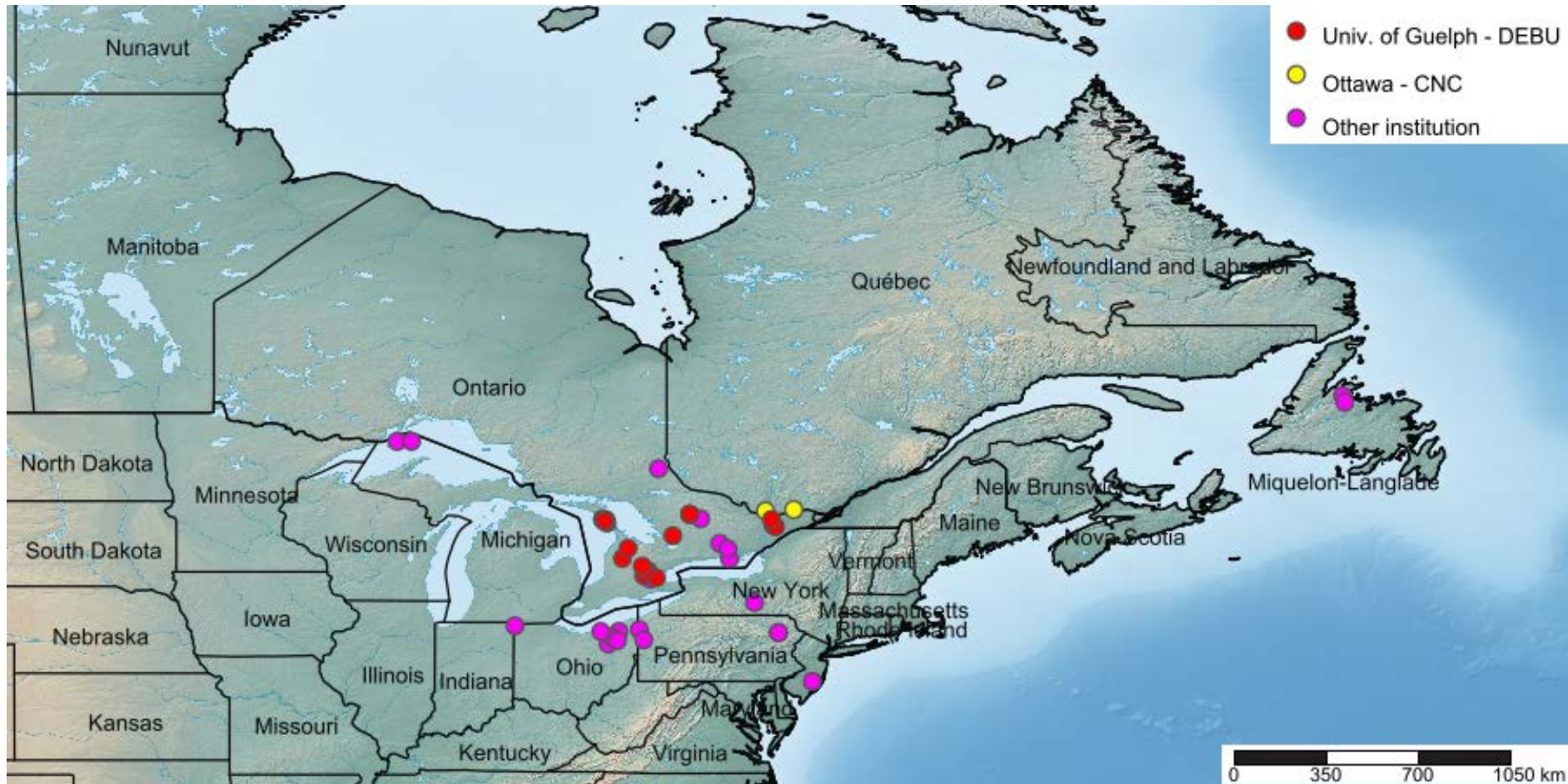
Renocera striata (Meigen)



Renocera striata (until recently treated as *R. brevis* Cresson) is a bi- or trivoltine Holarctic species. It is transcontinental from Alaska east to Newfoundland and south to California (in mountains), New Mexico, and Pennsylvania. Adults occur from early May to August. Larvae feed on fingernail clams (Foote and Knutson 1970). Pupae probably overwinter.

Distribution map

Renocera striata (Meigen)



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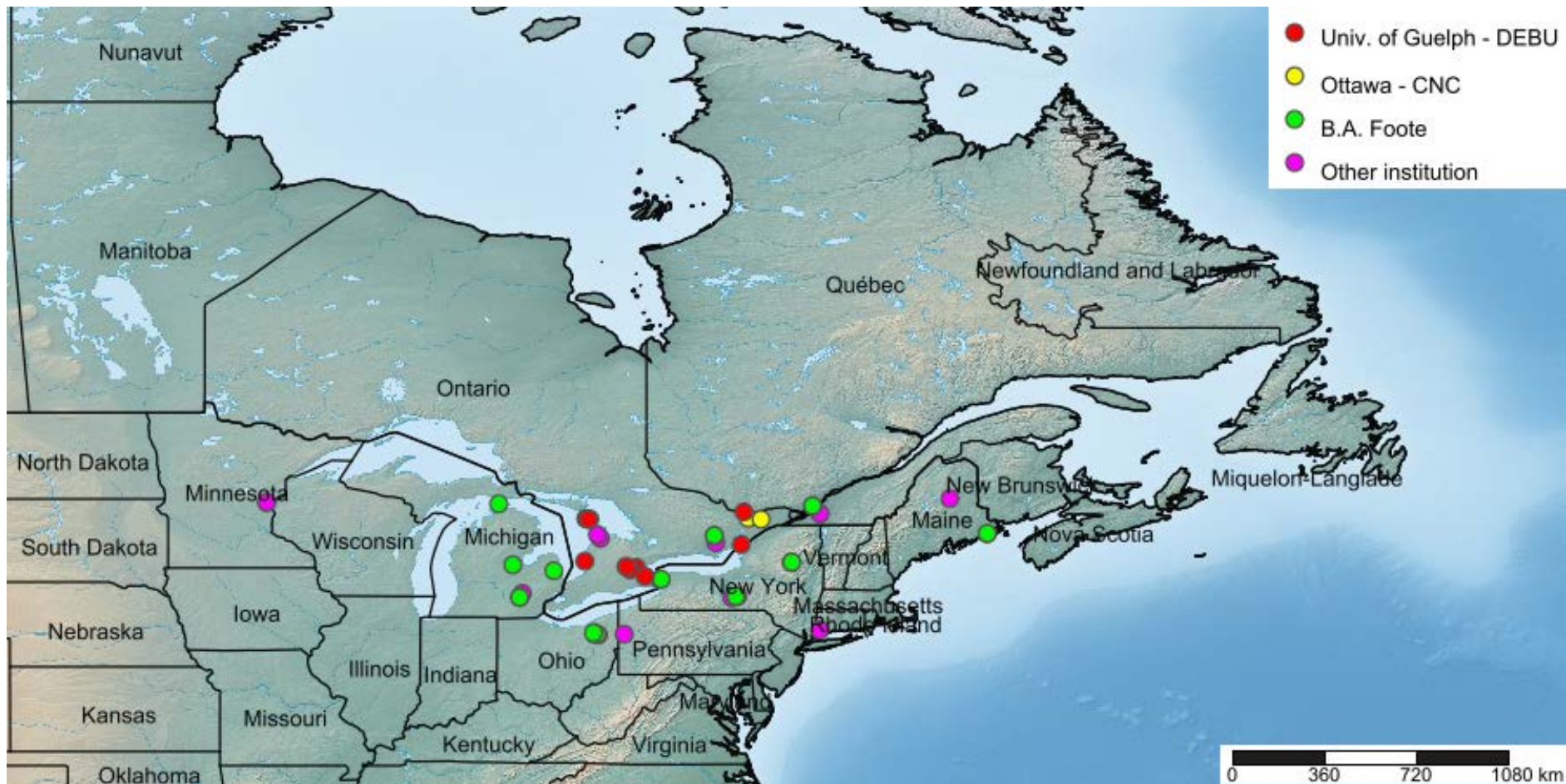
Sciomyza aristalis (Coquillett)



Sciomyza aristalis is a multivoltine, northeastern Nearctic species known in the east from Ohio, Ontario, Quebec, and the New England states. It is found on vegetation in or near floodplain forests and open swamp forests dominated by *Ulmus americana* and *Acer rubrum* and in freshwater marshes (Murphy et al. 2018). Adults occur from June to late-August. Adult females deposit the egg on the shell of a terrestrial snail of the genus *Succinea*, on which larvae are parasitoids/predators (Foote 1959). Pupae overwinter inside host shells.

Distribution map

Sciomyza aristalis (Coquillett)



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Sciomyza simplex Fallén



Sciomyza simplex is a Holarctic species known from Alaska south to California and northeast to Ontario. It is found on vegetation in or near pond margins or open freshwater marshes (Rozkošný 1984). Adults occur from May to late August. Larvae are parasitoids/predators of terrestrial snails of the family Succineidae (Foote 1959) as well as of other species of terrestrial snails and species of the pulmonate freshwater genera *Lymnaea* and *Physa* (Knutson and Berg 1971). Pupae overwinter.

Distribution map

Sciomyza simplex Fallén



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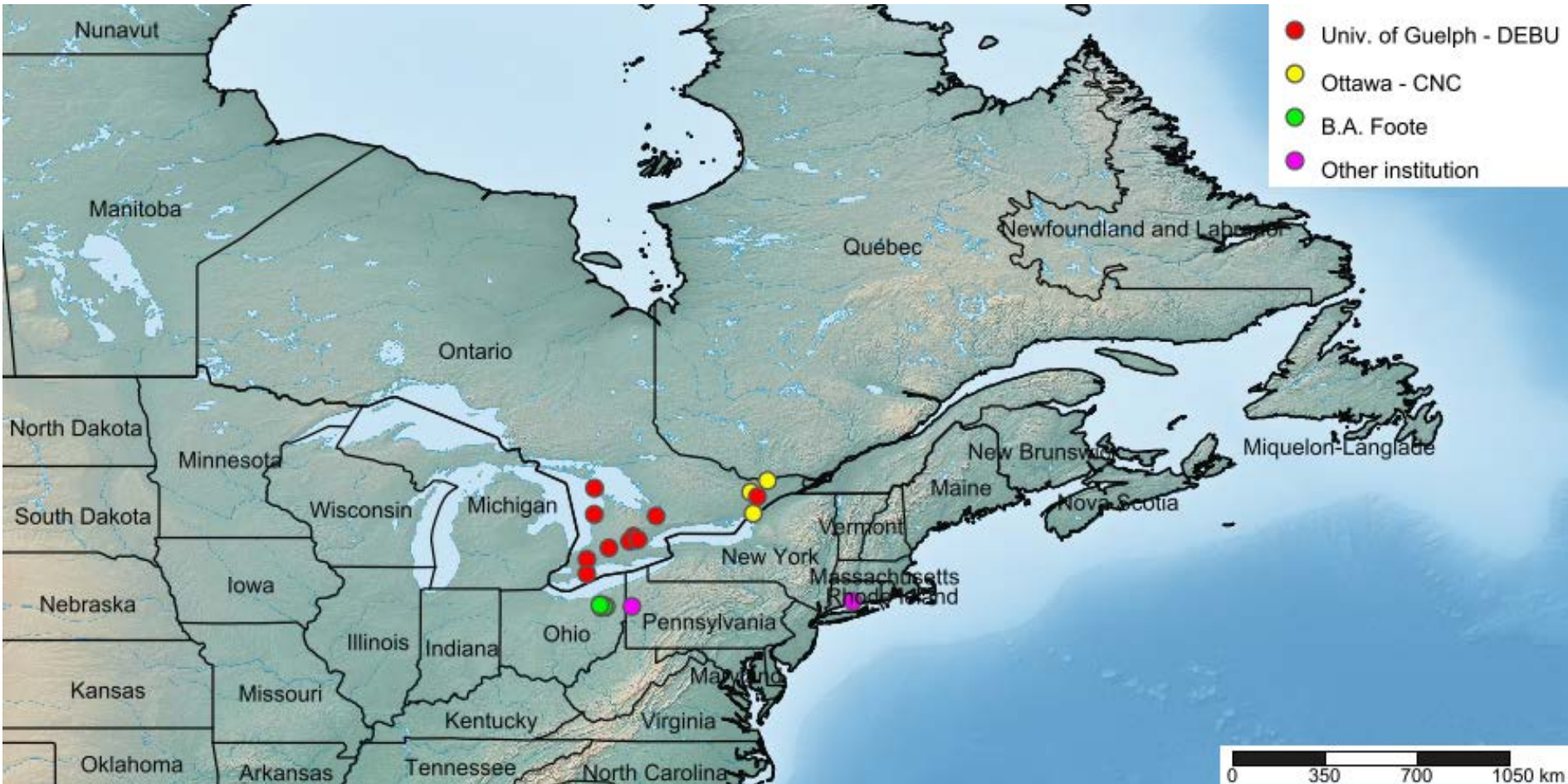
Sciomyza varia (Coquillett)



Sciomyza varia is an uni- or multivoltine Nearctic species. It is transcontinental from British Columbia east to Quebec and Rhode Island. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, swamps, and woodland pools. Adults occur from June to late-August. As with other *Sciomyza* species, adult females deposit the egg on the shell of its host snail (Barnes 1990). Larvae are parasitoid on freshwater snails of the genus *Stagnicola*. Pupae overwinter within the shell of its host snail.

