Справочный список и определитель родов и видов хищных мух Dolichopodidae (Diptera) Северной Европы. Гричанов И.Я. Санкт-Петербург: ВИЗР РАСХН, 2006. 120с. (Приложение к журналу «Вестник защиты растений»).

A checklist and keys to North European genera and species of Dolichopodidae (Diptera). Igor Ya. Grichanov. St.Petersburg: VIZR RAAS, 2006. 120p. (Plant Protection News, Supplement).

Составлен справочный список и определитель 38 родов и 393 видов хищных мух Dolichopodidae (Diptera), известных в Северной Европе (Дания, Исландия, Латвия, Литва, Норвегия, Финляндия, Швеция, Эстония, Карелия, Республика Коми, Ненецкий автономный округ, Архангельская, Ленинградская, Мурманская, Новгородская, Псковская области). Для каждого вида даны оригинальные родовые комбинации, основные синонимы, глобальное распространение. В водном разделе приведены сведения о систематическом положении и морфологии имаго мух-зеленушек. Работа будет полезна специалистам – энтомологам и экологам, интересующихся энтомофагами, студентам и аспирантам учебных и научных учреждений.

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

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Supplement

A checklist and keys to North European genera and species of Dolichopodidae (Diptera)

Igor Ya. GRICHANOV

St.Petersburg

2006

A checklist and keys to North European genera and species of Dolichopodidae (Diptera)

Igor Ya. GRICHANOV

All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection,
Podbelskogo 3, St.Petersburg-Pushkin, 196608, Russia.
Email: grichanov@mail.ru

Abstract.

A check list and keys to North European genera and species of Dolichopodidae are compiled. 393 species and 38 genera known in northern part of Europe are included, belonging to the nine sub-families. Introductionary notes concerning systematic position and morphology of Dolichopodidae and new species records for some regions of Russia are given.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, catalogue, keys, North Europe.

Contents

Introduction

The Dolichopodidae fauna of the world is very large, with approximately 7000 described species and 240 genera (Grichanov, 2003-2006). These mostly predatory flies are distributed throughout the world including the tropics and high-latitude islands and territories. In North Europe adults and larvae of almost all species of long-legged flies are predators inhabiting moist substrata. Species of only one genus (*Thrypticus*) are known to be phytophages living inside stems of cereal grasses. Most of the numerous species of the cosmopolitan genus *Medetera* are associated with tree trunks, especially in boreal forests, where their larvae are predacious mainly on bark-beetles (Coleoptera).

North European Dolichopodidae have never been generalised in one book. Now 393 species and 38 genera are known in North Europe, belonging to the following nine subfamilies: Achalcinae, Diaphorinae, Dolichopodinae, Hydrophorinae, Medeterinae, Neurigoninae, Rhaphiinae, Sciapodinae and Sympycninae. However, Achalcinae, Neurigoninae, Rhaphiinae and Sciapodinae each contain only one genus known from North Europe, whereas definition of the other subfamilies is far from an ideal state. A number of new subfamilies and tribes have been proposed in the second half of the XX century that means that a revision of the family systematics on the global scale is needed. So, we do not think that a key to subfamilies is necessary to give in this work.

SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

The family Dolichopodidae belongs to the superfamily Empidoidea, of which Microphoridae is the closest by morphology and genetics to some subfamilies of long-legged flies (Chvála, 1983; Collins & Wiegmann, 2002). Empidoidea is the monophyletic group within so-called "Lower Brachycera" or "Brachycera Orthorrhapha". Nevertheless, the extant Diptera are divided usually into two suborders, Nematocera and Brachycera.

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

1. Antenna usually long, with scape and pedicel and at least 6 homonomous flagellomeres, usually longer than head and thorax combined; palpi usually with 3-5 segments ..... Nematocera
– Antenna shorter; scape and pedicel usually short; the other antennomeres (usually less than 6 segments) heteronomous, differing from one another; palpi usually with 1 or 2 segments 2
2. Frontal lunule present (a crescent-shaped area immediately above antennal sockets) ..... Cyclorrhapha-Schizophora
– No lunule above antennae 3
3. Tarsal empodium in the form of pulvilli, i.e., 3 subequal pads below claws .... Stratiomyidae, Xylophagidae, Rhagionidae, Tabanidae et al.

– Empodium bristle-like or not discernible, at most at most 2 well-developed pads below claws 4
4. Basal cells of wing long; vein CuA_2 long, reaching wing margin near A_1, or joining A_1 close to wing margin (at less than a quarter of its length back from wing margin) .... Asilidae, Syrphidae, Bombyliidae, Therevidae, Pipunculidae et al.
– Second basal cell short, or even confluent with discal cell; anal cell short and closed or absent; vein CuA_2 absent, reduced, or joining A_1 far from wing margin 5
5. Wing venation without any crossvein in median region of wing .... Lonchopteridae, Opetiidae, Phoridae
– Venation with at least one crossvein in median region of wing 6
6. Wing with both A_1 and Sc reaching wing margin, and with posterior cubital cell (*cup*) acute at posterior apex; hind tarsus, at least in male, with one or more basal segments expanded and flattened; arista (stylus) 3-segmented, terminally situated ..... Platypezidae
– If A_1 reaching wing margin, then either Sc incomplete or *cup* obtuse or rounded at posterior apex, or *cup* very small; basal segments of hind tarsus rarely expanded or flattened 7
7. Vein R_{4+5} forked; if not, then either prosternum large (fused with episterna) and metapleura usually bristled, or costa running around the wing. Antennal scape bristled, at least with a few bristly hairs beneath; male hypopygium symmetrical and unrotated ..... Empididae
– Vein R_{4+5} not forked; prosternum in the form of a small sclerite separated by membrane from the episterna (except Dolichopodidae), costa ending at wing tip (except Microphoridae) and metapleura always bare; antennal scape very small, without bristles beneath 8
8. Wing with alula; male hypopygium symmetrical and unrotated, female abdomen remarkably narrowed apically, ovipositor-like; hind tibiae (or also metatarsi) laterally compressed and dilated in both sexes ..... Atelestidae
– Alula on wings greatly reduced or not developed; male hypopygium not symmetrical, rotated towards right or deflexed 9
9. Basal cell moderately large, anal cell differently shaped or even absent; radial sector originating well beyond humeral crossvein; front tibia with a sense organ; male hypopygium along longitudinal axis or upturned ..... Hybotidae
– Basal and anal cells conspicuously small, anal cell usually rounded apically; radial sector originating opposite humeral crossvein; front tibia without a sense organ, and male hypopygium deflexed 10
10. Discal cell present, emitting 3 veins to wing margin, veins M_1 and M_2 arising independently from discal cell; costa running around the wing; body black or greyish ..... Microphoridae
– Discal cell fused with 2nd basal cell; M_{1+2} usually with a curvation or stub-like M_2 at middle of its distal part (M rarely forking apically into M_1 and true

M_2); costa ending at M_1, sometimes at tip of R_{2+3}; body generally metallic or yellow, rarely greyish ..... Dolichopodidae

MORPHOLOGY OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

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

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

The antennae are generally inserted at the upper third of head, rarely (in *Diaphorus* males) below the middle, each consists of the 3 segments. They are usually shorter or a little longer than the head height, in males often longer than in

in females. The scape (1st segment) is small, globular, sometimes with short apicoventral acute projection; the pedicel is laterally compressed, convex on inner side in majority of species, or having finger-like inner projection (*Syntormon*) penetrating inner side of postpedicel. The postpedicel (3rd segment or 1st flagellomere in old literature) is laterally compressed, in distal part especially, usually asymmetrical, subtriangular, rounded, suboval, lancet-like etc. The antennal stylus (arista) is bisegmented, may be basodorsal, dorsal, dorsoapical or apical, with the 2nd segment having sometimes elongated hairs or widened or flattened parts. The scape is bare or covered with more or less distinct hairs or setae above; the pedicel has usually complete ring of distal setulae; the postpedicel is covered with microscopic or comparatively long hairs.

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

The legs are generally long and slender, sometimes more robust; they show very often sexual dimorphism, being variously shaped and adorned in the male, often rather peculiar; thus the tarsi (fore, mid or hind) may have one or more segments dilated or plumed or ornated with hairs, bristles or thorns, or some segments may be unusually shortened or elongated. Also the tibiae and femora may have special bristles in the males, and sometimes a fringe of long hairs below. Moreover the legs, especially the tarsi, are often longer in the male than in the female. The legs have generally short, sometimes longer hairs and setulae, and are generally provided with bristles, especially on the dorsal side of the tibiae. Sometimes the legs are less bristly or almost bare. The bristles (or setae) are divided into dorsal, ventral, anterior, posterior, anteroventral, posteroventral, anterodorsal and posterodorsal ones. The bristles on the hind tibiae are in a few genera continued out on the basitarsus. The femora have often one or more subapical or basoventral setae having significance for the taxonomy. The tibiae have also apical bristles, often small. The fore coxa has as a rule bristles or bristly hairs on the anterior or outer (external) side towards the apex, and the hind coxa have generally one, sometimes several, characteristic bristles on the out-

side. There are two claws, generally small, two pulvilli and empodium on the 5th segment of tarsi. In the species of *Diaphorus* with the pulvilli on some tarsi enlarged in the male, these tarsi have no claws.

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

Abdomen longer or shorter, sometimes even shorter than thorax (e.g., *Hydrophorus*); it is usually more or less narrowed towards the end and thus sometimes conical. In the female it is generally pointed. The abdominal tergites are much broader than the sternites, and arched. The 1st tergite is generally shorter than the following; the 1st sternite is greatly reduced, at most forming a small chitinisation just in front of the 2nd. In the male the abdomen has eight segments, then follows the hypopygium, formed of the ninth segment. Sometimes all segments are visible, but often some of the pregenital segments are hidden, so that only five or six segments are visible anterior to the hypopygium. Fifth and sixth sternites are often membranous and folded up grove-like, so that a smaller or larger cavity for the reception of the hypopygium is formed. The 7th segment is generally asymmetrical; it has membranous sternite and chitinised tergite, forming sometimes well-developed stalk or peduncle. The eighth tergite is scale-like, often roundish, rarely having rudiment of sternite at ventral angle, and it lies always on the left side of the hypopygium, covering epandrial foramen. The epandrium (ninth tergite) may vary considerably in size and shape; it

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

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

BASIC REFERENCES

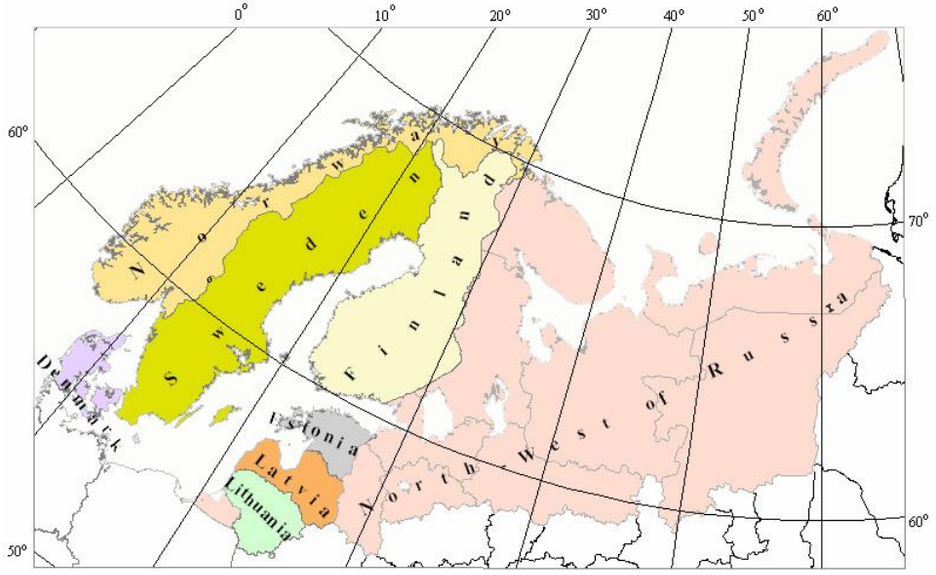
Keys presented below are compiled on the base of British, French, German and Russian manuals and keys to species of Dolichopodidae. Some recent European and Palearctic revisions of small genera or species groups are also used. Several old species are known by females only and there are some unverified records of Dolichopodidae from the territory, which means that adjustments to the species list should be anticipated. At the same time a few species de-

scribed from neighbouring countries may be found in North Europe as well.

The keys to genera and species of Dolichopodidae are compiled for advanced users. Before using them I would strongly recommend to get acquaintance with introductory chapters from the "Contributions to a manual of Palaearctic Diptera" (Papp & Darvas, 2000) and "Manual of Nearctic Diptera" (McAlpine, et al., 1981-1989). For English readers some introductory notes may be useful (despite the different terminology) from Lundbeck (1912), Robinson (1970, 1975), Dyte (1975), d'Assis Fonseca (1978), Bickel & Dyte (1989), and Bickel (1992, 1994). A great number of valuable illustrations together with introductions, keys and species descriptions in French, German and Russian could be found in Parent (1938), Lindner (1930-1979), Negrobov & Stackelberg (1969). See also web-sites: http://www.ifrance.com/Dolicho/ (in French) and http://members.fortunecity.com/grichanov/ (in English) devoted to Dolichopodidae.

CHECKLIST OF NORTH EUROPEAN DOLICHOPODIDAE (DIPTERA)

The checklist of North European Dolichopodidae is based on an intensive treatment of the last references, as well as of the collections of main Russian, Swedish and Finnish Museums, carried out recently. The author has excluded some synonymic names rarely used in the European literature. Several errors and misprintings of the previous lists are here corrected. Now 393 species are known from the territory (Fig.).



The following papers are used to compile this checklist: Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) for the Arkhangelsk Region; Petersen & Meier (2001) for Denmark with addition of *Medetera excellens* and *M.pinicola* after MacGowan (2005); Grichanov (2002) for Estonia with addition of missing *Dolichopus albifrons* after Remm (1967) and *Hercostomus vivax* after Negrobov (1991); Kahanpää & Grichanov (2004) for Finland; Andersson (1967) for Iceland; Grichanov & Polevoi (2004) for Karelian Republic with addition of of missing *Dolichopus maculipennis* after Stackelberg (1962); Sedykh (1974) for Komi Republic; Vilks (2003) for Latvia; Stackelberg (1962) and Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) for Leningrad Region; Pakalniškis et al. (2000) for Lithuania with addition of missing *Medetera signaticornis* after Gavyalis & Yakaitis, 1974; Grichanov (2004) for Murmansk Region with addition of *Hercostomus nigriplantis* after Anufriev (2004); Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) for Nenets Autonomous Region with additional material on 8 species; Jonassen (2001) for Norway with addition of *Chrysotus palustris* and *Rhaphium gravipes* after Grichanov & Danielsson (2001); Stackelberg (1919) for Novgorod Region; Grichanov & Ovsyannikova (2002) for Pskov Region with addition of missing *Dolichopus apicalis* after Negrobov (1991); Grichanov (2004) for Sweden.

Distribution of some species in the Nearctic Region follows Pollet et al. (2004). The following abbreviations are used:

AR – Arkhangelsk Region; DK – Denmark; EE – Estonia; FI – Finland; KA – Karelian Republic; LA – Latvia; LI – Lithuania; LR – Leningrad Region; MR – Murmansk Region; NR – Novgorod Region; NW – Norway; PR – Pskov Region; SW – Sweden.

ACHALCINAE Grootaert & Meuffels, 1997

Achalcus Loew, 1857

1. *Achalcus bimaculatus* Pollet, 1996: Syst. Entom. 21: 361
   =*Achalcus flavissimus* Hedström, nom.nud. in: Rohlfien & Ewald, 1979: Beitr. Ent. (Berlin) 29(1): 243 (Pollet, 1996: Syst. Entom. 21: 353, 361)
   Distribution. SW; Germany, Belgium, Great Britain.
2. *Achalcus cinereus* (Haliday, 1851) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 30)
   =*Rhaphium cinereum* Haliday, 1951: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 195
   =*Achalcus pygmaeus* (Zetterstedt, 1855) [*Rhaphium*]
   =*Rhaphium pygmaeum* Zetterstedt, 1855: Dipt. Scand. 12: 4618
   Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe.
3. *Achalcus flavicollis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops flavicollis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 56
   =*Achalcus pallidus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
   =*Rhaphium pallidum* [Stenhammar apud] Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 480
   Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.
4. *Achalcus melanotrichus* Mik, 1878: Jber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 17
   Remark. Pollet (2005) has included this species into the genus *Australachalcus* Pollet, 2005.
   Distribution. NW, PR, SW; Europe.

5. *Achalcus nigropunctatus* Pollet & Brunhes, 1996, in: Pollet, M., Syst. Entom. 21: 376
   Distribution. SW; Switzerland, Germany, France.
6. *Achalcus thalhammeri* Lichtwardt, 1913: Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung. 11: 635
   Distribution. PR, SW; Hungary, Germany, Great Britain.
7. *Achalcus vaillanti* Brunhes, 1987: Bull. Soc. ent. France 91(9-10) [1986]: 307
   Distribution. FI, NW, SW; France, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland.

DIAPHORINAE Schiner, 1864

Acropsilus Mik, 1878

8. *Acropsilus niger* (Loew, 1869) [*Chrysotus*] (Mik, 1878: Jber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 6-9)
   =*Chrysotus niger* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 298
   Distribution. DK, LI, SW; Europe, Algeria.

Argyra Macquart, 1834

9. *Argyra argentina* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops argentina* Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 47 (-a; F -us)
   =*Argyra diaphana* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805]
   =*Dolichopus diaphanus* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 16 (nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805)
   =*Argyra geniculata* (Schummel, 1837) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops geniculata* Schummel, 1837: Uebers. Schles. Ges. vaterl. Kult. 1836: 86
   Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; N Caucaus.
10. *Argyra argyria* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
    =*Porphyrops argyria* Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 46 (-a; F -us)
    =*Argyra argentata* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 457 [unnecessary nom.nov. for *Porphyrops argyrius* Meigen, 1824] (Kowarz, 1879: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 450; cf. Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
    =*Argyra argentella* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
    =*Dolichopus argentellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt.Scand. 2: 592
    =*Argyra divergens* Parent, 1926: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 3: 37 (Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 4: 93)
    Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.
11. *Argyra atriceps* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 38
    Distribution. LR; Europe.
12. *Argyra auricollis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
    =*Porphyrops auricollis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 47
    =*Argyra pellucens* var. of Fallén, 1823 [*Dolichopus*]
    =*Dolichopus pellucens* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 17 (cf. Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins.lappon.: 712)
    Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; Europe.
13. *Argyra diaphana* (Fabricius, 1775) [*Musca*] (Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 456)
    =*Musca diaphana* Fabricius, 1775: Syst. Ent. 1775: 783

    =*Argyra ludea* (Harris, 1776) [*Musca*]
    =*Musca ludea* Harris, 1776 [1780?; F 1782]: Expos. engl. Ins.: 157 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 324 [as *ludens*])
    =*Argyra pellucens* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
    =*Dolichopus pellucens* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 17 (cf. Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins.lappon.: 712)
    =*Argyra versicolor* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
    =*Porphyrops versicolor* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 50 (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
    =*Argyra hirtipes* (Curtis, 1835) [*Porphyrops*]
    =*Porphyrops hirtipes* Curtis, 1835 [F 1862]: Brit. Ent. (Ed. 1) 12: pl. 541
    Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Iran.
14. *Argyra elongata* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 209)
    =*Dolichopus elongatus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 594
    Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, NW, SW; Great Britain, the Netherlands, Odessa and Voronezh Regions.
15. *Argyra grata* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 39
    Distribution. LA, LR, PR; Europe, Morocco.
16. *Argyra hoffmeisteri* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 30)
    =*Rhaphium hoffmeisteri* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 92
    Distribution. PR; Europe.
17. *Argyra ilonae* Gosseries, 1989: Bull. Ann. Soc. belg. Ent. 124(10-12) [1988]: 305 (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus confinis* Zetterstedt, 1849, nec *Dolichopus confinis* Walker, 1849)
    =*Argyra confinis* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1951: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 208) (nec *Dolichopus confini*s Walker, 1849)
    =*Dolichopus confinis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3090 (nec Walker, 1849)
    Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LR, NW, SW; widely distributed in Europe to Italy and North Caucasus.
18. *Argyra leucocephala* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
    =*Porphyrops leucocephala* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 49 (-a; F -us)
    =*Argyra pellucens* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*] (misident., nec Fallén, 1823)
    =*Dolichopus pellucens* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1840]: Ins. lappon.: 712 (nec Fallen, 1823)
    =*Argyra diaphana* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805, nec Fallén, 1823)
    =*Porphyrops diaphana* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 46 (nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805, nec Fallen, 1823)
    =*Argyra fulviventris* Macquart, 1827 [*Medeterus*]
    =*Medetera fulviventris* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 48 [*Medeterus*] // ? syn. of *Argyra grata* Loew, 1857 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt.Dipt. 2: 324), but Parent, 1926: Ann.Soc.sci.Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 209
    =*Argyra fulgens* (Haliday, 1832) [*Porphyrops*]
    =*Porphyrops fulgens* Haliday, 1832 [F 1835]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1930-1831] 5: 354
    Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Transcaucasia, Urals.
19. *Argyra loewi* Kowarz, 1879 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 446
    Distribution. DK, SW; Czech Republic.

20. *Argyra magnicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 41)
=*Dolichopus magnicornis* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 712
=*Argyra aristata* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 31 (Kowarz, 1879: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 441-443)
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, LA, LR, NW, SW; Germany, Austria, Voronezh Region.
21. *Argyra setimana* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 20
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, LR, MR, PR, SW; Europe (Austria, Romania, Czech and Slovak Repubics).
22. *Argyra setulipes* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 72
Distribution. PR; Orenburg Region.
23. *Argyra spoliata* Kowarz, 1879 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 455
Distribution. FI, LR, NW, SW; Czech Republic.
24. *Argyra subarctica* Ringdahl, 1920: Ent. Tidskr. 41: 26
Distribution. NW, SW; Baikal.
25. *Argyra vestita* (Wiedemann,1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
=*Dolichopus vestitus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 75
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, NW, SW; Europe.

Asyndetus Loew, 1869

26. *Asyndetus latifrons* (Loew, 1857) [*Diaphorus*] (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 298)
=*Diaphorus latifrons* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 46
Distribution. EE, LR; Europe, S Ural.

Chrysotus Meigen, 1824

27. *Chrysotus angulicornis* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 474
Distribution. FI, LI, SW; Europe.
28. *Chrysotus arcticus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 31
Distribution. MR, SW.
29. *Chrysotus blepharosceles* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 462
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe.
30. *Chrysotus cilipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 41
=*Chrysotus subfemoratus* Frey, 1939 [F 1940]: Ark. Zool. 31(A)(20): 10 (Negrobov, Tsurikov & Maslova, 2000: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie 79(1): 227)
=*Chrysotus callidus* Parent, 1944: Rev. franç. Ent. 10(4): 124 (Negrobov, 1980: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie 59(2): 420)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Tomsk Region, Altai, Baikal, Primorskii Terr., Mongolia, China.
31. *Chrysotus cupreus* Macquart, 1827 [F 1828]: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 20
=*Chrysotus atripes* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 55 (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg 102-105 [1936-1949]: 44)
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe.

32. *Chrysotus femoratus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 483
=*Chrysotus licenti* Parent, 1944: Rev. franç. Ent. 10(4): 125 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Madeira, Irkutsk and Amur Regions, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka, Sakhalin, China, Mongolia.
33. *Chrysotus gramineus* (Fallen, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt.Scand. 2: 483)
=*Dolichopus gramineus* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolichop. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 19.
=*Chrysotus laesus* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus laesus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 19 (p.p.) (nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Chrysotus minimus* (Meigen, 1830) [*Diaphorus*]
=*Diaphorus minimus* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360
=*Chrysotus nigripes*Walker, 1849: List Dipt. brit. Mus. 3: 652 (misident., nec Fabricius, 1794; nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Chrysotus facialis* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 42 // syn. of *Chrysotus laesus* (Wiedemann, 1817), but Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73
=*Chrysotus microcerus* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 469
=*Chrysotus varians* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 471 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
=*Chrysotus andorrensis* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 534 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
=*Chrysotus arvernicus* Vaillant & Brunhes, 1980: Ann. Stat. biol. Besse-en-Chandesse 14: 362 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Kirgizia, Buryatia, Irkutsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr.
34. *Chrysotus laesus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 43)
=*Dolichopus laesus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 75
=*Chrysotus amplicornis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3064 (Lundbeck, 1912: 215, 217)
=*Chrysotus enderleini* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 539 (Negrobov, 1980: Ent. Obozr. 59(2): 420)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; whole Europe, North Kazakhstan, Irkutsk and Magadan Regions, Krasnoyarsk and Primorskii Terr., China.
35. *Chrysotus longipalpus* Aldrich, 1896: Trans. ent.Soc. London 1896: 329
=*Chrysotus pallidipalpus* Van Duzee, 1933: Proc. Hawaii. ent. Soc. 8(2): 313 (Parmenter, 1942: Ent. monthly Mag. 78 (=ser.4, vol.3): 232; Bickel & Dyte, 1989: Catal. Dipt. austral. ocean. Reg. 1989)
Distribution. FI; Great Britain (adventive); Pantropical species.
36. *Chrysotus melampodius* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 49
Distribution. SW; Great Britain, Italy, Canary Is.
37. *Chrysotus neglectus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 41)
=*Dolichopus neglectus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 74.
=*Chrysotus viridulus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus viridulus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 18 (Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 18 [%])
=*Chrysotus copiosus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 41 // syn. of *Chrysotus gramineus* (Fallén, 1823) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 484; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 48; Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 473; Becker, 1918: N.

Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 55), but Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 44, 57
=*Chrysotus femoralis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 42
=*Chrysotus taeniomerus* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 362 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 48; Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 460)
=*Chrysotus lundbladi* Frey, 1939 [F 1940]: Ark. Zool. 31(A)(20): 9 (Negrobov, Tsurikov & Maslova, 2000: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie 79(1): 227 [as *lindbladi* Frey, 1940])
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, N Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Buryatia, Yakutia, Amur Region.

38. *Chrysotus obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 705
=*Chrysotus amplicornis* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 467 (nec Zetterstedt, 1849) (cf. Negrobov, 1991, Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 74)
=*Chrysotus kowarzi* Lundbeck,1912: Dipt. danica 4: 217 (nom.nov. for *Chrysotus amplicornis* Kowarz, 1874, nec Zetterstedt, 1849) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 74)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Kirgizia, Yakutia, Amur Region, China.

39. *Chrysotus palustris* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 247
Distribution. NW, SW; Great Britain, Germany.

40. *Chrysotus pulchellus* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 461
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, SW; whole Europe, Kirgizia, Mongolia, China.

41. *Chrysotus ringdahli* Parent, 1929: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 5: 5
=*Chrysotus ringdahli* Ringdahl (Parent in litt.), 1928: Ent. Tidskr. 49: 195 (nom. nud.).
Distribution. MR, SW.

42. *Chrysotus suavis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 49
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Canary Is, Egypt, Armenia, Middle Asia, Mongolia.

Cryptophleps Lichtwardt, 1898

43. *Cryptophleps kerteszi* Lichtwardt, 1898: Termeszetr. Füz. 21: 491
Distribution. SW; Serbia, Romania, Saratov Region, China.

Diaphorus Meigen, 1824

44. *Diaphorus deliquescens* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 293
Distribution. LR; Moscow Region, Ukraine (Carpathians).

45. *Diaphorus disjunctus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 46
Distribution. LA, LR, PR; Europe.

46. *Diaphorus exunguiculatus* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (Mem.): 250
Material. 1 male, Vågåmo, 19.07.1953 / Norge [MZL].
Distribution. EE, LR, NW; N Italy.

47. *Diaphorus halteralis* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 296
Distribution. EE; central and S Europe.

48. *Diaphorus hoffmannseggi* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360
=*Diaphorus tripilus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 47 (Verrall, 1905: Ent. monthly Mag. 16: 81)
Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, SW; Europe.

49. *Diaphorus nigricans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 33
=*Diaphorus obscurellus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 706) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 45)
=*Diaphorus obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1843 [*Chrysotus*] (nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Chrysotus obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 487 (misident., nec Zetterstedt, 1838) (Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 464)
=*Diaphorus sokolovi* Stackelberg, 1928: Ent. Obozr. 22(1-2): 73 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 70)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; whole Europe, Nearctic (from Utah and Maine to Tennessee, Florida and Mexico) and Neotropical Regions.

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

Melanostolus Kowarz, 1884

51. *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Loew, 1869) [*Diaphorus*]
=*Diaphorus melancholicus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 295
=*Melanostolus dorsalis* (Verrall, 1876) [*Diaphorus*]
=*Diaphorus dorsalis* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 198 // syn. of Melanostolus nigricilius (Loew, 1871) (Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 554 (per errorem?)
Distribution. EE, LI, LR, SW; Europe.

Nematoproctus Loew, 1857

52. *Nematoproctus distendens* (Meigen, 1824) [*Chrysotus*] (Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 20)
=*Chrysotus distendens* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 42
Distribution. LA, LR; Europe.

53. *Nematoproctus praesectus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 292
Distribution. LA, LR; Europe.

DOLICHOPODINAE Latreille, 1809
Dolichopus Latreille, 1796

54. *Dolichopus acuticornis* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag.(Wied.) 1(1): 74
=*Dolichopus ruralis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 94
Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, PR, NW, SW; Europe, Ural, N Kazakhstan.

55. *Dolichopus aemulus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz, 1859: 9 // syn. of *Dolichopus popularis* Wiedemann, 1817 (Ringdahl, 1928: Ent. Tidskr. 49: 181; Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc.ent. 14: 54), but Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120
Distribution. LA, SW; Czech and Slovak Republics.

56. *Dolichopus agilis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 97
Distribution. DK, EE, LI, SW; Europe, Altai, Sayan, Yakutia, Amur Region, Kuril Is, Mongolia, China.

57. *Dolichopus albifrons* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 11
=*Dolichopus latilimbatus* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 215 (misident., nec Macquart, 1827)
Distribution. EE, FI, SW.

58. *Dolichopus angustipennis* Kertesz, 1901: 3. asiat. Forsch.-Reise Zichy 2: 195
=*Dolichopus adustus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Faun. Flor. fenn. 40(5): 14 (nec Wiedemann, 1830) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 128)
Distribution. KA; Tataria, Georgia, North Kazakhstan, Irkutsk Region, Yakutia, Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka, China.

59. *Dolichopus annulipes* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 710
=*Dolichopus stenhammari* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 521 (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Dolichopus annulipes* Zetterstedt, 1838, nec *Porphyrops annulipes* Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Buryatia, Yakutia, Magadan Region, Primorskii Terr., Nearctic Region.

60. *Dolichopus annulitarsis* Ringdahl, 1920: Ent. Tidskr. 41: 24
Distribution. KA, SW; North Ural, Magadan and Kamchatka Regions; Akaska.

61. *Dolichopus apicalis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3084
Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, NR, PR, SW; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Taimyr, Buryatia, Magadan Region.

62. *Dolichopus arbustorum* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 125
=*Dolichopus pallidicoxa* von Roser, 1840 [F 1870]: Corresp.-bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver., Stuttgart, 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 56 // syn. of *Dolichopus linearis* Meigen, 1824 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 299), but Becker, 1917: N.Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 128-129
Distribution. DK, EE, LA, PR, SW; Europe.

63. *Dolichopus argyrotarsis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 223
Distribution. FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

64. *Dolichopus armillatus* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 217
=*Dolichopus stenhammari* var. *b* of Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 521
Distribution. FI, KA, MR, NW, SW; N Ural, Magadan Region.

65. *Dolichopus atratus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 76
Distribution. DK, EE; West and Central Europe.

66. *Dolichopus atripes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 102
Distribution. DK, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Ural.

67. *Dolichopus atritibialis* Zetterstedt, 1859 [F 1857]: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5053
Distribution. AR, SW.

68. *Dolichopus austriacus* Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 4: 51
Distribution. EE, FI, SW; Austria.

69. *Dolichopus bonsdorffi* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 22
Distribution. EE, FI, KA, LR, SW; Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr; China (Heilongjiang) [Ding Yang, pers.comm.].

70. *Dolichopus brevipennis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 89
=*Dolichopus plumitarsis*, var. b of Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 10
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, Komi, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, N Kazakhstan, E Siberia; Alaska, Yukon, British Columbia, Northwest Terr., Montana, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Prince Edward Is, Newfoundland (Labrador).

71. *Dolichopus caligatus* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 221 // syn. of *Dolichopus flavipes* Stannius, 1831 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 129); but Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 262
=*Dolichopus flavipes* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 73 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Transpalaearctic species.

72. *Dolichopus calinotus* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 264
Distribution. DK, FI, SW; Germany, the Netherlands, N Kazakhstan, Kirgizia.

73. *Dolichopus campestris* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 78
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, SW; whole Europe, Algeria, Georgia, North Kazakhstan, Altai, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka.

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

75. *Dolichopus cinctipes* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 222
Distribution. FI, MR, NW, SW; N Ural, Buryatia, Amur and Magadan regions, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., Turkey.

76. *Dolichopus claviger* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 56
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Tomsk Region, Altai, Krasnoyarsk Terr.

