Genus *Rhamphomyia*

Check list from Dipterist's Forum **(http://www.dipteristsforum.org.uk/sgb_check_intro.php)**

Genus ***Rhamphomyia*** Meigen 1822

Subgenus *Aclonempis* Collin, 1926
- *albohirta* Collin, 1926
- *longipes* (Meigen, 1804)

Subgenus *Amydroneura* Collin, 1926
- *erythrophthalma* Meigen, 1830
- *gibba* (Fallén, 1816)
- *hirsutipes* Collin, 1926

Subgenus *Holoclera* Schiner, 1860
- caliginosa Collin, 1926
- *culicina* (Fallén, 1816)
- *flava* (Fallén, 1816)
- *lamellata* Collin, 1926
- *nigripennis* (Fabricius, 1794)
- *sciarina* (Fallén, 1816)
- *trigemina* Oldenberg, 1927
- *umbripennis* Meigen, 1822
- *variabilis* (Fallén, 1816)

Subgenus *Lundstroemiella* Frey, 1922
- *hybotina* Zetterstedt, 1838

Subgenus *Megacyttarus* Bigot, 1880
- *anomalipennis* Meigen, 1822
- *crassirostris* (Fallén, 1816)
- *maculipennis* Zetterstedt, 1842

Subgenus *Pararhamphomyia* Frey, 1922
- *aethiops* Zetterstedt, 1838
- *albidiventris* Strobl, 1898
- *albipennis* (Fallén, 1816)
- *albitarsis* Collin, 1926
- *atra* Meigen, 1822
- *barbata* (Macquart, 1823)
- *breviventris* Frey, 1913
- *caesia* Meigen, 1822
- *curvula* Frey, 1913
- *geniculata* Meigen, 1830
- *hirtula* Zetterstedt, 1840
- *marginata* (Fabricius, 1787)
- *micropyga* Collin, 1926
- *murina* Collin, 1926
- *obscura* Zetterstedt, 1838
- *physoprocta* Frey, 1913
- *pilifer* Meigen, 1838
- *simplex* Zetterstedt, 1849
- *tarsata* Meigen, 1822
- *tibiella* Zetterstedt, 1842

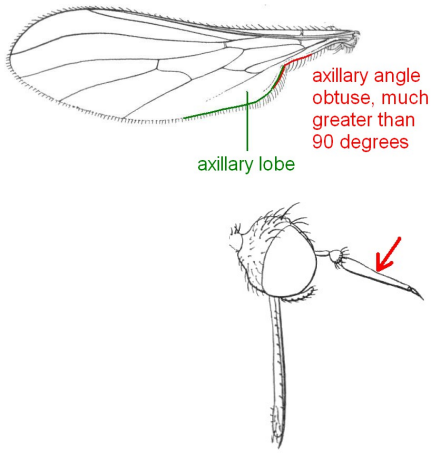
Subgenus *Rhamphomyia*
- *albosegmentata* Zetterstedt, 1838
- *ignobilis* Zetterstedt, 1859
- *laevipes* (Fallén, 1816)
- *morio* Zetterstedt, 1838
- *nitidula* Zetterstedt, 1842
- *plumipes* (Meigen, 1804)
- *spinipes* (Fallén, 1816)
- *stigmosa* Macquart, 1827
- *subcinerascens* Collin, 1926
- *sulcata* (Meigen, 1804)
- *sulcatella* Collin, 1926
- *sulcatina* Collin, 1926
- *tibialis* Meigen, 1822
- *vesiculosa* (Fallén, 1816)

Reference

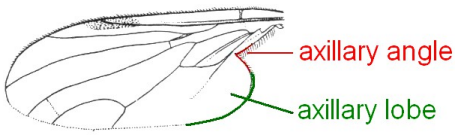
Collin J. E. British Flies: Empididae. Part 1: Empididae. Cambridge University Press, 1961

Genus *Rhamphomyia*

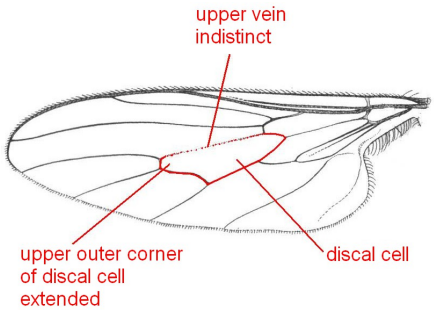
1 Axillary lobe of wing little developed, the axillary angle therefore extremely obtuse. 3rd antennal segment very long and slender. Eyes separated on frons in male. ..... ***Rhamphomyia hybotina***
Length about 2.5 mm. Not uncommon in Scotland with records widespread to the south coast of England.
A second similar species may occur - see note at end.



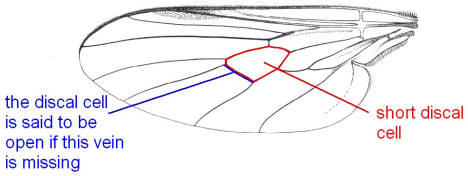
Axillary lobe of wing well developed, the axillary angle rarely more than 90 degrees. 3rd antennal segment not particularly long and slender. 2



2[1] Vein bordering the upper side of the discal cell very faint, only distinguishable around the middle as a slight depression in the wing surface. Discal cell long and narrow, its upper outer corner much produced. Eyes very narrowly separated on frons for a long distance in males. 3

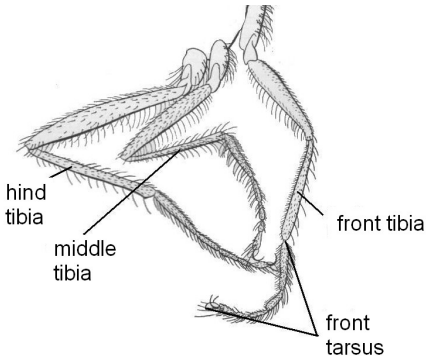


Vein bordering upper side of discal cell always distinct, although sometimes noticeably less pigmented than other veins. Discal cell usually short and truncate at tip, rarely elongate and then the upper outer corner very little produced or the discal cell is open. 5

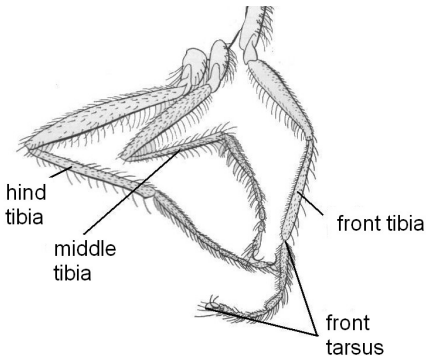


3[2] Small plump species (about 2.5 mm.), with hind tibiae in male stout and curiously twisted and curved; hind tibiae of female with a dense long ciliation in front and a short recumbent ciliation behind. .... ***Rhamphomyia gibba***
Not a common species; records it from Sussex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Salop, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex in England and from various Scottish counties.