Distribution map

Sciomyza varia (Coquillett)



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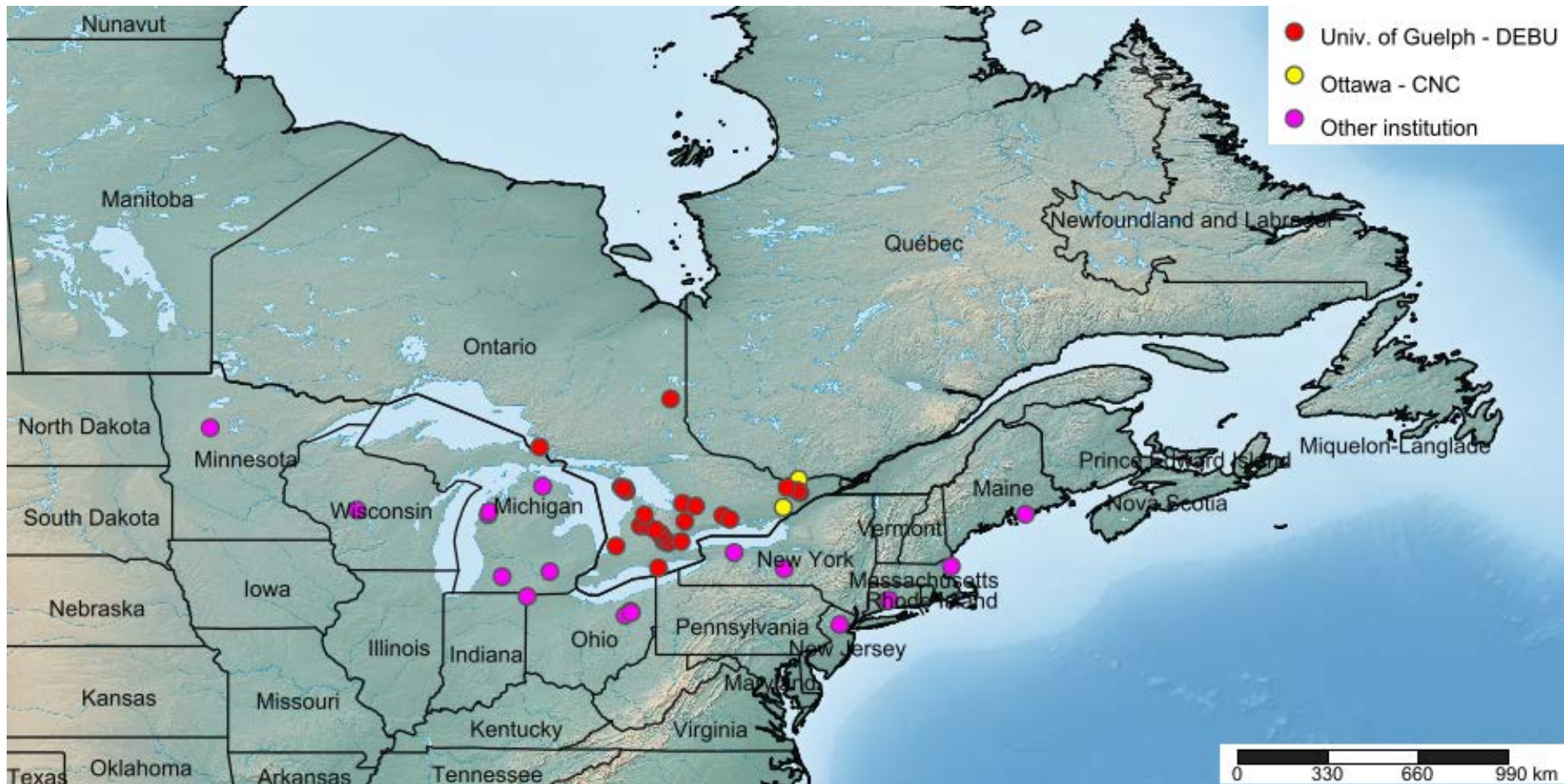
Sepedon americana Steyskal



Sepedon americana was until recently (2009) treated as a subspecies of the European *S. spinipes*. It is a widespread, multivoltine, boreal, transcontinental Nearctic species found south to California (in mountains) and east to Ontario, Quebec, Maine and Pennsylvania. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes and wet meadows (Neff and Berg, 1966). Adults are found throughout the year. Larvae prey on a wide range of pulmonate freshwater snails (Neff and Berg, 1966).

Distribution map

Sepedon americana Steyskal



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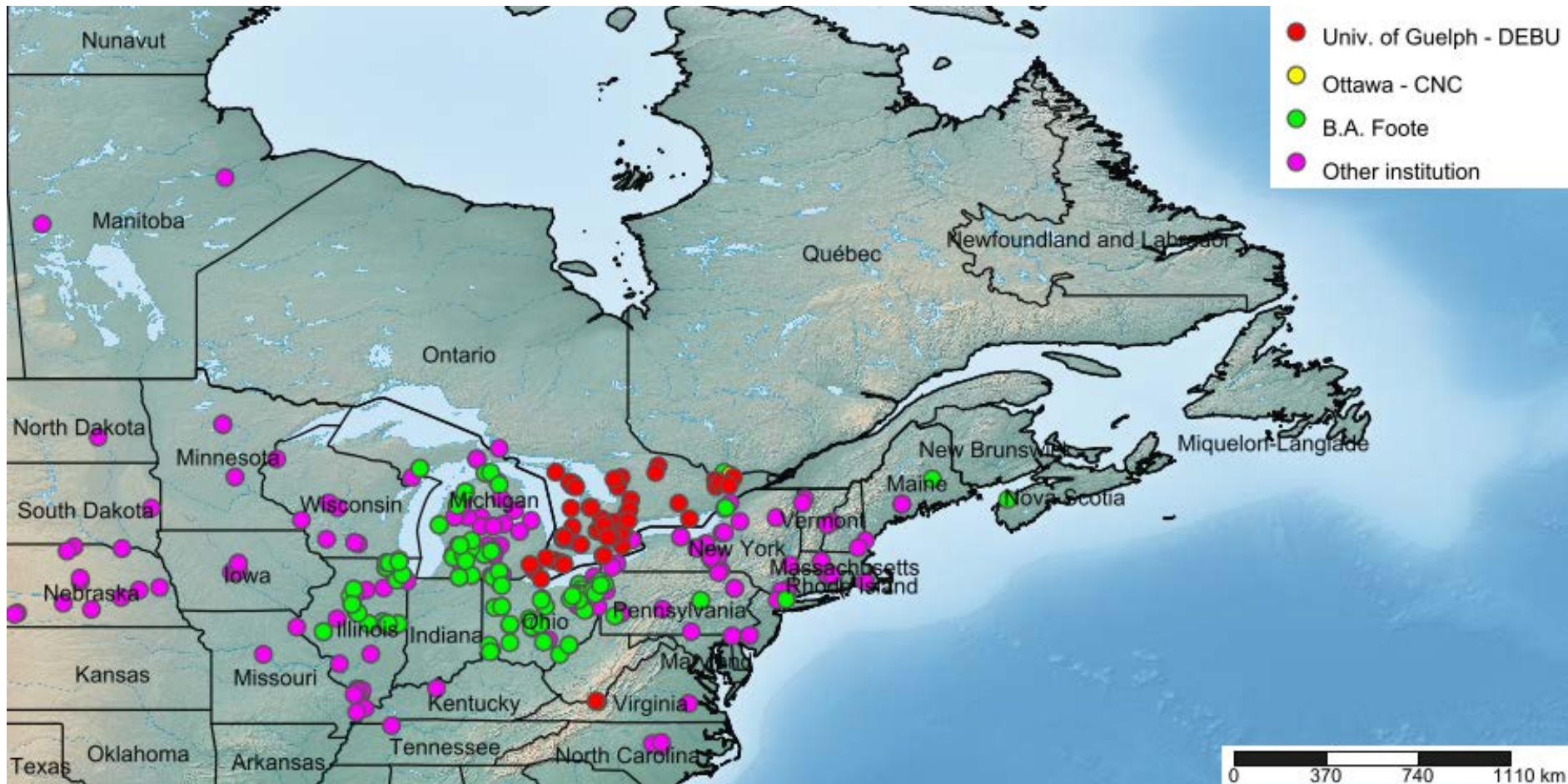
Sepedon armipes Loew



Sepedon armipes is one of the most abundant sciomyzid species throughout North America. It is transcontinental, apparently absent only from Alaska, Newfoundland, and the Gulf States (Neff and Berg 1966). It is multivoltine and is found on vegetation in or near a wide variety of artificial or natural shallow waters such as freshwater marshes, marshy borders of ponds and lakes, drainage ditches, and riparian areas. Adults overwinter, and found are throughout the year. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Neff and Berg, 1966).

Distribution map

Sepedon armipes Loew



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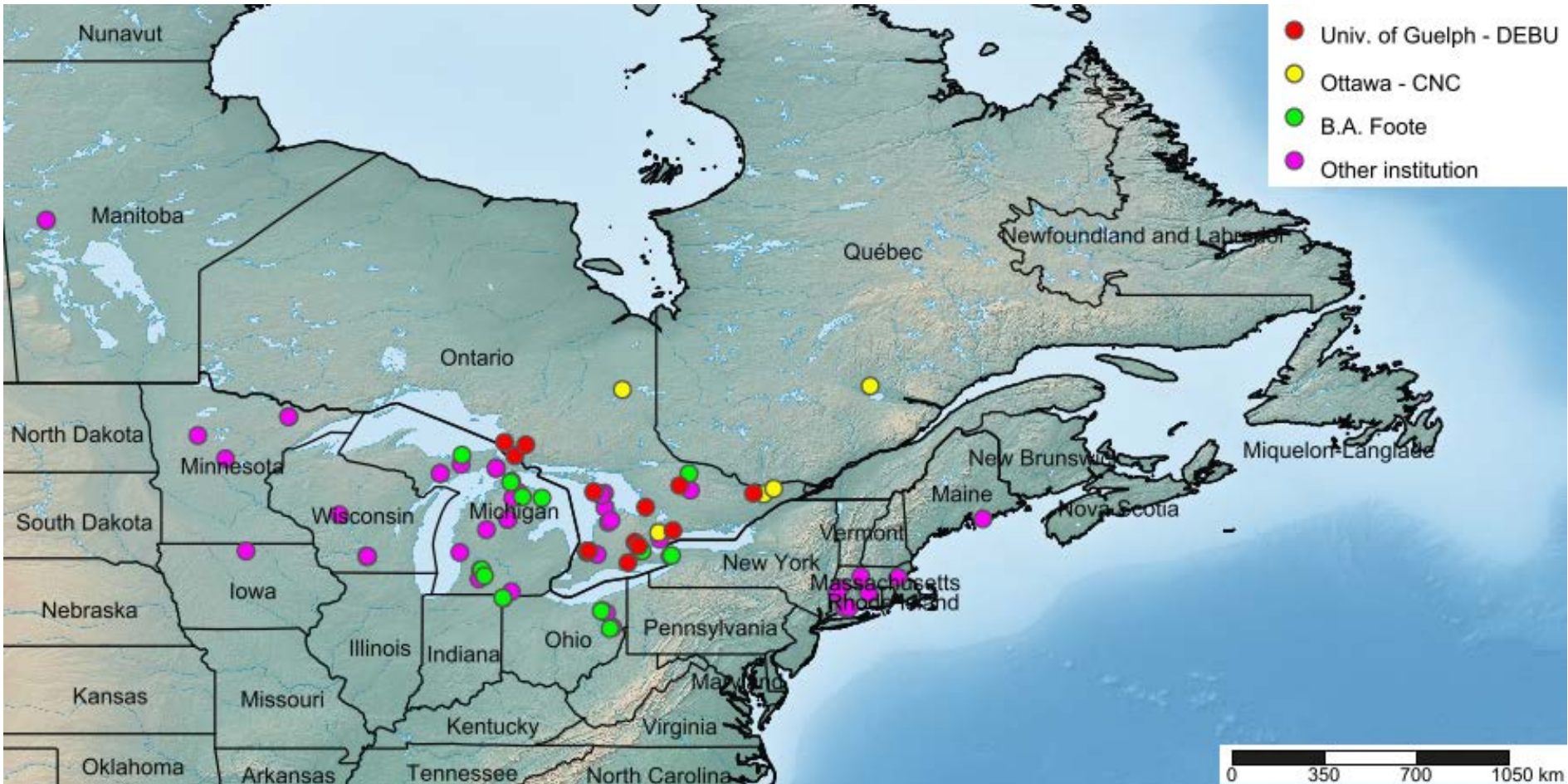
Sepedon borealis Steyskal



Sepedon borealis is a widespread, multivoltine Nearctic species ranging from Alaska south to California and as far east as Quebec and Maine. Adults are found throughout the year and are often seen on vegetation in or near open freshwater marshes, marshy borders of ponds and lakes, and drainage ditches. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Neff and Berg 1966).

Distribution map

Sepedon borealis Steyskal



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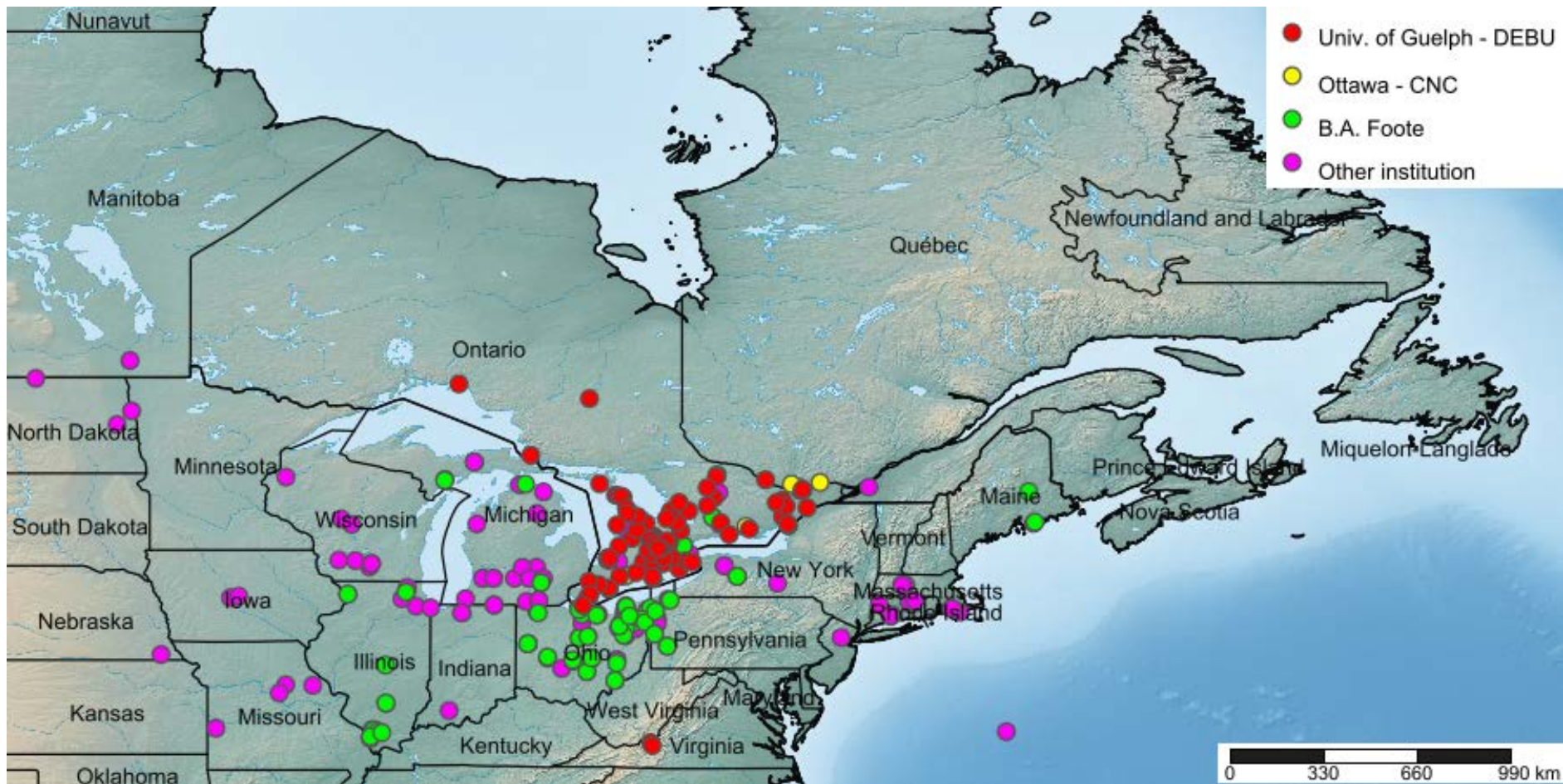
Sepedon fuscipennis Loew

Sepedon fuscipennis is a multivoltine Nearctic species ranging from Alaska to the southern USA and east to Ontario and Maine. Adults are easily found on vegetation, especially in open *Typha* marshes, in or near a variety of shallow waters from very early spring on through the year as they overwinter as adults. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails.