77. *Dolichopus clavipes* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool.J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 365
=*Dolichopus trochanteratus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 529
=*Dolichopus fuscipes* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 364
=*Dolichopus vitripennis* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 35 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. DK, FI, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Buryatia, Irkutsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Yakutia, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, China.

78. *Dolichopus consimilis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 217
Distribution. KA, NW, SW; France.

79. *Dolichopus costalis* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 20
Distribution. KA, SW; Yakutia, Mongolia.

80. *Dolichopus cruralis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 219
=*Dolichopus lapponicus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 141 (Stackelberg, 1930: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 46)
Distribution. FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Belgium.

81. *Dolichopus diadema* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 361 (in subg. *Macrodolichopus*)
=*Dolichopus fraternus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 14
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, NW, SW; Europe, Kazakhstan, China.

82. *Dolichopus discifer* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 57 // syn. of *Dolichopus nigricornis* Meigen, 1824 (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 148-149); rest. Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= (4)1]: 263
=*Dolichopus patellatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 86 (nec Fallen, 1823) // syn. of *Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 709)
=*Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 709 (nec 1843) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2)
=*Dolichopus nigricornis* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 148; Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 55, 56, et auctt. (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, SW; Transpalaearctic species; N America (Alaska, British Columbia to Quebec and Nova Scotia, southward to Colorado and New York) (Negrobov, 1991, and Pollet et al., 2004, as *Dolichopus nigricornis* Meigen, 1824).

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

84. *Dolichopus eurypterus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent.Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 23
Distribution. LA; Germany, Czech Republic.

85. *Dolichopus exiguus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 556
Distribution. SW.

86. *Dolichopus festivus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 361
=*Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 52 (nec Macquart, 1827)
=*Dolichopus macquarti* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 17
Distribution. DK, LA, LI, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

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

88. *Dolichopus fraterculus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 510
Distribution. FI, KA, LI, MR, NW, SW; Magadan Region, the Urals, Kuril Is; Alaska, Northwest Terr.

89. *Dolichopus fulgidus* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolichop. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 15
Distribution. SW.

90. *Dolichopus grandicornis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm 7: 220
Distribution. SW; Ural.

91. *Dolichopus griseipennis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 49
=*Dolichopus nitidus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 62 (nec Fallén, 1823) (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 208-209)
=*Dolichopus subrutilus* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5054
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LI, NW, SW; Europe, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey, Georgia, Middle Asia.

92. *Dolichopus gubernator* Mik, 1878: Jahresber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 7 [in separates: 9]
Distribution. EE, FI, KA, LA, LR; Austria, Khabarovsk Terr., Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuril Is.

93. *Dolichopus hilaris* Loew, 1862: Wien. ent. Mschr. 6(9): 297
Distribution. SW; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Primorskii Terr.

94. *Dolichopus inconspicuus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt.Scand. 2: 554
Distribution. SW.

95. *Dolichopus lancearius* Hedström, 1966: Ent. Tidskr. 87(1-2): 56
Distribution. NW, SW; Buryatia, Sayan Mnt.

96. *Dolichopus laticola* Verrall, 1904: Ent.monthly Mag. 15: 197
Distribution. DK; Great Britain.

97. *Dolichopus latilimbatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 65
=*Dolichopus vulgaris* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 129
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, SW; Europe, Ural, Mongolia.

98. *Dolichopus latipennis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 8 (in subg. *Hygroceleuthus*)
Material. 1 male: Russia, Pechora Bay (68°53'N, 53,34'E); Site 24, 25-26.VIII.1994. leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, Buryatia, Yakutia, Mongolia, China; Quebec, Northwest Terr.

99. *Dolichopus lepidus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 36
=*Dolichopus tibialis* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 710 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
=*Dolichopus dissimilipes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand.2: 527 (Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 57)
=*Dolichopus geniculatus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 525 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
=*Dolichopus picipes* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 157 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Verrall, 1875: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 31)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Transpalaearctic species.

100. *Dolichopus linearis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 84
=*Dolichopus agilis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3081 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Dolichopus plebeius* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 99
=*Dolichopus parvulus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 555
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Transpalaearctic species.

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

102. *Dolichopus litorellus* Zetterstedt, 1852: Dipt. Scand. 11: 4277
Distribution. DK, SW; Czech and Slovak Republics, E Europe, N Kazakhstan, Yakutia, Buryatia, Magadan Region.

103. *Dolichopus longicornis* Stannius, 1831 [F 1838]: Isis (Oken) 1831: 53
=*Dolichopus acuticornis* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. (Dipt. Svec. 2): 12 [p.p.] [et alii auctores, misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817]
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, Komi, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Transpalaearctic species; Alaska, Yukon.

104. *Dolichopus longitarsis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 124
=*Dolichopus equestris* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 359 (nec Fabricius, 1775)
=*Dolichopus cinctus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 24
=*Dolichopus staegeri* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 508
Material. 1 female: Russia, Pechora Bay (68°53'N, 53,34'E); Sita 24, 25-26.VIII.1994; leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Georgia, Kazakhstan.

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

106. *Dolichopus maculipennis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 520
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Magadan Region, Kamchatka; Alaska.

107. *Dolichopus mannerheimi* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 707
Distribution. FI, KA, MR, NW, SW; Irkutsk Region, Altai, Buryatia, Khabarovsk Terr., Magadan and Kamchatka Regions, Mongolia; China (Xinjiang, Heilongjiang) [Ding Yang, pers.comm.]; Alaska, Yukon.

108. *Dolichopus mediicornis* Verrall, 1875: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 32
Distribution. MR, SW; Great Britain.

109. *Dolichopus meigeni* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12 (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus nigripes* Fallen, 1823 p.p.)
Distribution. DK, SW; central Europe.

110. *Dolichopus melanopus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 86 [as nom. nov. for *Dolichopus nigripes* Fallen, 1823 [misident.], nec *Musca nigripes* Fabricius, 1794]
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe.

111. *Dolichopus micropygus* Wahlberg, 1850 [F 1851]: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 216 [syn. of *Dolichopus fraterculus* Zetterstedt, 1843 (Ringdahl, 1928: Ent. Tidskr. 49: 183; Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 54); but Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120]
=*Dolichopus brachyurus* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5015 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. KA, SW.

112. *Dolichopus migrans* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 512
=*Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2:535 (nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Dolichopus patellatus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 59 (nec Fallen, 1823, nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Transpalaearctic species.

113. *Dolichopus nigripes* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 [Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.]: 10 // unnecessary nom.nov.: *falleni* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 11-12 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 135-136)
=*Dolichopus melanopus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 61 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. scand. 2: 513; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 11)
=*Dolichopus falleni* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12 (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus nigripes* Fallén, 1823, nec Fabricius, 1794 [*Musca*]) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 135)
Distribution. DK, EE, KA, LA, NW, PR, SW; rare European species distributed from Great Britain to former Yugoslavia and Voronezh Region of Russia.

114. *Dolichopus nitidus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 12
=*Dolichopus ornatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 79
=*Dolichopus jucundus* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (London) 1: 163
=*Dolichopus azureus* Macquart, 1834 [F 1824]: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 462 (Becker, 1922: Capita zool. (Den Haag) 1(4): 129)
=*Dolichopus coeruleicollis* Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 160
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NR, NW, SW; Transpalaearctic species.

115. *Dolichopus notatus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 29
=*Dolichopus notabilis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 506 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4)
=*Dolichopus puncticornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 536 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; Transpalaearctic species.

116. *Dolichopus nubilus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 96
=*Dolichopus pallipes* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 64 (1827 B: 276)
=*Dolichopus actaeus* Haliday, 1832: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 364
=*Dolichopus inquinatus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 364
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; whole Europe, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan.

117. *Dolichopus occultus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 150 (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Staeger, 1842, nec Macquart, 1826)
Distribution. DK.

118. *Dolichopus parvicaudatus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 554 // Syn. of *Dolichopus plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763) (Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 53), but Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120
Distribution. NW, SW; France, Poland, European Russia.

119. *Dolichopus pectinitarsis* Stenhammar, 1851: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 8: 130 // syn. of *Dolichopus plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763) (Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc.ent. 14: 53), but Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, MR, SW; France, N Ural, Yakutia.

120. *Dolichopus pennatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 90
=*Dolichopus popularis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 11 (p.p.) (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)

=*Dolichopus signatus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 25 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 13; Förster, 1865: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 15 (Abh.): 257-258)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Georgia, Altai, Yakutia, Amur Region, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., Kuril Is., Sakhalin, Mongolia.

121. *Dolichopus picipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 76
=*Dolichopus cyaneus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 78
=*Dolichopus fastuosus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 360
=*Dolichopus plebejus* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1840]: Ins. lappon.: 710 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824 [*plebeius*])
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Altai.

122. *Dolichopus planitarsis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 12
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; Central Europe, Georgia, Yakutia, Mongolia.

123. *Dolichopus plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763) [*Musca*]
=*Musca plumipes* Scopoli, 1763: Ent. carniol.: 334
=*Dolichopus pennitarsis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 11 (Loew, 1864: Smithson. misc. Coll. 6(2) (publ.171): 60)
=*Dolichopus planitarsis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 88 // F for Fallén [Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1969: Opred. Nasek. eur. Ch. SSSR 5(1): 681, 686]
Material. 2 males, 2 females: Russia, Kanin Peninsula (68°20'N, 45°,54'E); Site 26, 29-30.VIII.1994, leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, Komi, Iceland, LA, LI, LR, MR, Nenetsia, NR, NW, PR, SW; Palaearctic and Nearctic (from Alaska and Greenland to Mexico) Regions.

124. *Dolichopus plumitarsis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 10
Distribution. EE, NW, SW; Transpalearctic species; Alaska, Ontario.

125. *Dolichopus popularis* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 70
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Georgia, Altai, Irkutsk Region.

126. *Dolichopus propinquus* Zetterstedt, 1852: Dipt. Scand. 11: 4287
=*Dolichopus affinis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh. (Stockholm) 7: 220 (nec Walker, 1849)
Distribution. SW.

127. *Dolichopus pseudomigrans* Ringdahl, 1928: Ent. Tidskr. 49: 180 (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus migrans* Becker, 1917, nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
=*Dolichopus migrans* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 146 (misident., nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
Distribution. FI, SW.

128. *Dolichopus punctum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 85
=*Dolichopus lepidus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 527 (nec Staeger, 1842) // syn. of *Dolichopus remipes* Wahlberg, 1839 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 303), but Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 143
Distribution. FI, LR, SW; Germany, central European Russia, Yakutia, Primorskii Terr.

129. *Dolichopus remipes* Wahlberg, 1839 [F 1838]: K. Vetensk.-Acad. Handl. (Stockholm) 1838: 13

Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; Poland, Byelorussia, Buryatia, Yakutia, South Kamchatka; Washington, Alberta; Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Maine, Montana, Wisconsin.

130. *Dolichopus ringdahli* Stackelberg, 1930 [F 1929]: Annu. Mus. zool. Acad. Sci. URSS 31: 160
Distribution. MR; Yakutia, Irkutsk and Amur Regions, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., Sakhalin.

131. *Dolichopus rupestris* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (London) 1: 164
=*Dolichopus festinans* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1843]: Ins. lappon. 1838: 708
=*Dolichopus fuscimanus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 510
Material. 6 males & females: Russia, Kanin Peninsula (68°20'N, 45°,54'E); Site 26, 29-30.VIII.1994, leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, Nenetsia, NW, SW; Central Europe, Altai, Buryatia, Khabarovsk Terr., Kamchatka, Kuril Is., Bering Is; Alaska, Yukon.

132. *Dolichopus ruthei* Loew, 1847: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 8: 71
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, SW; Germany, Poland, Belorussia, central European Russia.

133. *Dolichopus sabinus* Haliday, 1838: Ann. nat. Hist. 2(8): 184
=*Dolichopus pictus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 31
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, NW, SW; Europe, Abkhazia.

134. *Dolichopus signatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 92
=*Dolichopus argentifer* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 9 (Förster, 1865: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 15 (Abh.): 258)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Afghanistan.

135. *Dolichopus signifer* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831, 1838]: Zool. J. (London) 5: 362
=*Dolichopus pictipennis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 222 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
=*Dolichopus punctum* Haliday, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 167 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Loew, 1857: Progr.Realsch.Meseritz 1857: 12)
Distribution. FI, NW, SW; Europe, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Morocco, Azores.

136. *Dolichopus simplex* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 85
=*Dolichopus thalassinus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 363
=*Dolichopus vicinus* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 464
=*Dolichopus modestus* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 224
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Orenburg Region, Yakutia.

137. *Dolichopus spretus* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 259
Distribution. SW; N Ural, Magadan Region.

138. *Dolichopus subpennatus* d'Assis Fonseca, 1976: Ent. monthly Mag. 111: 23
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, NW, SW; Great Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, "Russia".

139. *Dolichopus tanythrix* Loew, 1869: Beschr.eur.Dipt. 1: 274
Distribution. DK, EE, SW; Europe.

140. *Dolichopus trivialis* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 363
=*Dolichopus intermedius* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 20
=*Dolichopus camptopus* Parent, 1913: Feuill. jeun. Nat. 43: 199

=*Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 207 (and also auctt. after Parent, misident., nec Macquart, 1827; nec Stannius, 1831; nec Staeger, 1842)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LR, NR, NW, SW; Central Europe.

141. *Dolichopus ungulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [*Musca*] (Schrank, 1803: Fauna boica 3, Abth. 1: 123)
=*Musca ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758: Syst. Nat. (Ed.10) 1: 598
=*Dolichopus aeneus* (de Geer, 1776) [*Nemotelus*, as "Nemotele"] (Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 81)
=*Nemotelus aeneus* Degeer, 1776 [F 1782]: Mem. Hist. Ins. 6: 194 [as 'Nemotele'] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 81; Loew, 1876: Z. Naturw. 48 (= n.F. 14): 9)
=*Dolichopus bifurcatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 65 // syn. of *Hygroceleuthus diadema* (Haliday, 1831) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 294), but Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 208
=*Dolichopus subungulatus* Stackelberg, 1930 [F 1933]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 26 (in key) (descr. ibid. 1933: 99)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions.

142. *Dolichopus urbanus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 92
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, South Ural, Buryatia.

143. *Dolichopus virgultorum* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 168
=*Dolichopus arbustorum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 551 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831)
Distribution. EE, SW; Europe.

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

145. *Dolichopus wahlbergi* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 546
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Europe.

146. *Dolichopus zetterstedti* Stenhammar, 1852 [F 1851]: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Föhandl. (Stockholm) 8: 128
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; West Siberia, Yakutia, N Kazakhstan.

Hercostomus Loew, 1857

Remark. We follow Negrobov (1991) dividing the genus into subgenera *Hercostomus* s.s., *Gymnopternus* and *Poecilobothrus*. However, they may represent different genera (Zhang & Yang, 2005; Brooks, 2005).

147. *Hercostomus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Becker, 1909: Wien. ent. Ztg. 28(9/10): 324 [*aërosus*])
=*Dolichopus aerosus* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. (Dipt. Svec. 2): 15
=*Hercostomus rhaphioides* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Chrysotus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 82)
=*Chrysotus rhaphioides* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 705 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 82 [*rhaphidiodes*])

=*Hercostomus dahlbomi* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus aerosus* Fallén, 1823, var.] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 193) // F: as a var. of *Hercostomus* "*microcerus* Wied." (Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: Explor. Parc nat. Albert 74: 63)
=*Dolichopus dahlbomi* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 573 (as a var. of *Dolichopus aerosus* Fallen, 1823) (Loew, 1857: Progr.Realsch.Meseritz 1857: 21)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Buryatia, Mongolia, Primorskii Terr., Taiwan.

148. *Hercostomus angustifrons* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 184)
=*Dolichopus angustifrons* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 44
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe.

149. *Hercostomus argentifrons* Oldenberg, 1916: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 5: 191
Distribution. SW; Italy (Alps).

150. *Hercostomus assimilis* (Staeger,1842) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus assimilis* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 41
Distribution. DK, EE, LR, PR, SW; Europe.

151. *Hercostomus blankaartensis* Pollet 1991: Syst. Entomology [1990] 15: 374 (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
Distribution. SW; Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, Hungary, Crimea.

152. *Hercostomus brevicornis* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 187)
=*Dolichopus brevicornis* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 42
=*Hercostomus obscuripennis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 187)
=*Dolichopus obscuripennis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 575 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21 [*Gymnopternus*])
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe.

153. *Hercostomus celer* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 185)
=*Dolichopus celer* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 84
=*Hercostomus sarus* (Haliday, 1832) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus sarus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) 5: 360
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Ural, Buryatia.

154. *Hercostomus chalybeus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus chalybeus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 72
=*Hercostomus cinereomaculatus* (von Roser, 1840) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus cinereomaculatus* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [n.S. 17] (1): 56 (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 48)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe.

155. *Hercostomus chetifer* (Walker, 1849) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops chetifera* Walker, 1849: List Dipt. brit. Mus. 3: 653 (-ra; F -r) // emend. *cretifer* Walker, 1856: xii; rest. Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 212
=*Hercostomus alutifer* (Haliday, 1851) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus alutifer* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1, Dipt. 1: 179
=*Hercostomus cretifer* (Walker, 1856) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857:9)

=*Porphyrops cretifera* Walker, 1856: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 3(4): xii (-ra; F -r) [F 1851] [emendation of *chetifer*]
Distribution. NW, SW; Europe; Alberta, Ontario, Michigan, Tennessee, Quebec, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oriental Region.

156. *Hercostomus chrysozygos* (Wiedemann, 1817) (-os; F -us) [*Dolichopus*] (Mik, 1880: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 593)
=*Dolichopus chrysozygos* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 71 (-os; F -us)
Distribution. DK, EE, LA, LI, SW; Europe, Armenia, Ural.

157. *Hercostomus cupreus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus cupreus* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [=Dipt. Svec. 2]: 15
=*Hercostomus albifrons* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Dolichopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 309) (nec Loew, 1859)
=*Dolichopus albifrons* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5057, nec Loew, 1859 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 204)
Distribution. DK, KA, LA, NW, SW; Europe.

158. *Hercostomus ducalis* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 93 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
=*Gymnopternus ducalis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 15
=*Poecilobothrus infuscatus* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 239 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831) (Chandler, 1998: Checklists of Insects of the British Isles (N.Ser.), P. 1: Diptera: 90)
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe; Algeria.

159. *Hercostomus fugax* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus fugax* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 20
Distribution. AR; Europe, N Ural, Irkutsk Region, Buryatia.

160. *Hercostomus fulvicaudis* (Haliday,1851) [*Sybistroma*] (Loew, 1857: Progr.Realsch.Meseritz 1857: 9)
=*Sybistroma fulvicaudis* Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 154 [F Walker, 1851]
Distribution. SW; Europe, Central Asia.

161. *Hercostomus germanus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus germanus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 71
=*Hercostomus chaerophylli* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Mik, 1880: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 593) (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 53, 57; Chandler, 1998: Checklists of Insects of the British Isles (N.Ser.), P. 1: Diptera: 91)
=*Dolichopus chaerophylli* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 95
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Ural, Armenia, Morocco.

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

163. *Hercostomus metallicus* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus metallicus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 262
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Iran.

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

165. *Hercostomus nigrilamellatus* (Macquart,1827)[*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigrilamellatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 60
=*Hercostomus nigrimaculatus* (Curtis, 1829) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigrimaculatus* Curtis, 1829: Guide brit. Insects (Ed.1): (1258?)
=*Hercostomus atrovirens* (Loew, 1859) [*Gymnopternus*] (Strobl, 1893: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 29 [1892]: 137)
=*Gymnopternus atrovirens* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 6 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 227 [as atro-virens]; Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 209)
Distribution. LA, NW, SW; Europe.

166. *Hercostomus nigripennis* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigripennis* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 15
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe [to Ural?].

167. *Hercostomus nigriplantis* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigriplantis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 250
=*Hercostomus subsimplicipes* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 (= ser.2, vol.23): 56 (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 265)
Distribution. LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Armenia.

168. *Hercostomus nobilitatus* (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Musca*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
=*Musca nobilitata* Linnaeus, 1767: Syst. Nat. (Ed.12) 1(2): 995
=*Hercostomus joco* (Harris, 1780) [*Musca*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*]
=*Musca joco* Harris, 1780 [1776?]: Expos. engl. Ins.: 157
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe.

169. *Hercostomus rothi* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus rothi* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5061 // syn. of *Hercostomus fulvicaudis* (Haliday, 1851) or *H. praeceps* Loew, 1869 (Parent, 1924: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 43 (C.r.): 381-382; Hedström, 1966: Ent. Tidskr. 87: 114); but Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):[120] =*Hercostomus praeceps* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 285 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):123)
Distribution. DK, LR, SW; Europe.

170. *Hercostomus ruficauda* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Dolichopus*] (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):123)
=*Dolichopus ruficauda* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5060
Distribution. SW.

171. *Hercostomus rusticus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus rusticus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 77 // syn. of *Dolichopus clavipes* Haliday, 1831 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 297); rest. Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 132, 236 (*Hercostomus*)
=*Hercostomus relictus* (Meigen 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus relictus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 77 (Becker, 1909: Wien. ent. Ztg. 28(9/10): 324)
=*Hercostomus pilicornis* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus pilicornis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 257
=*Hercostomus obscuripes* (Meigen, 1838) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus obscuripes* Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 163 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 18 (?); Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 132, 236)
Distribution. EE; Europe, Armenia, N Kazakhstan, Omsk Region, Buryatia, Yakutia.

172. *Hercostomus sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus sahlbergi* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 711
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, LR, MR, NR, NW, SW; whole Europe.

173. *Hercostomus vivax* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus vivax* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 19
Distribution. DK, EE, LA, LR; Europe, Ural, Yakutia.

Muscidideicus Becker, 1917

174. *Muscidideicus praetextatus* (Haliday, 1855) [*Dolichopus*] (Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 265 [*Muscideicus*])
=*Dolichopus praetextatus* Haliday, 1855: Nat. Hist. Rev. 2 (Proc.): 63
=*Muscidideicus marginatus* (Lichtwardt, 1896) [*Hercostomus*] (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 146)
=*Hercostomus marginatus* Lichtwardt, 1896: Dtsch. ent. Z. 1896(1): 181 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 146)
Distribution. DK; Europe.

Ortochile Latreille, 1809

175. *Ortochile nigrocoerulea* Latreille, 1809 [F 1899]: Gen. Crust. Ins. 4: 289 (-a; F -us)
=*Ortochile nigrocoerulescens* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 4 [*Orthochile*]
=*Ortochile coerulea* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 570 [*Orthochile*]
=*Ortochile walkeri* Rondani, 1859: Linnaea ent. 13: 317 [*Orthochile*]
Distribution. SW; Europe, Turkey, Tunisia, Algeria.

Sybistroma Meigen, 1824

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

177. *Sybistroma discipes* (Germar, 1821) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 71)

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

178. *Sybistroma obscurella* (Fallén,1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus obscurellus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 13
=*Sybistroma xanthogastra* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus xanthogaster* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 99 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 208 [*Hypophyllus*])
=*Sybistroma appendiculata* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera appendiculata* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 45 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. DK, NW, SW; Europe.

Tachytrechus Haliday, 1851

179. *Tachytrechus ammobates* (Haliday, 1851) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14)
=*Dolichopus ammobates* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1, Dipt. 1: 173
=*Tachytrechus plumipes* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (nec Scopoli, 1763) (Bonsdorff, 1861: Bidr. Finl.Naturk.Etnogr.Stat. 6: 208)
=*Dolichopus plumipes* Fallen, 1823: Dipt.Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 14 (nec Scopoli, 1763) // syn. of *Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 297 [as *confusus* Meigen, 1824]; denied by Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 132) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 153)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; Europe.

180. *Tachytrechus consobrinus* Haliday, 1851 [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14)
=*Dolichopus consobrinus* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 178
Distribution. LR, SW; Europe, Mali.

181. *Tachytrechus genualis* Loew, 1857: Z. Naturw. 10: 102
Distribution. LR; Europe, Armenia, Japan, Taiwan.

182. *Tachytrechus hamatus* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 284
Distribution. EE, FI, LR; Moscow and Voronezh Regions.

183. *Tachytrechus insignis* (Stannius, 1831) [*Ammobates*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14)
=*Ammobates insignis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 270
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe, Morocco.

184. *Tachytrechus notatus* (Stannius, 1831) [*Ammobates*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 173; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14)
=*Ammobates notatus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 269
=*Tachytrechus litoreus* (Haliday, 1833) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus litoreus* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (London) 1: 164

=*Tachytrechus beckeri* (Müller, 1923) [*Hercostomus*] (nec Lichtwardt, 1917) (Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. ent. France 96: 229)
=*Hercostomus beckeri* Müller, 1923 [F 1924]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 73: 85 (Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. ent. France 96: 229)
Distribution. DK, FI, NW, SW; Europe, Canary Is, Turkey, Armenia, Turkmenia.

185. *Tachytrechus ocior* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 287
Distribution. SW; Europe.

186. *Tachytrechus ripicola* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14
Distribution. SW; Europe, Armenia, Orenburg Region.

HYDROPHORINAE Lioy, 1864

Aphrosylus Haliday, 1851

187. *Aphrosylus ferox* Haliday, 1851 [F 1857]: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 221
Distribution. NW; W Europe.

Hydrophorus Fallén, 1823

188. *Hydrophorus albiceps* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Faun. Flor. fenn. 40(5): 72
=*Hydrophorus binotatus* British authors (misident., nec Fallén, 1823, nec Zetterstedt, 1849)
=*Hydrophorus confusus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 73 (as a var. of *Hydrophorus albiceps* Frey, 1915) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 280)
Distribution. DK, FI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Great Britain, the Netherlands, NW Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Mongolia.

189. *Hydrophorus albosignatus* Ringdahl, 1919: Ent. Tidskr. 40: 16
Distribution. SW.

190. *Hydrophorus alpinus* Wahlberg, 1844: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 1: 109
Material. 1 female: Russia, Pechora Bay (68°53'N, 53,34'E); Site 24, 25-26.VIII.1994. leg. C. Hansson; 1 female: Russia, Kanin Peninsula (68°20'N, 45,54'E); Site 26, 29-30.VIII.1994. leg. C. Hansson; 10 males and females: Nenetsia Nature Reserve, Dolgii Is., leg. Gorbatovski V.V.
Distribution. AR, FI, MR, Nenetsia; NW, SW; N Ural, NW Siberia, N Krasnoyarsk Terr., Yakutia, Chukotka; Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Terr., Manitoba, Quebec.

191. *Hydrophorus altivagus* Aldrich, 1911: Psyche 18: 67
=*Hydrophorus callosoma* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 65 (as a var. of *Hydrophorus wahlgreni* Frey, 1915)
=*Hydrophorus wahlgreni* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 63 (Hurley, 1985, in: Griffiths, Flies nearct. Reg. 6(6) nr.1: 24)
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Mordovia, Kamchatka; Nearctic Region (Alaska, Yukon, British Columbia, Northwest Terr., Alberta, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Minnesota, Ontario, Quebec, New Hampshire, Newfoundland).

192. *Hydrophorus arcticus* Negrobov, 1977: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4 (5): 363
Distribution. Komi; Yamalo-Nenets, Chukotka.

193. *Hydrophorus balticus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*] (Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt.Scand. 8: 3050)
=*Medetera baltica* Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 66 [*Medeterus*]
=*Hydrophorus chloropus* (von Roser, 1840) [*Medeterus*] (Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 73)
=*Medetera chloropus* von Roser, Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [n.S. 17] (1): 56 [*Medeterus*] (Kowarz, 1877: Verh.zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 73; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 281, 284, 339; Denninger, 1950: 45)
Distribution. DK, EE, LR, NW, SW; Transpalearctic species.

194. *Hydrophorus bipunctatus* (Lehmann, 1822) [*Dolichopus*] (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 700)
=*Dolichopus bipunctatus* Lehmann, 1822: Index Schol. Hamburg. Gymn. acad. 1822/ 1823: 41
=*Hydrophorus binotatus* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 3 (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 442; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 23)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; whole Europe, Kirgizia, Buryatia.

195. *Hydrophorus borealis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 23 (nom. nov. for *Hydrophorus binotatus* Zetterstedt, 1849, nec Fallén, 1823)
=*Hydrophorus bipunctatus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 700 (misident., nec Lehmann, 1822)
=*Hydrophorus binotatus* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3048 (nec Fallén, 1823) [p.p.]
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, Sverdlovsk Region, Buryatia.

196. *Hydrophorus brunnicosus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 25
Distribution. EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, SW; Orenburg Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Yakutia.

197. *Hydrophorus callostomus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 25 (-us; F -a)
Distribution. LR, SW; Ukraine, Middle Asia, Siberia.

198. *Hydrophorus freyi* Storå , 1954: Notul. ent. 34: 72
Distribution. FI, SW; Buryatia, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr.

199. *Hydrophorus geminus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 67
=*Hydrophorus impunctatus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 68 (as a var. of *Hydrophorus geminus* Frey, 1915) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 286)
Distribution. FI, KA, MR, SW; West Siberia, Kamchatka.

200. *Hydrophorus kolensis* Parent, 1934: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 7: 138
Distribution. MR.
Note. Description of the species (Parent, 1934) has no difference from the redescription of *H. geminus* types by Negrobov (1977). So, I consider this name to be possible synonym of *H. geminus*.

201. *Hydrophorus litoreus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 3
=*Hydrophorus aquaticus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Medetera aquatica* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 66 [Medeterus] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 443; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Hydrophorus chloropus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Medeterus*] (nec von Roser, 1840)
=*Medetera chloropus* Zetterstedt ("Zeller in litt."), 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 443 [*Medeterus*] (nec von Roser, 1840)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, PR, SW; West Siberia, Kamchatka.

202. *Hydrophorus nebulosus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 3
=*Hydrophorus conspersus* (Haliday, 1832) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera conspersa* Haliday, 1832: Zool.J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 357 [*Medeterus*]

Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Tyumen Region, Yakutia, Buryatia.

203. *Hydrophorus norvegicus* Ringdahl, 1928: Ent.Tidskr. 49: 20
Distribution. FI, MR, NW, SW.

204. *Hydrophorus oceanus* (Macquart, 1838) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera oceanus* Macquart, 1838: Ann. Soc. ent. France 7: 423 [*Medeterus*]
=*Hydrophorus bisetus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24 (nom. nov. for *Hydrophorus inaequalipes Haliday*, 1851, nec Macquart, 1834) (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 208)
=*Hydrophorus inaequalipes* Haliday, 1851: Ins. brit. 1 (Diptera) 1: 186 (misident., nec Macquart, 1834) // *Hydrophorus bisetus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24 (nom. nov.) (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 208)
Distribution. DK, SW; central and western Europe, Morocco.

205. *Hydrophorus pectinatus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 41
=*Hydrophorus forcipatus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 61
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, PR, SW; Nenetsia, N Ural.

206. *Hydrophorus pilipes* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 69
Distribution. AR, FI, MR, NW, SW.

207. *Hydrophorus ponojensis* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 59
Distribution. MR.

208. *Hydrophorus praecox* (Lehmann, 1822) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 186)
=*Dolichopus praecox* Lehmann, 1822: Index Schol. Hamburg. Gymn. acad. 1822/1823: 42
=*Hydrophorus inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834) [*Medeterus*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 444) [Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 39-40 (as *inaequalipes* Loew)]
=*Medetera inaequalipes* Macquart, 1834: Nist. nat. Dipt. 1: 453 [*Medeterus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 186; Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 39-40)
=*Hydrophorus schoenherri* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrochus*]
=*Hydrochus schoenherri* Zetterstedt (Boheman in litt.), 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 444
=*Hydrophorus cinereus* (Perris, 1847) [*Aphrozeta*] (nec Fabricius, 1805) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Aphrozeta cinerea* Perris, 1857 [F 1847, 1850, 1851]: Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon (n.Ser.) 4: 130 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24 [as *Hydrophorus inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834)]; Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 343; cf. Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 210)
=*Hydrophorus vagus* (Hutton, 1901) [*Liancalus*]
=*Liancalus vagus* Hutton, 1901: Trans. N.Z. Inst. 33 [1900]: 34
=*Hydrophorus breviventris* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 60 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 283)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental Regions, Australia, Oceania, New Zealand.

209. *Hydrophorus rogenhoferi* Mik, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges.Wien 24 (Abh.): 334
Distribution. SW; Alps, Pyrenees.

210. *Hydrophorus rufibarbis* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 37
=*Hydrophorus micans* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 65
Distribution. AR, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Germany; Great Britain.

211. *Hydrophorus signifer* Coquillett, 1899: Fur Seals and Fur-Seal Islands 4: 344
=*Hydrophorus magnicornis* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 70 (Negrobov, 1979: Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 81(2): 329 [*signiferus*])
=*Hydrophorus kolaensis* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 71 (as a var. of *Hydrophorus magnicornis* Frey, 1915) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 288 [*H. magnicornis* Frey, 1915])
Material. 1 female: Russia, Kanin Peninsula (68°20'N, 45°,54'E); Site 26, 29-30.VIII.1994, leg. C. Hansson; 1 female: Russia, Kolguyev Island (68 44'N, 48°,42'E); Site 25, 27-28.VIII.1994, leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. FI, KA, LA, MR, Nenetsia, NW, SW; Central Europe, N Ural, Bering Is.; Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Terr., Manitoba, Quebec, Newfoundland.