Larger (3-3.5 mm.), narrower species, with simple hind tibiae in both sexes. 4



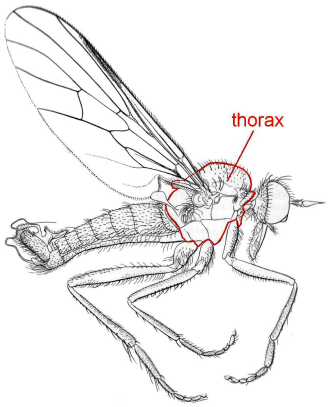
4[3] Front and middle tibiae and tarsi comparatively short-haired and tarsi slender. .... ***Rhamphomyia erythrophthalma***
Widespread.



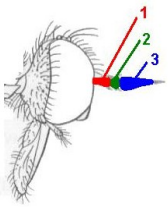
Front and middle tibiae and tarsi (especially front tarsi) extraordinarily long-haired in male with tarsi strongly dilated. Female unknown. .... ***Rhamphomyia hirsutipes***
Local species but widespread in England and Wales.

5[2] Thorax distinctly yellowish, not black or grey. 6

Thorax black or grey. 7

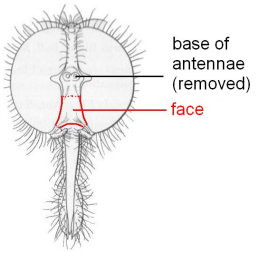


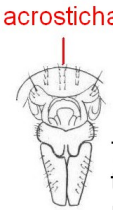
6[5] Thorax yellow without grey stripes. First two antennal segments yellowish. Eyes separated on frons in male; face longer than wide in both sexes. .... ***Rhamphomyia flava***
Widespread.



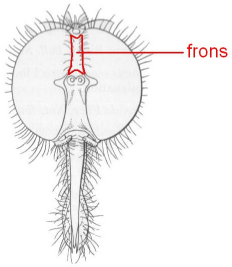
Antennal segments

Thorax yellowish with a greyish stripe on each side of the acrostichal rows of bristles. Antennae all dark. Face not longer than wide. .... ***Rhamphomyia sciarina***
Widespread in England and Wales



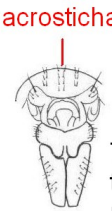


Thorax from the front, head removed



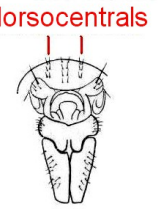
7[5] Acrostichal bristles absent, or if present legs yellow, male hypopygium small and female legs not pennate (pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles). Slender, long-legged species, male often with velvety black thorax, while that of female is greyish black or grey. 8

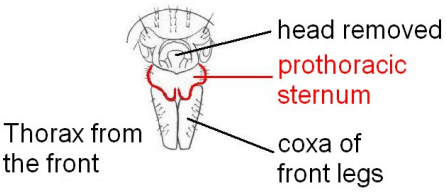
Acrostichals always present. Legs dark (except in *barbata* and sometimes *geniculata*). Stout or plump species, male never with thorax velvety black and often with large and conspicuous genitalia. 15



Thorax from the front, head removed

8[7] Dorsocentrals short and weak. Leg bristles small and inconspicuous. None of the bristly hairs on sides of prothoracic sternum pointing downwards. 9

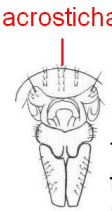




Dorsocentral bristles long and strong; acrostichals entirely absent. Bristles round end of femora and on tibiae strong and distinct. Some of the bristly hairs on sides of prothoracic sternum pointing downwards towards coxae. ..... ***Rhamphomyia variabilis***
Widespread.

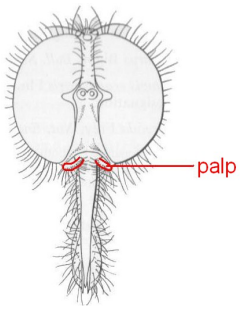
9[8] Acrostichals absent. Small (2.5-3 mm.) slender species, dull velvety black in male, slightly shining black or greyish black in female. 10

Acrostichals present even if small and few in number (*sciarina*). Larger species (4-6 mm.). 14

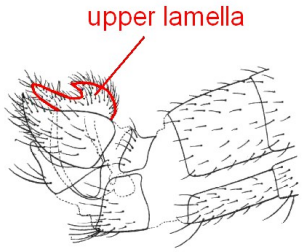


Thorax from the front, head removed

10[9] Palps black. Male upper genital lamellae not distinctly toothed above. 11



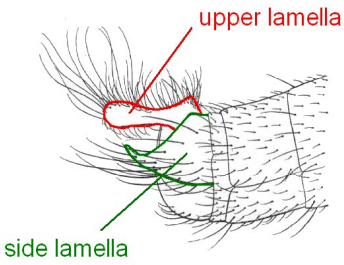
Palps yellow. Male upper lamella with a very distinct tooth above. Female hind femora with 3-4 distinct short spines beneath near tip. .... ***Rhamphomyia caliginosa***
Scattered records through England and Wales, a number of them coastal.



Tip of male abdomen

NOTE 1: In male *sciarina* the acrostichals may be overlooked; it resembles *caliginosa* in having yellow palps, but is larger and has very different genitalia.
NOTE 2: Between the upper and side lamella of *umbripennis* is a thin process bearing some very long hairs at the tip which can be construed as a tooth on the upper lamella. In *caliginosa* the hairs at the tip of the upper lamella and the tooth are no longer than the other hairs in the vicinity. Collin's view is that this species has been overlooked. He cites records from Norfolk, Glamorgan, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

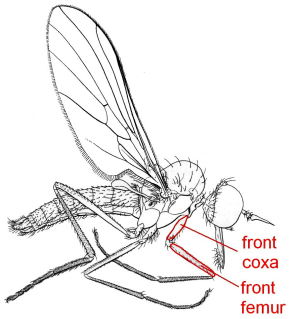
11[10] Male upper lamellae longer than the side lamellae and clothed with long straggly hairs. Female hind femora with a distinct small bristle beneath towards tip about 3/4 of the way along. ..... ***Rhamphomyia lamellata***
Collin cites few records, from Glamorgan, Nottinghamshire, Huntingdonshire and Gloucestershire.

