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Abstract

In the present catalogue, the scattered information on the occurrence of Diptera in Belgium is compiled by several authors. It is based on the literature, the collections of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences and sometimes unpublished information of the contributors.

A survey of the history of dipterology in Belgium is presented. During the last decade, a sampling campaign with Malaise traps is running to get an idea of the faunal composition of the different zoogeographical regions in Belgium. At the same time data are gathered on diversity, phenology and activity of males and females. Annotated checklists and taxonomical revisions leading to identification handbooks are prepared.

In the introduction to each family, the main characters of the family, the biotopes and the biology of the larvae and adults are briefly treated and references to identification keys are given.

The families and their phylogeny followed are those proposed by Hennig (1973) but adapted by Oosterbroek (1981). 98 families are cited with 4,474 valid species distributed over 1,565 genera and subgenera. 3,251 synonyms are quoted. The bibliography contains about 970 references. Among them, nearly 500 papers and short communications deal with taxonomy, systematics and faunistics of Diptera in Belgium only. Papers on physiology or biochemistry are not cited. An index is provided giving the species with their author, date of publication and genus.

The present catalogue is at the same time a catalogue of the material conserved in the collections of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences.

Following taxonomical changes are proposed: *Dasyhelea brevitibialis* (Goetghebuer, 1919) stat. n. (Ceratopogonidae), *Dasyhelea corinneae* nom. n. pro *Dasyhelea scutellata* (Meigen, 1830) (Ceratopogonidae), *Thereva corinneae* nom. n. pro *Thereva aurata* Loew, 1954 (Therevidae), *Cephalops flavomaculatus* (Strobl, 1910) syn. n. of *Cephalops perspicuus* (de Meijere, 1905).

Keywords: Catalogue, Diptera, Belgium, catalogue collections Royal Belgian Institute of natural Sciences.

Samenvatting

Verschillende auteurs bundelen in deze catalogus alle verspreide waarnemingen over het voorkomen van Diptera in België. Het betreft literatuurgegevens, de verzamelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen en enkele niet gepubliceerde waarnemingen van de auteurs zelf.

De catalogoog bevat eveneens een kort historisch overzicht van de dipterologie in België. Gedurende de laatste tien jaar is er een verzamelcampagne met Malaisevallen aan de gang om zodoende een inzicht te verkrijgen in de samenstelling van de fauna van de verschillende zoögeografische ge-

bieden in België. Terzelfdertijd worden gegevens verzameld over de diversiteit, de fenologie en de activiteit van mannetjes en wijfjes. Checklists en taxonomische revisies vormen een voorbereiding voor de uitgave van determineerhandboeken.

In de inleiding tot elke familie worden de bijzonderste kenmerken, de biotopen, de biologie van de larven en adulten beknopt behandeld. Telkens wordt er verwezen naar determineertabellen. De indeling in families en de fylogenie die in deze catalogus gevolgd wordt, is deze van Hennig (1973), aangepast door Oosterbroek (1981). Er worden 98 families behandeld met 4.474 geldige soorten verdeeld over 1.565 genera en subgenera. Er zijn 3.251 synoniemen opgenomen. De bibliografie bevat ongeveer 970 referenties van artikels of korte mededelingen waarvan ongeveer 500 uitsluitend handelen over taxonomie, systematiek en faunistiek van de Belgische fauna. Publikaties over fysiologie en biochemie werden niet opgenomen. Het werk eindigt met een alfabetische index van de soortnamen met hun auteur, publicatiedatum datumen genusnaam.

Deze catalogus is terzelfdertijd een catalogus van het materiaal aanwezig in de verzamelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen.

Volgende taxonomische wijzigingen worden voorgesteld: *Dasyhelea brevitibialis* (Goetghebuer, 1919) stat. n. (Ceratopogonidae), *Dasyhelea corinneae* nom. n. pro *Dasyhelea scutellata* (Meigen, 1830) (Ceratopogonidae), *Thereva corinneae* nom. n. pro *Thereva aurata* Loew, 1954 (Therevidae), *Cephalops flavomaculatus* (Strobl, 1910) syn. n. of *Cephalops perspicuus* (de Meijere, 1905).

Sleutelwoorden: catalogus, Diptera, België, catalogus collecties Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen.

Résumé

Dans ce catalogue, les informations dispersées relatives à la présence des Diptères en Belgique sont compilées par plusieurs auteurs. Le catalogue est basé sur la littérature, les collections de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique et parfois des données inédites des auteurs.

L'histoire de la diptérologie en Belgique est brièvement présentée. Au cours de la dernière décennie, une campagne de récoltes avec des pièges Malaise a été lancée afin d'obtenir une idée de la composition faunique des diverses régions zoogéographiques de la Belgique. En même temps, des données sur la diversité, la phénologie et l'activité des mâles et femelles ont été rassemblées. Des catalogues et des révisions taxinomiques préparatoires à des tableaux d'identification ont été réalisés.

Dans l'introduction de chaque famille, les caractéristiques principales, les biotopes et la biologie des larves et des adultes sont traités; des références de clés d'identification sont données.

La nomenclature et la phylogénie des familles suivies dans ce catalogue sont celles proposées par Hennig (1973) et adaptées par Oosterbroek (1981). 98 familles sont citées avec 4.474 espèces valables appartenant à 1.565 genres et sous-genres. 3.251 synonymes sont également cités. La bibliographie reprend les références d'environ 970 articles dont plus de 500 concernant la faune belge. Cet ensemble d'articles et de courtes communications concerne uniquement la taxinomie, la systé-

matique et la faunistique des Diptères de Belgique. Les articles sur la physiologie ou la biochimie ne sont pas repris. Le travail se termine par un index reprenant les noms des espèces suivis de l'auteur, de la date de publication et du nom du genre.

Le catalogue constitue en même temps un catalogue des Diptères conservés dans les collections de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Les changements taxinomiques suivants sont proposés: *Dasyhelea brevitibialis* (Goetghebuer, 1919) stat. n. (Ceratopogonidae), *Dasyhelea corinneae* nom. n. pour *Dasyhelea scutellata* (Meigen, 1830) (Ceratopogonidae), *Thereva corinneae* nom. n. pour *Thereva aurata* Loew, 1954 (Therevidae), *Cephalops flavomaculatus* (Strobl, 1910) syn. n. de *Cephalops perspicuus* (de Meijere, 1905).

Mots-clés: Catalogue, Diptères, Belgique; catalogue des collections de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Introduction

The order of the Diptera is the largest insect group occurring in Belgium. In comparison with the British fauna, we estimate that more than 6,000 species belonging to no less than 105 families are present in our country. The Coleoptera, historically always considered as the most diverse group, is only estimated at 4,500 - 5,000 species. This vast number of species to deal with, probably discouraged many students in dipterology so that a lot remains to be done on taxonomy, faunistics and ecology.

Goal

In the present catalogue, we want to compile the scattered information on the occurrence of the Diptera in our country. In addition, the checklist with its index can be used to trace synonyms. Finally non-specialists can find in the introduction to each family:

- a short presentation of the family, how it can be recognized
- where the larvae and adults live
- how the species can be identified: references and keys are given

History

So far as we could trace, the first fly from Belgium, the syrphid *Lampetia equestris* (Fabricius), was reported by Meigen in 1822. In the period from 1822 till 1836 he reported and described 70 species from our country (Collart, 1936) mostly collected by Prof. Gaedike from Liège. In 1836, Macquart described *Euthyneura myrtilli*, gen. n. sp.n, an empidid fly, also from the surroundings of Liège. A year later, Wesmael, a famous hymenopterist, published his observations on the quite rare *Xylophagus marginatus* Meigen. Further, a number of short notes were published by the brothers Coucke between 1892 and 1896. In the mean time, J.Ch. Jacobs became very active. Probably incited by the "Nieuwe naamlijst van Nederlandsche Diptera" by F.M. Van der Wulp and J.C.H. de Meijere (1898), he made a catalogue of the Belgian Diptera. It took several years (1900-1906) to achieve it, listing finally about 1,450 species. In the beginning of the century, F. Meunier published a number of faunistical papers so that we can get an idea of the species occurring at that time. Unfortunately his collection is lost so that changes in nomenclature can not be checked. In 1907, A. Lameere published his "Manuel de la faune de Belgique" which was of great help to many entomologists. A.Tonnoir (1919-1921) was very active during a short period. He described many psychodids from our country but unfortunately he left Belgium for Australia. Already from 1908 on, M. Goetghebuer started to study Nematocera. He described a lot of new species of chironomids and ceratopogonids from Belgium. He also published several volumes on chironomids in the series "Faune de France". From 1908 till 1955, he published no less than 117 notes, papers and catalogues on Diptera. It should be mentioned that M. Goetghebuer and M. Bequaert built up the most representative and rich collections of flies from our country. Both collections are now preserved in the Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen.

From the thirties on, a number of professional dipterists were employed by the latter institute. The emphasis of their research however was put on the central African fauna. A. Collart (1933-1963) published about 50 papers mainly on faunistics and he paid special attention to the fauna of the "Hautes Fagnes", a region for Belgian standard at "high" altitude. R. Tollet (1943-1958) studied Mycetophilidae. F. François made a revision of the European Bombyliidae. P. Vanschuytbroeck published a few notes on Sphaeroceridae. Finally, J. Verbeke (1944-1973) made some thorough studies on Tachinidae and Sciomyzidae. In alliance with the universities of Liège and Gembloux, M. Leclercq is since 1941 very active on Tabanidae and other parasitic groups. A list of papers on Belgian Diptera published since the early beginning till 1985, comprising some 400 references in all, has been compiled by Grootaert & Verbist (1986).

Recent research

In the early eighties, there was a lot of interest in the zoogeographical distribution of invertebrates. This was co-ordinated in the "European Invertebrate Survey" program. Unfortunately, only very few collections of Belgian Diptera were available and there was an urgent need for recent material.

In 1981, a vast sampling campaign was started in order to get an idea of the complex faunistic composition of the major zoogeographical provinces. In Belgium the atlantic and central European province meet each other roughly along the rivers "Sambre and Meuse" (Fig. 1). Further, there are boreo-montane elements on the plateau des Hautes Fagnes and some submediterranean intrusions on certain lime soils such as 1) the St. Pietersberg, 2) various hills in the region around Couvin and 3) a slope on a hill at Torgny in the extreme South of Belgium.

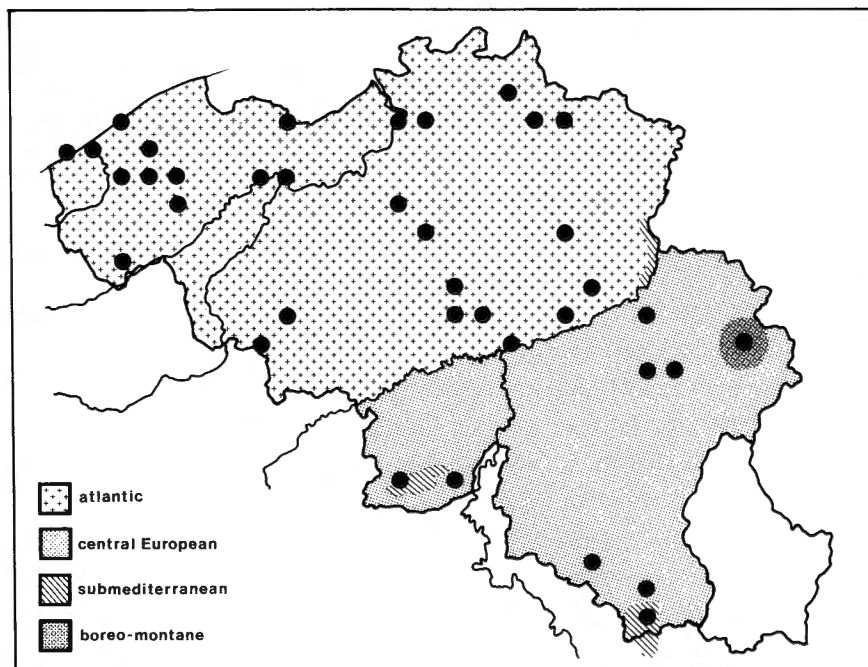


Fig.1.: Schematic representation of the zoogeographical provinces in Belgium. The dots are the stations investigated with Malaise traps.

For this campaign several techniques were used and tested. The Malaise traps proved to be the best devices to obtain a global idea of the Diptera fauna (Grootaert & Pollet, in press). White, red and blue water traps were also tested and it appeared that the white water traps gave results that correspond with those of the Malaise traps. The combination of different kind of traps on the same site is of course the ideal situation to get an idea of the faunal composition but it is almost impossible to work through the enormous amounts of material.

At the moment about 40 localities (Fig. 1) distributed over the major zoogeographical regions have been sampled and about 60 annual cycles are available for study now. A provisional list of these localities can be found in De Meyer & De Bruyn (1989). Thanks to these samples a far better idea is obtained of the:

- diversity
- the phenology and generations
- different activity of male/female.

Such data can hardly be gathered with hand catches. To cope with the serious identification problems, an informal workshop was founded in 1983. It was called: "Werkgroep dipterologie van België". A number of Belgian and foreign specialists volunteered to study the Belgian fauna by exchanging collections and information. Following steps seemed likely to improve our knowledge of the Belgian Diptera:

- annotated checklists as a preparation for further studies
- taxonomical revisions leading to identification handbooks
- faunistical studies leading to typology of biotopes

Ecological studies.

Several annotated checklists, some of them with distribution maps and faunistical information, have been published since, e.i. on Syrphidae (Verlinden & Decleer, 1986), Pipunculidae (De Meyer & De Bruyn, 1985), Dolichopodidae (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1987), Simuliidae (Van Den Neucker, 1987), Chloropidae (De Bruyn, 1983, 1985). The present catalogue of the Belgian Diptera is of course the compilation of the earlier studies. We must however emphasize that many groups have not been revised and that the catalogues are merely literature studies. If possible they have been checked with the existing volumes of the catalogue of the Palaearctic Diptera by S6os and Papp.

Meanwhile a number of taxonomical revisions were started: on Pipunculidae (De Meyer, 1989), Dolichopodidae (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1989; Pollet, in prep.) and other Empidoidea (Grootaert, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1989). An identification handbook on Syrphidae has been published by Verlinden in 1990.

The many faunistical studies must be seen as preliminary ecological studies (e.g. De Meyer & De Bruyn, 1989; Pollet & Grootaert, 1987). At the moment, thorough ecological studies are in progress only in a limited number of groups such as the Chironomidae (Goddeeris, 1987) and Chloropidae (De Bruyn, 1989).

Perspectives for the future

There remains an urgent need for revisions and identification keys for Diptera in general and for the whole Palaearctic region. This is partly because the species concept and the techniques of observation alter continuously. This is also well illustrated by the number of new species that are continuously described from western Europe and even from Belgium. As in most disciplines, the morpho-species concept is still used here. While in the beginning of the century simple optical techniques and the study of the external morphological characters sufficed to discriminate between species, the use of genitalia as identification characters became more and more important during the fifties. At that moment the key-lock hypothesis was formulated suggesting that species recognize each other when the male genitalia fit to the female genitalia. So specimens with different genitalia are considered to be different species. This concept is interesting as a tool in systematics whether you accept or not this mechanism of species recognition or speciation (Eberhard, 1985). Diptera and more precisely mosquito's were the first animals in which sibling or cryptic species were discovered. The recent description of *Platypalpus australominutus* (Grootaert, 1989), a sister species hidden in the very common *P. minutus* in Belgium is another example. Externally there is no difference and the specimens almost need to be dissected to be sure about the identification. A further example can be found in Cecidomyiidae in which all parts of the body have to be prepared, mounted and measured. Identification of certain species is only possible through a morphometric analysis of a population.

At the moment it seems utopic to test the bio-species concept in all groups. Even in the future, it will be limited to groups of special economic or scientific interest. Further chromosome structure, recombinant DNA, electrophoresis are hardly used yet in Diptera taxonomy in Belgium.

As can be seen above, faunistical studies combined with ecological studies are still needed. Again the large number of species in a single biotope is a difficult and time consuming problem e.g. in a wet grassland at Virelles in the South of Belgium, Grootaert *et al.* (1988) found 345 species and only 11 families of the 50 present during that period, were studied. As it is a problem in other insect groups, quantitative studies of fly populations are very difficult. For each group specific sampling techniques have to be invented and tested.

Finally it must be ascertained that the larva which is perhaps the most important stage in the life cycle of the fly is complete terra incognita in most species.

Practical notes on the use of the catalogue

The taxonomical units quoted in the present catalogue are the family, subfamily, genus, subgenus (if used frequently) and the species. For the genus and species, the synonyms cited in the Belgian literature are given for all families, in other families the complete synonymy list is presented. If a species is present in the collection of the Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, the name of the species is followed by an asterisk. So the catalogue is also a catalogue of the Belgian collection of the Institute.

Due to the lack of specialists, several authors volunteered to compile the actual knowledge on a number of families: a challenge for future students to improve the present catalogue.

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Phylogenetic list of treated families

On the following pages a phylogenetic list of the families recorded in Belgium and treated in the present catalogue is given (modified after Oosterbroek, 1981)

Onderordo Nematocera

Infraordo Tipulomorpha

- Fam. Trichoceridae (Petauristidae)
- Tipulidae
- Limoniidae
- Cylindrotomidae

Infraordo Psychodomorpha

- Fam. Blephariceridae
- Ptychopteridae (Liriopeidae)
- Psychodidae

Infraordo Culicimorpha

- Fam. Dixidae
- Chaoboridae
- Culicidae
- Thaumaleidae
- Simuliidae (Melusinidae)
- Ceratopogonidae (Heleidae)
- Chironomidae (Tendipedidae)

Infraordo Bibionomorpha

- Fam. Anisopodidae (Rhyphidae, Phryneidae)
- Bibionidae
- Scatopsidae
- Cecidomyiidae (Itonididae)
- Mycetophilidae (Fungivoridae)
- Sciaridae (Lycoriidae)

Onderordo Brachycera

Infraordo Homoeodactyla (Tabanomorpha)

- Fam. Xylophagidae (Erinnidae)
- Coenomyiidae
- Xylomyidae (Solvidae)
- Stratiomyidae
- Rhagionidae (Leptidae)
- Athericidae
- Tabanidae
- Acroceridae (Cyrtidae, Onocodidae)

Bombyliidae

Infraordo Asilomorpha

- Fam. Therevidae
- Scenopinidae (Omphralidae)
- Asilidae
- Microphoridae
- Atelestidae
- Empididae
- Hybotidae
- Dolichopodidae

Infraordo Cyclorrhapha

Section Anatriata

- Fam. Lonchopteridae (Musidoridae)

Section Aschiza

- Fam. Platypezidae (Clythiidae)
- Phoridae
- Pipunculidae (Dorylaidae)
- Syrphidae

Section Schizophora

Subsection Acalyptatae

- Fam. Conopidae
- Micropezidae (Tylidae)
- Tanypezidae
- Psilidae
- Megamerinidae
- Tephritidae (Trypetidae)
- Platystomatidae
- Ulidiidae
- Otitidae (Ortalidae)
- Sciomyzidae (Tetanoceridae)
- Coelopidae
- Dryomyzidae
- Helcomyzidae
- Sepsidae
- Lauxaniidae (Sapromyzidae)

Chamaemyiidae (Ochthophilidae)
Lonchaeidae
Pallopteridae
Neottiophilidae
Piophilidae
Aulacigastridae
Asteiidae
Acartophthalmidae
Clusiidae
Chyromyidae
Opomyzidae
Anthomyzidae
Odiniidae
Agromyzidae
Milichiidae
Carnidae
Canacidae
Chloropidae
Diastatidae
Campichoetidae
Ephydriidae
Camillidae

Tethinidae
Drosophilidae
Heleomyzidae
Trixoscelidae
Sphaeroceridae (Borboridae, Cypselidae)
Braulidae

Subsection Calyptratae

Fam. Hippoboscidae
Nycteribiidae
Scathophagidae (Scatomyzidae,
Cordiluridae)
Anthomyiidae
Muscidae
Fanniidae
Calliphoridae
Sarcophagidae
Rhinophoridae
Tachinidae (Larvaevoridae)
Gastrophilidae
Oestridae

Trichoceridae

Luc DE BRUYN

The representatives of the family Trichoceridae (Petauristidae), or winter gnats, closely resemble Tipulidae in general appearance. They can be distinguished from the latter by the presence of two to three ocelli, and the short and curved second anal vein (A_2) in the wings. Other specific characters are the distinct downward curved shape of the female ovipositor and the single distal part of the forceps of the male.

The distribution of this family is restricted to temperate and cool climates, preferably in humid biotopes. The larvae live in decaying vegetable matter, mushrooms and animal droppings. On warm, calm afternoons during winter, the males can frequently be seen dancing in swarms, often consisting a huge number of individuals. Their appearance is not confined to winter, they may also be encountered, although less abundant, throughout the remainder of the year.

The Belgian Trichoceridae fauna is confined to 6 species (Jacobs, 1903; Goetghebuer & Tonnoir, 1920, 1921; Goetghebuer, 1931, 1940, 1943; Leruth, 1939).

References: Jacobs (1903), Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (1920, 1921), Goetghebuer (1931, 1940, 1943), Edwards (1938), Leruth (1939), Freeman (1950), Dahl & Alexander (1976).

TRICHO CERINAE

Trichocera Meigen 1803

Petaurista Meigen, 1800
Melusina Meigen, 1800
Atractocera Meigen, 1803
Trichocerodes Brèthes, 1925
Palaeopetaurista Séguy, 1940

S.G. Trichocera Meigen, 1803

annulata Meigen, 1818 *
multicincta (Santos Abreu, 1923)

saltator (Harris, 1776) *

fuscata Meigen, 1818

rufulenta Edwards, 1938 (subsp.)

hiemalis (De Geer, 1776) *

parva Meigen, 1804

maculipennis Meigen, 1818 *

cinerea (Fabricius, 1779)

dubitata (Séguy, 1940)

versicolor Loew, 1871

pictipennis Alexander, 1930 (subsp.)

regelationis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

georgianus (Brèthes, 1925)

Tipuloidea

The Tipuloidea (families Tipulidae, Limoniidae, Cyndrotomidae) can be considered a primitive group in the sense that it is the sistergroup of all other Diptera. The large amount of species, 15,000 described worldwide, however, indicates that the Tipuloidea is also a very successful group.

Tipuloidea are relatively slender-bodied flies without ocelli, with a V-shaped transverse mesonotal suture, elongate and rather narrow wings and long delicate legs.

The larvae of the Tipuloidea are readily distinguished from all other Nematocera larvae by being metapneustic (only one pair of spiracles and these on the anal segment; very few species of Tipuloidea are apneustic). They are elongate, the head capsule is largely enclosed within the prothoracic segment and the rear end is truncate with the spiracular disk usually surrounded by lobe-like projections of variable length. Larvae of the three families can be separated by the keys in Brindle (1967) and Alexander & Byers (1981).

Adults of the three families can be separated according to the following characters (after Dieneske, 1987):

1. Last segment of the palpus usually longer than the three preceding segments together. Rostrum mostly well developed, often anteriorly projecting into a pointed nasus. Antenna usually with 13 segments. Sc₁ usually atrophied (but sometimes a rudiment may be present). Size large, wing commonly over 10 mm, usually much larger. Tipulidae
- Last segment of palpus rather short, about as long as two preceding segments together (*Pedicia*, *Ula* and some Cyndrotomidae with a rather long last palpal segment). Nasus always absent, rostrum usually very short (very elongate in *Helius*). Antenna usually with 14 to 16 segments. Sc₁ present (except in some Cyndrotomidae). Size small or medium, rarely large, wing commonly under 10 mm, usually smaller. 2
2. Male aedeagus bipartite (*Diogma*) or tripartite and often extruded in dried specimens. One pair of gonostyli. Female cerci short and broad. Mesonotal suture distinct only in median third of thorax, fading out laterally. . . . Cyndrotomidae
- Male aedeagus with one or two openings, sometimes three. Two pairs of gonostyli, sometimes one or three. Females cerci usually elongate, pointed. Mesonotal suture distinctly V-shaped. Limoniidae

Tipulidae

Pjotr OOSTERBROEK & Patrick GROOTAERT

Species of Tipulidae are in general associated with moist, temperate environments and are found in leafy vegetation in moorland, near streams and lakes and in forested areas. Some species prefer somewhat drier habitats such as heathland or pastureland. Females of most species insert their pointed ovipositor into the soil to deposit their eggs. The larvae hatch after a fortnight and are herbivorous. Full grown larvae may reach 40 mm in length and are known as leather jackets (Dutch: emelten).

Larval habitats include all kinds of semi-aquatic environments, cushions of mosses or liverworts, decaying woods, leaf litter or mud as found along swamps, marshes, streams and lakes, sandy or gravel riversides and dry soils of pasturelands and lawns. Larvae of a few species are destructive feeders on the subterranean parts of pasture grasses, seedlings and crops and may sometimes cause severe commercial losses.

Goetghebuer and Tonnoir (1920, 1921) made the first catalogues and described several species from Belgium. A catalogue for the Benelux is by Theowald (1971). Keys for the adults can be found in Mannheims and Theowald in Lindner (1951-1980), Savtshenko (1961-1983) and Oosterbroek (1979). The larvae can be identified with Theowald (1957, 1967), Brindle (1960) and Höchstetter (1963).

References: Goetghebuer and Tonnoir (1920, 1921); Theowald in Lindner (1951-1980); Theowald (1957, 1967); Brindle (1960); Savtshenko (1961-1983); Höchstetter (1963); Oosterbroek (1979).

***Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803**

Flabellifera Meigen, 1800

S.G. *Cnemoncosis* Enderlein, 1921

festiva Meigen, 1804 *

ornata Meigen, 1818 *

S.G. *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803

elegans Meigen, 1818 *

pilosa Pierre, 1924

flaveolata (Fabricius, 1794) *

guttata Meigen, 1818

pectinicornis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

nigrocrocea (De Geer, 1776)

splendor (Harris, 1776)

***Dictenidia* Brullé, 1833**

Ceroctena Rondani, 1856

Dicera Lioy, 1863

bimaculata (Linnaeus, 1761) *

maculata (Linnaeus, 1758)

idriensis (Scopoli, 1763)

pectinata (Gmelin, 1790)

paludosa (Fabricius, 1794)

***Dolichozepe* Curtis, 1825**

albipes (Ström, 1768) *

silvicola Curtis, 1825

silvicola Meigen, 1830

opaca Mik, 1869

***Nephrotoma* Meigen, 1803**

Pales Meigen, 1800

Pachyrhina Macquart, 1834

aculeata (Loew, 1871) *

analís (Schummel, 1833) *

appendiculata (Pierre, 1919) *

maculata (Meigen, 1804), nec Linnaeus, 1758

maculosa (Meigen, 1818), nec Gmelin, 1790

cornicina (Linnaeus, 1758) *

flavomaculata (De Geer, 1776)

iridicolor (Schummel, 1833)

sannio (Meigen, 1838)

petiolata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

crocata (Linnaeus, 1758) *

flavofasciata (De Geer, 1776)

perpulcher (Harris, 1776)

hartigi (Mannheims, 1951)

croceiventris lindneri (Mannheims, 1951)

salicina (Bouché, 1834), nec Schrank, 1781

dorsalis (Fabricius, 1782) *

flavescens (Linnaeus, 1758) *

lineata (Scopoli, 1763)

histrio (Fabricius, 1794)

flavipalpis (Meigen, 1830) *

verticalis (Becker, 1907)

flavirostris (Strobl, 1909)

crinicauda (Riedel, 1910)

bichroma (Pierre, 1924)

guestfalica (Westhoff, 1879) *

escorialensis (Strobl, 1909)

lunulicornis (Schummel, 1833) *

picta (Meigen, 1838)

pratenis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

quadrifaria (Meigen, 1804) *

dentata (Meigen, 1838)

fascipennis (Zetterstedt, 1851)

quadristriata (Schummel, 1833) *

schummelii (Riedel, 1910)

scalaris (Meigen, 1818)

imperialis (Meigen, 1818)

scurra (Meigen, 1818) *

? *nodulosa* (Brullé, 1832)

submaculosa Edwards, 1928

***Nigrotipula* Hutson et Vane-Wright, 1969**

Anomaloptera Lioy, 1863

nigra (Linnaeus, 1758) *

verticillata (Fabricius, 1794)

fuliginosa (Gimmerthal, 1834)

rufopicea (Westhoff, 1879)

melanogaster (Muschamp, 1947)

***Prionocera* Loew, 1844**

Stygeropsis Loew, 1863

pubescens Loew, 1844 *

anderi Tjeder, 1948

turcica (Fabricius, 1787) *

diana (Meigen, 1818)

***Tanyptera* Latreille, 1804**

Xiphura Brullé, 1832

atrata (Linnaeus, 1758) *
ichneumonea (De Geer, 1776)
flavicornis (Meigen, 1818)
ruficornis (Meigen, 1830)
villaretiana (Brullé, 1832)
nigrofasciata (Brullé, 1832)
nigricornis (Meigen, 1818) *
guttiventris (Zetterstedt, 1855)

***Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758**

S.G. *Acutipula* Alexander, 1924

fulvipennis De Geer, 1776 *
lutescens Fabricius, 1805
luna Westhoff, 1879 *
maxima Poda, 1761 *
sinuata Fabricius, 1775
gigantea Schrank, 1776
nubilosa Harris, 1776
hortorum Herbst, 1784 *
vittata Meigen, 1804 *

S.G. *Beringotipula* Savchenko, 1961

unca Wiedemann, 1817 *
hortensis Meigen, 1818
longicornis Schummel, 1833

S.G. *Dendrotipula* Savchenko, 1964

flavolineata Meigen, 1804 *
latevittata Schummel, 1833
antennata Schummel, 1833
longicornis Curtis, 1834

S.G. *Lunatipula* Edwards, 1931

alpina Loew, 1873
brevispina Pierre, 1920
bullata Loew, 1873
cava Riedel, 1913 *
fascipennis Meigen, 1818 *
helvola Loew, 1873
laetabilis Zetterstedt, 1838 *
dilatata Schummel 1833, nec Müller, 1776
nigroannulata Strobl, 1895
amicorum Mannheims et Theowald, 1959
limitata Schummel, 1833 *
opaca Siebke, 1872
livida van der Wulp, 1858 *
longidens Strobl, 1909
lunata Linnaeus, 1758
ochracea Meigen, 1804 *
magnicauda Strobl, 1895
peliosigma Schummel, 1833 *
pelopea Mannheims, 1965
phoenissa Mannheims, 1965
pustulata Pierre, 1920

selene Meigen, 1830 *

vernalis Meigen, 1804 *

variegata Linnaeus, 1758
divagor Harris, 1776
lineola Meigen, 1818
breviterebrata Macquart, 1826
lactipennis Lindemann, 1846
nigricornis Strobl, 1909

verrucosa Pierre, 1919

fuscinervis Pierre, 1919, nec Brunetti, 1912
brunneinervis Pierre, 1921
fulvicolor Pierre, 1924

S.G. *Mediotipula* Pierre, 1924

siebkei Zetterstedt, 1852
stigmatella Schummel, 1833 *
bidens Bergroth, 1888 *
appressocaudata Strobl, 1902

S.G. *Platytipula* Matsumura, 1916

luteipennis Meigen, 1830 *
picticornis (Zetterstedt, 1851)
melanoceros Schummel, 1833 *
lineata Staeger, 1840

S.G. *Pterelachisus* Rondani, 1842

Oreomyza Pokorny, 1887
Geotipula Savchenko, 1964
Xylocyla Venturi, 1968
irrorata Macquart, 1826 *
pictipennis Staeger, 1840
micans Zetterstedt, 1851
neurotica Mannheims, 1966 *
nervosa Meigen, 1818, nec Schrank, 1803
pabulina Meigen, 1818 *
rufipennis Meigen, 1830
pseudoirrorata Goetghebuer, 1921 *
pseudovariipennis Czizek, 1912 *
hortulana Meigen, 1818, nec Linnaeus, 1758
submarmorata Schummel, 1833
meigeni Mannheims, 1966
hortulana auct., nec Meigen, 1818
truncorum Meigen, 1830 *
septemlineata Macquart, 1834
winnertzii Egger, 1863
varipennis Meigen, 1818 *
nigricornis Macquart, 1826
simplicicornis Zetterstedt, 1838
obscurinervis Wahlgren, 1905
winthemi Lackschewitz, 1932

S.G. *Savtshenkia* Alexander, 1966

alpium Bergroth, 1888 *
inversa Lundström, 1913
rieli Pierre, 1926

benesignata Mannheims, 1954 *
confusa van der Wulp, 1887
 marmorata Meigen, 1818, nec Geof-
 froy, 1799 *
 guadarramensis Strobl, 1906
grisescens Zetterstedt, 1851 *
 longicornis Zetterstedt, 1838, nec Lin-
 naeus, 1758
 macrocera Zetterstedt, 1851, nec Say,
 1823
limbata Zetterstedt, 1838
 vafra Riedel, 1913 *
obsoleta Meigen, 1818 *
 clandestina Meigen, 1818
pagana Meigen, 1818 *
 plicata Meigen, 1804, nec Müller,
 1764
 dispar Haliday, 1833
 luridiventris Zetterstedt, 1838
rufina Meigen, 1818 *
 guttipennis Meigen, 1818
 parvicauda Hansen, 1881
signata Staeger, 1840 *
 ceres Zetterstedt, 1851
 anonyma Bergroth, 1889
staegeri Nielsen, 1922
subnodicornis Zetterstedt, 1838 *
subvafra Lackschewitz, 1936 *

S.G. Schummelia Edwards, 1931
variicornis Schummel, 1833 *
 picticornis Zetterstedt, 1855
yerburyi Edwards, 1924 *
zernyi Mannheims, 1952 *
zonaria Goetghebuer, 1921 *
 annulicornis Meigen, 1830, nec Say,
 1829

S.G. Tipula Linnaeus, 1758
oleracea Linnaeus, 1758 *
 ? *pratensis* De Geer, 1776
 submendosa Tjeder, 1941
paludosa Meigen, 1830 *
 fimbriata Meigen, 1818
subcunctans Alexander, 1921
 fusca Staeger, 1840, nec Bloch, 1776
 czizeki de Jong, 1925

S.G. Vestiplex Bezzi, 1924
hortorum Linnaeus, 1758 *
 nubeculosa auct., nec Meigen, 1804
nubeculosa Meigen, 1804 *
 rubripes Schummel, 1833
 guttulifera Zetterstedt, 1838
 pseudoscripta Pierre, 1921
scripta Meigen, 1830 *

S.G. Yamatotipula Matsumura, 1916
caesia Schummel, 1833 *
coerulescens Lackschewitz, 1923
couckeii Tonnoir, 1921 *
 gracilentia Lackschewitz, 1923
lateralis Meigen, 1804 *
marginella Theowald, 1980
 marginata Meigen, 1818, nec Four-
 croy, 1785 *
montium Egger, 1863 *
 aequinotialis Westhoff, 1879
 lundstroemi Strand, 1914
 pseudolateralis Tonnoir, 1921 *
pierrei Tonnoir, 1921 *
 solstitialis Westhoff, 1879, nec Pallas,
 1771
 ferruginea Lackschewitz, 1923
pruinosa Wiedemann, 1817 *

Limoniidae

Pjotr OOSTERBROEK & Patrick GROOTAERT

Adult Limoniidae are usually smaller than Tipulidae but notable exceptions are *Pedicia* and *Eutonia*. Species of certain Limoniidae are often found in swarms, a habit not known in Tipulidae or Cylindrotomidae. The characters to separate adult Limoniidae from adults of the other two families are mentioned in the introduction of the Tipuloidea.

Larvae of Limoniidae are found in a wide variety of mainly aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats such as fresh water, intertidal zones or brackish water, wet cliffs supporting algal growth, cushions of mosses and liverworts, sodden logs in streams, rich organic earth or mud as found along margins of streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, in masses of leaf drift at stream borders, in wet spots in woods where humus is kept saturated. Drier habitats include fungi, under bark, decaying plant materials such as logs, stems or masses of leaves, or sandy and gravelly river sides. Most larvae feed on decaying plant material, many Limoniinae do feed on algae and the like, but Pediciini and several Hexatominæ are carnivorous.

Goetghebuer and Tonnoir (1920, 1921) made the first catalogues and described several species from Belgium. A catalogue for the Benelux is by Theowald (1971). Keys for the adults can be found in Dieneske (1987), Edwards (1938), Geiger (1986), Lackschewitz (1940), Lackschewitz & Pagast (1940-1942) and Savtshenko (1982-1986, 1988). Larvae can be identified with Brindle (1967).

References: Goetghebuer and Tonnoir (1920, 1921); Edwards (1938); Lackschewitz (1940); Lackschewitz & Pagast (1940-1942); Brindle (1967); Theowald (1971); Savtshenko (1982-1986, 1988); Geiger (1986); Dieneske (1987).