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

Liancalus Loew, 1857

213. *Liancalus virens* (Scopoli, 1763) [*Musca*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Musca virens* Scopoli, 1763: Ent. carniol.: 342
=*Liancalus regius* (Fabricius, 1805) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Dolichopus regius* Fabricius, 1805: Syst.Antl.: 267 (Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 60)
Distribution. DK, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Madeira, Transcaucasia, S Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kirgizia.

Machaerium Haliday, 1832

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

Peodes Loew, 1857

215. *Peodes forcipatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 29
Distribution. LR, NW, SW; Europe, Ural.

216. *Peodes petsamoensis* Frey, 1930: Notul. ent. 10: 82
Distribution. MR; Krasnoyarsk Terr., Czech Republic.

Scellus Loew, 1857

217. *Scellus dolichocerus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 46
Distribution. SW.

218. *Scellus notatus* (Fabricius,1781) [*Musca*]
=*Musca notata* Fabricius, 1781: Spec. Ins. 2: 448
=*Scellus armiger* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus armiger* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolichop. Svec. (= Dipt. Svec. 2): 4 (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 701 [*Hydrophorus*])
Distribution. AR, DK, SW; Europe, NW Siberia.

219. *Scellus spinimanus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Hydrophorus spinimanus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 445
=*Scellus notatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838, p.p.) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1781)
=*Hydrophorus notatus* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1843]: Ins. lappon.: 701 (p.p.) (nec Fabricius, 1781)
Material. Many males & females: Russia, Pechora Bay (68°53'N, 53,34'E); Site 24, 25-26.VIII.1994. leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. AR, FI, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, Crimea, N Ural, NE Siberia, Mongolia; Alaska, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Northwest Terr., Yukon.

Thinophilus Wahlberg, 1844

220. *Thinophilus flavipalpis* (Zetterstedt,1843) [*Rhaphium*] (Wahlberg, 1844: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 1: 37)
=*Thinophilus neptunus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 78 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 319-320)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, SW; Europe, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Mongolia, N China.

221. *Thinophilus ruficornis* (Haliday, 1838) [*Medeterus*] (Haliday, 1851, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Dipt. brit. 1(1): 192)
=*Medetera ruficornis* Haliday, 1838: Ann. nat. Hist. 2(9): 184 [*Medeterus*]
=*Thinophilus maculicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium maculicorne* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 474
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, MR, NW, SW; whole Europe, N Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, W Siberia, Mongolia, China.

222. *Thinophilus* (*Schoenophilus*) *versutus* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 192
=*Thinophilus maculipennis* (Strobl, 1899) [*Pseudacropsilus*]
=*Pseudacropsilus maculipennis* Strobl, 1899 Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 123
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe, Algeria, Morocco.

MEDETERINAE Lioy, 1864

Chrysotimus Loew, 1857

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

=*Chrysotus concinnus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 489 (Denninger, 1950: Jah-resh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 43)
Distribution. DK, NW, SW; Europe.

224. *Chrysotimus molliculus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 47-48; Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 185)
=*Dolichopus molliculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 23
=*Chrysotimus laetus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Chrysotus*]
=*Chrysotus laetus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 43
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LI, LR, NW, SW; widely distributed in Europe.

Dolichophorus Lichtwardt, 1902

225. *Dolichophorus kerteszi* Lichtwardt, 1902: Termeszetr. Füz. 25: 199
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LR; Transpalaearctic species (Negrobov, 1991).

Medetera Fischer von Waldheim, 1819

226. *Medetera abstrusa* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 132 (nom. nov. for *M. apicalis* Collin, 1941, nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
=*Medetera apicalis* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= Ser.4, vol.11): 151 (misident., nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Novosibirsk Region, Buryatia.

227. *Medetera acanthura* Negrobov & Thuneberg, 1970: Ann. ent. fenn. 36(3): 143
Distribution. FI, LR, MR, NW, SW, Perm Terr.

228. *Medetera adjaniae* Gosseries, 1989: Bull. Ann. Soc. belg. Ent. 124(10-12) [1988]: 305 (nom. nov. for *Medetera breviseta* Parent, 1927, nec Thomson, 1869 [*Medeterus*])
=*Medetera breviseta* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles (B)47 (Mem.): 8 (nec Thomson, 1869)
=*Medetera pinicola* Nuorteva, 1956: Acta ent. fenn. 13: 60 (misident., nec Kowarz, 1877)
Distribution. AR, EE, FI, SW; Germany, Perm Terr.

229. *Medetera ambigua* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 51)
=*Hydrophorus ambiguus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 456
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LR, SW; Europe, Novosibirsk Region, Primorskii Terr.

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

231. *Medetera apicalis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 53)
=*Hydrophorus apicalis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 452 (excl. var. b)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, MR, NR, NW, SW; Europe, Novosibirsk Region, Primorskii Terr., Nearctic Region (Alaska, Canada, USA).

232. *Medetera betulae* Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 59 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. EE, FI, KA, LR, NW, SW; the Netherlands.

233. *Medetera borealis* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 135
Distribution. FI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Eastern Europe, W Siberia, Primorskii Terr., Japan.

234. *Medetera cuspidata* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag.77 [= (4)2]: 150 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. FI, NW, SW; Great Britain.

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

236. *Medetera dichrocera* Kowarz, 1877 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 59 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, SW; Eastern Europe, Buryatia, Japan.

237. *Medetera excellens* Frey, 1909: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 31(9) [1908-1909]: 14 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera thunebergi* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 893 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, NW, SW; Central Europe, West Siberia, Primorskii Terr.

238. *Medetera fasciata* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 51 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; European Russia, Novosibirsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Kuril Is.

239. *Medetera freyi* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 138
Distribution. FI, LR, NW.

240. *Medetera fumida* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 896
Distribution. AR, EE, LR, Perm Terr.

241. *Medetera glauca* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 301 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. SW; the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Poland, Austria, France.

242. *Medetera gracilicauda* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles (B)47 (Mem.): 9
Distribution. SW; Italy and Switzerland (Negrobov, 1991).

243. *Medetera impigra* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= ser. 4, vol. 2): 152 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. EE, FI, NW, SW; Great Britain, Czech and Slovak Repubics, Crimea, Krasnodar Terr., Novosibirsk Region, Sayan Mnt.

244. *Medetera incrassata* Frey, 1909: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 31(9): 13 [*Medeterus*]
Material. 1 male, St.Petersburg, Pushkin, May-June, 2003, Suction trap [VIZR].
Distribution. EE, FI, LR, NW; Great Britain.

245. *Medetera infumata* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 52 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera muralis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Hydrophorus muralis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 455 (p.p.) (nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, NR, NW, SW; Europe, West Siberia, Amur Region, Primorskii Terr.

246. *Medetera inspissata* Collin, 1952: Entomologist 85(1069): 142 [*Medeterus*] (nom.nov. for *Medeterus incrassatus* Collin, 1941, nec Frey, 1909)
=*Medetera incrassata* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= ser. 4, vol. 2): 144 [*Medeterus*] (nec Frey, 1909)
Distribution. EE, FI, NW, SW; Great Britain, Krasnodar Terr.

247. *Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrophorus*] (Meigen,1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 66 [*Medeterus*])
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (=Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5
=*Medetera nigricans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 67 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera truncorum* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Hydrophorus truncorum* (p.p.) Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 702 (nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Medetera meridionalis* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 903 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Tunisia, North Kazakhstan, Altai, Buryatia.

248. *Medetera jugalis* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= ser.4, vol.2): 153 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. EE, FI, NW, SW; Great Britain, Czech and Slovak Repubics, Buryatia.

249. *Medetera melancholica* Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. dan. 4: 325 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, W Siberia.

250. *Medetera micacea* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 55 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.)[*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (= Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5: p.p. (varietates)
=*Medetera apicalis* var. *b* of Zetterstedt, 1843 [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus apicalis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 452 (var. b)
=*Medetera acuta* Negrobov, 1966: Ent. Obozr. 45(4): 882 (in subg. *Oligochaetus*) (Negrobov, 1967: Dokl. Akad. Nauk Armyan. SSR 45(4): 189)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Omsk Region, Yakutia, Mongolia, China.

251. *Medetera muralis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 62 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (= Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5: p.p.

(varietates)
=*Medetera melanopleura* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 52 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera tertia* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 346 (Negrobov, 1971: Beitr. Ent. 21: 67)
=*Medetera belgica* Parent, 1936: Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg. 12(20): 1 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera peloria* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 891 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera kowarzi* Negrobov, 1972 [F 1974]: in Negrobov & Stackelberg, in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 273 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 312) (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera miki* Negrobov,1972, in Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1972 [F 1974]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 273 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 318) (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, MR, NW, SW; Whole Europe.

252. *Medetera nitida* (Macquart, 1834) [*Hydrophorus*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 156 (*Medeterus*)]
=*Hydrophorus nitidus* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 446
=*Medetera ambigua* Perris, 1870: Ann. Soc. ent. France (4)10: 321 (p.p.) (misident., nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
=*Medetera stackelbergi* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles, Ser.B, 47 (Mem.): 7
Distribution. AR, EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe except south, Ural, Primorskii Terr.

253. *Medetera obscura* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus obscurus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 701
=*Medetera robusta* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 51 [as *Medeterus robustus* Zett., lapsus for *Medeterus obscurus*]
=*Medetera robusta* Őunap,1997: Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Biol. Ecol. 46(3): 125 (nec Loew, 1857) (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. AR, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, West Siberia, Buryatia.

254. *Medetera pallipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus pallipes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 453
=*Medetera jacula* var. *b* of Zetterstedt, 1838 [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 702 p.p.: var. b (nec Fallén, 1823)
=*Medetera muralis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 55 [*Medeterus*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt,1843)
=*Medetera dendrophila* Bezzi [Wiedemann in coll.],1903 [F: Becker,1917]: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 339 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

255. *Medetera parenti* Stackelberg, 1925: Ent. Obozr. 19(3-4): 204
=*Medetera collini* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. fenn. 21(3): 135 (Negrobov & Thuneberg, 1970: Ann. ent. fenn. 36(3): 143)
Distribution. EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Belgium, Eastern Europe, W Siberia, Primorskii Terr.

256. *Medetera petrophila* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 71 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera petrophiloides* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 553 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. DK, SW; Europe, Morocco.

257. *Medetera pinicola* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 61 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera nuortevai* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 140

=*Medetera piceae* Őunap, 1997: Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Biol. Ecol. 46(3): 123 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Novosibirsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr.; British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Ontario, Quebec, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia.

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

259. *Medetera prjachinae* Negrobov, 1972 [F 1974]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 278 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 332)
Distribution. AR, EE.

260. *Medetera protuberans* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 893
Distribution. FI, LR.

261. *Medetera pseudoapicalis* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. fenn. 21(3): 141
Distribution. EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Eastern Europe, West Siberia, Buryatia.

262. *Medetera seguyi* Parent, 1926: Enc.ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 3: 36
Distribution. NW; France, Belgium, North Caucasus.

263. *Medetera senicula* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 46 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, SW; Poland, Great Britain.

264. *Medetera setiventris* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. fenn. 21(3): 142
=*Medetera fasciata* Zinovjev, 1957: Ent.Obozr. 36: 322 (misident., nec Frey, 1915, nec Thuneberg, 1955)
Distribution. EE, FI, LR, NW, SW; Perm, Nizhnii Novgorod, and Novosibirsk Regions.

265. *Medetera signaticornis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 51 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera subglauca* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 345
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Novosibirsk Region, Tuva, Primorskii Terr., Mongolia, Japan; Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Terr., British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alberta, Wyoming, Manitoba, Ontario, Michigan, Indiana, Quebec, New York, Pennsylvania, New Brunswick, Maine, Prince Edward Is.

266. *Medetera striata* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles, Ser.B, 47 (Mem.): 14 // syn. of *Medetera signaticornis* Loew, 1857 (Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 241); but Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 [= ser.4, vol.2]: 146
=*Medetera fasciata* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21 (3): 148 (misident., nec Frey, 1915)
Distribution. EE, FI, LI, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, West Siberia.

267. *Medetera tenuicauda* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 53 [*Medeterus*]
Remark. Drawings of male genitalia by Negrobov (1972: Figs. 881-882) may belong to *Medetera truncorum*).
Distribution. EE, SW; Europe.

268. *Medetera tristis* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus tristis* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 702
Material. 1 male, Russia: Vel. Novgorod, 25 km W, 03.06.2005, Grichanov [VIZR].
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Central Europe, the Urals, Primorskii Terr.

269. *Medetera truncorum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 67 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, NW, SW; Europe, Algeria, Azores; British Columbia, Wayoming, Oregon.

270. *Medetera vagans* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 347
=*Medetera fennica* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 137 (Negrobov & Thuneberg, 1970: Ann. ent.fenn. 36(3): 143)
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Buryatia, Yakutia, Primorskii Terr.

271. *Medetera veles* Loew, 1861: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1861: 73
=*Medetera bilineata* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 52 [as *Medeterus infumatus* Loew, 1857, var.]
=*Medetera sphaeropyga* Negrobov, 1972 [F 1974]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 280 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 340) (Bickel, 1985: U.S. Dept. Agric., Techn. Bull. 1629: 56)
Distribution. AR, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Central Russia, Kazakhstan, Yakutia, Primorskii Terr.; throughout Canada and USA, Bermuda, Mexico.

272. *Medetera zinovjevi* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 900
Distribution. AR, EE, NW, SW; Perm Terr., Primorskii Terr.

Systenus Loew, 1857

273. *Systenus bipartitus* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34)
=*Rhaphium bipartitum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 114
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Turkmenia.

274. *Systenus leucurus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 14
Distribution. DK, SW; central Europe.

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

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

=*Rhaphium scholtzi* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 115
=*Systenus alpinus* Vaillant, 1978: Bull. Soc. ent. France 83: 77 (Kassebeer, 1998: Dipteron 1(1): 15)
Distribution. DK, FI, NW, SW; Europe, Turkmenia, Tajikistan.

277. *Systenus tener* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 13 // syn. of *Systenus bipartitus* (Loew, 1850) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal.palaearct.Dipt. 7: 50), but Kassebeer, 1998: Dipteron 1(1): 16
Distribution. NW, SW; Europe.

Thrypticus Gerstaecker, 1864

278. *Thrypticus atomus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 47
Distribution. AR, FI, LA, LR, PR, SW, Belgium, Czech and Slovak Repubics, Central European Russia, West Siberia.

279. *Thrypticus bellus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 303 [*Thripticus*]
=*Thrypticus divisus* auctt. (misident., nec Strobl, 1880) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 326)
=*Thrypticus pruinosus* Frey, 1957: Notul. ent. 37: 8 (misident., nec Parent, 1932)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LI, LR, SW; whole Europe, Anterior and Middle Asia, W Siberia, China, Primorskii Terr., North and Tropical Africa.

280. *Thrypticus cuneatus* (Becker,1917) [*Submedeterus*] (Frey, 1957: Notul. ent. 37: 10-11)
=*Submedeterus cuneatus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 361
Distribution. FI, LA, LR, NW, SW; Great Britain, Hungary.

281. *Thrypticus divisus* (Strobl, 1880) [*Chrysotus*] (Mik, 1881 [F 1882]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 31 (Abh.): 345)
=*Chrysotus divisus* Strobl, 1880: XIV.Progr. Ober-Gymn. Seitenstetten, Linz 1880: 58
=*Thrypticus crassiseta* Oldenberg, 1916: Ent. Mitt.(Berl.-Dahlem) 5: 191 (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 265; cf. Parent, 1924: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (Mem.): 59-60)
=*Thrypticus fennicus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 356 (Kahanpää & Grichanov, 2004: Int. J. Dipter. Res. 15(1): 60)
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, SW; Europe, N Kazakhstan.

282. *Thrypticus incanus* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 905
Distribution. LR.

283. *Thrypticus intercedens* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 906
=*Thrypticus pollinosus* Frey, 1957: Notul. ent. 37 (misid., nec Verrall, 1912)
=*Thrypticus paludicola* Negrobov, 1971 [F 1972]: in Negrobov & Stackelberg, in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 252 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1972: 262) (Bellstedt, Stark.& Meyer, 1999: Studia dipterologica Supplement 2: 95)
Distribution. FI, NW, SW; Germany, Yaroslavl Region, Iran and S Siberia (Sayan Mnts).

284. *Thrypticus laetus* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 (= ser.2, vol.23): 144
Distribution. FI, LR, SW; Great Britain, Germany, Voronezh Region.

285. *Thrypticus nigricauda* Wood, 1913: Ent. monthly Mag. 49 (= ser.2, vol.24): 268
Distribution. FI, LR, NW, SW; Great Britain, Voronezh Region.

286. *Thrypticus politus* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 904
Distribution. LR; Odessa, Kherson Regions, N Kazakhstan

287. *Thrypticus pollinosus* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 (=ser.2, nr. 23): 59 // syn. of *Thrypticus laetus* Verrall,1912 (Becker, 1917: N.Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 357); but Parent, 1924: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (Mem.): 66-68
Distribution. KA, LR, SW; Central Europe, China.
288. *Thrypticus pruinosus* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 226
=*Thrypticus bellus* Frey, 1957: Notul. ent. 37: 8 (misident., nec Loew, 1869)
Distribution. FI, SW; Belgium.
289. *Thrypticus smaragdinus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 44
Distribution. FI, SW; Europe.
290. *Thrypticus tarsalis* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 225
Distribution. LR, NW, SW; Great Britain.
291. *Thrypticus virescens* Negrobov, 1967: Ent.Obozr. 46(4): 906
Distribution. LR.

Xanthochlorus Loew, 1857

292. *Xanthochlorus ornatus* (Haliday, 1832) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Porphyrops ornata* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 358
=*Xanthochlorus tenellus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Dolichopus tenellus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 22 (nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Xanthochlorus ultramontanus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 131
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, NW, SW; Europe, Egypt, Canary Is.
293. *Xanthochlorus tenellus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Dolichopus tenellus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 73
=*Xanthochlorus flavellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus flavellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 618
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe.

NEURIGONINAE Aldrich, 1905
Neurigona Rondani, 1856

294. *Neurigona abdominalis* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Bezzi,1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Dolichopus abdominalis* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. (Dipt. Svec. 2): 21
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Great Britain.
295. *Neurigona erichsoni* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Schiner, in: Redtenbacher & Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 184)
=*Dolichopus erichsoni* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 613
Distribution. DK, EE, NW, SW; Europe, Iran.
296. *Neurigona pallida* (Fallen, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 41)
=*Dolichopus pallidus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 21
=*Neurigona ochracea* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops ochracea* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 58
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Europe to S Ural, Tomsk Region.

297. *Neurigona quadrifasciata* (Fabricius,1781) [*Musca*] (Rondani, 1856: Dipterol. ital. Prodr. 1: 142)
=*Musca quadrifasciata* Fabricius, 1781: Spec. Ins. 2: 448
=*Neurigona quadrivittata* (Macquart, 1827) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops quadrivittata* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3:30 [as *Porphyrops 4 vittatus*, Meig., error for *quadrifasciata*]
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Urals, Baikal.
298. *Neurigona suturalis* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 41)
=*Dolichopus suturalis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 21
Distribution. DK, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe.

RHAPHIINAE Bigot, 1852
Rhaphium Meigen, 1803

299. *Rhaphium albifrons* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 479
=*Rhaphium sagax* (Gerstäcker, 1864) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium sagax* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 146 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 235-236)
=*Rhaphium breviseta* (Becker, 1891) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium breviseta* Becker, 1891: Wien. ent. Ztg. 10: 289 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 236-237)
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Baikal, Afghanistan.
300. *Rhaphium albomaculatum* (Becker, 1891) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium albomaculatum* Becker, 1891: Wien. ent. Ztg. 10: 291
Material. 11 spp., [Norway]: Tromsø, 7-10.07.1926; Narvik, 4.07.1926, leg. Ringdahl [MZL].
Distribution. FI, SW; Switzerland.
301. *Rhaphium antennatum* (Carlier, 1835) [*Anglearia*] (Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 112)
=*Anglearia antennata* Carlier, 1835: Ann. Soc. ent. France 4: 659
Distribution. AR, KA, LR, MR, NW; Europe.
302. *Rhaphium appendiculatum* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3058 // syn. of *Rhaphium macrocerum* Meigen, 1824 (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 41-42); rest. Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= 4(1)]: 266-267
=*Rhaphium anale* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium anale* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 237 (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 510 [syn. of *Rhaphium macrocerum* Meigen, 1824 = *Rhaphium appendiculatum* Zetterstedt, 1849])
=*Rhaphium macrocerum* (Parent, 1925) [*Xiphandrium*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
=*Xiphandrium macrocerum* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42 (nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt, 1843) (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 (= ser.4, vol.1): 266-267)
Distribution. DK, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Ural, Middle Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, Algeria, Morocco, St. Helena.
303. *Rhaphium auctum* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 32
=*Rhaphium spinicoxa* (Becker, 1910) [*Xiphandrium*] (misident., nec Loew, 1850, nec Zetterstedt, 1859)
=*Xiphandrium spinicoxa* Becker, 1910: Dtsch. ent. Z. 1910(6): 650 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 240, 253)
Distribution. DK, FI, SW; Europe.

304. *Rhaphium basale* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 93
Distribution. FI, SW; Poland, Central European Russia, N Ural, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Yakutia.

305. *Rhaphium caliginosum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 29
=*Rhaphium zetterstedti* (Parent, 1925) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium zetterstedti* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42 (unnecessary new name for *Rhaphium caliginosum* Zetterstedt, 1843 nec Meigen, 1824 [misident.])
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

306. *Rhaphium commune* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Haliday, 1951: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 202)
=*Porphyrops communis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 52
=*Rhaphium bivittatum* (von Roser, 1840) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops bivittata* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. Württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser.17]: 56 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 215; cf. Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 44-45)
=*Rhaphium spinicoxa* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 101 (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 202)
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Yakutia, Khabarovsk Terr., Kamchatka, N America.

307. *Rhaphium confine* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 467
=*Rhaphium rufipes* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1840]: Ins. lappon.: 704 (p.p.) (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. FI, MR, NW, SW; N Ural, Baikal, Khabarovsk Terr., Kamchatka.

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

309. *Rhaphium dichromum* Negrobov, 1976: Zool. Zhurn. 55: 863
=*Rhaphium dichromum* Negrobov & Vockeroth [F for Negrobov] [Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): Figs. 1784-1787]
Distribution. MR; Buryatia.

310. *Rhaphium discigerum* Stenhammar, 1851 [F 1850]: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 280 (-rum; F -ra) // syn. of *Rhaphium antennatum* (Carlier, 1835) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 35)
Distribution. PR, SW; Austria, Romania, Crimea, Central and Southern European Russia, Kirgizia.

311. *Rhaphium discolor* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 704
=*Rhaphium consobrinum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 471 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 216-218)
=*Rhaphium riparium* (Parent, 1925) [*Porphyrops*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Porphyrops riparia* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 50 (-a; F -us) (nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Kirgizia, Yakutia, Mongolia; Alaska.

312. *Rhaphium elegantulum* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 703)
=*Porphyrops elegantula* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 51
=*Rhaphium wilsoni* (Curtis, 1835) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops wilsoni* Curtis, 1835 [F 1832]: Brit. Ent. (Ed.2) 8: pl.541
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Igarka, Baikal, Kamchatka; Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Quebec to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, southward to New York and New Hampshire.

313. *Rhaphium fasciatum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 31
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

314. *Rhaphium fascipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 704)
=*Porphyrops fascipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 54
=*Rhaphium insulsum* (Haliday, 1832) [*Perithinus*]
=*Perithinus insulsus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 350
=*Rhaphium latipes* (Macquart, 1827) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops latipes* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 35
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Baikal, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Turkey, N Africa; Alaska, Alberta, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, Ontario, Quebec, New York.

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

316. *Rhaphium glaciale* (Ringdahl, 1920) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, in: Lindner, 1979: Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 502)
=*Porphyrops glacialis* Ringdahl, 1920: Ent. Tidskr. 41: 25
Distribution. FI,MR,NW,SW;Krasnoyarsk Terr.,Yakutia,Baikal, Magadan Reg.; N America.

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

318. *Rhaphium holmgreni* (Mik, 1878) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops holmgreni* Mik, 1878: Jber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 18 (nom. nov. for *Rhaphium spinicoxa* Zetterstedt, 1859, nec Loew, 1850)
=*Rhaphium spinicoxa* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5031 (misident., nec Loew, 1850)
=*Rhaphium luteipenne* (Frey, 1915) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops luteipennis* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 39 (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 505)
Distribution. FI, SW, N European Russia.

319. *Rhaphium intermedium* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 506)
=*Xiphandrium intermedium* Becker, 1918E [F 1917]: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 248
Distribution. DK [1 male, NHMS], LR; Poland.

320. *Rhaphium lanceolatum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 131 // syn. of *Rhaphium caliginosum* Meigen, 1824 (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42; refuted by Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 (= ser.4, vol.1): 266-267)
=*Rhaphium caliginosum* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 42 [*Raphium*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= (4)1]: 266-267)
Material. 1 male, Nordsater, 12.07.1953 / Norge, leg. O. Ringdahl [MZL].
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Baikal, Primorskii Terr., Syria, N Africa.

321. *Rhaphium laticorne* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*]
=*Hydrochus laticornis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 6
=*Rhaphium nemorum* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 359 (Loew, 1847: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 8: 149)
=*Rhaphium nigripes* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 441
=*Rhaphium subnudipes* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5032 // syn. of *Rhaphium obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1949 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 272), but Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 507
Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, MR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Middle Asia, Altai.

322. *Rhaphium longicorne* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 28)
=*Hydrochus longicornis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 5
=*Rhaphium vitripenne* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 29
=*Rhaphium scutellatum* (Meigen, 1830) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops scutellata* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 364 (-a; F -us) (Kowarz, 1879: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 460)
=*Rhaphium tibiale* Perris, 1852 [F 1857]: Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon 1850-1852: 196 (nec von Roser, 1840)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe.

323. *Rhaphium micans* (Meigen, 1824) [*Poprhyrops*] (Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 112)
=*Porphyrops micans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 51
=*Rhaphium simplex* (Verrall, 1876) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops simplex* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 195 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 329; Verrall, 1905: Ent. monthly Mag. 16: 112)
Distribution. FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Tadjikistan, China, Primorskii Terr.

324. *Rhaphium monotrichum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 132 (nom. nov. for *Rhaphium macrocerum* Zetterstedt, 1843, nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Rhaphium laticorne* var. *b* of Fallén, 1823 [*Hydrochus*]
=*Hydrochus laticornis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 7 (var. b)
=*Rhaphium macrocerum* Zetterstedt, 1843 [F 1849]: Dipt. Scand. 2: 460 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Igarka, Baikal.

325. *Rhaphium nasutum* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 469)
=*Hydrochus nasutus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 6
=*Rhaphium commune* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 701 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 469)
=*Rhaphium cylindricum* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 705 (nom. nov. for *Hydrochus nasutus* Fallén, 1823)
=*Rhaphium bilineatum* Zetterstedt, 1843 [*Medeterus*] (*nomen nudum*)

=*Medetera bilineata* Zetterstedt ("Staeger in litt."), 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 469 [*Medeterus*] (nom.nud.)
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Kazakhstan, Tyumen and Irkutsk Regions, Yakutia; Alaska, Washington, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec.

326. *Rhaphium nigribarbatum* (Becker, 1900) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 514)
=*Porphyrops nigribarbata* Becker, 1900: Acta Soc. Sci. fenn. 26(9): 35
Distribution. AR, FI, KA, MR, Nenetsia, NW, PR, SW; Central Russia, Igarka, Altai; Northwest Terr., Utah, Colorado.

327. *Rhaphium obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3061
=*Rhaphium longestylatum* (Strobl, 1898) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops longestylata* Strobl, 1898: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 34 [1897]: 214
=*Rhaphium obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1849 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 221, 229 [as syn. of *Rhaphium subnudipes* Zetterstedt, 1859 = *Rhaphium obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1849])
=*Rhaphium filatum* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*] (Negrobov, in: Lindner, 1979: Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 527)
=*Xiphandrium filatum* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 246 (Negrobov, in: Lindner, 1979: Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 527)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, KA, LR; Germany, Central Russia.

328. *Rhaphium patulum* (Raddatz, 1873) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 517)
=*Porphyrops patula* Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 329
Material. 1 male, [Denmark:] Klokkedal [MZL].
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe, Baikal.

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

330. *Rhaphium penicillatum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 109
Distribution. DK, FI, Komi, LA, LR, PR, SW; Europe.

331. *Rhaphium riparium* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops riparia* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 53 (-a; F -us)
=*Rhaphium praerosum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 108
=*Porphyrops praerosa* (Loew, 1850) (-a; F -us) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 35-36)
=*Rhaphium tenue* (Verrall, 1876) (-e; F -is) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops tenuis* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 197 (Meigen, 1824) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 330)
Distribution. DK, FI, LA, LR, NW, SW; Europe.

332. *Rhaphium rivale* (Loew, 1869) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops rivalis* Loew, 1869: Ber. naturw. Ver. Augsburg 20: 47
=*Rhaphium hartmannifallax* (Loew,1869) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops hartmannifallax* Loew, 1869: Ber. naturh. Ver. Augsburg 20: 52
=*Rhaphium fasciculatum* (Strobl, 1898) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops fasciculata* Strobl, 1898: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 34 [1897]: 216
Distribution. EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Central Europe, Yakutia.

333. *Rhaphium suave* (Loew, 1859) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops suavis* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 18
Distribution. LR; Europe.

334. *Rhaphium tibiale* (von Roser, 1840) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops tibialis* von Roser,1840: Corresp. Bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver. (Stuttgart) 37 (= n.S. 17) (1): 56
=*Rhaphium fractum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 105 (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 44)
Distribution. LR, Central Europe.

335. *Rhaphium tridactylum* (Frey, 1915) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 527)
=*Porphyrops tridactyla* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc.Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 37
Distribution. FI, MR, SW; Khabarovsk Terr., Mongolia.

336. *Rhaphium tripartitum* (Frey, 1913) [*Porphyrops*] (Vockeroth, 1952: Canad. Ent. 84(9): 276)
=*Porphyrops tripartita* Frey, 1913: in Lundström & Frey, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 37(10): 13
Distribution. AR, ?LR, MR; Northwest Terr.

337. *Rhaphium umbripenne* (Frey, 1915) [*Xiphandrium*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 530)
=*Xiphandrium umbripenne* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc.Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 44
Distribution. FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Kamchatka; N America.

338. *Rhaphium viklundi* Grichanov, 2004: Zoosystematica Rossica, 2003, 12(2): 268
Distribution. SW.

SCIAPODINAE Becker, 1917
Sciapus Zeller, 1842

339. *Sciapus albifrons* (Meigen, 1830) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 289)
=*Psilopus albifrons* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, PR; Europe southward to France and Romania (Negrobov, 1991).

340. *Sciapus basilicus* Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 168
Distribution. FI, NW, SW; Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Britain.

341. *Sciapus contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Strobl, 1906: Mem.Soc. esp.Hist.nat. 3(5a, 6a): 320)
=*Dolichopus contristans* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 72 (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 161)
=*Sciapus flexus* (Loew, 1869) [*Psilopus*] (nec Loew, 1858) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290)
=*Psilopus flexus* Loew, 1869 [F 1867]: Ber. naturh. Ver. Augsburg 20: 55 (nec Loew, 1858) // *Psilopus loewi* Becker, 1902 (nom.nov.); syn. of *Sciapus contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817) [= *zonatulus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 14), but Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 164
=*Sciapus vialis* (Raddatz, 1873) [*Psilopus*]
=*Psilopus vialis* Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 331 (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom., 60: 164)
Distribution. DK, EE, LR, NR, NW; Europe.
The European species of the *Sciapus contristans* species group have been revised by Meuffels & Grootaert (1990). In earlier literature the name *contristans* was used for several species. *S. contristans* itself has not been found in Sweden and Finland.

342. *Sciapus heteropygus* Parent, 1926: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 3: 30 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. DK; Czech and Slovak Repubics, Great Britain, France, Spain.

343. *Sciapus lobipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Psilopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken) 1842: 833)
=*Psilopus lobipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 38
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LR; Western Russia, most of central Europe.

344. *Sciapus longulus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Leptopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt.Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Leptopus longulus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 24
=*Sciapus lugens* (Meigen, 1824) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus lugens* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 38 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 2)
=*Sciapus obscurus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus obscurus* Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 39
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Europe.

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

346. *Sciapus nervosus* (Lehmann, 1822) [*Dolichopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken's) 1842: 831)
=*Dolichopus nervosus* Lehmann,1822: Index Schol. Hamburg. Gymn. acad. 1822/1823: 40
Distribution. DK, EE, LA, LI, LR; Europe, Ural, Transbaikalia, Primorskii Territory, China.

347. *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius, 1805) [*Dolichopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken) 1842: 847)
=*Dolichopus platypterus* Fabricius, 1805: Syst. Antl.: 270
=*Sciapus tipularius* (Fallén, 1823) [*Leptopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken) 1842: 831)
=*Leptopus tipularius* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 23
=*Sciapus crinipes* (Meigen, 1830) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus crinipes* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 361 (Loew, 1857: Progr.Realsch.Meseritz 1857: 6)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

348. *Sciapus spiniger* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi,1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus spiniger* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5072
Distribution. SW; ???Belgium, Central European Russia.

