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

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

3. Hind margin of eye deeply emarginate laterally (Fig. 7); legs entirely yellow, scutellum entirely or mainly yellow ....................................................................................................................... Nephrocerus
   - 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 discolouration (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. 1 Jassidophaga setosa thorax from side
Fig. 2 Nephrocerus flavicornis scutellum
Fig. 3 scutellum of Cephalops carinatus
Fig. 4 Chalarus wing.
Fig. 5 Verrallia aucta wing.
Fig. 6 Jassidophaga wing.
Fig. 7 Nephrocerus head.
Fig. 8 pterostigma of Eudorylas fusculus.
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.](image)
   ![Fig. 10 Dorylomorpha wing.](image)

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.](image)
   ![Fig. 12 Microcephalops opacus antennae](image)

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](image)
   ![Fig. 14 Cephalops thorax from front](image)

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](image)

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.