PEDICIINAE

Dicranota Zetterstedt, 1838

S.G. *Dicranota* Zetterstedt, 1838

bimaculata (Schummel, 1829) *

demissa (Haliday, 1833)

stigmatella (Zetterstedt, 1838)

finitima (Walker, 1848)

secreta (Walker, 1856)

S.G. *Paradicranota* Alexander, 1934

gracilipes Wahlgren, 1905 *

pavida (Haliday, 1833) *

longitarsis Bergroth, 1891 *

simulans Lackschewitz, 1940

brevitarsis sensu Theowald, 1971, nec

Bergroth, 1890

subtilis Loew, 1871 *

S.G. *Rhaphidolabina* Alexander, 1916

Ludicia Hutson et Vane-Wright, 1969

claripennis (Verrall, 1888) *

lucidipennis (Edwards, 1921)

Pedicia Latreille, 1809

S.G. *Amalopsis* Haliday, 1856

occulta (Meigen, 1830) *

gmundensis (Egger, 1863)

opaca (Egger, 1863)

S.G. *Crunobia* Kolenati, 1859

littoralis (Meigen, 1804) *

binotata (Meigen, 1838)

tipulina (Egger, 1863)

inconstans auct., nec Osten Sacken, 1860

straminea (Meigen, 1838) *

? *geniculata* (Meigen, 1818)

schinerii (Kolenati, 1859)

S.G. *Pedicia* Latreille, 1809

rivosa (Linnaeus, 1758) *

triangularis (Fabricius, 1775)

***Tricyphona* Zetterstedt, 1837**

Tricyphona Zetterstedt, 1838

Bophrosia Rondani, 1856

immaculata (Meigen, 1804) *

schummeli Edwards, 1921 *

unicolor (Schummel, 1829) *

***Ula* Haliday, 1833**

- Macroptera* Lioy, 1863
mollissima Haliday, 1833 *
inconclusa (Walker, 1856)
crassicauda Agrell, 1945
sylvatica (Meigen, 1818) *
macroptera (Macquart, 1826)
pilosa (Schummel, 1829)
vagans (Walker, 1848)
quadrivittata (Lioy, 1863)

HEXATOMINAE***Austrolimnophila* Alexander, 1920**

- ochracea* (Meigen, 1804)
sessilis (Macquart, 1826)
aberrans (Walker, 1848)
tempestiva (Walker, 1848)
pallida (Beling, 1873)

***Dactylolabis* Osten Sacken, 1860**

- Rhicroptila* Nowicki, 1867
sexmaculata (Macquart, 1826) *
frauenfeldi Egger, 1863
brevinervis Strobl, 1901
diluta Lackschewitz, 1940
dilutior Alexander, 1953
transversa (Meigen, 1804) *
tergestina Egger, 1863
gracilipes Loew, 1869 *
angustipennis Lackschewitz, 1940

***Eloeophila* Rondani, 1856**

- Ephelia* Schiner, 1863
maculata (Meigen, 1804) *
marmorata (Meigen, 1818) *
decora (Haliday, 1833)
? guttata (Macquart, 1834)
spoliata (Loew, 1871)
aegle (Edwards, 1938)
melanoptera (Lackschewitz, 1940)
mundata (Loew, 1871) *
trimaculata (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

***Epiphragma* Osten Sacken, 1860**

- ocellare* (Linnaeus, 1761) *
pictum (Fabricius, 1798)
punctatum (Meigen, 1818)
decoloratum Lackschewitz, 1940

***Euphylidorea* Alexander, 1972**

- aperta* (Verrall, 1887) *
dispar (Meigen, 1818) *
lineola (Meigen, 1804)
meigenii (Verrall, 1887) *
nigrina (Meigen, 1830), nec Wiedemann, 1828

- maxima* (Agrell, 1945)
phaeostigma (Schummel, 1829) *
pratorum (Meigen, 1830)
arctica (Zetterstedt, 1838)

***Eutonia* van der Wulp, 1874**

- barbipes* (Meigen, 1804) *

***Hexatoma* Latreille, 1809**

- Nematocera* Meigen, 1818
Anisomera Meigen, 1818
Peronecera Curtis, 1836
Trimacromera Enderlein, 1936
bicolor (Meigen, 1818) *
lucidipennis (Curtis, 1836)
aequalis (Loew, 1865)
pyrenaea (Bergroth, 1907)
gaedii (Meigen, 1830)
saxonum (Loew, 1865)
tenuipes Lackschewitz, 1940
nubeculosa (Burmeister, 1829) *
? striata (Fabricius, 1794)
vittata (Meigen, 1830)

***Idioptera* Macquart, 1834**

- fasciata* (Linnaeus, 1767) *
pulchella (Meigen, 1830) *
maculata Macquart, 1834

***Limnophila* Macquart, 1834**

- Limnomya* Rondani, 1861
Poecilostola Schiner, 1863
arnoudi Theowald, 1971
pictipennis (Meigen, 1818) *
angustipennis (Meigen, 1818)
punctata (Schränk, 1781) *

Neolimnomyia* Séguy, 1937**S.G. Brachylimnophila* Alexander, 1966**

- adjuncta* (Walker, 1848) *
dimidiata (de Meijere, 1918) *
noscibilis (Edwards, 1921)
nemoralis (Meigen, 1818) *
leucophaea (Meigen, 1818)
plebeia (Meigen, 1818)
inclusa (Walker, 1848)
separata (Walker, 1848)
collina (Edwards, 1921)
quadrata (Edwards, 1921)
minuscule (Edwards, 1921)

***S.G. Neolimnomyia* Séguy, 1937**

- batava* (Edwards, 1938) *
leucophaea de Meijere, 1921, nec Meigen, 1818

filata (Walker, 1856) *

***Paradelphomyia* Alexander, 1936**

S.G. *Oxyrhiza* de Meijere, 1946

Oxydiscus de Meijere, 1913, nec
Koken, 1889
Gonomyiella Kuntze, 1919, nec Meunier, 1899

senilis (Haliday, 1833)

? *nitidicollis* (Meigen, 1818)
senilis lapsus Goetghebuer & Tonnoir, 1921
pilipennis (Strobl, 1880)

***Phylidorea* Bigot, 1854**

Veruina Wallengren, 1882

S.G. *Paraphylidorea* Savchenko, 1986

fulvonervosa (Schummel, 1829) *
lineolella (Verrall, 1887)

S.G. *Phylidorea* Bigot, 1854

abdominalis (Staeger, 1840) *

robusta (Wahlgren, 1905) *

bicolor (Meigen, 1804) *

ferruginea (Meigen, 1818) *

fulvescens (Meigen, 1818) *

praeusta (Schummel, 1829)

? *bifurcata* (Zetterstedt, 1837)

unicolor (Walker, 1856)

heterogyna (Bergroth, 1913)

longicornis (Schummel, 1829)

glabricula (Meigen, 1830) *

binotata (Zetterstedt, 1837)

squalens (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

denudata Zetterstedt, 1838

tarda (Walker, 1848)

***Pilaria* Sintenis, 1889**

discicollis (Meigen, 1818) *

ruralis (Meigen, 1838)

fuscipennis (Meigen, 1818) *

scutellata (Staeger, 1840) *

subtincta (Zetterstedt, 1851)

***Prionolabis* Osten Sacken, 1860**

hospes (Egger, 1863) *

platyptera (Macquart, 1834) *

***Pseudolimnophila* Alexander, 1919**

lucorum (Meigen, 1818) *

tetrasticta (Bergroth, 1888)

sepium (Verrall, 1886) *

ERIOPTERINAE

***Arctoconopa* Alexander, 1955**

melampodia (Loew, 1873) *

unicolor (Lackschewitz, 1936)

***Cheilotrichia* Rossi, 1848**

S.G. *Cheilotrichia* Rossi, 1848

imbuta (Meigen, 1818) *

cothurnata (Macquart, 1826)

S.G. *Empeda* Osten Sacken, 1869

Platytoma Liroy, 1863

cinerascens (Meigen, 1804) *

nubila (Schummel, 1829) *

diluta (Zetterstedt, 1851)

tenella (Walker, 1856)

alpina (Strobl, 1895)

? *fuscohalterata* (Strobl, 1906)

***Chionea* Dalman, 1816**

S.G. *Sphaeconophilus* Becker, 1912

Niphadobata Enderlein, 1936

belgica (Becker, 1912) *

lutescens Lundström, 1907 *

bohémica Kratochvíl, 1936

***Crypteria* Bergroth, 1913**

limnophiloides Bergroth, 1913 *

***Dicranoptycha* Osten Sacken, 1860**

fuscescens (Schummel, 1829) *

lundstroemi (Bergroth, 1922)

cinerascens sensu de Meijere and
Goetghebuer et Tonnoir, nec Meigen,
1818

***Ellipteroides* Becker, 1907**

S.G. *Ellipteroides* Becker, 1907

lateralis (Macquart, 1835) *

flavolimbatus (Dale, 1842)

manifestus (Walker, 1848)

cinctus (Egger, 1863)

pseudolateralis (Bangerter, 1947)

S.G. *Protogonomyia* Alexander, 1934

alboscuteallatus (von Roser, 1840) *

? *collaris* (Meigen, 1838) *

scutellatus (Egger, 1863)

Erioconopa Stary, 1976*trivialis* (Meigen, 1818) *? *sericea* (Macquart, 1826)*ciliaris* (Schummel, 1829)**Erioptera Meigen, 1803***Polymeda* Meigen, 1800*Polyraphia* Meigen, 1818*Octavia* Bigot, 1854*Chemalida* Rondani, 1856*Ilisophila* Rondani, 1856*Limnoea* Rondani, 1856*Limnoica* Rondani, 1861*divisa* (Walker, 1848) **macrophthalma* Loew, 1871 **flavata* (Westhoff, 1882) **gemina* Tjeder, 1967*flavescens* sensu Meigen, 1804 nec

Linnaeus, 1758

fuscipennis Meigen, 1818 *? *nigra* Macquart, 1826*griseipennis* Meigen, 1838 **gracilipes* Loew, 1871*limbata* Loew, 1873 **lutea* Meigen, 1804 **taenionota* Meigen, 1818*analisis* Zetterstedt, 1838*nielsenii* de Meijere, 1921*affinis* Lackschewitz, 1925*squalida* Loew, 1871 **verralli* Edwards, 1921 **nigripalpis* Goetghebuer, 1920 (pre-occ.)**Gnophomyia Osten Sacken, 1860***lugubris* (Zetterstedt, 1838) **tripudians* Bergroth, 1891? *viridipennis* (Gimmerthal, 1847)**Gonempeda Alexander, 1924***flava* (Schummel, 1829) ***Gonomyia Meigen, 1818***Taphrosia* Rondani, 1856**S.G. Gonomyia Meigen, 1818***bifida* Tonnoir, 1920 **dentata* de Meijere, 1920 **incisurata* Tonnoir, 1920 **lucidula* de Meijere, 1920 **lobifera* Bangerter, 1947*microdentata* Bangerter, 1947*recta* Tonnoir, 1920 **simplex* Tonnoir, 1920 **tenella* (Meigen, 1818) **symmetrica* Bangerter, 1947**S.G. Prolipophleps Savchenko, 1972***abbreviata* Loew, 1873 **anomala* Strobl, 1880**Hoplolabis Osten Sacken, 1869****S.G. Parilisia Savchenko, 1976***areolata* (Siebke, 1872) **pallens* (Loew, 1873) **vicina* (Tonnoir, 1920) ***Ilisia Rondani, 1856***Trichosticha* Schiner, 1863*maculata* (Meigen, 1804) ***Lipsothrix Loew, 1873***errans* (Walker, 1848) **icterica* (Egger, 1863)*remota* (Walker, 1848) **ignota* (Walker, 1848)*clara* (Tonnoir, 1921)**Molophilus Curtis, 1833***appendiculatus* (Staeger, 1840) **armatus* de Meijere, 1918*armatissimus* Bangerter, 1947*ater* (Meigen, 1804) **eriopterus* (Fabricius, 1805)*brevipennis* Curtis, 1833*limnophilaeformis* (Nowicki, 1887)*bifidus* Goetghebuer, 1920 **bihamatus* de Meijere, 1918 **cinereifrons* de Meijere, 1920 **corniger* de Meijere, 1920 **crassipygus* de Meijere, 1918*ochrescens* Edwards, 1938 **dentifer* Agrell, 1945*ochraceus* sensu de Meijere and Goetghebuer et Tonnoir, nec Meigen, 1818*curvatus* Tonnoir, 1920 **dentatus* Bangerter, 1947*czizeki* Lackschewitz, 1931 **flavus* Goetghebuer, 1920 **latihamatus* Bangerter, 1947*griseus* (Meigen, 1804) **bifilatus* Verrall, 1886*testaceus* Lackschewitz, 1940*ripicolus* Gachet, 1967*medius* de Meijere, 1918 **niger* Goetghebuer, 1920 **obscurus* (Meigen, 1818) **crassipes* (Curtis, 1835)*occultus* de Meijere, 1818 **falciger* Goetghebuer, 1920*ochraceus* (Meigen, 1818) **appendiculatus* sensu de Meijere, nec Staeger, 1840

pleuralis de Meijere, 1920 *
propinquus (Egger, 1863) *
 ? *opacus* (Meigen, 1830)
 gladius de Meijere, 1920
 obscurus Lackschewitz, 1940
serpentiger Edwards, 1938 *
 propinquus sensu de Meijere and Goet-
 ghebuer et Tonnoir, nec Egger, 1863
undulatus Tonnoir, 1920 *

***Neolimnophila* Alexander, 1920**
 Crypteriella Soot-Ryen, 1928
carteri (Tonnoir, 1921) *
 nigrescens (Lackschewitz, 1940)
placida (Meigen, 1830)
 hyalipennis (Zetterstedt, 1851)

***Ormosia* Rondani, 1856**
 Ilisomyia Rondani, 1856
albitibia Edwards, 1921
bicornis (de Meijere, 1920) *
 cornuta (de Meijere, 1918), nec
 Doane, 1908
clavata (Tonnoir, 1920) *
depilata Edwards, 1938 *
 hederae auct., nec Curtis, 1835
hederae (Curtis, 1835)
 uncinata (de Meijere, 1918)
lineata (Meigen, 1804) *
 apparens (Walker, 1848)
 distincta (Egger, 1863)
nodulosa (Macquart, 1826) *
pseudosimilis (Lundström, 1912) *
ruficauda (Zetterstedt, 1838)
 murina (Goetghebuer, 1920) *
staegeriana Alexander, 1953 *
 ? *montana* (Meigen, 1818)
 similis (Staeger, 1840), nec Schum-
 mel, 1829

***Rhabdomastix* Skuse, 1890**

S.G. *Sacandaga* Alexander, 1911
laeta (Loew, 1873) *
 hilaris Edwards, 1938

***Rhypholophus* Kolenati, 1860**
 Dasyptera Schiner, 1863
bifurcatus Goetghebuer, 1920 *
haemorrhoidalis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
varius (Meigen, 1818) *

***Scleroprocta* Edwards, 1938**
pentagonalis (Loew, 1873) *
 sororcula auct., nec Zetterstedt, 1851

fascipennis auct., nec Zetterstedt,
 1838*

***Symplecta* Meigen, 1830**
 Helobia Lepeletier et Serville, 1828
 Kowarzia Thalhammer, 1900

S.G. *Psiloconopa* Zetterstedt, 1838
 Symplectomorpha Mik, 1886
stictica (Meigen, 1818) *
 similis (Schummel, 1829)

S.G. *Symplecta* Meigen, 1830
hybrida (Meigen, 1804) *
 punctipennis (Meigen, 1818)

S.G. *Trimicra* Osten Sacken, 1861
pilipes (Fabricius, 1787) *
 fimbriata (Meigen, 1818)
 umbripennis (Schummel, 1829)
 brunnipennis (Macquart, 1834)
 andalusiaca (Strobl, 1900)
 marina (Pierre, 1924)
 pauliani (Séguy, 1942)

***Tasiocera* Skuse, 1890**

**S.G. *Dasymolophilus* Goetghebuer,
 1920**
murina (Meigen, 1818) *
 pygmaea (Macquart, 1826)

LIMONIINAE

***Achyrolimonia* Alexander, 1965**
decemmaculata (Loew, 1873)

***Antocha* Osten Sacken, 1860**
 Taphrophila Rondani, 1856
vitripennis (Meigen, 1830) *
 obscura Strobl, 1906
 fulvescens Lackschewitz, 1940

***Atypophthalmus* Brunetti, 1911**
inustus (Meigen, 1818)
 obscuricornis (Beling, 1873)
 kuntzei (Schultze, 1920)
 strobli (Nielsen, 1920)

Dicranomyia* Stephens, 1829Furcomyia* Meigen, 1818*Telecephala* Pierre, 1921**S.G. *Dicranomyia* Stephens, 1829***autumnalis* (Staeger, 1840) **unicolor* (Strobl, 1898)*chorea* (Meigen, 1818) *? *lutea* (Meigen, 1804)*quadra* (Meigen, 1838)*griseescens* Lackschewitz, 1928*lutescens* Lackschewitz, 1928*didyma* (Meigen, 1804) **trinotata* (Meigen, 1818)*oscillans* Haliday, 1833? *novemmaculata* (Strobl, 1906)*distendens* Lundström, 1912 **frontalis* (Staeger, 1840) **ostensackeni* Westhoff, 1882*lucida* de Meijere, 1918 **luteipennis* Goetghebuer, 1920 **mitis* (Meigen, 1830) **lutea* (Meigen, 1818), nec Meigen, 1804*affinis* (Schummel, 1829)*excisa* (Walker, 1848)*lutea* Lackschewitz, 1928*infusata* Lackschewitz, 1928*imbecilla* Lackschewitz, 1941*modesta* (Meigen, 1818) **simplex* (Meigen, 1830)*nova* (Meigen, 1830)*ornata* (Meigen, 1818) **sera* (Walker, 1848) **disjuncta* (Walker, 1848)*globata* (Walker, 1848)*forcipula* de Meijere, 1918*discors* Kuntze, 1919*ventralis* (Schummel, 1829) ***S.G. *Glochina* Meigen, 1830***Siagona* Meigen, 1830*Salebria* Savchenko, 1976, nec Zeller, 1856*Salebriella* Savchenko, 1978*sericata* (Meigen, 1830) *? *grisea* (Macquart, 1826)*glabrata* (Walker, 1856)*croatica* (Egger, 1863)*tristis* (Schummel, 1829) *? *maculosa* (Strobl, 1900)*retroflexa* Bangerter, 1948**S.G. *Idiopyga* Savchenko, 1987***Sphaeropyga* Savchenko, 1976, nec Baier, 1960*melleicauda complicata* de Meijere, 1918*stigmatica* (Meigen, 1830) ***S.G. *Melanolimonia* Alexander, 1965***morio* (Fabricius, 1787) **leucocephala* (Schummel, 1829)*reperta* (Walker, 1848)**S.G. *Numantia* Bigot, 1854***fusca* (Meigen, 1804) **atra* (Macquart, 1826)*laevigata* (Macquart, 1826)*turpis* (Walker, 1856)*pilipennis* (Egger, 1863)**S.G. *Sivalimnobia* Alexander, 1963***aquosa* Verrall, 1886 **pedicellata* Edwards, 1928***Elliptera* Schiner, 1863***omissa* Schiner, 1863 ****Helius* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828***longirostris* (Meigen, 1818) **inornatus* (Meigen, 1830)*dubius* Edwards, 1921***Limonia* Meigen, 1803***Amphinome* Meigen, 1800*Limnobia* Meigen, 1818*Unomyia* Meigen, 1818*Limnomyza* Rondani, 1856*flavipes* (Fabricius, 1787) **nebulosa* (Zetterstedt, 1838)*vaillanti* Thomas, 1968*hercegovinae* (Strobl, 1898)*macrostigma* (Schummel, 1829) *? *maculicosta* (Coquillett, 1905)*maculipennis* (Meigen, 1818)*analisis* (Meigen, 1818)*nitida* (Verrall, 1886)*laufferi* (Strobl, 1906)*proxima* (Kuntze, 1920)*nigropunctata* (Schummel, 1829) *? *sempunctata* (Fabricius, 1782)*nigrescens* (Lackschewitz, 1928)*nubeculosa* (Meigen, 1804) **stigma* (Meigen, 1818) *? *terrestris* (Linnaeus, 1758)*sexnotata* (Schummel, 1829)*punctigera* (Walker, 1856)*sylvicola* (Schummel, 1829) **affinis* (Zetterstedt, 1838)*tripunctata* (Zetterstedt, 1838) **taurica* (Strobl, 1895)*sudetica* Czizek, 1931*tripunctata* (Fabricius, 1782)*phragmitidis* (Schränk, 1781)*trivittata* (Schummel, 1829) *

? *nigrirostris* (Gimmerthal, 1847)

***Metalimnobia* Matsumura, 1911**

bifasciata (Schränk, 1781) *

xanthoptera (Meigen, 1804)

quadrifasciata (Linnaeus, 1761) *

californiensis (Linnaeus, 1761)

quatuordecimfasciata (Meigen, 1804)

annulus (Meigen, 1818)

quadrifasciata (Meigen, 1818) *

variegata (Macquart, 1826)

zetterstedti (Tjeder, 1968)

elegans (Zetterstedt, 1838), nec Wiedemann, 1830

***Neolimonia* Alexander, 1964**

dumetorum (Meigen, 1804) *

transversalis (Walker, 1856)

***Rhipidia* Meigen, 1818**

maculata Meigen, 1818 *

duplicata auct., nec Doane, 1900 *

uniseriata Schiner, 1864 *

***Thaumastoptera* Mik, 1866**

calceata Mik, 1866 *

Cylindrotomidae

Pjotr OOSTERBROEK & Patrick GROOTAERT

Four species in four genera are recorded from Belgium. Larvae, pupae and adults are easily recognized. Adults are found in marshy habitats, usually at rest on vegetation or flying around slowly in the vicinity of their breeding sites.

The larvae, *Cylindrotoma* excepted, are very unusual in appearance, having long filiform or smaller toothed processes in rows along the body. Larvae of *Cylindrotoma* are unique in living freely, like caterpillars, on the leaves of phanerogamic plants in marshy woodland habitats. *Diogma* larvae feed on terrestrial mosses, *Triogma* larvae are semi-aquatic on mosses, larvae of *Phalacrocer* are fully aquatic on mosses in acid pools, moors or woodland marshes.

An excellent review of all stages is Peus (1952). Larvae and pupae are discussed also by Brindle (1967).

References: Peus (1952); Brindle (1967).

***Cylindrotoma* Macquart, 1834**
distinctissima (Meigen, 1818) *
brevicornis (Zetterstedt, 1838)
tenebrarum Krogerus, 1937

***Diogma* Edwards, 1938**
glabrata (Meigen, 1818) *

***Phalacrocer* Schiner, 1863**
replicata (Linnaeus, 1758) *
nudicornis (Schummel, 1829)
brevirostris (Zetterstedt, 1838)

***Triogma* Schiner, 1863**
trisulcata (Schummel, 1829) *
pulla (Meigen, 1830)

Blephariceridae

Joeri GOSSERIES

The nematoceros flies of this family are commonly called net-winged midges, a name that reflects very well their main character: wings with a dense network of secondary veins. Eyes often consisting of two separated, differently shaped parts.

Adults live near rapidly flowing waters, where both larvae and pupae develop, attached to rocks in rapidly flowing water.

Belgian species studied by Bischoff (1924), Lestage (1919, 1936) and Goetghebuer (1924). Three species in the collection of the KBIN, two of which determined by F.V. Theobald. European species studied (with keys) by Mannheims (1935, 1954), Gulicka (1966), Vaillant (1968) and Zwick (1977).

References : Bischoff, 1924; Goetghebuer, 1924; Gulicka, 1966; Lestage, 1919, 1936; Mannheims, 1935, 1954; Vaillant, 1968; Zwick, 1977.

***Liponeura* Loew, 1844**

Cardiocreps Enderlein, 1936

brevirostris Loew, 1877 *

vogesiaca Hubault, 1927

cinerascens Loew, 1844 *

decipiens Bezzi, 1912 *

belgica Bischoff, 1924

Ptychopteridae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Nematocera, Psychodomorpha which superficially resemble Tipulidae. They are separated by the characteristic U-shaped suture dividing the mesonotum. Generally, Ptychopteridae are shining black, with yellow or brown markings on abdomen and legs. Wings spotted, with anal vein absent. No ocelli; male genitalia rarely prominent.

Larvae aquatic or semi-aquatic, living in decaying organic matter in stagnant or very slowly flowing waters. Adults are mostly found on or around vegetation near these waters, generally in damp situations.

Besides Lameere (1907), Belgian Ptychopteridae were studied by Tonnoir (1919), who described two new species. Some subsequent records in Goetghebuer's fauna works (1930-31, 1934, 1943). Keys for European species are provided by Freeman (1950) or Peus (1958).

References : Freeman, 1950; Goetghebuer, 1930-31, 1934, 1943; Lameere, 1907; Peus, 1958; Tonnoir, 1919.

***Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803**

Liriope Meigen, 1800 (suppressed
ICZN)

Parptychoptera Tonnoir, 1919

albimana (Fabricius, 1787) *

contaminata (Linnaeus, 1758) *

lacustris Meigen, 1830 *

longicauda Tonnoir, 1919 *

minuta Tonnoir, 1919 *

paludosa Meigen, 1804 *

scutellaris Meigen, 1818 *

Psychodidae

Marc DE MEYER

Psychodidae are very small dipteres, completely covered with long hairs. The wing venation is characterized by the presence of numerous long veins or branches reaching the margin, while cross-veins are restricted to the base of the wing. The wings are often folded roof-like over the body, hence the name moth-flies.

The larvae are aquatic or live in wet, decaying matter. During the first half of this century, Psychodidae were intensively studied in Belgium by Tonnoir who described several new species (Tonnoir, 1919, 1920, 1940). However, recently no one has worked on this group. The present check-list is mainly based on the faunistical records of Tonnoir and on material identified by him. Since the sytematics of Psychodidae has known some considerable changes, due to the revisions of Vaillant and Ježek, it was not possible to place all species in the newly erected genera. Therefore, a number of species are included with sedes incertae.

References: Ježek (1984a,b); Tonnoir (1919, 1920, 1940); Vaillant (1971-1983).

TRICHOMYIINAE

***Trichomyia* Curtis, 1839**
urbica Curtis, 1839 *

SYCORACINAE

***Sycorax* Curtis, 1839**
silacea Curtis, 1839 *

PSYCHODINAE

***Bazarella* Vaillant, 1960**
neglecta (Eaton, 1893) *
subneglecta (Tonnoir, 1922) *

***Berdeniella* Vaillant, 1976**
manicata (Tonnoir, 1920) *
unispinosa (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Chodopsycha* Ježek, 1984**
lobata (Tonnoir, 1940) *

***Clytocerus* Eaton, 1904**
dalii (Eaton, 1893) *
ocellaris (Meigen, 1804) *
rivosus (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Feuerborniella* Vaillant, 1971**
obscura (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Hemimormia* Krek, 1971**
albicornis (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Jungiella* Vaillant, 1972**
soleata (Walker, 1856) *

***Katamormia* Ježek, 1984**
acuminata (Strobl, 1901) *

***Lepimormia* Enderlein, 1936**
palposa (Tonnoir, 1919) *
tatrica (Enderlein, 1936)

***Logima* Eaton, 1904**
albipennis (Zetterstedt, 1850) *
severini (Tonnoir, 1922)

***Mirousiella* Vaillant, 1974**
angustipennis (Tonnoir, 1920) *

***Mormia* Enderlein, 1935**
revisenda (Eaton, 1893)

***Panimerus* Eaton, 1913**
albifacies (Tonnoir, 1919) *
goetghebueri (Tonnoir, 1919) *
maynei Tonnoir, 1920 *
notabilis (Eaton, 1893) *

canescens (Walker, 1856) nec
(Meigen, 1804)

***Parajungiella* Vaillant, 1972**

consors (Eaton, 1893) *

interna (Nielsen, 1964)

longicornis (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Paramormia* Enderlein, 1935**

decipiens (Eaton, 1893) *

fratercula (Eaton, 1893) *

ustulata (Walker, 1856) *

***Pericoma* Walker, 1856**

blandula Eaton, 1893 *

diversa Tonnoir, 1920 *

exquisita Eaton, 1893 *

fallax Eaton, 1893 *

pseudoexquisita Tonnoir, 1940 *

trifasciata (Meigen, 1804) *

***Peripsychoda* Enderlein, 1935**

fusca (Macquart, 1924) *

***Philosepedon* Eaton, 1904**

humeralis (Meigen, 1918) *

***Psycha* Jeřek, 1984**

grisea (Tonnoir, 1922) *

***Psychoda* Latreille, 1798**

nigra Tonnoir *

phalaenoides (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Psychodocha* Jeřek, 1984**

cinerea (Banks, 1894) *

compar (Eaton, 1904)

gemina (Eaton, 1904) *

***Psychodula* Jeřek, 1984**

minuta (Banks, 1894) *

spretta (Tonnoir, 1940)

***Psychomora* Jeřek, 1984**

trinodulosa (Tonnoir, 1922) *

***Psychomorimia* Jeřek, 1983**

incerta (Eaton, 1893) *

***Satchelliella* Vaillant, 1979**

canescens (Meigen, 1804) *

compta (Eaton, 1893) *

extricata (Eaton, 1893) *

mutua (Eaton, 1893) *

nubila (Meigen, 1818) *

palustris (Meigen, 1804) *

trivialis (Eaton, 1893) *

***Taramormia* Jeřek, 1984**

cornuta (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904**

ambiguus (Eaton, 1893) *

labeculosus (Eaton, 1893) *

morulus (Eaton, 1893) *

rotschildi Eaton, 1912 *

***Threticus* Eaton, 1904**

lucifugus (Walker, 1856) *

***Tinearia* Schellenberg, 1803**

alternata (Say, 1824) *

sexpunctata Curtis, 1839

***Tonnoiriella* Vaillant, 1972**

pulchra (Eaton, 1893) *

***Trichopsychoda* Tonnoir, 1922**

hirtella (Tonnoir, 1919) *

***Ulomyia* Walker, 1856**

annulata (Tonnoir, 1919) *

cognata (Eaton, 1893) *

fuliginosa (Meigen, 1804) *

undulata Tonnoir, 1919 *

***Yomormia* Jeřek, 1984**

furva (Tonnoir, 1940) *

***Ypsychoda* Jeřek, 1984**

setigera (Tonnoir, 1922) *

***Pericoma* s.l. sedis incertae**

auriculata Hal. *

cornuta Walker *

inquisita Eaton *

obtusa Tonnoir, 1919 *

plumata Tonnoir, 1920 *

spherica Tonnoir, 1920 *

vittata Tonnoir, 1919 *

Dixidae

Joeri GOSSERIES & Boudewijn GODDEERIS

Small, slender and long-legged Nematocera. Proboscis short; not biting. No ocelli. Antennae very long (flagellum 14-segmented) and filiform, not hairy, similar in both sexes. Venation well developed; costa surrounding the whole wing; wing not fringed and veins with short hairs.

Larvae eucephalic. Paired prolegs on first two abdominal segments. Metapneustic: spiracles sessile between a terminal and a pair of lateral sclerotized processes. Aquatic: in neuston or hygropetricous; microphagous.

Belgian species were studied by Goetghebuer (1920, 1921, 1930-31, 1931) mainly. This list was based on the determined collection of the KBIN and its card-indexes, following the systematic arrangement of Disney (1975) and Skierska (1977). Keys to larvae, pupae and adults are to be found in Freeman (1950), Disney (1975) and Skierska (1971, 1977).

References : Disney, 1975; Freeman, 1950; Goetghebuer, 1920, 1921, 1930-31, 1931; Skierska, 1971, 1977.

Dixa Meigen, 1818

S.G. *Dixa* Meigen, 1818

dilatata Strobl, 1900 *

maculata Meigen, 1818 *

nebulosa Meigen, 1830 *

maculosa Kertész, 1902 (preocc.)

nubilipennis Curtis, 1832 *

puberula Loew, 1849 *

submaculata Edwards, 1920 *

S.G. *Dixella* Dyar & Shannon, 1924

Paradixa Tonnoir, 1924

aestivalis Meigen, 1818 *

aprilina Meigen, 1818

amphibia (De Geer, 1776) *

lineata Macquart, 1824

autumnalis Meigen, 1838 *

martinii Peus, 1934 *

laeta; auctt., nec Loew

serotina Meigen, 1818

Chaoboridae

Joeri GOSSERIES & Boudewijn GODDEERIS

Relatively small, slender and long-legged Nematocera. Proboscis short; not biting. No ocelli. Antennae plumose in the male, pilose in the female. Venation well developed; costa surrounding the whole wing; veins hairy, scales almost confined to the wing fringe.

Larvae eucephalic; antennae prehensile. Thorax swollen. No prolegs. Apneustic; metapneustic with siphon in *Mochlonyx*. Two pairs of hydrostatic bladders, one in the thorax, the other in the seventh abdominal segment. Aquatic and carnivorous.

Five species known to occur in Belgium, from which two newly recorded here. Former records date mainly from Goetghebuer (1910, 1925, 1930-31, 1943). They have sometimes been treated as a subfamily of the Culicidae.

This list was based on the KBIN determined collection, larvae collection and card-indexes. Systematic arrangement as in Kloet & Hincks (1976) or Skierska (1977). Keys are provided by Martini (1929-1931), Freeman (1950) and Skierska (1971, 1977).

References : Freeman, 1950; Goetghebuer, 1910, 1925, 1930-31, 1943; Kloet & Hincks, 1976; Martini, 1929-1931; Skierska, 1971, 1977.

***Chaoborus* Lichtenstein, 1800**

Corethra Meigen, 1803

S.G. *Chaoborus* Lichtenstein, 1800

crystallinus (De Geer, 1776) *

plumicornis (Fabricius, 1794)

fuscus (Staeger, 1839)

flavicans (Meigen, 1830) (n. rec.) *

obscuripes (van der Wulp, 1859)

(n. rec.)*

S.G. *Peusomyia* Saether, 1970

pallidus (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Mochlonyx* Loew, 1844**

culiciformis (De Geer, 1776) *

velutinus (Ruthé, 1831)

effoetus Walker, 1856

Culicidae

Joeri GOSSERIES & Boudewijn GODDEERIS

Relatively small, slender and long-legged Nematocera. Proboscis elongate; in females used for skin penetration and blood-sucking. No ocelli. Antennae plumose in the male, pilose in the female. Venation well developed; costa surrounding the whole wing; veins covered with scales.

Larvae eucephalic; distinct mouth-brushes present; antennae not prehensile. Thorax swollen. No prolegs. Metapneustic; respiratory siphon on eighth abdominal segment in Culicinae. Aquatic and microphagous.

The occurrence of Culicidae in Belgium is not well known. The most frequent species have often been recorded, mainly by Goetghebuer (1908, 1909, 1910, 1925, 1930-31, 1934, 1943), Rodhain & Van Hoof (1942, 1943) and Van Aken (1961), the latter studying exuvia. More rare species have not been recorded. There has been no recent all-over revision of Belgian Culicidae. Therefore, only 24 species are listed here, the real number of species to be expected to occur in Belgium being approximately 50. This list was made with the determined collection and the card-indexes of the KBIN, following systematic arrangement of Kloet & Hincks (1976), Skierska (1977) and Cranston *et al.* (1987).

Keys are provided by Skierska (1971, 1977), Mattingly (1950), Martini (1929-1931), and Cranston *et al.* (1987).

References: Cranston, Ramsdale, Snow & White, 1987; Goetghebuer, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1925, 1930-31, 1934, 1943; Kloet & Hincks, 1976; Martini, 1929-1931; Mattingly, 1950; Rodhain & Van Hoof, 1942, 1943; Skierska, 1971, 1977; Van Aken, 1961.

ANOPHELINAE

Anopheles Meigen, 1818

S.G. *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818

atroparvus van Thiel, 1927 *

claviger (Meigen, 1804)

bifurcatus Meigen, 1818 (preocc.)

maculipennis Meigen, 1818 *

messeae Falleroni, 1926

plumbeus Stephens, 1828 *

nigripes Staeger, 1839

CULICINAE

Aedes Meigen, 1818

S.G. *Aedes* Meigen, 1818

cinereus Meigen, 1818 *

S.G. *Aedimorphus* Theobald, 1903

Ecculex Felt, 1904

vexans Meigen, 1830 *

sylvestris Theobald, 1901 (preocc.)

S.G. *Finlaya* Theobald, 1903

geniculatus (Olivier, 1791) *

lateralis Meigen, 1818

ornatus Meigen, 1818

guttatus (Curtis, 1835)

S.G. *Ochlerotatus* Lynch Arribalzaga, 1891

Taeniorhynchus Lynch Arribalzaga,

1891 (suppressed ICZN)

Grabhamia; auct., nec Theobald

annulipes (Meigen, 1830) *

quartus Martini, 1920

cantans (Meigen, 1818) *

maculatus (Meigen, 1804)

waterhousei Theobald, 1905

caspius (Pallas, 1771) *

punctatus (Meigen, 1804)

communis (De Geer, 1776) *

nemorosus (Meigen, 1818)

detritus (Haliday, 1833) *

salinus Ficalbi, 1896

dorsalis (Meigen, 1830) *

curriei Coquillett, 1901

flavescens (Müller, 1764) *

variegatus (Schrank, 1781)

punctor (Kirby, 1837) *

rusticus (Rossi, 1790) *

diversus (Theobald, 1901)

sticticus (Meigen, 1838) *

***Coquillettidia* Dyar, 1905**
richiardi (Ficalbi, 1889) *

***Culex* Linnaeus, 1758**

S.G. *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758
pipiens Linnaeus, 1758 *

S.G. *Neoculex* Dyar, 1905
territans Walker, 1856 *
apicalis; auct., nec Adams

***Culiseta* Felt, 1904**

Theobaldia Neveu-Lemaire, 1902 (pre-occ.)

S.G. *Culicella* Felt, 1904
fumipennis (Stephens, 1825) *
morsitans (Theobald, 1901) *

S.G. *Culiseta* Felt, 1904
annulata (Schrank, 1776) *

Thaumaleidae

Joeri GOSSERIES & Boudewijn GODDEERIS

Small, almost slender Nematocera. Proboscis short, but long palps; not biting. Eyes holoptic; no ocelli. Antennae short (shorter than palps) and not hairy. Venation well developed; costa surrounding the whole wing; veins R₄ and R₅ convergent towards the wing tip; wings not hairy, without macrotrichia in Palaearctic species.

Larvae eucephalic and hypognath. Unpaired proleg on first thoracic and last abdominal segment. Amphipneustic, the posterior spiracles situated in a transverse slit. Hygropetricous in springs and brooks; microphagous.

Only three species recorded from Belgium, mainly by Collart (1945) and Tollet (1951). This list was based on the determined collection of the KBIN and its card-indexes, following systematic arrangement of Kloet & Hincks (1976) and Martinovsky & Rozkošný (1988). Keys are to be found in Edwards (1929) or Lindner (1930).

References: Collart, 1945; Edwards, 1929; Kloet & Hincks, 1976; Lindner, 1930; Martinovsky & Rozkošný, 1988; Tollet, 1951.

- Thaumalea* Ruthé, 1831**

Orphnephila Haliday, 1832

testacea Ruthé, 1831 *

truncata Edwards, 1929 *

verralli Edwards, 1929 *

Simuliidae

Dominique VAN DEN NEUCKER

This well known group of nematoceros Diptera can be differentiated by the compact, cylindrical antennal segments and the short broad wings which are strengthened by the thickened first three veins.

The adult females are notorious as bloodsuckers of birds and mammals. Massive outbreaks often form an important menace to man and domestic animals. In the tropics they are also of medical importance as vectors of river blindness (onchocerciasis). The larvae and pupae are sedentary in well aerated water.

The Belgian simuliid fauna is relatively poorly known. Only a few species were reported by former Belgian dipterists. The only comprehensive review is by Van den Neucker (1985, 1987) who revised the Belgian fauna, and recognized the occurrence of 20 species although some 20 more can be expected. A recent ecological study by P. Verdonck (1988) has reported an additional 3 species.

Identification keys for the Belgian fauna are not available but most species can be identified with Davies (1966, 1968) and Zwick (1978).

References: Davies (1966, 1968), Van den Neucker (1985, 1987), Verdonck (1988), Zwick (1978).

***Prosimulium* Roubaud, 1906**

S.G. *Prosimulium* s. str.

hirtipes (Fries, 1824) *

tomosvaryi (Enderlein, 1821) *

***Simulium* (Latreille, 1802)**

S.G. *Byssodon* Enderlein, 1925

maculatum (Meigen, 1804) *

S.G. *Eusimulium* Roubaud, 1906

aureum Fries, 1824 *

cryophilum (Rubzov, 1959)

dunfellense (Davies, 1966)

latipes (Meigen, 1804) *

subexcisum Edwards, 1915

lundstromi (Enderlein, 1921)

angustitarsis (Lundström, 1911)

urbanum (Davies, 1966)

vernum Macquart, 1826 *

S.G. *Wilhelmia* Enderlein, 1921

equinum (Linnaeus, 1758) *

canum Meigen, 1838

lineatum (Meigen, 1804) *

S.G. *Boophtera* Enderlein, 1921

erythrocephalum (De Geer, 1776) *

S.G. *Odagmia* Enderlein, 1921

nitidifrons Edwards, 1920 *

ornatum Meigen, 1818 *

spinosum Doby & Deblock, 1957 *

S.G. *Simulium* s. str.

monticola Friederichs, 1920 *

morsitans Edwards, 1915 *

noelleri Friederichs, 1920 *

nolleri Friederichs, 1920

argyreatum Meigen, 1838

posticatum Meigen, 1838 *

venustum Say, 1823

reptans (Linnaeus, 1758) *

tuberosum (Lundström, 1911) *

variegatum Meigen, 1818 *

varium Meigen, 1818

Ceratopogonidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Nematocerous, minute flies. Ocelli absent; discal cell absent; vein M_{1+2} forked; no V-shaped thoracic suture. Commonly called biting midges.

Many adults, especially *Culicoides* species, are blood-sucking, even on man. Other species (Forcipomyiinae) are predators on large or smaller insects, and some genera (e.g. *Dasyhelea*) are exclusively flower-visiting, feeding on nectar. Larvae are aquatic to terrestrial, the former living in mud or sand on watershores, where they feed on algae. Semi-aquatic forms are found on wet algae-covered soils or substrates and terrestrial larvae live under bark or on wet or damp wood.

Belgian species extensively studied by Goetghebuer from 1910 to 1953 (a list of his works is given by Collart, 1963), the most all-over revisions or lists being his papers in 1920, 1933 and 1938. Other larger contributions are 1941 (Hautes-Fagnes), 1934 (Palearctic species) and 1952 (Belgian *Culicoides*). Other contributions to our Ceratopogonid fauna were given by Kieffer (1919, 1925) and, revising some of Goetghebuer's types, Szadziewski (1983-1986). These latter papers as well as Remm (1974) and Havelka (1976, 1978) were used for the systematic arrangement of the species found in the determined collection of the KBIN and its card-indexes (the Palearctic Catalogue not being available yet in Belgium). Although a total number of 167 species is listed here, it is likely that some more recently described species also occur in Belgium, but these still need to be discovered. Keys to genera in Wirth et al. (1974) or Boorman & Rowland (1988), keys to species in the different references cited below.

References: Boorman & Rowland, 1988; Collart, 1963; Goetghebuer, 1920, 1933, 1934, 1938, 1941, 1952; Havelka, 1976, 1978; Kieffer, 1919, 1925; Remm, 1969, 1974a,b; Szadziewski, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986; Wirth, Ratanaworabhan & Blanton, 1974.

FORCIPOMYIINAE

Atrichopogon Kieffer, 1906

Kempia Kieffer, 1913

Gymnohelea Kieffer, 1921

S.G. *Atrichopogon* Kieffer, 1906

aethiops (Goetghebuer, 1920) *

brunnipes (Meigen, 1804) *

fuscus (Meigen, 1804) *

griseolus (Zetterstedt, 1855) *

infuscus Goetghebuer, 1928 *

minutus (Meigen, 1830) *

pavidus (Winnertz, 1852) *

seminitida Goetghebuer, 1947 *

torgnyensis Goetghebuer, 1949 *

winnertzi Goetghebuer, 1922 *

lucorum; auctt., nec Meigen

S.G. *Melohelea* Wirth, 1956

lucorum (Meigen, 1818) *

sylvaticus (Winnertz, 1852)

S.G. *Psammopogon* Remm, 1979

flavolineatus (Strobl, 1880)

trifasciatus Kieffer, 1918

S.G. *Psilokempia* Enderlein, 1936

appendiculatus (Goetghebuer, 1920) *

forcipatus (Winnertz, 1852) *

hamifer (Goetghebuer, 1920)

S.G. *Rostropogon* Remm, 1979

rostratus (Winnertz, 1852) *

Forcipomyia Meigen, 1818

S.G. *Caloforcipomyia* Saunders, 1956

glauca Macfie, 1934 *

diversipes Goetghebuer, 1936

S.G. *Euprojoannisia* Brèthes, 1914

Euforcipomyia Malloch, 1915

Proforcipomyia Saunders, 1956

alacris (Winnertz, 1852) *

palustris (Meigen, 1804) *

titillans (Winnertz, 1852) *

S.G. *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818

Labidomyia Stephens, 1829

bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1767) *

trichoptera Meigen, 1818

laguncula Kieffer, 1919
braueri (Wasmann, 1893) *
brevipennis (Macquart, 1826) *
lateralis (Bouché, 1834)
ciliata (Winnertz, 1852) *
boleti (Kieffer, 1901)
canicularis Goetghebuer, 1948
costata (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
picea (Winnertz, 1852)
latipalpis (Kieffer, 1901)
corticicola (Kieffer, 1919)
crassipes (Winnertz, 1852) *
kaltenbachii (Winnertz, 1852) *
nigra (Winnertz, 1852) *
pallida (Winnertz, 1852) *
pulchrithorax Edwards, 1924 *
radicicola Edwards, 1924 *
squamaticrus (Kieffer, 1919)
tenuisquama Kieffer, 1924 *
flavipubens Goetghebuer, 1927

S.G. Lasiohelea Kieffer, 1921
halterata (Winnertz, 1852) *
velox (Winnertz, 1852) *
pilosipennis (Kieffer, 1919)

S.G. Microhelea Kieffer, 1917
fuliginosa (Meigen, 1818)
alboclavata (Kieffer, 1919)
canaliculata (Goetghebuer, 1920)

S.G. Panhelea Remm, 1980
brevicubitus (Goetghebuer, 1920) *

S.G. Synthyridomyia Saunders, 1956
acidicola (Tokunaga, 1937) *
minuta Goetghebuer, 1947
colemani Wirth, 1952
frutetorum; auctt., nec Winnertz, 1852
knockensis Goetghebuer, 1938 *
bequaerti Goetghebuer, 1942
murina (Winnertz, 1852) *
attonsa Goetghebuer, 1950

S.G. Thyridomyia Saunders, 1925
frutetorum (Winnertz, 1852) *
monilicornis (Coquillett, 1905) *
palustris (Saunders, 1925) (preocc.)
curticornis Goetghebuer, 1933

S.G. Trichohelea Goetghebuer, 1920
Apelma Kieffer, 1919 (preocc.)
eques (Johannsen, 1908) *
papilionivora Edwards, 1923 *
tonnoiri (Goetghebuer, 1920)
auronitens (Kieffer, 1919) (preocc.)

DASYHELEINAE

Dasyhelea Kieffer, 1911

S.G. Dicryptoscena Enderlein, 1936
modesta (Winnertz, 1852) *
aestiva (Winnertz, 1852)
pratensis Goetghebuer, 1920
notata Goetghebuer, 1920 *
semistriata Goetghebuer, 1921

S.G. Prokempia Kieffer, 1913
brevitibialis (Goetghebuer, 1919)
 1918, stat. n. *
obscura (Winnertz, 1852) (preocc.)
goetghebueri Kieffer, 1919
corinneae Gosseries, nom. nov.
scutellata (Meigen, 1830) (preocc. in
Ceratopogon
 by Say, 1829)
dufouri (Laboulbène, 1869) *
bilineata Goetghebuer, 1920
flaviventris (Goetghebuer, 1910) *
sericata (Winnertz, 1852) *
versicolor (Winnertz, 1852) *

S.G. Pseudoculicoides Malloch, 1915
flavoscutellata (Zetterstedt, 1850) *
egens (Winnertz, 1852)
turficola Kieffer, 1925 *

S.G. Sebessia Remm, 1979
acuminata Kieffer, 1919 *
polita Edwards, 1921
littoralis Goetghebuer, 1934

CERATOPOGONINAE

Bezzia Kieffer, 1899
Lasiobezzia Kieffer, 1925

S.G. Bezzia Kieffer, 1899
coracina (Zetterstedt, 1850) *
albipes (Winnertz, 1852)
curtiforceps Goetghebuer, 1928 *
flavicornis (Staeger, 1839) *
flavipalpis (Winnertz, 1852)
spinifera Goetghebuer, 1920
nigritula (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
tenebricosa Goetghebuer, 1912
nobilis (Winnertz, 1852) *
armaticrus Kieffer, 1919
ornata (Meigen, 1830) *
pygmaea Goetghebuer, 1920 *

signata (Meigen, 1804) *

heusdensis Goetghebuer, 1935

winnertziana Kieffer, 1925, stat. n.

gracilis (Winnertz, 1852) (preocc.)