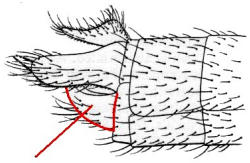


Male upper genital lamellae not longer than side-lamellae and not clothed with long straggling hairs. Female hind femora without any tiny bristles beneath near tip. 12

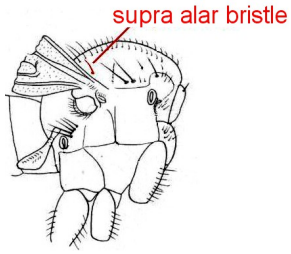
12[11] Legs paler on front coxae and about base of femora. Supra-alar bristle absent. Male ventral lamella with a few bristly hairs beneath. .... ***Rhamphomyia nigripennis***

Comparatively common. Collin records it from Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Hereford, Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Nottinghamshire and the Lake District. Also widespread in Scotland and has been recorded from Wales. May to September, but most common in June and July

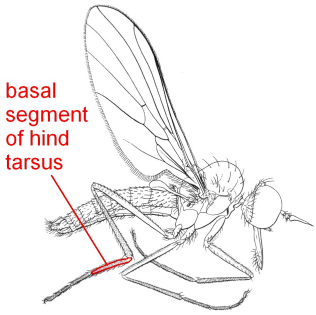




Legs all dark. 1-2 small supra alar bristles present. Male ventral lamella bare or not. 13

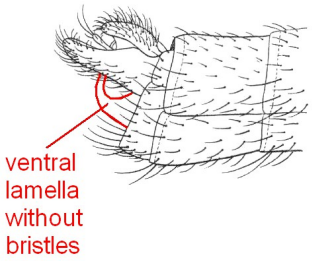


13[12] Male ventral genital lamella with bristles, and basal segment of hind tarsi slender. Female hind tibiae with small anteroventral bristle beyond middle. .... ***Rhamphomyia trigemina***
Collin only records this species from upland Scotland

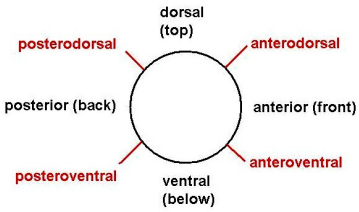


Male ventral lamella without bristles, and basal segment of hind tarsi distinctly thickened. Female hind tibiae without anteroventral bristle. .... ***Rhamphomyia umbripennis***
Collin notes that it is not uncommon in the New Forest and in Scotland. He also cites records from Devon, Sussex and Nottingham; end of April to end of June.

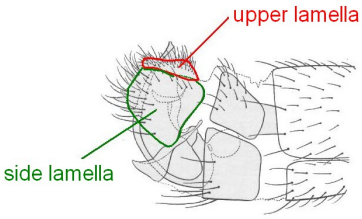
tip of male abdomen



Cross section of right leg looking towards the body

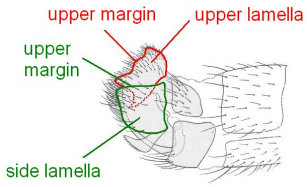


14[9] Thorax dull blackish in male, grey in female. No bristle beneath hind femora just beyond middle. Upper lamellae of male genitalia strap-like, tapering at the base, the upper margin parallel with upper margin of the side-lamellae. .... ***Rhamphomyia culicina***



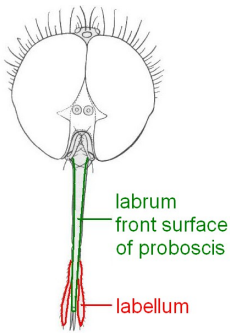
Not uncommon in Scotland in August and September

Thorax dull blackish in male, yellow with two greyish stripes in female. Hind femora with a distinct bristle beneath just beyond middle. Upper lamellae deeper at base, the upper margin more concave and not parallel with upper margin of side-lamellae. .... ***Rhamphomyia sciarina***

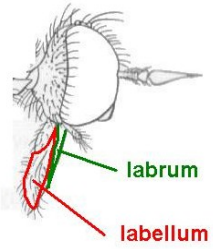


Widely distributed in Britain, but only locally common.

15Z Labellae of proboscis long and slender, very short-haired, the hairs not so long as labellae are wide. Labrum at least one and a half times longer than head is deep. No bristle in 'comb' at tip of hind tibiae behind. Small species around 3 mm. Subgenus *Aclonempis*. 16



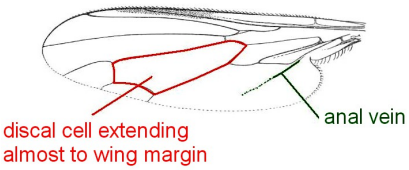
Labellae of proboscis rather stout, or if somewhat slender with hairs as long or longer than labellae are wide. Labrum seldom much longer than head is deep. In doubtful cases always a distinct bristle in 'comb' at tip of hind tibia posteriorly. 17



16[15] Black, somewhat shining species. Abdominal pubescence dark. Female with middle femora very indistinctly pennate. .... ***Rhamphomyia longipes***
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

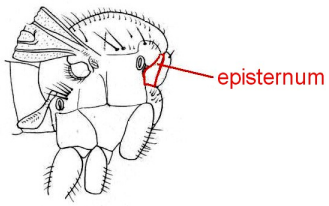
Greyish species. Abdominal pubescence whitish. Female with strongly pennate middle femora. .... ***Rhamphomyia albohirta***
If neither couplet fits properly, check note at the end regarding *R galactoptera* Strobl, which could be found in Britain

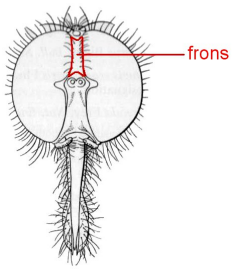
17[15] Eyes distinctly separated on the frons in male but hind tibiae not very slender or hind tarsi slender and whitish. When darker stripes on thorax they lie between the rows of bristles. Episterna bare. Anal vein very faint on end half and not reaching wing-margin. Venation in female abnormal with the discal cell extending almost to the wing margin or wings with elongate brownish patches. Subgenus *Megacyttarus*. 18



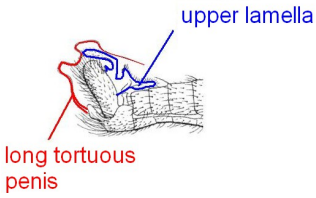
The brownish patches are not that obvious, the wing must be held at an obtuse angle. Three species are known to occur, but two others may prove to be present in the UK.