Distribution map

Sepedon fuscipennis Loew



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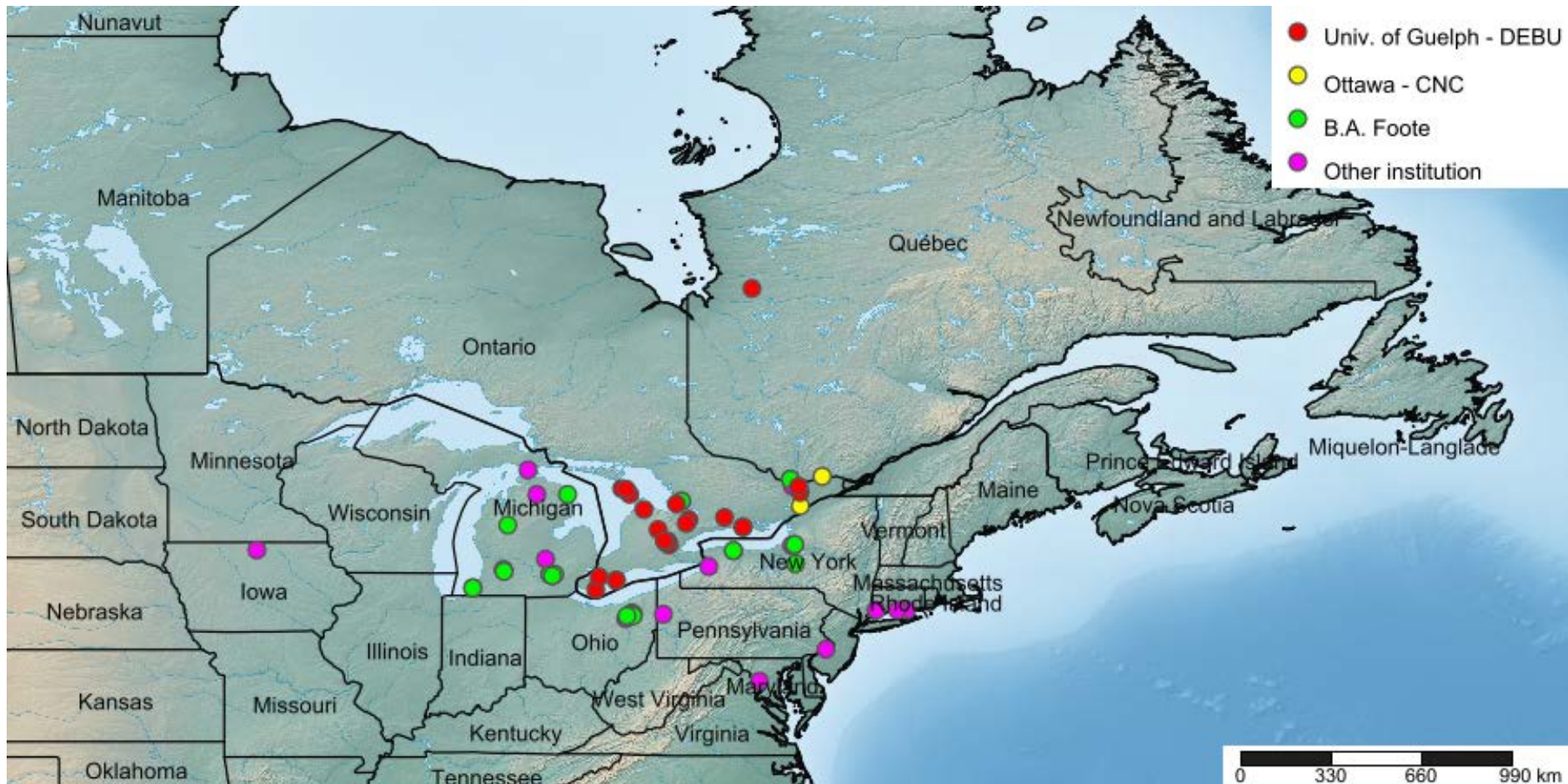
Sepedon gracilicornis Orth



Sepedon gracilicornis is a multivoltine, northeastern Nearctic species known from Alberta east to Quebec and south to Iowa and Virginia. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes and shrubby swamps. Adults occur throughout the year. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Murphy et al. 2018).

Distribution map

Sepedon gracilicornis Orth



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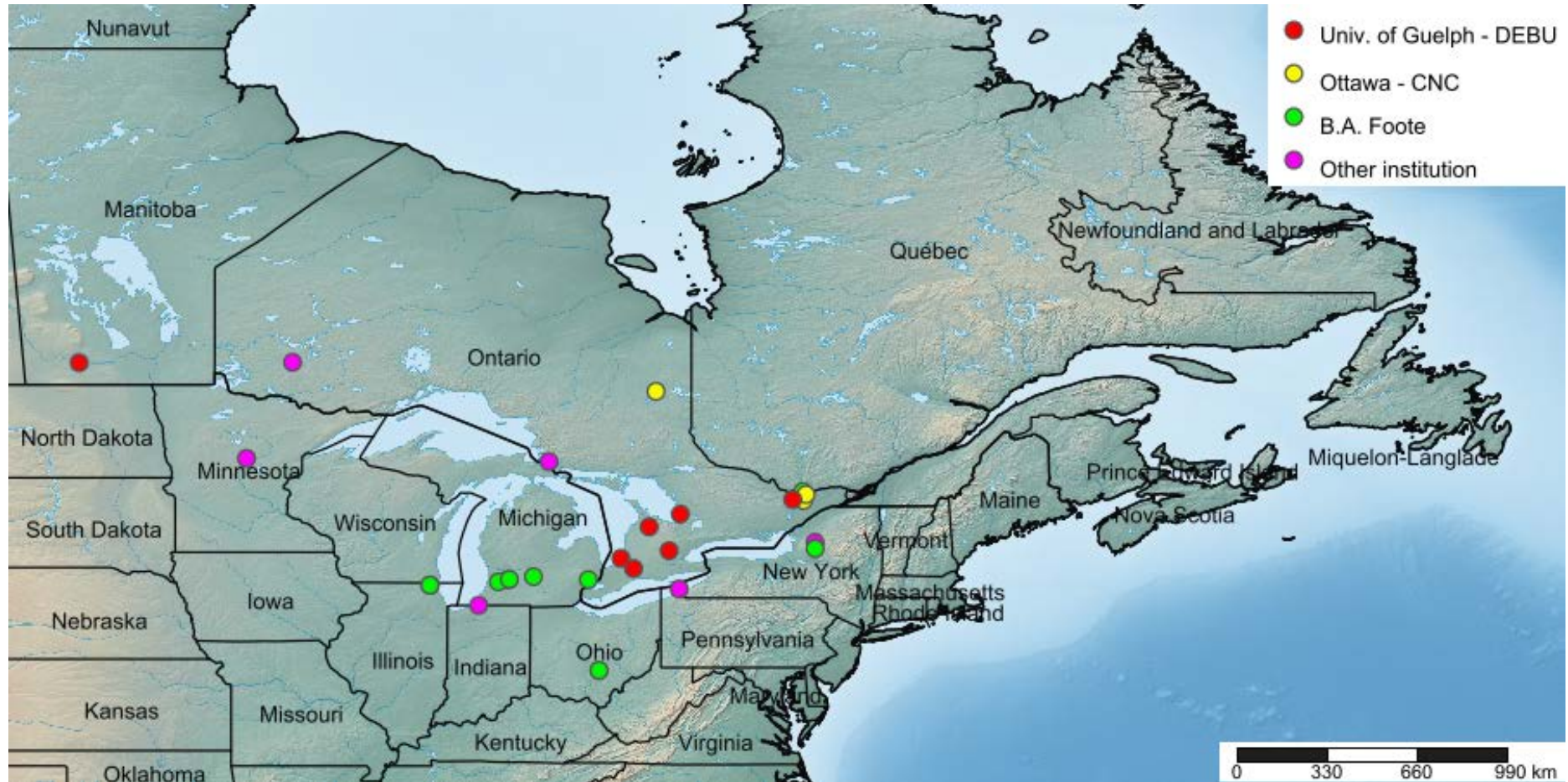
Sepedon lignator Steyskal



Sepedon lignator is a mostly boreal, multivoltine Nearctic species. It is transcontinental, ranging from British Columbia east to Ontario and New York, and south to Ohio, where it is apparently associated with peatlands; label data also include fens, overgrown wet shrubby sphagnum bogs, sedge meadows, and *Equisetum* in a wet ditch (Murphy, unpubl.). Adults occur for most of the year, and probably overwinter. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Neff and Berg 1966).

Distribution map

Sepedon lignator Steyskal



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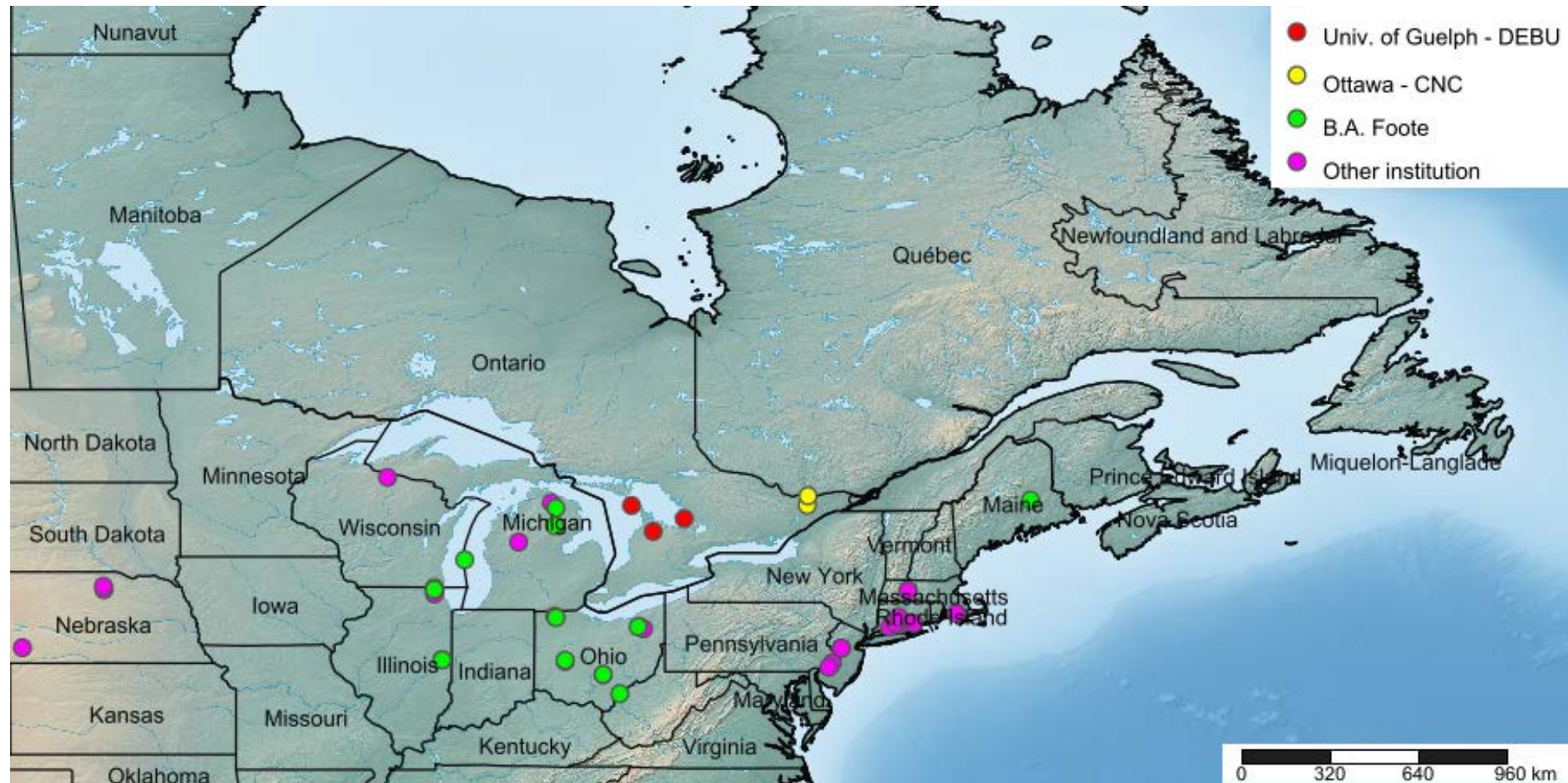
Sepedon neili Steyskal



Sepedon neili is multivoltine, eastern Nearctic species. Although Foote and Keiper (2004) listed it as associated with freshwater marshes and fens, we have not found it in our extensive surveys of peatland arthropods in southern Ontario (i.e., Blades and Marshall 1994) or our extensive arthropod surveys of Ontario parks and protected areas, including extensive peatlands. Adults overwinter, and can be found most of the year. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Neff and Berg 1966).

Distribution map

Sepedon neili Steyskal



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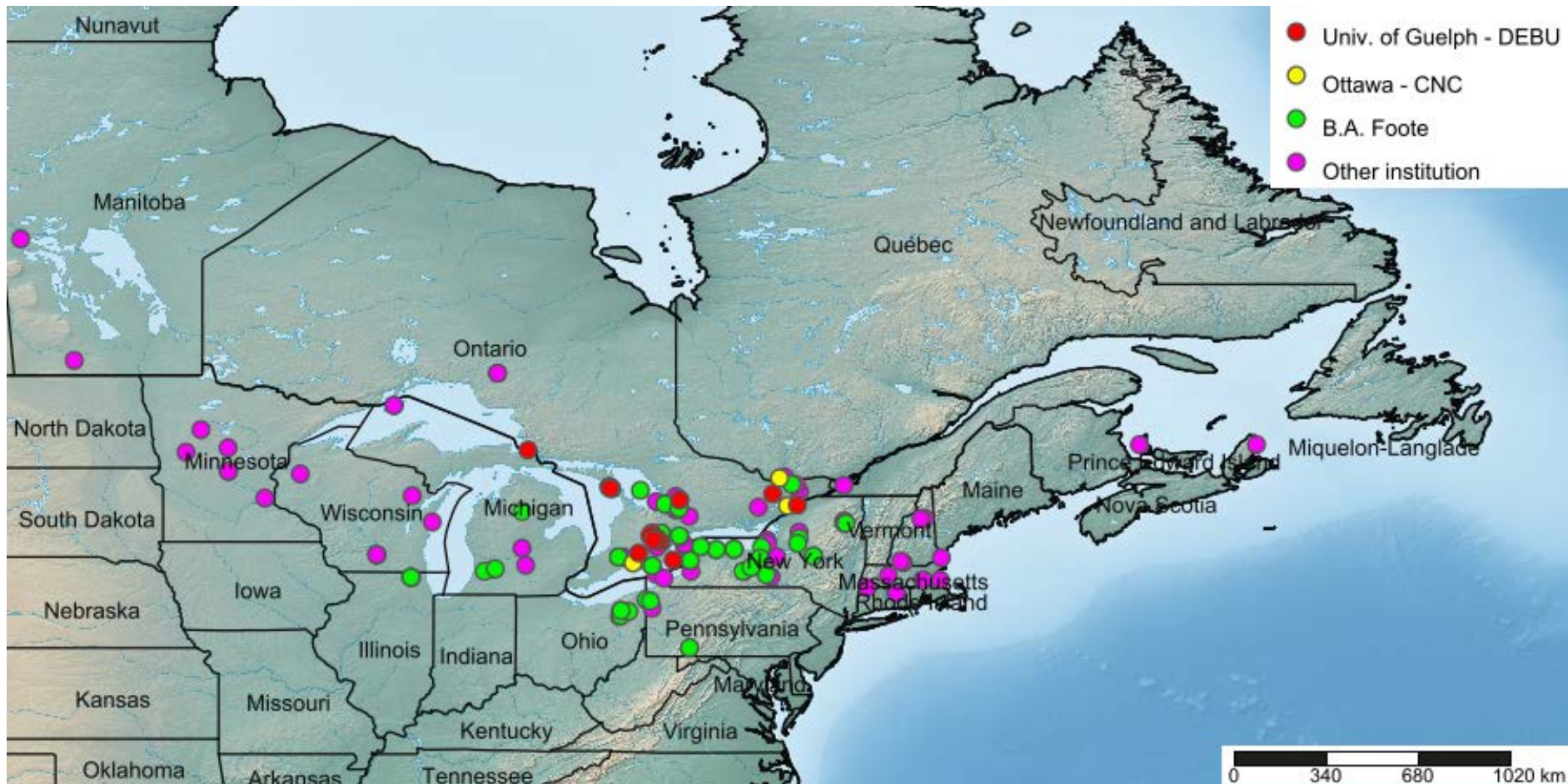
Tetanocera annae Steyskal