S.G. *Homobezzia* Macfie, 1932

annulipes (Meigen, 1830) *

media Kieffer, 1925

bicolor (Meigen, in Panzer, 1804) *

leucogaster (Zetterstedt, 1850) *

xanthocephala Goetghebuer, 1911

belgica Kieffer, 1919

solstitialis (Winnertz, 1852) *

circumdatus (Staeger, 1839)

hydrophila Kieffer, 1909

aquatilis Goetghebuer, 1923

S.G. *Phaenobezzia* Haeselbaerth, 1965

rubiginosa (Winnertz, 1852) *

nitidiventris Goetghebuer, 1923

radialis Goetghebuer, 1934

S.G. *Pygobezzia* Remm, 1974

albicornis (Meigen, 1818) *

***Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803**

Helea Meigen, 1800 (suppressed ICZN)

Psilohelea Kieffer, 1915

communis Meigen, 1804 *

crassinervis (Goetghebuer, 1920) *

lacteipennis Zetterstedt, 1840 *

multiannulata Strobl, 1906 *

niveipennis Meigen, 1818 *

candidatus Winnertz, 1852 (preocc.)

***Clinohelea* Kieffer, 1917**

unimaculata (Macquart, 1826) *

maculipes (Meigen, 1830)

variegata (Winnertz, 1852)

***Culicoides* Latreille, 1809**

S.G. *Avaritia* Fox, 1955

chiopterus (Meigen, 1830) *

amoenus (Winnertz, 1852)

dewulfi Goetghebuer, 1936 *

pseudochiopterus Downes & Kettle, 1952

obsoletus (Meigen, 1818) *

varius (Winnertz, 1852)

sanguisuga (Coquillett, 1901)

clavatus Kieffer, 1921

rivicola Kieffer, 1921

pegobius Kieffer, 1922

concitus Kieffer, 1923

scoticus Downes & Kettle, 1952 *

S.G. *Beltranmyia* Vargas, 1953

circumscriptus Kieffer, 1918 *

nadayanus Kieffer, 1918

edwardsi Goetghebuer, 1921

salicola Kieffer, 1924

pulcher von Zilahi, 1934

manchuriensis Tokunaga, 1941 *

setiger Goetghebuer, 1938 (preocc.)

goetghebueri Arnaud, 1956

salinarius Kieffer, 1914

punctatidorsum Kieffer, 1924

crassiforceps Goetghebuer, 1935 (preocc.)

S.G. *Culicoides* Latreille, 1809

belgicus Kieffer, 1919

caliginosus Goetghebuer, 1952 *

fuscus Goetghebuer, 1952 *

impunctatus Goetghebuer, 1920 *

pulicaris (Linnaeus, 1758) *

ocellaris Kieffer, 1921

edwardsi Goetghebuer, 1926 (preocc.)

edwardsianus Goetghebuer, 1933

punctatus (Meigen, 1804) *

setosinervis Kieffer, 1913 *

quinquepunctatus Goetghebuer, 1921

S.G. *Monoculicoides* Khalaf, 1954

algecirensis (Strobl, 1900) *

puncticollis (Becker, 1903)

nubeculosus (Meigen, 1830) *

puncticollis Goetghebuer, 1912 (preocc.)

punctaticollis Goetghebuer, 1920

parroti Kieffer, 1922 *

riethi Kieffer, 1914 *

pullatus Kieffer, 1915

cordatus Kieffer, 1921

crassiforceps Kieffer, 1924

stigma (Meigen, 1818) *

kiefferi Goetghebuer, 1912 (preocc.)

cordiformitarsis Carter, 1916

unimaculatus Goetghebuer, 1920

S.G. *Oecacta* Poey, 1851

albicans (Winnertz, 1852) *

albihalteratus Goetghebuer, 1935 *

heliophilus Edwards, 1921 *

kibunensis Tokunaga, 1937

analisis Kieffer, 1925

cubitalis Edwards, 1939

maritimus Kieffer, 1924 *

minutissimus (Zetterstedt, 1855) *

nanulus Kieffer, 1919

musilator Kremer & Callot, 1961 *

odibilis Austen, 1921 *
pictipennis (Winnertz, 1852) (preocc.)
winnertzi Edwards, 1926
audibilis; error
pictipennis (Staeger, 1839) *
arcuatus (Winnertz, 1852)
guttularis Kieffer, 1919
poperinghensis Goetghebuer, 1953
pumilus (Winnertz, 1852)
simulator Edwards, 1939 *
truncorum Edwards, 1939 *
sylvorum Callot & Kremer, 1961
vexans (Staeger, 1839) *
pungens (Kieffer, 1901) (preocc.)
perpungens Kieffer, 1925

S.G. *Silvaticulicoides* Gluchova, 1972

fascipennis (Staeger, 1839) *
pallidicornis Kieffer, 1919 *
distictus Kieffer, 1916
subfascipennis; auctt., nec Kieffer
subfasciipennis Kieffer, 1919 *

***Isohelea* Kieffer, 1917**

Anakempia Kieffer, 1924
nitidula (Edwards, 1921) *
sociabilis (Goetghebuer, 1920) *

***Kolenhelea* de Meillon, 1981**
calcarata (Goetghebuer, 1920) *

***Macropeza* Meigen, 1818**
Macroptilum Becker, 1903
albitarsis Meigen, 1818 *

***Mallochohelea* Wirth, 1962**
Johannsenomyia; auctt., nec Malloch
inermis (Kieffer, 1909) *
kiefferi (Goetghebuer, 1921)
nitida (Macquart, 1826) *
setigera (Loew, 1864) *
silvicola (Goetghebuer, 1920)
sylvicola; error

***Monohalea* Kieffer, 1917**
Allohelea Kieffer, 1917

S.G. *Monohalea* Kieffer, 1917
similis Goetghebuer, 1927 *
tessellata (Zetterstedt, 1850) *
illustris (Winnertz, 1852)

S.G. *Schizohalea* Kieffer, 1917
leucopeza (Meigen, 1804) *

copiosa (Winnertz, 1852)
stecki (Kieffer, 1915)
xanthopeza (Clastrier, 1963)

***Neurohelea* Kieffer, 1925**

luteitarsis (Meigen, 1838) *
subsessilis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Palpomyia* Meigen, 1818**

armata Kieffer, 1921 *
armipes (Meigen, 1838) *
rufispectus (Winnertz, 1852)
erythrocephala (Staeger, 1839)
aterrima Goetghebuer, 1921 *
distincta (Haliday, 1833) *
ephippium (Zetterstedt, 1855)
ruficornis Goetghebuer, 1934
flavipes (Meigen, 1804) *
hortulana (Meigen, 1818)
ferruginea (Meigen, 1830)
fulva (Macquart, 1826) *
parviforceps Kieffer, 1925
grossipes Goetghebuer, 1920 *
laticollis Goetghebuer, 1922 *
lineata (Meigen, 1804) *
nigrotibialis Goetghebuer, 1933
luteifemorata Edwards, 1926 *
nemorivaga Goetghebuer, 1920 *
nigripes (Meigen, 1830) *
obesa Goetghebuer, 1927 *
praeusta (Loew, 1869) *
apicalis (Strobl, 1898)
schineri Goetghebuer, 1920
quadrispinosa Goetghebuer, 1920 *
raignieri Goetghebuer, 1931 *
rufipes (Meigen, 1818) *
semiermis Goetghebuer, 1914 *
goetghebueri Kieffer, 1919
semifumosa (Goetghebuer, 1920) *
hortulana; auctt., nec Meigen
serripes (Meigen, 1818) *
transfuga (Staeger, 1839)
spinipes (Meigen, in Panzer, 1804) *
crassipes Goetghebuer, 1920
tibialis (Meigen, 1818) *

***Probezzia* Kieffer, 1906**

Dicrobezzia Kieffer, 1919
concinna (Meigen, 1818) *
exigua (Goetghebuer, 1935) *
gandavensis (Goetghebuer, 1935) *
seminigra (Panzer, 1798) *
venusta (Meigen, 1818)
inflata (Winnertz, 1852)
mundus (Loew, 1869)

Serromyia* Meigen, 1818atra* (Meigen, 1818) **bispinosa* Goetghebuer, 1936 **femorata* (Meigen, 1804) **ledicola* Kieffer, 1925 **macronyx* Goetghebuer, 1933*morio* (Fabricius, 1775) **nitens* Goetghebuer, 1920 ****Sphaeromyias* Curtis, 1829***Xylocrypta* Kieffer, 1899*fasciatus* (Meigen, 1804) **albomarginatus* Stephens, 1829 (nom. nud.)*candidatus* (Loew, 1851) **miricornis* (Kieffer, 1919)*pictus* (Meigen, 1818) ****Stilobezzia* Kieffer, 1911****S.G. *Neostilobezzia* Goetghebuer, 1934***fusca* Goetghebuer, 1932 **gracilis* (Haliday, 1833) **dorsalis* (Zetterstedt, 1850)*ochracea* (Winnertz, 1852) **scutellata* Goetghebuer, 1920**S.G. *Stilobezzia* Kieffer, 1911***flavirostris* (Winnertz, 1852) ***SUBGENERALLY UN-
PLACED***Dasyhelea insignipalpis* Kieffer, 1925**Dasyhelea neglecta* (Winnertz, 1852)**Forcipomyia guilleaumei* Goetghebuer, 1935 **F. scapularis* Goetghebuer, 1933 **F. urbana* Goetghebuer, 1937 ***NOMEN DUBIUM***Culicoides cunctans* (Winnertz, 1852)**NOMINA NUDA***Atrichopogon subnitens* Goetghebuer, in coll. KBIN*Forcipomyia hockaiensis* Goetghebuer, 1950

Chironomidae

Boudewijn GODDEERIS & François BEHEN

Relatively small to very small, mostly slender Nematocera. Proboscis short; not biting. No ocelli. Antennae mostly plumose in the male, pilose in the female. Venation somewhat reduced; Costa limited to anterior wing margin; veins M, Cu and An weaker than C and R; vein M not forked; wings and veins with or without macrotrichia.

Larvae eucephalic; several species with hemoglobin. Paired prolegs on first thoracic and last abdominal segment (sometimes reduced in terrestrial species). Apneustic. Wide range of terrestrial or aquatic habitats (also marine) and of food regime.

This checklist of the Belgian Chironomidae is mainly an updating of the 'Catalogue' of Goetghebuer (1934a+b, 1935, 1938, 1945, 1952). Since then, only few species new for the Belgian fauna have been mentioned in literature (Symoens, 1955; De Smet & Das, 1981; Goddeeris, 1984, 1986, 1987).

However, the present checklist of 304 species is still to be considered as preliminary, because the Goetghebuer collection needs a complete re-identification in view of the taxonomic progress of the last decades. Moreover, a lot of new records has to be expected by intensifying faunistic studies on Chironomidae of Belgium.

The authors are much indebted to Dr. P. Ashe and Dr. P. Cranston for placing the very useful manuscript of the catalogue of Palaearctic Chironomidae at our disposal.

Diagnoses and keys up to the genus level are given in Wiederholm (ed.), 1989; the references are very useful for getting 'recent' revisions of several genera. Goetghebuer's contributions to the 'Faune de France' and to 'Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region - ed. Lindner' (see references) are out of date, but still indispensable. A practical key, however limited to British species, is given by Pinder (1978).

References: Goetghebuer 1927, 1928, 1932, 1934a+b, 1935, 1938, 1945, 1952; Goetghebuer in Lindner 1936, 1937-1954, 1939a+b, 1940-1950, 1950; Symoens, 1955; Pinder, 1978; De Smet & Das, 1981; Goddeeris, 1984, 1986, 1987; Wiederholm (ed.), 1989)

TANYPODINAE

Coelotanypodini³

***Clinotanypus* Kieffer, 1913**
nervosus (Meigen, 1818)

Tanypodini

***Tanypus* Meigen, 1803**
kraatzi (Kieffer, 1912)
punctipennis Meigen, 1818
vilipennis (Kieffer, 1918)

Procladiini

***Procladius* Skuse, 1889**

S.G. *Holotanypus* Roback, 1982
choreus (Meigen, 1804)

culiciformis (Linnaeus, 1767)
sagittalis (Kieffer, 1909)
signatus (Zetterstedt, 1850)

S.G. *Psilotanypus* Kieffer, 1906
rufovittatus (van der Wulp, 1874)
albinervis Kieffer, 1918

Anatopyniini

***Anatopynia* Johannsen, 1905**
plumipes (Fries, 1823)

Macropelopiini

***Apsectrotanypus* Fittkau, 1962**
trifascipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838)
longicalcar (Kieffer, 1909)

***Macropelopia* Thienemann, 1916**
adaucta Kieffer, 1916

goetghebueri (Kieffer, 1918)
nebulosa (Meigen, 1804)
notata (Meigen, 1818)

***Psectrotanypus* Kieffer, 1909**
varius (Fabricius, 1787)

Natarsiini

***Natarsia* Fittkau, 1962**
nugax (Walker, 1856)
flavipubens (Goetghebuer, 1921)
punctata (Meigen, 1804)
punctata (Fabricius, 1805), sensu
 Gtgh.

Pentaneurini

***Ablabesmyia* Johannsen, 1905**
monilis (Linnaeus, 1758)
phatta (Egger, 1863)

***Arctopelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
barbitarsis (Zetterstedt, 1850)
 non *barbitarsis* sensu Gtgh.
nigroscutellata (Goetghebuer, 1923)

***Conchapelopia* Fittkau, 1957**
melanops (Meigen, 1818)
pallidula (Meigen, 1818)
triannulata (Goetghebuer, 1921)
bipunctella (Goetghebuer, 1932)

***Guttipelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
guttipennis (van der Wulp, 1861)

***Hayesomyia* Murray & Fittkau, 1985**
tripunctata (Goetghebuer, 1922)

***Krenopelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
binotata (Wiedemann, 1817)
nigropunctata (Staeger, 1839)

***Labrundinia* Fittkau, 1962**
longipalpis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Larsia* Fittkau, 1962**
atrocincta (Goetghebuer, 1942)

***Monopelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
tenuicalcar (Kieffer, 1918)

ferrugineicollis (Meigen, 1818), sensu
 Gtgh.
brevitibialis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Nilotanypus* Kieffer, 1923**
dubius (Meigen, 1804)
pusillus (Meigen, 1818)

***Paramerina* Fittkau, 1962**
cingulata (Walker, 1856)
flavoscutellata (Goetghebuer, 1919)
divisa (Walker, 1856)

***Rheopelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
ornata (Meigen, 1838)

***Schineriella* Murray & Fittkau, 1988**
schineri (Strobl, 1880)

***Telmatopelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
nemorum (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Thienemannimyia* Fittkau, 1957**
carnea (Fabricius, 1805)
 partim *carnea*, sensu Gtgh.
incurvata (Goetghebuer, 1921)
pseudornata (Goetghebuer, 1921)
laeta (Meigen, 1818)
maculipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838),
 sensu Gtgh.
subincurvata (Goetghebuer, 1923)

***Trissopelopia* Kieffer, 1923**
longimana (Staeger, 1839)
longipennis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Xenopelopia* Fittkau, 1962**
falcigera (Kieffer, 1911)
falciger, lapsus Gtgh.
verbekei (Goetghebuer, 1942)
nigricans (Goetghebuer, 1927)

***Zavreliomyia* Fittkau, 1962**
barbatipes (Kieffer, 1911)
 partim *barbatipes*, sensu Gtgh.
incerta (Verrall, 1894 m.s.), sensu
 Gtgh.
hirtimana (Kieffer, 1918)
 partim *barbatipes* (Kieffer, 1911),
 sensu Gtgh.
melanura (Meigen, 1804)
fuliginosa (Goetghebuer, 1921)
nubila (Meigen, 1830)
 partim *carnea* (Fabricius, 1805), sensu
 Gtgh.

DIAMESINAE

Diamesini

Diamesa* Meigen, 1835bohemani* Goetghebuer, 1932*cinerella* Meigen, 1838*waltlii* Meigen, 1838, sensu Gtgh.*waltlii*, lapsus Gtgh.? non *Walthi*, sensu Gtgh., 1911*latitarsis* (Goetghebuer, 1921)***Potthastia* Kieffer, 1922***gaedii* (Meigen, 1838)*gaedei* & *gaedi*, lapsus Gtgh.*galactoptera* (Nowicki, 1873)*longimana* (Kieffer, 1922)*campestris* (Edwards, 1929)

PRODIAMESINAE

Odontomesa* Pagast, 1947fulva* (Kieffer, 1919)*nigripalpis* (Goetghebuer, 1922)***Prodiamesa* Kieffer, 1906***olivacea* (Meigen, 1818)*notata* (Staeger, 1839)*nudipes* (Zetterstedt, 1850)*praecox* (Kieffer, 1900)*autumnalis* (Goetghebuer, 1926)*rufovittata* Goetghebuer, 1932*chiron*, sensu Gtgh. not Haliday, 1856

ORTHOCLADIINAE

Acricotopus* Kieffer, 1921lucens* (Zetterstedt, 1850)*lucidus* (Staeger, 1839) non Zetterstedt, 1838*funbris* (Goetghebuer, 1921)***Brillia* Kieffer, 1913***longifurca* Kieffer, 1921*modesta* (Meigen, 1830)*brevinervis* Kieffer, 1916*sylvestris* Goetghebuer, 1921***Bryophaenocladus* Thienemann, 1934***femineus* (Edwards, 1929)*ictericus* (Meigen, 1830)*ochraceus* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*nitidicollis* (Goetghebuer, 1913)*tuberculatus* (Edwards, 1929)*lucorum* (Goetghebuer, 1937)*vernalis* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*xanthogyne* (Edwards, 1929)***Camptocladus* van der Wulp, 1874***stercorarius* (De Geer, 1776)*byssinus* (Schrank, 1803)***Cardiocladus* Kieffer, 1912***fuscus* Kieffer, 1924***Chaetocladus* Kieffer, 1911***melaleucus* (Meigen, 1818)*metaleucus*, lapsus Gtgh.*argentatus* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*perennis* (Meigen, 1830)*piger* (Goetghebuer, 1913)*suecicus* (Kieffer, 1916) sub *Dactylo-*
*cladius**vitellinus* (Kieffer, 1908)***Clunio* Haliday, 1855***marinus* Haliday, 1855***Corynoneura* Winnertz, 1846***Eucorynoneura* Goetghebuer, 1939*Paracorynoneura* Goetghebuer, 1939*carriana* Edwards, 1924*celeripes* Winnertz, 1852*celtica* Edwards, 1924*lobata* Edwards 1924*scutellata* Winnertz, 1846***Cricotopus* van der Wulp, 1874****S.G. *Cricotopus****albiforceps* (Kieffer, 1916)*bicinctellus* Goetghebuer, 1921*unifasciatus* (Macquart, 1826), sensu
Gtgh., 1927*annulator* Goetghebuer, 1927? *motitator* var. *subcoeruleus* Ed-
wards, 1929*bicinctus* (Meigen, 1818)*dizonias* (Meigen, 1830)*ephippium* (Zetterstedt, 1838)*lacuum* Edwards, 1929*festivellus* (Kieffer, 1906)*festivus* (Meigen, 1830)? *vernus* Goetghebuer, 1929*angustus* Verrall m.s., sensu Gtgh.*flavocinctus* (Kieffer, 1924)*oscillator* (Meigen, 1818), sensu Gtgh.

pulchripes Verrall, 1912
montivagus (Goetghebuer, 1912)
similis Goetghebuer, 1921
decorus Goetghebuer, 1927
tibialis (Meigen, 1804)
tremulus (Linnaeus, 1758)
triannulatus (Macquart, 1826)
suecicus (Kieffer, 1916) sub *Trichocla-*
dus
trifascia Edwards, 1929
trifascia Verrall, m.s.
vierriensis Goetghebuer, 1935
vierrensis, lapsus Gtgh.

S.G. Isocladius Kieffer, 1909

brevipalpis Kieffer, 1909
intersectus (Staeger, 1839)
incisuratus (Zetterstedt, 1850) n.i.
ornatus (Meigen, 1818)
obscurimanus (Zetterstedt, 1850)
pilitarsis (Zetterstedt, 1850)
speciosus Goetghebuer, 1921
sylvestris (Fabricius, 1794)
? sylvaticus, lapsus Gtgh. 1937
motitor Linnaeus, 1758, sensu Gtgh.
(lapsus pro *motitatrix* ?)
? annulipes (Meigen, 1818)
saxicola Kieffer, 1916
praecox Goetghebuer, 1942
tricinctus (Meigen, 1818)
trifasciatus (Meigen, 1813)
limnanthemii Kieffer, 1910, sensu
Gtgh.
? truncatus Kieffer, 1913

Diplocladius Kieffer, 1908

cultriger Kieffer, 1908

Eukiefferiella Thienemann, 1926

claripennis (Lundbeck, 1898)
hospita (Edwards, 1929)
devonica (Edwards, 1929)

Eurycnemus van der Wulp, 1874

crassipes (Panzer, 1813)
elegans (Meigen, 1813)

Halocladius Hirvenoja, 1973

variabilis (Staeger, 1839)
non variabilis, sensu Gtgh. 1911
vitripennis (Meigen, 1818), sensu
Gtgh.
varians (Staeger, 1839)
halophilus (Kieffer, 1909)

Heterotrissocladius Spärck, 1923

grimshawi (Edwards, 1929)
marcidus (Walker, 1856)
aestivalis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

Hydrobaenus Fries, 1830

distylus (Kieffer, 1915)
lugubris Fries, 1830
griseipennis (Goetghebuer, 1913)

Krenosmittia Thienemann & Krüger, 1939

Camptokiefferiella Goetghebuer, 1944
camptophleps (Edwards, 1929)

Limnophyes Eaton, 1875

interruptus Goetghebuer, 1938
minimus (Meigen, 1818)
? pusillus Eaton, 1875, sensu Gtgh.
? exiguus (Goetghebuer, 1913)
punctulatus (Goetghebuer, 1913)
prolongatus (Kieffer, 1921)
punctatellus (Goetghebuer, 1923)
clavicornis (Goetghebuer, 1927)
truncorum (Goetghebuer, 1921)

Mesosmittia Brundin, 1956

flexuella Edwards, 1929
macrocerus (Goetghebuer, 1937)

Metriocnemus van der Wulp, 1874

albolineatus (Meigen, 1818)
atratus (Zetterstedt, 1850)
fuscipes (Meigen, 1818)
partim fuscipes, sensu Gtgh.
auripilus Goetghebuer, 1921
hirticollis (Staeger, 1839)
hirtellus Goetghebuer, 1921
hygropetricus Kieffer, 1912
longitarsus Goetghebuer, 1921
grossus Kieffer, 1925
lacteolus Goetghebuer, 1921
martinii Thienemann, 1921
cavicola Kieffer, 1921
picipes (Meigen, 1818)
partim fuscipes (Meigen, 1818), sensu
Gtgh.

Nanocladius Kieffer, 1913

bicolor (Zetterstedt, 1838)
albicornis (Goetghebuer, 1921)
? atripes (Goetghebuer, 1935)

S.G. *Orthocladus* van der Wulp, 1874**S.G. *Eudactylocladius* Thienemann, 1935**

fuscimanus (Kieffer, 1906)
bipunctellus; auct. not Zetterstedt, 1850
musculicola; Gtgh., not Kieffer, 1906

***Orthocladus* van der Wulp, 1874**
frigidus (Zetterstedt, 1838)
glabripennis (Goetghebuer, 1921)
rubicundus (Meigen, 1818)

S.G. *Pogonocladus* Brundin, 1956
stagnicola Goetghebuer, 1948

***Paracladius* Hirvenoja, 1973**
conversus (Walker, 1856)
inserpens (Walker, 1856)
brunnipes (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Paracricotopus* Thienemann & Harnisch, 1932**

niger (Kieffer, 1913)
bastini (Goetghebuer, 1931)

***Paralimnophyes* Brundin, 1956**
hydrophilus (Goetghebuer, 1921)***Parametriocnemus* Goetghebuer, 1932**
arciger (Kieffer, 1925)***Paraphaenocladus* Thienemann, 1924**

impensus (Walker, 1856)
angulatus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Paratrichocladus* Santos-Abreu, 1918**

rufiventris (Meigen, 1830)
nudipes (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Paratrissocladius* Zavrel, 1937**
excerptus (Walker, 1856)***Psectrocladius* Kieffer, 1906**

S.G. *Allopsectrocladius* Wülker, 1956
obvius (Walker, 1856)

carbonarius; Gtgh., not Meigen, 1818
?dilatatus (van der Wulp, 1858)
platypus (Edwards, 1929)

S.G. *Monopsectrocladius* Wülker, 1956

calcaratus (Edwards, 1929)

S.G. *Psectrocladius* Kieffer, 1906
limbatellus (Holmgren, 1869)
psilopterus (Kieffer, 1906)
sordidellus (Zetterstedt, 1838)
stratiotis Kieffer, 1908

***Pseudorthocladus* Goetghebuer, 1932**

curtistylus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Pseudosmittia* Goetghebuer, 1932**
forcipata (Goetghebuer, 1921)
gracilis (Goetghebuer, 1913)
recta (Edwards, 1929)
trilobata (Edwards, 1929)
? triappendiculata (Goetghebuer, 1931)

vicana Goetghebuer, 1943

***Rheocricotopus* Thienemann & Harnisch, 1932**

chalybeatus (Edwards, 1929)
urbana (Goetghebuer, 1932)
fuscipes (Kieffer, 1909)
dispar (Goetghebuer, 1913)
sylvaticus (Goetghebuer, 1937)

***Smittia* Holmgren, 1869**

albipennis (Goetghebuer, 1921)
aterrima (Meigen, 1818)
aquatica Kieffer, 1911, sensu Gtgh.
foliacea (Kieffer, 1921)
foliata (Kieffer, 1921)
leucopogon (Meigen, 1804)
macrura Goetghebuer, 1932
nudipennis (Goetghebuer, 1913)
pratorum (Goetghebuer, 1927)
rupicola (Kieffer, 1923)
superata Goetghebuer, 1939
vesparum (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Thalassosmittia* Strenzke & Remmert, 1957**

thalassophila (Bequaert & Goetghebuer, 1913)

Thienemannia Kieffer, 1909*gracilis* Kieffer, 1909**Thienemanniella Kieffer, 1911***clavicornis* (Kieffer, 1911)*pseudosimilis* (Goetghebuer, 1921)**Trissocladius Kieffer, 1908***brevipalpis* Kieffer, 1908*nigerrimus* Goetghebuer, 1921**Tvetenia Kieffer, 1922***calvescens* (Edwards, 1929)*verralli* (Edwards, 1929)

CHIRONOMINAE

Chironomini

Chironomus Meigen, 1803**Camptochironomus Kieffer, 1818***pallidivittatus* (Malloch, 1915)*tentans* Fabricius, 1805**Chironomus Meigen, 1803***annularius* Meigen, 1818*annularis* De Geer, 1776 sensu Gtgh.*aprilinus* Meigen, 1830*obscurus* Goetghebuer, 1921*cingulatus* Meigen, 1830*dorsalis*, auct., not Meigen, 1818? *viridicollis* van der Wulp, 1858*atrolineatus* Goetghebuer, 1928*inermifrons* Goetghebuer, 1921*longistylus* Goetghebuer, 1921*obtusidens* Goetghebuer, 1921*pilicornis* (Fabricius, 1787)*niveipennis* Fabricius, 1805*plumosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*grandis* Meigen, 1818*ferrugineovittatus* Zetterstedt, 1850*prasinus* Meigen, 1804*intermedius* Staeger, 1839*riparius* Meigen, 1804? *thummi* (Kieffer, 1911), sensu Gtgh.*venustus* Staeger, 1839**Cladopelma Kieffer, 1921***krusemani* (Goetghebuer, 1935)*virescens* (Meigen, 1818)*viridescens*, lapsus Gtgh., 1936*viridula* (Linnaeus, 1767)**Cryptochironomus Kieffer, 1918***albofasciatus* (Staeger, 1839)*defectus* (Kieffer, 1913)*denticulatus* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*obreptans* (Walker, 1856)*imberbipes* (Kieffer, 1818)*psittacinus* (Meigen, 1830)*rostratus* Kieffer, 1921*virtunensis* Goetghebuer, 1921*supplicans* (Meigen, 1830)*chlorolobus* Kieffer, 1918**Cryptotendipes Lenz, 1941***pseudotener* (Goetghebuer, 1922)**Demeijerea Kruseman, 1933***rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1761)**Demicryptochironomus Lenz, 1941***vulneratus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)*longicauda* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*nigrolineatus* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*atriforceps* (Goetghebuer, 1928)**Dicrotendipes Kieffer, 1913***Limnochironomus* Kieffer, 1920*lobiger* (Kieffer, 1921)*brevitibialis*, Gtgh. not Zetterstedt, 1850*miriforceps* (Kieffer, 1922)*modestus* (Say, 1823)*objectans* (Walker, 1856)*partim pulsus* (Walker, 1856), sensu Gtgh.*nervosus* (Staeger, 1839)*goetghebueri* (Kieffer, 1915)*notatus* (Meigen, 1818)*nigrimanus*, Gtgh. not Staeger, 1839*heterolabis* (Kieffer, 1915)? *rufolineatus* (Goetghebuer, 1928)**Einfeldia Kieffer, 1924***dilatata* (Goetghebuer, 1928)*partim. pulsus* (Walker, 1856), sensu Gtgh.*dissidens* (Walker, 1856)*longipes* (Staeger, 1839)*bequaerti* (Goetghebuer, 1921)*pagana* (Meigen, 1838)*latidens* (Goetghebuer, 1921)**Endochironomus Kieffer, 1918***albipennis* (Meigen, 1830)? *maritimus* Kieffer, 1921*dispar* (Meigen, 1830)*lepidus* (Meigen, 1830)

tendens (Fabricius, 1775)

***Glyptotendipes* Kieffer, 1913**

barbipes (Staeger, 1839)

foliicola Kieffer, 1918

glaucus (Meigen, 1818)

partim pallens (Meigen, 1804), sensu Gtgh.

obscuripes (Meigen, 1830)

gripekoveni (Kieffer, 1913)

? *cauliginellus* (Kieffer, 1913)

gracilis Kieffer, 1918

imbecillis (Walker, 1856)

severini (Goetghebuer, 1923)

? *bicoloratus* Goetghebuer, 1939

pallens (Meigen, 1804)

partim pallens, sensu Gtgh.

gilvus (Goetghebuer, 1919)

paripes (Edwards, 1929)

varipes (Goetghebuer, 1927)

viridis (Macquart, 1834)

***Harnischia* Kieffer, 1921**

curtilamellata (Malloch, 1915)

pseudosimplex Goetghebuer, 1923

fuscimana Kieffer, 1921

simplex (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Kiefferulus* Goetghebuer, 1922**

tendipediformis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Lauterborniella* Thienemann & Bause, 1913**

agrayloides (Kieffer, 1911)

nigriventris (Goetghebuer, 1933)

pusilla (Kieffer, 1918) sensu Gtgh.

***Microchironomus* Kieffer, 1918**

tener (Kieffer, 1918)

***Microtendipes* Kieffer, 1915**

chloris (Meigen, 1818)

confinis (Meigen, 1830)

pseudopedellus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

diffinis (Edwards, 1929)

pedellus (De Geer, 1776)

lividus (Meigen, 1830)

cinereiventris (Goetghebuer, 1921)

rydalensis (Edwards, 1929)

tarsalis (Walker, 1856)

formosus (Goetghebuer, 1910)

***Nilothauma* Kieffer, 1921**

brayi (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Pagastiella* Brundin, 1949**

orophila (Edwards, 1929)

***Parachironomus* Lenz, 1921**

arcuatus (Goetghebuer, 1919)

gracilior (Kieffer, 1918), sensu Gtgh.

monotomus (Kieffer, 1924)

biannulatus (Staeger, 1839)

viridanus (Ruthe, 1831), sensu Gtgh.

cinctellus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

frequens (Johannsen, 1905)

lhoneuxi (Goetghebuer, 1921)

longiforceps (Kieffer, 1921)

mauricii (Kruseman, 1933)

littorellus (Goetghebuer, 1931)

monochromus (van der Wulp, 1874)

Partim. monochromus sensu Gtgh.

parilis (Walker, 1856)

mucronatus (Goetghebuer, 1919)

tenuicaudatus (Malloch, 1915)

partim monochromus (van der Wulp, 1874), sensu Gtgh.

baciliger (Kieffer, 1922)

bacilliger, lapsus Gtgh.

varus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

vitiosus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Paracladopelma* Harnisch, 1923**

camptolabis (Kieffer, 1913)

***Paratendipes* Kieffer, 1911**

albimanus (Meigen, 1818)

plebeius (Meigen, 1818)

plebejus, lapsus Gtgh.

***Phaenopsectra* Kieffer, 1921**

flavipes (Meigen, 1818)

albiforceps (Goetghebuer, 1921)

punctipes (Wiedemann, 1817)

partim punctipes, sensu Gtgh.

semiviridis (Goetghebuer, 1919)

***Polypedilum* Kieffer, 1912**

***S.G. Pentapedilum* Kieffer, 1913**

sordens (van der Wulp, 1874)

tritum (Walker, 1856)

uncinatum (Goetghebuer, 1921)

longiseta (Kieffer, 1913), sensu Gtgh.

musciola (Kieffer, 1924)

***S.G. Polypedilum* Kieffer, 1912**

acutum Kieffer, 1915

albicorne (Meigen, 1838)

pullum; Gtgh., non Zetterstedt, 1838

arundineti (Goetghebuer, 1921)

convictum (Walker, 1856)

blandum (van der Wulp, 1858)

cultellatum Goetghebuer, 1931

laetum (Meigen, 1818)

nubilipennis (Meigen, 1838)

falciger (Kieffer, 1911)

falcigerum, lapsus Gtgh.

nubeculosum (Meigen, 1804)

leucopus (Meigen, 1830)

pedestre (Meigen, 1830)

quadrinaculatum (Meigen, 1838)

S.G. *Tripodura* Townes, 1945

pullum (Zetterstedt, 1838)

non *pullum* (Zetterstedt, 1838), sensu Gtgh.

prolixitarsis (Lundström, 1916)

quadriguttatum Kieffer, 1921

scalaenum (Schränk, 1803)

trinotatum (van der Wulp, 1874)

***Stenochironomus* Kieffer, 1919**

S.G. *Petalopholeus* Borkent, 1984

fascipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838)

S.G. *Stenochironomus* Kieffer, 1919

gibbus (Fabricius, 1794)

flexilis, Gtgh., non Linnaeus, 1767

fasciatus (Geoffroy, 1785)

bitensis Kieffer, 1924

***Stictochironomus* Kieffer, 1919**

maculipennis (Meigen, 1818)

pictulus (Meigen, 1830)

sticticus (Fabricius, 1781)

histrion (Fabricius, 1794)

***Tribelos* Townes, 1945**

intextus (Walker, 1856)

coracellus (Kieffer, 1918)

contextus, lapsus Gtgh., 1936

***Xenochironomus* Kieffer, 1921**

xenolabis Kieffer, 1916

rousseaui (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Zavreliella* Kieffer, 1920**

marmorata (van der Wulp, 1858)

Pseudochironomini

***Pseudochironomus* Malloch, 1915**

prasinatus (Staeger, 1839)

Tanytarsini

***Cladotanytarsus* Kieffer, 1921**

mancus (Walker, 1856)

partim *mancus*, sensu Gtgh.

nigrovittatus (Goetghebuer, 1922)

partim *mancus* (Walker, 1856), sensu Gtgh.

? *rufovittatus* (Goetghebuer, 1922)

vanderwulpi (Edwards, 1929)

***Lithotanytarsus* Thienemann, 1933**

emarginatus (Goetghebuer, 1933)

***Micropsectra* Kieffer, 1909**

atrofasciata Kieffer, 1911

bipectinatus (Goetghebuer, 1933)

bidentata (Goetghebuer, 1921)

junci (Meigen, 1818)

? non *junci* (Meigen, 1818), sensu Gtgh.

gmundensis (Egger, 1863)

subviridis (Goetghebuer, 1921)

notescens (Walker, 1856)

? partim *praecox* (Wiedemann, 1818), sensu Gtgh.

recurvata Goetghebuer, 1928

roseiventris (Kieffer, 1909)

fusca, Gtgh., non Meigen, 1804

tonnoiri (Goetghebuer, 1921)

subnitens Goetghebuer, 1928

***Paratanytarsus* Thienemann & Bause, 1913**

austriacus (Kieffer, 1924)

praecox (Wiedemann, 1818), sensu Gtgh. 1921; 1928

vernalis (Goetghebuer, 1931)

pseudopraecox (Goetghebuer, 1934)

inopertus (Walker, 1856)

scirpeti (Goetghebuer, 1936)

humphriesae (Goetghebuer, 1937)

humphriesiae, lapsus Gtgh.

nigriviridellus (Goetghebuer, 1942)

nigroviridellus, lapsus Gtgh.

intricatus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

nigrofasciatus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

laetipes (Zetterstedt, 1850)

partim *punctipes* (Wiedemann, 1817), sensu Gtgh.

lactipes, lapsus Gtgh., 1937

tenellulus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

retusus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

tenuis (Meigen, 1830)

partim *tenuis*, sensu Gtgh.

similis (Goetghebuer, 1928)

***Rheotanytarsus* Thienemann & Bause, 1913**

curtistylus (Goetghebuer, 1921)
photophilus (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Stempellinella* Brundin, 1947**

minor (Edwards, 1929)
saltuum (Goetghebuer, 1921)

***Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874**

chinyensis Goetghebuer, 1934
debilis (Meigen, 1830)
ejuncidus (Walker, 1856)
 brayi Goetghebuer, 1922
 ordinatus Goetghebuer, 1935
eminulus (Walker, 1856)
 cornutus Goetghebuer, 1921
excavatus Edwards, 1929
gracilentus (Holmgren, 1883)
 autumnalis Goetghebuer, 1938
gregarius Kieffer, 1909
 lobatifrons Kieffer, 1913
 macrosandalum Kieffer, 1925
heusdensis Goetghebuer, 1923
 partim heusdensis, identif. Gtgh.
holochlorus Edwards, 1929
inaequalis Goetghebuer, 1921
lactescens Edwards, 1929
lestagei Goetghebuer, 1922
medius Reiss & Fittkau, 1971
nigricollis Goetghebuer, 1939
occultus Brundin, 1949
pallidicornis (Walker, 1856)
 subaequalis Goetghebuer, 1921
 paschalis Goetghebuer, 1933
 hueti Goetghebuer, 1942
signatus (van der Wulp, 1859)
 bicinctus Goetghebuer, 1913
sylvaticus (van der Wulp, 1859)
usmaënsis Pagast, 1931
 partim heusdensis Goetghebuer, 1923

***Virgatanytarsus* Pinder, 1982**

arduennensis (Goetghebuer, 1922)
triangularis (Goetghebuer, 1928)
 securifer (Goetghebuer, 1934)

***Zavrelia* Kieffer, 1913**

pentatoma Kieffer, 1913
 nigritula Goetghebuer, 1921

MISIDENTIFIED (?) FROM BELGIUM

barbicornis Fabricius, 1775 *Tipula*,
 sensu Gtgh. 1911
bicrenatum (Kieffer, 1921) *Tripodura*
 ? *flavonervosum* (Staeger, 1839)
contingens (Walker, 1856) *Smittia*
 ? *aquatilis* (Goetghebuer, 1921)
curticornis Kieffer, 1911 *Tanytarsus*
extrema (Holmgren, 1869) *Smittia*
 ? *curvinervis* (Kieffer, 1911)
cylindraceus (Kieffer, 1908) *Cricotopus*
 pus
 ? *annulipes* (Goetghebuer, 1921)
fuscus (Kieffer, 1909) *Cricotopus*
 ? *biformis* (Edwards, 1929) sensu
 Gtgh.
griseipennis van der Wulp, 1858 *Tanypus*, sensu Gtgh.
islandicus Goetghebuer, 1931, *Trichotanypus* sensu Gtgh.
nanus Meigen, 1818 *Chironomus*,
 sensu Gtgh. 1911
variabilis Staeger, 1839 *Chironomus*,
 sensu Gtgh. 1911
vitellina Kieffer, 1916 *Pelopia*, sensu
 Gtgh.