Eyes in males very closely approximated or touching on frons; if separated the hind tibiae are slender and hind tarsi slender and whitish. Thorax uniform in colour or with darker stripes on the lines of bristles. Venation of female usually normal. 20



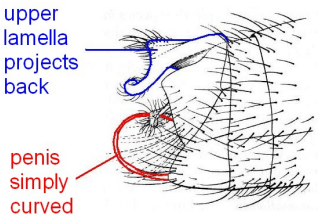


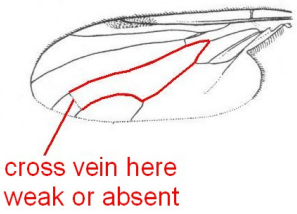
18[17] Male hypopygium with upper lamellae projecting forwards over the last abdominal tergite and with a long tortuously curved penis. Female with discal cell closed even if large. 19



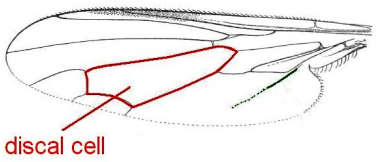
Male hypopygium with upper lamellae not projecting forwards and penis simply curved, halteres often dusky. Female with the elongated discal cell usually open at the end owing to absence of upper cross-vein. .... ***Rhamphomyia anomalipennis***

The male of a second species *Rhamphomyia tephraea* Meigen may occur in Britain and will key to here; *R anomalipennis* males have brown halteres and the mesonotum practically unstriped; *R. tephraea* has yellow halteres and the mesonotum with four distinct darker stripes between the acrostichals and the dorsocentrals and bristles outside the dorsocentrals.



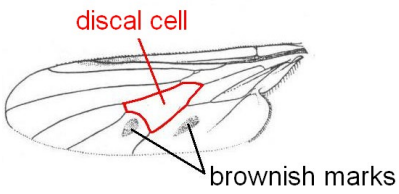


19[18] Thoracic stripes distinct and dark. Male with no very long bristly hairs on basal segment of middle tarsi or beneath hind femora, and with fewer bristles above hind tibiae and basal segment of hind tarsi. Female with lower cross vein closing discal cell very near to, and parallel with, wing-margin. .... ***Rhamphomyia crassirostris***



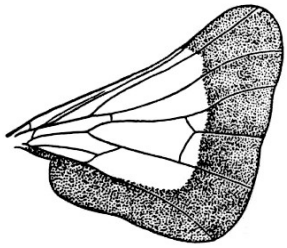
A common spring species over the whole of Britain. The female of another species *Rhamphomyia tephraea* may occur in Britain. *R crassirostris* has the discal cell elongate, reaching almost to the wing margin and with m3 and m3 very short and of a similar length; *R tephraea* has the discal cell short and not reaching almost to the wing margin, and m2 and m3 longer and unequal

Thoracic stripes fainter. Male with long bristly hairs on basal segment of middle tarsi, beneath hind femora, and above hind tibiae and basal segment of hind tarsi. Female with a shorter discal cell, truncate at end, and with an elongate brownish mark below discal cell and another just beyond lower cross-vein closing that cell. .... ***Rhamphomyia maculipennis***



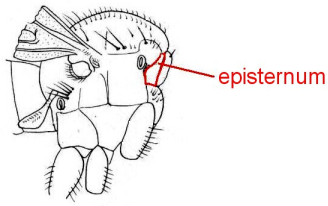
Not uncommon, occurring over water, especially near the coast. A second species may occur in Britain *R nodipes* Fallén and will key to here. In male *R maculipennis* the acrostichals and dorsocentrals are black and the hind tibia has yellowish dorsal bristles near the tip; *R nodipes* has the thoracic bristles yellow and the hind tibia with brown or black dorsal bristles near the tip. In female *R maculipennis* the lower angle of the discal cell is not greatly produced and with its apex remote form the wing margin; m3 longer, m2 about twice as long as m3; *R nodipes* has the lower angle of the discal cell produced towards and with the apex close to the posterior margin of the wing; m3 very short and m2 more than four times as long as m3.

20[17] Wings greatly enlarged and triangular with a conspicuous dark brown margin. Female. ... . ***Rhamphomyia marginata***
Records from London and the south-east of England.



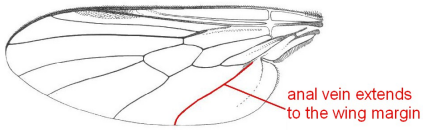
Wings of normal proportion with at most slightly darkened areas. 21

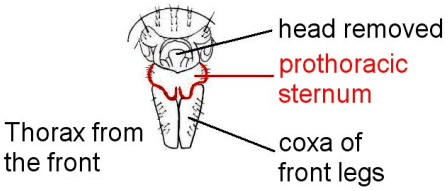
21[20] Anal vein faint or indistinct from some points of view about middle, sometimes not reaching wing-margin. Axillary indentation angle about 90º or more, if less anal vein as above. Prothoracic episternum usually bare, and sides of sternum with only a few hairs often reduced to a single bristle or hair. Subgenus *Pararhamphomyia*. ...22



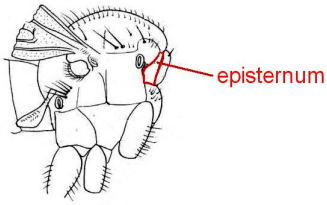
Three other species may yet be found in Britain than are listed below. See notes at the end of the key

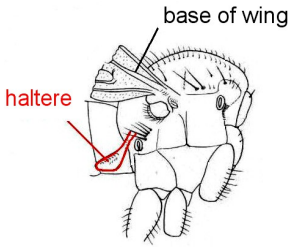
Anal vein distinct for its whole length from all points of view, or faint about base only. Prothoracic episterna bearing hairs and sides of prothoracic sternum often with many hairs. Subgenus *Rhamphomyia*. ...50





22[21] Greyish species. Prothoracic episternum always bare. Halteres always pale. 23



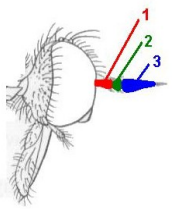


Blackish species; prothoracic episterna occasionally (*obsusa, micropyga* and *atra*) bearing a few hairs. Halteres pale except in *aethiops* and sometimes in *micropyga*. 46

23[22] Dorsocentrals in a single row throughout. 24

Dorsocentrals in two distinct rows at least in the middle of the rows. 26

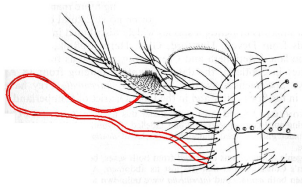
24[23] Antennal segments 1 and 2, legs and abdomen (especially hypopygium - at apex of abdomen) yellow; hind femora with two small brushes of dense black bristles beneath at tip in male. ..... ***Rhamphomyia barbata***



Antennal segments

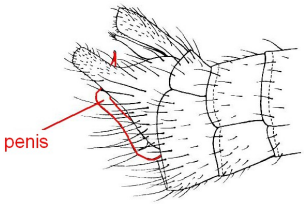
Not as above. 25

25[24] Male with hind femora dentate at tip beneath, and hind tibiae remarkably bent and twisted at base with a rounded projection beneath near base. Penis very long and bent back in a long loop. Female abdomen grey, with dark hairs. .... ***Rhamphomyia pilifer***



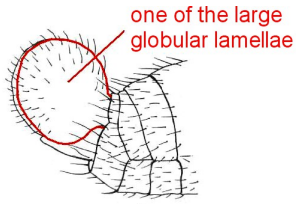
Widely distributed species.