Tetanocera annae is an univoltine Nearctic species known to be transcontinental from British Columbia east to Prince Edward Island, and south to New Mexico (in mountains). It is found on vegetation in or near vernal woodland pools and buttonbush and floodplain swamps. Adults occur from early May to early October. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails and on the semiterrestrial snail *Oxyloma effusa* (Foote 1999). Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Tetanocera annae Steyskal



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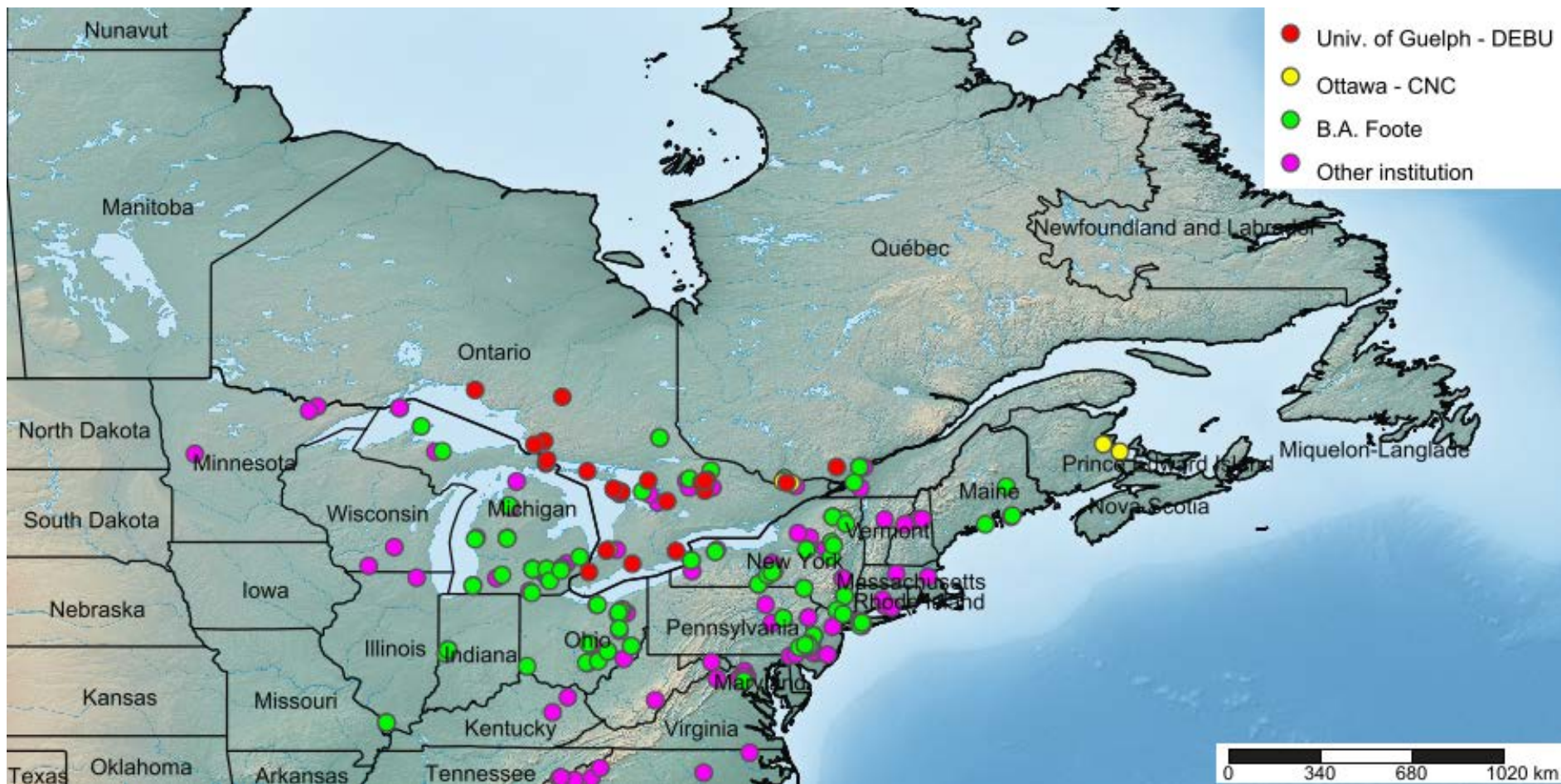
Tetanocera clara Loew



Tetanocera clara is a multivoltine Nearctic species known in the east from Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, west to Minnesota and south to Georgia. It is found on vegetation in or near floodplain forests and mesic deciduous forests. Adults occur from early June to early September. Larvae are predators/parasitoids of slugs of the genera *Pallifera* and *Philomycus* (Trelka and Foote 1970). Pupae overwinter in leaf litter.

Distribution map

Tetanocera clara Loew



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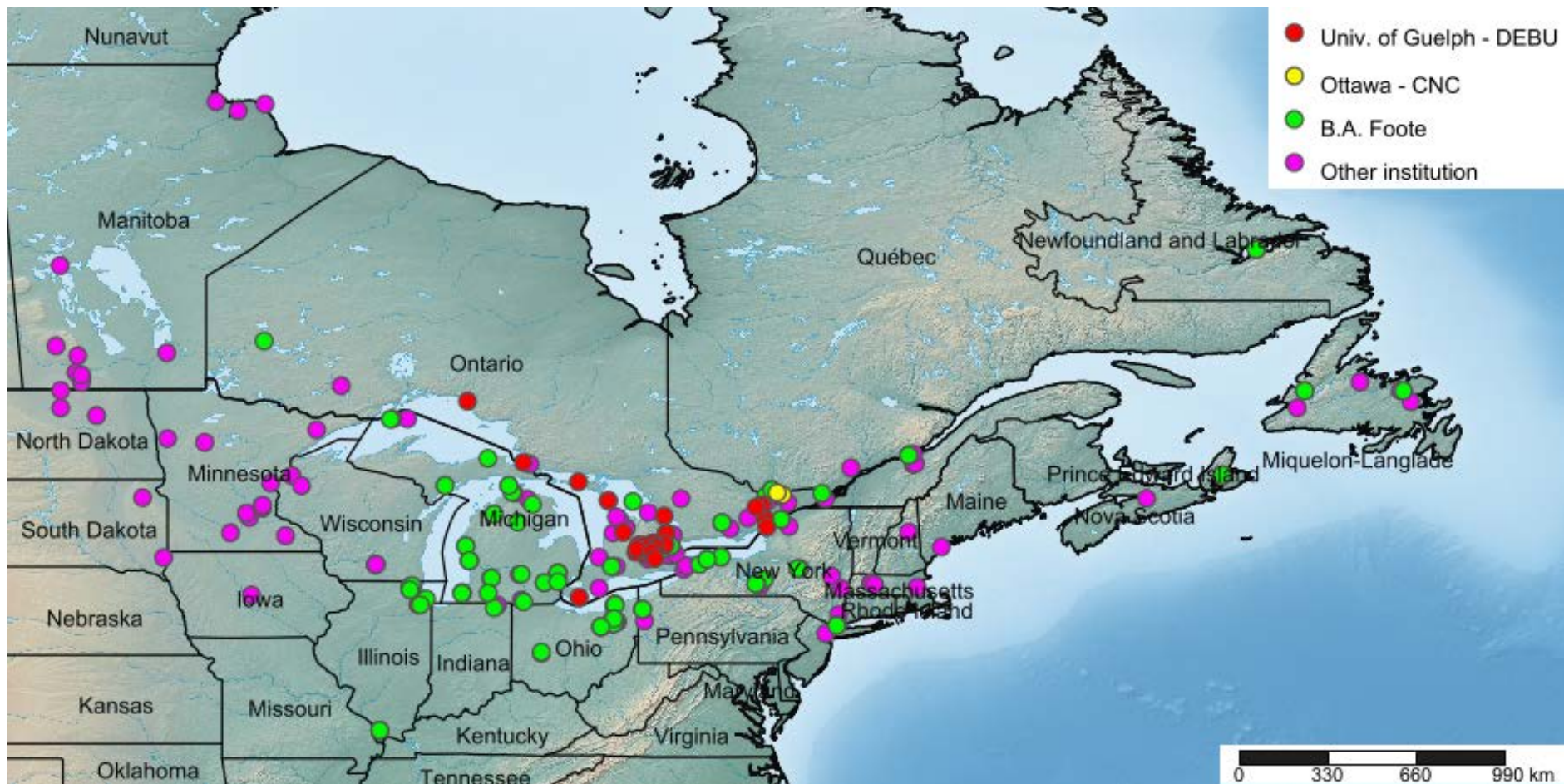
Tetanocera ferruginea Fallén



Tetanocera ferruginea is a multivoltine Holarctic species known to be transcontinental in the Nearctic from Alaska east to Newfoundland, south to California and Illinois. It is found on vegetation in or near margins of freshwater marshes and ponds and in buttonbush and floodplain swamps (Murphy et al. 2018). Adults occur from mid-April to late September. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Foote, 1999). Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Tetanocera ferruginea Fallén



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Tetanocera fuscinervis

Zetterstedt

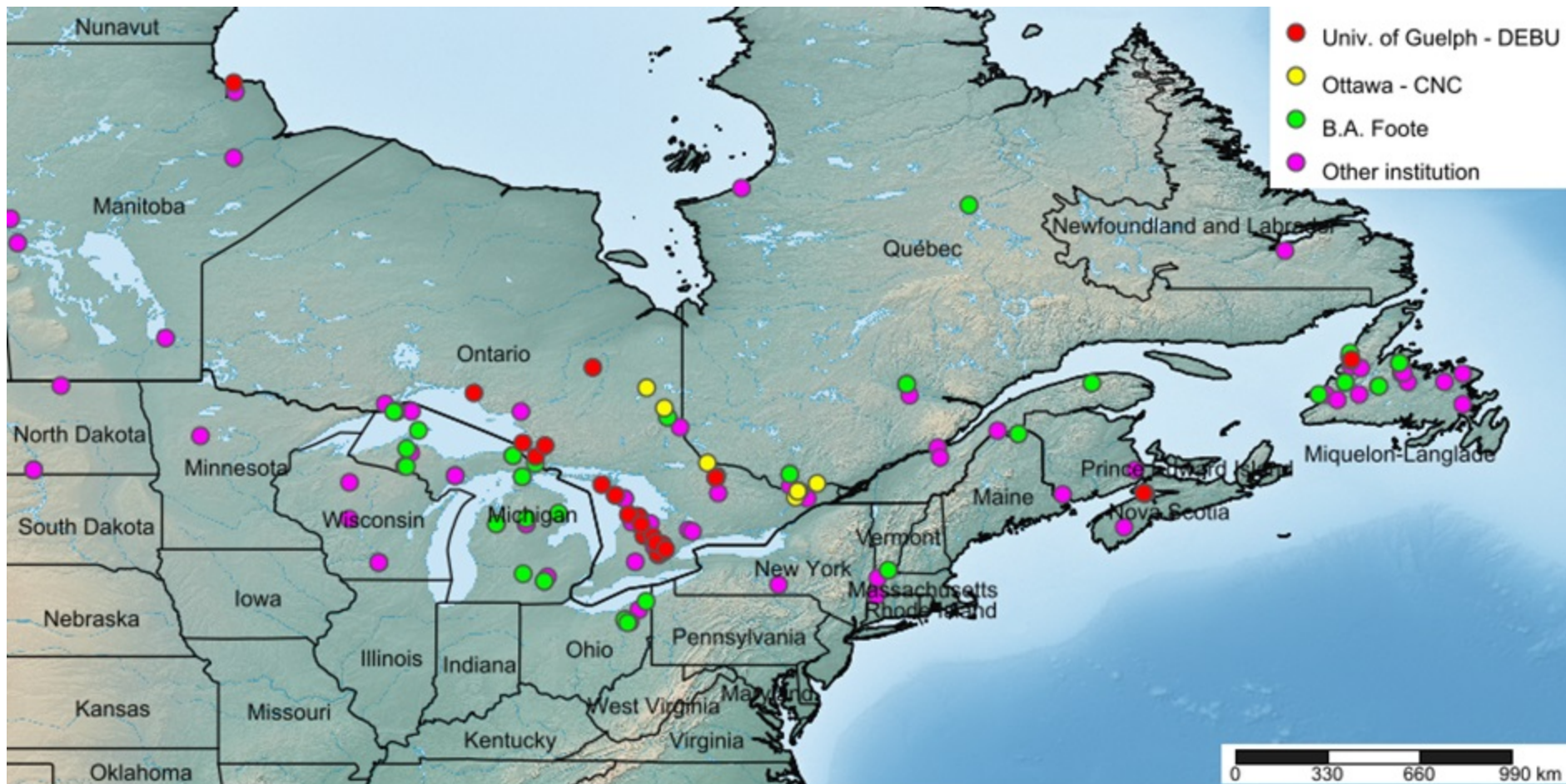


Tetanocera fuscinervis is a multivoltine Holarctic species known to be transcontinental in the Nearctic from Alaska east to Newfoundland, and south to Arizona and Ohio. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, fens, and buttonbush and floodplain swamps (Murphy et al. 2018). Adults occur from late May to mid-August. Larvae prey on pulmonate shoreline or stranded pulmonate freshwater and terrestrial snails (Beaver 1972, Foote 1996a). Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Tetanocera fuscinervis