NOMINA DUBIA

acutilobata Goetghebuer, 1932 *Smittia*
acutus Goetghebuer, 1932 *Limnophyes*
aethiops Goetghebuer, 1939 *Orthocladus* (*Chaetocladus*)
annulimanus Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus*
antennalis Goetghebuer, 1944 *Orthocladus*
anura Goetghebuer, 1932 *Smittia*
appendiculatum Goetghebuer, 1939
 Polypedilum
aprilinus Goetghebuer, 1931 *Orthocladus*
arenarius Goetghebuer, 1932 *Orthocladus* (*Chaetocladus*)
atomarius Zetterstedt, 1850 *Chironomus*
autumnalis Goetghebuer, 1949 *Smittia*
bifasciatus Goetghebuer, 1936 *Procladius*

- brachyptera* Goetghebuer, 1934 *Smittia*
camptoneura Kieffer, 1911 *Metriocnemus*
caulicola Kieffer, 1913 *Chironomus*
ciliatus Meigen, 1838 *Tanypus*
cinereus Goetghebuer, 1936 *Procladius*
collarti Goetghebuer, 1941 *Orthocladius* (*Chaetocladius*)
corniger Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus* (*Tendipes*)
curticornis Goetghebuer, 1938 *Limnophyes*
dickebuschense Goetghebuer, 1936 *Polypedilum*
divisus Kieffer, 1921 *Orthocladius*
ellipsoidalis Kieffer, 1911 *Tanytarsus* (*Calopsectra*)
falaënensis Goetghebuer, 1932 *Limnophyes*
flaveolus Meigen, 1818 *Chironomus*
flavescens Goetghebuer, 1942 *Smittia*
flavopilosellus Goetghebuer, 1932 *Orthocladius* (*Chaetocladius*)
flavoviride Goetghebuer, 1939 *Polypedilum*
flavus, ? lapsus Gtgh. = *fulvus* Kieffer, 1924 *Trichotanypus*
foliifera Goetghebuer, 1937 *Smittia* (*Phaenocladius*)
fuscifolium Kieffer, 1921 *Camptocladius*
globulifer Goetghebuer, 1921 *Tanytarsus*
globulifera, lapsus Gtgh.
gratus Meigen, 1838 *Tanypus*
grisescens Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus* (*Tendipes*)
hockaiensis Goetghebuer, 1932 *Orthocladius* (*Dactylocladius*)
imperfectus Goetghebuer, 1944 *Orthocladius* (*Pseudorthocladius*)
incomptus (Zetterstedt, 1838) *Metriocnemus*
lacunarum Goetghebuer, 1931 *Smittia*
littorellus Goetghebuer, 1927 *Camptocladius*
lugubris Kieffer, 1921 *Microtendipes*
luteolus Goetghebuer, 1921 *Psectrocladius*
maculipes Goetghebuer, 1933 *Polypedilum*
major Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus* (*Tendipes*)
marinus Kieffer, 1924 *Psectrocladius*
maxi Goetghebuer, 1923 *Tanypus*
mellense Goetghebuer, 1942 *Pentapedilum*
montanus Goetghebuer, 1932 *Limnophyes*
montensis Goetghebuer, 1937 *Metriocnemus* (*Paraphaenocladius*)
murinus Goetghebuer, 1923 *Tanypus*
mutilus Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus* (*Cryptochironomus*)
nigricans Goetghebuer, 1927 *Chironomus*
nigrita Goetghebuer, 1939 *Smittia*
nigrotibialis Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus*
nymphaeae Willem, 1908 *Chironomus*
overmeirensis Goetghebuer, 1932 *Orthocladius* (*Chaetocladius*)
overmeirensis Goetghebuer, 1932 *Harnischia* (? *Microchironomus*)
pallidipes Goetghebuer, 1942 *Psectrocladius*
paludosa Goetghebuer, 1931 *Stempelina*
paludum Goetghebuer, 1939 *Tanytarsus*
parenti Goetghebuer, 1931 *Tanytarsus*
parvulus Kieffer, 1918 *Trichotanypus*
perangustatus Goetghebuer, 1952 *Chironomus*
pilimanus Goetghebuer, 1934 *Psectrocladius*
praecox Goetghebuer, 1944 *Limnophyes*
pruinosis Kieffer, 1924 *Trichotanypus*
pseudotenellulus Goetghebuer, 1922 *Tanytarsus*
pusio Meigen, 1830 *Chironomus*
punctipennis Goetghebuer, 1919 *Camptocladius*
rufus Meigen, 1830 *Tanypus*
rufovittatus Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus*
rusticus Goetghebuer, 1932 *Orthocladius* (*Dactylocladius*)
rusticus Meigen, 1838 *Chironomus*
scapularis Kieffer, 1924 *Procladius*
semivillosus Goetghebuer, 1923 *Tanytarsus*

severini Goetghebuer, 1939 *Trichocladius*
sexannulatus Goetghebuer, 1921 *Tanytarsus*
signaticollis Goetghebuer, 1921 *Chironomus* (*Tendipes*)
sordidatus Kieffer, 1913 *Chironomus*
sparganii Kieffer, 1908 *Chironomus*
stagnalis Goetghebuer, 1932 *Eukiefferiella*
stagnicola Goetghebuer, 1948 *Orthocladius*
subnitens Goetghebuer, 1929 *Camptocladius*
sulphurea Goetghebuer, 1942 *Ablabesmyia*
sylvicola Goetghebuer, 1939 *Limnophyes*
tenuicaudatus Goetghebuer, 1950 *Chironomus*
tenuis Meigen, 1838 *Tanypus*
tetrachaetus Goetghebuer, 1919 *Tanytarsus*

tibialis (Kieffer, 1908) *Camptocladius*
tolleti Goetghebuer, 1944 *Orthocladius*
tricolor van der Wulp, 1874 *Chironomus*
trifurcatus Goetghebuer, 1943 *Orthocladius* (*Eudactylocladius*)
triseta Kieffer, 1916 *Chironomus*
veris Goetghebuer, 1935 *Orthocladius* (*Dactylocladius*)
verruculosus Goetghebuer, 1922 *Tanytarsus*
versicolor Kieffer, 1918 *Psectrocladius*
viridescens Goetghebuer, 1922 *Psectrotanypus*
virtunensis Goetghebuer, 1932 *Orthocladius* (*Dactylocladius*)

NOMINA NUDA

semilunaris Goetghebuer, 1921 *Tanytarsus*

Anisopodidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Nematocera Bibionomorpha with the veins R₄₊₅ not separated; discal cell present; eyes separated and coxae not elongated (as in the Mycetophilidae).

Adults live on tree trunks and similar places. They are also frequently found indoors on windows. Larvae develop in decaying organic matters, especially fermenting substrates and mammalian dung.

Six species in Belgian collection of KBIN, determined by M. Goetghebuer. Besides Lameere (1907), mainly recorded by Goetghebuer (1931, 1934, 1943). Keys are to be found in the revisions by Edwards (1928), Lindner (1930), Freeman (1950) and Pedersen (1968).

References : Edwards, 1928; Freeman, 1950; Goetghebuer, 1931, 1934, 1943; Lameere, 1907; Pedersen, 1968.

ANISOPODINAE

Sylvicola Harris, 1776

Phryne Meigen, 1800 (suppressed
ICZN)

Anisopus Meigen, 1803

Rhyphus Latreille, 1804

cincta (Fabricius, 1787) *

fenestralis (Scopoli, 1763) *

fuscata (Fabricius, 1775) *

punctata (Fabricius, 1787) *

zetterstedti (Edwards, 1923) *

MYCETOBIINAE

Mycetobia Meigen, 1818

pallipes Meigen, 1818 *

Bibionidae

Guy TOMASOVIC

Adultes robustes et de couleur noire. Les ocelles sont placés sur un calus saillant. Hanches robustes, allongées; tibias armés d'épines ou de spinules. Antennes courtes, épaisses, comprenant de huit à seize articles cylindriques. Insectes lucicoles, sur les herbes et les fleurs.

Les larves ont le corps mou, généralement cylindrique, gris ou noirâtre, pourvu de saillies chamues coniques, prenant parfois l'aspect d'épines. Tête noire et luisante, mandibules robustes. Ce sont des saprophages vivant dans la terre, les bouses, les fumiers mais peuvent devenir phytophages. Leur gréganisme et leur grand nombre sont à l'origine de dégâts appréciables aux racines et aux plantes potagères.

Les espèces de Belgique du genre *Bibio* ont été revues par Verbeke (1971); clés dans Verbeke (l.c.), Haenni (1982) et Freeman & Lane (1985).

Références: Verbeke (1971), Haenni (1982), Freeman & Lane (1985).

PLECIINAE

Penthetria Meigen, 1803

Amasia Meigen, 1800

funnebris Meigen, 1804 *

holosericea Meigen, 1818

BIBIONINAE

Dilophus Meigen, 1803

Philia Meigen, 1800

febrilis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

vulgaris Meigen, 1818

femoratus Meigen, 1804 *

humeralis Zetterstedt, 1850 *

Bibio Geoffroy, 1762

clavipes Meigen, 1818 *

ferriginatus (Linnaeus, 1767) *

hortulanus (Linnaeus, 1758) *

johannis (Linnaeus, 1767) *

lanigerus Meigen, 1818 *

lepidus Loew, 1871 *

leucopterus (Meigen, 1804) *

marci (Linnaeus, 1758) *

nigriventris Haliday, 1833 *

pomonae (Fabricius, 1775) *

reticulatus Loew, 1846 *

varipes Meigen, 1830 *

venosus (Meigen, 1804) *

Scatopsidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

The flies of this quite uniform family of Nematocera are generally blackish, often shining. They are mostly from 1.5 to 4 mm. long. Although often described as "bare", they are clothed with short setae. The characters that distinguish these flies from closely related families such as the Bibionidae, Mycetophilidae, Sciaridae and Cecidomyiidae are: the large single-segmented palpi, absence of true tibial spurs, the distinctive ribbed or pleated abdominal pleural membranes and the complex male genitalia.

Larvae are generally found on all kinds of rotting organic material. Adults are known to appear in small swarms around leaves and flowers, as they take food in the form of nectar or sugar-water.

The only reliable work on Belgian Scatopsidae was given by Goethgebuer (1945). This list was made with the determined collection and card-indexes of the KBIN, following the systematics of Cook (1965 to 1974) and Freeman (1985). These works give good determination tables for most of our species. Others are threatred in Duda (1928).

References: Cook, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1974; Duda, 1928; Freeman, 1985; Goetghebuer, 1945.

ASPISTINAE

Aspistes Meigen, 1818
berolinensis Meigen, 1818 *

scutellata (H. Loew, 1846) *
cochleata (Duda, 1928)

Coboldia Melander, 1916
Rhaeboza Enderlein, 1936
fuscipes (Meigen, 1830) *

ECTAETINAE

Ectaetia Enderlein, 1912
clavipes (H. Loew, 1846) *

Colobostema Enderlein, 1926
nigripenne (Meigen, 1830) *
triste (Zetterstedt, 1850) *

Cookella Freeman, in Freeman & Lane, 1985
albitarsis (Zetterstedt, 1850) *

PSECTROSCIARINAE

Anapausis Enderlein, 1912
inermis (Ruthé, 1831) *
soluta (H. Loew, 1846) *
tenuicauda Duda, 1928
talpae (Verrall, 1912) *

Ferneiella Cook, in Freeman & Lane, 1985
brevifurca (Enderlein, 1912) *
incompleta (Verrall, 1886) *

Holoplagia Enderlein, 1912
transversalis (H. Loew, 1846) *

Parascatopse Cook, 1955
litorea (Edwards, 1925)

SCATOPSINAE

Apiloscatopse Cook, 1974
flavicollis (Meigen, 1818) *
picea (Meigen, 1818) *

Reichertella* Enderlein, 1912**S.G. Reichertella* Enderlein, 1912***geniculata* (Zetterstedt, 1850) **nigra* (Meigen, 1804) **pulicaria* (H. Loew, 1846) ****Rhegmoclema* Enderlein, 1912***Aldrovandiella* Enderlein, 1912*Psectrosciara*; auctt., nec Kieffer*coxendix* (Verrall, 1912) **halteratum* (Meigen, 1838) **winthemi* (Duda, 1928) ****Rhexosa* Enderlein, 1936***subnitens* (Verrall, 1886) ****Scatopse* Geoffroy, 1762***lapponica* Duda, 1928 **notata* (Linnaeus, 1758) ****Swammerdamella* Enderlein, 1912***brevicornis* (Meigen, 1830) *

Cecidomyiidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Most Cecidomyiidae are small, fragile Nematocera with an eye-bridge and generally no ocelli. Wing venation reduced to the two postradial veins only reaching the wing margin. First tarsal segment generally very short; no tibial spurs. Exception to these characters are some Lestremiinae, having ocelli, a long first tarsal segment and a wing venation similar to that of the Sciaridae. Wings often covered with short hairs; antennae long and slender; no discal cell and thorax without a suture dividing the mesonotum, are supplementary basic characters to separate Cecidomyiidae from other Bibionomorpha.

Many species (especially tropical species) are only known from the galls formed by their larvae and Cecidomyiids are mostly determined on these galls. But, although commonly called gall-midges, only two-thirds of the known species are phytophagous, causing galls on plants. Other species live in decaying matters, in deformations of plants caused by other insects, in fungi or as predators.

This family is probably one of the most poorly known in Belgium. Most of the records date from Lameere (1907) and have practically only been supplemented by Gratia (1958). KBIN collection counts only three species. This list is therefore based on its card-indexes to literature references and compiled according to Skuhravá (1987).

References: Gratia, 1958; Lameere, 1907; Mamaev, 1969; Möhn, 1966-1971; Skuhravá, 1987.

LESTREMIINAE

Anarete Haliday, 1833
Microcerata Felt, 1908
candidata Haliday, 1833 *
lacteipennis Kieffer, 1906 *

Aprionus Kieffer, 1894
flavidus (Winnertz, 1870)

Lestremia Macquart, 1826
leucophaea (Meigen, 1818)

Xylopriona Kieffer, 1913
atra (Meigen, 1804)
halterata (Zetterstedt, 1852)

PORRICONDYLINAE

Asynapta H. Loew, 1850
Ruebsaamenia Kieffer, 1894
pectoralis Winnertz, 1853

Colpodia Winnertz, 1853
angustipennis Winnertz, 1853

Miastor Meinert, 1864
metraloas Meinert, 1865

Parepidosis Kieffer, 1913
venusta (Winnertz, 1853)

Porricondyla Rondani, 1840
nigripennis (Meigen, 1830)
albitarsis (Meigen, 1830)

CECIDOMYIINAE

Anisostephus Rübsaamen, 1917
betulinum (Kieffer, 1889)

Aphidoletes Kieffer, 1904
aphidimyza (Rondani, 1847)

Asphondylia H. Loew, 1850
fusca (Meigen, 1830)
pruniperda Rondani, 1867
prunorum (Wachtl, 1888)
sarothamni H. Loew, 1850
mayeri Liebel, 1889
verbasci (Vallot, 1827)

Bayeria Rübsaamen, 1914*capitigena* (Bremi, 1847)*thymicola* (Kieffer, 1888)**Cecidomyia Meigen, 1803***Itionida* Meigen, 1800 (suppressed
ICZN)*pini* (De Geer, 1782)**Clinodiplosis Kieffer, 1895***botularia* (Winnertz, 1853)*cilicrus* (Kieffer, 1889)*biorrhizae* Kieffer, 1909**Contarinia Rondani, 1860***acerplicans* (Kieffer, 1889)*aequalis* Kieffer, 1898*cracca* Kieffer, 1897*loti* (De Geer, 1776)*nasturtii* (Kieffer, 1888)*petioli* (Kieffer, 1898)*pisi* (Winnertz, 1854)*pulchripes* (Kieffer, 1890)*pyrivora* (Riley, 1886)*quercina* (Rübsaamen, 1890)*rumicis* (H. Loew, 1850)*scoparii* (Rübsaamen, 1889)*steini* (Karsch, 1881)*tiliarum* (Kieffer, 1890)*tritici* (Kirby, 1798)**Craneiobia Kieffer, 1913***corni* (Giraud, 1863)**Cystiphora Kieffer, 1892***sanguinea* (Bremi, 1847)*hieracii* (F. Loew, 1874)*pilosellae* Kieffer, 1892*sonchi* (Bremi, 1847)*sonchi* (F. Loew, 1875)*taraxaci* (Kieffer, 1888)**Dasineura Rondani, 1840***Perrisia* Rondani, 1846*Rabdophaga* Westwood, 1847*Bertieria* Kieffer, 1896*Dasyneura*; error*Rabdophaga*; error*acrophila* (Winnertz, 1853)*affinis* (Kieffer, 1886) **aparines* (Kieffer, 1889)*auritae* Rübsaamen, 1915*brassicae* (Winnertz, 1853)*capitigena* (Bremi, 1847)*cardamines* (Winnertz, 1853)*clavifex* (Kieffer, 1891)*crataegi* (Winnertz, 1853)*engstfeldi* (Rübsaamen, 1889)*filicina* (Kieffer, 1889)*fraxini* (Bremi, 1847)*fraxini* (Kieffer, 1897)*galiicola* (F. Loew, 1880)*gemicola* (Kieffer, 1896)*gemmarum* (Rübsaamen, 1915)*glechomae* (Kieffer, 1889)*hygrophila* (Mik, 1883)*hyperici* (Bremi, 1847)*irregularis* (Bremi, 1847)*acercrispans* (Kieffer, 1888)*kiefferiana* (Rübsaamen, 1891)*marginemtorquens* (Bremi, 1847)*plicatrix* (H. Loew, 1850)*populeti* (Rübsaamen, 1889)*pteridicola* (Kieffer, 1901)*pustulans* (Rübsaamen, 1889)*pyri* (Bouché, 1847)*ranunculi* (Bremi, 1847)*rosaria* (H. Loew, 1850)*rosarum* (Hardy, 1850)*saliciperda* (Dufour, 1841)*salicis* (Schränk, 1803)*ramicola* (Rübsaamen, 1915)*serotina* (Winnertz, 1853)*sisymbrii* (Schränk, 1803)*subpatula* (Bremi, 1847)*terminalis* (H. Loew, 1850)*thomasiana* (Kieffer, 1888)*tiliae* (Schränk, 1803)*tiliamvolvans* (Rübsaamen, 1889)*tortilis* (Bremi, 1847)*alni* (F. Loew, 1877)*trifolii* (F. Loew, 1874)*ulmaria* (Bremi, 1847)*urticae* (Perris, 1840)**Didymomyia Rübsaamen, 1912***tiliacea* (Bremi, 1847)*reamuriana* (F. Loew, 1878)**Diodaulus Rübsaamen, 1917***linariae* (Winnertz, 1853)*traili* (Kieffer, 1889)**Geocrypta Kieffer, 1913***galii* (H. Loew, 1850)**Gephyraulus Rübsaamen, 1915***raphanistri* (Kieffer, 1886)

***Haplodiplosis* Rübsaamen, 1911**

marginata (von Roser, 1840)
equestris (Wagner, 1871)

***Harmandia* Kieffer, 1896**

cavernosa (Rübsaamen, 1899)
globuli (Rübsaamen, 1889)
tremulae (Winnertz, 1853)
loewii (Rübsaamen, 1892)

***Hartigiola* Rübsaamen, 1912**

annulipes (Hartig, 1839)

***Iteomyia* Kieffer, 1913**

capreae (Winnertz, 1853)
major (Kieffer, 1898)

***Jaapiella* Rübsaamen, 1915**

bryoniae (Bouché, 1847)
clethrophila Rübsaamen, 1917
genisticola (F. Loew, 1877)
veronicae (Vallot, 1827)

***Janetiella* Kieffer, 1898**

thymi (Kieffer, 1888)
tuberculi (Rübsaamen, 1889)

***Kaltenbachiola* Rübsaamen & Hedicke, 1938**

strobi (Winnertz, 1853)

***Kiefferia* Mik, 1895**

pericarpiicola (Bremi, 1847)
pimpinellae (F. Loew, 1874)

***Lasioptera* Meigen, 1818**

carophila F. Loew, 1874
populnea Wachtl, 1883
rubi (Schränk, 1803)

***Lestodiplosis* Kieffer, 1894**

fascipennis (Winnertz, 1853)
variegata (Macquart, 1826)

***Loewiola* Kieffer, 1896**

centaureae (F. Loew, 1875)

***Macrodiplosis* Kieffer, 1895**

dryobia (F. Loew, 1877)
volvans Kieffer, 1895

***Macrolabis* Kieffer, 1892**

heraclei (Kaltenbach, 1862)
corrugans (F. Loew, 1877)
pilosellae (Binnie, 1877)
stellariae (Liebel, 1889)

***Massalongia* Kieffer, 1896**

rubra (Kieffer, 1890)

***Mayetiola* Kieffer, 1896**

Poomyia Rübsaamen, 1910
destructor (Say, 1817)
poae (Bosc, 1817)

***Mikiola* Kieffer, 1896**

fagi (Hartig, 1839)

***Monodiplosis* Rübsaamen, 1910**

liebeli (Kieffer, 1889)

***Mycodiplosis* Rübsaamen, 1895**

coniophaga (Winnertz, 1853)

***Neomikiella* Hedicke, 1938**

lychnidis (von Heyden, 1861)

***Oligotrophus* Latreille, 1805**

juniperinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Ozirhincus* Rondani, 1840**

Clinorhyncha H. Loew, 1850
longicollis Rondani, 1840
leucanthemi (Kieffer, 1889)
millefolii (Wachtl, 1884)
tanacetii (Kieffer, 1889)

***Parallelodiplosis* Rübsaamen, 1910**

galliperda (F. Loew, 1889)

***Placochela* Rübsaamen, 1916**

nigripes (F. Loew, 1877)

***Plemeliella* Seitner, 1908**

betulicola (Kieffer, 1889)

***Putoniella* Kieffer, 1896**

pruni (Kaltenbach, 1872)
marsupialis (F. Loew, 1889)

***Rhopalomyia* Rübsaamen, 1892**

artemisiae (Bouché, 1834)
foliorum (H. Loew, 1850)

millefolii (H. Loew, 1850)
ptarmicae (Vallot, 1849)
tanaceticola (Karsch, 1879)

***Rondaniola* Rübsaamen & Hedicke,
1938**
bursaria (Bremer, 1847)

***Schizomyia* Kieffer, 1889**
galiorum Kieffer, 1889

***Sitodiplosis* Kieffer, 1913**
mosellana (Géhin, 1857)

***Thecodiplosis* Kieffer, 1895**
brachyntera (Schwägrichen, 1835)

***Wachtliella* Rübsaamen, 1915**
persicariae (Linnaeus, 1767)
riparia (Winnertz, 1853)
rosarum (Hardy, 1850)
stachydis (Bremer, 1847)

***Xylodiplosis* Kieffer, 1894**
nigritarsis (Zetterstedt, 1850)

***Zygiobia* Kieffer, 1913**
carpini (F. Loew, 1874)

Mycetophilidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Nematocera with a compact hump-backed appearance and long coxae. Their basic characters are: usually three ocelli; discal cell absent; tibial spurs well developed; coxae long; thorax distinctly arched, with no suture dividing the mesonotum; antennae elongate and placed near the middle of the eyes, the latter clearly separated.

Larvae generally develop in fungi, which gave these flies their vernacular name of "fungus-gnats".

Belgian Mycetophilidae have relatively poorly been studied (compared to e.g. the Ceratopogonidae). The only revisionary works treat the subfamilies Bolitophilinae, Ditomyiinae (Tollet, 1943) and Keroplatinae (Tollet, 1953, 1955). Records for the other larger subfamilies often date back to Lameere (1907) or are included in lists of Belgian Diptera from particular regions of our country, such as: "Hautes-Fagnes" (Goetghebuer, 1931; Tollet, 1948), "Kempen" (Goetghebuer, 1940) or forests in the Flanders (Goetghebuer, 1943). Mycetophilidae living in Belgian caves are treated by Leruth (1939).

This list was compiled using the KBIN determined collection, partially seen by R.J. Gagné (*Trichonta* spp.) or L. Matile (Keroplalinae), KBIN card-indexes, Matile's french check-list (1977) and some recent revisions such as Tuomikoski (1966), Hutson et al. (1980) and Väisänen (1984). Determination tables can be found in these revisions and in Landrock (1926-1927).

References: Goetghebuer, 1931, 1940, 1943; Hutson, Ackland & Kidd, 1980; Landrock, 1926-27; Matile, 1977; Tollet, 1943, 1948, 1953, 1955; Tuomikoski, 1966; Väisänen, 1984.

BOLITOPHILINAE

***Bolitophila* Meigen, 1818**
Messala Curtis, 1836

S.G. *Bolitophila* Meigen, 1818
cinerea Meigen, 1818 *
collarti (Tollet, 1943) *
saundersi (Curtis, 1836) *
tenella Winnertz, 1863 *

S.G. *Cliopisa* Enderlein, 1936
glabrata Loew, 1869 *
hybrida (Meigen, 1804) *
fusca Meigen, 1818
latipes Tollet, 1943 *
occlusa Edwards, 1913 *
pseudohybrida Landrock, 1912 *
rossica Landrock, 1912 *

DIADOCIDINAE

***Diadocidia* Ruthé, 1831**
Macronevra Macquart, 1834
? *Aclada* Loew, 1850 (nom. nud.)

S.G. *Diadocidia* Ruthé, 1831
ferruginosa (Meigen, 1830) *
flavicans Ruthé, 1831
winthemi (Macquart, 1834)
spinosula Tollet, 1948 *

DITOMYIINAE

***Ditomyia* Winnertz, 1846**
fasciata (Meigen, 1818) *
macroptera Winnertz, 1852 *

***Symmerus* Walker, 1848**
Plesiastina Winnertz, 1852
annulatus (Meigen, 1830) *

KEROPLATINAE

***Antlemon* Loew, 1871**

S.G. *Antlemonopsis* Tollet, 1953
brevimanum (Loew, 1871) *
malmundariensis Tollet, 1953

Asindulum Latreille, 1805
nigrum Latreille, 1805 *
rostratum Zetterstedt, 1851 *

Cerotelion Rondani, 1856
lineatus (Fabricius, 1775) *
laticornis (Meigen, 1818)

Keroplatus Bosc, 1792
Ceroplatus; error
dispar Dufour, 1839 *
testaceus Dalman, 1818 *
tipuloides Bosc, 1792 *

Macrocera Meigen, 1803
angulata Meigen, 1818 *
centralis Meigen, 1818 *
fasciata Meigen, 1804 *
fastuosa Loew, 1869 *
inversa Loew, 1869 *
longibrachiata Landrock, 1917 *
lutea Meigen, 1804 *
maculata Meigen, 1818
nigropicea Lundström, 1907 *
phalerata Meigen, 1818 *
maculipennis Macquart, 1826
pusilla Meigen, 1830 *
stigma Curtis, 1837 *
stigmoides Edwards, 1925 *
tusca Loew, 1869 *
vittata Meigen, 1830 *

Macrorrhyncha Winnertz, 1846
Adelinia A. Costa, 1857
flava Winnertz, 1846 *
collarti (Tollet, 1955)

Orfelia A. Costa, 1857
Zelmira Meigen, 1800 (suppressed ICZN)
Platyura; auctt., nec Meigen

S.G. Isoneuromyia Brunetti, 1912
bezzii (Strobl, 1909) *
nigerrima (Strobl, 1909) *
pseudochracea (Landrock, 1925) *
semirufa (Meigen, 1818) *
baumhaueri (Meigen, 1818)
vitripennis (Meigen, 1830) *

S.G. Neoplatyura Malloch, 1928
flava (Macquart, 1826) *
modesta (Winnertz, 1863) *
nigricauda (Strobl, 1893) *

S.G. Orfelia A. Costa, 1857
bicolor (Macquart, 1826) *
discoloria (Meigen, 1818) *
fasciata (Meigen, 1804) *
nemoralis (Meigen, 1818) *
succincta (Meigen, 1838)
cincta (Winnertz, 1863)
nigricornis (Fabricius, 1805) *
pallida (Staeger, 1840) *
tristis (Lundström, 1911) *
unicolor (Staeger, 1840) *

S.G. Pyratula Edwards, 1929
zonata (Zetterstedt, 1855) *

S.G. Urytalpa Edwards, 1929
ochracea (Meigen, 1818) *
dorsalis (Staeger, 1840)
nigriceps (Walker, 1856)

Platyura Meigen, 1803
Apemon Johannsen, 1909
marginata Meigen, 1804 *
atrata (Fabricius, 1805)

SCIOPHILINAE

Acnemia Winnertz, 1863
amoena Winnertz, 1863
longipes Winnertz, 1863 *
nitidicollis (Meigen, 1818) *

Allocotocera Mik, 1886
pulchella (Curtis, 1837) *

Anaclileia Meunier, 1904
dispar (Winnertz, 1863) *
dziedzickii (Landrock, 1911) *

Docosia Winnertz, 1863
gilvipes (Walker, 1856) *
sciarina (Meigen, 1830) *
valida Winnertz, 1863

Ectrepesthoneura Enderlein, 1911
Meunieria Johannsen, 1909 (preocc.)
hirta (Winnertz, 1846) *

Leia Meigen, 1818
Glaphyroptera Winnertz, 1863 (pre-occ.)
Neoglaphyroptera Osten-Sacken, 1878

bimaculata (Meigen, 1804) *
fasciola (Meigen, 1818)
fascipennis Meigen, 1818 *
subfasciata (Meigen, 1818) *
winthemi Lehmann, 1822 *

***Leptomorphus* Curtis, 1831**
walkeri Curtis, 1831 *

***Megalopelma* Enderlein, 1911**
nigroclavatum (Strobl, 1910) *

***Monoclona* Mik, 1886**
Staegeria van der Wulp, 1876 (pre-occ.)
rufilatera (Walker, 1837) *
halterata (Staeger, 1840)

***Mycomya* Rondani, 1856**

***S.G. Cymomya* Väisänen, 1984**
circumdata (Staeger, 1840) *
lucorum Winnertz, 1863

***S.G. Mycomya* Rondani, 1856**
annulata (Meigen, 1818) *
incisurata (Zetterstedt, 1838)
cinerascens (Macquart, 1826) *
hyalinata (Meigen, 1830)
alacris (Winnertz, 1863)
marginata (Meigen, 1818) *
limbata (Winnertz, 1863)
nitida (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
exigua (Winnertz, 1863)
ornata (Meigen, 1818) *
tenuis (Walker, 1856) *
apicalis (Winnertz, 1863)
trivittata (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
wankowiczii (Dziedzicki, 1885) *
notabilis (Staeger, 1840) (nom. dubium)
winnertzi (Dziedzicki, 1885) *

***S.G. Mycomyopsis* Väisänen, 1984**
affinis (Staeger, 1840) *
flava (Winnertz, 1863)
trilineata (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

***S.G. Neomycomya* Väisänen, 1984**
fimbriata (Meigen, 1818) *

***Neoempheria* Osten-Sacken, 1878**
Empheria Winnertz, 1863 (preocc.)
Sciophila; auctt., nec Meigen
Mycomya; auctt., nec Meigen

bimaculata (von Roser, 1840) *
lineola (Meigen, 1818) *
pictipennis (Haliday, 1833) *
striata (Meigen, 1818) *

***Neuratelia* Rondani, 1856**
Anaclinia Winnertz, 1863
nemoralis (Meigen, 1818) *
nigricornis Edwards, 1941 *

***Paratinia* Mik, 1874**
sciarina Mik, 1874 *

***Phthinia* Winnertz, 1863**
humilis Winnertz, 1863 *

***Polylepta* Winnertz, 1863**
guttiventris (Zetterstedt, 1852) *

***Sciophila* Meigen, 1818**
Lasiosoma Winnertz, 1863
hirta Meigen, 1818 *
lutea Macquart, 1826 *
rufa Meigen, 1830
varia (Winnertz, 1863) *

***Speolepta* Edwards, 1925**
leptogaster (Winnertz, 1863) *

***Tetragoneura* Winnertz, 1846**
sylvatica (Curtis, 1837) *

GNORISTINAE

***Apolephthisa* Grzegorzek, 1885**
subincana (Curtis, 1837) *

***Boletina* Staeger, 1840**
basalis (Meigen, 1818) *
digitata Lundström, 1914
dispecta Dziedzicki, 1885 *
dubia (Meigen, 1804) *
flaviventris (Strobl, 1894) *
reuteri Lundström, 1906
gripha Dziedzicki, 1885 *
plana Walker, 1856 *
sciarina Staeger, 1840 *
trivittata (Meigen, 1818) *
villosa Landrock, 1912 *

Coelosia Winnertz, 1863
silvatica Landrock, 1918 *
tenella (Zetterstedt, 1852) *

Dziedzickia Johannsen, 1909
Hertwigia Dziedzicki, 1885 (preocc.)
marginata (Dziedzicki, 1885) *

Synapha Meigen, 1818
Empalia Winnertz, 1863
fasciata Meigen, 1818 *
vitripennis (Meigen, 1818) *

MYCETOPHILINAE

Allodia Winnertz, 1863

S.G. Allodia Winnertz, 1863
lugens (Wiedemann, 1817) *
ornaticollis (Meigen, 1822) *

S.G. Brachycamptia Winnertz, 1863
alternans (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

Allodiopsis Tuomikoski, 1966

S.G. Allodiopsis Tuomikoski, 1966
domestica (Meigen, 1830) *

S.G. Myrosia Tuomikoski, 1966
maculosa (Meigen, 1818)

S.G. Notolopha Tuomikoski, 1966
cristata (Staeger, 1840) *

Anatella Winnertz, 1863
flavicauda Winnertz, 1863 *
gibba Winnertz, 1863 *

Brevicornu Marshall, 1869

S.G. Brevicornu Marshall, 1869
bicolor (Macquart, 1834) *
fissicauda (Lundström, 1911) *
fuscipenne (Staeger, 1840) *
griseicollis (Staeger, 1840) *
caudata (Winnertz, 1863)
griseolum (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
sericomum (Meigen, 1830) *

S.G. Stigmatomeria Tuomikoski, 1966

crassicornis (Stannius, 1831) *
punctipes (Staeger, 1840) *

Cordyla Meigen, 1803
Polyxena Meigen, 1800 (suppressed
 ICZN)

crassicornis Meigen, 1818 *
flaviceps (Staeger, 1840) *
fusca Meigen, 1804 *
anomala (Macquart, 1826)
murina Winnertz, 1863 *
semiflava (Staeger, 1840) *

Dynatosoma Winnertz, 1863
fuscicornis (Meigen, 1818) *
reciprocum (Walker, 1848) *
nigricoxa (Zetterstedt, 1852)

Exechia Winnertz, 1865
bicincta (Staeger, 1840) *
interrupta (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
contaminata Winnertz, 1863 *
dizona Edwards, 1924
fusca (Meigen, 1804) *
lateralis (Meigen, 1818)
guttiventris (Meigen, 1830)
nigroscutellata Landrock, 1912 *
parva Lundström, 1909 *
parvula (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
nana; auctt., nec Staeger
repanda Johannsen, 1912 *
seriata (Meigen, 1830) *
pallida (Stannius, 1831)
spinigera Winnertz, 1863 *

Exechiopsis Tuomikoski, 1966

S.G. Exechiopsis Tuomikoski, 1966
clypeata (Lundström, 1911) *
fimbriata (Lundström, 1909)
indecisa (Walker, 1856) *
tenuicornis (van der Wulp, 1859)
intersecta (Meigen, 1818)
pseudopulchella (Lundström, 1912)
pulchella (Winnertz, 1863) *
subulata (Winnertz, 1863) *

Mycetophila Meigen, 1803
Fungivora Meigen, 1800 (suppressed
 ICZN)
Mycothera Winnertz, 1863
biusta Meigen, 1818 *

cingulum Meigen, 1830 *
czizekii Landrock, 1912 *
formosa Landrock, 1911 *
fungorum (De Geer, 1776) *
 punctata Meigen, 1804
gratiosa Winnertz, 1863 *
luctuosa Meigen, 1830 *
lunata Meigen, 1804 *
marginata Winnertz, 1863 *
ocellus Walker, 1848 *
 dimidiata Staeger, 1840 (preocc.)
pictula Meigen, 1830 *
 bimaculata (Fabricius, 1805) (preocc.)
rudis Winnertz, 1863 *
semifusca Meigen, 1818 *
signata Meigen, 1830 *
spectabilis Winnertz, 1863 *
stolida Walker, 1856 *
unicolor Stannius, 1831 *
vittipes Zetterstedt, 1852 *
xanthopyga Winnertz, 1863 *

***Phronia* Winnertz, 1863**

basalis Winnertz, 1863 *
braueri Dziedzicki, 1889 *
 annulata Winnertz, 1863
cinerascens Winnertz, 1863 *
exigua (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
flavicollis Winnertz, 1863 *
flavipes Winnertz, 1863 *
forcipata Winnertz, 1863 *
nigricornis (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
 dubia Dziedzicki, 1889
nitidiventris (van der Wulp, 1858) *
 vitiosa Winnertz, 1863
tarsata (Staeger, 1840) *
tenuis Winnertz, 1863 *

***Platurocypta* Enderlein, 1910**

Epicrypta; auctt., nec Winnertz
punctum (Stannius, 1831) *

***Pseudobrachypeza* Tuomikoski, 1966**

helvetica (Walker, 1856) *

***Rymosia* Winnertz, 1863**

Rhymosia; error

affinis Winnertz, 1863 *
 gracilipes Dziedzicki, 1923
connexa Winnertz, 1863 *
fasciata (Meigen, 1804) *
 discoidea; auctt., nec Meigen
spinipes Winnertz, 1863 *
truncata Winnertz, 1863 *
 signatipes van der Wulp, 1859
virens Dziedzicki, 1910 *

***Sceptonia* Winnertz, 1863**

nigra (Meigen, 1804) *

***Tarnania* Tuomikoski, 1966**

dziedzickii (Edwards, 1941) *
fenestralis (Meigen, 1818) *
nemoralis (Edwards, 1941) *
tarnanii (Dziedzicki, 1910) *

***Trichonta* Winnertz, 1863**

atricauda (Zetterstedt, 1852) *
clavigera Lundström, 1913 *
falcata Lundström, 1911 *
fusca Landrock, 1918 *
hamata Mik, 1880 *
lyrica Gagné, 1981 *
melanura (Staeger, 1840) *
subfusca Lundström, 1909 *
submaculata (Staeger, 1840) *
terminalis (Walker, 1856) *
venosa (Staeger, 1840) *
vitta (Meigen, 1830) *

***Zygomyia* Winnertz, 1863**

flaviventris (Winnertz, 1863) *
humeralis (Wiedemann, 1817) *
 canescens Winnertz, 1863
notata (Stannius, 1831) *
pictipennis (Staeger, 1840) *
valida Winnertz, 1863 *
vara (Staeger, 1840) *

NOMEN DUBIUM

Sciophila nigriventris Macquart, 1826

Sciariidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Mostly blackish Nematocera, often called black fungus-midges. Most closely related to the Mycetophilidae, they are readily separated from these other Bibionomorpha by having the eyes produced over the antennae, forming an eye-bridge and by the short coxae.

Sciariidae can be found in moist places with fungi, where larvae feed, sometimes being pests of mushrooms.

Belgian Sciariidae were chiefly studied by Leclercq (1944). Collart (1936) studied Meigen's types from Belgium and Leruth (1939) the species living in our caves. However, our fauna remains poorly known. General information and keys can be found in: Frey (1942, 1947), Tuomikoski (1960) and Freeman (1983). Mr. P. Freeman kindly provided me some information on some little-known species. Nevertheless, a number of species are still listed as "unplaced". This list was based on the KBIN determined collection and card-indexes.

References: Collart, 1936; Freeman, 1983; Frey, 1942, 1947; Leclercq, 1944; Leruth, 1939; Tuomikoski, 1960.

***Bradysia* Winnertz, 1867**

Neosciara Petzey, 1918

amoena (Winnertz, 1867) *

? *silvatica* (Meigen, 1818) (doubtful syn.)

bicolor (Meigen, 1818) *

rufiventris (Macquart, 1834)

brunnipes (Meigen, 1804) *

fenestralis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

microcavernaria Lengersdorf,

forficulata (Bezzi, 1914) *

fungicola (Winnertz, 1867) *

giraudi (Schiner, 1864) *

iridipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

morio (Fabricius, 1794) *

nemoralis (Meigen, 1818) *

aprilina (Meigen, 1818)

nervosa (Meigen, 1818) *

nitidicollis (Meigen, 1818) *

fenestrata (Meigen, 1818)

pauperata (Winnertz, 1867) *

picipes (Zetterstedt, 1838)

praecox (Meigen, 1818) *

pullula (Winnertz, 1867) *

triseriata (Winnertz, 1867) *

tristricula (Winnertz, 1867) *

vernalis (Zetterstedt, 1851) *

***Chaetosciara* Frey, 1942**

setigera (Winnertz, 1867) *

***Corynoptera* Winnertz, 1867**

blanda (Winnertz, 1867) *

curviligula (Lengersdorf, 1952)

concinna (Winnertz, 1867)

ofenkaulis (Lengersdorf, 1925)

perpusilla (Winnertz, 1867)

***Ctenosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960**

hyalipennis (Meigen, 1804) *

annulata (Meigen, 1818)

autumnalis (Winnertz, 1867)

***Epidapus* Haliday, in Walker, 1851**

S.G. *Epidapus* Haliday, in Walker, 1851

edwardsi Freeman, 1983 *

gracilis (Winnertz, 1853) (preocc.)

***Lengersdorfia* Kratochvil, 1936**

flabellata (Lengersdorf, 1942)

***Lycoriella* Frey, 1942**

S.G. *Hemineurina* Frey, 1942

conspicua (Winnertz, 1867) *

modesta (Staeger, 1840) *

venosa (Staeger, 1840) *

inflata (Winnertz, 1867)

S.G. *Lycoriella* Frey, 1942

- auripila* (Winnertz, 1867) *
cellaris (Lengersdorf, 1934) *
felix (Schmitz, 1919)
vanderwieli (Schmitz, 1920) *

Phytosciara* Frey, 1942*S.G. *Dolichosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960**

- Phorodonta*; auctt., nec Coquillett
flavipes (Meigen, 1804) *

Plastosciara* Berg, 1899*S.G. *Spathobdella* Frey, 1948**

- nobilis* (Winnertz, 1867)
socialis (Winnertz, 1871)

***Pnyxia* Johannsen, 1912**

- Allostoomma* Schmitz, 1915
scabiei (Hopkins, 1895)
subterranea (Schmitz, 1913)

***Rhynchosciara* Rübsaamen, 1894**

- leclercqi* Lengersdorf, 1950 *

***Scatopsciara* Edwards, 1927**

- pusilla* (Meigen, 1818) *
pavida (Winnertz, 1867)
quinquelineata (Macquart, 1834) *
scatopsoides (Meigen, 1818) *
tricuspidata (Winnertz, 1867) *
vitripennis (Meigen, 1818) *
vivida (Winnertz, 1867) *
tilicola (Loew, 1850)

***Schwenkfeldina* Frey, 1942**

- carbonaria* (Meigen, 1830) *

***Sciara* Meigen, 1803**

- Lycoria* Meigen, 1800 (suppressed ICZN)
analisis Egger, 1863 *
humeralis Zetterstedt, 1851 *
armata Winnertz, 1867
mendax Tuomikoski, 1960 *
modesta (Winnertz, 1867) (preocc.)
thomae (Linnaeus, 1767) *
trichoptera (Lengersdorf, 1926) *

Trichosia* Winnertz, 1867*S.G. *Leptosciarella* Tuomikoski, 1960**

- coarctata* (Winnertz, 1867) *
hispida (Winnertz, 1871)
elegans (Winnertz, 1867) *
glabra (Meigen, 1830) *
hirtipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

S.G. *Trichosia* Winnertz, 1867

- caudata* (Walker, 1848) *
longiventris (Zetterstedt, 1851)
trochanterata (Zetterstedt, 1851) *

***Zygoneura* Meigen, 1830**

- sciarina* Meigen, 1830 *

INCERTAE SEDIS

- Neosciara bicornis* Lengersdorf, 1943
Neosciara crassivenosa Lengersdorf, 1943
Sciara lugubris Winnertz, 1867
Sciara pulicaria Meigen, 1818
Tipula pallipes Fabricius, 1787

Xylophagidae

Marc DE MEYER

Xylophagidae are a group of primitive flies of which the phylogenetic position is not well known. Earlier, they were placed in the Rhagionidae (Lindner, 1925), but they are now considered as a separate family. The adults resemble wood-wasps because of the elongated thorax and abdomen. They can be differentiated from other, related families by the spurs on the front tibiae, the clearly segmented flagellum, and the open fourth posterior cell (Oldroyd, 1969; Oosterbroek, 1981). The larvae are associated with rotten wood, while the adults seem to visit flowers.

There are three species reported from Belgium (Lameere, 1907; Tonnoir, 1921), although the occurrence of *cinctus* is not certain.

References: Lameere, 1907; Lindner, 1925; Oldroyd, 1969; Oosterbroek, 1981; Tonnoir, 1921.

***Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803**

Erinna Meigen, 1800 (suppressed by
ICZN)

ater Meigen, 1804 *

cinctus (De Geer, 1776)

compeditus Meigen, 1820 *

Coenomyiidae

Marc DE MEYER

Only one Holarctic species of this family is known. Coenomyiidae were previously treated as part of the Rhagionidae or Xylophagidae (Lindner, 1925) but are now considered as a separate family. The sole representative in the Holarctic region is a large, stout species and almost completely deprived of any pilosity. The larvae can be found in the ground or rotten wood and seem to be predaceous; adults are to be found on flowers (Oosterbroek, 1981).

The only species occurring in Belgium, has been reported several times since Coucke, 1893.

References: Coucke, 1893; Lindner, 1925; Oosterbroek, 1981.

Coenomyia Latreille, 1796
ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763) *

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Xylomyidae

Marc DE MEYER

Xylomyidae (Solvidae) are medium sized to large species (5-12 mm). They are closely resembling Stratiomyiidae but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters (Rozkošný, 1973): eyes dichoptic in both sexes, third antennal segment consisting of 8 flagellomeres and sharply pointed at apex, scutellum always unarmed and cell M₃ closed.