Male hind tibiae with only a posteroventral tuft of hairs at base, and a slight constriction near tip. Penis not bent back in a long loop. Female abdomen almost bare except about base, and white. .... ***Rhamphomyia albidiventris***



Collin only knew this from a single specimen from Perthshire, Scotland.

26[23] Hypopygium composed of two very large contiguous globular lamellae. Grey species with milk-white wings, and all hairs and bristles whitish. Female in all except sexual characters apparently resembling the male. .... ***Rhamphomyia physoprocta***

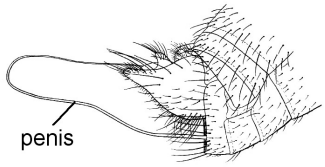


Not as above. 27

27[25] Males (apex of abdomen stubby). 28

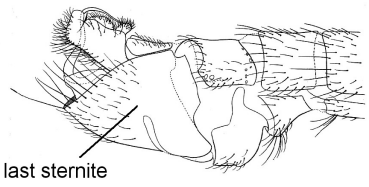
Females (apex of abdomen tapering). 37

28[27] Penis slender, very long and bent back in a long loop. Hypopygium not clubbed. Hind tibiae very slender, hind tarsi whitish except last segment. .... ***Rhamphomyia albitarsis***



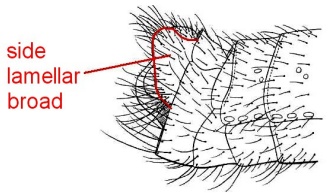
Not as above. 29

29[28] Hypopygium clubbed with the last sternite very large; hypopygium with pale hairs behind and beneath. Basal segment of hind tarsi without obvious hairs above. .... ***Rhamphomyia geniculata***

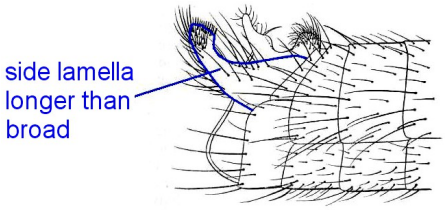


Hypopygium not clubbed, last sternite of more normal size. 30

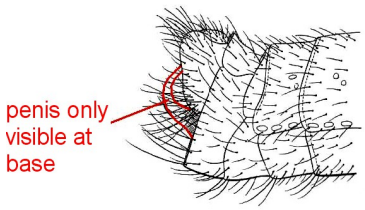
30[29] Usually larger species (except *curvula*), and side lamellae of hypopygium broad. 31



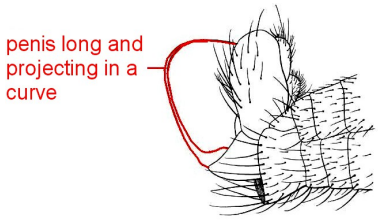
Very small species (2.5-3 mm. except *marginata*) with narrow side lamellae which are much longer than broad. ...35



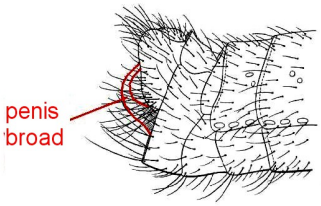
31[30] Penis short, only visible about its base. 32



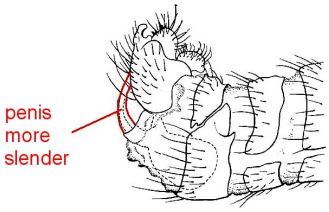
Penis longer, projecting and curving back in a narrow or wide curve. 33



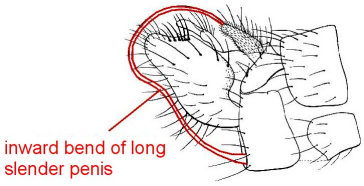
32[31] Hind tibiae with numerous long fine hairs above. Penis stouter. .... ***Rhamphomyia simplex***



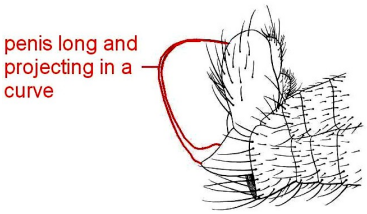
Hind tibiae with fewer, more bristly, hairs. Penis more slender. .... ***Rhamphomyia breviventris***



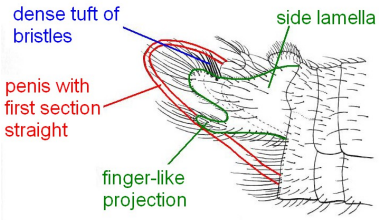
33[31] Penis longer and curved back in a narrower curve. .....[34]



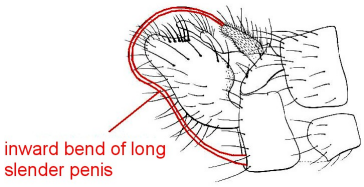
Penis shorter and curved back in a wider curve. .... ***Rhamphomyia curvula***



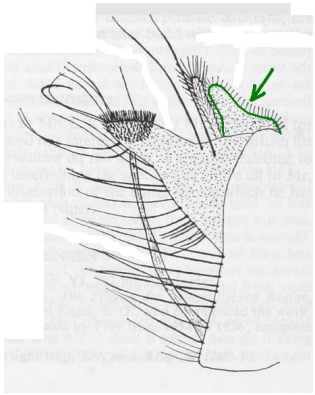
34[33] Penis stouter and straighter. Side lamellae with a finger-like projection beneath, and a rather dense tuft of bristles above near tip. ..... ***Rhamphomyia caesia***