Zetterstedt



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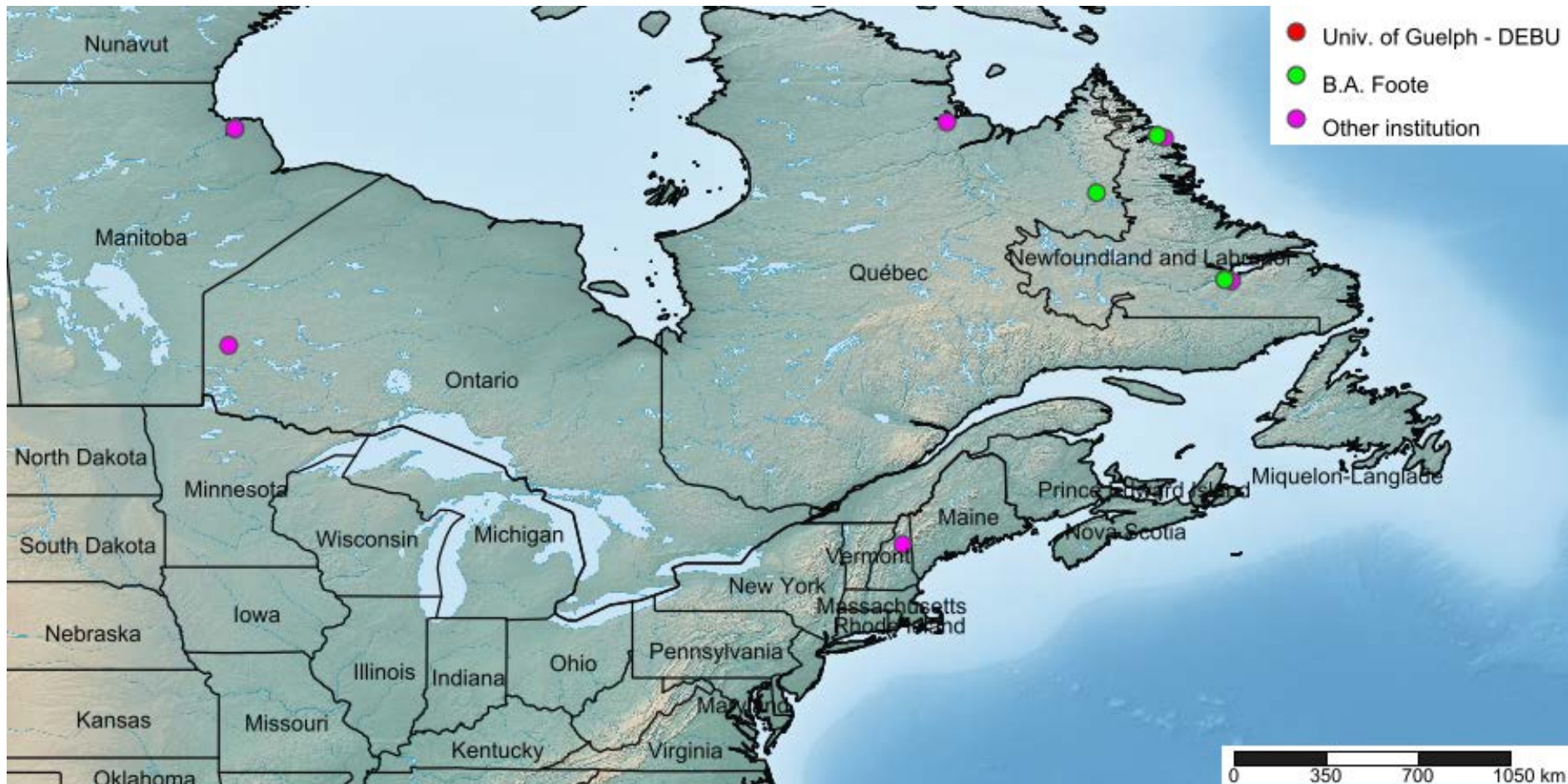
Tetanocera kerteszi Hendel

Tetanocera kerteszi is a Holarctic species known to be transcontinental in the Nearctic from Alaska east to Newfoundland, and south (in mountains) to Wyoming and Colorado. It is found on vegetation in or near mesic mixed woods with birch, grassy bogs, and margins of lakes (Rozkošný 1984). Adults occur from early June to late-July. Larvae are morphologically adapted to prey on terrestrial snails, according to B.A. Foote (unpubl.), who attempted without success to rear the species from adults collected in Colorado. Nothing further is known of its biology.



Distribution map

Tetanocera kerteszi Hendel



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Tetanocera latifibula Frey

Tetanocera latifibula is a multivoltine Holarctic species known in the Nearctic from Alaska south to California and New Mexico (in mountains), and east to Minnesota, Iowa, Manitoba and Ontario. Adults occur from May to early-September. Larvae prey on freshwater snails (Knutson 1970). Nothing is known of its biology.



Distribution map

Tetanocera latifibula Frey



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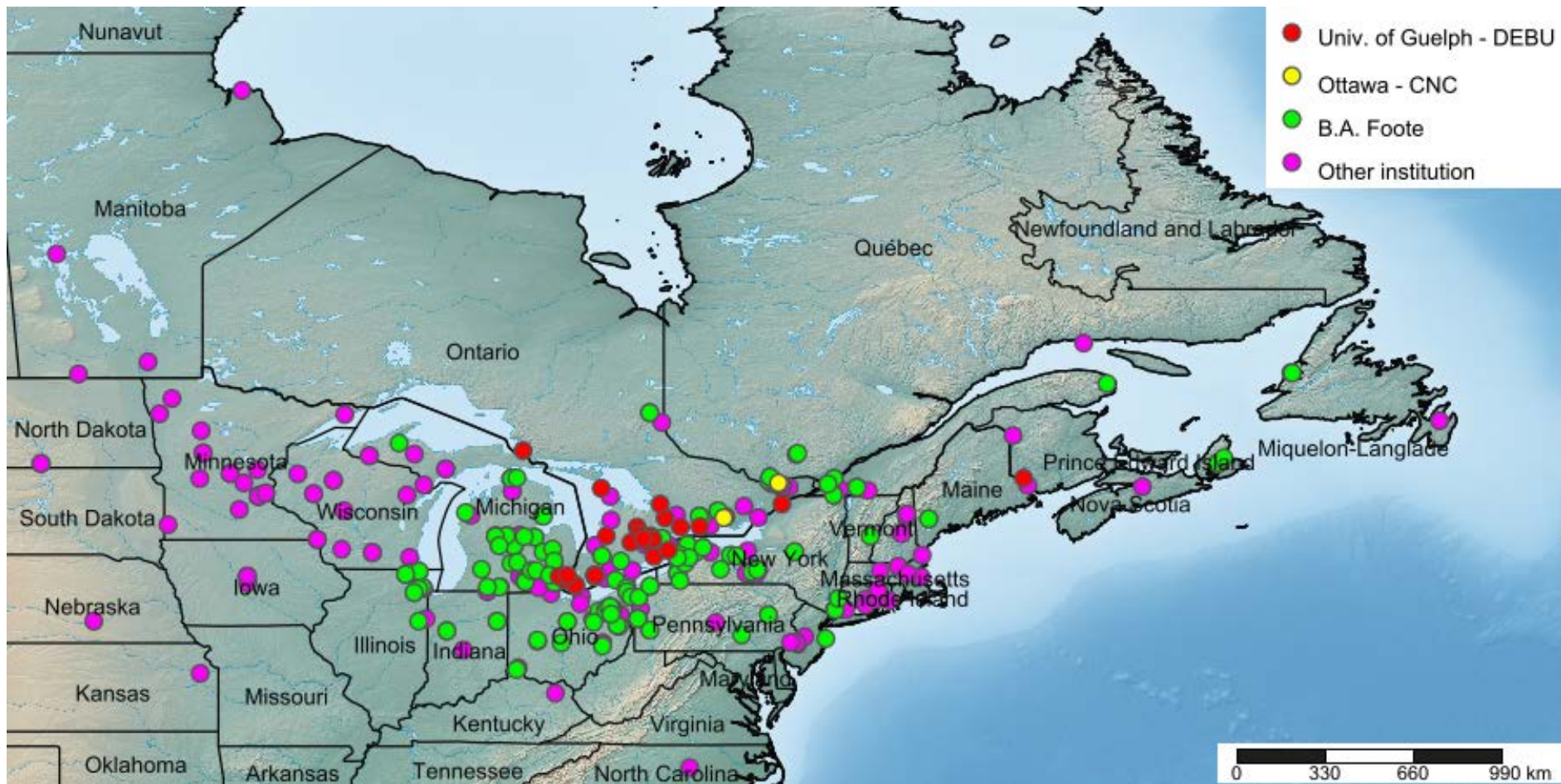
Tetanocera loewi Steyskal



Tetanocera loewi is an univoltine Nearctic species known from British Columbia east to Newfoundland, south to California (in mountains), and east to North Carolina and Kentucky. It is found on vegetation in or near margins of freshwater marshes, swamps, fens, and ponds. Adults occur from early April to late September. Larvae prey on pulmonate aquatic snails (Foote 1999). Overwintering takes place as unhatched first instars within the egg membrane.

Distribution map

Tetanocera loewi Steyskal



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Tetanocera melanostigma

Steyskal

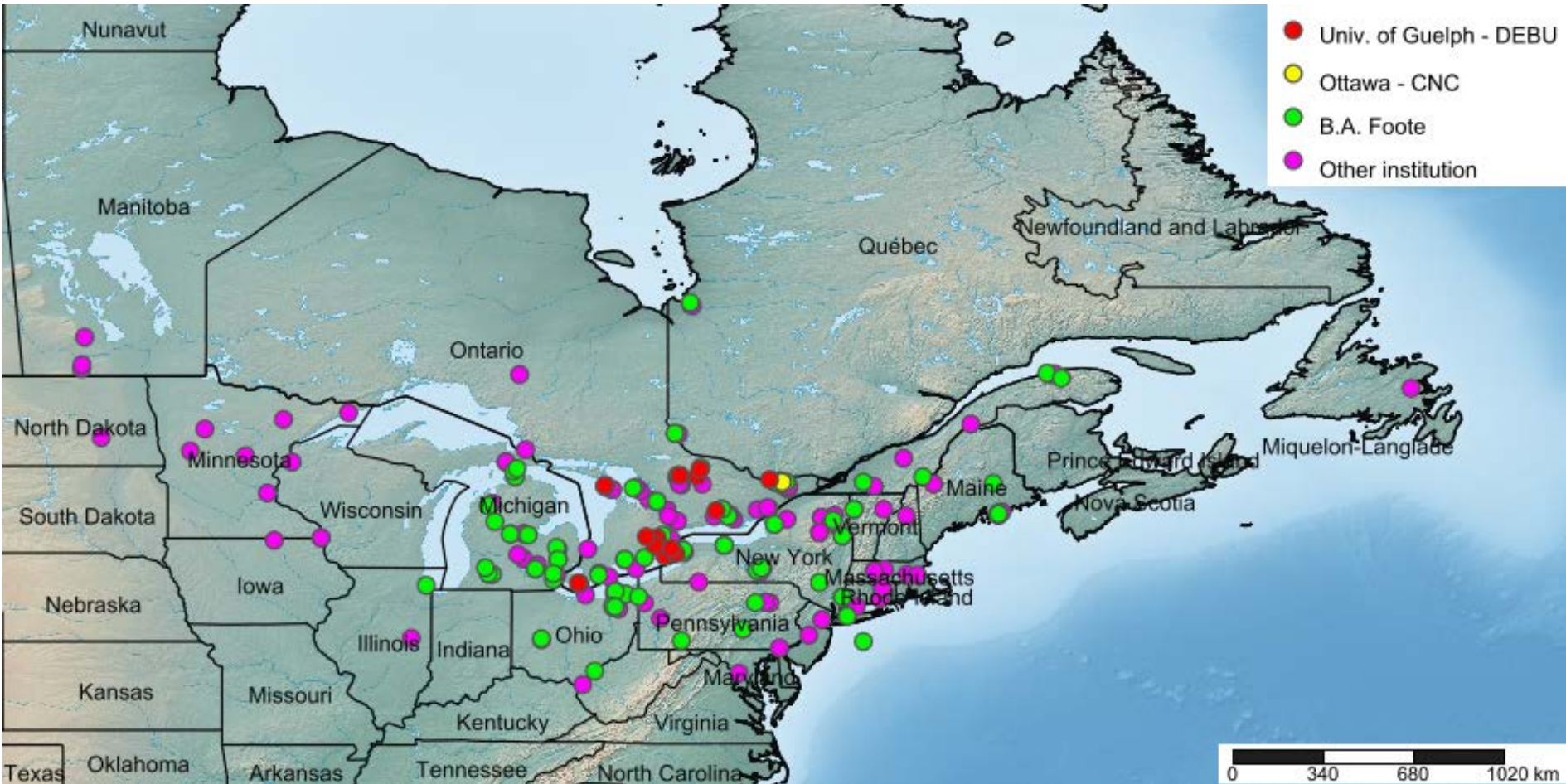


Tetanocera melanostigma is a multivoltine Nearctic species known to be transcontinental from Alaska east to Newfoundland, south to Colorado, West Virginia, and Connecticut. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes and moist deciduous forests. Adults occur from late May to early September. Larvae are predators/parasitoids of semiterrestrial snails of the genus *Succinea* (Foote 1996b). Pupae overwinter within a puparium in leaf litter.

Distribution map

Tetanocera melanostigma

Steyskal



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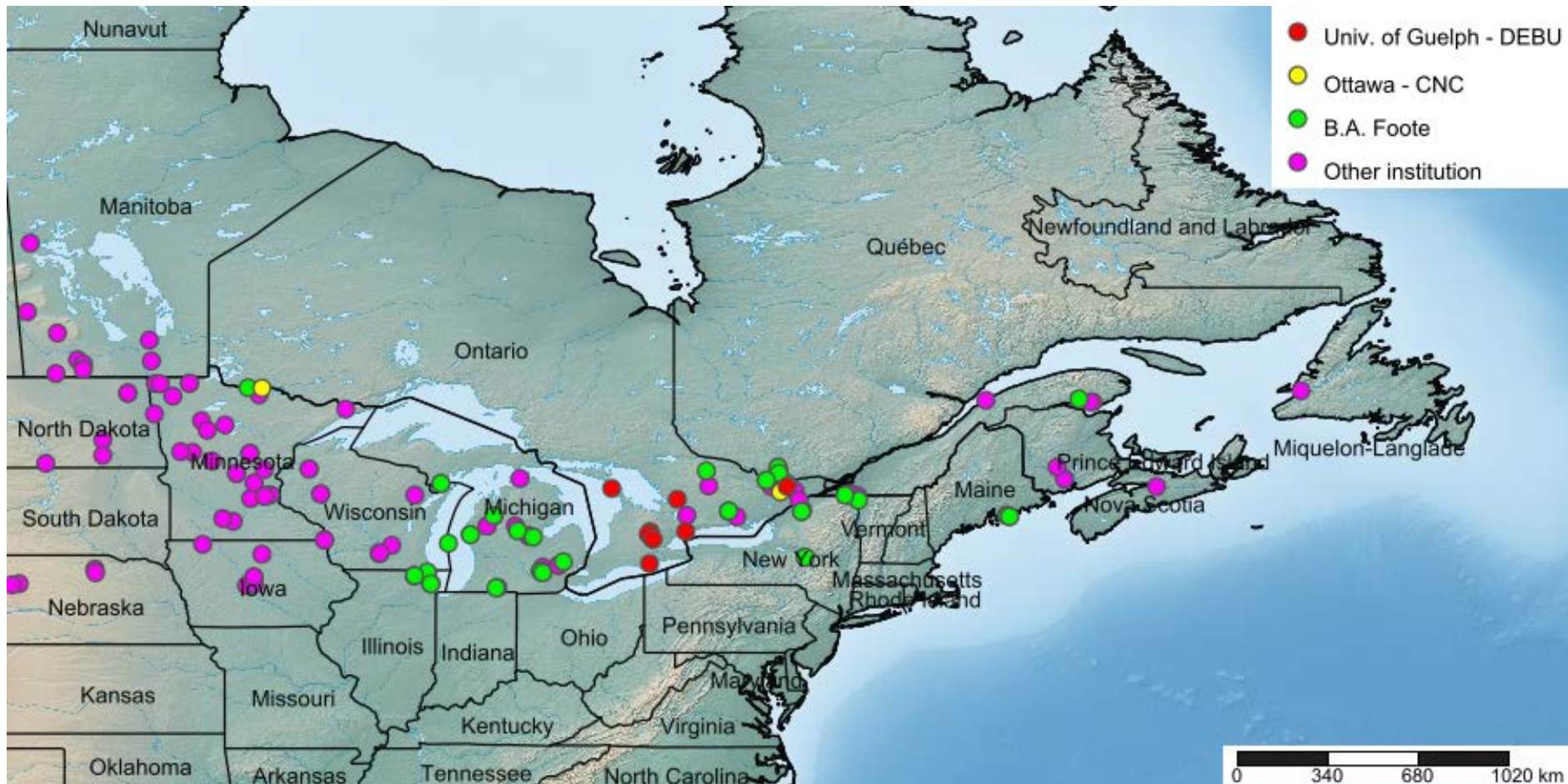
Tetanocera mesopora Steyskal



Tetanocera mesopora is a multivoltine Nearctic species known to be transcontinental from Northwest Territories south to California (in mountains), and east to Newfoundland and the Maritime provinces. Adults occur from July to late-September. It is found in freshwater marshes, and probably preys on pulmonate freshwater snails. Overwintering takes place as first instars within the egg membrane.