The larvae are living under the bark of trees or in rotten wood. Adults are usually found on trees in the same environment.

Although three species are known from Europe (Rozkošný, 1973, 1987) only one species has been reported from Belgium so far (Wesmael, 1837).

References: Rozkošný, 1973, 1987; Wesmael, 1837.

Solva Walker, 1859

Xylomya Rondani, 1861

marginata (Meigen, 1820) *

Stratiomyidae

Marc POLLET & Patrick GROOTAERT

Adults stoutly-build or slender dorsoventrally flattened, resembling certain Syrphidae but lacking the vena spuria. Body metallic shining or with sharply contrasting colour patterns. Body size between 2 and 17 mm. Relatively large compound eyes. Antennae with two basal segments, the scape and pedicel, and a compound flagellum with 5-8 flagellomeres, varying between species. Thorax: scutellum may be armed by 4-8 marginal spine-like processes or a pair of usually pointed spines. Legs without bristles, metatarsus sometimes somewhat swollen or elongated, in particular in males. Tarsus with 2 pulvilli and a rounded medial empodium. Wings clear to strongly darkened, pterostigma usually very distinct; small discal cell with 3 or 4 veins arising from it. Abdomen with 10 segments, shape varies greatly between subfamilies, from elongate oval over broad and flattened to short and almost circular.

Larvae with somewhat flattened generally dark coloured body and protruding highly sclerotized head capsule. Cuticle showing mosaic appearance due to a calcareous deposit of calcium carbonate which enables them to survive during periods of exceptional drought, salinity or moderate pollution. Aquatic, semi-aquatic and terrestrial forms occur. Aquatic larvae are found in springs, torrents and in stagnant water, semi-aquatic forms occur in moist moss along streams and springs, whereas terrestrial forms can be encountered in various micro-habitats: under loose bark of dead or decaying trees, among dead leaves in the upper layers of the soil, in compost, manure and cattle dung. All are microphagous with highly specialized mouthparts. Larvae of many species of the subfamily Sarginae are even known to be coprophagous (e.g. *Chloromyia formosa* Scopoli, *Microchrysa* sp.).

Hibernation in the larval stages, emergence of adults occurs in Spring and early Summer. Adults are mostly found on the foliage of trees and shrubs in various habitats, mostly in the vicinity of the larval habitats. Some frequent sunny places for basking in the sunshine, others prefer shaded sites in woodlands. Many soldierflies can be seen swarming; these swarms mainly consist of males trying to attract females in order to mate.

As a part of his review on European Stratiomyidae, Rozkošný (1982, 1983) studied the most important Belgian collections such as those of Brussels (IRSNB), Gembloux (FSA) and the M. Leclercq collection (Beyne-Heusay). In Brugge (1987), all data from the Benelux are incorporated. Thus far, 46 species of this family were recorded from Belgium. Keys on Stratiomyidae from the European fauna can be found in Rozkošný (1982, 1983). The key by Brugge (1987) can only be applied to the Benelux.

References: Brugge (1987), Rozkošný (1982, 1983)

BERIDINAE

Beris Latreille, 1802

- chalybata* (Forster, 1771) *
- clavipes* (Linnaeus, 1767) *
- morrisii* Dale, 1841 *
- strobli* Dusek & Rozkošný, 1968 *
- vallata* (Forster, 1771) *

Chorisops Rondani, 1856

- nagatomii* Rozkošný, 1979 *
- tibialis* (Meigen, 1820) *

SARGINAE

Chloromyia Duncan, 1837

- formosa* (Scopoli, 1763) *

Microchrysa Loew, 1855

- cyaneiventris* (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
- flavicornis* (Meigen, 1822) *
- polita* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- splendens* (Meigen, 1804)

Sargus Fabricius, 1798

- bipunctatus* (Scopoli, 1763) *
- cuprarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- flavipes* Meigen, 1822
- iridatus* (Scopoli, 1763) *

STRATIOMYINAE

Odontomyia Meigen, 1803

- angulata* (Panzer, 1798) *
- argentata* (Fabricius, 1794) *
- hydroleon* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- ornata* (Meigen, 1822) *

tigrina (Fabricius, 1775) *

***Oplodontha* Rondani, 1863**

viridula (Fabricius, 1775) *

***Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762**

chamaeleon (Linnaeus, 1758) *

longicornis (Scopoli, 1763) *

potamida Meigen, 1822 *

singularior (Harris, 1776)

CLITELLARIINAE

***Clitellaria* Meigen, 1803**

epphippium (Fabricius, 1775) *

***Nemotelus* Geoffroy, 1762**

nigrinus Fallén, 1817

notatus Zetterstedt, 1842 *

pantherinus (Linnaeus, 1758) *

uliginosus (Linnaeus, 1767) *

***Oxycera* Meigen, 1803**

analís Meigen, 1822 *

leonina (Panzer, 1798) *

meigenii Staeger, 1844 *

morrisii Curtis, 1833 *

nigricornis Olivier, 1812 *

pardalina Meigen, 1822 *

pygmaea (Fallén, 1817)

rara (Scopoli, 1763) *

trilineata (Linnaeus, 1767) *

varipes Loew, 1870

***Vanoyia* Villeneuve, 1908**

tenuicornis (Macquart, 1834) *

PACHYGASTERINAE

***Eupachygaster* Kertész, 1911**

tarsalis (Zetterstedt, 1842) *

***Neopachygaster* Austin, 1901**

meromelaena (Dufour, 1841)

***Pachygaster* Meigen, 1803**

Praomyia Kertész, 1916

atra (Panzer, 1798) *

leachii (Curtis, 1824) *

***Zabrachia* Coquillett, 1901**

tenella (Jaennicke, 1866)

Rhagionidae

Luc DE BRUYN & Joeri GOSSERIES

Small to medium-sized Tabanomorpha. Generally slender, long-legged flies without bristles. Antennae not prominent, third segment not annulated. Eyes mostly holoptic. Mid and hind tibiae without bristles, except apically; spurs present. Empodium pad-like; squamae small.

Larvae terrestrial, mostly carnivorous. Some are saprophagous, coprophagous or leafminers. They are mostly found in wet soils, in decaying plant materials. Adults carnivorous, living from smaller, soft-bodied insects. Some species are blood-sucking on man and other vertebrates.

Belgian Rhagionidae were revised by Krizelj (1971), and, more recently, by van der Goot (1985). Older records are mainly from Goetghebuer (1943). Five species are mapped by Krizelj (1970). Because of these quite recent revisions, Belgian Rhagionidae are very well-known and the number of 25 species is fairly representable for our fauna. Keys to rhagionids are given by Lindner (1924-1925), Séguy (1926), Szilády (1934), Rozkošný & Spitzer (1965) and van der Goot (1985).

References : Goetghebuer, 1943; Krizelj, 1970, 1971; Lindner, 1924-1925; Rozkošný & Spitzer, 1965; Séguy, 1926; Szilády, 1934; van der Goot, 1985.

RHAGIONINAE

Chrysopilus Macquart, 1826

Chrysopila: error

aureus (Meigen, 1804) *

aurulans (Meigen, 1820)

luridus (Meigen, 1820)

vitripennis (Meigen, 1820)

diadema Fabricius, 1781, not *Musca*

diadema Linnaeus, 1967, misident.

aureus meridionalis Bezzi, 1898

auratus (Fabricius, 1805) *

cristatus (Fabricius, 1775)

asiaticus Lindner, 1923

flaveolus (Meigen, 1820) *

laetus (Zetterstedt, 1842) *

luteolus (Fallén, 1814) *

nubecula (Fallén, 1814) *

splendidus (Meigen, 1820) *

Rhagio Fabricius, 1775

Leptis Fabricius, 1805

annulatus (De Geer, 1776) *

conjugens (Ruthe, 1831)

conspicuus Meigen, 1804 *

janotae (Nowiczki, 1867)

marchalii (Pierre, 1889)

conspicuus alpinus (Loew, 1869)

conspicuus florentinus Loew, 1869

flavicornis Macquart, 1826 *

immaculatus Meigen, 1804 *

stigmaticus (Zetterstedt, 1849)

immaculatus hahnleae Lindner, 1923

lineola Fabricius, 1794 *

albifrons Meigen, 1804

lineola monticola (Egger, 1860)

lineola andalusica (Strobl, 1909)

lineola polonica Szilády, 1934

maculatus (De Geer, 1776) *

annulatus Meigen, 1804

nigrofasciatus Meigen, 1804

distigma (Meigen, 1820)

bimaculatus (Gobert, 1877)

maculatus obscurus (Strobl, 1898)

maculatus dalmaticus Szilády, 1934

maculatus macedonicus Szilády, 1934

notatus (Meigen, 1820) *

notatus nigricans Szilády, 1934

scolopaceus (Linnaeus, 1758) *

monotropus (Harris, 1870)

solitarius (Harris, 1870)

scolopaceus hahnlei Lindner, 1923

strigosus Meigen, 1804 *

mellinus Becker, 1921

tringarius (Linnaeus, 1758) *

rufus (Scopoli, 1763)

vermileo Fabricius, 1775

scolopaceus (De Geer, 1776)

vermileo (Schränk, 1781)

solivagus (Harris, 1780)

cinereus (Zetterstedt, 1842)

ephippium (Zetterstedt, 1842)

tringarius vanellus Fabricius, 1794

tringarius simplex (Meigen, 1838)

tringarius punctatus (Loew, 1840)

tringarius nigriventris (Loew, 1869)
tringarius goebelii (Strobl, 1893)
tringarius tripustulatus Szilády, 1934
vitripennis (Meigen, 1820) *
tringarius Panzer, 1794
stigma (Schummel, 1837)
striola (Meigen, 1838)

***Symphoromyia* Frauenfeld, 1867**
Sympheromyia Schiner, 1868: error

S.G. *Paraphoromyia* Becker, 1921
crassicornis (Panzer, 1806) *
griseola (Fallén, 1814)
grisea (Meigen, 1820)

S.G. *Symphoromyia* Frauenfeld, 1867
immaculata (Meigen, 1804) *

SPANIINAE

***Ptiolina* Zetterstedt, 1842**
obscura (Fallén, 1814) *
nigra Zetterstedt, 1842

***Spania* Meigen, 1830**
Archicera Szilády, 1934
nigra Meigen, 1830 *
avarorum (Szilády, 1934)

NOMEN DUBIUM
Chrysopilus asiliformis (Preysler, 1791) *

Athericidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Athericidae are a small family of Tabanoidea, only recently (Stuckenberg, 1973) separated from the Rhagionidae. This separation was based on a number of characters, like : presence of a postmetaspiracular scale, closure of the marginal cell and some differences in male and female genitalia. Larvae aquatic in all stages.

Three species in Belgium, known since very long (as a Rhagionidae subfamily) and recently revised by Krizelj (1971) and van der Goot (1985).

References : Krizelj, 1971; Stuckenberg, 1973; van der Goot, 1985.

Atherix Meigen, 1803
ibis (Fabricius, 1798) *

Atrichops Verrall, 1909
crassipes (Meigen, 1820) *

Ibisia Rondani, 1856
marginata (Fabricius, 1781) *

Tabanidae

Marcel LECLERCQ

Les Tabanides se distinguent des autres familles proches par l'association des caractères suivants: tarsi avec l'empodium large et développé comme les pulvilli; ailes avec la cellule discale allongée, non réduite de taille et non dirigée vers le bord antérieur de l'aile; cuillerons alaires (squama) larges; pièces buccales vulnérantes chez les femelles, absence de mandibule avec moindre développement de certaines pièces chez les mâles.

Les stades larvaires concernent trois groupes écologiques: - aquatiques (*Chrysops*, quelques *Hybomitra*) - semi-aquatiques (majorité des Tabanines paléarctiques) - sols humides (quelques *Haematopota*). Les larves sont zoophages, rarement saprophages, parfois cannibales et même suceuses de sang humain en milieu aquatique. La pupaison est nocturne et dans des milieux plus secs. Jusqu'à présent, aucune nymphe n'a été trouvée en hibernation.

Les adultes mâles sont essentiellement floricoles. Les femelles sont hématophages et floricoles. Certaines espèces sont autogènes (inaptes à la reproduction sans repas de sang), comme par exemple *Chrysops rufipes* Meigen. L'importance économique et médicale (humaine et vétérinaire) des Tabanides est évidente puisqu'après les moustiques, ce sont les plus répandus de tous les autres suceurs de sang. Ils provoquent: - diminution du temps de pâture provoquée par le harcèlement du bétail - transmission spécifique ou mécanique d'agents pathogènes variés (helminthes, protozoaires y compris récemment *Borrelia burgdorferi*, agent de la maladie de Lyme) et de certains virus (Leclercq, 1971 1988).

Les critères actuels de la systématique des Tabanides ont été revus récemment (Leclercq, 1989). En ce qui concerne la faune du Benelux, citons les ouvrages suivants: Chvála, Lyneborg, Moucha (1972); Timmer (1980); le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Leclercq, 1957); la Belgique (Leclercq, 1952, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1984, 1988).

Références: Leclercq (1952, 1957, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1971, 1984, 1988, 1989); Chvála, Lyneborg, Moucha (1972); Timmer (1980)

CHRYSOPSINAE

Chrysops Meigen, 1803

- caecutiens* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- pictus* Meigen, 1820
 - quadratus* Meigen, 1820 *
 - viduatus* Fabricius, 1794
 - novus* Schiner, 1868
 - minor* Szilády, 1917
- relictus* Meigen, 1820 *
- rufipes* Meigen, 1820 *
- sepulchralis* (Fabricius, 1794) *

TABANINAE

Philipomyia Olsufjev, 1964

- aprica* (Meigen, 1820)

Hybomitra Enderlein, 1922

- arpadi* (Szilády, 1923)
- auripila* (Meigen, 1820)

- bimaculata* (Macquart, 1826)
 - tropica* (Panzer, 1794)
 - bisignata* (Jaennicke, 1826)
 - collini* Lyneborg, 1959
 - solstitialis* (Meigen, 1820 nec Schiner, 1862)
- ciureai* (Séguy, 1937)
 - solstitialis* (Schiner, 1862) *
 - schineri* Lyneborg, 1959
- distinguenda* (Verrall, 1909) *
- expollicata* (Pandellé, 1883)
- kaurii* Chvála et Lyneborg, 1970
 - borealis* (Loew, 1858, nec Fabricius, 1781)
- lundbecki* Lyneborg, 1959
 - fulvicornis* auct., nec Meigen, 1920
- lurida* (Fallén, 1817) *
 - borealis* (Fabricius, 1781) *
- micans* (Meigen, 1804) *
- montana* (Meigen, 1820) *
 - tropica* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 - tuxeni* Lyneborg, 1959
- muehlfeldi* (Brauer, 1880)

nitidifrons confiformis Chvála et Moucha, 1971

***Atylotus* Osten-Sacken, 1876**

fulvus (Meigen, 1820) *

loewianus (Villeneuve, 1920)

rusticus (Linnaeus, 1767) *

sublunaticornis (Zetterstedt, 1842)

plebeius auct., nec Fallén, 1817, nec

plebejus auct. *

***Theriopectes* Zeller, 1842**

gigas (Herbst, 1787) *

***Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758**

autumnalis Linnaeus, 1761 *

bovinus Linnaeus, 1758 *

bromius Linnaeus, 1758 *

flavofemoratus Strobl, 1909

cordiger Meigen, 1820 *

glaucopis Meigen, 1820

maculicornis Zetterstedt, 1842 *

miki Brauer, 1880

quatuornotatus Meigen, 1820

sudeticus Zeller, 1847 *

***Heptatoma* Meigen, 1803**

pellucens (Fabricius, 1776) *

***Haematopota* Meigen, 1803**

crassicornis Wahlberg, 1848 *

italica Meigen, 1804 *

nigricornis Gobert, 1881

pluvialis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

scutellata Olsufjev, Moucha, Chvála

1964

subcylindrica Pandellé, 1883

hispanica auct. (nec. Szilády = *oceliger* Kröber, 1922)

pulvialis var. *subcylindrica* Pandellé, 1883

Acroceridae

Luc DE BRUYN

Acroceridae (Cyrtidae) are small to medium sized, bristleless, rather clumsy-looking flies with a humpbacked appearance; the thorax is great, bulging and arched; while the abdomen is often large and swollen. The small head is almost entirely occupied by the enormous compound eyes (holoptic in both sexes). Antennae composed of three segments with simple, not annulated antennal flagellum, inserted at the top of the head (*Acrocera*) or at the bottom (*Ogcodes*). The thoracic squamae are greatly developed. Wing venation much reduced.

Adult flies are poor fliers. Some species feed on flowers (species usually with a long proboscis) while other do not feed at all in the adult stage. The larvae are solitary internal parasites of spiders (e.g. Lycosidae, Salticidae, Clubionidae, Orthognata,...). Eggs are laid in huge numbers on vegetation. The tiny and flattened first-stage larvae, called planidia, actively find their own way to their food-supply, moving by bending and suddenly straitening the body, or by movements like that of a looper caterpillar. Pupa-tion takes place outside the host's body.

The Belgian faunistical data concerning these rare species are scattered over several publications: Coucke (1895), Guillaume (1906), Jacobs (1906), Meunier (1908), Maréchal (1934), Maréchal & Darimont (1936), Muller (1948), Maréchal & Petit (1961).

References: Coucke (1895), Guillaume (1906), Jacobs (1906), Meunier (1908), Maréchal (1934), Maréchal & Darimont (1936), Sack (1936), Muller (1948), Maréchal & Petit (1961), Oldroyd (1964), Gorodkov et al. (1974), Chvála (1980), Nartshuk (1982).

***Acrocera* Meigen, 1803**

Paracrocera Mik, 1886

S.G. *Acrocera* Meigen, 1803

orbicula (Fabricius, 1787) *

albipes Meigen, 1804

globula (Panzer, 1804)

pubescens (Latreille, 1805)

tumida Erichson, 1840

S.G. *Acrocerina* Gil Collado, 1929

sanguinea Meigen, 1804 *

***Ogcodes* Latreille, 1796**

Oncodes Meigen, 1822 (unjustified emendation)

Henops Meigen, 1803

gibbosus (Linnaeus, 1758) *

zonatus Erichson, 1840 *

Bombyliidae

Kurt HOFMANS

The Bombyliidae are small to large flies with long, thin legs. They can be divided into two groups: those with a long proboscis and a furry body, like *Bombylius*, and those with a short proboscis and the hairs modified into scales, like *Anthrax*. In the larval stage they are known as parasites of several insect groups such as solitary bees, grasshoppers, wasps, tachinids, and Heterocera. Most Bombyliidae are found in dry and stony regions.

The first checklist has been compiled by Jacobs (1906). More recently bombylid flies have been well studied in Belgium by François and van Veen. The latter has included the Belgian species in his key (van der Goot & van Veen, 1987).

References: Jacobs (1906), van der Goot & van Veen (1987).

***Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763**

Argyrometa Schimmer, 1867
anthrax (Schränk, 1781) *
sinuatus Meigen, 1804
trifasciata Meigen, 1804 *
varia Fabricius, 1794 *

***Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758**

ater Scopoli, 1763 *
canescens Mikan, 1796 *
cinerascens Mikan, 1796 *
discolor Mikan, 1796 *
concolor Mikan, 1796
major Linnaeus, 1758 *
medius Linnaeus, 1758 *
minor Linnaeus, 1758 *
venosus Mikan, 1796 *
vulpinus Wiedemann, 1820 *
frurgax Wiedemann, ap. Meigen
fimbriatus Meigen, 1820

***conophorus* Meigen, 1803**

virescens (Fabricius, 1787) *

***Exoprosopa* Macquart, 1840**

capucina (Fabricius, 1781) *
cleomene Egger, 1859 *
jacchus (Fabricius, 1805) *

***Hemipenthes* Loew, 1869**

maurus (Linnaeus, 1758) *

morio (Linnaeus, 1758) *

semiater Meigen, 1820

velutinus (Meigen, 1820) *

***Lomatia* Meigen, 1822**

lateralis (Meigen, 1820) *

***Phthiria* Meigen, 1803**

minuta (Fabricius, 1805) *
pulicaria (Mikan, 1796) *

***Spogostylum* Macquart, 1840**

isis Meigen, 1820 *

***Thyridanthrax* Osten-Sacken, 1886**

afer (Fabricius, 1794) *
fenestratus (Fallén, 1814) *

***Villa* Lioy, 1864**

circumdata (Meigen, 1820) *
hottentotta (Linnaeus, 1758) *
flava (Meigen, 1820)
modesta (Meigen, 1820)
paniscus Verrall, 1909, nec Rossi,
 1790 *
cingulata (Meigen, 1804) *

***Systoechus* Loew, 1855**

subphurens (Mikan, 1796)
ctenoptenus Mikan, 1796

Therevidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Medium-sized, somewhat elongated flies with slender legs. Empodium bristle-like or absent; face and frons densely hairy or bare; proboscis short; vein R_{4+5} forked; veins M_3 and Cu very close or touching near wing margin, forming an (almost) closed M_3 -Cu cell; costa surrounding wing.

Larvae are predators of other insect larvae in fallen leaves or rotting wood. Adults have been found on dry ground, sandy beaches or dune areas, occasionally on blossoms of shrubs or on foliage. They often execute short, but quick, wild flights.

Belgian species mainly studied by Goetghebuer (1943) and recently partially included by van der Goot (1985). This list is based on the latter reference, on the determined collection of the KBIN (partially seen by L. Lyneborg) and its card-indexes. Keys are to be found in Oldroyd (1969) or van der Goot (1985).

References : Goetghebuer, 1843; Oldroyd, 1969; van der Goot, 1985.

***Acrosathe* Irwin & Lyneborg, 1981**

Thereva Latreille, 1796, partim
annulata (Fabricius, 1805) *

***Dialineura* Rondani, 1856**

Tabuda auctt., nec Walker
anilis (Linnaeus, 1761) *

***Psilocephala* Zetterstedt, 1838**

ardea (Fabricius, 1794) *
confinis (Fallén, 1815)
rustica (Panzer, 1803)

***Thereva* Latreille, 1796**

arcuata Loew, 1847 *

bipunctata Meigen, 1820 *

cinifera Meigen, 1830 *

subfasciata Shummel, 1838

circumscripta Loew, 1847 *

corinneae Gosseries, nom. nov. *

aurata Loew, 1854 (preocc. Harris,
1835)

fulva (Meigen, 1804) *

handlirschi Kröber, 1912 *

nobilitata (Fabricius, 1775) *

oculata Egger, 1859 *

plebeja (Linnaeus, 1758) *

strigata (Fabricius, 1794)

valida Loew, 1847

Scenopinidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Scenopinidae are small to medium sized (2-6 mm), usually black flies, without bristles. Eyes of males holoptic; ocelli present; antennae approximate at base, three segmented; two basal cells short, flagomere with variable length, with stylus; mouthparts usually well developed; legs short; wing venation simple and distinctive; costa not extended beyond apex of wing; vein 3 forked; legs short. The body of the larvae is long and slender, eel-like; with conspicuous long setae on the head, thorax and terminal segments.

Adult flies are nectar feeders on flowers. *S. fenestralis* is sometimes commonly on windows of old houses, stables and out-houses ("Window flies"). The larvae of this species are predatory upon larvae of clothes moths, and larvae of Dermestidae. The larvae of other Scenopinid species are thought to be predaceous, and have been recorded in association with wood-boring larvae, termites, woodrat and bird's nests.

Data on the two recorded Belgian species can be found in the publications of Couke (1895) and Leclercq (1944-45) and the faunistical list of Jacob (1906). Determination keys can be found in Kröber (1925) and Engel (1932). More recently, a world-wide revision of the family Scenopinidae was carried out by Kelsey (1969).

References: Couke (1895), Jacob (1906), Kröber (1925), Engel (1932), Leclercq (1944-45), Kelsey (1969), Krivosheina (1980).

***Scenopinus* Latreille, 1802**

Omphrale Meigen, 1800

Atricha Schrank, 1803

Cona Schellenberg, 1803

Hypselura Meigen, 1803

Scenopinus Agassiz, 1846

Astoma Lioy, 1864

Scaenopinus Dalla Torre, 1878

Lepidomphrale Kröber, 1913

Archiscenopinus Enderlein, 1914

Lucidomphrale Kröber, 1937

Omphralosoma Kröber, 1937

Paromphrale Kröber, 1937

fenestralis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

saltitans (Scopoli, 1763)

spoliata (Scopoli, 1763)

senilis (Fabricius, 1794)

fasciatus (Schrank, 1803)

sulcicollis (Meigen, 1824)

domesticus Meigen, 1824

scutellatus Macquart, 1843

furcinervis Zetterstedt, 1859

graminicola Zetterstedt, 1859

fuscinervis Schiner, 1862

nigroscutellatus Frey, 1945

niger (De Geer, 1776) *

fenestralis (Fabricius, 1781)

rugosus (Fabricius, 1794)

tarsatus (Panzer, 1806)

ater Fallén, 1817

nigripes Meigen, 1824

fasciatus Walker, 1851

Asilidae

L. VERLINDEN

Medium-sized to very large flies with comparatively long and slender abdomen and long strongly built legs; head and body normally with strong and numerous bristles and densely hairy, the lower part of the face with a "beard" of strong and long bristles. Third antennal segment simple; eyes always separated; the horny mouth parts transformed into a sting (in both sexes). Genitalia large and conspicuous.

Imagines hunt other insects. Larvae in soil, or in tree branches and fallen tree trunks; carnivorous.

The present list is based on a recent re-examination of the material present in the KBIN and the Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques (Gembloux) collections. Recent faunistical data and identification keys can be found in Verlinden (1982) and Van der Goot (1985).

References: Verlinden (1982); Van der Goot (1985)

***Andrenosoma* Rondani, 1856**
atrum (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Antipalus* Loew, 1849**
varipes (Meigen, 1820) *

***Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758**
crabroniformis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Cerdistus* Loew, 1849**
geniculatus (Meigen, 1820) *

***Choerades* Walker, 1851**
Laphria Meigen, 1803 partim
fulva (Meigen, 1804) *
gilva (Linnaeus, 1758) *
marginata (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Cyrtopogon* Loew, 1847**
lateralis (Fallén, 1814) *

***Dasypogon* Meigen, 1803**
Selidopogon Bezzi, 1902
diadema (Fabricius, 1781) *
teutonus (Linnaeus, 1767) *

***Dioctria* Meigen, 1803**
atricapilla Meigen, 1804 *
bicincta Meigen, 1820 *
cothurnata Meigen, 1820 *
engeli Noskiewitz, 1953 *

hyalipennis (Fabricius, 1794) *
lateralis Meigen, 1804 *
linearis (Fabricius, 1787) *
longicornis Meigen, 1820 *
oelandica (Linnaeus, 1758) *
rufipes (De Geer, 1776) *

***Dysmachus* Loew, 1860**
picipes (Meigen, 1820) *
trigonus (Meigen, 1804) *

***Epitriptus* Loew, 1849**
arthriticus (Zeller, 1840) *

***Erax* Scopoli, 1763**
punctatus (Meigen, 1804) *

***Eutolmus* Loew, 1848**
rufibarbis (Meigen, 1820) *

***Holopogon* Loew, 1847**
nigripennis (Meigen, 1820) *

***Laphria* Meigen, 1803**
ephippium (Fabricius, 1781) *
flava (Linnaeus, 1761) *
gibbosa (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Lasiopogon* Loew, 1847**
cinctus (Fabricius, 1781) *

Leptarthrus* Stephens, 1829Isopogon* Loew, 1849*brevirostris* (Meigen, 1804) ****Leptogaster* Meigen, 1803***cylindrica* (De Geer, 1776) **guttiventris* Zetterstedt, 1842 ****Machimus* Loew, 1849***atricapillus* (Fallén, 1814) **cingulatus* (Fabricius, 1781) **rusticus* (Meigen, 1820) **setibarbis* (Loew, 1849) **setosulus* (Zeller, 1840) ****Neoitamus* Osten Sacken, 1878***cothurnatus* (Meigen, 1820) **cyanurus* (Loew, 1849) **socius* Loew, 1871 ****Neomochtherus* Osten Sacken, 1878***pallipes* (Meigen, 1820) ****Pamponerus* Loew, 1849***germanicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ****Philonicus* Loew, 1849***albiceps* (Meigen, 1820) ****Rhadiurgus* Loew, 1849***variabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1840) *

Microphoridae

Patrick GROOTAERT

Deze familie werd vroeger ook bij de Empididae geplaatst maar werd er door Chvála (1983) van afgesplitst. De Microphoridae zouden zich als groep tussen de Dolichopodidae en de Empididae bevinden.

De adulten zijn kleine zwarte of grijze vliegen, zo'n 1.5 tot 3 mm groot. De achterste tibiae en metatarsen zijn dikwijls verdikt bij de mannetjes.

De larven zijn niet goed gekend en leven in rottend plantenmateriaal. De volwassen vliegen worden dikwijls op bloemen aangetroffen, tevens roven ze kleine prooien uit de webben van spinnen. De mannetjes vormen kleine zwermen; de wijfjes vormen aparte zwermen. Paring in de lucht werd niet vastgesteld.

Er komen in België slechts twee soorten voor. Het areaal van de genera *Schistostoma*, *Parathalassius* en *Microphorella* strekt zich niet tot België uit.

Goede beschrijvingen, illustraties en sleutels zijn te vinden in Chvála (1983) en Collin (1961).

Referenties: Chvála (1983, 1989), Collin (1961).

- Microphor Macquart, 1827**
- Microphorus* Macquart, 1834
- anomalus* (Meigen, 1824) *
- ? *crassipes* Macquart, 1827
- holosericeus* (Meigen, 1804) *
- velutinus* Macquart, 1827 *

Atelestidae



Patrick GROOTAERT

De positie van deze familie was nogal wisselvallig in het verleden. Lang werden deze vliegen bij de Platypezidae ondergebracht en later bij de Empididae. Volgens Chvala (1989) vormen ze echter een oude monofyletische groep waarvan de voorouders verwant zijn met de Diptera Cyclorrhapha.

De adulten zijn kleine zwarte vliegjes, ongeveer een 2 tot 3 mm lang. De mannetjes zijn holoptisch, de vrouwtjes breed dichoptisch. De costa stopt aan de M₁; de subcosta is onvolledig; de discale cel is aanwezig bij *Meghyperus* maar afwezig in *Atelestus*. De anale cel is zeer groot, meestal groter dan de basale cellen.

De larvale stadia zijn onbekend en er is nauwelijks iets geweten over de levenswijze van de adulten. Men vindt ze niet op bloemen maar ze worden vooral gevangen bij het afslepen van grassen. Er wordt verondersteld dat het rovers zijn.

In België komen slechts twee soorten voor (Grootaert, 1982). Het genus *Meghyperus* is wel bekend uit Nederland en Duitsland en kent daar waarschijnlijk zijn meest zuidelijke, respectievelijk westelijke verspreiding.

Collin (1961) geeft een uitvoerige beschrijving van onze soorten.

Referenties: Chvala (1983, 1989), Collin (1961), Grootaert (1982).

- Atelestus* Walker, 1837
- dissonans* Collin, 1961 *
- pulicarius* (Fallen, 1816) *



Empididae

Patrick GROOTAERT

Deze familie is erg afgeslankt door het recent afsplitsen van de Hybotidae, Atelestidae en Microphoridae door Chvála in 1983. De Empididae bevatten nu nog de onderfamilies Empidinae, Clinocerinae, Hemerodromiinae, Oreogetoninae en de Brachystomatinae (niet in België).

De volwassen vliegen variëren in grootte van 1,5 tot 12 mm. Het basale antennelid is goed ontwikkeld en soms beborsteld. Dikwijls is een lange proboscis voorhanden. De costa loopt rond de vleugel; de radius heeft drie takken (R_{4+5} gevorkt), M met 3 takken en meestal is er een discale en anale cel aanwezig. De mannelijke genitalia zijn symmetrisch en niet gedraaid.

De larven zijn predatoren op andere vliegelarven. Amphipneuste larven leven in de bodem en rottend hout; sommige zijn aquatisch (Hemerodromiinae en Clinocerinae). Oorspronkelijk waren de volwassen vliegen ook rovers. Deze voedingswijze is nog terug te vinden in de prooioverdracht tijdens de balts. De meeste soorten voeden zich echter met nectar. Bijzonder interessant is de zwermvorming bij vele soorten. Het mannetje van *Hilara*-soorten vangt een prooi op het wateroppervlak van plassen, beekjes, rivieren, meren en wikkelt de prooi in een cocon. De spinklieren bevinden zich in de verdikte voorste metatarsus. De vrouwtjes vormen zwermen met een specifieke oriëntatie. Bij het naderen van een mannetje met prooi, verlaat een wijfje de zwerm en na overdracht van de cocon, staat het wijfje eventueel een paring toe.

Identificatie van de atlantische fauna kan het best met Collin (1961). Voor centraal Europese elementen verwijzen we naar Engel & Frey (1956). De revisie van het genus *Rhamphomyia* door Bartak (1982) is ook zeer geschikt om onze fauna te identificeren.

Referenties: Bartak (1982), Chvála (1983), Collin (1961), Engel & Frey (1956)

EMPIDINAE

Empis Linnaeus, 1758

S.G. *Anacrostichus* Bezzi, 1909

bistortae Meigen, 1822 *

S.G. *Coptophlebia* Bezzi, 1909

albinervis Meigen, 1822 *

albipennis auct. non Meigen, 1838

hyalipennis Fallén, 1816 *

vitripennis Meigen, 1822 *

volucris Wiedemann, 1822 *

S.G. *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758

aestiva Loew, 1867 *

albopilosa de Meijere, 1935 *

bicuspidata Collin, 1927 *

caudatula Loew, 1867 *

chiotera Meigen, 1804 *

decora Meigen, 1822 *

dasythrix de Meijere, 1918

nigripes Fabricius, 1794 *

pennaria Fallén, 1816

vernalis Meigen, 1822

nuntia Meigen, 1838 *

pennipes Linnaeus, 1758 *

planetica Collin, 1927 *

praevia Collin, 1927 *

prodromus Loew, 1856 *

pseudomalleola Strobl, 1893 *

? *pusio* Egger, 1860 *

serotina Loew, 1856 *

setosa Loew, 1856 *

? *simulium* Nowicki, 1868

lamellicornis Becker, 1887 *

tanysphyra Loew, 1873 *

? *tarsata* Fallén, in Goetghebuer, 1931

S.G. *Euempis* Frey, 1953

ciliata Fabricius, 1787 *

picipes Meigen, 1804 *

tessellata Fabricius, 1794 *

S.G. *Kritempis* Collin, 1926

livida Linnaeus, 1758 *

S.G. *Leptempis* Collin, 1926

grisea Fallén, 1816 *

maculata Fabricius, 1781 *

argyrea Egger, 1860
nigricans Meigen, 1804 *
rustica auct. nec Fallén, 1816
variegata Meigen, 1804 *

S.G. *Lissemopsis* Bezzi, 1909
nigritarsis Meigen, 1804 *

S.G. *Pachymeria* Stephens, 1829
femorata Fabricius, 1798 *

S.G. *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803
borealis Linnaeus, 1758 *

S.G. *Polyblepharis* Bezzi, 1909
opaca Meigen, 1804 *

S.G. *Xanthempis* Bezzi, 1909
aemula Loew, 1873 *
digramma Meigen, 1835 *
laetabilis Collin, 1926 *
lutea Meigen, 1804 *
punctata Meigen, 1804 *
scutellata Curtis, 1835 *
stercorea Linnaeus, 1761 *
trigramma Wiedemann, 1822 *
univittata Loew, 1867 *

***Hilara* Meigen, 1822**
abdominalis Zetterstedt, 1838
aeronetha Mik, 1892 *
anglodanica Lundbeck, 1913 *
angustifrons Strobl, 1892 *
beckeri Strobl, 1892 *
bistriata Zetterstedt, 1842 *
brevistyla Collin, 1927 *
brevivittata Macquart, 1827 *
canescens Zetterstedt, 1849 *
chorica (Fallén, 1816) *
cilipes Meigen, 1822 *
cingulata Dahlbom, 1850 *
clavipes Harris, 1776
spinimana Zetterstedt, 1838 *
clypeata Meigen, 1822 *
pinetorum Zetterstedt, 1849
cornicula Loew, 1873 *
curtisi Collin, 1927 *
discoidalis Lundbeck, 1910 *
eumera Loew, 1873 *
flavipes Meigen, 1822 *
fuscipes (Fabricius, 1794) *
carinthiaca Strobl, 1892
gallica (Meigen, 1804) *

griseifrons Collin, 1927 *
hirtipes Collin, 1927 *
intermedia (Fallén, 1816) *
pubipes Loew, 1873
interstincta (Fallén, 1816) *
litorea (Fallén, 1816) *
?lugubris (Zetterstedt, 1819)
lundbecki Frey, 1913 *
pilipes Zetterstedt, 1838
lurida (Fallén, 1816) *
manicata Meigen, 1822 *
matrona Haliday, 1833 *
maura (Fabricius, 1776) *
monedula Collin, 1927 *
nigrina (Fallén, 1816) *
obscura Meigen, 1822 *
pilosa Zetterstedt, 1842 *
pruinosa Wiedemann, 1822 *
pseudochorica Strobl, 1892 *
quadrivittata Meigen, 1822 *
recedens Walker, 1851 *
tenella (Fallén, 1816) *
thoracica Macquart, 1827 *
ferruginea von Roser, 1840
? woodi Collin, 1927 *

***Rhamphomyia* Meigen, 1822**

S.G. *Aclonempis* Collin, 1926
albohirta Collin, 1926 *
longipes (Meigen, 1804) *

S.G. *Amydroneura* Collin, 1926
erythrophthalma Meigen, 1830 *
gibba (Fallén, 1816) *

S.G. *Holoclera* Schiner, 1860
flava (Fallén, 1816) *
nigripennis (Fabricius, 1794) *
umbripennis Meigen, 1822 *
pulchra Egger, 1860
variabilis (Fallén, 1816) *
tenuirostris (Fallén, 1816)

S.G. *Megacyttarus* Bigot, 1880
anomalipennis Meigen, 1822 *
crassirostris (Fallén, 1816) *
maculipennis Zetterstedt, 1842 *
dissimilis Zetterstedt, 1849
poissoni (Tréhen, 1966) *

S.G. *Pararhamphomyia* Frey, 1922
albipennis (Fallén, 1816) *

niveipennis Zetterstedt, 1838
atra Meigen, 1822 *
barbata (Macquart, 1823) *
bicolor (Macquart, 1823)
caesia Meigen, 1822
filata Zetterstedt, 1842 *
curvula Frey, 1913
? fuscula Zetterstedt, 1838 *
geniculata Meigen, 1830 *
plumipes Fallén nec Meigen, 1804
? lucidula Zetterstedt, 1842
marginata (Fabricius, 1787) *
platyptera Panzer, 1794
niveipennis Zetterstedt, 1838 *
obscuripennis Meigen, 1830
nitidicollis Frey, 1913
pilifer Meigen, 1838
dentipes Zetterstedt, 1842
intermedia Frey, 1922
simplex Zetterstedt, 1849 *
tarsata Meigen, 1822 *
tibiella Zetterstedt, 1842 *
? tipularia auct. non Fallén, 1816

S.G. *Rhamphomyia* s.s. Meigen, 1822

? anthracina Meigen, 1822
laevipes (Fallén, 1816) *
conformis Kowarz, 1867
? montana Oldenberg, 1915
spinipes (Fallén, 1816) *
stigmata Macquart, 1827 *
subcinerascens Collin, 1926 *
sulcata (Meigen, 1804) *
sulcatella Collin, 1926 *
tibialis Meigen, 1822 *

HEMERODROMIINAE

***Chelifera* Macquart, 1823**

aperticauda Collin, 1927 *
concinnicauda collin, 1927 *
diversicauda collin, 1927 *
stigmatica auct. non Schiner
flavella (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
melanocephala Haliday, 1833
precabunda Collin, 1961 *
precatoria (Fallén, 1815) *
praecatoria Fallén, 1815 laps.
stigmatica (Schiner, 1860) *
subangusta Collin, 1961 *
trapezina (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

***Chelipoda* Macquart, 1823**

albiseta (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
vocatoria (Fallén, 1815) *

***Heleodromia* Haliday, 1833**

immaculata Haliday, 1833 *

***Hemerodromia* Meigen, 1822**

baetica Collin, 1927 *
laudatoria Collin, 1927 *
? oratoria auct. non Fallén, 1815
raptoria Meigen, 1830 *
unilineata Zetterstedt, 1842 *

***Phyllodromia* Zetterstedt, 1837**

melanocephala (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Trichopeza* Rondani, 1856**

longicornis (Meigen, 1822) *

CLINOCERINAE

***Clinocera* Meigen, 1803**

S.G. *Clinoc* Meigen, 1803

nigra Meigen, 1804 *

S.G. *Hydrodromia* Macquart, 1835

fontinalis (Haliday, 1833) *
stagnalis (Haliday, 1833) *
wesmaelii (Macquart, 1835) *

S.G. *Kowarzia* Mik, 1881

bipunctata (Haliday, 1833) *
tenella (Wahlberg, 1844) *

***Dolichocephala* Macquart, 1823**

Ardoptera Macquart, 1827
guttata (Haliday, 1833) *
irrorata (Fallén, 1815) *

***Dryodromia* Rondani, 1856**

testacea (Rondani, 1858) *

***Lamposoma* Becker, 1889**

cavaticum Becker, 1889 *

***Wiedemannia* Zetterstedt, 1838**

S.G. *Wiedeman* Zetterstedt, 1838

bistigma (Curtis, 1834) *

rhynchops (Nowicki, 1868) *

S.G. *Philoluthra* Mik, 1881

bohemani (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

wachtli (Mik, 1880) *

OREOGETONINAE

***Gloma* Meigen, 1822**

fuscipennis Meigen, 1822 *

***Hormopeza* Zetterstedt, 1838**

obliterata Zetterstedt, 1838 *

***Ragas* Walker, 1837**

Rhagas Agassiz, 1846

Hilara auct. non Meigen, 1822

unica Walker, 1837 *

minuta Zetterstedt, 1842

Hybotidae

Patrick GROOTAERT

Deze familie werd recent door Chvála (1983) afgesplitst van de Empididae. Zij bevat nu de subfamilies Ocydromiinae, Hybotinae en de Tachydromiinae. Het betreft relatief kleine vliegen van 1 tot 3 mm, zelden over de 5 mm. Alle soorten hebben ventraal aan de basis van de voorste tibiae een klier. De functie ervan is niet gekend.

De larven zijn rovers en leven in de bodem. De volwassen vliegen zijn eveneens predatoren. In het genus *Hybos* zijn de achterste poten omgevormd tot vangpoten terwijl in het genus *Platypalpus* de middenpoten aangepast zijn om een prooi vast te houden. De middenfemora zijn verdikt en de tibiae eindigen meestal op een soort spoor. De geslachten *Platypalpus*, *Tachydromia* en *Tachypeza* ziet men dikwijls op bladeren zitten, waar zij jagen op kleine Diptera en Hymenoptera.

