

Key to the genera of British Pipunculidae

(adapted from Stubbs 1988)

1. Hind margin of scutellum and mesonotum with long strong bristles as well as finer hairs; marginal scutellar hairs as long or longer than the length of the scutellum centrally (Fig. 1 & Fig. 2)..... 2
- Hind margin of scutellum and mesonotum with short fine hairs or virtually bare, longest and strongest in *Cephalosphaera* where marginal scutellar hairs are about as long as half the length of the scutellum centrally (Fig. 3)..... 5



Fig. 1 *Jassidophaga setosa*
thorax from side

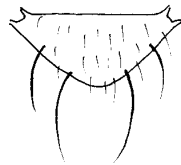


Fig. 2 *Nephrocerus flavicornis*
scutellum

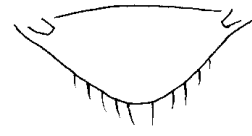


Fig. 3 scutellum of
Cephalops carinatus

2. Wing venation incomplete, vein m beyond cross-veins r-m and dm-cu absent thus no closed discal cell (Fig. 4) **Chalarus**
- Venation complete, with enclosed discal cell (Fig. 5 & Fig. 6)..... 3

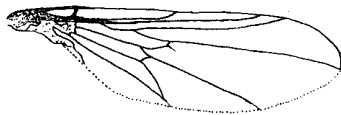


Fig. 4 *Chalarus* wing.

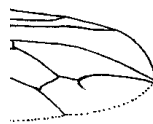


Fig. 5 *Verrallia aucta* wing.



Fig. 6 *Jassidophaga* wing.

3. Hind margin of eye deeply emarginate laterally (Fig. 7); legs entirely yellow, scutellum entirely or mainly yellow **Nephrocerus**

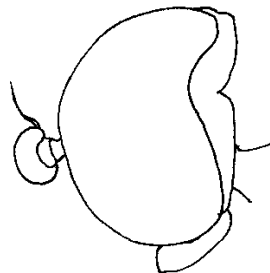


Fig. 7 *Nephrocerus* head.

- Hind margin of eye without emargination; scutellum and legs mostly or entirely black 4
4. Vein m with an appendix, m2, present (Fig. 5) **Verrallia**
- Vein m lacking appendix m2 (Fig. 6) **Jassidophaga**
5. Wing without a coloured pterostigma (membrane between costa and tip of r1 clear) occasionally extreme apex with some brown discoloration (look very carefully from different angles) (Fig. 9 & Fig. 10) 6
- Wing with a coloured pterostigma, very faint in some specimens and confined to the apical half of the stigma in a few species (Fig. 8) 7



Fig. 8 pterostigma of *Eudorylas fuscus*.

- 6. Vein r-m in middle of discal cell (Fig. 9); small species **Tomosvaryella**
- Vein r-m in basal third of discal cell (Fig. 10); larger **Dorylomorpha**

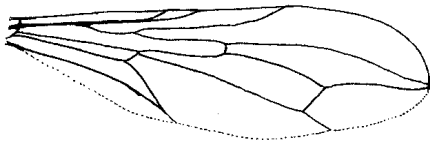


Fig. 9 *Tomosvaryella* wing.

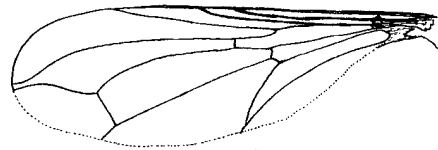


Fig. 10 *Dorylomorpha* wing.

- 7. Frons swollen; face narrower than lower part of frons (Fig. 11); third antennal segment not much larger than second (Fig. 12); a small densely grey dusted species..... **Microcephalops**
- Frons not swollen; face subequal in width to lower part of frons; third antennal segment larger than second 8

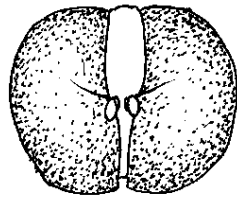


Fig. 11 *Microcephalops opacus* face.

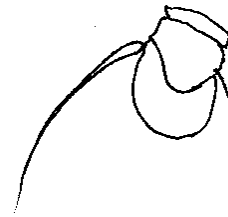


Fig. 12 *Microcephalops opacus* antennae

- 8. Thoracic dorsum almost entirely covered in short hairs (view from in front or behind) (Fig. 13) **Pipunculus**
- Thoracic dorsum with only two lines of small, inconspicuous hairs in dorsocentral position (Fig. 14)..... 9



Fig. 13 *Pipunculus* thorax from front



Fig. 14 *Cephalops* thorax from front

- 9. Propleural fan of hairs present (take great care as these can be very hard to see and distinguish from hairs of occiput fringe) (Fig. 15)..... 10
- Propleural fan of hairs absent 11

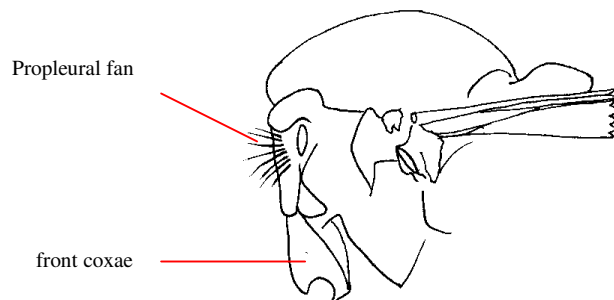


Fig. 15 *Cephalops* thorax from left side

- 10. Vein m with appendix m2 (similar to Fig. 5)..... **Cephalosphaera**
- Vein m without appendix (similar to Fig. 10)..... **Cephalops**
- 11. Abdomen covered with distinct black setulose hairs. Tergites 2-5 with broad black anterior bands contrasting with light grey hind-marginal bands interrupted medially (Fig. 16) **Dasydorylas**
- Tergites with finer pale or brown hairs; not such a contrasting black and grey pattern..... 12

12. Fore and mid-tibia without an apical pv bristle; lateral fan of tergite 1 expanded into a patch of setae (Fig. 17)[NB *E.kowarzi* would also come here] **Claraeola**
 - Fore and mid-tibia with an apical pv bristle; lateral fan of tergite restricted to one row of setae (Fig. 18) **Eudorylas/Clistoabdominalis**

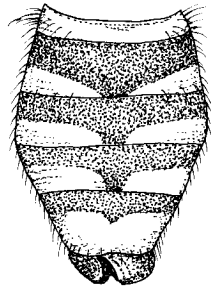


Fig. 16 *Dasydorylas horridus*, dorsal view of abdomen.

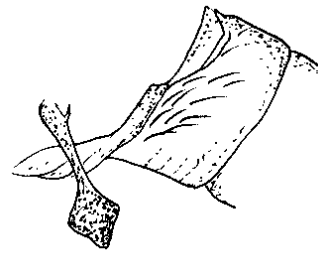


Fig. 17 *Claraeola* lateral setae on tergite one.

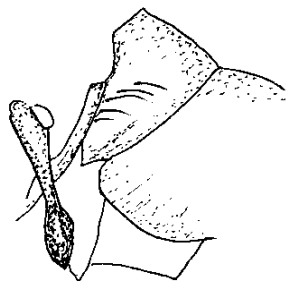


Fig. 18 *Eudorylas* lateral setae on tergite one.