Distribution map

Tetanocera mesopora Steyskal



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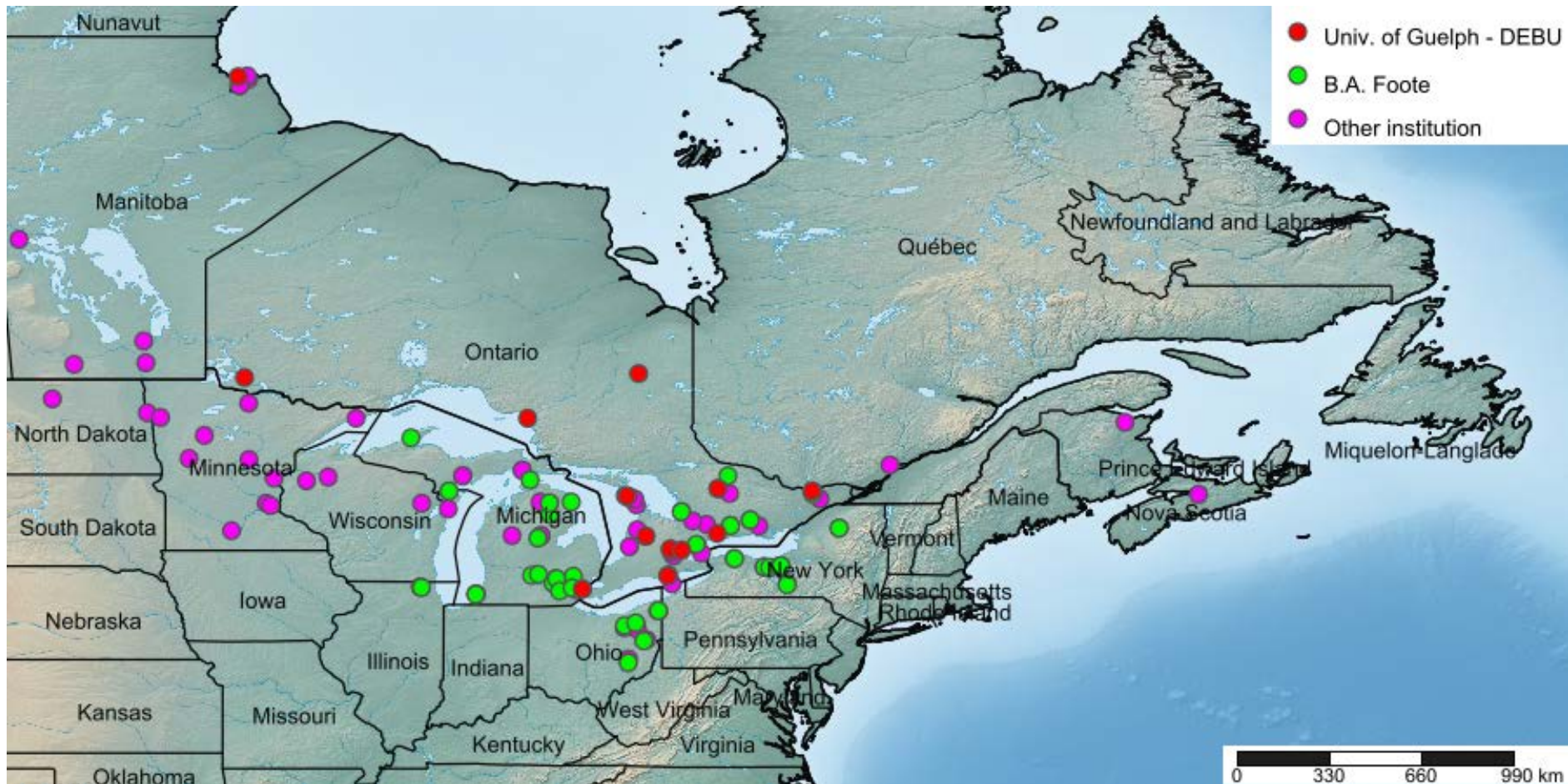
Tetanocera montana Day



Tetanocera montana is a univoltine Holarctic species known in the Nearctic from Alaska south to Colorado and Wyoming and east to Nova Scotia. It is found on vegetation in or near margins of freshwater marshes, swamps, and woodland ponds. Adults occur from late May to early September. Larvae prey on pulmonate freshwater snails (Foote 1999). Overwintering takes place as unhatched first instars within the egg membrane or as a second or third instar.

Distribution map

Tetanocera montana Day



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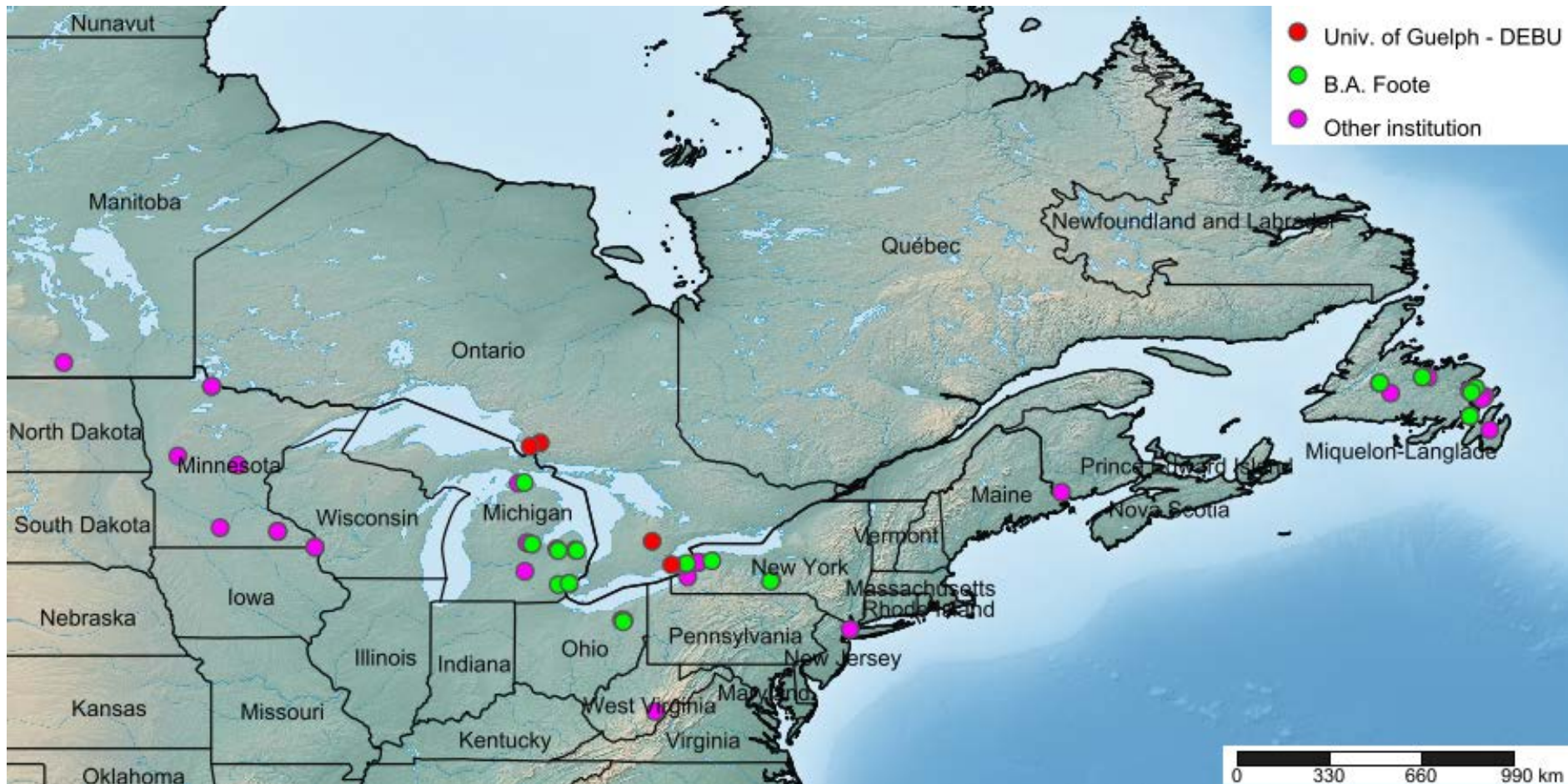
Tetanocera oxia Steyskal



Tetanocera oxia is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from British Columbia east to Newfoundland, and south to Colorado and West Virginia. It is found on vegetation in or near open freshwater marshes. Adults occur from late April to early August. Larvae are predators/parasitoids of terrestrial snails in three genera of the family Succineidae (Murphy et al. 2018). Pupae overwinter within a floating puparium.

Distribution map

Tetanocera oxia Steyskal



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Tetanocera phyllophora

Melander

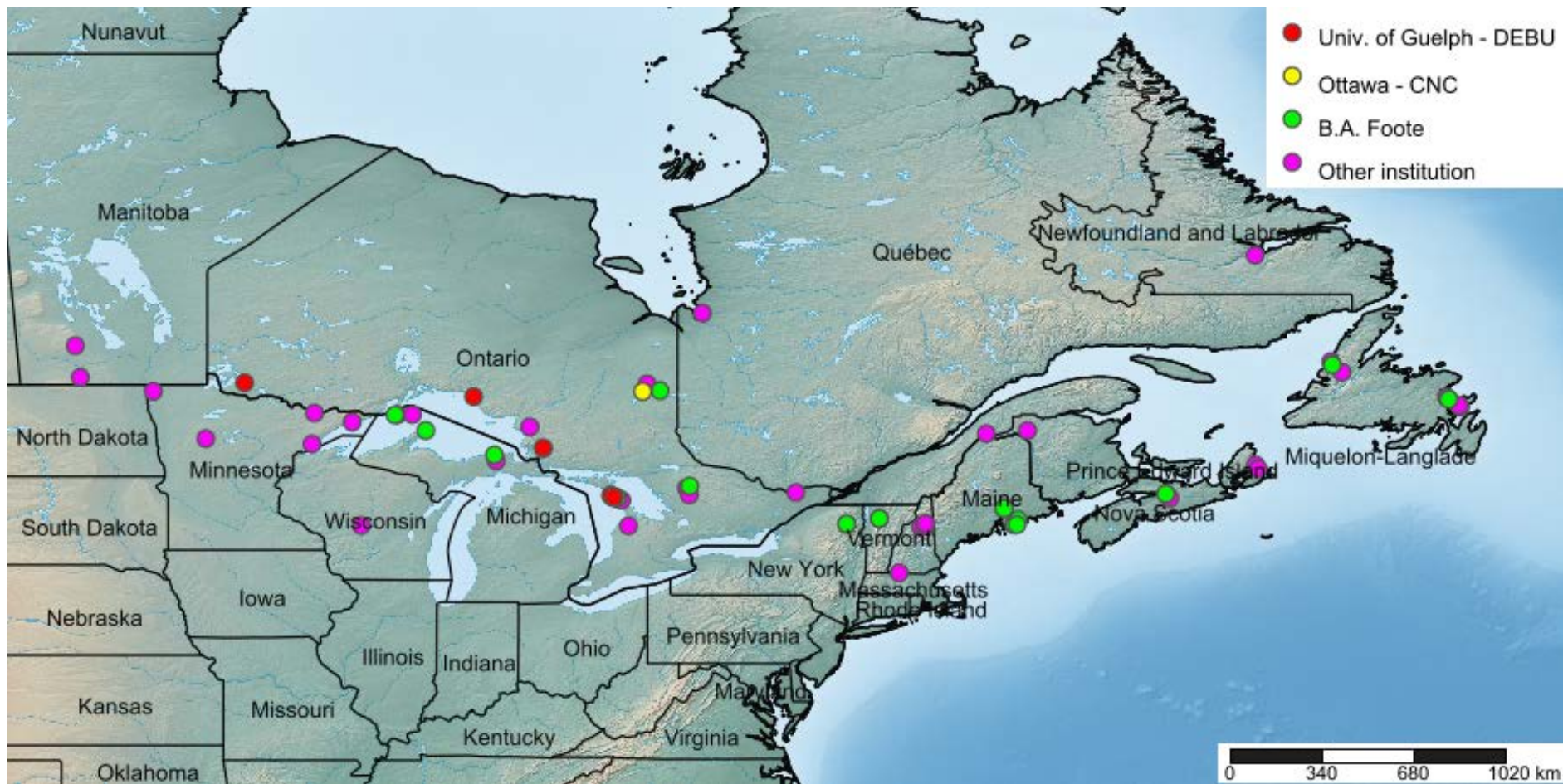


Tetanocera phyllophora is a multivoltine Nearctic species known from Alaska east to Newfoundland, and south to New Mexico and Massachusetts. It is found on vegetation in or near open to densely shaded mesic to moist coniferous or deciduous and mixed woodlands with lush herbaceous undergrowth (Murphy et al. 2018). Adults occur from June to late-August. Larvae prey on pulmonate terrestrial snails in the genera *Discus*, *Gyraulus*, and *Zonitoides*, and a wide range of pulmonate freshwater snails (Foote, 2008).