Goetghebuer (1931, 1943) wijdde verschillende studies aan de Belgische fauna. Met zo'n kleine 100 soorten is het genus *Platypalpus* zowat het soortenrijkste geslacht (Grootaert, 1981). Gegevens over de fenologie werden vooral met Malaisevallen verzameld (Grootaert, 1985).

Uitstekende sleutels en beschrijvingen zijn te vinden in de monografieën van Chvála (1975, 1983, 1989) en Collin (1961).

Referenties: Chvála (1975, 1983, 1989), Collin (1961), Goetghebuer (1931, 1943), Grootaert (1981, 1985).

HYBOTINAE

Hybos Meigen, 1803

culiciformis (Fabricius, 1775) *

femoratus (Müller, 1776) *

grossipes (Linnaeus, 1767) *

Syneches Walker, 1852

muscarius (Fabricius, 1794) *

TACHYDROMIINAE

Chersodromia Walker, 1849

Coloboneura Melander, 1902

cursitans (Zetterstedt, 1819) *

hirta (Walker, 1835) *

incana Haliday, 1851 *

Crossopalpus Bigot, 1857

aeneus (Walker, 1871) *

aenescens (Wiedemann, 1830)

curvipes (Meigen, 1822) *

flexuosus (Loew, 1840) *

humilis (Frey, 1913) *

minus (Meigen, 1838) *

nigritellus (Zetterstedt, 1842) *

aterrima Curtis, 1832

setiger (Loew, 1859) *

setigera Loew, 1859

Drapetis Meigen, 1822

S.G. *Drapetis* Meigen, 1822

assimilis (Fallén, 1815) *

exilis Meigen, 1822 *

parilis Collin, 1926 *

pusilla Loew, 1859 *

simulans Collin, 1961 *

S.G. *Elaphropeza* Macquart, 1827

ephippiata Fallén, 1815 *

Platypalpus Macquart, 1827

Coryneta Meigen, 1800

Tachydromia auct. nec Meigen, 1803

Phoroxypa Rondani, 1856

Cleptodromia Corti, 1907

aeneus (Macquart, 1823) *

agilis (Meigen, 1822) *

albicornis (Zetterstedt, 1842) *

albifacies (Collin, 1926) *

albiseta (Panzer, 1806) *

albocapillatus (Fallén, 1815) *

alpinus Chvála, 1971 *

analisis (Meigen, 1830) *

annulatus (Fallén, 1815) *

fascipes (Meigen, 1822)
fulvipes (Meigen, 1822)
annulipes (Meigen, 1822) *
aristatus (Collin, 1926) *
articulatooides (Frey, 1918) *
articulatus Macquart, 1827 *
aurantiacus (Collin, 1926) *
australominutus Grootaert, 1989 *
brevicornis (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
calceatus (Meigen, 1822) *
candicans (Fallén, 1815) *
caroli Grootaert, 1987 *
celer (Meigen, 1822) *
 rapidoides Chvála, 1975
ciliaris (Fallén, 1816) *
clarandus (Collin, 1926) *
cothurnatus Macquart, 1827 *
cryptospina Frey, 1909 *
cruralis (Collin, 1961) *
cursitans (Fabricius, 1775) *
 bicolor (Meigen, 1804)
 fasciatus auct. non (Meigen, 1822)
 unguiculatus auct. non (Zetterstedt, 1838)
dessarti Grootaert, 1983 *
divisus Walker, 1851 *
excisus (Becker, 1907) *
exilis (Meigen, 1822) *
flavicornis (Meigen, 1822) *
fuscicornis (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
incertus (Collin, 1926) *
infectus (Collin, 1926) *
interstinctus (Collin, 1926) *
kirtlingensis Grootaert, 1986 *
latemi Grootaert, 1983 *
laticinctus Walker, 1851 *
leucocephalus (von Roser, 1840) *
leucothrix (Strobl, 1910) *
longicornis (Meigen, 1822) *
 pubicornis (Zetterstedt, 1838)
longimanus (Corti, 1907) *
longiseta (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
 extricata (Collin, 1926)
luteicornis (Meigen, 1838) *
 difficilis (Frey, 1907)
 interjecta Lundbeck, 1910
luteipes Zusková, 1966 *
luteoloides Grootaert, 1983 *
luteolus (Collin, 1926) *
luteus (Meigen, 1804) *
 pallidus (Meigen, 1822)
maculimana (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
maculipes (Meigen, 1822) *
major (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
mikii (Becker, 1890) *

minutus (Meigen, 1804) *
nanus (Oldenberg, 1924) *
niger (Meigen, 1804) *
 femoralis (Zetterstedt, 1842)
nigricoxa (Mik, 1884) *
nigritarsis (Fallén, 1816) *
 comptus Walker, 1837
niveiseta (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
notatus (Meigen, 1822) *
obscurus (Von Roser, 1840) *
ochrocera (Collin, 1961) *
optimus (Collin, 1926) *
pallidicornis (Collin, 1926) *
pallidiseta Kovalev, 1978 *
pallidiventris (Meigen, 1822) *
 flavipes (Fabricius, 1794)
pallipes (Fallén, 1815) *
 flavipalpis (Meigen, 1822)
pectoralis (Fallén, 1815) *
pictitarsis (Becker, 1902) *
politus (Collin, 1926) *
praecinctus (Collin, 1926) *
pseudociliaris (Strobl, 1910) *
 calcaratus (Collin, 1926)
pseudofulvipes Frey, 1909 *
 coarctatus (Collin, 1926)
pseudorapidus Kovalev, 1971 *
pulicarius (Meigen, 1830) *
pygialis Chvála, 1973 *
pygmaeus (Meigen, 1838) *
 pallidicoxa (Frey, 1913)
rapidus (Meigen, 1822) *
ruficornis (von Roser, 1840) *
stabilis (Collin, 1961) *
stigma (Collin, 1926) *
strigifrons (Zetterstedt, 1849) *
strobltii (Mik, 1900) *
subnigrinus Chvála, 1975 *
sylvicola (Collin, 1926) *
tonsus (Collin, 1961) *
vegrandis Frey, 1943 *
verralli (Collin, 1926) *

***Stilpon* Loew, 1859**

graminum (Fallén, 1815) *
lunatus (Haliday, 1851) *
nubilus Collin, 1926 *
sublunatus Collin, 1961 *
subnubilus Chvála, 1988 *

***Symballophthalmus* Becker, 1889**

dissimilis (Fallén, 1815) *
fuscitarsis (Zetterstedt, 1859) *
pictipes (Becker, 1889) *

***Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803**

Tachista Loew, 1864
aemula (Loew, 1864) *
annulimana Meigen, 1822 *
arrogans (Linnaeus, 1761) *
connexa Meigen, 1822 *
costalis (von Roser, 1840) *
sabulosa Meigen, 1830 *
smithi Chvála, 1966 *
terricola Zetterstedt, 1819 *
umbrarum Haliday, 1833 *
undulata Strobl, 1906 *
woodi (Collin, 1926) *

***Tachypeza* Meigen, 1830**

fuscipennis (Fallén, 1815) *
nubila (Meigen, 1804) *

OCYDROMIINAE***Bicellaria* Macquart, 1823**

Cyrtoma Meigen, 1824
intermedia Lundbeck, 1910 *
nigra (Meigen, 1824) *
pilosa Lundbeck, 1910 *
simplicipes (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
spuria (Fallén, 1816) *
atra (Meigen, 1833)
melaena Haliday, 1833
sulcata (Zetterstedt, 1842) *
vana Collin, 1926 *

***Euthyneura* Macquart, 1836**

gyllenhali (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
myrtilli Macquart, 1836 *

***Leptopeza* Macquart 1827**

borealis Zetterstedt, 1842 *
flavipes (Meigen, 1820) *

***Ocydromia* Meigen, 1820**

glabricula (Fallén, 1816) *

***Oedalea* Meigen, 1820**

apicalis Loew, 1859 *
flavipes Zetterstedt, 1842 *
holmgreni Zetterstedt, 1852 *
hybotina (Fallén, 1816) *
stigmatella Zetterstedt, 1842 *
tibilais Macquart, 1827 *
zetterstedti Collin, 1926 *

***Oropezella* Collin, 1926**

sphenoptera (Loew, 1873) *

***Trichina* Meigen, 1830**

clavipes Meigen, 1830 *
elongata Haliday, 1833 *
pallipes (Zetterstedt 1838) *

***Trichinomyia* Tuomikoski, 1959**

flavipes (Meigen, 1830) *

Dolichopodidae

Henk J.G. MEUFFELS, Marc POLLET and Patrick GROOTAERT

Small to medium-sized (1.25-7 mm) usually metallic green flies with a simple very characteristic wing venation. Head usually higher than wide, with flat palpi. Legs slender, often highly ornamented with the males. Male genitalia often very prominent, with free cerci and surstyli; female genitalia often with "dornen".

Life history and habits of many species unknown. Peculiar mating dances are mentioned of some males. Adults predacious, mostly found in damp situations, often on foliage or on muddy ground. Larvae of most species predacious, living in moist earth, decaying vegetable debris, under bark of trees or in water. The larvae of *Thrypticus* are phytophagous and mine in plant stems. Most larvae make a cocoon to pupate. *Medetera* species are of some economic importance because their larvae feed on the immature stages of wood-boring beetles.

This check list is based on previous literature as found in the bibliography of Meuffels and Grootaert (1987), on new identifications of old material stored in the "Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen" and on a rich new material from recent captures with Malaise traps and other devices covering nearly the whole country.

Keys can be found in Parent (1938), d'Assis Fonseca (1978) and in Stackelberg and Negrobov in Lindner (1930-1979).

References: Meuffels & Grootaert 1987; Parent, 1938; Stackelberg and Negrobov in Lindner, 1930-1979; d'Assis-Fonseca, 1978.

SCIAPODINAE

Sciapus Zeller, 1842

Psilopus Meigen, 1824 (preocc. Poli, 1795)

Sciopus emend. Becker, 1918

Leptopus Fallén, 1823 (preocc. Latreille, 1809)

albifrons (Meigen, 1830) *

contristans (Wiedemann, 1817) *

constrictans Wiedemann, lapsus

lugens sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec

Meigen, 1824

vialis (Raddatz, 1873)

laetus (Meigen, 1838) *

lobipes (Meigen, 1824) *

longulus (Fallén, 1823) *

maritimus Becker, 1918 *

nervosus (Lehmann, 1822) *

pallens (Wiedemann, 1830) *

platypterus (Fabricius, 1805) *

spiniger (Zetterstedt, 1859) *

wiedemanni (Fallén, 1823) *

constrictans sensu Jacobs, 1905

nec *contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817)

zonatulus (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

NEURIGONINAE

Neurigona Rondani, 1856

erichsoni (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

pallida (Fallén, 1823) *

quadrifasciata (Fabricius, 1781) *

Erichsonii sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Zetterstedt, 1843

suturalis (Fallén, 1823) *

MEDETERINAE

Dolichophorus Lichtwardt, 1902

kerteszi Lichtwardt, 1902 *

Medetera Fischer von Waldheim, 1819

Hydrophorus Fallén, 1823 partim

Medeterus Meigen, 1824 emend.

Oligochaetus Mik, 1878

Oligochaetes lapsus

abstrusa Thunberg, 1955 *

ambigua (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

apicalis (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

belgica Parent, 1936 *

bispinosa Negrobov, 1967 *

brevitarsa Parent, 1927 *
cuspidata Collin, 1941 *
dendrobaena Kowarz, 1877 *
diadema (Linnaeus, 1767) *
excellens Frey, 1909 *
feminina Negrobov, 1976 *
flavipes Meigen, 1824 *
glauccella Kowarz, 1877 *
impigra Collin, 1941 *
infumata Loew, 1857 *
 muralis (Zetterstedt, 1843) var. a
inspissata Collin, 1952 *
jacula (Fallén, 1823) *
 truncorum sensu Jacobs, 1905 partim
 nec Meigen, 1824
jugalis Collin, 1941 *
melancholica Lundbeck, 1912 *
micacea Loew, 1857 *
muralis Meigen, 1824 *
nitida (Macquart, 1834) *
 stackelbergi Parent, 1927
oscillans Allen, 1976 *
pallipes (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
parenti Stackelberg, 1925 *
perfida Parent, 1932 *
petrophila Kowarz, 1877 *
petrophiloides Parent, 1925 *
pinicola Kowarz, 1877 *
plumbella Meigen, 1824 *
pseudoapicalis Thuneberg, 1955 *
saxatilis Collin, 1941 *
seguyi Parent, 1926 *
senicula Kowarz, 1877 *
setiventris Thuneberg 1955 *
signaticornis Loew, 1857 *
striata Parent, 1927 *
tristis (Zetterstedt, 1840) *
truncorum Meigen, 1824 *
veles Loew, 1861
 bilineata Frey, 1915

***Thrypticus* Gerstaecker, 1864**

atomus Frey, 1915 *
bellus Loew, 1869 *
divisus (Strobl, 1880) *
 crassiseta Oldenberg, 1916
pruinosis Parent, 1932 *
smaragdinus Gerstaecker, 1864 *
tarsalis Parent, 1932 *

SYSTEMINAE

***Achalcus* Loew, 1857**
cinereus (Haliday, 1851) *
flavicollis (Meigen, 1824) *
vaillanti Brunhes, 1987 *

***Systemus* Loew, 1857**
bipartitus (Loew, 1850) *
 tener Loew, 1859
leucurus Loew, 1859 *
pallipes (von Roser, 1840) *
scholtzii (Loew, 1850) *

DIAPHORINAE

***Asyndetus* Loew, 1869**
latifrons (Loew, 1857) *

***Chrysotus* Meigen, 1824**
angulicornis Kowarz, 1874 *
blepharosceles Kowarz, 1874 *
cilipes Meigen, 1824 *
cupreus Macquart, 1827 *
enderleini Parent, 1938 *
femoratus Zetterstedt, 1843 *
 femoratus lapsus
gramineus (Fallén, 1823) *
 microcerus Kowarz, 1874
kowarzi Lundbeck, 1912 *
laesus (Wiedemann, 1817) *
melampodius Loew, 1857 *
monochaetus Kowarz, 1874 *
neglectus (Wiedemann, 1817) *
 laesus sensu Jacobs, 1905 partim nec
 Wiedemann, 1817
palustris Verrall, 1876 *
pulchellus Kowarz, 1874 *
suavis Loew, 1857 *
varians Kowarz, 1874 *

***Diaphorus* Meigen, 1824**
disjunctus Loew, 1857 *
hoffmannseggii Meigen, 1830 *
jacobsi Parent, 1922 *
 Winthemi sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec
 Meigen, 1824
nigricans Meigen, 1824 *
oculatus (Fallén, 1823) *
winthemi Meigen, 1824 *

***Melanostolus* Kowarz, 1884**
melancholicus (Loew, 1869) *

Argyra Macquart, 1834*Leucostola* Loew, 1857*Argyria* lapsus*argentella* (Zetterstedt, 1843) **discedens* auctor. nec Becker, 1907*argentina* (Meigen, 1824) **argyria* (Meigen, 1824) **divergens* Parent, 1926*atriceps* Loew, 1857 **atripes* Meigen lapsus*auricollis* (Meigen, 1824) **diaphana* (Fabricius, 1775) **elongata* (Zetterstedt, 1843) **grata* Loew, 1857 **hoffmeisteri* (Loew, 1850) **ilonae* Gosseries, 1989 **confinis* (Zetterstedt, 1849) nec (Walker, 1849)*confinis* Staeger lapsus*leucocephala* (Meigen, 1824) **argentata* sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Macquart, 1834*perplexa* Becker, 1918 **vestita* (Wiedemann, 1817) ***Nematoproctus Loew, 1857***distendens* (Meigen, 1824) **praeseclus* Loew, 1869 **longifilius* Loew, 1857 ***RHAPHIINAE****Rhaphium Meigen, 1803***Porphyrops* Meigen, 1824*Anglearia* Carlier, 1835*Xiphandrium* Loew, 1857? *albifrons* Zetterstedt, 1843*antennatum* (Carlier, 1835) **appendiculatum* Zetterstedt, 1849 **macrocerum* sensu Parent, 1938 nec Meigen, 1824*auctum* Loew, 1857 **basale* Loew, 1850 **brevicorne* Curtis, 1835 **pectinatum* (Becker, 1908)*caliginosum* Meigen, 1824 **calliginosum* lapsus*cupreum* Macquart, 1827*zetterstedti* (Parent, 1925)*commune* (Meigen, 1824) **spinicoxa* Loew, 1850*riparium* sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Meigen, 1824*fuscipes* sensu Jacobs, 1905*nec fascipes* Meigen, 1824*crassipes* (Meigen, 1824) **discigerum* Stenhammer, 1850 **discolor* Zetterstedt, 1838 **consobrinum* Zetterstedt, 1843*riparium* sensu Parent, 1938 nec Meigen, 1824*elegantulum* (Meigen, 1824) **ensicorne* Meigen, 1824 **xiphias* sensu Bequaert, 1955 nec Meigen, 1824*fasciatum* Meigen, 1824 **fascipes* (Meigen, 1824) **intermedium* (Becker, 1918) **lanceolatum* Loew, 1850 **laticorne* (Fallén, 1823) **nemorum* Meigen, 1830*longicorne* (Fallén, 1823) **micans* (Meigen, 1824) **monotrichum* Loew, 1850 **monotrichum* lapsus*nasutum* (Fallén, 1823) *? *nigribarbatum* (Becker, 1900)*pectinatum* (Loew, 1859) **penicillatum* Loew, 1850 **quadriscoposum* (Strobl, 1898) **riparium* (Meigen, 1824) **praerosum* Loew, 1850*rivale* (Loew, 1869) **tibiale* von Roser, 1840 **xiphias* Meigen, 1824 ***SYMPYCNINAE****Anepsiomyia Bezzi, 1902***Anepsius* Loew, 1857 (preocc. Leconte, 1851)*flaviventris* (Meigen, 1824) ***Bathycranium Strobl, 1892***bicolorellum* (Zetterstedt, 1843) ***Campsicnemus Haliday, 1851****S.G. Campsicnemus s.s.***armatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849) **armoricanus* Parent, 1926 **compeditus* Loew, 1857 **curvipes* (Fallén, 1823) **loripes* (Haliday, 1832) **lumbatus* Loew, 1857 **magius* (Loew, 1845) **marginatus* Loew, 1857 **pectinulatus* Loew, 1864 **picticornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

scambus (Fallén, 1823) *
umbripennis Loew, 1856 *

S.G. *Ectomus* Mik, 1878
alpinus (Haliday, 1833) *

***Chrysotimus* Loew, 1857**
flaviventris (von Roser, 1840) *
concinus (Zetterstedt, 1843)
molliculus (Fallén, 1823) *

***Lamprochromus* Mik, 1878**
bifasciatus (Macquart, 1827) *
elegans (Meigen, 1830)
strobl Parent, 1925 *
elegans (Meigen, 1830) espèce A. Parent, 1924

***Micromorphus* Mik, 1878**
albipes (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

***Sympycnus* Loew, 1857**
Sympycnus lapsus
aeneicoxa (Meigen, 1824) *
pulicarius (Fallén, 1823) *
annulipes (Meigen, 1824)
desoutteri Parent, 1925
spiculatus Gerstaecker, 1864 *

***Syntormon* Loew, 1857**
Eutarsus Loew, 1857
aulicus (Meigen, 1824) *
denticulatus (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
pumilus sensu Parent, 1938 nec Meigen, 1824
filiger Verrall, 1912 *
fuscipes (von Roser, 1840) *
spicatus (Loew, 1857)
? luteicornis Parent, 1927
monilis (Haliday, 1851) *
pallipes (Fabricius, 1794) *
pumilus (Meigen, 1824) *
rufipes sensu Parent, 1938 nec Meigen, 1824
sulcipes (Meigen, 1824) *
tarsatus (Fallén, 1823) *
zelleri (Loew, 1850) *

***Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874**
tumidulus (Raddatz, 1873) *

***Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857**
Teuchophorus lapsus
calcaratus (Macquart, 1827) *

monacanthus Loew, 1859 *
monachautus lapsus
monachantus lapsus
nigricosta (von Roser, 1840) *
signatus (Zetterstedt, 1849)
simplex Mik, 1880 *
spinigerellus (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

***Xanthochlorus* Loew, 1857**
ornatus (Haliday, 1832) *
tenellus (Wiedemann, 1817) *
? ultramontanus Becker, 1918

DOLICHOPODINAE

Dolichopus Latreille, 1796

S.G. *Dolichopus* s.s.
acuticornis Wiedemann, 1817 *
agilis Meigen, 1824 *
arbustorum Stannius, 1831 *
argyrotarsis Wahlberg, 1850 *
atratus Meigen, 1824 *
atripes Meigen, 1824 *
brevipennis Meigen, 1824 *
? caligatus Wahlberg, 1850
flavipes sensu Parent, 1938 nec Stannius, 1831
campestris Meigen, 1824 *
cilifemoratus Macquart, 1827 *
pseudocilifemoratus Stackelberg, 1933
claviger Stannius, 1831 *
clavipes Haliday, 1832 *
? cruralis Wahlberg, 1850 *
discifer Stannius, 1831 *
nigricornis sensu Parent, 1938 nec Meigen, 1824
eurypterus Gerstaecker, 1864 *
excisus Loew, 1859 *
festivus Haliday, 1832 *
arbustorum sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Stannius, 1831
griseipennis Stannius, 1831 *
griscipennis lapsus
laticola Verrall, 1904 *
latilimbatus Macquart, 1827 *
latilimbatus emend.
lepidus Staeger, 1842 *
linearis Meigen, 1824 *
lineatocornis Zetterstedt, 1843 *
longicornis Stannius, 1831 *
longicornis Wiedemann lapsus
longitarsis Stannius, 1831 *

melanopus Meigen, 1824 *
migrans Zetterstedt, 1843 *
 confusus Zetterstedt, 1843
nitidus Fallén, 1823 *
notatus Staeger, 1842 *
 notabilis Zetterstedt, 1843
nubilus Meigen, 1824 *
pennatus Meigen, 1824 *
 plumitarsis sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec
 Fallén, 1823
 signatus sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec
 Meigen, 1824
 simplex sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec
 Meigen, 1824
phaeopus Haliday, 1851 *
picipes Meigen, 1824 *
 fastuosus Haliday, 1832
planitarsis Fallén, 1823 *
plumipes (Scopoli, 1763) *
plumitarsis Fallén, 1823 *
polleti Meuffels & Grootaert, 1989 *
popularis Wiedemann, 1817 *
 pennitarsis sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec
 Fallén, 1823
rupestris Haliday, 1833 *
sabinus Haliday, 1838 *
signatus Meigen, 1824 *
 argentifer Loew, 1859
signifer Haliday, 1831 *
simplex Meigen, 1824 *
strigipes Verrall, 1875 *
subpennatus d'Assis Fonseca, 1976 *
tanythrix Loew, 1869 *
trivialis Haliday, 1832 *
 cilifemoratus sensu Parent, 1938 nec
 Macquart, 1827
ungulatus (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 aeneus (De Geer, 1776)
urbanus Meigen, 1824 *
vitripennis Meigen, 1824 *
 trivialis sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Hali-
 day, 1831
wahlbergi Zetterstedt, 1843 *

**S.G. *Macrodolichopus* Stackelberg,
1933**

diadema Haliday, 1832 *

***Hercostomus* Loew, 1857**

Gymnopternus Loew, 1857
aerosus (Fallén, 1823) *
angustifrons (Staeger, 1842) *
assimilis (Staeger, 1842) *
brevicornis (Staeger, 1842) *
 obscuripennis (Zetterstedt, 1843)
 metallicus sensu Jacobs, 1905

 nec Stannius, 1831
celer (Meigen, 1824) *
chalybeus (Wiedemann, 1817) *
chetifer (Walker, 1849) *
 cretifer (Walker, 1856)
chrysozygos (Wiedemann, 1817) *
cupreus (Fallén, 1823) *
exarticulatus (Loew, 1857) *
fulvicaudis (Haliday, 1851) *
germanus (Wiedemann, 1817) *
gracilis (Stannius, 1831) *
 bicolor (Macquart, 1827) sensu
 Schiner, 1862 et auctt.
inornatus (Loew, 1857) *
longiventris (Loew, 1857) *
metallicus (Stannius, 1831) *
 metollicus lapsus
nanus (Macquart, 1827) *
nigripennis (Fallén, 1823) *
 caudatus sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec
 Loew, 1859
nigriplantis (Stannius, 1831) *
parvilamellatus (Macquart, 1827) *
pilifer (Loew, 1859) *
plagiatus (Loew, 1857) *
praeceps Loew, 1869 *
 fulvicaudis partim sensu Parent, 1926
 nec Walker, 1851
rusticus (Meigen, 1824) *
vivax (Loew, 1857) *

***Hypophyllus* Haliday, 1832**

Sybistroma Meigen, 1824 partim
crinipes (Staeger, 1842) *
discipes (Germar, 1821) *
obscurellus (Fallén, 1823) *
sciophilus Loew, 1869 *
sphenopterus Loew, 1859 *

***Muscideicicus* Becker, 1917**

Muscideicicus emend.
praetextatus (Haliday, 1855) *

***Nodicornis* Rondani, 1843**

Sybistroma Meigen, 1824
nodicornis (Meigen, 1824) *

***Poecilobothrus* Mik, 1878**

Gymnopternus Loew, 1857 partim
ducalis (Loew, 1857) *
 comitalis sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Ko-
 warz, 1867
 infuscatus sensu Parent, 1938 nec Stan-
 nius, 1831
nobilitatus (Linnaeus, 1767) *

principalis (Loew, 1861) *
fumipennis sensu Parent, 1938 nec
 Stannius, 1831
regalis (Meigen, 1824) *

***Tachytrechus* Haliday, 1851**
ammobates (Haliday, 1851) *
plumipes (Fallén, 1823)
consobrinus (Haliday, 1851) *
insignis (Stannius, 1831) *
notatus (Stannius, 1831) *
ripicola Loew, 1857 *

HYDROPHORINAE

***Aphrosylus* Haliday, 1851**
ferox Haliday, 1851 *
celtiber Haliday 1855 *

***Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823**
albiceps Frey, 1915 *
magnicornis sensu Parent, 1938 nec
 Frey, 1915
balticus (Meigen, 1824) *
bipunctatus (Lehmann, 1822) *
litoreus Fallén, 1823 *
nebulosus Fallén, 1823 *

oceanus (Macquart, 1838) *
bisetus Loew, 1857
inaequalipes sensu Meunier, 1903
 nec Macquart, 1834
praecox (Lehmann, 1822) *
viridis (Meigen, 1824) *

***Liancalus* Loew, 1857**
Lianculus lapsus
virens (Scopoli, 1763) *

***Machaerium* Haliday, 1832**
maritimae Haliday, 1832 *

***Orthoceratium* Schrank, 1803**
lacustre (Scopoli, 1763) *

***Scellus* Loew, 1857**
notatus (Fabricius, 1781) *

***Thinophilus* Wahlberg, 1844**

S.G. *Thinophilus* Wahlberg, 1844
flavipalpis (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
ruficornis (Haliday, 1838) *

S.G. *Schoenophilus* Mik, 1878
versutus (Haliday, 1851) *

Lonchopteridae

Marc DE MEYER

Lonchopteridae are easily characterized by the pointed wings and the simple wing-venation. The flies are usually bristly, and yellowish or brownish in colour. There is a high intraspecific variability in coloration which has led to considerable problems in taxonomy, but species can be differentiated by the chaetotaxy of the legs. The larvae seem to live in decaying vegetable matter.

The most recent Belgian records are from Fassotte & Grootaert (1981), who reported two new species for the fauna.

References: Fassotte & Grootaert (1981); Smith (1969).

***Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803**

- Musidora* Meigen, 1800 (suppressed by ICZN)
- fallax* (de Meijere, 1906) *
- furcata* (Fallén, 1823) *
- rivalis* Meigen, 1824
- lacustris* Meigen, 1824
- cinerella* Zetterstedt, 1838
- lutea* Panzer, 1809 *

- flavicauda* Meigen, 1824
- nigrimana* Meigen, 1824
- palustris* Meigen, 1824
- punctum* Meigen, 1824
- trilineata* Zetterstedt, 1848
- cinerea* de Meijere, 1906
- nitidifrons* Strobl, 1898 *
- scutellata* Stein, 1890 *
- tristis* Meigen, 1824 *

Platypezidae

Marc DE MEYER

Platypezidae or flat-footed flies are small (ranging from 2 to 5 mm), darkish or greyish flies. As the English name already indicates, they can be differentiated by the dilated tip of the hind tibiae and tarsi (except for *Opetia* spp.). The broadened wings with the well developed anal lobe, and the small basal cells are also characteristic. The holoptic eyes of the males are divided into zones of larger and smaller facets. The larvae are developing in fungi. Several adult Platypezidae are remarkably attracted by smoke-fires.

Flat-footed flies have been studied in Belgium mainly by A. Collart, who reported several species from this country (1934, 1947, 1955) and described two new species of *Microsania* (Collart, 1954). In the seventies, P.J. Chandler has revised the collections and the present list is based on his identifications.

References: Chandler (1973, 1974); Collart (1934, 1947, 1954, 1955).

OPETIINAE

Opetia Meigen, 1830

nigra Meigen, 1830 *

lonchopteroides Curtis, 1832

Microsania Zetterstedt, 1837

pallipes (Meigen, 1830) *

pectinipennis (Meigen, 1830) *

stigmatalis Zetterstedt, 1837 *

stigmatalis sensu Collart, 1933 nec Zetterstedt, 1837 *

straeleni Collart, 1954 *

vrydaghi Collart, 1954 *

PLATYPEZININAE

Callomyia Meigen, 1804

Cleona Meigen, 1800 (suppressed by ICZN)

Heteroneura Fallén, 1810

Callomyza Fallén, 1810

amoena Meigen, 1824 *

elegans Meigen, 1804 *

leptiformis (Fallén, 1810)

speciosa Meigen, 1824 *

humeralis Loew, 1869

Agathomyia Verrall, 1901

antennata (Zetterstedt, 1819) *

elengantula (Fallén, 1815)

boreella (Zetterstedt, 1835)

wankowiczi (Schnabl, 1844)

PLATYPEZINAE

Protoclythia Kessel, 1949

modesta (Zetterstedt, 1844) *

rufa (Meigen, 1830) *

rufiventris (Macquart, 1835)

Platypeza Meigen, 1803

Clythia Meigen, 1800 (suppressed ICZN)

consobrina Zetterstedt, 1844 *

fasciata Meigen, 1804 *

brunnipennis Macquart, 1835

hirticeps Verrall, 1901 *

Plesioclythia Kessel & Maggioncalda, 1968

dorsalis (Meigen, 1804) *

holosericea (Meigen, 1824)

subfaciata (Meigen, 1824)

Paraplatypeza Kessel & Maggioncalda, 1968

atra (Meigen, 1804) *

Bolopus Enderlein, 1932

Orthovena Kessel & Buegler, 1972

furcata (Fallén, 1823) *

Polyporivora Kessel & Maggioncalda, 1968

ornata (Meigen, 1838)

fasciata (Walker, 1851) nec (Meigen, 1804)

infumata (Haliday, 1838) *

Phoridae

Marc DE MEYER

Species of Phoridae are small, yellow or darkish flies with a humpback appearance. They are easily recognized by the peculiar wing venation, which has the short anterior veins strongly developed, while the other veins are only faintly represented. The head is usually bristly, which is often prominent on the enlarged palpi.

The phorid fauna of Belgium is poorly known. Most records were made by Goetghebuer (1926, 1932, 1935, 1936, 1954). Belgium has no contemporary specialists on Phoridae, nor has the national collections been revised recently. Hence, this present check-list is based on previously identified material in the collections, and on records in the literature. Altogether 119 species are mentioned.

References: Goetghebuer (1926, 1932, 1935, 1936, 1954), Schmitz & Delage (1938-1974), Disney (1983).

METOPINIINAE

Beckerina Malloch, 1910

umbrimargo (Becker, 1901)

Gymnophora Macquart, 1835

S.G. *Gymnophora* s.s.

arcuata (Meigen, 1830) *

debilis (Haliday, 1833)

quartomollis Schmitz, 1920 *

Megaselia Rondani, 1856

S.G. *Apiochaeta* Brues, 1903

aequalis (Wood, 1909) *

subciliata (Malloch, 1913)

affinis (Wood, 1909) *

proxima (Lundbeck, 1920)

ornatipes Schmitz, 1926

alticolella (Wood, 1909) *

basispinata (Lundbeck, 1920) *

campestris (Wood, 1908) *

ciliata (Zetterstedt, 1848) *

crassipes (Wood, 1909)

dactylata (Lundbeck, 1920)

exclusa (Lundbeck, 1920)

dahli (Becker, 1901) *

diversa (Wood, 1909) *

flavicoxa (Zetterstedt, 1848) *

sexspinosa (Wood, 1908)

frameata Schmitz, 1927 *

hirsuta (Wood, 1910) *

atrimana (Wood, 1910)

egregia (Lundbeck, 1922)

hastata (Schmitz, 1922)

hirticrus (Schmitz, 1918) *

involuta (Wood, 1910) *

lucifrons (Schmitz, 1918) *

major (Wood, 1912) *

manicata (Wood, 1910)

evecta Schmitz, 1957

meconicera (Speiser, 1925) *

albipennis (Wood, 1909) nec (Meigen, 1830)

nasoni (Malloch, 1914) *

coaequalis (Schmitz, 1919)

nigriceps (Loew, 1866) *

projecta (Becker, 1901)

tulliolana Schmitz, 1938

paludosa (Wood, 1908) *

pectoralis (Wood, 1910) *

pleuralis (Wood, 1909) *

vulgata (Malloch, 1912)

posticata (Strobl, 1898) *

flavicauda (Wood, 1908)

pumila (Meigen, 1830)

nigripes (Wood, 1909) nec (Strobl, 1892)

atripes (Brues, 1914)

pusilla (Meigen, 1830) *

clavipes (Wood, 1910)

setulipalpis Schmitz, 1938 *

simplex (Wood, 1910)

sordida (Zetterstedt, 1838)

carbonaria (Zetterstedt, 1848)

scaura (Schmitz, 1921)

unicolor (Schmitz, 1919) *

variana Schmitz, 1929 *

- variabilis* (Wood, 1909) partim nec
(Brues, 1908)
waagei Schmitz, 1935 *
woodi (Lundbeck, 1922) *
sordida (Wood, 1909) nec (Zetter-
stedt, 1838) nec (Becker, 1901)

S.G. *Megaselia* s.s.

- albicans* (Wood, 1908) *
albicaudata (Wood, 1908) *
angusta (Wood, 1909) *
angustifrons (Wood, 1912)
brevicostalis (Wood, 1910) *
fuscopedunculata (Malloch, 1912)
frequens Borgmeier, 1962
breviseta (Wood, 1912)
brunneipennis (Costa, 1857)
costata (Zetterstedt, 1848)
costalis (Becker, 1901) nec (von
Roser, 1840)
rubicunda (Lundbeck, 1920)
costalis (von Roser, 1840) *
axillaris (Strobl, 1892) nec (Zetter-
stedt, 1860)
flava (Fallén, 1823) *
matsutakei Sasaki, 1935
fusca (Wood, 1909) *
fuscinervis (Wood, 1908) *
giraudii (Egger, 1862) *
rata (Wood, 1908)
dyari (Malloch, 1912)
halterata (Wood, 1910) *
plurispinosa (Lundbeck, 1920)
humeralis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
cubitalis (Becker, 1901)
lata (Wood, 1910) *
longicostalis (Wood, 1912) *
brevipennis (Lundbeck, 1920)
longiseta (Wood, 1909) *
lutea (Meigen, 1830) *
straminea (Malloch, 1912)
sulphuripes (Lundbeck, 1922) nec
(Meigen, 1830)
serotina Borgmeier, 1962
lutescens (Wood, 1910)
melanocephala (von Roser, 1840)
minor (Zetterstedt, 1840)
mixta (Schmitz, 1918) *
nigra (Meigen, 1830) *
albidohalteris (Felt, 1896)
derasa (Wood, 1909)
nudiventris (Wood, 1909) *
aperta (Schmitz, 1921)
parva (Wood, 1909) *
picta (Lehmann, 1822) *
interrupta (Zetterstedt, 1838)

- plurispinulosa* (Zetterstedt, 1860) *
giraudii auctt. nec (Egger, 1862)
submeigeni (Wood, 1914)
propinqua (Wood, 1909) *
pulicaria (Fallén, 1823) *
peregrina (Malloch, 1912)
pygmaea (Zetterstedt, 1848)
brachyneura (Egger, 1862)
pygmaeoides (Lundbeck, 1922)
pygmaea (Wood, 1910) nec (Zetter-
stedt, 1848)
ruficornis (Meigen, 1830) *
rufipes (Meigen, 1804) *
pallipes (Latreille, 1809)
vulgaris (Fallén, 1823)
heracleella (Bouché, 1834)
semiflava (Hartig, 1837)
omnivora Hudson, 1892
scutellariformis (Schmitz, 1925)
scutellaris (Wood, 1909) *
similifrons Schmitz, 1934 *
subnudipennis (Schmitz, 1919) *
sulphuripes (Meigen, 1830) *
minutissima (Wood, 1910)
fuscogalterata (Schmitz, 1919)
tarsalis (Wood, 1910) *
tenebricola Schmitz, 1934 *
tumida (Wood, 1909) *
uliginosa (Wood, 1909) *
vernalis (Wood, 1909) *
zonata (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

***Metopina* Macquart, 1835**

- galeata* (Haliday, 1833) *
inaequalis Schmitz, 1927

Phalacrotophora* Enderlein, 1912*S.G. *Omapanta* Schmitz, 1932**

- berolinensis* Schmitz, 1920 *
fasciata (Fallén, 1823) *

***Pseudacteon* Coquillett, 1907**

- formicarum* (Verrall, 1877) *

PHORINAE***Anevrina* Lioy, 1864**

- Aneurina* emend. auctt. nec Schmitz,
1941
thoracica (Meigen, 1804) *
urbana (Meigen, 1830) *

Borophaga Enderlein, 1924**S.G. Borophaga s.s.***femorata* (Meigen, 1830) **irregularis* (Wood, 1912)**S.G. Peromitra Enderlein, 1924***agilis* (Meigen, 1830) **incrassata* (Meigen, 1830) ***Chaetopleurophora Schmitz, 1922***bohmanni* (Becker, 1901) **erythronota* (Strobl, 1892) ***Citrago Schmitz, 1924***citreifformis* (Becker, 1901)**Conicera Meigen, 1830****S.G. Conicera s.s.***dauci* (Meigen, 1830) **atra* (Meigen, 1830)**S.G. Tritoconicera Schmitz, 1952***pauilla* Schmitz, 1920 **similis* (Haliday, 1833) ***Diplonevra Lioy, 1864***Diploneura* emend. Schmitz, 1929**S.G. Diplonevra s.s.***abdominalis* (Fallén, 1833) **concinna* (Meigen, 1830) **crassicornis* (Becker, 1901)*nitidifrons* (Brues, 1904)*florea* (Fabricius, 1794) **flexuosa* (Egger, 1862) nec (Schiner, 1864)*abdominalis* (Becker, 1901) nec (Schmitz, 1918)*funnebris* (Meigen, 1830) **nitidula* (Meigen, 1830) **luctuosa* (Meigen, 1838)*gymnophorina* (Zetterstedt, 1848)*distincta* (Egger, 1862)*concinna* (Becker, 1901) nec (Lundbeck, 1922)*pilosella* Schmitz, 1927 ***Dohrniphora Dahl, 1898***cornuta* (Bigot, 1856)**Gymnoptera Lioy, 1864***longicostalis* Schmitz, 1933 **vitripennis* (Meigen, 1830) **genitalis* Schmitz, 1927**Hypocera Lioy, 1864***mordellaria* (Fallén, 1823)**Phora Latreille, 1796***aterrima* (Fabricius, 1794) **dubia* (Zetterstedt, 1848) **schineri* (Becker, 1901)*edentata* Schmitz, 1920 **holosericea* Schmitz, 1920 **obscura* (Zetterstedt, 1848)*pubipes* Schmitz, 1920 **stictica* Meigen, 1830 **tincta* Schmitz, 1920 **velutina* Meigen, 1830 ***Spiniphora Malloch, 1909***bergenstammi* (Mik, 1864) **domestica* (Wood, 1906)*helicivora* (Dufour, 1841)*maculata* (Meigen, 1830) **notata* (Zetterstedt, 1848)**Triphleba Rondani, 1856***antricola* (Schmitz, 1918) **bartholomei* (Schmitz, 1921)*distinguenda* (Strobl, 1892)*unicalcarata* (Becker, 1901)*excisa* (Lundbeck, 1921)*hyalinata* (Meigen, 1830) **perennis* (Meigen, 1838)*perenniformis* Schmitz, 1934*lugubris* (Meigen, 1830) **sublugubris* (Wood, 1906)*suspecta* (Malloch, 1912)*connexa* (Wood, 1914)*nudipalpis* (Becker, 1901) **opaca* (Meigen, 1830) **papillata* (Wingate, 1906) **lugubris* (Wood, 1906)*trinervis* (Becker, 1901) **tumidula* (Schmitz, 1918)**SPECIES INCERTAE***Anevrina caliginosa* (Meigen, 1830) *

Pipunculidae

Marc De Meyer

Pipunculidae are usually small, dark flies, except for *Nephrocerus* spp. which are larger and have a slender, elongated abdomen. They can easily be identified by the large compound eyes, occupying most of the hemispherical or subhemispherical head. Adult females have a piercer shaped ovipositor. Some species resemble the closely related Syrphidae but can be readily differentiated by the wing venation, i.e. the absence of a vena spuria and an open cell R₅. During their larval stages pipunculid flies are parasitoids of Auchenorrhyncha (Homoptera).

Until recently, Belgian Pipunculidae have received little attention. Only a few faunal records, mainly by Goetghebuer (1925, 1928, 1943) and Maréchal (1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1934, 1939, 1958) were presented. Since 1983 pipunculid flies have been the scope of more extensive faunistic, phenological and systematical studies (De Meyer, 1984, 1985, 1989; De Meyer & De Bruyn, 1984, 1985, 1989; Grootaert & De Meyer, 1986). All records before 1980 were checked in so far that the original material was still available (see De Meyer & De Bruyn, 1985). *Dorylomorpha* spp. were revised by A. Albrecht (Helsinki). In all, 75 species are reported from Belgium.

References: Goetghebuer (1925, 1928, 1943), Maréchal (1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1934, 1939, 1958), De Meyer (1984, 1985, 1989), De Meyer & De Bruyn (1984, 1985, 1989), Grootaert & De Meyer (1986).