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

Distribution. DK, FI, LR, NW, SW; Europe; Washington, Ontario.

350. *Sciapus zonatulus* (Zetterstedt,1843) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi,1903: Katal. palarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus zonatulus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 628 // probable syn. of *Sciapus contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817) (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 36); rest. Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entomol., 60: 164
=*Sciapus contristans* (Fallén, 1823) [*Leptopus*] (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Leptopus contristans* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 [Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.]: 24 (nec *Dolichopus contristans* Wiedemann,1817) (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 164)
Distribution. FI, SW; North and central Europe from Sweden to Switzerland.

SYMPYCNINAE Aldrich, 1905

Anepsiomyia Bezzi, 1902

351. *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Bezzi, 1902: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 2: 192)
=*Porphyrops flaviventris* Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 58
=*Anepsiomyia flavicoxa* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 52, 57)
=*Porphyrops flavicoxa* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 57 // syn. of *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)? (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 347; Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 118-119), but Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 52, 57
Distribution. DK; W Europe.

Campsicnemus Haliday, 1851

352. *Campsicnemus alpinus* (Haliday, 1833) [*Medeterus* (*Camptosceles*)] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1, Dipt. 1: 190)
=*Medetera alpina* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (Lond.) 1: 163 [as *Medeterus* in subg. *Camptosceles*]
=*Camptosceles alpinus* (Haliday, 1833) [*Medeterus* (*Camptosceles*)].
=*Campsicnemus pictipennis* (Boheman, 1853) [F 1852, 1857] [*Medeterus*] (Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 323).
=*Medetera pictipennis* Boheman, 1853 [F 1852, 1857]: K. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. (Stockholm) 1851: 193 [*Medeterus*] (Oldenberg, 1916: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 5: 198)
=*Campsicnemus punctipennis* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand.8: 3091
=*Campsicnemus guttipennis* (Zetterstedt, 1855) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus guttipennis* Zetterstedt, 1855: Dipt. Scand. 12: 4637 (Oldenberg, 1916: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 5: 198 [*Ectomus*])
Distribution. DK, FI, KA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Central Europe.

353. *Campsicnemus armatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1, Dipt. 1: 190)
=*Dolichopus armatus* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3093
=*Campsicnemus prodromus* (Haliday, 1832) [*Camptosceles*] (nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Camptosceles prodromus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) 5: 358
=*Campsicnemus pectinifer* De Meijere, 1907: Tijdschr. Ent. 50: 178 (Becker, 1918: N.Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 84)
Material. 2 males, 1 female: Russia, Kanin Peninsula (68°20'N, 45°,54'E); Site 26, 29-30.VIII.1994, leg. C. Hansson; 1 male: Russia, Kola Peninsula, Kachovsky Bay (67°12'N, 41°,17'E); Site 27, 31.VIII-1.IX.1994, leg. C. Hansson; many (30) males & females:

Russia, Kanin Peninsula (68°20'N, 45°,54'E); Site 26, 29-30.VIII.1994, leg. C. Hansson [MZL].
Distribution. AR, DK, FI, KA, Iceland, MR, Nenetsia, NW, SW; Europe, Yamal, Yakutia, Kamchatka, Mongolia.

354. *Campsicnemus articulatellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus articulatellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 605
=*Campsicnemus pilosellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 27)
=*Dolichopus pilosellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 606
=*Campsicnemus atomus* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 28; Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 84)
=*Dolichopus atomus* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3094 // syn. of *Campsicnemus dasycnemus* Loew, 1857 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 60)
=*Campsicnemus dasycnemus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 28 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 60)
=*Campsicnemus perforatus* Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 324 (Lichtwardt, 1901: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 1: 272 [syn. of *Campsicnemus dasycnemus* Loew, 1857])
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, PR, SW; Europe, Northern Kazakhstan.

355. *Campsicnemus compeditus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 26
Distribution. FI, KA, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; Europe, Kirgizia, Buryatia, Yakutia, South Kamchatka.

356. *Campsicnemus curvipes* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 189)
=*Dolichopus curvipes* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [=Dipt. Svec. 2]: 20
=*Campsicnemus fuscipennis* (Macquart, 1839) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera fuscipennis* Macquart, 1839 [F 1838]: in: Webb & Berthelot: Hist. nat. Iles Canar., Zool. 2(2), Entom.: 107 [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus cilitibius* (von Roser, 1840) [*Dolichopus*] (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 84)
=*Dolichopus cilitibius* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser.17] (1): 56
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Transcaucasia, North Africa, Canary Is.

357. *Campsicnemus femoratus* Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 59
Distribution. SW; Krasnoyarsk Terr.

358. *Campsicnemus loripes* (Haliday, 1832) [*Medeterus* (*Camptosceles*)] (Haliday, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 189)
=*Medetera loripes* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 357 (in subg. *Camptosceles*) [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus femoralis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus femoralis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 600
=*Campsicnemus armipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera armipes* Zetterstedt ["Staeger in litt."] 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 601 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, NW, SW; Europe.

359. *Campsicnemus lumbatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 28
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, LR, PR, SW; Europe, N Caucasus, S Ural.

360. *Campsicnemus marginatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 28
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe.

361. *Campsicnemus paradoxus* (Wahlberg, 1844) [*Dolichopus*]

=*Dolichopus paradoxus* Wahlberg, 1844: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 1: 109.
Distribution. FI, MR, NW, SW; Yakutia, Mongolia.

362. *Campsicnemus picticornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus picticornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 607
=*Campsicnemus varicornis* Loew, 1864 [F 1871]: Z. Naturw. 24: 391
=*Campsicnemus canzonerii* Rampini, 1975: Boll. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Venezia 27 [1975]: 137
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, SW; Europe, North Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Sayan Mountains, Butyatia, Yakutia, Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka.

363. *Campsicnemus pumilio* (Zetterstedt,1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew,1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 37)
=*Dolichopus pumilio* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 606
=*Campsicnemus pectinulatus* Loew, 1864: Z. Naturw. 24: 390 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 368-369; Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 62)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LR, SW; Europe, North Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, East Siberia.

364. *Campsicnemus pusillus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera pusilla* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 65 [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus platypus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 27
Distribution. EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW [1 male, MZL], PR, SW; Europe, Irkutsk Region, Primorskii Terr.

365. *Campsicnemus scambus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson: Ins. brit. 1(1): 188)
=*Dolichopus scambus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 19
=*Campsicnemus prodromus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera prodromus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 64 [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus clavitibius* (von Roser, 1840) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus clavitibius* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [n.S. 17] (1): 56 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 346; Becker,1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 84, 94)
Distribution. AR, DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Yamal, Altai, Irkutsk Region, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., S Kamchatka.

Lamprochromus Mik, 1878

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

367. *Lamprochromus strobli* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 1: 141
Distribution. FI, PR; central Europe.

Micromorphus Mik, 1878

368. *Micromorphus albipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Mik, 1878: Jahresber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 6)
=*Hydrophorus albipes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 454
=*Micromorphus bellus* Strobl, 1880 (*Thrypticus*) (Mik, 1881: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 346) (nec Loew, 1869)
=*Thrypticus bellus* Strobl, 1880: XIV.Progr. Ober-Gymn. Seitenstetten, Linz 1880: 56 (nec Loew, 1869)
Distribution. DK, LR, SW; Europe, Morocco, Algeria, Mongolia, ?China; ?Nearctic, ?Neotropical, ?Oriental Regions, ?New Zealand.

369. *Micromorphus mesasiaticus* Negrobov, 2000: Int. J. dipterol. Research 11(1): 23
Distribution. SW; Tadjikistan, Afghanistan, Mongolia.

Sympycnus Loew, 1857

370. *Sympycnus aeneicoxa* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Porphyrops aeneicoxa* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 57
=*Sympycnus brevicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Dolichopus brevicornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 603 (nec Staeger, 1842)
=*Sympycnus nigritibialis* (Zetterstedt, 1855) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigritibialis* Zetterstedt, 1855: Dipt. Scand. 12: 4638
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Canary Is, Afghanistan.

371. *Sympycnus brevimanus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 43
=*Sympycnus plantaris* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 148
Distribution. NW, SW; Europe.

372. *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus pulicarius* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 20
=*Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Porphyrops annulipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 56
=*Sympycnus pygmaeus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Medetera pygmaea* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 50 [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42 [as syn. of *Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824)], cf. Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 548)
=*Sympycnus cinerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Chrysotus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Chrysotus cinerellus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins.lappon. 1838: 706 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42 [as syn. of *Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824])
=*Sympycnus desoutteri* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 549 (Meuffels, 1981: Entom. Ber. (Amsterdam) 41(4): 54-55)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LI, LR, MR, NR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe; California.

373. *Sympycnus spiculatus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 150
Distribution. NW, SW; Europe.

Syntormon Loew, 1857

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

375. *Syntormon bicolorellus* (Zetterstedt,1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Speight, Blacklith & Blacklith, 1995: 351)
=*Dolichopus bicolorellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 617 (-us; F -um)
=*Syntormon luteicornis* Blackith et al., 1990 (misident., nec Parent, 1927)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, SW; Europe, Mongolia.

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

377. *Syntormon filiger* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 [= ser.2, vol.23]: 58 (nom.nov. for *Rhaphium rufipes* Zetterstedt, 1838, nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Syntormon rufipes* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Rhaphium*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824; nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Rhaphium rufipes* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3060 (nec Meigen, 1824; nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Syntormon obscurifrons* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent.Ztg. 93: 229
Distribution. DK, FI, SW; Europe.

378. *Syntormon freymuthae* Loew, 1873: Z. Naturw. 41 [= n.F. 7]: 252 // var. of *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 276); rest. Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 4: 91-92
Distribution. EE, LR; central European Russia, Middle Asia.

379. *Syntormon fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840) [*Porphyrops*] (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 45)
=*Porphyrops fuscipes* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser. 17] (1): 56
=*Syntormon spicatus* (Loew, 1857) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Rhaphium spicatum* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 33 (Denninger, 1950: Jhefte Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemb. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 45)
Distribution. SW; Europe.

380. *Syntormon metathesis* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)

=*Rhaphium metathesis* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 118
=*Syntormon simplicipes* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 42 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 279)
Distribution. EE, FI, LA, LR, SW; Europe, Ural.

381. *Syntormon miki* Strobl, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 126
Distribution. SW; Europe, Morocco, Tunisia.

382. *Syntormon monilis* (Haliday, 1851) (-is, F -e) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium monile* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins.brit. 1(1): 205
Distribution. DK, LA, LR, SW; Europe, N Africa, Ural.

383. *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794) [*Musca*] (Schiner, 1862: Faun. austr. 1: 192)
=*Musca pallipes* Fabricius, 1794: Ent. syst. 4: 340
=*Syntormon hamatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium hamatum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 475
=*Syntormon pseudospicatus* Strobl, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 126
=*Syntormon immaculatus* Santos Abreu, 1929: Mem. Acad. Barcelona (3)21: 414, as a var. of *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794) // as a subsp. of *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 55)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, Iceland, LA, LR, MR, NW, PR, SW; whole Europe, Anterior, Middle and Central Asia, North and Tropical Africa.

384. *Syntormon pennatus* Ringdahl, 1920: Ent.Tidskr. 41: 25
Distribution. NW; N Caucasus.

385. *Syntormon pumilus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Porphyrops pumila* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 53
=*Syntormon rufipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium rufipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 30 // spec. incerta (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 277-278) (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42)
=*Syntormon longiseta* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium longiseta* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 471 (Loew, 1850: Ent.Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 119)
=*Syntormon pumilio* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium pumilio* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5035
=*Syntormon pusillus* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium pusillum* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5034
=*Syntormon tridens* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 56)
=*Xiphandrium tridens* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 253 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 56 [as *S. rufipes* (Meigen, 1824)])
Distribution. DK,EE,FI,KA,LA,LR,MR,NW,PR,SW; Europe to the Urals, Middle Asia.

386. *Syntormon punctatus* (Zetterstedt,1843) (-us; F -um) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium punctatum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 477
=*Syntormon bisetosus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 275 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 56)
Distribution. DK, LR, SW; Poland, Moscow Region.

387. *Syntormon subinermis* (Loew, 1869) [*Synarthrus*]
=*Synarthrus subinermis* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 290
Distribution. SW; Europe, Kirgizia, Tajikistan.

388. *Syntormon tarsatus* (Fallén, 1823) (Kowarz, 1884: Wien. ent. Ztg. 3: 109) [*Hydrochus*]

=*Hydrochus tarsatus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 7
=*Syntormon gratiosus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus gratiosus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 100 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 35; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 140)
=*Syntormon palmipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops palmipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 55
=*Syntormon vittatus* (Macquart, 1834) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops vittata* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 444
=*Syntormon obscurellus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*] (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 150)
=*Dolichopus obscurellus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 709 [misinterpretation of Fallen, 1823, p.p.] (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 150)
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, KA, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Buryatia, Kamchatka.

Telmaturgus Mik, 1874

389. *Telmaturgus tumidulus* (Raddatz, 1873) [*Sympycnus*] (Mik, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 349)
=*Sympycnus tumidulus* Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 326
Distribution. FI, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Middle Asia.

Teuchophorus Loew, 1857

390. *Teuchophorus calcaratus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 44)
=*Medetera calcarata* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 47 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. LA, LI, LR, PR; Europe.

391. *Teuchophorus monacanthus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 21
Distribution. DK, LA, LR, MR, NW, SW; whole Europe.

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

393. *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 44)
=*Dolichopus spinigerellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 604
Distribution. DK, EE, FI, LA, LR, NW, PR, SW; Europe, Egypt, S Kazakhstan.

KEY TO NORTH EUROPEAN GENERA OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

Males

1. Wing vein M_2 present, almost reaching wing margin ..... *Sciapus*
– Vein M_2 absent or stub-like, without fold or indication on membrane 2
2. Costa of wing ending at tip of R_{2+3}; M_{1+2} weak or broken near middle of distal part 3
– Costa of wing extending to tip of M_{1+2}; M_{1+2} never weaker near middle of distal part 4
3. Male hypopygium usually with strong macrochaetae; acrostichals usually present; 2.0 ..... *Asyndetus latifrons* (Loew)
– Male hypopygium without strong macrochaetae; acrostichals absent or microscopic; 1.5 ..... *Cryptophleps kerteszi* Lichtwardt
4. Antennal pedicel, seen on inside face, forming a more or less long thumb-like projection into postpedicel ..... *Syntormon*
– Antennal pedicel simple, vaselike, without thumb-like projection 5
5. Acrostichal setae absent 6
– Acrostichals distinct, even though sometimes small 17
6. Proboscis stout, with slightly curved short stout spine beneath at apex; fore coxa and trochanter strongly spinose; 1.25 ..... *Aphrosylus ferox* Haliday
– Proboscis without apical spine; fore coxa and trochanter not spinose 7
7. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye) 8
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 12
8. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; postvertical setae absent; eyes bare or almost bare ..... *Medetera*
– Occiput convex, and head not adjacent to thorax; postvertical setae present; eyes haired 9
9. Face narrow, not wider than ocellar tubercle; hypopygium free ..... *Peodes*
– Face wide, wider than ocellar tubercle; hypopygium usually sessile 10
10. 4 pairs of dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus subapical ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
– 5-6 pairs of dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus dorsal 11
11. Fore femur and tibia with strong and long ventral spines; male abdomen behind segment IV with long remarkable appendices ..... *Scellus*
– Fore femur and tibia without long ventral spines; abdomen behind segment IV without appendices ..... *Thinophilus*
12. Hind femur without subapical bristle 13
– Hind femur with subapical bristle 15
13. Scape with hairs above; postpedicel more than twice as long as high, tapering to a rounded tip; stylus almost basal; fore femur and tibia finely spinose beneath; body shining black; 2.0-2.5 ..... *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen)
– Scape bare above; postpedicel short; stylus not basal; fore leg not as above; body mat black or shining green 14

14. Hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than 2nd tarsomere; body mostly black; bristles on head and thorax dark; veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel; legs brownish black; 1.75 ..... *Acropsilus niger* (Loew)
– Hind basitarsus about equal in length to 2nd tarsomere; body mostly yellow; head and thorax with yellow bristles; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent *Xanthochlorus*
15. Face narrow in middle, extending downward ..... *Campsicnemus*
– Face narrowed more or less gradually downward 16
16. Body light green, metallic shining; head and thorax with yellow bristles ..... *Chrysotimus*
– Body brown, not shining; head and thorax with dark bristles ..... *Micromorphus*
17. Acrostichal setae uniseriate at least in anterior part 18
– Acrostichal setae in two regular rows 28
18. Body light green, metallic shining; head and thorax with yellow bristles ..... *Chrysotimus*
– Different characters 19
19. Antennal stylus apical or subapical; scape with hairs above *Syntormon* (part)
– Stylus dorsal 20
20. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye) 21
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 24
21. Fore femur and tibia with strong spiniform ventral bristles; the bristles arranged usually in longitudinal rows 22
– Fore femur and tibia without strong spiniform ventral bristles 23
22. Postpedicel with apicoventral incision; proepisternal setae not developed, rarely 1 seta present; scutellum with 4 setae usually; abdomen behind segment IV without appendices ..... *Hydrophorus*
– Postpedicel without apicoventral incision; 3 proepisternal setae; scutellum with 2 setae; abdomen behind segment IV with long remarkable appendices ..... *Scellus*
23. Face narrow, not wider than ocellar tubercle; hypopygium globular, free, with 2 long baculiform projections; posterior crossvein *m-cu* shorter than distal part of CuA_1 ..... *Peodes*
– Face wider; *m-cu* at least as long as distal part of CuA_1; scutellum with 6 setae of equal length; 6 pairs of dorsocentral setae; proepisternal setae not developed; 7.0-8.0 ..... *Liancalus virens* (Scopoli)
24. Face narrow in middle, extending downward ..... *Campsicnemus*
– Face narrowed gradually downward or with more or less parallel sides 24
25. 4 pairs of dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus lanceolate at apex; 2.0 ..... *Telmaturgus tumidulus* (Raddatz)
– At least 5 pairs of dorsocentral setae; stylus not lanceolate at apex 26
26. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hypopygium with strong setae; hind femur without subapical setae; face more or less parallel sided; 2.0 ..... *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Loew)

– Occiput convex; hypopygium without strong setae; hind femur with subapical setae; face narrowed downward 27
27. Five pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles; mid femur with ventral bristles in basal part; wing costa with long and thick stigma beyond R_1 .. *Teuchophorus*
– Six pairs of dorsocentral bristles; mid femur without ventral bristles; wing costa without stigma beyond R_1 ..... *Sympycnus*
28. Scape with hairs above 29
– Scape bare above 36
29. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hypopygium concealed; epandrial lobe and cercus small; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; hind femur without subapical seta ..... *Argyra*
– Occiput convex; hypopygium free; cercus big and also free; hind coxa with one seta; hind femur with subapical seta 30
30. Antennal stylus long pubescent; with hairs approximately 1.5 times longer than basal diameter of stylus; notopleuron having strongly pronounced purple spot; male cercus elongate-triangular, strongly incised along ventral margin ..... *Hercostomus* (*Poecilobothrus*)
– Antennal stylus bare, rarely pubescent; notopleuron usually without purple spot; cercus various 31
31. Hind basitarsus with distinct bristle above ..... *Dolichopus*
– Hind basitarsus without bristles above 32
32. Proboscis long and narrow, at least 1.5 times longer than height of head; palpus long and narrow, adjacent to proboscis; veins R_1, R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} positioned close to anterior wing margin; 3.0 .. *Ortochile nigrocoerulea* Latreille
– Proboscis thick and short, not longer than height of head; palpus short, or if long, then comparatively broad 33
33. Several strong anterodorsal setae in apical half of the hind femur in addition to the true anterior subapical seta; face narrowed under antennae and somewhat widened towards clypeus; wing vein M_{1+2} usually with gentle curvation before the middle of distal part, then running towards R_{4+5} and reaching costa far before the tip of wing; arista short and bare; postpedicel usually short and suboval ..... *Tachytrechus*
– Hind femur with one true anterior subapical seta; face regularly narrowed towards clypeus or parallel-sided; wing vein M_{1+2} either with curvation beyond the middle of distal part or M_{1+2} reaching costa near the tip of wing; arista often pubescent; postpedicel usually subtriangular, asymmetric 34
34. Hypopygium very long, with long peduncle (7th segment); surstylus long, clavate, with long cilia at apex; abdomen long; legs long and thin *Sybistroma*
– Hypopygium moderately long, sessile or having short peduncle; surstylus usually short; abdomen and legs usually ordinary 35
35. Abdomen broad and flattened dorsoventrally; 7 dorsocentral setae; 5.0 ..... *Muscidideicus praetextatus* (Haliday)
– Abdomen compact, subcylindrical; 6 dorsocentrals ..... *Hercostomus*

36. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye); posterior slope of mesonotum distinctly flattened between dorsocentral setae ...37
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 39
37. Fore coxa at apex with dense spiniform bunch of long yellow setae; wing with black stripe along anterior margin; 2.0 .....
..... *Dolichophorus kerteszi* Lichtwardt
– Fore coxa without apical bunch of long setae; wing without black anterior stripe 38
38. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, at most subparallel at apex; thorax densely pollinose; male surstylus and cercus usually not deflexed dorsad ..... *Medetera*
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel to apex; thorax shining green; male surstylus strongly deflexed dorsad, usually lying conformably with similarly deflexed, oblong-shaped cerci ..... *Thrypticus*
39. Hind coxa on outer side without seta, or with vertical row of setiform hairs, or covered with dense hairs 40
– Hind coxa with at least one strong external seta 41
40. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; antennal stylus subapical..... *Argyra* (*Leucostola*)
– Occiput convex; hind coxa on outer side covered with dense hairs; antennal stylus apical ..... *Raphium* (part)
41. Hind femur without true subapical seta 42
– Hind femur with true subapical seta 49
42. Male face broad, eyes contiguous or distinctly convergent above antennae; mid tibia often with ventral seta; hypopygium with strong macrochetae .....
..... *Diaphorus*
– Male frons broad, eyes distinctly convergent or contiguous below antennae; mid tibia rarely with ventral seta; hypopygium rarely with strong macrochetae 43
43. Eyes strongly convergent or contiguous below antennae ..... *Chrysotus*
– Eyes distinctly separated below antennae, or slightly convergent towards palpi ..44
44. Antennal stylus dorsal 45
– Stylus apical or strictly subapical 47
45. Hypopygium free; legs long and thin; body mostly yellow ..... *Neurigona*
– Hypopygium sessile; legs of ordinary length and width; body metallic green 46
46. Long, more slender species; antennae positioned above middle of face height; halter yellow; hypopygial cercus free ..... *Nematoproctus*
– Short, rather stocky species; antennae positioned in middle of face; halter black; hypopygial cercus mainly hidden; 2.0 .....
..... *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Loew)
47. Postpedicel very elongate, bulbous at base and abruptly narrowed distad; 4.0-5.75..... *Machaerium maritimae* Haliday
– Postpedicel without ventral excavation in basal part....48

48. Hypopygium pedunculate; hind basitarsus at most half as long as next segment of same tarsus ..... *Systenus*
– Hypopygium sessile; hind basitarsus barely shorter than next segment of same tarsus..... *Rhaphium* (part)
49. Antennal stylus apical 50
– Stylus dorsal 51
50. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly to distinctly divergent; anal vein absent; body without metallic shine or weakly shining..... *Achalcus*
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} not divergent; anal vein present; body bronze green, metallic shining ..... *Rhaphium* (part)
51. Four pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum with two large velvety black lateral spots ..... *Lamprochromus*
– Six pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum without velvety black lateral spots
..... *Sympycnus*

Females

1. Wing vein M_2 present, almost reaching wing margin..... *Sciapus*
– Vein M_2 absent or stub-like, without fold or indication on membrane 2
2. Costa of wing ending at tip of R_{2+3}; M_{1+2} weak or broken near middle of distal part..... 3
– Costa of wing extending to tip of M_{1+2}; M_{1+2} never weaker near middle of distal part..... 4
3. Acrostichals usually present; 2.0 ..... *Asyndetus latifrons* (Loew)
– Acrostichals absent or microscopic; 1.5..... *Cryptophleps kerteszi* Lichtwardt
4. Antennal pedicel, seen on inside face, forming a more or less long thumb-like projection into postpedicel..... *Syntormon*
– Antennal pedicel simple, vaselike, without thumb-like projection..... 5
5. Acrostichal setae absent 6
– Acrostichals distinct, even though sometimes small 18
6. Proboscis stout, with slightly curved short stout spine beneath at apex; fore coxa and trochanter strongly spinose; 1.75-2.25.... *Aphrosylus ferox* Haliday
– Proboscis without apical; fore coxa and trochanter not spinose..... 7
7. Hind femur without subapical bristle..... 8
– Hind femur with subapical bristle.....11
8. Hind basitarsus about two fifth length of 2nd tarsomere; body mostly black; legs brownish black; 1.75 ..... *Acropsilus niger* (Loew)
– Hind basitarsus about equal in length to 2nd tarsomere..... 9
9. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} distinctly convergent; body mostly yellow; head and thorax with yellow bristles .....*Xanthochlorus*
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel or barely convergent; body not yellow; head and thorax with dark bristles.....10
10. Mesonotum shining black; lower postocular setae uniseriate; scape with hairs above; postpedicel almost sharply triangular; 2.0-2.5.....
..... *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen)

– Mesonotum densely pollinose, not shining; lower postocular setae multiseriate; scape bare above; postpedicel rounded ..... *Thinophilus*
11. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} straight, slightly convergent apicad; usually 3 dorsocentral setae; eyes bare. *Medetera*
– Occiput convex; eyes haired; 4-5 or more dorsocentral setae; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel 12
12. 4-5 dorsocentral setae 13
– At least 6 dorsocentral setae 16
13. Face narrow in middle, extending downward ..... *Campsicnemus*
– Face narrowed regularly downward or parallel-sided 14
14. Head and thorax with yellow bristles; mesonotum light metallic green, shining; abdomen mostly or entirely yellow ..... *Chrysotimus*
– Head and thorax with dark bristles; mesonotum and abdomen dark metallic green 15
15. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture; wing with two brown spots ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
– Facial suture indistinct; wing hyaline, without spots ..... *Micromorphus*
16. Fore femur with row of strong and long ventral spines ..... *Scellus*
– Fore femur without strong ventral spines 17
17. Three proepisternal setae; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} curved, more or less convergent apicad ..... *Thinophilus*
– One proepisternal setae; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} straight, more or less parallel ..... *Peodes*
18. Acrostichal setae uniseriate at least in anterior part 19
– Acrostichal setae in two regular rows 30
19. Body light green, metallic shining; abdomen mat yellow, with black apex ..... *Chrysotimus*
– Different characters 20
20. Antennal stylus apical or strictly subapical; scape with hairs above; hind femur with one subapical bristle ..... *Syntormon* (part)
– Stylus dorsal 21
21. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye); *m-cu* usually equal to or longer than distal part of CuA_1 22
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin; *m-cu* usually shorter than distal part of CuA_1 25
22. Fore femur and tibia armed with more or less developed ventral setae or spines 23
– Fore legs not armed 24
23. Postpedicel with apicoventral incision; proepisternal setae not developed, rarely 1 seta present; scutellum with 4 setae usually, rarely with 2 setae; fore tibia with short ventral setae or spicules ..... *Hydrophorus*
– Postpedicel without apicoventral incision; 3 proepisternal setae; scutellum with 2 setae; fore femur and tibia with long ventral setae ..... *Scellus*

24. Posterior crossvein *m-cu* distinctly shorter than distal part of CuA_1; smaller flies ..... *Peodes*
– *m-cu* at least as long as distal part of CuA_1, oblique; scutellum with 6 setae of equal length; larger flies ..... *Liancalus virens* (Scopoli)
25. Hind femur without true subapical seta 26
– Hind femur with true subapical seta 27
26. Occiput convex; clypeus strongly convex; antennal stylus long pubescent ..... *Telmaturgus tumidulus* (Raddatz)
– Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; clypeus not convex; stylus almost bare ..... *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Loew)
27. Scape with hairs above ..... *Syntormon* (part)
– Scape bare above 28
28. Six pairs of dorsocentral setae ..... *Sympycnus*
– Four pairs of dorsocentral setae 29
29. Face narrowed gradually downward; abdomen more or less cylindrical ..... *Teuchophorus*
– Face narrow in middle, extending downward; abdomen flattened dorsoventrally ..... *Campsicnemus*
30. Scape with hairs above 31
– Scape bare above 37
31. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; hind femur without subapical seta ..... *Argyra*
– Occiput convex; hind coxa with one seta; hind femur with subapical seta 32
32. Antennal stylus long pubescent; with hairs approximately 1.5 times longer than basal diameter of stylus; notopleuron having strongly pronounced purple spot ..... *Hercostomus* (*Poecilobothrus*)
– Antennal stylus bare, rarely pubescent; notopleuron usually without purple spot 33
33. Hind basitarsus with distinct bristles above ..... *Dolichopus*
– Hind basitarsus without bristles above 34
34. Proboscis long and narrow, longer than height of head; palpus long and narrow, adjacent to proboscis ..... *Ortochile nigrocoerulea* Latreille
– Proboscis thick and short, not longer than height of head; palpus short, or if long, then comparatively broad 35
35. Several strong anterodorsal setae in apical half of the hind femur in addition to the true anterior subapical seta; face narrowed under antennae and somewhat widened towards clypeus; wing vein M_{1+2} usually with gentle curvation before the middle of distal part, then running towards R_{4+5} and reaching costa far before the tip of wing; stylus short and bare; postpedicel usually short and suboval ..... *Tachytrechus*
– Hind femur with one true anterior subapical seta; face regularly narrowed towards clypeus or parallel-sided; wing vein M_{1+2} either with curvation beyond the middle of distal part or M_{1+2} reaching costa near the tip of wing;

stylus often pubescent; postpedicel usually subtriangular, asymmetric 36
36. Abdomen broad and flattened dorsoventrally; 7 dorsocentral setae; 5.0 .....
.....*Muscidideicus praetextatus* (Haliday)
– Abdomen compact, subcylindrical; 6 dorsocentrals .....
.....*Sybistroma* and *Hercostomus*
37. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye); posterior slope of mesonotum distinctly flattened between dorsocentral setae ...38
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 39
38. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, at most subparallel at apex; anal vein present; thorax densely pollinose, usually greenish black; 3-6 dorsocentrals *Medetera*
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} weakly convergent; anal vein absent; thorax shining green; 3 dorsocentrals; fore coxa at apex with long yellow seta directed downward; hind coxa with 1 external seta; 2.0..... *Dolichophorus kerteszi* Lichtwardt
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} usually parallel to apex; anal vein absent; thorax shining green; 5-6 dorsocentrals; fore coxa without long apical seta; hind coxa with 2 external setae ..... *Thrypticus*
39. Hind coxa on outer side without seta, or with vertical row of setiform hairs, or covered with dense hairs 40
– Hind coxa with at least one strong external seta 41
40. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; antennal stylus subapical..... *Argyra* (*Leucostola*)
– Occiput convex; hind coxa on outer side covered with dense hairs; antennal stylus apical ..... *Raphium* (part)
41. Hind femur without true subapical seta 42
– Hind femur with true subapical seta 50
42. Antennal stylus dorsal.....43
– Stylus apical or strictly subapical 47
43. Mesonotum with distinct depression before scutellum; legs long and thin; fore tibia without apical setae; body mostly yellow; postocular setae uniseriate.....*Neurigona*
– Mesonotum without depression before scutellum; legs of ordinary length and width; fore tibia with apical setae; body mostly metallic green; sometimes abdomen yellow at base; lower postocular setae multiseriate.....44
44. Face usually with parallel sides, and antennae positioned in middle of head; wing usually somewhat wedge-shaped, with greatest width before middle ...
.....*Diaphorus*
– Antennae positioned above middle of face height.....45
45. Mid tibia with at least one ventral seta; halter yellow ..... *Nematoproctus*
– Mid tibia without ventral setae.....46
46. Antennal stylus distinctly dorsal; halters black; 2.0 .....
.....*Melanostolus melancholicus* (Loew)
– Stylus apical or subapical; halters usually light, white or yellow..... *Chrysotus*

47. Postpedicel higher than long, not triangular; stylus more or less apical .....
.....*Chrysotus*
– Postpedicel at least as long as high, triangular; stylus strictly apical.....48
48. Postpedicel very elongate, bulbous at base and abruptly narrowed distad; hind coxa with 2 erect black outer setae; 4.0-5.75 .....
..... *Machaerium maritimae* Haliday
– Postpedicel without ventral excavation in basal part.....49
49. Hind basitarsus at most half as long as next segment; frons metallic green, pollinose; lower postocular setae uniseriate..... *Systenus*
– Hind basitarsus hardly shorter than next segment; frons metallic blue-violet, shining, rarely white pollinose in middle; lower postocular setae multiseriate .....*Rhaphium*
50. Antennal stylus apical 51
– Stylus dorsal 52
51. Postpedicel asymmetrical; mesonotum with distinct flattening before scutellum; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly to distinctly divergent; anal vein absent; body without metallic shine or weakly shining ..... *Achalcus*
– Postpedicel symmetrical; mesonotum without flattening before scutellum; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} not divergent; anal vein present; body metallic bronze green..
..... *Rhaphium* (part)
52. Four pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum with two large velvety black lateral spots; frons metallic brilliant .....*Lamprochromus*
– Six pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum without velvety black lateral spots; frons pollinose, not brilliant ..... *Sympycnus*