Distribution map

Tetanocera phyllophora

Melander



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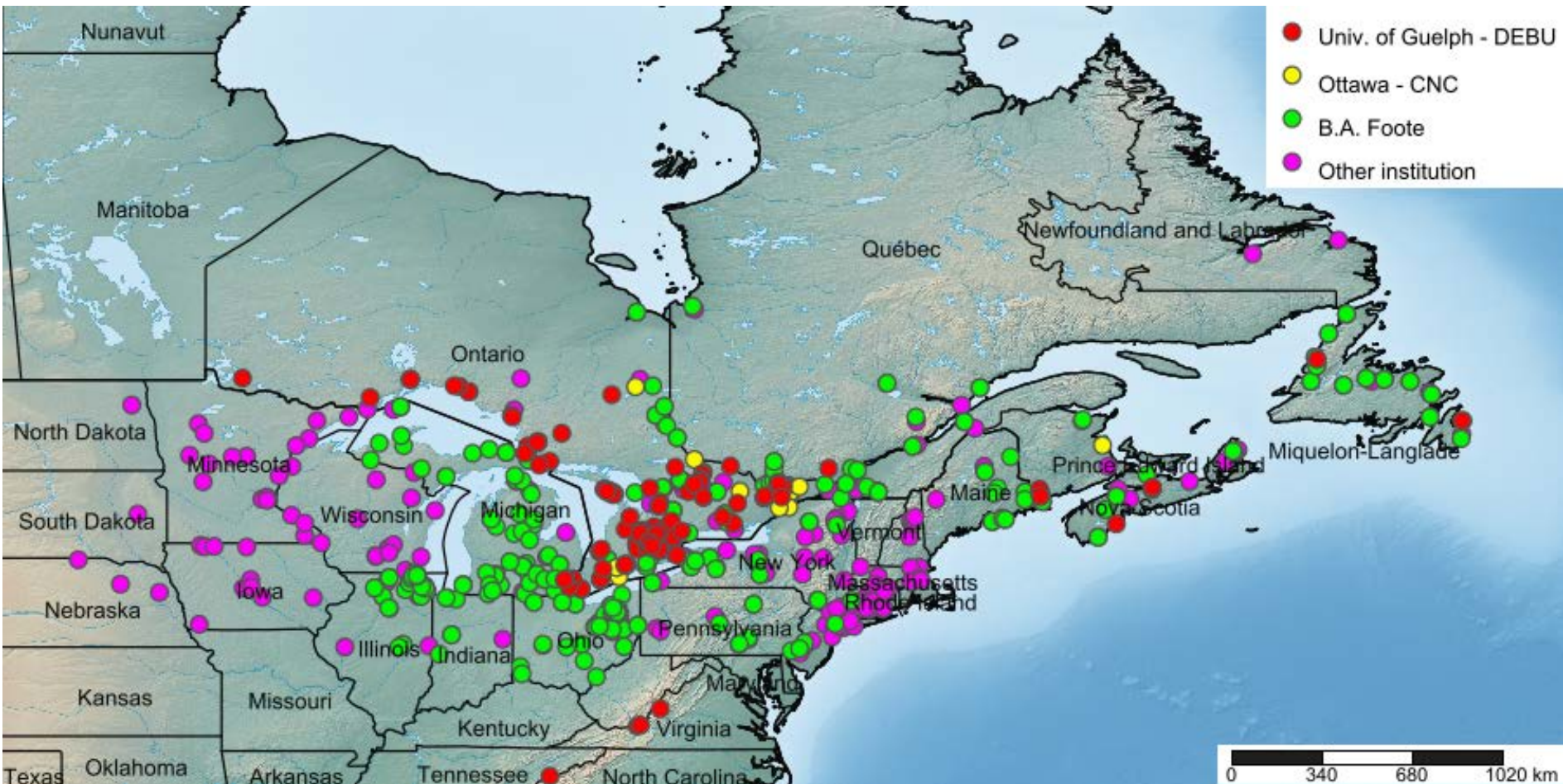
Tetanocera plebeja Loew



Tetanocera plebeja is an abundant, multivoltine Holarctic species. It is transcontinental in the Nearctic from Alaska east to Newfoundland and south to Arizona and Florida. It is found on vegetation in or near margins of freshwater marshes, fens, swamps, floodplain and mesic forests, and old fields. Adults occur from late May to mid-September. Larvae are parasitoids/predators of the slugs *Deroceras laeve* and *D. reticulatum* (Trelka and Foote 1970; Trelka and Berg 1977). Pupae overwinter in leaf litter.

Distribution map

Tetanocera plebeja Loew



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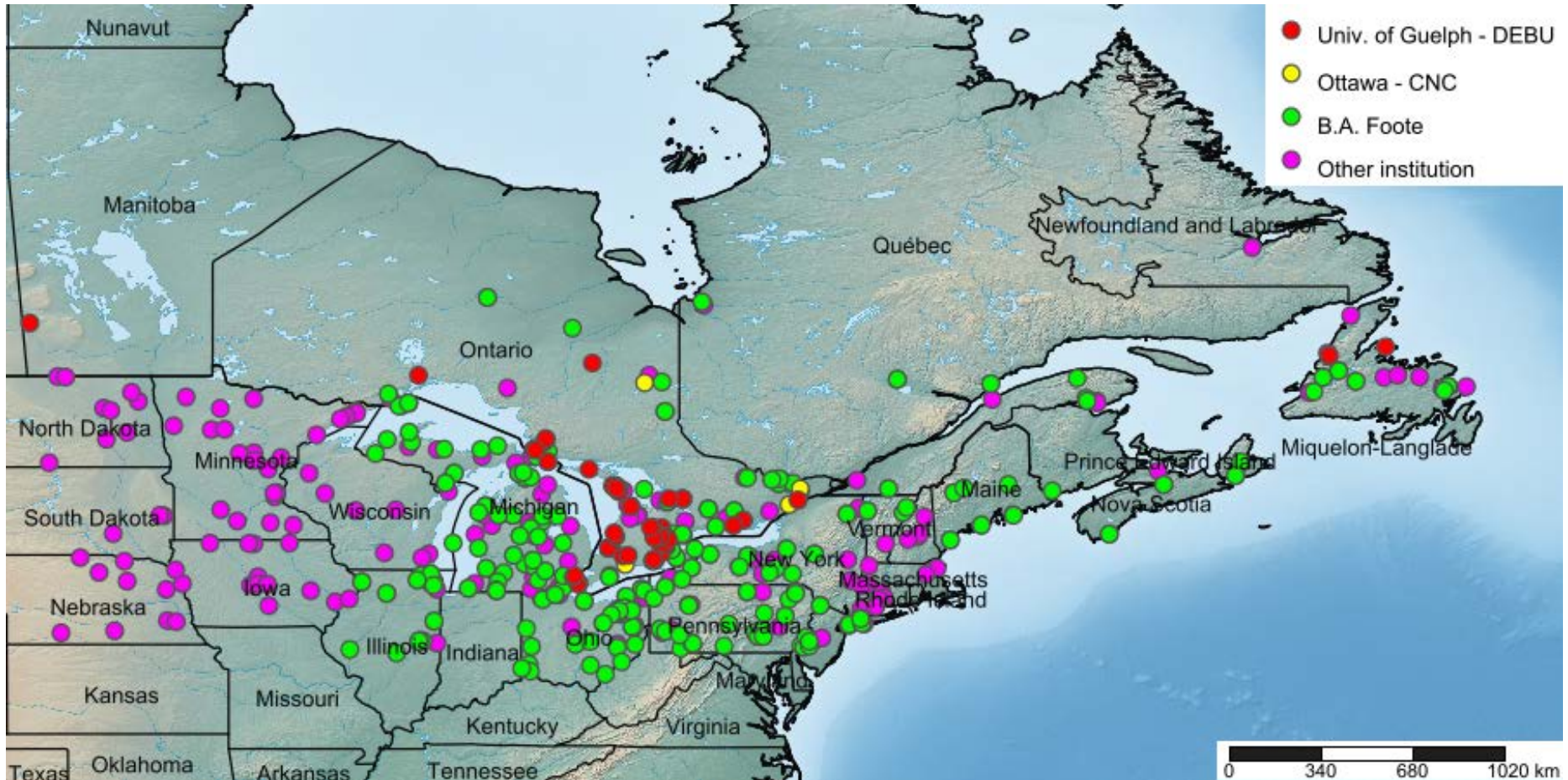
Tetanocera plumosa Loew



Tetanocera plumosa is an univoltine Nearctic/Neotropical species, often the most abundant *Tetanocera* species in most areas of the Nearctic. It is transcontinental from Alaska south to central Mexico and east to Newfoundland. It is found on vegetation in or near margins of freshwater marshes, fens, swamps, roadside ditches. Adults occur from early April to early September. Larvae prey on shoreline and pulmonate freshwater snails (Foote 1961, 2011). Larvae overwinter as a second or third instar.

Distribution map

Tetanocera plumosa Loew



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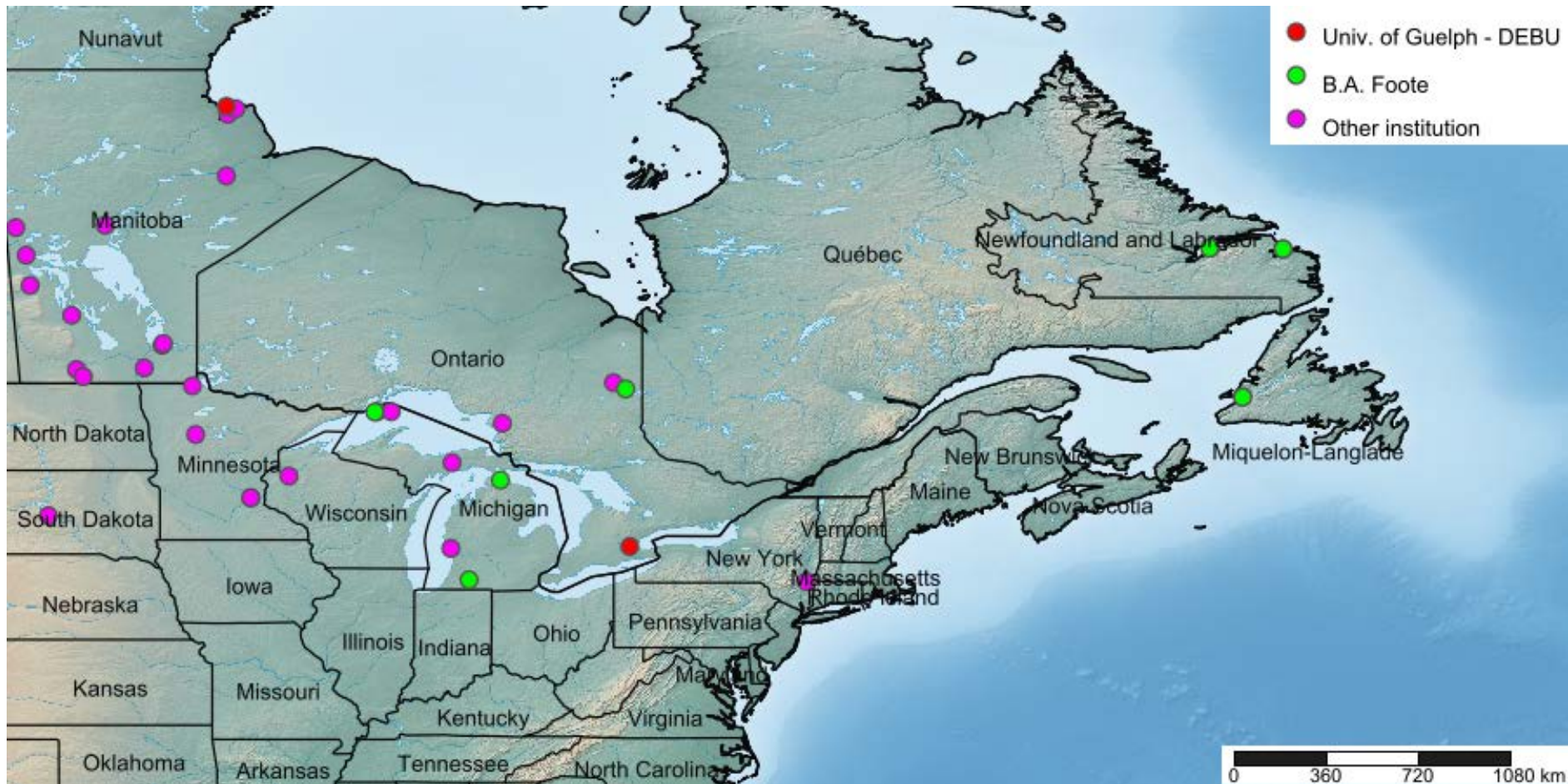
Tetanocera robusta Loew

Tetanocera robusta is a Holarctic species ranging from Alaska east to Newfoundland, and south to California, Colorado, and New Mexico. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes and margins of ponds and lakes. Adults occur from late May to August. Larvae are predators of pulmonate freshwater snails (Knutson 1970). Probably overwinters in the pupal stage (Rozkošný 1984).



Distribution map

Tetanocera robusta Loew



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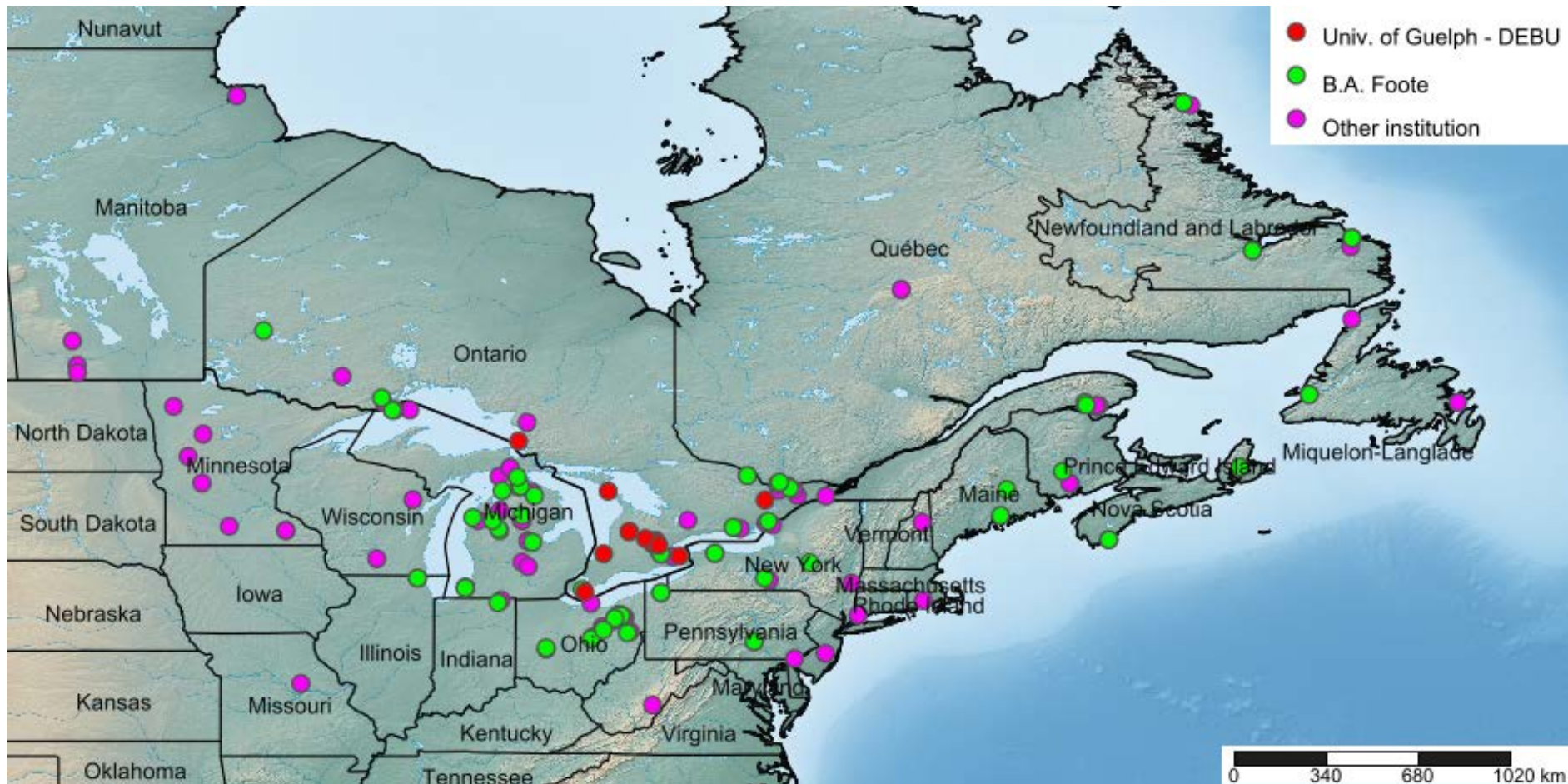
Tetanocera rotundicornis Loew



Tetanocera rotundicornis is a multivoltine Nearctic species known to be transcontinental from Alaska east to Newfoundland, and south to Colorado and Missouri. It is found on vegetation in or near margins of freshwater marshes, fens, moist fields, and drainage ditches. Adults occur from late April to early-August. Larvae are parasitoids/predators of pulmonate semiterrestrial snails of the genus *Oxyloma*. Pupae overwinter (Berg 1953, Foote 1996b).

