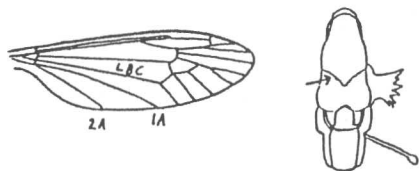


CRANEFLY RECORDING SCHEME

KEY TO FAMILIES

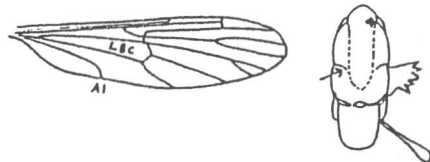
Craneflies are Nematocera, having thread like antennae with more than three segments. The families referred to as craneflies for the purposes of the recording scheme are in bold:- Trichoceridae, Tipulidae, Cyndrotomidae, Pediciidae, Limoniidae, Ptychopteridae and Anisopodidae. Dixidae look somewhat similar and have a separate recording scheme.

1. Two distinct and complete anal veins (ie posterior to lower basal cell). Suture across top of thorax.



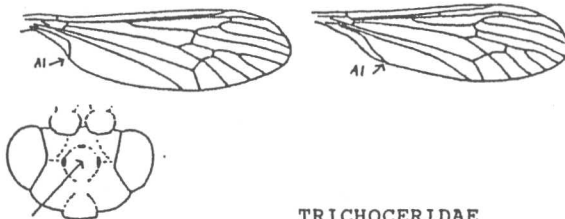
1

- Only one complete distinct anal vein (some families lack basal cells). Suture absent or incomplete.



6

2. Ocelli present; ocellar triangle very swollen. 2A short and often strongly curved. (Winter Gnats)

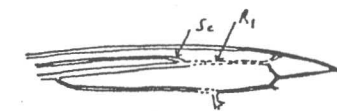


TRICHO CERIDAE

- Ocelli absent; any swelling in this area absent or minor. Vein 2A moderately long. (True Craneflies).

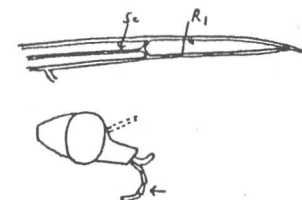
3

3. Vein Sc curves down to end on R1. Palps very long. (long-palped craneflies)



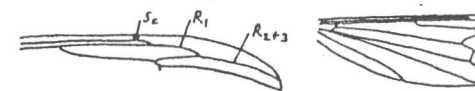
TIPULIDAE

- Vein Sc ends free, or in Costa simply or forked as Sc2 to also reach R1. Palps normally shorter than length of head. (short-palped craneflies)



4

4. Vein R1 ends in R2+3. (body long for wings, as in some Pediciidae) (long-bodied craneflies)

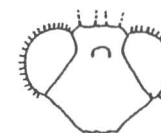


CYLINDROMIDAE

- Vein R1 ends in Costa (if vein Sc2 at end of Sc, Sc may appear to fork to also join R1).

5

5. Eyes hairy (visible with X20 lens). (hairy-eyed craneflies)

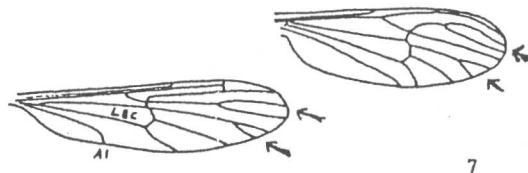


PEDICIIDAE

- Eyes bare. (limoniid craneflies)

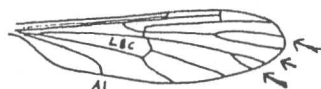
LIMONIIDAE

6. Wings broad with 2 forked veins near wing tip.



- Wings narrow or if broad with different venation.

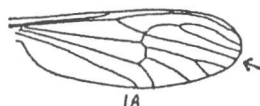
7. Wing length 6-12 mm. No vein between the 2 fork enclosed cells. Vein A1 strongly curved at end. (ptychopterid crane flies)



Other Nematus
8

PTYCHOPTERIDAE

- Wing length 3-5 mm. A simple vein between the 2 fork enclosed cells. Vein A1 straight. (Meniscus Midges).



DIXIDAE