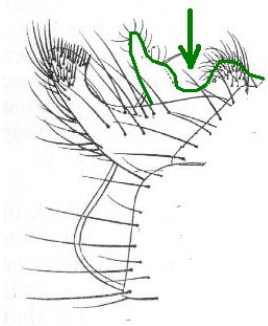
Penis more slender and with a slight inward bend before the curve back. Side-lamellae without the projection beneath, or the tuft of bristles above. ..... ***Rhamphomyia tibiella***



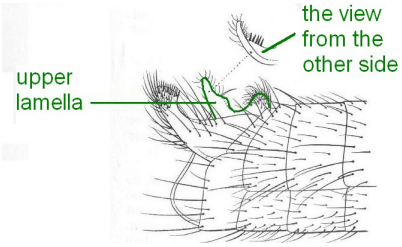
35[30] Larger species, length 4.0-5.0 mm. Upper lamella with the basal section and apical section not separated by a clear concave area. .... ***Rhamphomyia marginata***



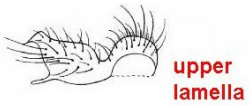
Smaller species; length 2.5-3.0 mm. Upper lamella with the basal section separated from the apical section by a clear concave area. 36



36[35] Lower cross-vein closing discal cell more upright, upper corner of discal cell therefore not so produced. Upper lamellae less pubescent and with a tiny comb of black spines on inner margin visible from above. ... . ***Rhamphomyia murina***



Lower cross-vein closing discal cell more sloping, upper corner of discal cell therefore more produced. Upper lamellae pubescent and without any tiny comb of bristles on inner margin. .... ***Rhamphomyia albipennis***



37[27] Legs with distinct pennate ciliation. 38
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

Legs without any pennate ciliation. 41

38[37] Posterior femora pennate. 39
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

Posterior femora not pennate, but only with a few slightly flattened hairs beneath near tip; hind tibiae with a pennate ciliation above on apical half. ..... ***Rhamphomyia tibiella***

39[38] Middle tibiae slightly and hind tibiae distinctly pennate. 40
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

Neither hind nor middle tibiae distinctly pennate. .... ***Rhamphomyia breviventris***

40[39] Neither middle nor hind tibiae with distinct antero- or posterodorsal bristles. .... ***Rhamphomyia caesia***

Either middle or hind tibiae with 1-2 distinct anterodorsal bristles in the pennate ciliation, and middle tibiae with a posterodorsal bristle. .... ***Rhamphomyia geniculata***
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

41[37] Dorsocentral bristles in single rows. Legs long and slender. .... ***Rhamphomyia pilifer***

Dorsocentrals in two rows at least about middle. Legs shorter. (The female of *R. physoprocta* would appear to come in here.). 42

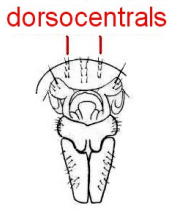
42[41] Hind femora without long anteroventral bristly hairs; basal segment of hind tarsi distinctly spinose beneath. .... ***Rhamphomyia simplex***

Hind femora with long anteroventral bristly hairs; basal segment of hind tarsi not distinctly spinose beneath. 43

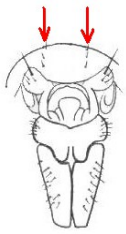
43[42] Larger species (over 3 mm.) with lighter grey thorax and distinctly yellowish knees. ..... ***Rhamphomyia albitarsis***

Smaller (2.5-3 mm.), darker grey species with darker knees. 44

44[43] Dorsocentrals in two rows in front, and more numerous hairs outside the rows of dorsocentrals. 45



Dorsocentrals in a single row in front and very few hairs outside the rows of dorsocentrals. .... ***Rhamphomyia curvula***



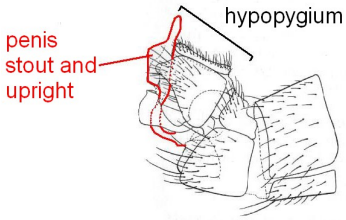
45[44] Outer top corner of discal cell less produced. Wings conspicuously darkened about base and along costa. Darker species with dull abdomen. ..... ***Rhamphomyia murina***

Outer top corner of discal cell more produced. Wings not so dark. Slightly greyer species with almost shining abdomen. ..... ***Rhamphomyia albipennis***

46[22]Male hypopygium large; penis very long, hair-like or wire-like and much bent or curved. Hind tarsi of female not pennate above. 47

Male hypopygium small; penis stout and upright. Female hind tarsi pennate above. Halteres often dusky. .... ***Rhamphomyia micropyga***

Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

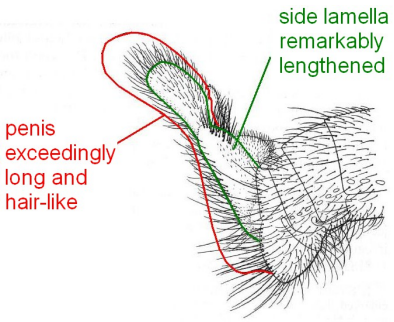


47[46] Dull black or brownish black species with distinctive male hypopygium and either posterior femora of female not pennate above or middle femora entirely without pennate ciliation. 48

Shining black species. Male hypopygium large and open, penis long, thin and arcuate. Female with middle femora beneath and hind femora above always more or less pennate. 49

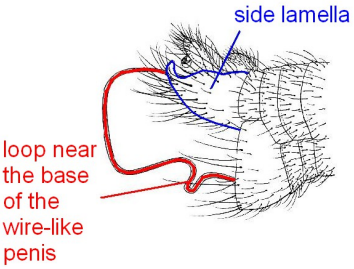
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

48[47] Male with a distinctively lengthened side lamellae and the penis exceedingly long and hair-like. Female middle femora in no way pennate, hind femora pennate above and below. .... ***Rhamphomyia aethiops***



Male with side lamellae of normal length and a shorter, wire-like penis with a distinctive loop near the base. Female middle femora pennate posteroventrally towards tip only, but hind femora more extensively so, pennate. .... ***Rhamphomyia obscura***

Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

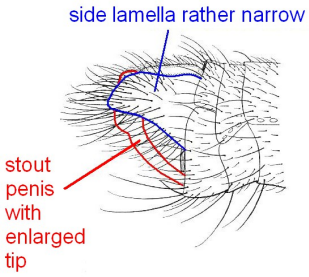


49[47] Front tibiae and basal segment of tarsi with long and dense pubescence, and middle tibiae more bristly in male. Wings darkened towards tip above. Female with middle femora not pennate above and only shortly pennate beneath. ..... ***Rhamphomyia atra***

Front tibiae and basal segment of tarsi comparatively short-haired, and middle tibiae with fewer bristles in male. Wings not darkened towards tip. Female with very distinct pennate fringes above and beneath middle femora. ..... ***Rhamphomyia tarsata***