Distribution map

Tetanocera rotundicornis Loew



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Tetanocera silvatica Meigen



Tetanocera silvatica is a Holarctic species known to be transcontinental in the Nearctic from Alaska east to Newfoundland, but in the USA is mainly restricted to the western states. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, around ponds, and damp situations in shaded woods (Rozkošný 1984). Adults occur from late-May to August. Larvae are parasitoids/predators of exposed pulmonate freshwater snails. Overwintering stage is unknown.

Distribution map

Tetanocera silvatica Meigen



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Tetanocera spirifera Melander



Tetanocera spirifera is a Holarctic species known in the Nearctic from Alaska and Northwest Territories south to British Columbia, and in the east from Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island. Adults occur from June to late-August. According to B.A. Foote (unpubl.) it is found in sedges and grasses along unshaded, marshy borders of small streams; larvae are parasitoids/predators of terrestrial amber snails of the Succineidae genus *Oxyloma* and *Catinella*. Larvae overwinter in leaf litter in the habitat of the host snail.

Distribution map

Tetanocera spirifera Melander



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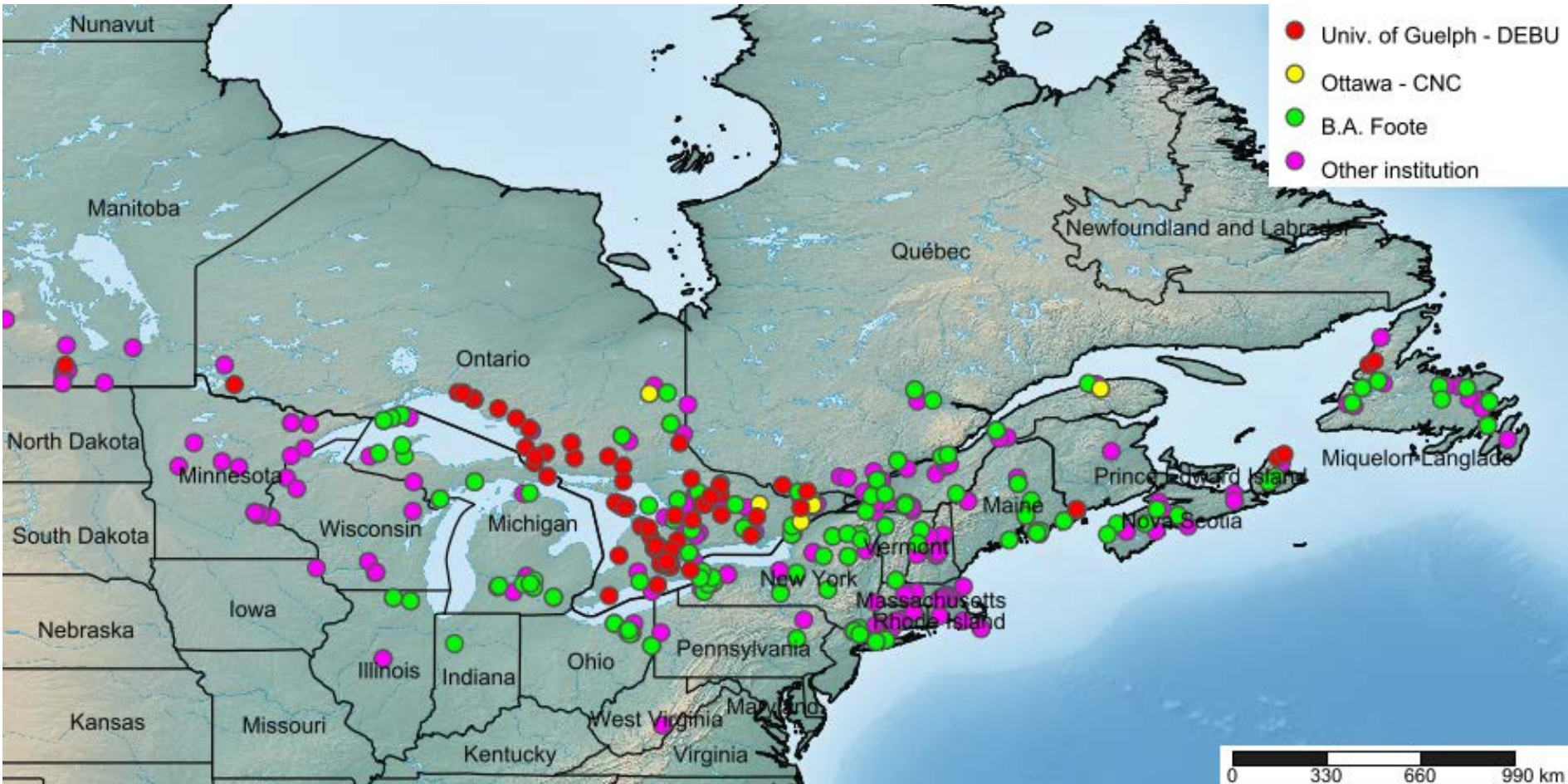
Tetanocera valida Loew



Tetanocera valida is a multivoltine Nearctic species ranging from British Columbia east to Newfoundland, and south to New Mexico, West Virginia, and North Carolina (in mountains). It is found on vegetation in or near swamps, shrubby freshwater marshes, floodplain forests, and mesic forests. Adults occur from late May to mid September. Larvae are parasitoids/predators of the slug *Deroceras laeve* (Trelka and Foote 1970, Foote 2008). Pupae overwinter in litter.

Distribution map

Tetanocera valida Loew



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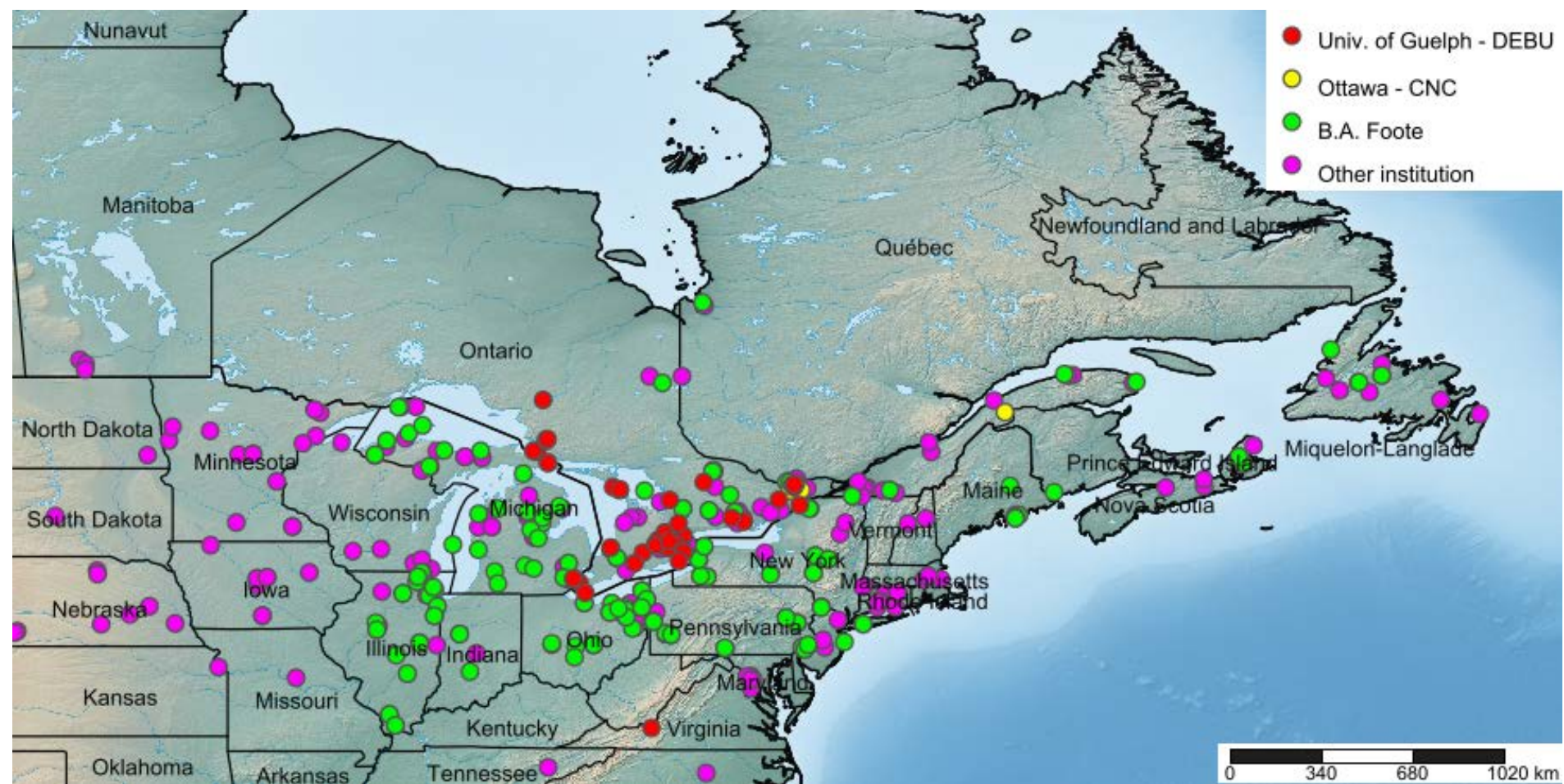
Tetanocera vicina Macquart



Tetanocera vicina is an univoltine Nearctic species ranging from Alaska east to Newfoundland and south to Arizona, Kansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. It is found on vegetation in or near freshwater marshes, fens, roadside ditches, sedge meadows, and swamps. Adults occur from early April to late September. Larvae prey on "a wide variety of nonoperculate freshwater snails" (Foote 1999), and overwinter as a third instar.

Distribution map

Tetanocera vicina Macquart



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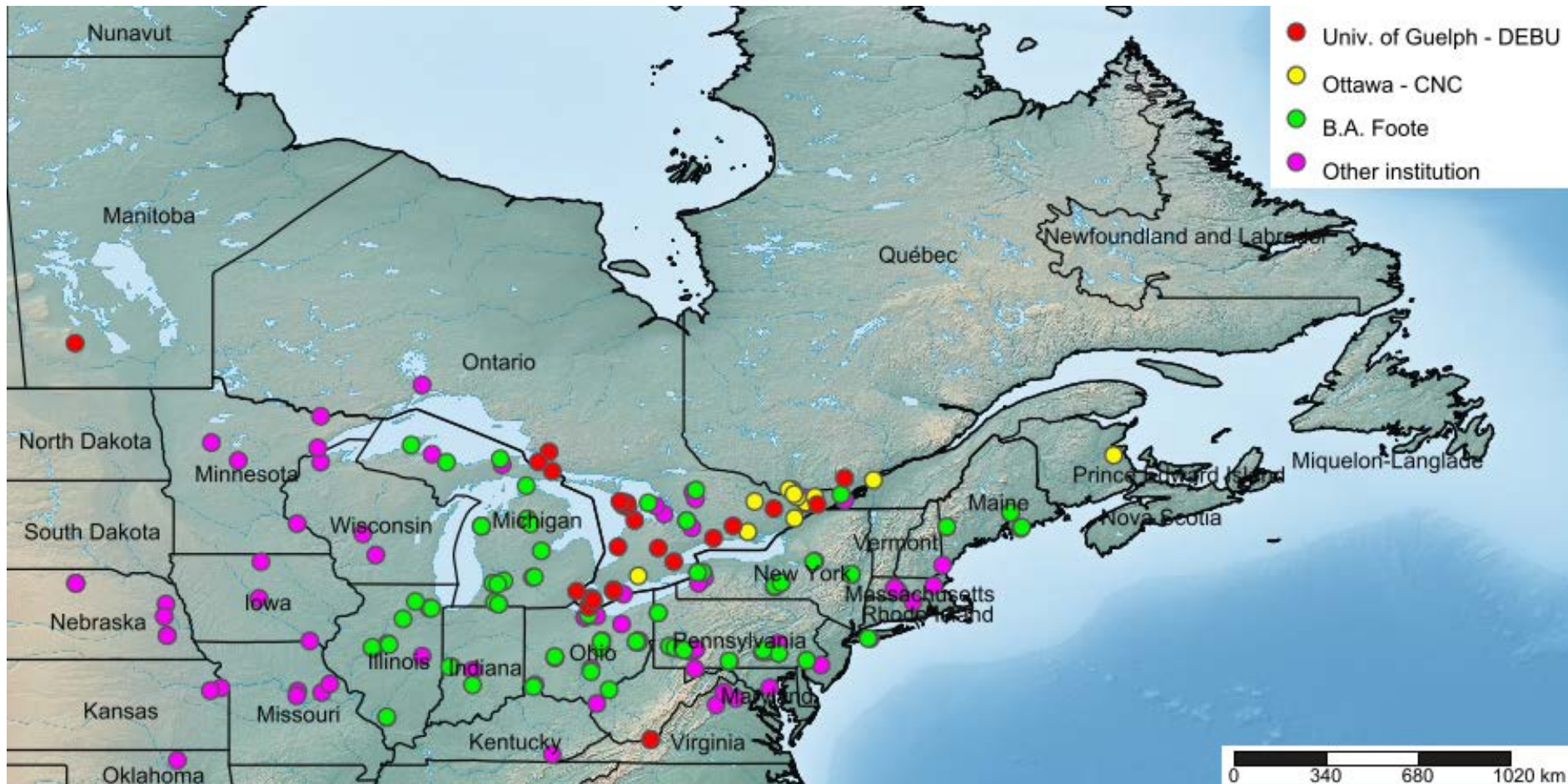
Trypetoptera canadensis (Macquart)

Trypetoptera canadensis is the only Nearctic representative of this small (two species) Holarctic genus. It is nearly transcontinental from British Columbia east to New Brunswick and south to New Mexico, Missouri, Oklahoma and Georgia. It is found on vegetation in or near floodplain forests and mesic forests, freshwater marshes, and fens. Adults occur from late May to early September. Larvae probably prey on small pulmonate terrestrial snails, and overwintering habits are unknown.



Distribution map

Trypetoptera canadensis (Macquart)



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