KEYS TO NORTH EUROPEAN SPECIES OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

Genus *Achalcus* Loew

1. Six dorsocentrals; fore tibia without basodorsal bristle; hind tibia with only 2 anterodorsal bristles; 6 pubescent abdominal segments; dark species with globular thorax and distinctly darkened wings; average wing length 2.1 (male) – 2.3 (female) ..... *melanotrichus* Mik
– Five dorsocentrals; fore tibia with 1 dorsal bristle at about basal 1/4; hind tibia in most species with 3 anterodorsal bristles; fore femur with erect ventral bristle on basal 1/5-1/3, about as long as femur is deep; 5 pubescent abdominal segments; yellow or dark brown species 2
2. Dark species, with at least thorax and tergites concolorous brown 3
– Pale species, with thorax reddish yellow 4
3. Sternites and tergites concolorous dark brown; bristles on thorax and abdomen ochreous yellow; palpi mainly brown, yellowish in basal half; small, stout species with relatively short legs; average wing length 2.3 (male) – 2.5 (female)..... *cinereus* (Haliday in Walker)
– Sternites whitish yellow, clearly contrasting with darker tergites; bristles on thorax and abdomen dark brown; larger, slender species with relatively long legs; average wing length 2.8-2.9..... *thalhammeri* Lichtwardt
4. Entire body pale reddish yellow; antennal segments mainly whitish yellow; postpedicel triangular; female 9th abdominal segment with 6 spines; very small, stout species with average wing length 1.9 (males) – 2.1 (females) .... *bimaculatus* Pollet
– At least some abdominal segments brownish; scape and pedicel at least partly infuscated and when entirely pale, then postpedicel with acute shape; female 9th abdominal segment with 8 spines 5
5. Mesonotum dorsally with dark brown elongate central spot on prescutellar depression; hind tibia with 2 anterodorsal bristles; very small and stout species with average wing length 1.8-1.9 ..... *nigropunctatus* Pollet & Brunhes
– Mesonotum without central dark spot; hind tibia always with 3 (strong or minute) anterodorsal bristles; larger species with average wing length over 2.0..... 6
6. Palpi usually yellow to whitish yellow; antenna mainly dark brown; sutural bristles mostly absent; male cerci long and tapering, with distinctly curved bristles on apex; slender species; average wing length 2.1 (male) – 2.3 (female)..... *flavicollis* (Meigen)
– Palpi infuscated at least partly, or brown to dark brown in females; antenna mainly yellow; sutural bristles mostly present; male cerci shorter, about as long as other genital appendages, with blunt apex; wing 2.4..... ..... *vaillanti* Brunhes

Genus *Argyra* Macquart

1. Antennal scape bare; face white (male) or greyish (female); mesonotum metallic green, with (male) or without (female) weak silvery white pollination; 4.0..... *vestita* (Wiedemann)
– Scape with several dorsal setulae 2
2. Males: hypopygium present 3
– Females: hypopygium absent 19
3. Scutellum haired 4
– Scutellum bare, without hairs 9
4. Mesonotum entirely covered with hairs in addition to setae 5
– Only anterior part of mesonotum covered with hairs in addition to setae..... 7
5. Face and frons silvery white pollinose (anterior view); abdomen without yellow transparent spots; 7.0-7.5 ..... *loewi* Kowarz
– Face and frons black (anterior view) 6
5a. Abdomen with yellow transparent spots laterally; 6.0-8.0 .... *diaphana* (Fabricius)
– Abdomen without yellow transparent spots; 7.0 ..... *hoffmeisteri* (Loew)
6. Femora black; usually 2nd tergite of abdomen only with yellow lateral spot; 5.5..... *subarctica* Ringdahl
– Femora yellow; hind femur with black apex; usually 2nd and 3rd abdominal tergites with yellow spots laterally 8
8. Mesonotum and abdomen without silvery white pollination; antennal stylus shorter than antennomeres combined; frons greyish-white; face white; 6.0-7.0..... *magnicornis* (Zetterstedt)
– Mesonotum and abdomen metallic green, densely silvery white pollinose; antennal stylus longer than antennomeres combined; frons and face silvery-white; femora mostly yellow; 6.0-7.0..... *setimana* Loew
9. Mesonotum silvery white pollinose (anterior view) 10
– Mesonotum metallic brilliant, without silvery white pollination 14
10. Face and frons silvery white pollinose (anterior view) 11
– Face and frons black (anterior view) 13
11. Fore and mid tibiae with strong dorsal setae; fore basitarsus with comb of short setulae; legs yellow; fore femur at base and hind femur at apex darkened; abdomen silvery white pollinose, with yellow transparent spots on 2nd and 3rd tergites laterally; 4.5..... *setulipes* Becker
– Fore and mid tibiae with fine dorsal setae; fore basitarsus without comb of setulae 12
12. Antennal postpedicel twice longer (along lower margin) than high at base; antennal stylus shorter than antennomeres combined; femora yellow except for brownish apical part of hind femur; 5.0-5.5 ..... *argentina* (Meigen)
– Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer (along lower margin) than high at base; antennal stylus longer than antennomeres combined; femora usually dark; rarely femora yellow with apical part of hind femur blackish; 5.0-7.0 .... *argyria* (Meigen)

13. Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; femora usually dark with anterior four femora yellow at apex; rarely femora yellow with apical part of hind femur blackish; (see above) ..... *argyria* (Meigen)
– Antennal postpedicel not longer than high; femora yellow; fore femur in basal half and hind femur in distal half black; 6.0-8.0 ..... *leucocephala* (Meigen)
14. Frons and face white or greyish-white (anterior view) 15
– Frons and face black (anterior view) 17
15. Hind basitarsus longer than next segment of tarsus; 8th abdominal segment without strong setae; abdomen metallic green, brilliant, with weak silvery-white pollination laterally; 2nd and 3rd tergites with yellow lateral spots; femora and tibiae yellow; hind femur and hind tibia at apex darkened; 6.0 ... . *spoliata* Kowarz
– Hind basitarsus equal to or shorter than next segment of tarsus; abdomen metallic green; 2nd to 4th tergites usually with yellow lateral spots; 8th abdominal segment with strong setae 16
16. All coxae yellow; legs with weak setae; pedicel bare above; femora and tibiae light yellow; 3.5-4.0 ..... *grata* Loew
– Only fore coxa yellow; mid and hind coxae grey; femora and tibiae yellow; hind femur at apex darkened; 4.5-5.0 ..... *elongata* (Zetterstedt)
17. Abdomen metallic green, shining, without silvery-white pruinosity; anterior four femora black, yellow in apical third only; hind femur yellow, black in apical third; tibiae yellow; hind tibia black in apical third; 5.5. *atriceps* Loew
– Abdomen silvery white pollinose (anterior view) 18
18. Hind basitarsus with one long ventral seta at base; anterior four femora yellow; hind femur black in apical part; at least 2nd tergite with yellow spot laterally; 5.0 ..... *ilonae* Gosseries
– Hind basitarsus without ventral seta; all femora black; abdomen metallic green; 5.0 ..... *auricollis* (Meigen)
19. Scutellum haired 20
– Scutellum bare, without hairs 21
20. Mesonotum entirely covered with hairs in addition to setae .... *diaphana* (Fabricius) and *hoffmeisteri* (Loew)
– Only anterior part of mesonotum covered with hairs in addition to setae .... *magnicornis* (Zetterstedt) and *setimana* Loew
21. Antenna longer than head; R_1 shortened; antennal pedicel haired dorsally .... *elongata* (Zetterstedt)
– Antenna as long as or shorter than head; R_1 joining costa at approximately middistance between humeral transversal vein and apex of R_{2+3}; pedicel bare dorsally 22
22. Hind basitarsus longer than next segment of tarsus 23
– Hind basitarsus at most equal to next segment of tarsus 25
23. Hind coxa entirely black ..... *auricollis* (Meigen)
– Hind coxa more or less yellow 24

24. Postpedicel at least as long as high, acute at apex; basal segment of stylus shorter than postpedicel; face pure-white pollinose; lower calypter with yellow or yellow-brown cilia ..... *ilonae* Gosseries
– Postpedicel higher than long, blunt at apex; basal segment of stylus at least as long as postpedicel; face white pollinose with yellowish-grey tint; lower calypter with black cilia ..... *atriceps* Loew
25. Four anterior segments of abdomen yellow laterally and anteriorly..... ..... *grata* Loew
– Abdomen without yellow spots or 2nd and 3rd segments of abdomen with yellow spots laterally and ventrally 26
26. Tibiae with comparatively strong setae; fore tibia with approximately 12 long dorsal setae; fore basitarsus with setae ..... *setulipes* Becker
– Tibiae with weak setae; fore tibia with approximately 6 dorsal setae of moderate length; fore basitarsus without setae 27
27. Hind coxa yellow at apex ..... *argentina* (Meigen)
– Hind coxa entirely black 28
28. Lower calypter with black to brown cilia ..... *leucocephala* (Meigen)
– Lower calypter with brownish to yellow cilia ..... *argyria* (Meigen)

Genus *Campsicnemus* Haliday

1. Wing with R_{4+5} vein curving forward, diverging from M_{1+2} vein; 1.75-2.0 .... *alpinus* (Haliday)
– R_{4+5} not curved forward and not diverging from M_{1+2} vein 2
2. Males: hypopygium present 3
– Females: hypopygium absent 16
3. Legs simple, sometimes with elongated hairs on fore tarsus or hind femur.... 4
– Some podomeres modified or bearing bunches or rows of remarkable setae, longer than diameter of corresponding podomeres 6
4. Antennal scape and pedicel yellow; face ochre-yellow; legs yellow; 1.5 .... *picticornis* (Zetterstedt)
– Antenna entirely black 5
5. Wing bicolorate, dark in anterior half and almost transparent posteriorly; hind femur on apical half of anterior side with row of 5 or 6 long fine erect setiform hairs; fore tarsus covered with short accumbent hairs; 1.5-2.25..... ..... *marginatus* Loew
– Wing monochrome, slightly darkened; hind femur without long erect anterior hairs; fore tarsus covered with long fine cilia; 1.5 ..... *lumbatus* Loew
6. Fore basitarsus shortened, bearing very long band-like process covered with long hairs; fore tibia slightly dilated; face white; antennal scape and pedicel yellow ventrally; 2.25-2.5 ..... *compeditus* Loew
– Fore basitarsus without process 7
7. Mid tibia distinctly thickened 8
– Mid tibia not thickened; fore legs not modified 11

8. Legs black or black-brown 9
– Legs reddish-yellow, sometimes partly brown 10
9. Mid tibia anterodorsally short-haired, slightly swollen in basal third and thereafter dorsoventrally flattened; mid basitarsus slightly longer than next segment; fore tarsus with 4th and 5th segments enlarged; mid femur with comb of short strong bristles at apex beneath; 1.5-2.75 ..... *pusillus* (Meigen)
– Mid tibia strongly thickened, with dorsal row of strong setae; mid basitarsus at least 1.5 times longer than next segment, with lobe-like process at apex; hind femur without ventral setae; 1.5 ..... *paradoxus* (Wahlberg)
10. Mid tibia considerably dilated and curved, anterodorsally with a row of long bristles on apical half; fore legs bearing long hairs; 2.5-3.25 ..... *scambus* (Fallén)
– Mid tibia distinctly thickened in distal half, almost straight, with several dorsal setae in apical half; fore legs not modified; 2.0-2.75 ..... *curvipes* (Fallén)
11. Mid basitarsus 1.5 times shorter than next segment 12
– Mid basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment 13
12. Hind femur with ventral row of black setae; face yellow brown; mid tibia with setae; 2.0-2.75 ..... *curvipes* (Fallén)
– Hind femur without row of setae; face white above, brownish-yellow below; mid femur and tibia with setae; 2.0-2.75 ..... *loripes* (Haliday)
13. Hind basitarsus with erect hooked ventral hairs; 2.0 ..... *femoratus* Ringdahl
– Hind basitarsus with simple hairs 14
14. Mid tibia with round ventral wart in basal third; mid femur with corresponding ventral excavation in distal third; mid femur and tibia with setae; face brownish yellow; 2.0 ..... *articulatellus* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid tibia without wart in basal third; mid femur without corresponding excavation; face entirely yellow 15
15. Mid femur with very short ventral hairs; mid tibia with a comb-like row of blunt-ended bristles in basal half only; 1.5 ..... *pumilio* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid femur, ventrally along almost whole length, with a row of bristles, some of which are more than 2/3 as long as greatest diameter of femur; mid tibia, ventrally along almost whole length, with a comb-like row of blunt-ended bristles; 1.25-2.0 ..... *armatus* (Zetterstedt)
16. Antenna reddish yellow at base 17
– Antenna entirely black 18
17. Face with at least clypeus yellow; hind basitarsus only about as long as next segment; costal vein of wing spinulose; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel; at least 4 dorsocentral setae; 1.5-2.0 ..... *picticornis* (Zetterstedt)
– Face entirely greyish white; hind basitarsus longer than next segment; costa not spinulose; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent at apex; only 3 dorsocentral setae; about 2.25 ..... *compeditus* Loew
18. Legs black, at most with light knees 19
– Femora and tibia mostly brownish yellow 20

19. Face dark brownish yellow; wing darkened; halter dark; 1.5 ..... *paradoxus* (Wahlberg)
– Face grey above, brownish yellow below; wing transparent; fore coxa with hairs and apical bristles black; 1.5-2.75 ..... *pusillus* (Meigen)
20. Fore coxa with hairs and bristles entirely white; wing dark in anterior half and almost transparent posteriorly; 1.5-2.25 ..... *marginatus* Loew
– Fore coxa with at least apical setae black 21
21. 3rd section of costa with two kinds of setulae, coarse and fine, the coarse ones longer and more erect 22
– 3rd section of costa not as above, with normal setulae 24
22. Face entirely white; 1.5 23
– Face greyish yellow above and reddish below; 2.0 .. *articulatellus* (Zetterstedt)
23. Wing evenly greyish: 1.5 ..... *lumbatus Loew*
– Wing with distinct brownish spot at proximal 1/3 of distal part of M_{1+2}; 2.0 ..... *femoratus Ringdahl*
24. Basal section of M_{1+2}, measured from root, obviously shorter than apical section; epistome greyish; clypeus rather pale yellow; fore coxa usually entirely or mainly yellow; 1.25-2.0 ..... *armatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Basal section of M_{1+2} subequal to apical section 25
25. Face brownish yellow; usually becoming rather greyish below antennae, at narrowest part not as wide as distance between ocellar bristles; fore coxa usually mainly yellow; 2.5-3.25 ..... *scambus* (Fallén)
– Epistome whitish; clypeus brownish yellow, at narrowest part at least as wide as distance between ocellar bristles 26
26. Fore coxa yellow, darkened at base; clypeus somewhat paler yellow; 2.0-2.75 ..... *loripes* (Haliday)
– Fore coxa mainly or entirely dark; clypeus darker yellow; 2.0-2.75 ..... *curvipes* (Fallén)

Genus *Chrysotimus* Loew

1. Antenna entirely black; apical section of CuA_1 shorter than basal section; 1.5-2.5 ..... *molliculus* (Fallén)
– Antenna yellow, only postpedicel somewhat darkened; apical section of CuA_1 longer than basal section; 1.25-2.0 ..... *flaviventris* (von Roser)

Genus *Chrysotus* Meigen

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

1. Fore coxa with light bristles 2
– Fore coxa with dark bristles 7
2. Fore coxa yellow, with hairs and bristles pale but not strictly white; femora mainly yellow 3
– All coxae and femora mostly black, hairs and bristles on fore coxa white 4
3. Palpus pale yellow and very large, pointed at tip; 1.25 ..... *longipalpus* Aldrich

– Palpus much smaller; their length less than one-fourth eye-height; 1.75-2.5 .... *cilipes* Meigen

4. Acrostichal setae microscopic; face at narrowest point as wide as ocellar tubercle; face under antennae 1.5 times wider than height of postpedicel; apical section of CuA_1 shorter than basal section measured from anal cell; 1.75-2.0..... *laesus* (Wiedemann)

– Acrostichal setae well developed, their length about equal to distance between rows; face narrower; face under antennae at most as wide as height of postpedicel; apical section of CuA_1 longer than basal section measured as above 5

5. Mid tibia with 2 strong anteroventral bristles; palpus with light setae at apex; 2.2-2.7..... *arcticus* Frey

– Mid tibia with 1 strong bristle 6

6. Facial triangle prolonged forwards into an extremely narrow strip, hardly as wide as diameter of front ocellus; palpi somewhat longer and rounded at tip, where it bears a few pale hairs; thorax and scutellum usually with slight violet reflection; fore tibia and pubescence on legs pale yellow; 1.5-2.5..... ..... *suavis* Loew

– Prolongation on facial triangle distinctly wider that front ocellus; palpi more triangular, almost pointed at tip, where there are rather more numerous fine black setae; thorax and scutellum without violet reflection; fore tibia and pubescence on legs more brownish yellow; 2.0-2.25..... *palustris* Verrall

7. Femora entirely or mainly yellow.....8

– Femora entirely or mainly black.....9

8. All femora entirely yellow; fore coxa usually entirely black-haired; hind margin of wing between CuA_1 and A_2 straight or even concave, then forming distinct bulge immediately before CuA_1; 2.5-3.0..... *neglectus* (Wiedemann)

– Hind femur broadly black at apex; fore coxa at least partly pale-haired; hind margin of wing normal, uniformly convex; 1.75-2.5 (see above)..... ..... *cilipes* Meigen

9. Hind trochanter, often also base of femur, clear yellow 10

– Hind trochanter black or brown, at palest never clear yellow.....12

10. Postpedicel quite twice higher or at least 3 times larger than pedicel; pulvilli of fore and mid legs hardly developed; hind tibia not remarkably ciliated on anterior side; 1.5-2.75..... *pulchellus* Kowarz

– Postpedicel smaller, not more than 2.5 times larger than pedicel.....11

11. Empodium and pulvilli of fore tarsus strongly developed; hind tibia strongly ciliated on anterior side; the cilia twice longer than diameter of tibia; 2.5..... ..... *femoratus* Zetterstedt

– Empodium and pulvilli of fore tarsus reduced; hind margin of wing distinctly convex immediately before CuA_1; 2.0-2.5 ..... *ringdahli* Parent

12. Fore coxa mainly, and trochanter entirely, dirty white; legs otherwise black; 2.5-3..... *cupreus* Macquart

– At least fore coxa mainly black 13

13. Fore tibia rusty brown, ciliated above and below; some ventral cilia distinctly longer than diameter of tibia; mid tibia brownish black; 2.5-3.25 .... *blepharosceles* Kowarz

– Fore tibia only shortly ciliated, or if cilia longer than normal, then fore and mid tibiae clear yellow 14

14. Postpedicel distinctly reniform, large, at least twice as high as pedicel; all tibiae black or brown; mid tibia with 2 long anterodorsal bristles; 2.5 ....*obscuripes* Zetterstedt

– Postpedicel smaller 15

15. Legs mostly black with fore trochanter, fore and mid knees brownish or reddish yellow, fore and mid tibiae brownish black; hind tibia not ciliated; 2.0..... *melampodius* Loew

– At least fore and mid tibiae entirely or mainly yellow to rusty yellow.....16

16. Postpedicel distinctly triangular, with rounded point at tip; 2.25 ....*angulicornis* Kowarz

– Postpedicel not triangular, more reniform and without trace of point at tip; 2.0-2.75..... *gramineus* (Fallén)

Genus *Diaphorus* Meigen

1. Males: eyes contiguous or strongly approached at frons 2

– Females: eyes separated with broad frons..... 8

2. All tarsi without claws; body dark metallic green; legs black; halters black; 4.0.....*exunguiculatus* Parent

– Only anterior tarsi without claws..... 3

3. Halters black; legs black 4

– Halters yellow..... 5

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

– Eyes slightly but distinctly divided by linear frons; mesonotum metallic bluish green; abdomen black, with bluish or greenish tinge; hypopygium with 8 macrochetae; anterior four coxae with stiff setiform hairs; mid tibia with 2 anterodorsal setae, with 1 fine but distinct ventral seta; 3.5 .. *halteralis* Loew

5. Abdominal tergites II and III with yellow transparent spots..... 6

– Abdomen entirely metallic green or blue..... 7

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

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

7. Hind femur without long ventral cilia; eyes distinctly divided by linear frons, not contiguous; frons white; legs black; 3.5-4.0 ..... *disjunctus* Loew

– Hind femur with long ventral cilia at apex; cercus lanceolate; 5.0..... ..... *deliquescens* Loew

8. Lower postcranium with white or yellow bristles 9
– Lower postcranium with black bristles 11
9. Legs black, only knees narrowly yellow; 3.5-4.0 ..... *disjunctus* Loew
– At least tibiae largely yellow 10
10. Anterior four femora broadly yellow at apex; 5.0 .....*oculatus* (Fallén)
– Anterior four femora narrowly yellow at apex; 5.0 ..... *deliquescens* Loew
11. Halters black; 3.5 ..... *halteralis* Loew
– Halters yellow 12
12. Legs entirely black..... *nigricans* Meigen
– At least fore tibia yellow 13
13. Anterior four femora yellow..... *hoffmannseggi* Meigen
– Anterior fore femora black, narrowly yellow at apex .....
..... *exunguiculatus* Parent and *deliquescens* Loew

Genus *Dolichopus* Latreille

Males (*exiguus* Zetterstedt and *inconspicuus* Zetterstedt known by females are not included).

1. Facial clypeus at apex convex, not adjacent to eyes and distinctly projecting below level of lower eye-margin.....2
– Facial clypeus at apex straight, adjacent to eyes and not projecting below level of lower eye-margin 3
2. Antenna short and black; hind femur with only one subapical seta; legs mainly yellow; hind tibia black at apex; M_{1+2} with rudiment of M_2; 4.75-6.0 ..... *diadema* Haliday
– Antennal scape and pedicel much lengthened; antenna black, almost twice as long as head; hind femur with 3 or more subapical setae; legs mainly yellow; tarsi black except base; M_{1+2} without rudiment of M_2; costa with strong stigma; 5.0-6.5 .....*latipennis* Fallén
3. Femora entirely or largely black.....4
– Femora yellow, or if partly black, then none completely encircled with black.5
4. Lower postocular cilia pale 6
– Lower postocular cilia black 17
5. Lower postocular cilia pale 39
– Lower postocular cilia black 101
6. 3rd and 4th segments of hind tarsus with long black plumage; 6.0 .....
..... *remipes* Wahlberg
– Hind tarsus simple 7
7. Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta 8
– Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae 9
8. Ventral fringe of hind femur black; hind tibia simple; wing darkened at apex; 4.5-5.0.....*signifer* Haliday
– Ventral fringe of hind femur pale yellow; hind tibia somewhat swollen about middle, spindle-shaped; wing almost hyaline; 4.0-4.5 ..... *clavipes* Haliday

9. Femora entirely or except apices black.....10
– At least mid femora yellow 16
10. Fore tibia with long apicoventral seta; 4.0 .....*costalis* Frey
– Fore tibia without such seta.....11
11. Hind tibia with numerous long dorsal and ventral setae; hind femur with ventral fringe of long black cilia; 4.0-4.5 ..... *tanythrix* Loew
– Hind tibia with normal setae; hind femur with or without ventral fringe 12
12. Fore and mid tibiae black or brown-black, sometimes with yellow knees; hind femur without long ventral setae; face yellow to brown; 4.0-4.5 .....
..... *atripes* Meigen
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow.....13
13. Hind femur with long black ventral cilia or setae.....14
– Hind femur without long ventral setae.....15
14. Wing behind *m-cu* with distinct dark spot; face covered with white hairs; 4.0 .....*punctum* Meigen
– Wing without spot; face bare, light grey; 4th and 5th segments of fore tarsus weakly widened and flattened; 4.0 ..... *fraterculus* Zetterstedt
15. Wing costa without stigma at R_1; hypopygium very small; 4.0 .*spretus* Loew
– Wing costa with distinct dot-like stigma at R_1; hypopygium normal; cercus rhombic; 3.5-4.0.....*vitripennis* Meigen
16. 4th and 5th segments of fore tarsus weakly widened and flattened; wing costa simple or with dot-like stigma at R_1; hind femur with long black ventral cilia; hypopygium normal; 4.0 ..... *fraterculus* Zetterstedt
– Fore legs and costa simple, hind femur without ventral cilia; hypopygium small; 4.0 .....*micropygus* Wahlberg
17. Some segments of fore and mid tarsi widened or plumose 18
– Tarsi simple.....22
18. Apex of fore tibia, 1st and 2nd segments of fore tarsus dorsoventrally, 4th segment of same tarsus dorsally and 5th segment of mid tarsus plumose; 5.0 .....*bonsdorffi* Frey
– Some segments of either fore or mid tarsus modified.....19
19. Some segments of fore tarsus modified 20
– Some segments of mid tarsus modified 21
20. 5th segment of fore tarsus widened and flattened dorsoventrally; previous 3 segments all pale; cercus more or less rectangular, whitish, with the dark border narrow; 4.7-5.0..... *nigripes* Fallén
– 5th segment of fore tarsus compressed laterally, elongate-oval or trapezoid; legs black, with brown knees and tarsal bases; cercus roundish, rusty yellow with broad blackish border; 4.0..... *melanopus* Meigen
21. Hind tibia yellow with black apex; hind femur with long ventral hairs; 2nd-4th segments of mid tarsus black with white rings; 5th segment of mid tarsus black, with broad black plumage; 5.5-6.0..... *annulitarsis* Ringdahl
– Hind tibia black except yellow base; 1st-4th segments of mid tarsus yellow; 5th

segment of same tarsus black, widened and flattened; 4.5-5.0 ....*planitarsis* Fallén
22. Fore and mid tibiae black, at most with yellow knees 23
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow (sometimes white), or if black then mid tibia with broad median white ring 29
23. Hind basitarsus with dense dorsal comb of 12-20 setae; wing much darkened anteriorly and apically; 4.75-5.5 ..... *atratus* Meigen
– Hind basitarsus with 2-5 dorsal setae.....24
24. Hind femur with ventral row of long black cilia 25
– Hind femur without long ventral cilia.....26
25. Mid and hind femora with 2-3 subapical anterior setae; 5.0-6.0 ....*maculipennis* Zetterstedt
– Femora with only one subapical seta; 4.0-5.5 ..... *lepidus* Staeger
26. Wing with distinct black spot at apex; 5.5 .....*ruthei* Loew
– Wing without spot at apex.....27
27. Hypopygium small, with cercus reaching to IV or at most III segment of abdomen; 4.0 .....*consimilis* Wahlberg
– Hypopygium large, with cercus reaching to II or I segment of abdomen 28
28. 2^{nd}-4^{th} segments of fore tarsus yellow; 5.0-5.5 .....*meigeni* Loew
– Fore tarsus uniformly black or at most yellow at base; costa distinctly thickened from R_1 towards apex; face whitish grey, rarely pale yellowish; cercus elongate-oval, with black margin, at apex strongly incised and bearing long falcate setae; 4.5-6.0.....*picipes* Meigen
29. Mid femur entirely or mainly black; if mid femur yellow in distal half, then mid tibia with 3-4 ventral setae.....30
– Mid femur mainly yellow; mid tibia with 1 ventral seta.....38
30. Mid femur with 2 subapical setae 31
-Mid femur with 1 subapical seta 33
31. Cercus light brown with black margin; antennal stylus lanceolate at apex; 6.5..... *lancearius* Hedström
– Cercus blackish brown; stylus simple.....32
32. Hind femur with long posteroventral cilia, more than half as long as diameter of femur; face yellow; face in middle nearly equal to height of postpedicel; posterior wing margin sinuate; 4.0 ..... *campestris* Meigen
– Hind femur without long posteroventral cilia; face whitish; face in middle 1.5-2 times as wide as height of postpedicel; posterior wing margin evenly convex; 4.0 .....*fulgidus* Fallén
33. Lower calypter with yellow cilia; wing usually brownish at apex; hind femur with long ventral white hairs; 7.0-8.0..... *mannerheimi* Zetterstedt
– Lower calypter with black cilia; wing transparent or evenly dark; hind femur without white hairs 34
34. Hind femur bare or with short hairs ventrally 35
– Hind femur with ventral row of long black cilia 36

35 Hypopygium small; costa weakly thickened at R_1; face grey; cercus small, irregularly pear-like, white, with black limb; 4.0..... *cruralis* Wahlberg
– Hypopygium large; costa with long thickening at R_1; face glistening white; 5.25-5.75.....*laticola* Verrall
36. Costa without true stigma at R_1, but usually slightly thickened before R_1; mid tibia and mid basitarsus largely white; 5.0-6.0.....*armillatus* Wahlberg
– Costa with distinct stigma at R_1.....37
37. Fore and mid tibiae yellow; hind basitarsus nearly equal to next segment; hind tibia distinctly thickened; 4.0-5.5 .....*lepidus* Staeger
– Fore tibia black; mid tibia black with broad snow-white ring; hind basitarsus somewhat longer than 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} segments combined; hind tibia simple; 6.0 ..... *annulipes* Zetterstedt
38. Hind femur with 2-3 subapical setae; face brown; 5.0-6.0..... ..... *zetterstedti* Stenhammar
– Hind femur with 1 subapical seta; 4.0.....*rupestris* Haliday
39. Tarsi with one or more segments enlarged, plumose (or pennate), silvered or white 40
– All tarsi simple 56
40. Fore tarsus modified 41
– Mid tarsus modified.....47
41. Fore tarsus with 4^{th} and 5^{th} segments enlarged, laterally compressed and coarsely fringed dorsally; 5.5-6.5.....*plumitarsis* Fallén
– Fore tarsus with only 5^{th} segment enlarged; 4^{th} segment cylindrical and sometimes rather long and slender 42
42. Lower calypter with yellow cilia 43
– Lower calypter with black cilia; hind femur with only one subapical seta 44
43. Hind femur with at least 2 subapical setae; 5.75-7 .....*claviger* Stannius
– Hind femur with only one subapical seta; 5.0-5.5 ..... *pseudomigrans* Ringdahl
44. Antenna entirely black; postpedicel hardly longer than high; costal stigma well developed; 5^{th} segment of fore tarsus elongate-oval, black, with white apex; 5.0.....*gubernator* Mik
– At least scape yellow beneath.....45
45. Postpedicel nearly twice longer than high at base; antennal stylus subapical; costal stigma at R_1 distinct; 4.0 ..... *discimanus* Wahlberg
– Postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; antennal stylus middorsal.....46
46. Fore tarsus with 4^{th} and 5^{th} segments about equal in length; mid basitarsus with a dorsal seta; first bend of M_{1+2} almost angular, often with short stub-vein; 4.75-5.5 .....*migrans* Zetterstedt
– 4^{th} segment of fore tarsus more than twice as long as 5^{th}; mid basitarsus without seta dorsally; both bends of M_{1+2} smoothly rounded and weakly formed; 5.0-6.5.....*discifer* Stannius
47. Mid basitarsus pennate anterodorsally and posteroventrally, without white or silvered segments 48

– Mid basitarsus simple 50

48. Mid tibia thin, yellow, whitish at apex, with longitudinal narrow dark streak anterodorsally; apex of hind tibia and whole hind basitarsus black or brownish black; 4.0-5.0 .....*plumipes* (Scopoli)

– Mid tibia without dark streak; hind tibia usually yellow to apex 49

49. Hind tibia and basal half of hind basitarsus yellow; plumage of mid basitarsus about 2 times longer than diameter of basitarsus; hypopygium larger, with cercus reaching abdominal segment II; 5.0.....*wahlbergi* Zetterstedt

– Hind basitarsus entirely black; hind tibia more or less darkened at apex; plumage of mid basitarsus slightly longer than diameter of basitarsus; hypopygium smaller, with cercus reaching abdominal segment III; 4.0..... ..... *pectinitarsis* Stenhammar

50. Hind femur with 2 or more subapical setae (*D. urbanus* having sometimes 1 subapical seta); 4th segment of mid tarsus black 51

– Hind femur with only one subapical seta.....53

51. Face silvery white; mid tarsus without laterally compressed segments; 3rd and 4th segments simple; 5th entirely silvery white, as long as 4th; hind tibia extensively dark; hind basitarsus entirely black; 4.5-6.0..... *urbanus* Meigen

– Face yellow; mid tarsus with 3rd, 4th and 5th segments rather strongly laterally compressed; 3rd and 4th with long and coarse fringe above; 5th mainly white, shorter than 4th; hind tibia entirely, and basitarsus mainly yellow 52

52. 3rd and 4th segments of mid tarsus at least 2 times wider than 2nd tarsomere, with long dorsal plumage, equal to width of segments; 5.0-6.75..... ..... *popularis* Wiedemann

– 3rd and 4th segments of mid tarsus hardly wider than 2nd tarsomere, with shorter dorsal plumage; 5.0-6.0..... *aemulus* Loew

53. Mid tarsus with 3rd, 4th and 5th segments silvery white on anterior side; segments 2 to 5 slightly laterally compressed; 4.0-5.5.....*argyrotarsis* Wahlberg