A common species, especially on hawthorn in spring. Widely distributed. Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

50[21] Male hypopygium with side lamellae rather narrow, leaving the base of the stout penis visible with its enlarged tip lying between the ends of the side lamellae. Palps projecting and strongly bristled. (Subgenus *Alpinomyia* Frey.). 51
Only recorded by Collin from the Highlands of Scotland

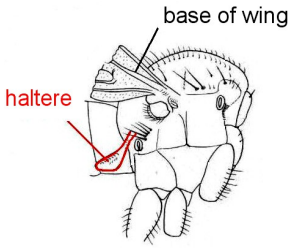


Male hypopygium of different shape. Palps usually smaller and weakly bristled or hairy. 52

51[50] Larger (6.5 mm.), blacker species. Face bearing a few short bristly hairs. Thoracic bristles and hairs denser and finer. Front tibiae with less numerous and coarser bristles. .... ***Rhamphomyia morio***

Smaller (6 mm.), greyer species. Face bare. Thoracic bristles and hairs less numerous and stronger. Front tibiae with more numerous and finer bristly hairs. .... ***Rhamphomyia albosegmentata***

52[50] Halteres dark or with at least distinctly darkened knob. 53

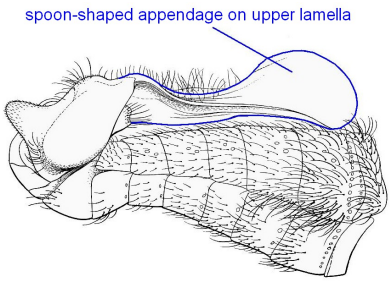


Halteres pale. 55

53[52] Black species. Male with eyes touching on frons and hind tibiae dilated and long-haired. Female without pennate or flattened hairs on legs. (If a female with hind tarsi pennate above, see *R. micropyga*). .... ***Rhamphomyia hirtula***
Montane species found only on the highest of the Scottish mountains, between 800-1100 metres, from mid June to mid July

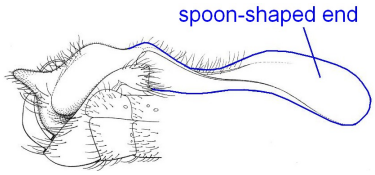
Greyish species with two distinct brownish stripes on thorax down lines of dorsocentral bristles. Males with eyes separated on frons, hind tibiae slender and very short-haired, and very remarkable hypopygium. Female with pennate or flattened hairs on at least posterior femora. (Subgenus *Dasyrhamphomyia* Frey.). 54
Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

54[53] Male with the spoon-shaped end of each upper lamella of the hypopygium (projecting forwards over dorsal surface of abdomen) much widened, quite twice as wide as at middle of process. Female with scattered pennate hairs beneath middle femora and above and beneath hind femora. .... ***Rhamphomyia vesiculosa***



Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

Spoon-shaped end of each upper lamella more slender, not twice as wide as at middle of process. Female with front femora posteroventrally, posterior femora and hind tibiae above and beneath, distinctly pennate. ..... ***Rhamphomyia plumipes***



55[52] Hind femora almost bare beneath, that is, no distinct short black spines on at least apical half. (If a female with distinct pennate ciliation beneath hind femora, compare *R. obscura*.) (Subgenus *Eorhamphomyia* Frey.). ... .56

Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

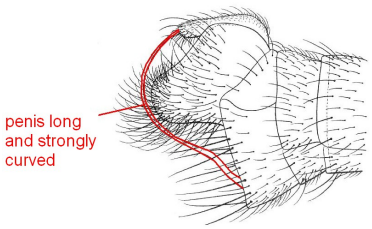
Hind femora with distinct black spines (even if small) beneath at least apical half. 58

56[55] Male without a cluster of black bristles resembling a spur beneath hind femora near base. Female smaller (5-6 mm.) with clearer wings. 57

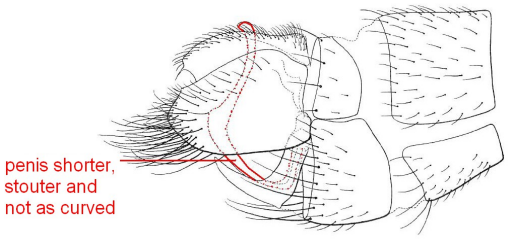
Male with a cluster of black bristles resembling a spur beneath hind femora near base. Larger species (7-8 mm.) with ample dark brownish wings. ..... ***Rhamphomyia spinipes***

An autumn species, from mid August to late October. Collin records it from various southern counties, northwards to Norfolk.

57[56] Abdomen viewed from behind uniform in colour. Male with long, strongly curved penis. Female with middle femora somewhat distinctly fringed above and below with flattened hairs. .... ***Rhamphomyia stigmosa***
Collin describes this as "not uncommon".

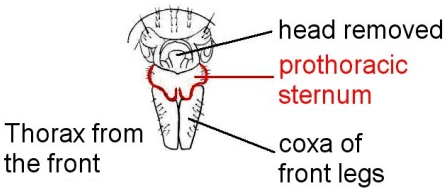


Abdomen viewed from behind with a distinctly darker dorsal stripe. Male with shorter, stouter, and not so curved penis. Female with middle femora not fringed. .... ***Rhamphomyia laevipes***
Collin describes this as a "little known" species and names individual records



58[55] Whole of prothoracic sternum (including lower front part between coxae) clothed with hairs. (Subgenus *Rhamphomyia* (sens. strict.) of Frey.). ...59

Only the sides of the prothoracic sternum (above outside base of coxae) hairy. (Subgenus *Collinaria* Frey). ..66



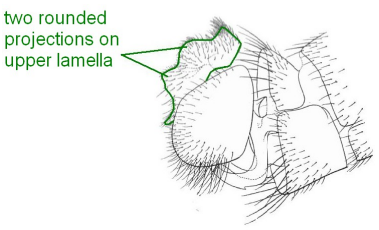
59[58] Males (abdomen more square-ended). 60

Females (abdomen more tapering). 63

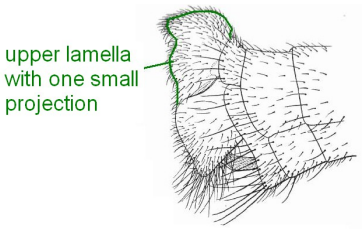
60[59] Front and hind tarsi with numerous long bristles and bristly hairs above; bristles beneath middle tibiae equal in length. .... ***Rhamphomyia subcinerascens***
An early spring species. Collin records from from a number of counties in southern England and as far north as the central valley of Scotland.