CHALARINAE

Chalarus Walker, 1834

Ateleneura Macquart, 1833

Atelenevra Macquart, 1834

basalis Loew, 1873 *

fimbriatus Coe, 1966 *

latifrons Hardy, 1943 *

pughi Coe, 1966 *

spurius (Fallén, 1816) *

holosericeus (Meigen, 1824)

exiguus (Haliday, 1833)

velutina (Macquart, 1834)

obscurus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Verrallia Mik, 1899

Cephalops Thomson, 1870 nec Fallén, 1810

Prothechus Becker, 1897 nec Rondani, 1856

Prothecus Hough, 1899

Jassidophaga Aczél, 1939

aucta (Fallén, 1816) *

beatricis Coe, 1966 *

pilosa (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

ruralis (Walker, 1834) nec (Meigen, 1824)

fasciatus (Von Roser, 1840)

modestus (Schiner, 1862)

setosa Verrall, 1901 *

villosa (Von Roser, 1840) *

NEPHROCERINAE

Nephrocerus Zetterstedt, 1838

flavicornis Zetterstedt, 1844 *

lapponicus Zetterstedt, 1838 *

scutellatus (Macquart, 1834) *

PIPUNCULINAE

Dorylomorpha Aczél, 1939

Dorilas Meigen, 1800 p.p.

Pipunculus Latreille, 1802 p.p.

albitarsis (Zetterstedt, 1844) *

haemorrhoidalis Zetterstedt, 1838
sensu Aczél, 1939

confusa (Verrall, 1901) *

extricata (Collin, 1937) *

rufipes insignis Aczél, 1939

hungarica (Aczél, 1939) *

imparata (Collin, 1937) *

incognita (Verrall, 1901) *

geniculata (Zetterstedt, 1838) nec

(Meigen, 1824) nec (Collin, 1920)

incognita incognita Aczél, 1939 male
nec female

infirmata (Collin, 1937) *

maculata (Walker, 1834) *

lateralis (Macquart, 1833)

fulvipes (Macquart, 1834)

annulipes (Zetterstedt, 1838)
rufipes (Meigen, 1824) *
rufipes xanthoceroideus Aczél, 1939
xanthocera (Kowarz, 1887) *
xanthopus (Thomson, 1869) *
semimaculatus (Becker, 1898)

***Tomosvaryella* Aczél, 1939**

Dorilas Meigen, 1800 p.p.
Pipunculus Latreille, 1802 p.p.
Alloneura Rondani, 1856 (suppressed
 by ICZN, 1961: opinion 597)
cilitarsis (Strobl, 1910) *
forsiusi (Frey, 1932) *
geniculata (Meigen, 1824) *
nigritula (Zetterstedt, 1844)
geniculata var. *griseifrons* (Strobl,
 1899)
griseipennis (Verrall, 1901)
kuthyi Aczél, 1944 *
geniculata (Meigen, 1824) sensu Col-
 lin, 1920
littoralis (Becker, 1897) *
minima (Becker, 1897) *
palliditarsis (Collin, 1931) *
flavitarsis (Collin, 1920) nec (Willis-
 ton, 1892)
sylvatica (Meigen, 1824) *
scoparius (Cresson, 1911)

***Pipunculus* Latreille, 1802**

Dorilas Meigen, 1800 (suppressed by
 ICZN,
 1963: opinion 678)
Microcera Meigen, 1803
Dorylas Kertész, 1912 (variant spell-
 ing)
calceatus Von Roser, 1840 *
pulchripes Thomson, 1870
campestris Latreille, 1804 *
ater Meigen, 1824
dentipes Meigen, 1838
dispar Zetterstedt, 1838
wolfii Kowarz, 1887
fonsecai Coe, 1966 *
oldenbergi Collin, 1956 *
phaeton Coe, 1966 *
spinipes Meigen, 1830 *
elegans Egger, 1860
tenuirostris Kozánek, 1981 *
thomsoni Becker, 1897 *
pratorum Verrall, 1901 nec Fallén,
 1816
varipes Meigen, 1824 *
monticula Schumm, 1836
zugmayeriae Kowarz, 1887 *

***Cephalops* Fallén, 1810**

Dorilas Meigen, 1800 p.p.
Pipunculus Latreille, 1802 p.p.
Prothechus Rondani, 1856 nec
 Becker, 1897
Cephalosphaera Enderlein, 1936
Strandimyza Duda, 1940
Anacephalops Aczél, 1940
aeneus Fallén, 1810 *
flavipes (Meigen, 1824) nec (Walker,
 1834)
carinatus (Verrall, 1901) *
furcatus (Egger, 1860) *
germanicus (Aczél, 1940) *
obtusinervis (Zetterstedt, 1844) *
perspicuus (de Meijere, 1905) *
subflavus (Becker, 1921)
flavomaculatus (Strobl, 1910)
syn.nov.
semifumosus (Kowarz, 1887) *
flavipes (Walker, 1834) nec (Meigen,
 1824)
strigulipes (Verrall, 1901)
strobl (Verrall, 1901)
signatus (Becker, 1900) *
titania Coe, 1966
subultimus Collin, 1956 *
ultimus (Becker, 1900) *
vittipes (Zetterstedt, 1844) *

***Beckerias* Aczél, 1939**

pannonicus Aczél, 1939 *

***Microcephalops* De Meyer, 1989**

vestitus (Becker, 1900) *

***Eudorylas* Aczél, 1940**

Dorilas Meigen, 1800 p.p.
Pipunculus Latreille, 1804 p.p.
fascipes (Zetterstedt, 1844) *
coloratus (Becker, 1897)
fuscipes (Zetterstedt, 1844) *
ruralis (Strobl, 1894) nec (Meigen,
 1824)
fuscus (Zetterstedt, 1844) *
halteratus (Meigen, 1838)
horridus (Becker, 1897) *
inferus Collin, 1956 *
jenkinsoni Coe, 1966 *
kowarzi (Becker, 1897) *
longifrons Coe, 1966 *
melanostolus (Becker, 1897) *
montium (Becker, 1897) *
obliquus Coe, 1966 *
obscurus Coe, 1966 *

ruralis (Meigen, 1824) *

terminalis (Strobl, 1893) nec (Thomson, 1869) nec (Verrall, 1901)

arimosus (Becker, 1900)

subfascipes Collin, 1956 *

fascipes (Verrall, 1901) nec (Zetterstedt, 1844)

subterminalis Collin, 1956 *

terminalis (Verrall, 1901) nec (Thomson, 1869) nec (Strobl, 1893)

sulcatus (Becker, 1897)

terminalis (Thomson, 1869) *

zermatensis (Becker, 1898) *

zonatus (Zetterstedt, 1849)

distinctus (Becker, 1921)

zonellus Collin, 1956 *

zonatus (Kowarz, 1887) nec (Zetterstedt, 1849)

Syrphidae

Luc Verlinden

Small to very large (3.5-22 mm) flies; ranging from extremely slender to very broadly built, and from entirely black to extensively marked (usually yellow, rarely white, red or greenish). Wing venation characteristic (9 slightly varying patterns): outer cross-veins running more or less parallel to the hind margin of the wing; vena spuria nearly always present.

Adults feed on pollen, nectar or honeydew. Larvae terrestrial or aquatic; carnivorous, phytophagous, saprophagous, rarely on sap runs or in nests of ants or wasps.

This check-list is based on a recent (re-)examination of all available material in official and private collections. The result of this survey is summarised in Verlinden & Decleer (1987): "The Hoverflies of Belgium and their faunistics". Up-to-date keys in Verlinden (1991).

References: Verlinden & Decleer (1987); Verlinden (1991).

SYRPHINAE

Syrphus Fabricius, 1775

- nitidifrons* Becker, 1921
- ribesii* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- torvus* Meigen, 1822 *
- vitripennis* Meigen, 1822 *
- topiarius* Meigen, 1822

Epistrophe Walker, 1852

- Epistrophella* Dusek & Laska, 1967
- diaphana* (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
- eligans* (Harris, 1780) *
- bifasciata* (Fabricius, 1794)
- unifasciata* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- euchroma* (Kowarz, 1855) *
- grossulariae* (Meigen, 1822) *
- melanostoma* (Zetterstedt, 1843)
- melanostomoides* (Strobl, 1880)
- nitidicollis* (Meigen, 1822) *
- ochrostoma* (Zetterstedt, 1849)

Metasyrphus Dusek & Laska, 1967

- Lapposyrphus* Dusek & Laska, 1967
- corollae* (Fabricius, 1794) *
- crenatus* (Macquart, 1834)
- lapponicus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
- latifasciatus* (Macquart, 1829) *
- excisus* (Schiner, 1862)
- abbreviatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849)
- latilunulatus* (Collin, 1931)

- luniger* (Meigen, 1822) *
- nigrifemorata* (Macquart, 1827)
- nielseni* Dusek & Laska, 1967
- nitens* (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

Scaeva Fabricius, 1805

- Lasiopticus* Rondani, 1844
- Catabomba* Osten-Sacken, 1897
- pyrastri* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- selenitica* (Meigen, 1822) *

Dasysyrphus Enderlein, 1938

- albostrigatus* (Fallén, 1817) *
- confusus* Egger
- friuliensis* (van der Goot, 1960) *
- hilaris* (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
- lunulatus* (Meigen, 1822) *
- nigricornis* (Verrall, 1873)
- tricinctus* (Fallén, 1817) *
- venustus* (Meigen, 1822) *

Ischyropsyrphus Bigot, 1882

- glaucius* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
- laternarius* (O.F. Müller, 1776) *

Leucozona Schiner, 1860

- lucorum* (Linnaeus, 1758) *

Eriozona Schiner, 1860

- syrphoides* (Fallén, 1817) *

Melangyna Verrall, 1901*Meligramma* Frey, 1946*Phalacrodira* Enderlein, 1937 (partim)*barbifrons*, (Fallén, 1817) **cincta* (Fallén, 1817) **compositarum* (Verrall, 1873)*guttata* (Fallén, 1817) **labiatarum* (Verrall, 1901) **lasiophthalma* (Zetterstedt, 1843) **quadrifasciata* (Verrall, 1873) **triangulifera* (Zetterstedt, 1843) **umbellatarum* (Fabricius, 1794) ***Parasyrphus Matsumura, 1917***Phalacrodira* Enderlein, 1937 (partim)*annulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) **lineola* (Zetterstedt, 1843) **macularis* (Zetterstedt, 1838) **malinellus* (Collin, 1952) **nigritarsis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) **punctulatus* (Verrall, 1873) **vittiger* (Zetterstedt, 1843) ***Xanthogramma Schiner, 1860***citrofasciatum* (De Geer, 1776) **pedissequum* (Harris, 1776) **ornatum* (Meigen, 1830)**Olbiosyrphus Mik, 1847***laetus* (Fabricius, 1805)**Doros Meigen, 1803***conopseus* (Fabricius, 1775) ***Didea Macquart, 1834***alneti* (Fallén, 1817) **fasciata* Macquart, 1834 **intermedia* Loew, 1854 ***Megasyrphus Dusek & Laska, 1967***annulipes* (Zetterstedt, 1838) ***Episyrphus Matsumura & Adachi, 1917***Meliscaeva* Frey, 1946*auricollis* (Meigen, 1822) **decorus* (Meigen, 1822)*modestus* (Meigen, 1822)*maculicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843)*balteatus* (De Geer, 1776) **cinctellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) ***Sphaerophoria Lepeletier & Serville, 1828***Melithreptus* Loew, 1840*abbreviata* Zetterstedt, 1859 **batava* Goeldlin, 1974 **chongjini* Bankowska, 1964*loewi* Zetterstedt, 1843*menthastri* (Linnaeus, 1758) sensu

Vockeroth, 1963 *

philantus (Meigen, 1822) **rueppelli* (Wiedemann, 1830) **flavicauda* Zetterstedt, 1843*nitidicollis* Zetterstedt, 1843*scripta* (Linnaeus, 1758) **dispar* Loew, 1840*strigata* Staeger, 1845*taeniata* (Meigen, 1822) **virgata* Goeldlin, 1974 ***Chrysotoxum Meigen, 1822***arcuatum* (Linnaeus, 1758) **bicinctum* (Linnaeus, 1758) **tricinctum* Rondani*cautum* (Harris, 1776) **sylvarum* Megerle in Meigen, 1822*elegans* Loew, 1841 **festivum* (Linnaeus, 1758) **intermedium* Meigen, 1822 **latilimbatum* Collin, 1940 **octomaculatum* Curtis 1837 **vernale* Loew, 1841 **verralli* Collin, 1940 ***Baccha Fabricius, 1805***elongata* (Fabricius, 1773) **obscuripennis* Meigen, 1822*nigripennis* Meigen, 1822**Xanthandrus Verrall, 1901***comtus* (Harris, 1780) **hyalinatus* (Fallén, 1817)**Melanostoma Schiner, 1860***mellinum* (Linnaeus, 1758) **minutum* (Macquart, 1827)*scalare* (Fabricius, 1794) **gracile* (Meigen, 1822)*maculosum* (Meigen, 1822)**Platycheirus Lepeletier & Serville, 1828***Pachysphyria* Enderlein, 1938*albimanus* (Fabricius, 1781) **ambiguus* (Fallén, 1817) **angustatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) *

clypeatus (Meigen, 1822) *
discimanus Loew, 1871 *
fulviventris (Macquart, 1828) *
immarginatus (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
manicatus (Meigen, 1822) *
ovalis Becker, 1921
peltatus (Meigen, 1822) *
 ? *timeo* (Harris, 1788)
perpallidus Verrall, 1901 *
scambus (Staeger, 1843) *
scutatus (Meigen, 1822) *
 quadratus (Macquart, 1827)
sticticus (Meigen, 1822) *
tarsalis (Schummel, 1836) *

***Pyrophaena* Schiner, 1860**

granditarsa (Forster, 1771) *
 ocyni (Fabricius, 1794)
rosarum (Fabricius, 1787) *

***Paragus* Latreille, 1804**

albifrons (Fallén, 1817) *
bicolor (Fabricius, 1794) *
finitimus Goeldlin, 1971 *
flammeus Goeldlin, 1971 *
haemorrhous Meigen, 1822 *
majoranae Rondani, 1857 *
tibialis (Fallén, 1817) *

MILESIINAE

***Pipiza* Fallén, 1817**

austriaca Meigen, 1822 *
bimaculata Meigen, 1822 *
 guttata Meigen, 1822
 geniculata Meigen, 1822
fenestrata Meigen, 1822 *
festiva Meigen, 1822 *
lugubris (Fabricius, 1775) *
 funebis Meigen, 1822
 luctuosa Macquart, 1827
luteitarsis Zetterstedt, 1843
noctiluca (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 anthracira Meigen, 1822
 vana Zetterstedt, 1843
notata Meigen, 1822
quadrimaculata (Panzer, 1802) *
 quadriguttata Macquart, 1827
signata Meigen, 1822 *

***Pipizella* Rondani, 1856**

annulata (Macquart, 1829) *
divicoi (Goeldlin, 1974) *

maculipennis (Meigen, 1822)
pennina (Goedlin, 1974)
varipes (Meigen, 1822) *
virens (Fabricius, 1805) *
zeneggenensis (Goeldlin, 1974) *

***Heringia* Rondani, 1856**

heringi (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
senilis Sack, 1938

***Trichopsomyia* Williston, 1888**

Parapenium Collin
carbonaria (Meigen, 1822)
flavitarso (Meigen, 1822) *
 vitrea (Meigen, 1822)
 melancholica (Meigen, 1822)
lucida (Meigen, 1822)

***Neocnemodon* Goffe, 1944**

Cnemodon Egger, 1865
brevicens (Egger, 1865) *
latitarsis (Egger, 1865)
pubescens Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher, 1955 *
vitripennis (Meigen, 1822) *

***Triglyphus* Loew, 1840**

primus Loew, 1840 *

***Cheilosia* Meigen, 1822**

Portevinia Goppe, 1944
albipila Meigen, 1838 *
 flavicornis Schiner, 1857
albitarsis Meigen, 1822 *
 vidua (Meigen, 1822)
antiqua Meigen, 1822 *
 sparsa Loew, 1857
barbata Loew, 1857 *
 geniculata von Roser, 1840
bergenstammi Becker, 1894 *
caerulescens (Meigen, 1822)
canicularis (Panzer, 1801) *
carbonaria Egger, 1860 *
chlorus (Meigen, 1822) *
 flavicornis (Fabricius, 1781)
chrysocoma (Meigen, 1822) *
cynocephala Loew, 1840 *
 rostrata (Zetterstedt, 1843)
fasciata Schiner & Egger, 1853 *
flavipes (Panzer, 1798) *
 gilvipes (Zetterstedt, 1843)
fraterna (Meigen, 1830) *
frontalis Loew, 1857
grossa (Fallén, 1817) *

honesta (Rondani, 1868) *
illustrata (Harris, 1780) *
 oestracea (Schellenberg, 1803)
impressa Loew, 1840 *
intonsa Loew, 1857 *
japonica Hervé-Bazin, 1974
nebulosa Verrall, 1871 *
 langhofferi Becker, 1894
lenis Becker, 1894 *
 trisulcata Becker, 1894
longula (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
 nigricornis Macquart, 1827
maculata (Fallén, 1817) *
mutabilis (Fallén, 1817) *
 funeralis (Meigen, 1822)
nasutula Becker, 1894 *
nigripes (Meigen, 1822) *
 antiqua Loew, 1857
oviformis Becker, 1894 *
 argentifrons Hellén, 1914
pagana (Meigen, 1822) *
 pulchripes Loew, 1857
praecox (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
 ruralis (Meigen, 1822)
 tarsata Macquart, 1827
proxima (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
pubera (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
 modesta Egger, 1860
rotundiventris Becker, 1894
ruficollis Becker, 1894
rufimana Becker, 1894 *
scutellata (Fallén, 1817) *
semifasciata Becker, 1894 *
soror (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
 means (Meigen, 1822)
variabilis (Panzer, 1798) *
velutina Loew, 1840 *
 decidua Egger, 1860
vernalis (Fallén, 1817) *
 luctuosa Meigen, 1838
 nigra Loew, 1840
vulpina (Meigen, 1822) *

***Psarus* Latreille, 1806**
abdominalis (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763**
campestris Meigen, 1822 *
rostrata (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Ferdinandea* Rondani, 1844**
 Chrysochlamys Walker, 1851
cuprea (Scopoli, 1763) *
 nigrifrons (Eger, 1860)
ruficornis (Fabricius, 1775) *

***Chamaesyrphus* Mik, 1906**
lusitanicus Mik, 1906 *
scaevoides (Fallén, 1817) *

***Myolepta* Newman, 1838**
luteola (Gmelin, 1788) *
 lateralis (Fallén, 1817)
vara (Panzer, 1798) *

***Chrysogaster* Meigen, 1822**
chalybeata Meigen, 1822 *
 coemeteriorum (Linnaeus, 1758)
 coenotaphii Meigen, 1830
hirtella Loew, 1843 *
macquarti Loew, 1843
solstitialis (Fallén, 1817) *
 coemeterium (Fabricius, 1775)
viduata (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 nuda Macquart, 1827
virescens Loew, 1854 *

***Lejogaster* Rondani, 1857**
 Sulcatella Goffe, 1944
metallina (Fabricius, 1777) *
splendida (Meigen, 1822) *

***Orthonevra* Macquart, 1829**
brevicornis (Loew, 1843) *
elegans (Meigen, 1822) *
geniculata Meigen, 1830 *
intermedia Lundbeck, 1916 *
nobilis (Fallén, 1817) *
splendens (Meigen, 1822) *

***Brachyopa* Meigen, 1822**
bicolor (Fallén, 1817) *
insensilis Collin, 1939 *
panzeri Goffe, 1945 *
 conica (Panzer, 1798) (partim)
pilosa Collin, 1939 *
scutellaris Robineau-Desvoidy, 1844*
testacea (Fallén, 1817)
vittata (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
 conica (Panzer, 1798) (partim)

***Sphegina* Meigen, 1822**
clunipes (Fallén, 1817) *
kimakowiczi Strobl, 1897 *
nigra Meigen, 1822 *
 clavata (Scopoli, 1763)
sibirica Stackelberg, 1953
verecunda Collin, 1937

***Neoascia* Williston, 1886**

- Ascia* Meigen, 1822
aenea (Meigen, 1822) *
meticulosa (Scopoli, 1763)
dispar (Meigen, 1822) *
tenur Harris, 1780
floralis (Meigen, 1822)
annexa (Müller, 1776)
geniculata (Meigen, 1822) *
interrupta (Meigen, 1822) *
obliqua Coe, 1940 *
podagrica (Fabricius, 1775) *
unifasciata (Strobl, 1898) *

***Callicera* Panzer, 1809**

- aenea* (Fabricius, 1777) *
bertolonii Rondani, 1857 *
rufa Schummel, 1841

***Pelecocera* Meigen, 1822**

- tricincta* Meigen, 1822 *

***Eumerus* Meigen, 1822**

- flavivarsis* Zetterstedt, 1843 *
elegans Schiner & Egger, 1853
ornatus Meigen, 1822 *
sabulonum (Fallén, 1817) *
sogdianus Stackelberg, 1952 *
strigatus (Fallén, 1817) *
lunulatus Meigen, 1822
tarsalis Loew, 1848 *
tricolor Meigen, 1822 *
tuberculatus Rondani, 1857 *

***Microdon* Meigen, 1803**

- devius* (Linnaeus, 1761) *
eggeri Mik, 1897 *
mutabilis (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762**

- bombylans* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
inanis (Linnaeus, 1758) *
inflata (Fabricius, 1794) *
pellucens (Linnaeus, 1758) *
zonaria (Poda, 1761) *

***Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803**

- Cinxia* Meigen, 1800
lappona (Linnaeus, 1758) *
silentis (Harris, 1776) *
borealis (Fallén, 1816)

***Arctophila* Schiner, 1860 ***

- bombiformis* (Fallén, 1810) *
fulva (Harris, 1776) *
mussitans Fabricius, 1777

***Xylota* Meigen, 1822**

- Zelima* Meigen, 1800
Xylotomima Shannon, 1926
Xylotina Hippa, 1978
Brachypalpoidea Hippa, 1978
chalcosyrphus Curran, 1925 (partim)
abiens Meigen, 1822 *
coeruleiventris (Zetterstedt, 1843) *
curvipes Loew, 1854 *
femorata (Linnaeus, 1758) *
florum (Fabricius, 1805) *
ignava (Panzer, 1798) *
lenta Meigen, 1822 *
meigeniana Stackelberg, 1970 *
nemorum (Fabricius, 1805) *
pigra (Fabricius, 1794) *
segnis (Linnaeus, 1758) *
sylvarum (Linnaeus, 1758) *
tarda Meigen, 1822 *
xanthocnema Collin, 1939 *

***Brachypalpus* Macquart, 1834**

- Chalcosyrphus* Curran, 1925 (partim)
eunotus Loew, 1873 *
laphriformis (Fallén, 1816) *
bimaculatus (Macquart, 1828)
meigeni Schiner, 1857 *
valgus (Panzer, 1798) *

***Caliprobola* Rondani, 1844**

- speciosa* (Rossi, 1790) *

***Syritta* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825**

- piemens* (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Tropidia* Meigen, 1822**

- fasciata* Meigen, 1822 *
scita (Harris, 1780) *
milesiiformis (Fallén, 1817)
dorsalis Macquart, 1827

***Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803**

- saltuum* (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Temnostoma* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825**

- apiforme* (Fabricius, 1794) *
bombylans (Fabricius, 1805) *
vespiforme (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Pocota* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828**

- personata* (Harris, 1780) *
apiformis (Schränk, 1781)

***Criorhina* Meigen, 1822**

- Penthesilea* Meigen, 1800
asilica (Fallén, 1817) *
berberina (Fabricius, 1805) *
oxyacanthae (Meigen, 1822)
floccosa (Meigen, 1822) *
pachymera Egger, 1858 *
apiformis (Macquart, 1827)
ranunculi (Panzer, 1804) *

***Blera* Billberg, 1820**

- Cynorrhina* Williston, 1887
fallax (Linnaeus, 1758) *
ruficaudis (Degeer, 1776)

***Ceriana* Rafinesque, 1815 ***

- Ceria* Fabricius, 1894
Cerioides, Rondani, 1850
conopsoides (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Sphiximorpha* Rondani, 1850**

- subsessilis* (Illiger, 1807) *

***Merodon* Meigen, 1822**

- Lampetia* Meigen, 1800
aeneus Meigen, 1822 *
avidus (Rossi, 1790) *
spinipes Fabricius, 1794
equestris (Fabricius, 1794) *
ruficornis Meigen, 1822 *
rufus Meigen, 1838 *

ERISTALINAE***Helophilus* Meigen, 1822**

- Tubifera* Meigen, 1800
hybridus Loew, 1846 *
pendulus (Linnaeus, 1758) *
trivittatus (Fabricius, 1805) *

***Anasimyia* Schiner, 1864**

- contracta* Claussen & Torp, 1980 *
interpuncta (Harris, 1776) *
lineata (Fabricius, 1787) *
lunulata (Meigen, 1822) *
transfuga (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Lejops* Rondani, 1857**

- vittata* (Meigen, 1822) *

***Parhelophilus* Girschner, 1897**

- consimilis* (Malm, 1823) *
frutetorum (Fabricius, 1775) *
versicolor (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Mallota* Meigen, 1822**

- cimbiciformis* (Fallén, 1817)
eristaloides Loew, 1857
fuciformis (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Eristalis* Latreille, 1804**

- Eristalinus* Rondani, 1845
Eoeristalis Kanervo, 1838
Eristalomyia Rondani, 1857
Lathyrophthalmus Mik, 1897
abusivus Collin, 1931 *
aeneus (Scopoli, 1763) *
alpinus (Panzer, 1798) *
arbustorum (Linnaeus, 1758) *
cryptarum (Fabricius, 1794) *
horticola (De Geer, 1776) *
intricarius (Linnaeus, 1758) *
jugorum Egger, 1858 *
nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758) *
pertinax (Scopoli, 1763) *
piceus (Fallén, 1816) *
vitripennis Strobl, 1893
pratorum Meigen, 1822 *
rupium Fabricius, 1805 *
sepulchralis (Linnaeus, 1758) *
tenax (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Myathropa* Rondani, 1845**

- florea* (Linnaeus, 1758) *

Conopidae

Marc VAN VEEN, Marc DE MEYER & Luc VERLINDEN

Conopidae are flies of variable size, ranging from 4 to 25 mm. Some of them have a wasp-like appearance while others are reddish or greyish. They can be recognized by the narrowed or closed cell R₅ and the presence of a long anal cell in the wing (except in Dalmanniinae). Many species have an elongated proboscis. Adult conopids are nectar feeders, while the larvae are parasites of certain Hymenoptera and Orthoptera.

Several faunistic records are known from Belgium mainly by Petit (1984, 1985) and Tonnoir (1921). Most species occurring in Belgium are included in the key for the Netherlands and Belgium, by the first author (van Veen, 1984) and more recently he has revised the Belgian collections of the KBIN. The present list is based on this recent revision.

References: Petit (1984, 1985), Tonnoir (1921), van Veen (1984).

CONOPINAE

Conops Linnaeus, 1758

- Conopilla* Rondani, 1845
- flavifrons* Meigen, 1824
- flavipes* Linnaeus, 1758 *
 - melanocephala* Meigen, 1804
 - aterrimus* Coucke
- quadrifasciatus* Degeer, 1776 *
 - macrocephala* Harris, 1776 nec Linnaeus, 1758
- scutellatus* Meigen, 1824 *
- strigatus* Wiedemann in Meigen, 1824 *
 - auricincta* Loew, 1847
- vesicularis* Linnaeus, 1761 *

Leopoldius Rondani, 1843

- Brachiglossum* Rondani, 1856
- brevirostris* (Germar), 1817
- coronatus* Rondani, 1857 *
- signatus* (Wiedemann in Meigen, 1824)

Physocephala Schiner, 1861

- chrysorrhoea* (Meigen, 1824)
- nigra* (Degeer, 1776) *
- rufipes* (Fabricius, 1781) *
 - petiolata* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- vittata* (Fabricius, 1794) *

MYOPINAE

Melanosoma Robineau-Desvoidy, 1853

- rubripes* Villen, 1908

Myopa Fabricius, 1775

- buccata* (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 - buccae* (Harris, 1776)
- dorsalis* Fabricius, 1794 *
- extricata* Collin, 1959 *
- fasciata* Meigen, 1804 *
 - fuscus* (Harris, 1776)
- occulta* Wiedemann in Meigen, 1824*
- picta* Panzer, 1798 *
- tessellatipennis* Motschulsky, 1859 *
 - polystigma* partim. auctt. nec Rondani, 1857
- testacea* (Linnaeus, 1759) *
- variegata* Meigen, 1824 *
- vicaria* Walker, 1849 *

Sicus Scopoli, 1763

- ferrugineus* (Linnaeus, 1761) *
 - cessans* (Harris, 1776)

Thecophora Rondani, 1845

- Occemyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1853
- Oncomyia* Loew, 1866
- atra* (Fabricius, 1781) *
 - pusilla* auctt. nec (Wiedemann in Meigen, 1824)
- distincta* (Wiedemann in Meigen, 1824) *
- fulvipes* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) *
 - sundewalli* (Zetterstedt, 1844)

longirostris (Robineau-Desvoidy,
1830) *
pusilla (Wiedemann in Meigen,
1824) *

Zodion Latreille, 1796
cinereum (Fabricius, 1794) *
notatum Meigen, 1804 *

DALMANNIINAE

***Dalmannia* Robineau-Desvoidy,
1830**
Stachynia Macquart
marginata (Meigen, 1824) *
punctata (Fabricius, 1794) *

Micropezidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Acalyptrate, medium-sized flies with a slender body and thin, long legs. Characterized by unbroken costa without hyalinization, subcosta complete, reaching costa; ocellar, humeral and mesopleural bristles, vibrissae and preapical bristles on tibiae absent.

Biology poorly known. Adults can be found in wet places, on flowers along water or on tree-trunks. Larvae develop in root nodules of various leguminous plants, in mushrooms or under the bark of decaying wood.

Most Belgian records date from Jacobs (1906) and Lameere (1907); some were confirmed by Goetghebuer (1943) or Fassotte & Grootaert (1981). Belgian species were also mentioned by van der Goot & van Veen (1987). Keys to European species are to be found in Hennig (1935-36) or Enderlein (1922). This list was based on the KBIN determined collection and card-indexes, following the classification of Soós (1984).

References: Enderlein, 1922; Fassotte & Grootaert, 1981; Goetghebuer, 1943; Hennig, 1935, 1936; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; Soós, 1984; van der Goot & van Veen, 1987.

Calobata Meigen, 1803

Trepidaria Meigen, 1800 (suppressed ICZN)
petronella (Linnaeus, 1761) *

Cnodacophora Czerny, 1930

sellata (Meigen, 1826) *

Compsobata Czerny, 1930

S.G. Compsobata Czerny, 1930

cibaria (Linnaeus, 1761) *
femoralis (Meigen, 1826) *

S.G. Trilophyrobata Hennig, 1938

nigricornis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
commutata (Czerny, 1930)

Micropeza Meigen, 1803

brevipennis von Roser, 1840 *
corrigiolata (Linnaeus, 1767) *
lateralis Meigen, 1826 *

Neria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

ephippium (Fabricius, 1794) *

Rainieria Rondani, 1843

calceata (Fallén, 1820) *

Tanypezidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Monotypic family in the Palaearctic Region. Characterized by the stalk of the halteres bearing bristles on its dorsal side; caudal end of anal cell strongly convex and bases of all metatarsi with a ventral tuft of hair.

Biology not completely known. Palaearctic larvae saprophagous. The only Palaearctic species also occurs in Belgium, known since Sauveur (1872).

References : Hennig, 1937; Sauveur, 1872.

Tanypeza Fallén, 1820
longimana Fallén, 1820 *

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Psilidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Psilidae are small to moderately large flies, easily distinguishable from all other Diptera families (except Tephritidae) by the subcosta, which ends rather abruptly before reaching the costa, continuing, after a right-angled upward bend to the costal break, as a hyaline band, eventually extending up to posterior margin of wing. Costa broken some distance before point where apex of R₁ reaches wing margin. Flies usually with reduced chaetotaxy; no vibrissae, lower orbital, humeral, meso- and sternopleural bristles present; postverticals, when present, divergent.

The larvae of Psilidae are phytophagous, boring in the roots of plants. Exceptionally they may live under the bark of trees. Due to their habits as root-borers, some species have evolved to agricultural pest species of some significance (e.g. the carrot fly, *Psilla rosae*). Adult flies can be swept in meadows on low herbage or the leaves of bushes, usually in shaded places.

Records on Belgian species can be found in Borremans (1883), Meunier (1905), Jacobs (1906), Goetghebuer (1943), Muller (1948) and Leclercq (1952). Determination keys are given in Hennig (1941), Collin, (1944) and van der Goot & van Veen (1987).

References: Borremans (1883), Meunier (1905), Jacobs (1906), Hennig (1941), Goetghebuer (1943), Collin (1944), Muller (1948), Leclercq (1952), Brindle (1965), van der Goot & van Veen (1987).

Psila Meigen, 1803

Peletophila Hagenbach, 1822

Psilomyia Latreille, 1829

Oblicia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

fimetaria (Linnaeus, 1761) *

rufa (Scopoli, 1763)

flava (Schellenberg, 1803)

testacea (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

immaculata (von Roser, 1840)

Chamaepsila Hendel, 1917

Tetrapsila Frey, 1925 (subgenus)

atra (Meigen, 1826) *

gracilis (Meigen, 1826) *

atrimana (Meigen, 1826)

buccata (Fallén, 1826)

fuscinervis (Zetterstedt, 1835)

intermedia (Macquart, 1835)

morio (Zetterstedt, 1835) *

nigra (Fallén, 1820) *

nigricornis (Meigen, 1826)

pallida (Fallén, 1820) *

unilineata (Zetterstedt, 1847)

debilis (Egger, 1862)

obscurior (Strobl, 1906)

nigrosetosa Frey, 1925

pectoralis (Meigen, 1826)

rosae (Fabricius, 1794) *

villosula (Meigen, 1826) *

Loxocera Meigen, 1803

Imantimyia Frey, 1925

Platystyla Macquart, 1835 (subgenus)

aristata (Panzer, 1801)

ichneumonea (Linnaeus, 1761): sensu

Hennig, 1941 and authors *

elongata Meigen, 1826

intermedia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

didimiata von Roser, 1840

fulviventris Meigen, 1826 *

hofmannseggi Meigen, 1826 *

paradoxa (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

Chyliza Fallén, 1820

Megachetum Rondani, 1856

Dasya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

extenuata (Rossi, 1790)

atriseta Meigen, 1826 *

fuscipennis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

leptogaster (Panzer, 1798)

scutellata (Fabricius, 1798) *

peleterii (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

obscuripennis Loew, 1858 *

permixta Rondani, 1876 *

vittata Meigen, 1826 *

Megamerinidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Megamerinidae are slender, black flies (6-9 mm). Hind femora with a typical double row of black spines on the ventral side. Third antennal segment short and rounded. Wings narrow; costa unbroken; subcosta complete, well separated from R₁; Anal cell and anal vein present. Bristles on thorax and head strongly reduced and small.

The larvae live under bark of death and decaying trees, probably predaceous or necrophagous. Adult behaviour unknown, usually found in forests.

Only one representative of this family occurs in Belgium (Sauveur, 1872; Maréchal, 1935).

References: Sauveur (1872), Maréchal (1935), Hennig (1941), Chandler (1975), van der Goot & van Veen (1987).

***Megamerina* Rondani, 1861**

Lissa Meigen, 1826

dolium (Fabricius, 1805) *

loxocerina (Fallén, 1820)

rufipes (Gimmerthal, 1834)

Tephritidae

Marcel LECLERCQ & Luc DE BRUYN

Tephritidae (=Trypetidae) are small (2-8 mm) flies. The wings of most species are pictured with with yellow, brown, or black stripes or spots, or a combination of both, or with light or hyaline spots in a dark field. Tephritids can be distiguished fro other pic-tured winged families (e.g. Platystomatidae and Otitidae) by the complete subcosta, which fades appically after a right-angled bend near the end. Other characteristic features are: two costal breaks, one near the humeral crossvein (somethimes indistinct), and on near the apex of the subcosta; R₁ with dorsal setulae; R₄₊₅ often with dorsal and/or ventral setulae; vibrissae absent; postverticals pres-ent; female ovipositor telescopic with a non-retractile sheat of varying shape; male distiphallus at the end of a long, coiled basiphal-lus.

All Belgian Tephritidae species are strictly phytophagous. The larvae develop in fruits, within flower heads or roots, or are leafminers or stemborers of several plant species. Most species, however, are associated with Asteraceae. Some species produce de-formities on their hostplants usually refered to as "galls". Due to their feeding habits, some Tephritidae can be injurious to field crops and garden grown, ornamental plants like *Euleia heracleii* (L.) (celery fly) on *Apium graveolens* and *Platyparea poeciloptera* (Schr.) (asparagus fly) on *Asparagus officinalis* (White, 1988). Many composite feeding tephritids reduce the development and/or seed pro-duction of their host. The latter commonly grows amongst crops, or in pastures or grasslands. Therefore, several species have been studied in view of the possible use in the biological control of nonxious these weeds (Peschen & Harris, 1975).

The data concerning the Belgian Tephritidae fauna are mostly scattered over several publications: Meunier (1902), Guil-laume (1904, 1905, 1906), Maréchal (1929-1943), Collart (1934, 1935), Ghesquiere (1939) and Leclercq (1967, 1971). *Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.) mentioned by Goethebuer (1925) and Ghesquiere (1948) have not established in Belgium but were several times imported with fruits from warm temperate and tropical countries (Leclercq, 1967).

Identification keys and general information on the biology of Tephritidae can be found in Hendel (1927), Christensen & Foote (1960), Ferenc (1960), Persson (1963), Bateman (1972), Kabos (1984) and White (1988).

References: Meunier (1902), Guillaume (1904, 1905, 1906), Goethebuer (1925), Hendel (1927), Maréchal (1929-1943), Collart (1934, 1935), Ghesquiere (1939, 1948), Christensen & Foote (1960), Ferenc (1960), Persson (1963), Leclercq (1967, 1971), Bateman (1972), Kabos (1984), White (1988).

MYOPITINAE

Myopites Blot, 1827
tenellus Frauenfeld, 1863

Urophora Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
 Euribia Meigen, 1800
 Asimoneura Czerny, 1910 (subgenus)
 Euibia: error
aprica (Fallén, 1820) *
 centauriae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
 scutellata Rondani, 1870
cardui (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 flexuosa (German in von Ahrens, 1814)
 sonchi Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
jaceana (Hering, 1935) *
 solstitialis: authors
quadrifasciata (Meigen, 1926) *
 dejeanii Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
solstitialis (Linnaeus, 1758) *
 dauci (Fabricius, 1787)
 leucacanthi (Schränk, 1803)

hastatus (Fabricius, 1805)
pugionata (Meigen, 1926)
reamurii Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
sibynata Rondani, 1870
sejuncta Becker, 1907
leucanthi: error
stylata (Fabricius, 1775) *
 cirsii (Schränk, 1803)
 jacobeae (Panzer, 1805)
 solstitialis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
 cardui Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
 solstitialis Zetterstedt, 1855
 venabulata Rondani, 1870

TRYPETINAE

Ceratitis Macleay, 1829
 Petalophora Macquart, 1835
 Halterophora Rondani, 1861
capitata (Wiedemann, 1824) *
 citriperda MacLeay, 1829
 hispanica De Brême, 1842

Euphranta Loew, 1862

Rhacochlaena Loew, 1862
Mosina Rondani, 1871
Staurella Bezzi, 1913 (subgenus)

connexa (Fabricius, 1794) *

zetterstedti (Fallén, 1820)

caloptera (Bigot, 1886)

toxoneura (Loew, 1846) *

toxoneura apicalis Hering, 1947

Acidia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Epidesmia Rondani, 1856
Prionimera Rondani, 1861
Acydia, *Priomimera*, *Priominera*: error or emend.

cognata (Wiedemann, 1817) *

Anomoia Walker, 1835

Phagocarpus Rondani, 1870
Anomoena: emend.

permunda (Harris, 1776) *

antica (Wiedemann, 1830)

gaedii (Meigen, 1830)

oxyacanthae (Perris, 1876)

permunda asiatica (Kandybina, 1972)

pumrundis: error

Cryptaciura Hendel, 1927

rotundiventris (Fallén, 1814) *

Euleia Walker, 1835

Acidia: authors

heracleii (Linnaeus, 1758) *

onopordinis (Fabricius, 1775)

centauriae (Fabricius, 1794)

onopordi (Schrank, 1803)

berberis (Schrank, 1803)

hercclei: error

Goniglossum Rondani, 1856

Goniglossum, *Gonyglossum*: emend.

wiedemanni (Meigen, 1826) *

bryoniae (Meigen, 1826)

wiedemanni: error

Myoleja Rondani, 1856

Philophylla Rondani, 1870
Pseudospheniscus: authors
Acidiostigma Hendel, 1927 (subgenus)
Philophylla, *Phiophylla*, *Myioleja*,
Myolia: error or emend.

caesio (Harris, 1776) *

lynchnidis (Fabricius, 1787)

centauriae (Fallén, 1820)

discoidea Meigen, 1826

caecio, *caesar*, *lynchnidis*: error

lucida (Fallén, 1826) *

cognata Meigen, 1826 (part)

speciosa (Loew, 1844)

lurida: error

Platyparea Loew, 1862

Poeciloptera Loew, 1846

Platyparella Hendel, 1914

Platiparea, *Platiparea*: error or emend.

discoidea (Fabricius, 1787) *

lynchnidis Meigen, 1826

poeciloptera (Schrank, 1776)

Rhagoletis Loew, 1862

Zonosema Loew, 1862

Megarrhagoletis Rohdendorf, 1961

Microrhagoletis Rohdendorf, 1961

alternata (Fallén, 1814) *

continua (Meigen, 1826)

alternata orientalis (Rohdendorf,
1961)

cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758) *

solstitialis Sulzer, 1761

signata (Meigen, 1826)

liturata (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

cerasorum (Dufour, 1845)

ceraci: error

cerasi fasciata Rohdendorf, 1961

cerasi nigripes Rohdendorf, 1961

Trypeta Meigen, 1803

Euribia: authors

Forellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Vidalia: authors

Spilographa Loew, 1862

Trypeta, *Phorellia*, *Tripeda*: error or
emend.

artemisiae (Fabricius, 1794) *

interrupta (Fallén, 1814)

onopordi (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

onopordinis Hendel, 1927

onoperdi: error

immaculata (Macquart, 1835) *

hamifera Loew, 1846

zoe Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)

zoe Meigen, 1826 *

perelegans (Harris, 1776)

artemisiae Walker, 1836

zoe artemisicola (Hendel, 1923)

Vidalia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Stemonocera Rondani, 1870

Stemnocera: error

spinifrons (Schroeder, 1913)

hamifera Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)

virgata (Collin, 1946)

TEPHRITINAE

Cerajocera Rondani, 1856

Ceriocera Rondani, 1870

ceratocera (Hendel, 1913) *
cornuta (Fabricius, 1794)

***Chaetorellia* Hendel, 1927**

jaceae (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) *
punctata (Loew, 1844)
arctii Zetterstedt, 1848 (part)
hexachaeta Becker, 1907

***Sitarea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Chaetostomella Hendel, 1927
Chaetostomela, *Chaetortomella*: error
lurida (Loew, 1844)
arctii Meigen, 1826
dorsalis (Macquart, 1835)
onotrophes (Loew, 1846)
lurida rossica (Hendel, 1927)
scorzoneræ Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

cylindrica (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)*
arctii Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)

***Orellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Carpomya Rondani, 1856
Squamensina Hering, 1938
colon (Meigen, 1826) *

luteola (Wiedemann, 1830)
picta (Meigen, 1830)
alciphron (Newman, 1833)
nebulosa (Macquart, 1835)
abrotani (Macquart, 1835)
nigricoma (Loew, 1844)
obscura (Brullé, 1833)
dispar (Zetterstedt, 1847)
nebrodesia (Rondani, 1870)
virens Efflatoun, 1924

distans (Loew, 1847) *
lappæ Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)

falcata (Scopoli, 1763) *
lappæ (Meigen, 1826)
abdominalis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
octopunctata (Macquart, 1835)
falcata compta Hering, 1951
falcata podolica Hering, 1951
falcata uralensis Hering, 1951

ruficauda (Fabricius, 1794) *
punctata (Fallén, 1814)
florescentiae: authors

tussilaginis (Fabricius, 1775) *
arctii (De Geer, 1776)
acanthi (Schränk, 1803)
tanaceti (Schränk, 1803)

winthemi (Meigen, 1826) *
wintheimi: error or emend.

***Terellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Trichoterellia Hendel, 1927 (subgenus)

***serratulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) ***

pallens (Wiedemann, 1824)
palpata Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
luteola Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
dentata Loew, 1844

***Dithryca* Rondani, 1856**

Ditrycha, *Ditrichia*: error or emend.
guttularis (Meigen, 1826) *
capitata (Fallén, 1826)
gutturalis: error

***Noeeta* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Oplocheta Rondani, 1856
Paranoeeta Shiraki, 1933 (subgenus)
Hoplocheta, *Noeeta*: error or emend.

***pupillata* (Fallén, 1814) ***

reticulata Scränk, 1803
flavipes Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
brunicea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
lineata (Macquart, 1835)
pupillata pardalina (Meigen, 1826)

***Acanthiophilus* Becker, 1908**

helianthi (Rossi, 1790) *
eluta (Meigen, 1826)

***Acinia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Acina: error
biflexa (Loew, 1844) *
corniculata (Zetterstedt, 1819) *
jaceae (Robineaux-Desvoidy, 1830)

***Ensina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

sonchi (Linnaeus, 1767) *
obsoleta (Meigen, 1826)
chrysanthemi Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
doronici Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
herbarum Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
linariae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
pratensis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
scorzoneræ Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
asteris Haliday, 1838
lacteipennis Hendel, 1915
lacteipennis: error

***Icterica* Loew, 1873**

Westermannia Lioy, 1864
westermanni (Meigen, 1826) *
cardui (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
tephritisoides (Lioy, 1864)
tephritisoides: error or emend.

***Oxyna* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

flavipennis (Loew, 1844) *
flavescens Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
laticauda Walker, 1836
parietina Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)

flavescens Rondani, 1870
nebulosa (Wiedemann, 1817) *
femoralis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
nigrifemorata (Meigen, 1838)
proboscidea (Loew, 1844)
parietina Zetterstedt, 1855 (part)
cinarae (Rondani, 1870)
cinerea Rondani, 1870
corticina Rondani, 1870
cribrina Rondani, 1870
cinarae, proboscidae: error or emend.
parietina (Linnaeus, 1758) *
pantherina (Fallén, 1820)
cinerea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
proboscidea Schiner, 1858

***Paroxyna* Hendel, 1927**

Stylia: authors
Paroxyna: error
absinthii (Fabricius, 1805)
maculata (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
elongatula (Loew, 1844)
parvula (Loew, 1862)
cilicornis Hering, 1941
absintii, absynthii: error or emend.
loewiana Hendel, 1927
plantaginis (Haliday, 1833) *
punctella (Fallén, 1814) *
cinereus (Harris, 1780)
alethe (Newman, 1833)
dracunculi (Rondani, 1870)
absinthii: authors
tessellata (Loew, 1844) *
producta (Loew, 1844)
praecox Efflatoun, 1924
tesselata: error

***Sphenella* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Sinevra Lioy, 1864
Sineura: emend.
marginata (Fallén, 1814) *
arcuata Schrank, 1803
linariae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
miranda (Wollaston, 1858)
tenerifensis (Bigot, 1892)
teneriffensis: error or emend.

***Tephritis* Latreille, 1804**

Euribia Hendel, 1914
Pephritis, Tephritis, Thephritis: error or emend.
angustipennis (Loew, 1844) *
angustipennis segregata (Frauenfeld, 1864)
arnicae (Linnaeus, 1758) *
flavicauda (Meigen, 1826)
arnicivora (Loew, 1844)

dilacerata Zetterstedt, 1855
melanotrichota Hendel, 1903
arnicae eggeri (Frauenfeld, 1857)
melanotrichota: error
bardanae (Schrank, 1803) *
arvensis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
lappae (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
heraclei Walker, 1835
conjuncta Loew, 1862 *
conura Loew, 1844 *
conura hartigi Hering, 1940
conura ziegenhageni Hering, 1940
formosa (Loew, 1844)
hyoscyami (Linnaeus, 1758) *
dilacerata Zetterstedt, 1849 (part)
personatae Loew, 1869
hyoscyami: error or emend.
leontodontis (De Geer, 1776) *
matricariae (Loew, 1844) *
praecox (Loew, 1844) *
ruralis (Loew, 1844) *
conura Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)
leontodontis Zetterstedt, 1847 (part)
vespertina (Loew, 1844) *
apicalis Becker, 1907
vespertina dajtica Dirlbek & Dirlbek, 1966

***Trupanea* Schrank, 1795**

Urellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
Trypanea: emend.
amoena (Frauenfeld, 1857)
stellata Loew, 1844 (part)
parisiensis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
stellata (Fuessly, 1775) *
radiata Schrank, 1795
terminata (Fallén, 1814)
calcitrapae (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

***Xyphosia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Oxyphora Loew, 1862 (part)
Trichoxyphosia Hendel, 1927 (subgenus)
Xiphosia: error
miliaria (Schrank, 1781) *
arcuata (Fabricius, 1781)
sphaerocephali (Schrank, 1803)
cirsiorum Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
flava Loew, 1844
meridionalis (A. Costa, 1854)
arnicae: authors
miliara: error
milliaria balcanica Drensky, 1943
milliaria orientalis Hering, 1936
milliaria punctipennis Hendel, 1927

Platystomatidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Small to medium sized flies. The wings with dark membrane and numerous clear spots, or, wings clear with dark, transverse bands. Costa broken just behind humeral cross-vein; veins R₁ and R₄₊₅ with bristles. Post vertical bristles small, vibrissae, lower orbitals and dorsal preapical bristles on tibiae absent.

Larvae living in decaying organic debris or root nodules of Leguminosae (*Rivellia*). Adults are relative passive, usually inhabiting cool, shady or damp places, where they move around between low plants.

Two species in Belgium, already known since Jacobs (1906). Recorded additionally by Lameere (1907), Collart (1937) and Leclercq (1952). No specific work on the Belgian Platystomatidae fauna has been published in the past. Keys in Hendel (1914) and Hennig (1945).

References: Jacobs (1906), Lameere (1907), Hendel (1914), Collart (1937), Hennig (1945), Leclercq (1952), Brindle (1963), Lyneborg (1964).

***Rivellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
Syngenesiae (Fabricius, 1781) *
 juncorum (Fallén, 1820)
 herbarum Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

***Platystoma* Meigen, 1803**
 Hesychilla Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
 Megaglossa Rondani, 1869
seminationis (Fabricius, 1775) *
 fulviventre (Schränk, 1781)
 vegetationis (Rondani, 1869)

seminationis angustipennis Loew, 1854
seminationis biseta Loew, 1868
seminationis frauenfeldi Nowicki, 1867
seminationis rufimana Loew, 1873
seminationis valachiae Hendel, 1913

NOMEN DUBIUM

Platystoma umbrarum Meigen, 1826

Ulidiidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small to medium-sized flies with the frons and face wide; diverging bristles present on head, occasionally completely absent. Orbital, postvertical and ocellar bristles generally reduced.

Biology poorly known; adults often found on flowers, tree-trunks or faeces. Larvae were found in manure or under the bark of trees.

Two species in Belgium, known from de Meijere (1900) and Jacobs (1906). No more recent work has been done on Belgian Ulidiidae. This list was made with KBIN determined collection and its card-indexes, following the systematics of Zaitzev (1984). Keys to European species can be found in Hennig (1940).

References : de Meijere, 1900; Hennig, 1940; Jacobs, 1906; Zaitzev, 1984.

***Physiphora* Fallén, 1810**

demandata (Fabricius, 1798) *

***Ulidia* Meigen, 1826**

erythrophthalma Meigen, 1826 *

nitida Meigen, 1826

nitens Loew, 1845

Otitidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small to medium-sized acalyptate flies with patterned (maculae; bands) wings. Characterized by diverging or, sometimes, parallel postverticals; lower orbitals, vibrissae and dorsal preapicals of tibiae absent; costa generally without vein interruption, subcosta complete and free from R₁.

Larvae mostly saprophagous, some found under the bark of trees. Adults are to be found in moist places, in shrubby areas on tree-trunks or in sandy or saline meadows. Biology however, inadequately known.

Occurrence in Belgium is also poorly known, most records dating back to Jacobs (1906) and Lameere (1907), a few only being confirmed or supplemented by Goetghebuer (1943) or Maréchal (1935). Keys in Hennig (1939). This list was made using KBIN determined collection and card-indexes, following the systematics of Soós (1984).

References : Goetghebuer, 1943; Hennig, 1939; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; Maréchal, 1935; Soós, 1984.

***Cephalia* Meigen, 1826**
rufipes Meigen, 1826 *

***Ceroxys* Macquart, 1835**
urticae (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Herina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
frondescens (Linnaeus, 1758) *
cerasi; auctt., nec Linnaeus
germinationis (Rossi, 1790) *
nigrina (Meigen, 1826)
lugubris (Meigen, 1826) *
afflicta (Meigen, 1830)
oscillans (Meigen, 1826)
palustris (Meigen, 1826) *

***Meliera* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
cana (Loew, 1858) *
crassipennis (Fabricius, 1794) *
gangraenosa Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
omissa (Meigen, 1826) *
picta (Meigen, 1826) *

***Myennis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
octopunctata (Coquebert, 1798) *
fasciata (Fabricius, 1805)

***Otites* Latreille, 1804**
Ptilonota Loew, 1868
centralis (Fabricius, 1805)
formosa (Panzer, 1798) *
gangraenosa (Fabricius, 1805)
guttata (Meigen, 1830) *
nebulosa (Olivier, in Latreille, 1811) *
bucephala (Meigen, 1830)

***Seioptera* Kirby, 1817**
Myodina Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
vibrans (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Tetanops* Fallén, 1820**
myopina Fallén, 1820 *

Sciomyzidae

Marcel LECLERCQ

En Belgique, 66 espèces ont été recensées jusqu'à présent; il existe 82 en France et 142 dans la région euro-méditerranéenne (Vala, 1989). Au cours des trois dernières décennies, de nombreux chercheurs ont fait largement progressé les connaissances sur les Sciomyzides. Ils ne peuvent être accusés d'aucune nuisance. Ce sont des malacophages stricts. En outre, ils s'attaquent aussi aux Mollusques, hôtes intermédiaires obligatoires des Trématodes parasites de l'homme et des animaux (distomes et schistosomes). Ce sont donc de précieux auxiliaires pour le contrôle biologique des douves du foie et des bilharzioses. Les Sciomyzides fournissent aussi des exemples de l'évolution nutritionnelle chez les insectes. L'étude de ces mouches bénéfiques dans les écosystèmes terrestres et aquatiques nécessite donc la continuité pour l'avenir. On dispose maintenant de la remarquable contribution de Vala (1989) pour apprendre à mieux connaître cette famille.

La taxonomie est conforme au catalogue des Sciomyzidae paléarctiques de Roskošný et Elberg (1984) et de Vala (1989).

Références: Vala, 1989; Verbeke, 1948; Roskošný et Elberg (1984).

PHAEOMYIINAE

Pelidnoptera Rondani, 1856

Phaeomyia Schiner, 1862

fuscipennis (Meigen, 1830) *

fumipennis (Zetterstedt, 1846)

nigripennis (Fabricius, 1794) *

SCIOMYZINAE

Colobaea Zetterstedt, 1837

bifasciella (Fallén, 1820) *

distincta (Meigen, 1830) *

pectoralis (Zetterstedt, 1847)

punctata (Lundbeck, 1923) *

Ditaeniella Sack, 1939

grisescens (Meigen, 1830) *

Pherbellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

albocostata (Fallén, 1820) *

argyra Verbeke, 1967 *

brunnipes (Meigen, 1838) *

cinerella (Fallén, 1820) *

dorsata (Zetterstedt, 1846) *

dubia (Fallén, 1820) *

caparti Verbeke, 1967

griseola (Fallén, 1820) *

fuscipes (Macquart, 1835)

ziminae Verbeke et Knutson, 1967

limbata (Meigen, 1830)

plumbella (Meigen, 1838)

nana (Fallén, 1820) *

obtusa (Fallén, 1820) *

pallidiventris (Fallén, 1820) *

pallipes (Mueller, 1924) *

schoenherri (Fallén, 1826) *

punctata (Fabricius, 1794)

monilis (Meigen, 1830)

scutellaris (Von Roser, 1840) *

bezzii (Hendel, 1902)

ventralis (Fallén, 1820) *

Pteromicra Lioy, 1864

angustipennis (Staeger, 1845)

glabricula (Fallén, 1820) *

nigrimana (Meigen, 1830)

leucopeza (Meigen, 1838) *

Sciomyza Fallén, 1820

dryomyzina Zetterstedt, 1846 *

lucida (Hendel, 1902)

simplex Fallén, 1820 *

testacea Macquart, 1835 *

Antichaeta Haliday, 1838

analisis (Meigen, 1830) *

brevipennis (Zetterstedt, 1846) *

obliviosa Enderlein, 1939 *

Coremacera Rondani, 1856

Statinia Meigen, 180

marginata (Fabricius, 1775) *
tristis (Harris, 1780)

***Dichetophora* Rondani, 1868**
finlandica Verbeke, 1964
obliterata (Fabricius, 1805) *

***Dictya* Meigen, 1803**
umbrarum (Linnaeus, 1758) *

***Elgiva* Meigen, 1838 ***
cucularia (Linnaeus, 1767) *
solicita (Harris, 1780)
rufa (Panzer, 1798) *
sundewalli Kloet et Hincks, 1945 *

***Euthycera* Latreille, 1829**
chaerophylli (Fabricius, 1798) *
fumigata (Scopoli, 1763) *
stictica (Fabricius, 1805) *

***Hydromya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
dorsalis (Fabricius, 1775) *

***Knutsonia* Verbeke, 1964**
Chione Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
albiseta (Scopoli, 1763) *
lineata (Fallén, 1820) *

***Limnia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
paludicola Elberg, 1965 *
unguicornis (Scopoli, 1763) *

***Pherbina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
coryleti (Scopoli, 1763) *
intermedia Verbeke, 1948 *

***Psacadina* Enderlein, 1939**
verbekei Rozkošný, 1975 *
vittigera (Schiner, 1864) *
zernyi (Mayer, 1953) *

***Renocera* Hendel, 1900**
pallida (Fallén, 1820) *
striata (Meigen, 1830) *
stroblii Hendel, 1900 *

***Sepedon* Latreille, 1804**
sphegea (Fabricius, 1775) *
spinipes (Scopoli, 1763) *

***Tetanocera* Dumril, 1800**
arrogans Meigen, 1830 *
elata (Fabricius, 1781) *
ferruginea Fallén, 1820 *
fuscinervis (Zetterstedt, 1838) *
unicolor Loew, 1847
hyalipennis von Roser, 1840 *
montana Day, 1881 *
phyllophora Melander, 1920 *
punctifrons Rondani, 1868 *
collarti Verbeke, 1848 *
robusta Loew, 1847 *
silvatica Meigen, 1830 *

***Trypetoptera* Hendel, 1900**
punctulata (Scopoli, 1763) *

Coelopidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Coelopidae, or seaweed flies, are small to medium-sized, dark, flattened, hairy and/or bristly flies, with small eyes, short antennae and stout legs. The jowls with hairs or bristles, but no distinct vibrissae; orbital and ocellar bristles present, postvertical bristles convergent. Wing with subcosta entire, well separated from R₁; costa unbroken; Vein a+Cu faint apically, but reaching wing margin. Tibiae with dorsal preapical bristles.

The seaweed flies use the piles of decaying seaweed, which are thrown up onto the beach by high tides, for food, shelter and breeding (Dobson, 1976). Adults can be found on beaches, sometimes also inland, throughout the year. They continue breeding even in the hardest winters because they use the constant environment deep in the rotting seaweed.

Two species are known from Belgium. The only references are Lameere (1907) for *pilipes* and Gorodkov's citation in the Palaearctic Catalogue (1984) for *frigida*. Keys are provided by Hennig (1937) and Dobson (1976).

References: Lameere (1907), Hennig (1937), Ardö (1957), Dobson (1976), Gorodkov (1984).

***Coelopa* Meigen, 1830**

Caelopa: unjustified emend.

S.G. *Coelopa* Meigen, 1830

pilipes Haliday, 1838 *

marina Walker, 1849

brevipilosa Mercier, 1921

S.G. *Fucomyia* Haliday, 1938

frigida (Fabricius, 1805) *

gravis (Haliday, 1833)

parvula (Haliday, 1833)

simplex (Haliday, 1833)

nitidula (Zetterstedt, 1847)

eximia (Stenhammar, 1854)

Dryomyzidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Medium-sized to large flies, characterized by the costa and subcosta being complete, the latter reaching the former; prelabrum well developed, projecting; postverticals diverging, vibrissae absent and dorsal preapical bristles on tibiae present.

Life-habits little-known, adults being found in shady places in forests, on decaying organic matters and on excrements. Larvae saprophagous, living in mushrooms or human faeces.

Three species in Belgium, known since Jacobs (1906) and Lameere (1907), *D. flaveola* also recorded by Goetghebuer (1943) and *D. analis* found in caves by Leruth (1939). This list was based on determined collection of KBIN and its card-indexes. Keys in Czerny (1930) or Steyskal (1957).

References : Czerny, 1930; Goetghebuer, 1943; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; Leruth, 1939; Soós, 1984; Steyskal, 1957.

***Dryomyza* Fallén, 1820**

Neuroctena Rondani, 1868

analis Fallén, 1820 *

decrepita Zetterstedt, 1838 *

flaveola (Fabricius, 1794) *

zawadskii Schummel, 1834

Helcomyzidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Dark flies with orbital and ocellar bristles present, vibrissae absent, costa complete and a + Cu reaching the wing margin, tibiae with preapical bristles, precoxal bridge present.

Larvae live in rotting seaweeds, adults are found on beaches.

Two species known to occur in Belgium, at least one more to be discovered. These two species recorded by Jacobs (1906), Lameere (1907) and Goetghebuer (1942). This list was based on the determined collection of the KBIN and on the references cited below.

References : Czerny, 1930; Goetghebuer, 1942; Gorodkov, 1984; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907.

Helcomyza Curtis, 1825

Actora Meigen, 1826

ustulata Curtis, 1825 *

aestuum (Meigen, 1826)

Heterocheila Rondani, 1857

Oedoparea Loew, 1862

buccata (Fallén, 1820) *

Sepsidae

Patrick GROOTAERT

De Sepsidae zijn kleine zwartglimmende, mierachtige vliegjes. Ze zijn zeer algemeen en wel bekend omdat ze vaak met hun vleugels staan te wenken. De costa is niet onderbroken en op de rand van het achterste thorakaal stigma staat minstens één borstel. De kop is klein en zowat rond. De voorpoten van de mannetjes zijn meestal sterk versierd met stekels en doortjes en andere uitgroeiingen of inkepingen.

De larven leven in mest of composthopen en de adulten zijn dikwijls in de buurt daar van te vinden. Ook ziet men ze veel op schermbloemigen of zitten ze op een blad te wenken. Eén soort, *Orygma luctuosum*, is veel robuster dan de andere en leeft aan zee in hopen aangespoeld zeewier.

Goetghebuer en Bastin (1925) gaven een vrij volledige catalogoog van de Sepsidae van België. van der Goot (1985b) reviseerde recent enkele Belgische collecties. Hij stelde veranderingen in populatiegrootte vast bij verschillende soorten in de loop van deze eeuw. Zo is er recent een toename van *Sepsis violacea*, een soort die talrijk voorkomt in het Middellandszegebied. Mogelijk is dit te wijten aan het toenemend kweken van koeien op stal. De populaties van *Sepsis punctum* en *Meroptus minutus* nemen af. De Sepsidae kunnen gedentificeerd worden met de tabel van Pont (1979).

Referenties: Goetghebuer en Bastin (1925); Pont (1979); van der Goot (1985a, 1985b, 1986).

***Orygma* Meigen, 1830**
luctuosum Meigen, 1830 *

***Meroptus* Rondani, 1874**
minutus Wiedemann, 1830 *
stercorarius (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
rufipes Meigen, 1838

***Nemopoda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
nitidula (Fallén, 1820) *
cylindrica (Fabricius, 1794)
pectinulata Loew, 1873 *

***Saltella* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
Pandora Haliday, 1833
sphondylii (Schränk, 1803) *
scutellaris (Fallén, 1820)

***Sepsis* Fallén, 1810**
Sepsidimorpha Frey, 1908
biflexuosa Stöbl, 1893 *
cynipsea (Linnaeus, 1758) *
incisa Stöbl, 1894

duplicata Haliday, 1838 *
pilipes Loew, 1873
flavimana Meigen, 1826 *
simplex Goetghebuer & Bastin, 1925
fulgens Meigen, 1826 *
communis Frey, 1925
nigripes Meigen, 1826
orthocnemis Frey, 1908 *
punctum (Fabricius, 1794) *
thoracica (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)*
pectoralis Macquart, 1835 auct.
violacea Meigen, 1826 *

***Themira* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**
Enicita Westwood, 1840
annulipes (Meigen, 1826) *
germanica Duda, 1926 *
gracilis (Zetterstedt, 1847) *
leachi (Meigen, 1826) *
lucida (Staeger, 1844) *
minor (Haliday, 1833) *
putris (Linnaeus, 1758) *
superba (Haliday, 1833) *

Lauxaniidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small to medium-sized acalyptrate flies. Costal vein not interrupted; anal vein not reaching costa; no true vibrissae; dorsal preapicals present on tibiae; second antennal joint with a dorsal cleft; clypeus small; postverticals inclinate to cruciate.

Larvae saprophagous, living in decaying leaves, in bird's nests and in similar situations. Adults are shade-loving and are found in dense vegetations in the neighbourhood of water.

Belgian Lauxaniidae are very poorly known. There are no revisionary works, only some older citations in Jacobs (1906) and Lameere (1907), supplemented by some records in Goethgebuer's local fauna works (1928, 1931, 1943). This list is based on KBIN card-indexes and determined collection, following systematic arrangement of Papp (1984). Keys to genera are given by Stuckenberg (1971), keys to species by Czerny (1932).

References: Czerny, 1932; Goethgebuer, 1928, 1931, 1943; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; Papp, 1984; Stuckenberg, 1971.

HOMONEURINAE

***Homoneura* van der Wulp, 1891**

- interstincta* (Fallén, 1820) *
- notata* (Fallén, 1820) *
- patelliformis* (Becker, 1895) *
- tesquae* (Becker, 1895)

LAUXANIINAE

***Aulogastromyia* Hendel, 1925**

- anisodactyla* (Loew, 1845) *

***Calliopum* Strand, 1928**

- Calliope* Westwood, 1840 (preocc.)
- Halidayella* Hendel, 1925 (preocc.)
- aeneum* (Fallén, 1820) *
- elisae* (Meigen, 1826) *
- nitens* (Loew, 1858) *
- simillimum* (Collin, 1933) *

***Cnemacantha* Macquart, 1835**

- muscaria* (Fallén, 1823) *

***Eusapromyza* Malloch, 1923**

- multipunctata* (Fallén, 1820) *

***Lauxania* Latreille, 1804**

S.G. *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804

- cylindricornis* (Fabricius, 1794) *

***Lyciella* Collin, 1948**

- Meiosimyza* Hendel, 1925
- affinis* (Zetterstedt, 1847) *
- decempunctata* (Fallén, 1820) *
- decipiens* (Loew, 1847) *
- illota* (Loew, 1847) *
- pallidiventris* (Fallén, 1820) *
- platycephala* (Loew, 1847) *
- difformis* (Loew, 1858)
- rorida* (Fallén, 1820) *
- subfasciata* (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

***Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

- Prorhaphochaeta* Czerny, 1932

S.G. *Frendelia* Collin, 1948

- longipennis* (Fabricius, 1794) *

S.G. *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

- desmometopa* (de Meijere, 1907) *
- fasciata* (Fallén, 1826) *
- flaviventris* (Costa, 1844) *
- inusta* (Meigen, 1826) *
- longiseta* (Loew, 1847) *

lupulina (Fabricius, 1787) *
plumicornis (Fallén, 1820) *
rivosa (Meigen, 1826) *
tubifer (Meigen, 1826) *

***Paroecus* Becker, 1895**
signatipes (Loew, 1856) *

***Peplomyza* Haliday, 1837**
litura (Meigen, 1826) *
wiedemanni (Loew, 1845)

***Poecilolycia* Shewell, 1986**
quadrivittata (Loew, 1861) *

***Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810**
Paralauuxania Hendel, 1908

S.G. *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810
albiceps Fallén, 1820 *
apicalis Loew, 1847 *
basalis Zetterstedt, 1847 *
obscuripennis Loew, 1847 *
obsoleta Fallén, 1820 *
setiventris Zetterstedt, 1847 *

sempunctata Meigen, 1826 *
simplicior Hendel, 1908
simplex Loew, 1847 (preocc.)
sordida (Haliday, 1833)

S.G. *Sapromyzosoma* Lioy, 1864
quadricincta Becker, 1895
bipunctata Meigen, 1830 (preocc.)
quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758) *
distichera Czerny, 1932

S.G. *Schumannimyia* L. Papp, 1978
hyalinata (Meigen, 1826) *

***Tricholauuxania* Hendel, 1925**
praeusta (Fallén, 1820) *

***Trigonometopus* Macquart, 1835**
frontalis (Meigen, 1830) *

NOMINA DUBIA

Homoneura vicina (de Meijere, 1907)
Sapromyza roberti Meigen, 1838

Chamaemyiidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small, usually densely greyish, pruinose, occasionally shining black flies. Anal cell present; tibiae without dorsal preapical bristles; subcosta and R_1 separated, the former being complete. Costa not interrupted; postverticals convergent, vibrissae absent, palpal segments moderately developed.

Larvae are effective predators of aphid and coccoid pests. Adults feed on the sweet excretions of these aphids and coccids.

Only seven species recorded from Belgium by Jacobs (1906), Lameere (1907), Meunier (1911) and Goetghebuer (1925). This list was based on the determined collection and the card-indexes at KBIN, following Tanasijtshuk's (1984) systematics. Keys can be found in Czerny (1936).

References : Czerny, 1936; Goetghebuer, 1925; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; Meunier, 1911; Tanasijtshuk, 1984.

***Chamaemyia* Meigen, 1803**

Ochtiphila Fallén, 1823

elegans (Panzer, 1809) *

fasciata (Loew, 1858)

flavipalpis (Haliday, 1838) *

maritima (Zetterstedt, 1846)

geniculata (Zetterstedt, 1838) *

juncorum (Fallén, 1823) *

aridella (Fallén, 1823)

polystigma (Meigen, 1830)

***Leucopis* Meigen, 1830**

S.G. *Leucopis* Meigen, 1830

griseola (Fallén, 1823) *

puncticornis Meigen, 1830 *

Lonchaeidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Usually small, shining, metallic bluish black flies. A very reliable character of these flies is the presence of black halteres in all species.

Larvae mostly live under the bark of dead or dying trees (Verlant, 1986), where they prey mainly on larvae of Scolytidae; other species are necrophagous or saprophagous. They were also found on onion, conifer seeds, etc...

Most Belgian records date from Jacobs (1906), Lameere (1907) or Goetghebuer (1943). Verlant (1986) studied some species living under the bark of conifers. This list was compiled using the determined collection of the KBIN and its card-indexes, following Kovalev & Morge (1984) for the systematics. Keys in Collin (1953), Czerny (1934), Hackman (1956) or Morge (1959, 1962).

References : Collin, 1953; Czerny, 1934; Goetghebuer, 1943; Hackman, 1956; Jacobs, 1906; Kovalev & Morge, 1984; Morge, 1959, 1962; Verlant, 1986.

DASIOPINAE

Dasiops Rondani, 1856

ensifer (Meigen, 1826) *

spatiosus (Becker, 1895) *

sericans (Becker, 1895)

LONCHAEINAE

Chaetolonchaea Czerny, 1934

pallipennis (Zetterstedt, 1855) *

Lonchaea Fallén, 1820

Tricholonchaea Czerny, 1934

Lasiolonchaea Enderlein, 1936

albitarsis Zetterstedt, 1837 *

chorea (Fabricius, 1781) *

vaginalis Fallén, 1820

collini Hackman, 1956 *

fugax Becker, 1895 *

laticornis Meigen, 1826 *

palposa Zetterstedt, 1847 *

scutellaris Rondani, 1874 *

sylvatica Beling, 1873 *

lucidiventris Becker, 1895

tarsata Fallén, 1820 *

zetterstedti Becker, 1902 *

Protearomyia McAlpine, 1962

nigra (Meigen, 1826) *

Pallopteridae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Medium-sized greyish, reddish to brownish yellow or pale yellow flies. One pair of reclinate orbitals; no preapical bristles on the tibiae. The former character distinguish them from similar-looking Tephritidae, the latter character from the Lauxaniidae. Distinguished from Lonchaeidae by their color (blackish in the Lonchaeidae) and wing-maculation.

Larvae are phytophagous, living in flower heads of Compositae or in stems of Umbelliferae. Others are predators of bark-beetles and Cerambycidae. Adults probably live in forests, but exclusively diurnal.

Belgian literature is since Jacobs (1906) very scattered, records being brought together in numerous different papers.

References : Czerny, 1934; Jacobs, 1906; Morge, 1984.

***Palloptera* Fallén, 1820**

Toxoneura Macquart, 1835

Ocneros Costa, 1844

muliebris (Harris, 1780) *

quinquemaculata (Macquart, 1835) *

campta Czerny, 1934

saltuum (Linnaeus, 1758) *

trimacula (Meigen, 1826) *

arcuata; auctt., nec Fabricius

umbellatarum (Fabricius, 1775) *

usta (Meigen, 1826) *

ustulata Fallén, 1820 *

Neottiophilidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Medium-sized, acalyprate flies, characterized by the postverticals being divergent, vibrissae present, radial vein R₁ with bristles, 4-5 sternopleural bristles, dorsal preapical bristles on tibiae absent.

Larvae are ectoparasitic blood-suckers on nestling birds. Adults are often found on windows or in shady forests and clearings.

One of the two Palaearctic species is represented in the determined collection of the KBIN.

References : Czerny, 1930; McAlpine, 1977; Soós, 1984.

Neottiophilum Frauenfeld, 1868
praeustuum (Meigen, 1826) *

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Piophilidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small, dark, rather stout flies. Arista bare; postverticals diverging, vibrissae well developed. Acrostichal bristles absent, dorsocentrals limited to one prescutellar pair. Two sternopleural bristles. Costa broken near distal end of subcosta.

Larvae live on decaying protein-rich matters, chiefly on animal carrion, some species feed on mushrooms. Adults are very passive and can be found near the places where the larvae develop.

Four species recorded in Belgian literature (Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; Collart, 1936; Fassotte & Grootaert, 1981), four more in the determined collection of the KBIN. Keys and additional information are given by Duda (1924), Hennig (1943) and McAlpine (1977). Systematics as in Zuska (1984).

References : Collart, 1936; Duda, 1924; Fassotte & Grootaert, 1981; Hennig, 1943; Jacobs, 1906; Lameere, 1907; McAlpine, 1977; Zuska, 1984.

***Allopiophila* Hendel, 1917**
luteata (Haliday, 1833) *

***Liopiophila* Duda, 1924**
varipes (Meigen, 1830) *

***Parapiophila* McAlpine, 1977**
vulgaris (Fallén, 1820) *

***Piophila* Fallén, 1810**
casei (Linnaeus, 1758) *
atrata (Fabricius, 1781)

***Prochyliza* Walker, 1849**
nigrimana (Meigen, 1826) *
affinis (Meigen, 1830)

***Protopiophila* Duda, 1924**
latipes (Meigen, 1838) *

***Pseudoseps* Becker, 1902**
signata (Fallén, 1820) *

***Stearibia* Lioy, 1864**
nigriceps (Meigen, 1826) *
foveolata (Meigen, 1826)

Aulacigastridae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small acalyprate flies; ocellar bristles absent, postvertical bristles absent; two pairs of juxtaposed upper frontoorbitals, vibrissae present, no lower frontoorbitals.

Larvae feed on sap from tree-wounds, even pines.

One species known from Belgium. It was described from Belgium as *rufitarsis* by Macquart and as *diadema* by Meigen. Later, it was recorded as *leucopeza* (valid name) by Jacobs (1906) and Collart (1936).

References : Collart, 1936; Duda, 1934; Jacobs, 1906; Papp, 1984.

***Aulacigaster* Macquart, 1835**

leucopeza (Meigen, 1830) *

rufitarsis Macquart, 1835

diadema (Meigen, 1838)

Asteiidae

Joeri GOSSERIES

Small to very small, slender, acalyptate flies. Costal vein unbroken; subcostal vein only distinct in its basal part, fading distally and almost invisible when reaching costal vein; basal crossvein, anal cell and anal vein absent. Radial veins R₄₊₅ and vein M converging distally.

Larvae have been found on fungi; adults on flowers or mushrooms in shaded areas.

Four species were recorded from Belgium by Lameere (1907) and Collart (1936). Keys are given by Sabrosky (1956) and Duda (1934). This list is based on KBIN determined collection and on Belgian literature.

References : Collart, 1936; Duda, 1934; Lameere, 1907; Papp, 1984; Sabrosky, 1956.

SIGALOESSINAE

- Leiomyza* Macquart, 1835
- laevigata* (Meigen, 1830) *
- scatophagina* (Fallén, 1823)
- glabricula* (Meigen, 1830)

ASTEIINAE

- Asteia* Meigen, 1830
- S.G. *Asteia* Meigen, 1830**
- amoena* Meigen, 1830 *
- concinna* Meigen, 1830 *

Acartophthalmidae

Luc DE BRUYN

The members of the family Acartophthalmidae are small to very small (1-2.5 mm), dull blackish flies. The costal break is situated shortly beyond the apex of the humeral cross-vein, not at the end of the subcosta; subcosta entire, not confluent with vein R₁. Postverticals divergent; three pair of fronto-orbital bristles present; no true vibrissae present (replaced by a row of peristomal bristles).

The status of the family Acartophthalmidae (only represented by the single genus *Acartophthalmus*) has been a matter of discussion over a long time. Earlier dipterists (Czerny, 1928; Frey, 1947; Colyer & Hammond, 1951) considered it merely as a subfamily of the family Clusiidae. Papp (1978) in his work on the Hungarian Diptera did not assign the genus *Acartophthalmus* to a particular family and considered it as unclassified. Griffiths (1972) accepted the Acartophthalmidae as a true family (member of the Chloropidae family-group, not related to Clusiidae) in his phylogenetic study based on the structure of the male genitalia.

Adult flies can be caught on decaying fungi, dung and carrion. The biology of the larvae is unknown at present.

References: Czerny (1928), Frey (1947), Colyer & Hammond (1951), Griffiths (1972), Papp (1978).

Acartophthalmus Czerny, 1902
nigrinus (Zetterstedt, 1848) *

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Clusiidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Clusiidae are small to medium-sized, black (in some species with yellow markings) or yellow flies. The second antennal segment with a triangular projection over third antennal segment on external side; postverticals divergent or absent; vibrissae present. Costa interrupted well before apex of vein R₁; subcosta entire, reaching the costa close to apex of vein R₁; second basal and anal cells complete.

Adults usually occur in the vicinity of decaying wood, where they feed upon rotting vegetable matter, or sap exuded by trees. Often they can be found crawling around on windows in houses. The larvae of the Clusiidae species develop in rotten wood and fungi.

Records on Belgian Clusiidae are sparse and scattered over Maréchal (1927), Collart (1941), Maréchal & Petit (1960), Fassotte & Grootaert (1981). Key to the Palaearctic species in Czerny (1928).

References: Collin, 1912, Maréchal (1927), Czerny (1928), Collart (1941), Maréchal & Petit (1960), Fassotte & Grootaert (1981).

Clusiodes Coquillet, 1904

- Heteroneura* Fallén, 1823
- Clusiaria* Malloch, 1922
- Columbiella* Malloch, 1922
- albimanus* (Meigen, 1830) *
- pictipes* (Schiner, 1864)
- calcedonicus* (Collin, 1912) *
- gentilis* (Collin, 1912) *
- pictipes* (Zetterstedt, 1855)
- ruficollis* (Meigen, 1830) *
- verticalis* (Collin, 1912) *

Clusia Haliday, 1938

- Macrochira* Zetterstedt, 1938
- Peratochetus* Rondani, 1856
- Stomphastica* Loew, 1864
- Peratochetus* Rondani, 1874
- flava* (Meigen, 1830) *
- spurca* (Haliday, 1833)
- lutescens* (Rondani, 1874)

NOMEN NUDUM

- lutescens* Rondani, 1856

Chyromyidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Chyromyidae are small (1-4 mm) flies, normally vivid yellow to semi-transparent whitish coloured, sometimes black pruinose. Eyes of live specimen frequently iridescent purple, or vivid golden green. Vibrissae poorly developed, replaced by robust peristomal hairs; 2-3 postvertical bristles; postverticals convergent. No strong propleural bristles on thorax, and dorsal preapical bristles on tibiae, present. Costa of wing broken before point where apex of subcosta reaches the wingborder; Subcosta entire, fainting apically, and more or less parallel to vein R₁.

Larvae of Chyromyidae develop in organic detritus, decaying wood, in bird nests and burrows of mammals. Adult flies are found in dry meadows and sandy seashores. They may appear quite often on windows indoors in autumn.

Records of Belgian Chyromyidae are included in the faunal list of Lameere (1907) and the articles of Meunier (1905), Collart (1947) and Leleup (1947). The family is monographed by Czerny (1928).

References: Meunier (1905), Lameere (1907), Czerny (1927), Collart (1947), Leleup (1947), Collin (1949), Ardö (1957).

Chyromya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

- Lisella* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
- Scyphella* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
- Thyrimyza* Zetterstedt, 1847
- Chiromyia*, *Chyromyia*: emend. or errors.
- flava* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- luteola* (Scopoli, 1763)
- fenestratum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
- flavicornis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
- macrura* (Rondani, 1874)
- femorella* (Fallén, 1820)
- bipunctella* (Zetterstedt, 1847)

oppidana (Scopoli, 1763)

- flava*: authors, not Linnaeus, 1758
- lutea* (Fallén, 1820)
- puncticornis* (Hagenbach, 1822)
- nigricornis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
- chrysophthalma* (Zetterstedt, 1847)

Gymnochiromyia Hendel, 1933

- inermis* (Collin, 1933) *

Opomyzidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Opomyzidae are rather small (2 - 4 mm), yellow, reddish brown or blackish slender flies. The more or less rounded head bears only 1 pair of orbital bristles on the frons. Wings are long and narrow, normally with darkened clouds or spots. No vibrissae present. The arista pubescent, sometimes with longer hairs above. Pre- and postsutural bristles (1 + 2 (3)) are present.

The larvae live in shoots of various grasses. Adults can usually be found in wet meadows.

The Belgian Opomyzidae fauna is confined to 7 species. Occasional records are given by Jacobs (1906), Meunier, 1911, Collart (1941), and De Bruyn (1984). Identification keys can be found in Czerny (1928), Collin (1945) and Trojan (1962).

References: Jacobs (1906), Meunier, 1911, Czerny (1928), Mesnil (1934), Collart (1941), Collin (1945) Hackman (1958), Vockeroth (1961), Trojan (1962), Greve (1981), De Bruyn (1984).

- Opomyza Fallén, 1820**
florum (Fabricius, 1794) *
germinationis (Linnaeus, 1758) *
lineatopunctata von Roser, 1840
 punctatonervosa Loew, 1865
 henselli Sintenis, 1895
petrei Mesnil, 1934 *

- Geomyza Fallén, 1810**
 Balioptera Loew, 1864
 Geomyzella Enderlein, 1936
balachowskyi Mesnil, 1934 *
combinata (Linnaeus, 1767) *
tripunctata Fallén, 1823 *
 bracata Rondani, 1874
 calceata Rondani, 1874
 pictipennis Rondani, 1874

Anthomyzidae

Luc DE BRUYN

Anthomyzidae are small narrow-bodied flies, usually with long narrow wings, characterised by a medially desclerotised frons and prefrons. The antennae are hooked between the second and third segment. Usually only two pairs of strong reclinate orbital bristles; often one small third anterior pair. Mesonotum with only two (posterior) pairs of dorsocentral bristles, occasionally only one pair.

The larvae of these flies live between closely enwrapped leaves of terminal shoots of water-loving Poaceae. Adult flies may be found in various wet and moist localities.

Only scattered records are available from Jacobs (1906), Meunier (1911) and De Bruyn (1985). Due to a recent revision of the family Anthomyzidae by Andersson (1976, 1984), older records are unreliable.

References: Jacobs (1906), Meunier (1911), Czerny (1928b), Collin (1944), Trojan (1962b), Andersson (1976, 1984), De Bruyn (1985).

Anthomyza Fallén, 1810

- Antophilina* Zetterstedt, 1837
- Leptomyza* Macquart, 1835
- Penquistus* Kieffer, 1906
- Ptenotaenia* Enderlein, 1936
- Stiphrosoma* Czerny, 1928

collini Anderson, 1976 *

- gracilis* Fallén, 1823 *
- sordidella* (Zetterstedt, 1848)
- trojani* Elberg, 1968

Odiniidae

Luc DE BRUYN

The species of the family Odiniidae are small to medium sized, grey with dark markings, to black flies. The wings are broad, with cross veins and the apex of R_1 infuscated. The costa broken near the upper end of R_1 ; the subcosta not reaching the costa; distinct anal cell present. Postvertical bristles and vibrissae present; third antennal segment rather short. Tibiae with preapical bristles.

The larvae of Odiniidae are free living (predaceous) or parasitic, associated with wood-boring insects, most common in galleries of Coleoptera (Buprestidae, Curculionidae, Scolytidae, ...), Diptera (Hesperinidae, Pachyneuridae) or Lepidoptera. Adult flies may be found wandering on wood destroying fungi, or suppurations of tree-wounds.

The only species known for the Belgian fauna was mentioned by Maréchal (1931, 1939). At present, the taxonomy of the family is still poorly known. The family is monographed by Hennig (1938) and Papp (1978).

References: Maréchal (1931, 1939), Hennig (1938), Collin (1952), Shewell (1960), Papp (1978).

***Odinia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

Allicomerus Rondani, 1856

maculata (Meigen, 1830) *

trinotata Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

trinotata (Rondani, 1856)

femorata (Schiner, 1864)