– Mid tarsus with only 4th and 5th segments silvery white on anterior side 54

54. Mid tarsus without laterally compressed segments; swelling on hind tibia rather short, oval, with small dark tubercle at middle; postpedicel twice longer than high at base; 4.0-5.0 ..... *signatus* Meigen

– 2nd and 3rd segments of mid tarsus distinctly laterally compressed, appearing somewhat dilated in lateral view; swelling on hind tibia more extended lengthwise, without tubercle at middle; postpedicel not more than 1.5 times as long as high at base 55

55. Swelling on hind tibia posteriorly with small roundish patch at middle devoid of black setulae and covered with microscopic pale yellow pile which is continued down to tip of tibia in a moderately broad posterodorsal stripe; scutellum with rather numerous pale hairs on hind face in more than one fringe; 5.0-6.0..... *pennatus* Meigen

– Mid area of hind tibial swelling without pale yellow pile, but almost entirely covered with tiny black setulae, the longitudinal stripe of pale yellow pile to

tip of tibia appearing extremely narrow from certain points of view; scutellum with only single sparse fringe of about 10 pale hairs on lower margin of hind face, sometimes 2-3 isolated hairs above; 5.0-6.5 .... *subpennatus* d'Assis Fonseca

56. Hind femur with fringe of long setiform ventral hairs; at least some of the hairs as long as greatest diameter of femur.....57

– Hind femur without this fringe of long hairs; at most with hairs hardly more than half as long as greatest diameter of femur.....69

57. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} rectangular, almost always bearing a short stub-vein (rudiment of M_2).....58

– Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stub-vein.59

58. Postpedicel entirely black; lower calypter with black cilia; hind tibia black in apical 1/4; fore tibia with long apicoventral seta; hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta; 5.0-5.75 .....*griseipennis* Stannius

– Postpedicel yellowish beneath; lower calypter with yellow cilia; hind tibia dark at apex; 6.0 ..... *occultus* Becker

59. Fore tibia with long apicoventral seta; hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta; ventral fringe on hind femur dark; 4.0-5.0.....*signifer* Haliday

– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta.....60

60. Hind femur with dark ventral hairs.....61

– Hind femur with yellow ventral hairs 64

61. Mid and hind femora with two subapical setae 62

– Mid and hind femora with one subapical seta 63

62. Fore femur black; face brown; 5.0-6.0..... *zetterstedti* Stenhammar

– Fore femur yellow; 6.0.....*angustipennis* Kertesz

63. Costal stigma undeveloped; scape and pedicel yellow beneath; hypopygium small; median segments of fore tarsus with fringe of erect short hairs; 3.5 .....*propinquus* Zetterstedt

– Stigma well developed, long; face dark yellow; fore tarsus with accumbent hairs; 4.5-5.5 .....*hilaris* Loew

64. Lower calypter with light cilia; legs mainly light yellow; antennae mostly black (see above).....*hilaris* Loew

– Lower calypter with black cilia 65

65. Fore tarsus with only normal decumbent setulae on all surfaces; fore coxa white-haired; antennae black; postpedicel yellow ventrally; 4.0-5.5 ....*arbustorum* Stannius

– Median segments of fore tarsus with regular fringe of more or less erect, uniformly short hairs on anterior or anteroventral side 66

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

– All segments of fore tarsus quite straight in dorsal view; 3rd segment always without apical seta.....67

67. Wing almost without costal stigma; fore tarsus with erect short hairs rather inconspicuous and confined to apical 3/4 or less of each segment, without anteroventral seta at tip of any segment; hind basitarsus mainly clear yellow; 4.5-5.0 ..... *virgultorum* Haliday
– Costal stigma well developed; fore tarsus with erect hairs along whole length of median segments; at least fore basitarsus with apical seta; hind basitarsus entirely black 68
68. 1st and 2nd segments of fore tarsus each with strongish curved apical seta; pedicel and postpedicel mainly yellow; 5.0-6.5 ..... *festivus* Haliday
– Only basal segment of fore tarsus with shorter, more or less straight apical seta; pedicel and postpedicel usually largely darkened; 4.0-5.0 ..... *trivialis* Haliday
69. Fore tibia with long apicoventral seta 70
– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta 83
70. Antennal scape and pedicel much lengthened; antenna black, almost twice as long as head; postpedicel only little longer than high; hind femur with 3 or more subapical setae; legs mainly yellow; tarsi black except base; M_{1+2} without rudiment of M_2; costa with strong stigma; 5.0-6.5 (see above) ..... *latipennis* Fallén
– Basal antennal segments normal; antenna not or hardly longer than head, or if much longer, then postpedicel quite 3 times longer than high; hind femur with only one subapical seta 71
71. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} more or less rectangular, almost always bearing a short stub-vein (rudiment of M_2) 72
– Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stub-vein 74
72. Lower calypter with yellow cilia; hind basitarsus entirely black; face extending below level of lower eye-margin; 4.75-6.0 ..... *diadema* Haliday
– Lower calypter with black cilia 73
73. Face yellow or yellowish in at least upper part, white in lower part; postpedicel black; wing costa with well developed elongated stigma; distal third of hind tibia and hind tarsus black; distal margin of cercus with falcate setae; 4.5-6.0 ..... *eurypterus* Gerstäcker
– Face silvery-white; hind basitarsus almost entirely yellow; distal margin of cercus with strong curved setae, as long as cercus; 4.5-6.0 ..... *nitidus* Fallén
74. Lower calypter with pale cilia 75
– Lower calypter with black cilia 77
75. Postpedicel 2-3 times longer than high at base; face golden; hind tibia entirely yellow, at least on anterior side; 3.5-4.0 ..... *longicornis* Stannius
– Postpedicel not more than 1.5 times longer than high; face silvery white 76
76. Coxae whitish; mid coxa with grey or black spot; hind tibia usually darkened at apex both anteriorly and posteriorly; 4.0-4.5 ..... *linearis* Meigen
– Mid and hind coxae black, grey pollinose; antenna black; one or two basal segments of antenna reddish ventrally; 3.0 ..... *austriacus* Parent

77. Face yellow or brownish 78
– Face silvery white or yellowish white 79
78. Wing costa without stigma at R_1; antenna yellow; postpedicel black or brown-black dorsoapically; all tibiae yellow; 3.0 ..... *calinotus* Loew
– Wing costa with well developed stigma; antenna black, rarely scape reddish ventrally at apex; hind tibia black on apical 1/4 to 1/3, somewhat dilated at apex; 3.5-4.5 ..... *notatus* Staeger
79. Antenna entirely black, at most scape reddish ventrally at apex 80
– At least scape distinctly yellow along whole length beneath 82
80. Hind basitarsus with one dorsal seta; postpedicel more than twice longer than high at base; face bare; 3.0 ..... *litorellus* Zetterstedt
– Hind basitarsus with two dorsal setae; postpedicel hardly longer than high at base; face fine-haired 81
81. Frons shining metallic green; antennal scape reddish ventrally at apex; cercus almost rectangular; 4.0 ..... *latilimbatus* Macquart
– Frons white pollinose, not shining; antenna entirely black; cercus irregularly triangular; 4.5 ..... *albifrons* Loew
82. Hind basitarsus distinctly yellow in basal half; hind coxa mainly black on outer side; anterior half of wing darkened in apical third; 3.5-4.0 ..... *sabinus* Haliday
– Hind tarsus entirely black, paler sometimes at extreme base; hind coxa entirely or mainly yellow; wing clear, at most slightly tinged with yellow; 4.0-4.5 (see above) ..... *linearis* Meigen
83. Lower calypter with entirely or mostly pale cilia 84
– Lower calypter with entirely black cilia 86
84. Postpedicel at least twice longer than high at base; hind coxa almost entirely yellow; 3.5-4.0 ..... *acuticornis* Wiedemann
– Postpedicel only little longer than high at base; hind coxa mainly black 85
85. Face hairy; antenna black, at most reddish at tip of scape beneath; cercus without rectangular teeth or claw-like setae; hind femur without ventral fringe; 3.75-4.5 ..... *nubilus* Meigen
– Face bare; at least scape yellow along whole length beneath; cercus with rectangular teeth and claw-like setae on apical margin; hind femur with complete fringe of short fine pale hairs beneath; 4.5-5.5 ..... *caligatus* Wahlberg
86. Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta 87
– Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae 88
87. Antenna black, with scape yellow beneath ..... *maculicornis* Verrall
– Antenna black, with scape and pedicel yellow beneath; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; antennal stylus inserted at about basal third of postpedicel; face snow white; 3.5-4.0 ..... *agilis* Meigen
88. Antenna entirely black, at most scape reddish ventrally at apex 89
– At least scape distinctly yellow along whole length beneath 92
89. Face brownish yellow; wing with milky white spot at apex; cercus elongate

oval, 1.5 times longer than wide, dark brown, incised and bearing long falcate setae on distal margin; 4.5-5.0 ..... *apicalis* Zetterstedt
– Face silvery white or grey white; wing without milky white spot at apex 90
90. Hind femur brown or black at apex; 4.5 (see above) ..... *albifrons* Loew
– Hind femur yellow or slightly darkened at apex 91
91. Face hairy; cercus irregularly triangular, with rounded apex, dirty yellow, with black limb, with falcate dorsoapical setae; 4.0..... *ringdahli* Stackelberg
– Face bare; cercus elongate-ovate, 1.5 times longer than high, white, with broad black limb, with rectangular teeth and claw-like setae on apical margin; 4.5-5.5 (see above) ..... *caligatus* Wahlberg*
92. Hind tibia brown black; 3.5 ..... *atritibialis* Zetterstedt
– Hind tibia mostly yellow 93
93. Antenna mostly yellow or reddish yellow; postpedicel more or less strongly darkened or blackened dorsally at apex 94
– At least postpedicel black 95
94. Mid basitarsus pennate anterodorsally and posteroventrally, with flattened setae slightly longer than diameter of basitarsus; hind basitarsus entirely black; hind tibia more or less darkened at apex (see above); 4.0 ..... *pectinitarsis* Stenhammar
– Mid basitarsus without flattened setae, with rows of elongate simple setae only; hind tibia yellow; hind basitarsus yellow at base; 4.0-4.5 ..... *parvicaudatus* Zetterstedt
95. Mid tibia with long clear white dorsal area in distal third; face white, with yellowish tinge; antenna black, with scape yellow beneath; costa with punctiform thickening at R_1; 4 ..... *cinctipes* Wahlberg
– Mid tibia without white dorsal area in distal third 96
96. Costa with long thick stigma at R_1; hind coxa mainly yellow, with more or less pronounced grey spot on outer side; postpedicel at least twice longer than high at base; lower calypter with white cilia; 3.5-4.0 ..... *acuticornis* Wiedemann
– Costal stigma punctiform or absent 97
97. Hind tibia posteriorly with distinct swelling in basal half; the swelling occupying about 1/3 length of tibia and quite devoid of setulae on posterior surface; face golden-yellow to ochreous; antenna black, except scape beneath; 4.0-5.0 ..... *lineatocornis* Zetterstedt
– Hind tibia simple, not swollen in basal half 98
98. Antennal stylus inserted at about apical 1/3 of postpedicel 99
– Stylus middorsal 100
99. Hypopygium large; cercus large, with narrow black limb; face ochre-yellow, narrower than height of postpedicel; 4.5-5.0 ..... *grandicornis* Wahlberg

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

– Hypopygium small; cercus small, with wide brown limb; face nearly 1.5 times wider than height of postpedicel; pedicel partly yellow, at least on inside face; and scape broadly black along whole length dorsally; 3.5-4.0 ..... *mediicornis* Verrall
100. Pedicel partly, and scape entirely, yellow; face pale yellowish; mid basitarsus entirely dark; hind tibia with normal clothing of decumbent black setulae on at least posterior side; 4.0-5.0 ..... *simplex* Meigen
– Pedicel entirely black, and scape only narrowly yellow beneath; face glistening white; mid basitarsus mainly yellow; fore coxa blackish at base; hind tibia devoid of normal small setulae on a large part of dorsal and posterior surfaces; 4.0-5.0 ..... *caligatus* Wahlberg
101. Some segments of fore tarsus widened 102
– Fore tarsus simple 103
102. 5^{th} segment of fore tarsus weakly widened; mid basitarsus without dorsal seta; mid tibia with only one ventral seta; face silvery white; 4.0-5.0 ..... *longitarsis* Stannius
– 5^{th} segment of fore tarsus strongly widened; mid basitarsus with one dorsal seta; mid tibia with 2 or more ventral setae; face dark yellow; 6.0-7.0 ..... *brevipennis* Meigen
103. Mid and hind femora each with 2-5 subapical setae 104
– Mid and hind femora each with only one subapical seta 105
104. Fore femur yellow; mid basitarsus with one dorsal seta; mid tibia with 2 or more ventral setae; 6.0-7.0 ..... *ungulatus* (Linnaeus)
– Fore femur black; 5.0-6.0 (see above) ..... *zetterstedti* Stenhammar
105. Face silvery white, fine haired; anal lobe of wing undeveloped, and anal angle obtuse; costa distinctly thickened at R_1; postpedicel hardly longer than wide; cercus mainly white with blackish distal margin; 4.0-5.0 (see above) ..... *longitarsis* Stannius
– Face brownish or ochreous yellow; anal lobe of wing well developed, and anal angle right or almost right 106
106. Costa with punctiform stigma at R_1; wing without white spot at apex; postpedicel hardly longer than wide; cercus yellow or brown with darker distal margin; 4.0-4.5 ..... *rupestris* Haliday
– Costa without stigma; wing with milky white spot at apex; cercus black; 4.5-5.0 (see above) ..... *apicalis* Zetterstedt

Females (Some species known usually by males only are not included: *aemulus* Loew; *albifrons* Loew; *apicalis* Zetterstedt; *atritibialis* Zetterstedt; *austriacus* Parent; *bonsdorffi* Frey; *fulgidus* Fallén; *grandicornis* Wahlberg; *gubernator* Mik; *maculicornis* Verrall; *occultus* Becker; *ringdahli* Stackelberg, *spretus* Loew; *virgultorum* Haliday).
1. Femora entirely or largely black 2
– Femora yellow, or if partly black, then none completely encircled with black 3
2. Lower postocular cilia pale 4

– Lower postocular cilia black 13
3. Lower postocular cilia pale 31
Lower postocular cilia black 77
4. Fore and mid tibiae black 5
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow 6
5. Hind tibia with 6-9 strong anteroventral setae..... *tanythrix* Loew
– Hind tibia with only one strong anteroventral seta ..... *atripes* Meigen
6. Mid femur mostly yellow 7
– Mid femur entirely or except apex black 9
7. Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae .....
.....*fraterculus* Zetterstedt; *micropygus* Wahlberg
– Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta 8
8. Both fore and hind femora mainly or largely black; basal segment of antennal stylus quite short; mid tibia with ventral seta distinctly before adjacent posterodorsal .....*clavipes* Haliday
– Hind femur only narrowly black along whole length dorsally, and ventrally at base; basal segment of stylus more than half as long as postpedicel; mid tibia with ventral seta distinctly beyond adjacent posterodorsal.....
.....*signifer* Haliday
9. Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta; antennal scape yellow along whole length beneath; hind tibia yellow, darkened only at apex .....*clavipes* Haliday
– Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae 10
10. First two and usually 3rd segment of mid tarsus yellow or yellow brown with black apices; mid tibia with 6-8 anterodorsal setae..... *remipes* Wahlberg
– Mid tarsus black from tip of basitarsus; mid tibia with 4-5 anterodorsal setae11
11. Hind tibia black, at most brown at base; antennal stylus inserted at apex of postpedicel .....*costalis* Frey
– Hind tibia yellow with black apex; antennal stylus inserted at middle of postpedicel 12
12. Face white-haired.....*punctum* Meigen
– Face bare .....*vitripennis* Meigen
13. Mid femur yellow, at most black at apices or on ventral surface 14
– Mid femur black, at most yellowish at apex 16
14. Mid and hind femora with at least 2 subapical setae .....
..... *zetterstedti* Stenhammar
– Mid and hind femora with only one subapical setae.....15
15. Stylus middorsal; midtibia with one ventral seta.....*rupestris* Haliday
– Stylus subapical; midtibia with one anteroventral and two posteroventral setae
..... *annulitarsis* Ringdahl
16. Fore and mid tibiae black, rarely mid tibia with broad median dirty white or light brown ring.....17
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow.....25
17. Mid and hind femora with at least 2 subapical setae *maculipennis* Zetterstedt

– Mid and hind femora with only one subapical setae.....18
18. Mid tibia with 2 or more median ventral setae; mid tibia with broad median dirty white or light brown ring..... *annulipes* Zetterstedt
– Mid tibia with only one median ventral setae.....19
19. Fore tarsus yellow or light brown 20
– Fore tarsus black except outer base 21
20. Fore coxa white-haired; fore tarsus usually longer than fore tibia
..... *nigripes* Fallén
– Fore coxa black-haired; fore tarsus approximately equal in length to fore tibia
.....*meigeni* Loew
21. Wing usually brown in distal half..... *atratus Meigen*
– Wing regularly brownish or grey, sometimes transparent 22
22. Face white-haired..... *melanopus* Meigen
– Face bare 23
23. Tarsi entirely black .....*ruthei* Loew
– Fore and mid knees and base of fore and mid basitarsi yellow 24
24. Size larger, 6-7.....*picipes* Meigen
– Size smaller, 4 .....*consimilis* Wahlberg
25. Mid femora with 2 subapical setae ..... *campestris* Meigen
– Mid femora with 1 subapical seta.....26
26. Mid tibia with 2 or more median ventral setae 27
– Mid tibia with only one median ventral seta 29
27. Hind tibia black .....*planitarsis* Fallén
– Hind tibia yellow except apex 28
28. Lower calypter with white cilia; wing brown at apex.....
..... *mannerheimi* Zetterstedt
– Lower calypter with black cilia; wing evenly brown or transparent.....
.....*armillatus* Wahlberg
29. Antennal stylus inserted at apex of postpedicel..... *lancearius* Hedström
– Stylus middorsal 30
30. Hind tibia usually dark brown, largely yellowish on dorsal side; frons bronze-green .....*lepidus* Staeger
– Hind tibia yellow with black apex ..... *cruralis* Wahlberg
– Hind tibia black, at most yellowish at extreme base; frons steel-blue to aeneous black .....*laticola Verrall*
31. Mid basitarsus with at least one dorsal setae 32
– Mid basitarsus without dorsal seta.....40
32. Lower calypter with pale cilia 33
– Lower calypter with black cilia 34
33. Hind femur with 2-3 subapical setae.....*claviger* Stannius
– Hind femur with only one subapical seta.....*pseudomigrans* Ringdahl
34. Antenna mostly brown black; at most scape yellow beneath 35
– All antennomeres partly yellow, at least beneath 37

35. Both bends of M_{1+2} smoothly rounded and weakly formed ...*trivialis* Haliday
– Curvation of M_{1+2} strong, almost angular 36
36. Frons usually metallic green.....*plumitarsis* Fallén
– Frons usually metallic blue .....*migrans* Zetterstedt
37. Hind tibia distinctly black at apex .....*festivus* Haliday
– Hind tibia yellow to apex or slightly brownish at extreme apex 38
38. Size smaller, 3.1-3.5 .....*propinquus* Zetterstedt; *exiguus* Zetterstedt
– Size larger, 4-5.5.....39
39. Fore coxa entirely or mainly white-haired .....*arbustorum* Stannius
– Fore coxa entirely or mainly black-haired .....*cilifemoratus* Macquart
40. Hind tibia black 41
– Hind tibia yellow or having black apex 42
41. Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae..... *urbanus* Meigen
– Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta ..... *litorellus* Zetterstedt
42. Mid and hind femora with 2-3 subapical setae.....43
– Mid and hind femora with only one subapical setae.....45
43. Antennal scape and pedicel short, yellow ..... *popularis* Wiedemann
– Antenna black.....44
44. Antennal scape and pedicel much lengthened.....*latipennis* Fallén
– Antennal scape and pedicel simple .....*angustipennis* Kertesz
45. Mid tibia with at least 2 strong ventral setae.....46
– Mid tibia with at most one strong ventral seta 48
46. Lower calypter with pale cilia ..... *pseudomigrans* Ringdahl
– Lower calypter with black cilia 47
47. Postpedicel with middorsal stylus; fore coxa usually entirely yellow .....
.....*discifer* Stannius
– Stylus inserted at apical 1/4 of postpedicel; fore coxa black at base .....
..... *discimanus* Wahlberg
48. Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta 49
– Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae.....52
49. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} rectangular, bearing short stub-vein (rudiment of M_2) .....*griseipennis* Stannius
– Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stub-vein50
50. Antenna black..... *litorellus* Zetterstedt
– Antennal scape distinctly yellow beneath 51
51. Legs usually pale yellow; hind femur without dark spot dorsally at apex .....
..... *agilis* Meigen
– Legs usually dark yellow or brownish yellow; hind femur with dark spot dorsally at apex .....*signifer* Haliday
52. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} rectangular, bearing short stub-vein (rudiment of M_2) 53
– Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stub-vein55
53. Antenna and hind basitarsus mostly yellow; clypeus at apex straight, adjacent to eyes.....*nitidus* Fallén

– Antenna black; hind basitarsus brown black 54
54. Facial clypeus distinctly separated from eyes ..... *diadema* Haliday
– Clypeus at apex straight, adjacent to eyes.....*eurypterus* Gerstäcker
55. Antennal stylus inserted at apical 1/4 or 1/3 of postpedicel 56
– Antennal stylus inserted at middle of postpedicel 57
56. Hind coxa entirely yellow ..... *signatus* Meigen
– Basal half of hind coxa black .....*discimanus* Wahlberg, *mediicornis* Verrall
57. Face uniformly hairy.....58
– Face bare 60
58. Hind femur with brown black spot dorsally at apex; hind tibia black at apex.
.....*nubilus* Meigen
– Hind femur at most slightly brownish dorsally at apex 59
59. Hind tibia black at apex.....*cinctipes* Wahlberg
Hind tibia barely darkened at apex .....*latilimbatus* Macquart
60. Antenna black.....61
– At least scape distinctly yellow beneath 62
61. Hind tibia yellow to apex .....*hilaris* Loew
– Hind tibia black in apical 1/4 .....*notatus* Staeger
62. Hind coxa entirely or mainly yellow.....63
– Hind coxa mainly dark, yellow only at apex [females are hardly determinable without males of the same series].....65
63. Mid coxa yellow, darkened only on outer impressed area; postpedicel not much longer than high, with rounded tip ..... *linearis* Meigen
– Mid coxa mainly black; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high, with pointed tip.....64
64. Antenna black, only scape yellow beneath; postpedicel almost 1.5 times longer than high; mid basitarsus largely darkened ....*acuticornis* Wiedemann
– Antenna mainly yellow, black dorsally on all segments and towards tip of postpedicel; latter distinctly more than 1.5 times longer than high; mid basitarsus entirely yellow.....*longicornis* Stannius
65. Antennal scape entirely yellow, or at most dark at tip of dorsal surface (care must be exercised here, lest the dense clothing of black hairs on dorsal surface be mistaken for black coloration).....66
– Scape at least narrowly darkened along whole length dorsally 70
66. Pedicel at least partly, and postpedicel entirely, black.....67
– Pedicel entirely, or almost entirely, and postpedicel partly, yellow 68
67. Mid basitarsus entirely dark; at least always distinctly darker than tibia; pedicel on inside face, broadly black on apical margin ..... *simplex* Meigen
– Mid basitarsus almost entirely yellow; pedicel on inside face only narrowly black on apical margin.....*subpennatus* d'Assis Fonseca
68. Anal lobe of wing undeveloped, and anal angle obtuse; hind basitarsus entirely black .....*calinotus* Loew

– Anal lobe of wing well developed, and anal angle right or acute.....69
69. Hind tibia distinctly blackish at apex; hind basitarsus entirely black; clypeus bare; lower postocular setae pale golden yellow..... ..... *plumipes* (Scopoli), *pectinitarsis* Stenhammar
– Hind tibia entirely yellow; hind basitarsus yellow in at least basal 1/3; clypeus hairy; lower postocular setae pale whitish yellow..... .....*wahlbergi* Zetterstedt, *parvicaudatus* Zetterstedt
70. Antenna black, yellow only along whole length of scape beneath 71
– Pedicel partly yellow, at least on inner face about base.....72
71. Postpedicel slightly longer than high, distinctly pointed at tip; mid tibia with ventral seta beyond adjacent anterodorsal seta .....*notatus* Staeger
– Postpedicel higher than long, broadly rounded at tip; mid tibia with ventral seta about level with adjacent anterodorsal seta.....*caligatus* Wahlberg
72. Postpedicel broadly yellow on lower margin; hind basitarsus yellow on basal 1/3 or more; anal lobe of wing little developed, anal angle very obtuse .....*sabinus* Haliday
– Postpedicel entirely black; hind basitarsus entirely black; anal lobe of wing well developed, anal angle at greatest not much more than 90°.....73
73. Scutellum with multiple fringe of numerous pale hairs on hind face; wing with bends of M_{1+2} weakly formed and very obtuse; hind tibia usually entirely yellow on anterior face, somewhat brownish at tip of posterior face.... .....*pennatus* Meigen
– Scutellum with single fringe of much fewer (about 10) pale hairs on lower margin of hind face; 2 or 3 isolated hairs sometimes present above.....74
74. Hind tibia broadly black at apex on both anterior and posterior sides; face, seen from above and illuminated from in front, with distinct pale golden yellow tinge, especially on upper part; frons dusted golden yellow to brownish; wing with anal lobe more developed, anal angle less than 90°..... .....*argyrotarsis* Wahlberg
– Hind tibia usually less broadly darkened at apex, on anterior side more brownish; face, seen as above, greyish white; frons dusted yellowish grey; anal lobe less developed, anal angle not less than 90°.....75
75. Antennal stylus inserted at apical 1/3 of postpedicel; bends of M_{1+2} well marked..... *signatus* Meigen
– Antennal stylus inserted at middle of postpedicel; bends of M_{1+2} more as in *pennatus*, weakly marked and very obtuse 76
76. Postpedicel with right-angular apex..... *inconspicuus* Zetterstedt
– Postpedicel with acute apex ..... *lineatocornis* Zetterstedt
77. Mid and hind femora each with 2-5 subapical setae.....78
– Mid and hind femora each with only one subapical seta 79
78. Fore femur yellow..... *ungulatus* (Linnaeus)
– Fore femur black..... *zetterstedti* Stenhammar
79. Mid basitarsus with one dorsal seta; mid tibia with 2 or more median ventral

setae..... *brevipennis* Meigen
– Mid basitarsus without dorsal seta; mid tibia with only one ventral seta.....80
80. Face bare; anal lobe of wing well developed, anal angle about 90°..... .....*rupestris* Haliday
– Face hairy, at least on lower part; anal lobe little developed, anal angle much greater than 90°; frons metallic green..... *longitarsis* Stannius

Genus *Hercostomus* Loew

1. Males..... 2
– Females 32
2. Antennal stylus long pubescent, with hairs approximately 1.5 times longer than basal diameter of stylus; notopleuron having strongly pronounced purple spot; male cercus elongate-triangular, strongly incised along ventral margin..... 3
– Antennal stylus bare, rarely pubescent; notopleuron usually without purple spot; cercus various 5
3. Wing at apex with strongly pronounced milky-white spot; antenna black; 6.0-7.0.....*nobilitatus* (Linnaeus)
– Wing at apex without milky-white spot; antenna partly yellow; face ochreous or golden-yellow; 4.5-6.0..... *ducalis* (Loew)
5. Metapleuron with group of hairs before posterior spiracle; posterior part of mesonotum and scutellum dorsally with hairs; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel..... 6
– Metapleuron and posterior part of mesonotum usually bare; scutellum usually without dorsal hairs; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} usually convergent 14
6. Femora mainly dark, at most yellow on extreme apex 7
– Femora mainly yellow, at most infuscated on posterodorsal side 8
7. Midtibia swollen, somewhat curved and armed ventrally with 3-4 short spine-like setae which arise from small tubercles; ventral side of midtibia without pubescence; costa conspicuously thickened beyond the end of subcosta; hind tibia completely yellow; larger species, total wing length more than 3.5 ..... *cupreus* (Fallén)
– Midtibia simple, bearing normal pubescence and 1 anteroventral seta; costa not thickened as above; hind tibia distinctly infuscated on apex; smaller species, total wing length less than 3.5..... *angustifrons* (Staeger)
8. Fore tibia with 1 conspicuous apicoventral seta; 3.7-4.5 .... *chalybeus* (Wiedemann)
– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta..... 9
9. Wing with costa strongly thickened between humeral crossvein and tip of subcosta 10
– Above section of costa not thickened, distinctly thinner than next section.....11
10. Cercus yellow; hind basitarsus yellow in proximal half; hind tibia yellow, at most slightly infuscated in apical fifth; costal thickening 2/3 as long as costal cell; 3.0 .....*celer* (Meigen)

– Cercus brownish-black; hind basitarsus mostly entirely dark; hind tibia slightly to distinctly infuscated in apical fifth; costal thickening 1/3 as long as costal cell; 2.5 ..... *brevicornis* (Staeger)
11. Face velvet-black; clypeus with short black pubescence; wings clear; cercus distinctly black, well-developed; 2.5-3.0..... *aerosus* (Fallén)
– Face silvery white; clypeus entirely bare; wings distinctly dark; cercus either brownish black or yellow.....12
12. Proximal part of CuA_1 more than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} slightly longer than apical part; cercus well-developed, somewhat round, piceous except for ochreous yellow base; larger species, total wing length on average more than 4.0 ..... *metallicus* (Stannius)
– Proximal part of CuA_1 less than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} slightly shorter than apical part; cercus rather small; smaller species, total wing length less than 4.0 13
13. Cercus ochreous yellow; fore coxa mostly yellow, especially on lateral side; femora and tibiae entirely yellow; tarsi only feebly infuscated; 2.5-3.0 .... *blankaartensis* Pollet
– Cercus black; fore coxa mostly dark; femora pale yellow; hind tibia slightly to distinctly infuscated in apical 1/4 to 1/3; 2.5-3.0 ..... *assimilis* (Staeger)
14. Femora yellow 15
– Femora black.....25
15. Lower postocular setae black 16
– Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 18
16. 3rd and 4th segment of fore tarsus dilated; 3.0-3.5..... *chetifer* (Walker)
– Fore tarsus simple.....17
17. Fore tibia bearing long apicoventral seta; 3.7-4.5..... *chalybeus* (Wiedemann)
– Fore tibia without long apicoventral seta; 2.0 ..... *nanus* (Macquart)
18. Antenna partly yellow.....19
– Antenna entirely black 21
19. Lower calypter with black cilia; first two segments of fore tarsus with white and black rings; cercus trapezoidal, black-brown; 4.0-4.5 .... *chrysosygos* (Wiedemann)
– Lower calypter with light (white or yellow) cilia 20
20. Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high; cercus triangular, without distal emargination, half as long as hypopygium, black-brown, yellow at base, with long yellow cilia; 2.5-3.5..... *fulvicaudis* (Walker)
– Antennal postpedicel hardly longer than high; cercus very small, triangular, with shallow distal emargination, 1/4 as long as hypopygium, yellow, black along distal margin, with black cilia; 2.5-3.0..... *rothi* (Zetterstedt)
21. Lower calypter with light (white or yellow) cilia 22
– Lower calypter with black cilia 23
22. Fore tibia bearing long apicoventral seta; costa thickened at R_1; 4.0-4.5 .... *gracilis* (Stannius)

– Fore tibia without long apicoventral seta; costa simple; 3.0 .... *ruficauda* (Zetterstedt)
23. At least 4th segment of fore tarsus dilated, black; 5th segment of same tarsus white at apex; 3.0-3.5 ..... *chetifer* (Walker)
– Fore tarsus simple; 3.0-3.5 ..... *germanus* (Wiedemann)
25. Lower postocular setae black; legs entirely black 26
– Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 29
26. Fore tibia bearing long apicoventral seta; frons whitish pollinose; cercus short but broad; 5.0-6.0..... *nigrilamellatus* (Macquart)
– Fore tibia without long apicoventral seta 27
27. Frons silvery-white; fore knee yellow-red; cercus crescent, higher than long; 4.0..... *argentifrons* Oldenberg
– Frons metallic green; legs entirely black; cercus not crescent 28
28. Stylus located before middle of dorsal surface of postpedicel; cercus elongate-ovate; epandrial lobe bearing two long thin apical hairs; 3.0-3.5..... ..... *vivax* Loew
– Stylus located at middle of dorsal surface of postpedicel; cercus angular, rhomboid; epandrial lobe bearing two blunt apical hairs; 3.0..... *fugax* Loew
29. Legs entirely black; face white; antennae black; postpedicel elongated; cercus large, rounded, greyish, with dark limb; 3.0 ..... *rusticus* Meigen
– At least fore tibia yellow.....30
30. Proboscis elongated, equal approximately to 2/3 height of head; wing brown; cercus triangular; 3.0-3.5 ..... *nigripennis* (Fallén)
– Proboscis short 31
31. Mid basitarsus with a number of ventral setae; scutellum haired dorsally; 5.0 ..... *sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid basitarsus without ventral setae; scutellum bare dorsally; 5th segment of midtarsus slightly dilated; 5.0 ..... *nigriplantis* (Fallén)
32. Antennal stylus long pubescent, with hairs approximately 1.5 times longer than basal diameter of stylus; notopleuron having strongly pronounced purple spot.....33
– Antennal stylus bare, rarely pubescent; notopleuron usually without purple spot 34
33. Antenna black; wing grey, with dark spot in apical part, transparent at apex behind M_{1+2} ..... *nobilitatus* (Linnaeus)
– Antenna partly yellow; wing evenly grey .... *infuscatus* (Stannius); *ducalis* (Loew)
34. Metapleuron with group of hairs before posterior spiracle; posterior part of mesonotum and scutellum dorsally with hairs; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel.....35
– Metapleuron and posterior part of mesonotum usually bare; scutellum usually without dorsal hairs; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} usually convergent 43
35. Femora mainly dark, at most yellow on extreme apex.....36
– Femora mainly yellow, at most infuscated on posterodorsal side 37