Front and hind tarsi not particularly bristly; bristles of posterior row beneath middle tibiae longer than those of anterior row. 61

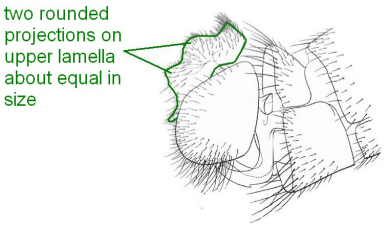
61[60] Upper lamellae more rounded behind in profile and with two rounded projections between upper angle and lower point. 62



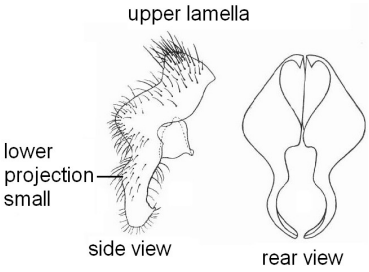
Upper lamellae more truncate behind in profile and with only one projection on the hind margin. Abdomen greyish. Front femora with long hairs and a few short black bristles beneath on the anteroventral surface. .... ***Rhamphomyia sulcatella***



62[61] The two rounded projections on hind margin of upper lamella almost equal in size. Abdomen dull brownish black. Acrostichals in three to four rows. .... ***Rhamphomyia sulcata***

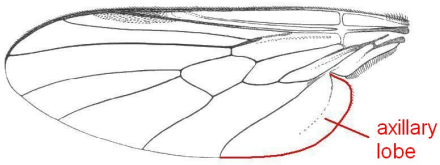


The two projections of the upper lamellae very unequal, the upper one very large, lower one minute. Smaller species. Abdomen shining black. Acrostichals in two rows. .... ***Rhamphomyia sulcatina***



63[59] Posterior basal (axillary) lobe of wing distinctly clouded. .... ***Rhamphomyia subcinerascens***

Axillary lobe of wing not clouded. 64

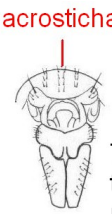


64[63] Hind tibiae above with no ciliation of short pennate hairs. Abdominal hairs very short and scarce. 65

Hind tibiae above with distinct though short pennate ciliation. Abdominal hairs longer and more conspicuous. .... ***Rhamphomyia sulcatella***

Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.

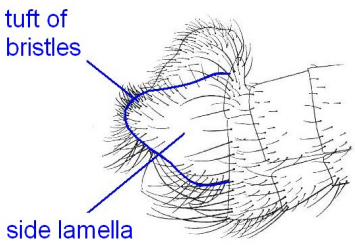
65[64] Acrostichals in two rows. Smaller species. Hind legs more slender and bristles beneath hind femora few and small. ..... ***Rhamphomyia sulcatina***



Thorax from the front, head removed

Acrostichals in three to four rows. Larger species with stouter hind legs and more distinct bristles beneath hind femora. ..... ***Rhamphomyia sulcata***

66[58] Larger species (5.5-6 mm.) with brownish wings. Male side lamellae with a small tuft of short bristles at the tip. Female hind tibiae with very distinct short pennate ciliation above. .... ***Rhamphomyia tibialis***
Collin has scattered records from Scotland to Devon. Pennate bristles are compressed bristles, appearing much thicker than normal bristles.



Smaller species (4-5 mm.) with clearer or milky wings. Male genital lamellae without tufts of bristles. Female hind tibiae not pennate. 67

67[66] Shining black, including abdomen. Basal and second segments of hind tarsi in male with more numerous long bristly hairs above. .... ***Rhamphomyia nitidula***
A little known species. Collin records it from Sutherland, Inverness, Arran, Devon, Merioneth and Yorkshire

Dull grey species, especially on abdomen. Wings decidedly milk-white. ... . ***Rhamphomyia ignobilis***
Collin only records this species from the Spey Valley.

Notes on species which could occur in Britain (from Bulletin of the Dipterist's Forum, spring 2005

Subgenus ***Pararhamphomyia*** Frey

Three species with ranges extending over northern and central Europe are potential additions. Males are best determined by examination of genitalia. Females with characters matching those given below should be retained for critical examination against named specimens or descriptions in the primary literature.

R (P.) tipularia (Fallén) female is 5.5-6.5 mm. long with antennal segments 1 and 2, palps and halteres yellow. Dorsocentrals in a single row. The legs are yellow with only short bristles and hairs and lack pennations; the ocellar bristles are very long and the eye has slightly enlarged lower ommatidia. The axillary angle is markedly obtuse.

R (A) modesta Warberg female is about 5 mm. long or slightly less. Thorax black, grey dusted with dorsocentrals in a single row. Dorsal and ventral pennations are present on f2 and f3; t2 with dorsal and ventral bristles slightly longer than width of tarsus; t3 with dorsal bristles slightly longer than tarsus is wide.

R (P.) nitidicollis Frey female is 3.5-4.5 mm. long, blackish with thorax slightly dusted and mesonotum somewhat shining and abdomen entirely black haired / bristled. Halteres brown or yellowish-brown. The legs are dark and lack pennations having only short hairs and bristles. The dorsocentrals are irregularly 2-3 serial (no hairs spreading down sides of mesonotum outside line of dorsocentrals).

Subgenus ***Lundstroemiella*** Frey

R (L) dudai Oldenberg ranges across central and northern Europe. Its occurrence in Britain is unlikely but just possible. It has typical *Lundstroemiella* characters of vein bordering upper margin of discal cell complete throughout; anal vein incomplete; axillary angle very obtuse; dichoptic eyes with shining frons in both sexes; there is only one strong notopleural and the legs are rather evenly-haired, without longer bristles. *R (L.) dudai* should at once be distinguished from *R (L.) hybotina* by all thoracic bristles and hairs being black (yellow in *hybotina*). The dorsal margin of the upper genital lamella is distinctly concave in *dudai*, very slightly concave in *hybotina*.

Subgenus ***Aclonempis*** Collin

R (A.) galactoptera Strobl is another central and northern European species that just might he found in Britain. It has the labellae of the proboscis long, slender and very short-haired as in other British *Aclonempis*. In males the abdominal pubescence is black (like *longipes* Meigen) but the wings are clear with milk-white veins and the phallus is short and stout (narrow and long in other British *Aclonempis*). Females have dark hairs on the abdomen like *longipes* but the middle femora are completely lacking pennations, above or below (indistinctly pennate in *longipes*). Additionally the hind femora are conspicuously pennate dorsally in *longipes* whereas in *galactoptera* the hind femora are completely lacking pennate ciliation.