36. Clypeus bare; midtibia with several anteroventral setae; face wide, approximately twice wider than postpedicel; hind tibia mostly entirely yellow; larger species, total wing length more than 3.5 ..... *cupreus* (Fallén)
– Clypeus pubescent; midtibia with only one anteroventral seta; face narrow, hardly wider than postpedicel; hind tibia distinctly infuscated on apex; smaller species, total wing length less than 3.5 ..... *angustifrons* (Staeger)
37. Costa with a distinct, even if only slight, thickening between humeral crossvein and tip of subcosta, with thickest part at least as thick as next part of costa 38
– Costa without above thickening, this section distinctly and uniformly thinner than next section 39
38. Epistome with long pale pubescence; clypeus with short rather dark pubescence; postpedicel mostly slightly acute; fore coxa mainly dark, mostly yellow in apical 1/2 to 1/3, rarely slightly infuscated dorsally; hind basitarsus yellow at least in proximal half; hind tibia at most slightly infuscated in apical fifth; parameres pale brown with white tip ..... *celer* (Meigen)
– Epistome with long dark pubescence; clypeus with short dark pubescence; postpedicel mostly obtuse; fore coxa mainly dark, mostly yellow on extreme apex; fore femora yellow, distinctly infuscated posterodorsally along whole length; hind basitarsus mostly entirely dark (when yellow, still darker than proximal part of tibia); hind tibia mostly slightly to distinctly infuscated in apical fifth; parameres black with white tip ..... *brevicornis* (Staeger)
39. Clypeus with conspicuous pubescence 40
– Clypeus entirely bare 41
40. Fore and hind femora distinctly infuscated at least postero-dorsally; wings clear; proximal part of CuA_1 less than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} somewhat shorter than apical part; smaller species, total wing length about 3.0 ..... *aerosus* (Fallén)
– All femora entirely pale yellow; wings clearly dark; proximal part of CuA_1 more than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} slightly longer than apical part; larger species, total wing length on average more than 4.0 ..... *metallicus* (Stannius)
41. Mid tibia with 2 anteroventral setae; hind tibia entirely dark ..... *chalybeus* (Wiedemann)
– Mid tibia with 1 anteroventral seta; hind tibia mostly yellow 42
42. Hind tibia distinctly infuscated in apical 1/4 to 1/3; fore and middle tarsi distinctly infuscated from apex of basitarsus onwards; hind basitarsus darker than proximal half of hind tibia; fore coxa mostly dark ..... *assimilis* (Staeger)
– Hind tibia and basitarsus entirely yellow; fore and middle tarsi only feebly infuscated; fore coxa largely yellow, in particular on lateral side ..... *blankaartensis* Pollet
43. Femora yellow 44
– Femora black 53

44. Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 45
– Lower postocular setae black 51
45. Antenna partly yellow 46
– Antenna entirely black 48
46. Lower calypter with black cilia ..... *chrysosygos* (Wiedemann)
– Lower calypter with light (white or yellow) cilia 47
47. Postpedicel not longer than high, slightly brownish above and distally; hind tibia in distal half with comb of small posterodorsal setae ..... *rothi* (Zetterstedt)
– Postpedicel slightly longer than high, distinctly darkened (brown or black) above and distally; comb of small posterodorsal setae on hind tibia weakly pronounced ..... *fulvicaudis* (Walker)
48. Fore tibia without median posteroventral seta 49
– Fore tibia bearing 1 or more distinct, even though rather small, posteroventral seta 50
49. Scutellum haired ..... *nanus* (Macquart)
– Scutellum bare ..... females of the genus *Sybistroma*
50. Lower calypter with mostly light cilia ..... *gracilis* (Stannius)
– Lower calypter with black cilia ..... *germanus* Wiedemann
51. Proboscis and palpus yellow ..... *chetifer* (Walker)
– Proboscis and palpus dark 52
52. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} almost parallel; hind tibia restrictedly black in distal third ..... *germanus* Wiedemann
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} distinctly convergent; hind tibia entirely yellow, or black at extreme apex, without distinct border between black and yellow colour ..... *nanus* (Macquart)
53. Lower postocular setae black 54
– Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 57
54. Larger species (4.5-5.5); fore tibia with 6 dorsal setae; mid tibia with 2 ventral setae 55
– Smaller species (3.0-3.5); fore tibia with 2 dorsal setae; mid tibia with 1 ventral setae 56
55. Legs entirely black ..... *nigrilamellatus* (Macquart)
– Fore and middle knees yellow ..... *argentifrons* Oldenberg
56. Minimal distance between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} (at wing apex) half as long as maximal distance ..... *vivax* Loew
– Minimal distance between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} (at wing apex) one third length of maximal distance ..... *fugax* Loew
57. Proboscis elongated, at least half as long as head height ..... *nigripennis* (Fallén)
– Proboscis short 58
58. Femora entirely black; hind tibia black at base and at apex; fore tibia with 8-10 setae ..... *sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt)
– Apices of femora yellow; hind tibia black at apex only; fore tibia with 5-6 setae ..... *nigriplantis* (Fallén)

Genus *Hydrophorus* Fallén

Remark. *Hydrophorus kolensis* Parent, 1934, possible synonym to *H. geminus* Frey, is not included.

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 25
2. Scutellum with 2 setae; face white; fore femur with 5-6 strong setae in basal half and row of short anteroventral setae; 2.1-3.8 ..... *oceanus* (Macquart)
– Scutellum with 4 setae 3
3. Wings with dark spots 4
– Wings without spots, transparent, monochromatic or regularly darkened in anterior half 13
4. Wings with numerous brownish-yellow-spots in anterior half; fore femur with 6-7 strong spines in basal part; 2.3-2.7 ..... *nebulosus* Fallén
– Wings with 2 spots on a posterior transversal vein *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} flexure .. 5
5. Fore femur at apex with a small lobe, excavation and bunch of setae; IV sternite with a light spot; fore coxae with black hairs 6
– Fore femur at apex without an excavation and lobe 7
6. Epistome mostly silvery-white, with small spot under antennae, usually two times higher than clypeus; its maximal width usually half wider than minimal width; acrostichal setae short; fore femur with short ventral hairs; proepisteron with white hairs; 3.5-5.0 ..... *albiceps* Frey
– Epistome mostly metallic-green, with weak dusting in inferior part, usually 1/3 higher than clypeus; its maximal width usually 1/4 wider than minimal width; the acrostichal setae are longer; fore femur with longer hairs; proepisteron mainly with black hairs; 4.2-5.4 ..... *signifer* Coquillett
7. The fore tibia are clearly squeezed and are strongly bent; legs with long hairs; 4.1-5.2 ..... *rogenhoferi* Mik
– Fore tibia cylindrical, straight 8
8. Epistome metallic brilliant, green; fore femur with one row of strong setae in basal part; 3.6-5.2 ..... *bipunctatus* (Lehmann)
– Epistome without metal shine, or if shining, then clypeus white 9
9. Clypeus silvery-white 10
– Clypeus with dark-coloured dusting 12
10. Halter with a dark spot at apex, epandrial lobe at apex almost straight; 3.5-5.4 ..... *borealis* Loew
– Halter yellow 11
11. Fore femur with long whitish anteroventral setae equal in length to diameter of femur; clypeus silvery-white, epistome with a metallic-green spot under antennae; 3.6-4.4 ..... *norvegicus* Ringdahl
– Fore femur without long whitish anteroventral setae in apical half; face with whitish-grey tinge; 2.9-3.9 ..... *rufibarbis* Gerstäcker
12. Leg without long hairs; halter dark; 3.8-4.4 ..... *geminus* Frey
– Midtibia with long hairs exceeding in length diameter of tibia, halter usually

light with dark knob; 3.2-4.8 ..... *pilipes* Frey
13. Fore coxae with black hairs and setae in apical part 14
– Fore coxae with light hairs 15
14. Face metallic-green; fore tibia with triangular widening on apex; 2.8-3.1 ..... *alpinus* Wahlberg
– Clypeus silvery white pollinose, fore tibia without widening on apex; 3.25-4.1 ..... *arcticus* Negrobov
15. Clypeus and most part of epistome monochromatic 16
– Face dichromatic: the colouring of epistome strongly differs from colouring of clypeus 21
16. Fore femur at apex with flat scale-like setae 17
– Fore femur without flat setae 18
17. Fore femur with one ventral row of setae; 2.5-4.2 ..... *litoreus* Fallén
– Fore femur with two rows of setae or with irregular sparse setae; surstylus bent ventrad at apex; 3.3-4.0 ..... *freyi* Storå
18. Fore tibia at apex with acute ventral tooth; wings with yellow veins at base; 2.2-4.7 ..... *praecox* (Lehmann)
– Fore tibia at apex without the tooth 19
19. Face silvery-white or light grey 20
– Face ochre-yellow; 3.3-4.2 ..... *viridis* (Meigen)
20. Halter at apex dark; genae high; 5.0 ..... *albosignatus* Ringdahl
– Halter yellow; genae small; 3.7-4.1 ..... *pectinatus* Gerstäcker
21. Wings with weak yellow-brown darkening at vein *m-cu* 22
– Vein *m-cu* without yellow-brown darkening 23
22. Fore femur with distinct anteroventral excavation at basal 1/3, with short ventral spinules; 4^{th} and 5^{th} segments of mid tarsus widened, with anterior and posterior pennation; 3.0-4.0 ..... *ponojensis* Frey
– Fore femur simple, with about 5 long ventral setae; tarsi practically simple; 2.6-3.2 ..... *brunnicosus* Loew
23. Halter dark; 4.1-5.2 ..... *altivagus* Aldrich
– Halter yellow 24
24. The lateral lobe of surstylus widened at apex; hypandrium triangular; 2.3-3.4 ..... *balticus* (Meigen)
– Lateral lobe of surstylus narrow; hypandrium bandlike; 2.6-3.5 ..... *callostomus* Loew
25. Scutellum with 2 setae ..... *oceanus* (Macquart)
– Scutellum with 4 setae 26
26. Wings with dark spots 27
– Wings without spots, transparent, monochromatic or irregularly darkened in anterior half 36
27. Wings with numerous brownish-yellow spots in anterior half; face rusty-yellow ..... *nebulosus* Fallén
– Wings with 2 spots on posterior transversal vein *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} flexure .. 28

28. Fore coxae with black hairs and setae in apical part.....29
– Fore coxae with light hairs.....30
29. Proepisteron, as a rule, with dark hairs; acrostichal setae long; fore femur with long hairs; apical sternite with oval emargination.....*signifer* Coquillett
– Proepisteron, as a rule, with white hairs; acrostichal seta short; fore femur with short hairs; apical sternite with cuneiform emargination...*albiceps* Frey
30. The epistome is bright metallic shining, clypeus brownish pollinose; halter dark.....*bipunctatus* (Lehmann)
– Epistome without metallic shine.....31
31. Femora with long hairs; hairs at least on midfemur are almost equal in length to diameter of femur 32
– Femora with short hairs; their length does not exceed diameter of femora 33
32. Legs with long hairs, their length clearly exceeds width of podomeres, for example on mid femur; wing with distinct limb in anterior half .....
.....*rogenhoferi* Mik
– Legs with shorter hairs, their length does not exceed diameter of femora; wings are almost imperceptibly darkened in anterior half..... *pilipes* Frey
33. Halter yellow 34
– Halter at least partially dark 35
34. Fore femur with bunch of anteroventral hairs in apical third, equal in length to half or one third of diameter of fore femur .....*norvegicus* Ringdahl
– Fore femur with short hairs .....*rufibarbis* Gerstäcker
35. The sternite of an apical segment is cut deeply out; the emargination at apex is rounded; halter knob yellow with yellowish-brown spot..... *borealis* Loew
– The sternite of an apical segment is cut shallowly out; the emargination is pointed at apex; the halter knob entirely brown.....*geminus* Frey
36. Fore coxae with dark hairs ..... *alpinus* Wahlberg
– Fore coxae mostly with light hairs.....37
37. The epistome is bright metallic shining 38
– Epistome dim or pollinose 39
38. The apical sternite of an oviscapt is cut deeply out, styli of an oviscapt nearly globular ..... *balticus* (Meigen)
– Apical sternite of an oviscapt wide, with small oval emargination .....
.....*callostomus* Loew
39. Face light (grey or yellowish).....40
– Face dark (metallic-green) 44
40. Fore tibia at apex with acute ventral tooth; wings at base with yellow veins..
..... *praecox* (Lehmann)
– Fore tibia at apex without the tooth 41
41. Wings in the basal part with yellow veins..... *pectinatus* Gerstäcker
– Wings with dark veins 42
42. Abdomen with light dorsal hairs.....*viridis* (Meigen)
– Abdomen with dark dorsal hairs.....43

43. Epistome under antennae with a spot.....*freyi* Storå
– Epistome under antennae without a spot..... *litoreus* Fallén
44. *m-cu* with yellowish-brown spot..... *brunnicosus* Loew
– *m-cu* without yellowish-brown spot.....45
45. Fore femur with setae in the basal 1/2 only.....*albosignatus* Ringdahl
– Fore femur with setae in the basal 2/3 .....*altivagus* Aldrich

Genus *Lamprochromus* Mik, 1878

1. Males: 2nd and 3rd abdominal tergites yellow, transparent 2
– Females: abdomen entirely dark metallic green 3
2. Postpedicel triangular, pointed at apex, with long sparse hairs; 1.5-2.0 .....
.....*bifasciatus* (Macquart)
– Postpedicel ovate-triangular, rounded at apex, with short dense hairs; 2.0.....
.....*strobli* Parent
3. Postpedicel triangular, pointed at apex .....*bifasciatus* (Macquart)
– Postpedicel almost oval, rounded at apex .....*strobli* Parent

Genus *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim

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

1. No bristles near basal 1/3 of mid tibia; legs mainly black, with knees, tarsal bases and sometimes tibia light; distal part of CuA_1 about 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.5..... *muralis* Meigen
– 1 or 2 small dorsal bristles at basal 1/3 of mid tibia 2
2. Lateral scutellars reduced, hairlike, less than 1/3 length of median setae, or totally lost; 3 dorsocentrals; mesonotum with black setae..... 3
– Lateral scutellars at least 1/3 as long as median setae 6
3. Face distinctly bicolorate, with epistome brown or greyish pollinose and clypeus more or less shining 4
– Face entirely dusted, monochrome 5
4. Femora mostly black; postocular and proepisternal bristles whitish; 1.4-1.7 ...
..... *micacea* Loew
– Femora mostly yellow; proepisternal bristles black, postoculars partly black; 2.0-2.5..... *annulitarsa* von Roser
5. Legs including front coxa mainly yellow; male cercus without strong apical setae; 1.6-2.5 .....*plumbella* Meigen
– Legs black, with yellow knees; male cercus with a strong spiniform apical seta; 1.6-2.1 .....*senicula* Kowarz
6. Dorsocentral bristles not gradually decreasing anteriad; either 5 strong setae with 1st one often reduced or lost and rest setae equally long, or 4 setae with 2nd one shorter than rest, or 3 dorsocentrals equally long..... 7
– Dorsocentral bristles gradually decreasing from long setae posteriad into short setae anteriad, having usually no long and strong presutural bristles in their rows 11

7. Only 1 supraalar bristle; distal part of CuA_1 at least 2 times longer than *m-cu*; legs mainly brown with tibiae and tarsal bases often yellow; 2.0-2.3 ..... *betulae* Ringdahl
– 2 strong supraalar bristles; legs including tibiae mainly black; distal part of CuA_1 only slightly longer or shorter than *m-cu* 8
8. 4 strong dorsocentrals with 2nd bristle distinctly shorter than rest; distal part of CuA_1 slightly longer than *m-cu*; 2.0-2.7 ..... *truncorum* Meigen
– 4 strong dorsocentrals equally long or practically so, or when 5 bristles the front one is shorter than rest; distal part of CuA_1 distinctly shorter than *m-cu*; 2.5-4.0 9
9. Mesonotum uniformly dusted greyish or whitish; otherwise similar to *M. petrophila*; 3.2-3.4 ..... *tenuicauda* Loew
– Mesonotum longitudinally striped brownish 10
10. Face including clypeus entirely covered with greyish dusting; arista subapical; anteroventral bristles at tip of hind femur longish; *m-cu* perpendicular to longitudinal wing axis; 2.7-4.0 ..... *jacula* (Fallén)
– Clypeus at least partly shining metallic; arista apical; anteroventral bristles at tip of hind femur short; *m-cu* distinctly oblique; 2.7-3.4 .. *petrophila* Kowarz
11. Scape (often also pedicel) yellow; usually more than 6 strong dorsocentrals gradually decreasing in size anteriad; male cercus usually without apical bladelike setae 12
– Antenna entirely black, or in immature specimens slightly reddish; usually no more than 5 strong dorsocentrals; anteriormost strong bristles (usually at suture or just presuturally) at least 3 times size of anterior short setulae; cercus usually with dorsoapical flattened, bladelike setae 23
12. Distal part of CuA_1 2 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.1-2.5 ..... *fumida* Negrobov
– Distal part of CuA_1 not more than 1.5 times longer than *m-cu* 13
13. Apical part of M_{1+2} vein practically straight 14
– Apical part of M_{1+2} vein distinctly curved 15
14. Front femur with long anteroventral setae in apical ½ and long posteroventral setae at base; mid femur with long anteroventral setae; arista 1.5 times longer than antenna; 2.3-2.9 ..... *fasciata* Frey
– Front femur with short ventral cilia 14
15. Mid femur with short anteroventral setae; arista no more than 1.5 times longer than antenna; halter yellow; 2.2-3.2 ..... *striata* Parent
– Mid femur with anteroventral setae mostly longer than diameter of femur; arista 2-3 times longer than antenna; halter brown; 2.7-3.0 ..... *setiventris* Thuneberg
16. Halter dark; hypandrium expanded subapically, with drawn-out apex and sigmatoid subapical indentations; aedeagus sharply tridentate 16
– Halter yellow; aedeagus usually without lateral dents; hypandrium various (males only) 17

17. Postocular cilia brown; surstylus distinctly trilobate at apex; 2.2-2.6 ..... *zinovjevi* Negrobov
– Postocular cilia whitish; surstylus bilobate; 2.9-3.5 ..... *signaticornis* Loew
18. Lower postocular cilia brown black, sometimes with admixture of light cilia .. 19
– Lower postocular cilia yellow 20
19. Hind tibia with 3 to 5 strong subapical dorsal bristles (see below) ..... *obscura* (Zetterstedt)
– Hind tibia without distinctive dorsal bristles at tip; hypandrium symmetrical, expanded subapically (ventral view); 3.0-4.0 ..... *dichrocera* Kowarz
20. Hind tibia with a short strong curved spine anteriorly at tip; the spine consisting of 2-3 coalesced setae; hypandrium simple, symmetrical, expanded apically (ventral view); 3.2-3.6. ..... *nitida* (Macquart)
– Hind tibia without curved spine at tip 21
21. Hind tibia with 3 to 5 strong subapical dorsal bristles; hypandrium with 2 long subbasal lateral hooked lobes of unequal length; surstyli strongly swollen basoventrally; 3.5-4.9 ..... *obscura* (Zetterstedt)
– Hind tibia without distinctive bristles above near tip, at most a very small dorsal preapical bristle 22
22. Hypandrium with right basal expansion and left subapical internal projection (ventral view); 2.5-3.0 ..... *pinicola* Kowarz
– Hypandrium symmetrical, slightly swollen apicad, with 2 pointed midlateral lobes; 3.2-4.0 ..... *adjaniae* Gosseries
23. Large species; clypeus brilliant shining metallic green without lateral pruinosity; *m-cu* 1.5-2 times longer than distal part of CuA_1; tibiae yellow to darkish brown; acrostichals very small and extremely numerous; 3.7-4.6 .... *diadema* (Linnaeus)
– Smaller species, less than 3.5 mm; clypeus usually dull metallic colour, usually covered with pruinosity laterally *m-cu* only slightly longer or shorter than distal part of CuA_1 25
24. Males with a strong thickening at base of CuA_1 26
– CuA_1 simple at base, not obviously thicker than R_{4+5} 29
25. At least front and mid tibiae yellow or pale brownish; 2.0-2.5 .. *excellens* Frey
– Legs including tibiae blackish or dark brown, at most knees narrowly yellow 27
26. Male hypandrium strongly swollen in basal 1/2, with lateral denticles; distal part of CuA_1 hardly longer than *m-cu*; 2.5-3.0 ..... *inspissata* Collin
– Male hypandrium simple 28
27. Distal part of CuA_1 3-3.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.75-2.1 ... *incrassata* Frey
- Distal part of CuA_1 not more than 2.5 times longer than *m-cu* 29
28. Male hypandrium with parallel sides (in ventral view), less pointed at apex; 2.1 ..... *protuberans* Negrobov
– Hypandrium widened at middle (in ventral view), more pointed at apex; 1.9-2.1 ..... *freyi* Thuneberg

29. At least front and mid tibiae yellow or pale brownish; distal part of CuA_1 at least 2 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.8-2.2 ..... *pallipes* (Zetterstedt)
– Legs including tibiae blackish or dark brown, at most knees narrowly yellow .30
30. Face polished, entirely brilliant, rarely slightly dusted laterally on clypeus or finely striated under antennae, epandrial lobes fused basally 31
– At least epistome mostly dusted or dull metallic, dark coloured and weakly shining, often punctate or granular, sometimes strongly striated.....33
31. Halter dark, blackish or brown; apical section of M_{1+2} slightly but distinctly curved; face shining deep blue; 2.4-3.5 ..... *ambigua* (Zetterstedt)
– Halter yellow, apical section of M_{1+2} strongly curved; face shining green 32
32. 2 strong and 2 fine whitish proepistrernal setae; cercus with lobe and blade-like seta apically; hypandrium simple; 2.6-3.0 .....*parenti* Stackelberg
– 4 strong black proepisternal setae; male cercus simple, with simple setae; hypandrium with tooth-like lateral lobes; 3.0-3.5.....*melancholica* Lundbeck
33. Epandrial lobes fused, forming long process bearing 2 setae at its apex; hypandrium narrow, gradually tapering; distal part of CuA_1 approximately as long as *m-cu* 34
– Epandrial lobes greatly reduced, more or less separated; hypandrium subrectangular, usually swollen subapically (ventral view); distal part of CuA_1 usually more than 1.5 times longer than *m-cu* (except for *M. cuspidata*)....36
34. Halter pale yellow, lower postoculars white, 1 or 2 epandrial setae usually plumose, 2.0-2.7. ..... *veles* Loew
– Halter dark, lower postoculars usually dark.....35
35. 2-3 brown proepisternal setae; lower postoculars yellow to brownish; 1 or 2 epandrial setae usually plumose; 1.8-2.5 ..... *infumata* Loew
– 3-6 strong black proepisternal setae; lower postoculars black; epandrial setae simple; 3.0-3.5 ..... *vagans* Becker
36. Halter blackish-brown.....37
– Halter yellow, sometimes brownish-yellow in places 39
37. Distal part of CuA_1 3 times longer than *m-cu*; lower postocular and proepisternal setae black; 2.0 .....*prjachinae* Negrobov
– Distal part of CuA_1 not more than 2 times longer than *m-cu* 38
38. Lower postocular and proepisternal setae black; distal part of CuA_1 1.9 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.9-2.3..... *tristis* (Zetterstedt)
– Lower postocular and proepisternal setae yellow; distal part of CuA_1 1.3 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.1-2.3..... *cuspidata* Collin
39. Lower postoculars black brown.....40
– Lower postoculars yellow 42
40. Distal part of CuA_1 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.5-2.8.....
.....*pseudoapicalis* Thuneberg
– Distal part of CuA_1 at least 2 times longer than *m-cu*.....41
41. 2 proepisternal setae; 2.4-2.8.....*abstrusa* Thuneberg
– 3-4 proepisternal setae; 2.2-2.6 ..... *acanthura* Negrobov & Thuneberg

42. Epistome matt, densely grey pollinose; hypandrium widest in middle (ventral view); 2.4-2.5 ..... *glauca* Loew
– Epistome shining at least below middle.....43
43. Tibiae and basitarsi yellow-brown; epandrium elongated, 3 times longer than high, with elongated appendages; dorsal lobe of surstylus higher than ventral lobe (lateral view); cercus with 2 long and thin apical and subapical flattened setae; 2.6 ..... *gracilicauda* Parent
– Legs black with yellow knees, at most tibiae brown; epandrium not more than 2.5 times longer than high; dorsal lobe of surstylus thin; cercus with only apical flattened seta long 44
44. Mid femur with short anteroventral bristles, sometimes longer ones at tip; hypandrium parallel-sided to apex (ventral view); 2.1-2.5.....
.....*apicalis* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid femur with rather long anteroventral bristles, the longest more than half as long as femur deep; hypandrium widened in distal 1/3 or 1/2.....45
45. Abdomen pale-haired; hypandrium with ovoid or rhomboid widening in distal 1/3.....46
– Abdomen dark-haired; hypandrium with ovoid widening in distal 1/3 or 1/2 47
46. Hypandrium with rounded-ovoid widening in distal 1/3; dorsal lobe of surstylus wider, with strong seta; 2.1 .....*seguyi* Parent
– Hypandrium with rhomboid widening in distal 1/3; dorsal lobe of surstylus narrower, with weak seta; 2.1-2.7 .....*jugalis* Collin
47. Hind femur with short and inconspicuous anteroventral bristles; hypandrium widened in distal 1/2; 2.2-2.7.....*impigra* Collin
– Hind femur with long anteroventral bristles at least at tip; hypandrium widened in distal 1/3; 2.0-2.2..... *borealis* Thuneberg

Genus *Micromorphus* Mik

1. Male cercus hidden; with basoventral epandrial lobe broad, 2 times longer than wide at base; postgonite with long and narrow lobes; about 1.5 .....
.....*albipes* (Zetterstedt)
– Male cercus projected; with basoventral epandrial lobe narrow, at least 3 times longer than wide at base; postgonite with short and broad lobes; 1.5...
.....*mesasiaticus* Negrobov

Genus *Neurigona* Rondani

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 6
2. Mesonotum yellow, usually slightly shining, without pollen..... 3
– Mesonotum matt, covered with yellowish-grey or brownish-grey pollen 4
3. Abdominal tergite V moderately long, without lateral lobe; fore tarsus short, 1/4 shorter than fore tibia; abdominal tergites with dark transverse bands along anterior margin; hypopygium sessile, shining black; 4.0-4.5 .....
..... *erichsoni* (Zetterstedt)

– Abdominal 5th tergite short, with distinct lateral lobe directed downward; hypopygium distinctly pedunculate; III and IV tergites with lobelike lateral widenings; V tergite having lobes black at apex; 6.0 ..... *pallida* (Fallén)

4. 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsus black, black plumose; 5th segment of the same tarsus white; abdominal tergites along anterior margin with strongly pronounced dark transverse bands having deep emargination posteriorly; hypopygium pedunculate; 3.5-5.0 ..... *quadrifasciata* (Fabricius)

– Fore tarsus simple 5

5. M_{1+2} straight or nearly straight; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} almost parallel; wing darkened, darker along anterior margin; 5th segment of fore tarsus weakly modified; 4.0-5.0 ..... *suturalis* (Fallén)

– M_{1+2} strongly curved at middle of distal part; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} converging; fore tarsus with very long anterior and short posterior claws; 5th segment of the same tarsus with strong curved ventral setae; 4.0-5.0 ... *abdominalis* (Fallén)

6. Mesonotum yellow 7

– Mesonotum dark, grey pollinose, matt 9

7. Mesonotum brilliant; black transversal bands on abdomen are narrow and distinct; 5th segment yellow; 3.5 ..... *erichsoni* (Zetterstedt)

– Mesonotum matt 8

8. 6 dorsocentrals; abdominal tergites along anterior margin with black transverse bands having deep median emargination posteriorly; segment V black with yellow apex; smaller species, 3.5-4 ..... *quadrifasciata* (Fabricius)

– 7 dorsocentrals; abdomen including segment V entirely yellow; larger species, 6 ..... *pallida* (Fallén)

9. M_{1+2} straight or nearly straight; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} almost parallel; hind tibia more or less darkened ..... *suturalis* (Fallén)

– M_{1+2} strongly curved at middle of distal part; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} converging; hind tibia-yellow ..... *abdominalis* (Fallén)

Genus *Peodes* Loew, 1857

1. Acrostichal setae irregularly biseriate; surstylus massive, relatively broad, with long dense hairs dorsally and ventrally; 2.5-3.0 ..... *petsamoensis* Frey

– Acrostichals uniseriate or absent; surstylus narrow, band-like, almost bare; 3.0 ..... *forcipatus* Loew

Genus *Rhaphium* Meigen

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

1. Hind coxa without strong external seta, with hairs only; postpedicel usually short; fore femur often with long posteroventral hairs 2

– Hind coxa with strong external seta; postpedicel usually long and narrow; fore femur usually without long posterior hairs 27

2. Antennal stylus with apical flag 3

– Stylus simple 4

3. Postpedicel 4.5-5 times longer than high at base; stylus half as long as postpedicel; femora mostly black; cercus short, foliaceous; surstylus short and thick, biapicate; 3.2-4.1 ..... *discigerum* Stenhammar

– Postpedicel 3 times longer than high at base; stylus 1.5 times as long as postpedicel; femora mostly yellow; fore femur with black longitudinal band; hind femur in distal 1/4, hind tibia in distal 2/5 and tarsi except base of anterior four basitarsi black; cercus long, band-like; surstylus short, biapicate; 3.0-3.5 ..... *antennatum* (Carlier)

4. Face black, sometimes seems to be whitish or greyish from lateral view 5

– Face silvery white 12

5. Cercus bi- or trifurcated 6

– Cercus simple, long and narrow 10

6. Mid coxa without ventral spine, with several black setae only; femora black; surstylus acicular; 3.5-4.5 ..... *nasutum* (Fallén)

– Mid coxa with ventral setae forming spine 7

7. Cercus trifurcated; surstylus dilated at apex; 5.0 ..... *tripartitum* (Frey)

– Cercus bifurcated 8

8. Fore basitarsus longer than rest tarsomeres combined, with several long setae at apex; legs mostly black; surstylus narrow, pointed at apex; 4.5-6.0 ..... *commune* (Meigen)

– Fore basitarsus shorter than rest tarsomeres combined 9

9. Fore and mid tibia dark; fore basitarsus straight, without strong setae; fore femur with black hairs; surstylus long and narrow, with short basodorsal projection; 4.5-5.6 ..... *glaciale* (Ringdahl)

– Fore and mid tibia yellow; fore basitarsus curved, with row of strong setae; fore femur with row of very strong black setae; cercus short and broad; surstylus narrow, pointed at apex; 4.5-4.9 ..... *pectinatum* (Loew)

10. M_{1+2} with punctiform thickening in middle of distal part; first two segments of fore tarsus thickened at apex; cercus band-like, widened in basal part, narrow in distal half; surstylus thin, baculiform; 4.0 ..... *tibiale* (von Roser)

– M_{1+2} without punctiform thickening in middle of distal part 11

11. Hind tibia strongly thickened at apex, whitish-yellow in basal half, black in distal half; fore tarsus simple; surstylus broad, triangular; 3.7-4.3 ..... *fascipes* (Meigen)

– Hind tibia not thickened or slightly thickened; 2nd segment of fore tarsus flattened at base, slightly thickened at apex; surstylus bladelike, long, with strong seta at apex; 4.7-5.3 ..... *nigribarbatum* (Becker)

12. 5th segment of mid tarsus strongly widened 13

– 5th segment of mid tarsus weakly widened or simple 14

13. 4th segment of mid tarsus not widened; 5th segment of same tarsus widened and flattened; cercus triangular, moderately long; surstylus baculiform, curved; 4.4-5.1 ..... *confine* Zetterstedt

– 4th and 5th segments of mid tarsus widened; cercus bifurcated at middle;

surstylus narrow; 4.4-5.2 ..... *crassipes* (Meigen)
14. Mid coxa with ventral setae forming spine 15
– Mid coxa without spine 20
15. Mid coxa with ventral spine of light setae; fore basitarsus widened; mid femur yellow; cercus foliaceous, with long hairs; surstylus baculiform; 4.8-5.7 ..... *basale* Loew
– Mid coxa with ventral spine of dark setae 16
16. Fore basitarsus simple, usually slightly longer than 2nd tarsomere 17
– Fore basitarsus thickened, usually 1.5 times longer than 2nd tarsomere 18
17. Postpedicel 3.5 times longer than high at base and longer than stylus; cercus elongate-triangular, reddish-yellow; surstylus spoon-like at apex, with apical setae; 3.1-4.4 ..... *laticorne* (Fallén)
– Postpedicel not more than 3 times longer than high at base, distinctly shorter than stylus; cercus bifurcated; surstylus narrow, slightly widened in distal half; 3-3.4 ..... *rivale* (Loew)
18. Cercus bifurcated; surstylus acicular; femora yellow; 4.3-4.7 ... *holmgreni* (Mik)
– Cercus simple 19
19. Femora mostly black; stylus slightly thickened at apex; cercus long and narrow, bandlike, with apical seta; surstylus pointed at apex; 4.6-5.4 ..... *patulum* (Raddatz)
– Femora reddish-yellow; cercus long, gradually narrowing apicad; surstylus moderately long, baculiform; 5.6-6.9 ..... *elegantulum* (Meigen)
20. Fore femur with ventral row of strong setae, as long as diameter of femur; fore basitarsus with long setae; cercus short, triangular, with broad straight distal margin; surstylus lanceolate; 3.5-4.8 ..... *discolor* Zetterstedt
– Fore femur with ventral hairs only, without strong setae 21
21. Cercus trifurcated 22
– Cercus simple 23
22. Cercus distinctly trilobate, with 2 long and 1 short lobes; surstylus spearlike in distal part; femora mostly dark; 4.4-5.0 ..... *tridactylum* (Frey)
– Cercus indistinctly trilobate, with 1 long and 2 short lateral lobes; surstylus baculiform in distal part; 3.5-4.9 ..... *dichromum* Negrobov
23. Cercus longer than epandrium; femora mostly dark; fore tibia yellow; fore basitarsus thickened at apex 24
– Cercus shorter than epandrium 25
24. Hind basitarsus with short middorsal spine; 4.5-5.5 ..... *gravipes* Haliday
– Hind basitarsus without short middorsal spine; 3.0-4.0 .. *obscuripes* Zetterstedt
25. Cercus broad, spearlike; surstylus baculiform; femora mostly yellow; 4.3-5.5 ..... *riparium* (Meigen)
– Cercus narrower than surstylus; surstylus curved, with seta at apex 26
26. Cercus with two subapical branches; one of the branches with bunch of dense curved black setae at apex; femora mostly black; 4.0-5.4 ..... *penicillatum* Loew

– Cercus not branched, very narrow, with bunch of several setae at apex; hind femur only black; 4.0-5.0 ..... *suave* (Loew)
27. Scape higher than postpedicel; postpedicel long, thin, triquetrous; cercus long and broad; surstylus long and narrow, simple; 4.8-5.3 *longicorne* (Fallén)
– Postpedicel higher than scape, flattened laterally 28
28. Fore basitarsus with ventral comb of strong setae, half as long as diameter of tarsomere; cercus long and narrow, broad at base; surstylus short; 3.8-4.8 ..... *micans* (Meigen)
– Fore basitarsus without comb of strong setae 29
29. Frons densely white or grey pollinose 30
– Frons metallic, without pollen 33
30. Postpedicel 2 times longer than high at base; cercus simple; surstylus widening distad, with distal emargination; 2.8 ..... *viklundi* Grichanov
– Postpedicel 5-7 times longer than high; cercus bilobate; surstylus without distal emargination 31
31. Four pairs of dorsocentral setae; femora partly dark; postpedicel 6 times longer than high; cercus with short and broad outer branch; surstylus securiform; 2.3-2.4 ..... *albomaculatum* Becker
– Five pairs of dorsocentral setae; femora yellow 32
32. Postpedicel 5 times longer than high; cercus with narrow branches; surstylus widened at middle; 2.4-2.7 ..... *fissum* Loew
– Postpedicel 6-7 times longer than high; cercus with broad branches; surstylus with small inner projection; 2.0-2.3 ..... *albifrons* Zetterstedt
33. Abdomen yellow laterally at base; cercus short, triangular; 2.0-2.5 ..... *fasciatum* (Meigen)
– Abdomen entirely dark, usually metallic green 34
34. Hind coxa with light external seta ..... *fissum* Loew
– Hind coxa with dark external seta 35
35. Cercus elongate-triangular, with 1 long seta at apex; 2.5-3.3 ..... *monotrichum* Loew
– Cercus without long seta at apex 36
36. Surstylus with dense bunch of long setae at apex 37
– Surstylus without bunch of long setae at apex 38
37. Cercus long, bandlike; 2.4-3.1 ..... *appendiculatum* Zetterstedt
– Cercus short, irregularly triangular, widened at middle; 2.8-3.3 ..... *caliginosum* Meigen
38. Postpedicel nearly 5 times longer than high 39
– Postpedicel approximately 4 times longer than high 40
39. Cercus narrow; surstylus broad, with distal comb of setae; anterior four femora darkened; 2.6 ..... *umbripenne* (Frey)
– Cercus broad; surstylus broad, with distal comb of setae and basoventral pedunculate seta; femora yellow; 2.1-3.3 ..... *intermedium* (Becker)
40. Stylus 1/3 length of postpedicel; cercus elongate-triangular, longer than

surstylus, with long sparse hairs; 3.3-3.5 ..... *auctum* Loew
– Stylus 2/3 length of postpedicel; cercus short, nearly equal in length to surstylus, with short dense hairs; 2.8-3.3 ..... *lanceolatum* Loew

Genus *Scellus* Loew

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 4
2. Fore tibia with strongly developed long biapicate anteroventral tooth at basal third; 3.9-6.0 ..... *notatus* (Fabricius)
– Fore tibia with simple pointed tooth at basal third 3
3. Postpedicel elongate-triangular, 2 times longer than high at base, pointed at apex; fore tibia at apex without lobe-like process; mesonotum mostly shining black; 3.8..... *dolichocerus* Gerstäcker
– Postpedicel suboval or irregularly triangular, not more than 1.5 times longer than high, with rounded apex; fore tibia at apex with large lobe-like process; mesonotum mostly densely pollinose, without metallic shining; 3.7-6.0 ..... *spinimanus* (Zetterstedt)
4. Mesonotum mostly metallic shining..... *dolichocerus* Gerstäcker
– Mesonotum mostly grey or brownish densely pollinose..... 5
5. Wing long, with *m-cu* positioned distinctly behind apex of abdomen; wing slightly darkened in distal half; M_{1+2} with strongly pronounced brown round spot at curvation ..... *notatus* (Fabricius)
– Wing moderately long, with *m-cu* positioned at level of apex of abdomen; wing mostly dark brown; M_{1+2} without strongly pronounced brown round spot at curvation ..... *spinimanus* (Zetterstedt)

Genus *Sciapus* Zeller

1. Acrostichals absent; antennal pedicel with pale bristles; wing vein *m-cu* strongly convex; hind basitarsus much longer than next segment; males having fourth segment of fore tarsus with large dorsal lobe; hypopygium with very long surstyli bearing long hairs; females with outer spines of hemitergites being about 1.5 times longer than inner spines; 5.0-8.0 ..... *nervosus* (Lehmann)
– Acrostichals present; antennal pedicel with dark bristles; *m-cu* straight or nearly straight..... 2
2. Third segment of fore tarsus at least as long as or rather longer than 2nd segment; ventral bristles on antennal pedicel not longer or even shorter than dorsal bristles; face narrow (even in female at most 3/20 of width of head); hind basitarsus nearly twice or even more than twice as long as 2nd segment; male with broad wing; hypopygium black, subquadrate, without organ X ..3
– Third segment of fore tarsus always shorter than 2nd segment; some ventral bristles on antennal pedicel longer than dorsal bristles; face broader (even in male at least 1/5 of width of head); hind basitarsus not much longer than 2nd segment, often even shorter; male with wing of normal width; hypopygium

usually with organ X 4
3. Male midtarsus unmodified; fore femur ventrally with a row of 7-9 long, spinelike yellow bristles; female clypeus 2 times wider than height of postpedicel; wing length less than 5 mm; 4.0-5.0 ..... *spiniger* (Zetterstedt)
– Third and fourth segments of male midtarsus laterally compressed and slightly broadened, milky white; front femur of male ventrally with a row of pale hairs, becoming gradually longer and bristlelike on apical fourth; female clypeus about as wide as height of postpedicel; wing length of male more than 5 mm; 4.75-6.0 (male), 3.5-5.0 (female) ..... *platypterus* (Fabricius)
4. Abdomen largely yellow; antennae entirely yellow 5
– Abdomen dark, at most with yellow spots on basal segments; postpedicel usually entirely dark (light to dark brown), at least with dorsal margin and tip dark; male wing costa straight..... 6
5. Hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; male wing costa distinctly concave; fourth segment of fore tarsus compressed, dorsally lengthened into triangular lobe; surstylus simple; 6.0 ..... *albifrons* (Meigen)
– Hind basitarsus is about as long as next segment; male costa straight; fore tarsus simple; surstylus bifurcated; 6.0-6.5..... *heteropygus* Parent
6. Males 7
– Females 13
7. No organ X; cerci with a long apicoventral projection (suggesting an organ X, but not separated from cerci); frons, thorax and abdomen shining green, only very feebly dusted; fore femur ventrally on ventral half with four yellow spines, longest towards base, much longer than diameter of femur; tibia and tarsus of middle legs with a prickly appearance as a result of short erect hairs; 3.0-4.5 ..... *longulus* (Fallén)
– Organ X present, distinctly separated from cerci; frons, thorax and abdomen with a thick dusting, hardly shining 8
8. Fourth segment of fore tarsus entirely or largely black, broadened into a lobe 9
– Fourth segment of fore tarsus not broadened into a lobe, either white, or concolorous with other tarsal segments 10
9. Fore tarsus yellow, black on apical half of fourth segment and on fifth segment; uppermost 5-6 postocular cilia black; hypopygium with ventral margin of organ X only slightly concave, with long hairs along whole length; 4.5-6.0 ..... *wiedemanni* (Fallén)
– Fore tarsus entirely black; of the uppermost postocular cilia usually one or two, seldom more (to five) cilia are black; hypopygium with ventral margin of organ X strongly concave, haired only at apical and basal parts; 4.0-6.0 .. .. *lobipes* (Meigen)
10. Fore femur ventrally on basal half with a row of rigid hairs, some of which are longer than diameter of femur; hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; uppermost 5-8 postocular cilia black; metaepimera yellow; hind margin of wing irregularly curved; organ X of hypopygium with a very

slender process; 4.3-5.6 (male), 3.7-4.4 (female) ...*contristans* (Wiedemann)
– Fore femur ventrally bare or with hairs shorter than diameter of femur; hind basitarsus about as long as second segment; organ X of hypopygium with stouter process....11
11. Uppermost postocular cilia white; midtibia with 3 antero– and 3 posterodorsal setae (less often with only 2 antero– and/or 2 posterodorsals); hind tibia likewise rather strongly bristled; metaepimeron yellow; midcoxa basally usually not darkened; 3.75-4.9 ..... *maritimus* Becker
– Uppermost 6-10 postocular cilia dark, middle tibia with only one anterodorsal seta near base, seldom with some more very small bristles; hind tibia poorly bristled (generally only one anterodorsal seta developed); metaepimera dark; middle coxae darkened at base 12
12. Hind margin of wing irregularly curved, with a bulge at tip of discal vein; fore basitarsus bearing, besides a small basal seta, 1-3 other small posteroventrals; surstylus of hypopygium not very broad, as high as process of organ X (lateral veiew); 3.9-4.5 .....*zonatulus* (Zetterstedt)
– Hind margin of wing regularly curved; fore basitarsus bearing only one small basal posteroventral seta; surstylus of hypopygium very broad, about 2 times higher than process of organ X; 4.2-4.8 *basilicus* Meuffels & Grootaert
13. Thorax, abdomen and frons only feebly dusted, distinctly shining; oviscapt with four slender dornen; cercus with very long bristle at tip; similar long bristles on lobes of tenth tergite; 2.75-3.0 ..... *longulus* (Fallén)
– Thorax, abdomen and frons with thick dusting, only feebly shining 14
14. Metaepimeron yellow 15
– Metaepimeron dark (as dark as pleura) 18
15. Uppermost postocular cilia white; hind basitarsus about as long as second segment; 3.0-3.6 ..... *maritimus* Becker
– Uppermost postocular cilia dark.....16
16. Spines of hemitergites long and thin, tapering towards apex; M_1 closing postmarginal cell for more than half of its width; 3.7-4.4 .....
.....*contristans* (Wiedemann)
– Spines of hemitergites stout, shorter and broader, not tapering towards apex; M_1 closing postmarginal cell for about half its width.....17
17. Oviscapt with hemitergites less high and more flattened dorsally; usually only few (1-4) upper postocular cilia dark; 4.0..... *lobipes* (Meigen)
– Oviscapt with higher and more arched hemitergites; uppermost 5-8 postocular cilia dark; 4.0-5.0 .....*wiedemanni* (Fallén)
18. Fore basitarsus ventrally with some of the short hairs a little longer, giving the impression of minute spinules; mid and hind tibiae bearing several short bristles; 3.0-4.4 .....*zonatulus* (Zetterstedt)
– Fore basitarsus ventrally with all hairs equally long; mid and hind tibiae very poorly bristled, generally with only one anterodorsal near base; wing 4.0
.....*basilicus* Meuffels & Grootaert

Genus *Sybistroma* Meigen

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 4
2. Antennal postpedicel not longer than high; stylus of uniform thickness throughout, with apical segment 5 to 6 times as long as basal; apical segment of fore tarsus enlarged, laterally compressed; 3.75-4.75 .....*crinipes* Staeger
– Postpedicel at least 1.5 times longer than high; stylus normal, tapering, with apical segment at most 2.5 times as long as basal one 3
3. Fore tarsus simple; 3.5-4.0 ..... *obscurella* (Fallén)
– Fore tarsus with 4th segment short and broad, 5th greatly enlarged, flattened and black; 3.5-5.5 .....*discipes* (Germar)
4. Metaepimeron black; 4.0-4.5.....*crinipes* Staeger
– Metaepimeron yellow 5
5. Midtarsus distinctly less than 1.5 times as long as tibia; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} less than 3 times as that at their tips; proboscis dark; 3.5-4.0..... *obscurella* (Fallén)
– Midtarsus quite 1.5 times as long as tibia; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} more than 3 times as that at their tips; proboscis brownish yellow; 4.0-4.75.....*discipes* (Germar)

Genus *Sympycnus* Loew

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 5
2. Coxae and femora black; 3rd segment of hind tarsus shorter than 4th segment; 2.5.....*brevimanus* Loew
– At least mid femur entirely, and hind femur partly, yellow 3
3. Hind tarsus without laterally compressed segments; 3rd segment dorsally with a coarse black spine at extreme tip; about 2.75..... *spiculatus* Gerstäcker
– Hind tarsus with 3rd and 4th segments laterally compressed and ciliated posteriorly; 3rd segment without dorsal spine 4
4. Fore tibia dorsally without a row of strong spines; 3rd and 4th segments of hind tarsus posteriorly with short erect cilia of uniform length, not longer than width of tarsomeres; 2.25-2.75.....*aeneicoxa* (Meigen)
– Fore tibia dorsally, at least on apical half, with a row of short strong black spines; hind tarsus with much longer cilia along whole length of 3rd segment and on basal third of 4th; 1.75-2.5.....*pulicarius* (Fallén)
5. Femora black on at least basal 3/4; 2.5 .....*brevimanus* Loew
– At least mid and hind femora entirely or mainly yellow..... 6
6. Fore coxa mainly, and fore femur largely, black; 1.75-2.5 ..*pulicarius* (Fallén)
– Fore coxa at least mainly, and fore femur entirely, yellow..... 7
7. Hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; about 3 .....
..... *spiculatus* Gerstäcker
– Hind basitarsus not longer than next segment; 2.25-2.75 ...*aeneicoxa* (Meigen)

Genus *Syntormon* Loew

1. Postpedicel short, rounded, with dorsal stylus; acrostichals in two regular rows; thorax yellow; abdomen brownish yellow, with dark posterior margins of tergites; legs yellow; male hind basitarsus with 2 ventral setae; 4.0-6.0 ..... *aulicus* (Meigen)
– Postpedicel elongate-triangular, with apical stylus; acrostichals irregularly biseriate or uniseriate.....2
2. Antenna mostly yellow; 2.5-3.0 ..... *bicolorellus* (Zetterstedt)
– Antenna dark 3
3. Males.....4
– Females; face broad; clypeus convex 16
4. Hind basitarsus simple 5
– Hind basitarsus bearing processes, spines, leaf-like or long setae.....7
5. Fore tarsus having segments regularly decreasing in length; mid femur with 2-3 long ventral setae; 4.0-4.5 .....*miki* Strobl
– Fore tarsus with shortened 2nd-4th segments; each segment hardly longer than wide 6
6. Fore femur with 3-4 ventral setae at base; mid femur with ventral row of 3-5 setae in basal half; 4th segment of fore tarsus bearing one dorsal seta; 2.5-3.0 ..... *pumilus* (Meigen)
– Fore femur with ventral hairs only, without setae; mid femur with ventral row of at least 6 setae in basal half; 4th segment of fore tarsus without dorsal seta; 4.0-4.5..... *metathesis* (Loew)
7. Hind tibia plumose dorsoventrally; hind basitarsus with 1 curved seta in middle and 2 short setae at apex; 3.0 .....*pennatus* Ringdahl
– Hind tibia without long setae.....8
8. Some segments of mid tarsus widened 9
– Mid tarsus simple 10
9. 2nd-4th segments of mid tarsus strongly widened and compressed laterally, black; hind tarsus black; legs including coxae yellow; hind tibia at apex thickened, black; hind tarsus black; hind basitarsus with long curved ventral seta; postpedicel 3 times longer than high at base; 3.0..... *tarsatus* (Fallén)
– 4th and 5th segments of mid tarsus widened; mid and hind coxae grey-black; hind tibia yellow, not thickened at apex; hind basitarsus with long pointed ventral process; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; 2.5-2.75..... .....*monilis* (Haliday)
10. Hind basitarsus with long simple ventral setae.....11
– Hind basitarsus with hook-like curved setae, with leaf-like appendix or with process 12
11. Fore femur bearing long ventral seta at base; 1st and 2nd segments of hind tarsus each with 1 ventral seta; 2.0 .....*filiger* Verrall
– Fore femur without long ventral seta; hind basitarsus with 2 strong ventral setae of equal length; 3.0 .....*punctatus* (Zetterstedt)

12. Hind basitarsus with 1 leaf-like pedunculate ventral appendix; 2.5-3.0 ....*subinermis* (Loew)
– Hind basitarsus with unguiculate ventral spines or with process 13
13. Hind basitarsus with basoventral tubercle bearing bunch of modified setae, at most slightly shorter than 2nd segment; 3.0-3.25 .....*fuscipes* (von Roser)
– Hind basitarsus with only two bare ventral hooks in basal half, without long setae or process 14
14. Postpedicel 3-3.5 times longer than high, nearly 2 times longer than stylus; mid femur without strong ventral setae; hind basitarsus with strong ventral hooks; 3.0-3.75 .....*pallipes* (Fabricius)
– Postpedicel 1.5-2 times longer than high, shorter than stylus; mid femur with row of ventral setae; hind basitarsus with weak spiniform ventral setae.....15
15. Mid tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 1-2 posterodorsal and 1 ventral setae; antennal stylus 1.5 times longer than postpedicel (along dorsal margin); *m-cu* shorter than distal part of CuA_1; lower calyper with white cilia; 2.5-4.0 ....*denticulatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid tibia with 4 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal and 3 ventral setae; antennal stylus hardly longer than postpedicel (along dorsal margin); *m-cu* longer than distal part of CuA_1; lower calyper with black cilia; 5.0-5.5 ....*freymuthae* Loew
16. Face having 2 setae; coxae yellow; mid coxa darkened; abdomen partly yellow; fore tibia with 1 anteroventral seta .....*miki* Strobl
– Face without setae.....17
17. Coxae yellow; sometimes mid coxa barely darkened 18
– At least mid and hind coxae dark 20
18. Abdomen yellow; metaepimeron yellow; acrostichal setae uniseriate..... .....*punctatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Abdomen dark; rarely segments II and III with yellow spots 19
19. Acrostichal setae biseriate; mid tarsus darkened; abdomen with yellow spots .....*fuscipes* (von Roser)
– Acrostichals uniseriate; mid tarsus yellow..... *tarsatus* (Fallén)
20. Fore coxa dark at least laterally; frons green or bronze-green 21
– Fore coxa yellow at least in apical half; frons usually with blue tinge (except for *denticulatus* Zett.) 22
21. Fore coxa with mostly black hairs and setae at apex; frons mat; fore tibia without serration; mid coxa with 1 black seta; lower calypter with black cilia .....*filiger* Verrall
– Fore coxa with white hairs, sometimes with 1-2 black setae at apex; frons brownish pollinose; fore tibia with anterodorsal serration; mid coxa without strong setae .....*denticulatus* (Zetterstedt)
22. Abdomen partly yellow laterally; acrostichals uniseriate; hind basitarsus light at base .....*pallipes* (Fabricius)
– Abdomen usually dark 23

23. Fore femur dark at base; fore coxa yellow at apex only; hind trochanter dark...24
– Fore femur yellow; fore coxa dark at base; hind trochanter yellow 25
24. Frons mat, bronze-green..... *denticulatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Frons shining blue ..... *pumilus* (Meigen)
25. 1st-3rd segments of tarsi yellow, at most dark at apex; fore tibia without posterodorsal seta .....*monilis* (Haliday)
– Tarsi dark from tip of basitarsi 26
26. Antennal scape haired above; fore coxa with black apical setae .....
..... *metathesis* (Loew)
– Scape bare above; fore coxa with white hairs only 27
27. Postpedicel longer than high at base, drawn-out at apex ..*pallipes* (Fabricius)
– Postpedicel not longer than high, trapezoid, with almost straight dorsal margin
.....*subinermis* (Loew)

Genus *Systenus* Loew

1. M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} veins strongly convergent, their tips separated by not more than 1/3 length of *m-cu* 2
– M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} veins gently convergent or parallel, their tips separated by more than half-length of *m-cu* 3
2. Antennal scape and pedicel reddish yellow; hind margin of male wing rather strongly concave near apex, where there is an apical black spot; 4.0 .....
.....*scholtzi* (Loew)
– Antennal scape and pedicel brown-black; male wing not noticeably concave on hind margin, without apical black spot; 3.5-4.0 ..... *pallipes* (von Roser)
3. Antennal scape and pedicel clear yellow; hind femur broadly black at apex; CuA_1 2 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.5 ..... *tener* Loew
– Antenna entirely black 4
4. Male postpedicel 2.5 times as long as high; hypopygium black, yellow at apex; female stylus only slightly longer than postpedicel; mid tibia dorsally with only two bristles at base; hind femur broadly black at apex; 3.0-3.25 ..
..... *bipartitus* (Loew)
– Male postpedicel 3-3.5 times as long as high; hypopygium entirely pale; female stylus almost twice as long as postpedicel; mid tibia dorsally with four bristles, two at base and two at middle; hind femur with only a dark dorsal streak at apex; 2.75-3.0 .....*leucurus* Loew

Genus *Tachytrechus* Haliday

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 9
2. Fore basitarsus normal, not especially slender; other segments of same tarsi without dorsal pennation 3
– Fore basitarsus conspicuously slender; midfemur yellow on apical half.....4
3. Face yellowish; antennae entirely black; legs black, knees narrowly yellow;

fore tarsomeres not dilated; wing smoky in apical part; 3.5-4.0 .....
.....*genualis* Loew
– Face silvery white; at least scape reddish beneath; midfemur yellow on apical fourth only; tibiae usually brownish-yellow in basal half; fore tarsomeres distinctly dilated; wing not smoky; cercus approximately as long as wide; 4-5.5.....*notatus* (Stannius)
4. Fore basitarsus almost twice as long as last four segments combined; face golden yellow; cercus covered with relatively short hairs; the hairs approximately as long as width of cercus; 5-5.5..... *insignis* (Stannius)
– Fore basitarsus about equal in length to last four segments combined; face pale yellow or white 5
5. Face pale yellow, low edge about level with lower eye-margin; cercus large and triangular, with long strong bristles on outer face of disc; 5.0-6.0 .....
.....*ripicola* Loew
– Face glistening white or silvery white 6
6. Epandrial lobe in form of semicircular plate locating on long handle; cercus 1.5-2 times longer than wide; antennal pedicel black; midfemur yellow, black at base; 5.0 ..... *ammobates* (Haliday)
– Epandrial lobe usually hidden; cercus not longer than wide; pedicel yellow; mid femur black in basal half..... 7
7. Four distal segments of fore tarsus strongly dilated, with 4th tarsomere nearly twice wider than long; cercus semicircular, with short external hairs; hypandrium bearing small ventral hook; 4.5-5.5 .....*consobrinus* Haliday
– Four distal segments of fore tarsus weakly dilated, with 4th tarsomere being approximately as long as wide 8
8. Cercus irregularly triangular, with very long external hairs; hypandrium with large ventral hook-like process; 5.5-6.0.....*hamatus* Loew
– Cercus hardly 1.5 times wider than long, with long external hairs being longer than width of cercus; hypandrium with moderately long tooth-like lobe; 5.0
.....*ocior* Loew
9. Antennae entirely black; legs black, knees narrowly yellow; wing transparent
.....*genualis* Loew
– At least scape reddish at apex beneath or yellow 10
10. Antennal scape and pedicel reddish yellow at least beneath 11
– Pedicel entirely black.....13
11. Lower edge of clypeus not angular, about level with lower eye-margin; all femora black except at apex.....*notatus* (Stannius)
– Face extending well below lower eye-margin; clypeus triangular 12
12. Fore and mid femora reddish yellow on apical fifth only .....*ocior* Loew
– Fore femur reddish yellow on apical fourth, and mid femur on apical third.....
.....*consobrinus* Haliday and *hamatus* Loew
13. Proximal part of distal section of M_{1+2} (from *m-cu* to curvation) longer than apical part; scape usually darkened dorsally..... *ammobates* (Haliday)

– Proximal part of distal section of M_{1+2} (from *m-cu* to curvation) shorter than apical part; scape entirely yellow 14
14. Wing vein *m-cu* infumated; mid femur with long ventral hairs developed from base to apex; two humeral bristles about equal in length; fore tibia slightly shorter than tarsus ..... *insignis* (Stannius)
– Wing vein *m-cu* without dark limb; mid femur with long ventral hairs developed in basal 2/3 only; lower humeral bristle about 0.75 the length of upper; fore tibia slightly longer than tarsus ..... *ripicola* (Loew)

Genus *Teuchophorus* Loew

Males only; females are indeterminable.

1. Hind tibia at middle with a process bearing fan of flattened setae; 1.5 .... *calcaratus* (Macquart)
– Hind tibia at middle without such process 2
2. Hind tibia at middle with strong and long black ventral spine; 1.5-2.0 .... *monacanthus* Loew
– Hind tibia at middle without ventral spine 3
3. Hind tibia at apex with thickening covered with bunch of bristly hairs; 1.25-1.5 ..... *spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt)
– Hind tibia just before middle with ventral brush of short black setae and 1 longer adjacent branched seta; 1.75-2.0 ..... *nigricosta* (von Roser)

Genus *Thinophilus* Wahlberg

1. 4 dorsocentrals; small species; 2.0-2.5 ..... *versutus* Walker
– 5 or 6 dorsocentrals present, front one usually short; size larger than 3 mm ... 2
2. All femora partly black; male anterior tibia with 2 or 3 strong curved apical posteroventral setae; 2nd-4th segments of fore tarsus with a group of black setae, longer than article diameter; 5.5-6.0 ..... *flavipalpis* (Zetterstedt)
– Anterior four femora yellow, sometimes infuscated from above; anterior tibia without apical setae; fore tarsus simple; 3.0-3.5 ..... *ruficornis* (Haliday)

Genus *Thrypticus* Gerstäcker

1. Scutellum with 6-8 marginal setae; epistome at least 4 times higher than clypeus; femora yellow; M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} slightly but distinctly convergent; 2.5-3.5 ..... *smaragdinus* Gerstäcker
– Scutellum with 2 strong marginal setae; epistome not more than 2.5 times higher than clypeus; M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} usually parallel; body size usually less than 2.5 mm 2
2. Femora mainly yellow, at most slightly darkened at middle; antenna black; distal part of CuA_1 3.5-4 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.2-2.0 ..... *atomus* Frey
– Femora mostly dark 3
3. Males 4
– Females 15

4. Wing with anal lobe quite undeveloped, narrow at base and widening out to a broadly rounded tip; apical section of M_{1+2} longer than basal section measured from *r-m*; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly divergent in apical half, then converging at apex; 1.9-2.25 ..... *cuneatus* (Becker)
– Wing of normal shape, with distinct anal lobe; apical section of M_{1+2} vein longer than basal section measured as above; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} either parallel or slightly converging in at least the greater part of apical half, though sometimes diverging at apex 5
5. Scutellum with 4 bristles, 2 strong and 2 much weaker 6
– Only 2 scutellar setae, strong; tibiae darkened, at least brownish 8
6. Surstylus yellow or barely darkened at apex; front and mid tibiae yellowish-brown; 1.6-2.1 ..... *incanus* Negrobov
– Surstylus dark at apex; front and mid tibiae clear yellow; 1.75-2.5 7
7. Distal thin part of hypandrium as long as or longer than proximal broad part.. ..... *intercedens* Negrobov
– Distal thin part of hypandrium 1/3 shorter than proximal broad part .... *pollinosus* Verrall
8. Mid tibia without an anterior bristle at basal third; stylus long and slender; apical section of CuA_1 2.5 times as long as *m-cu*; 1.6-2.8.. *nigricauda* Wood
– Mid tibia with an anterior bristle at basal third; apical section of CuA_1 either twice or three times as long as outer *m-cu* 9
9. Antennal stylus distinctly pubescent, strongly thickened and almost uniformly thick throughout; palpi short and broad; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} practically parallel in apical half, curving rearwards in apical third; hind basitarsus about 0.75 times length of 2nd segment; 2.0-3.0 ..... *divisus* Strobl
– Antennal stylus practically bare and more slender 10
10. Palpi short, hardly longer than postpedicel; stylus very slender and tapering to a fine tip; mid tibia entirely brownish; 1.75-2.0 ..... *tarsalis* Parent
– Palpi decidedly longer than postpedicel; stylus distinctly thicker and less tapering; mid tibia paler (more yellowish) posteriorly 11
11. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} distinctly divergent at apex; stylus uniformly somewhat thickened throughout; about 2.0 ..... *laetus* Verrall
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} not divergent at apex; stylus rather more slender and somewhat tapering 12
12. Cercus and surstylus mostly dark; ventral margin of surstylus practically straight (in lateral view); hypandrium with a group of setulae just before thickening; 1.6-1.7 ..... *virescens* Negrobov
– Surstylus yellow, darkened at apex only; ventral margin of surstylus curved 13
13. Surstylus more than 2 times longer than wide (in ventral view), with well developed apical excision; distal process of cercus long; 1.4-1.9 .... *politus* Negrobov
– Surstylus not more than 2 times longer than wide 14
14. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} distinctly convergent at apex; mesonotum densely pollinose;

clypeus mat; distal process of cercus 4 times longer than high at base (lateral view); 1.25 .....*pruinosus* Parent
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} almost parallel; mesonotum weakly pollinose; face shining; distal process of cercus not more than 2.5 times longer than high; 1.5-1.9 ....*bellus* Loew
15. Mid tibia without an anterior bristle at basal third; stylus long, slender and tapering.....16
– Mid tibia with an anterior bristle at basal third 18
16. Legs entirely black, or partly metallic blackish green, at most knees and hind tibia sometimes rusty yellow; 2.75-3.0.....*cuneatus* (Becker)
– All tibiae brownish yellow 17
17. Apical abdominal tergite with a small raised hump on hind margin; fore basitarsus decidedly more than half as long as tibia; apical section of CuA_1 more than 2.5 times as long as *m-cu*; 1.6-2.8..... *nigricauda* Wood
– Apical abdominal tergite not as above; fore basitarsus hardly half as long as tibia; apical section of CuA_1 not more than twice as long as *m-cu*; about 2... ..... *tarsalis* Parent
18. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} divergent at apex; stylus almost uniformly somewhat thickened throughout; 2.0-2.25.....*laetus* Verrall
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} not divergent at apex.....19
19. Fore and mid tibiae yellow; apical section of M_{1+2} hardly 1.5 times as long as basal section measured from *r-m*; 2.0-2.5 .....*pollinosus* Verrall
– Tibiae darkened, at least brownish; apical section of M_{1+2} quite twice as long as basal section measured as above.....20
20. Strong thoracic bristles pale yellow; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} distinctly, even though only slightly, convergent in apical half; mid basitarsus often mainly yellow; 1.75-2.0.....*bellus* Loew
– Strong thoracic bristles brownish black to black; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} practically parallel in apical half; mid tarsus dark; 2.5-2.75.....*divisus* Strobl

Genus *Xanthochlorus* Loew

1. Thorax almost entirely yellow, more or less darkened only on prescutellar depression; scutellum usually entirely yellow; 2.5-3.5 .. *tenellus* Wiedemann
– Disc of thorax and scutellum darkened, entirely greenish or bronze, dusted grayish; 2.75-3.0.....*ornatus* Haliday

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