Cranefly News

Dipterists Forum Cranefly Recording Scheme

For Superfamily Tipuloidea & Families Ptychopteridae & Trichoceridae

Newsletter No 39 **Autumn 2022**

Editor: John Kramer

Geranomyia unicolor Photo: Paul Whitehead

Dipterists Forum Field Meeting, 2 – 9 July, 2022
Craneflies in Norfolk. Alan Stubbs

This report supplements that given in Bulletin #94, Autumn 2022.

Norfolk has an exceptionally rich cranefly fauna for lowland England which stems from exceptional representation of key habitats. These include the only major pingo sites in Britain (one of which has 120 recorded species of craneflies), a good number of calcareous seepage valley fens and the huge complexes of fens and grazing levels in the Norfolk Broads. Additionally there are important bogs and acid heaths, mainly in the far western side of the county (far from Norwich) and the coast has dunes, saltmarshes and cliff seepages with a few extra species. Some species are largely confined to East Anglia.

The intense drought last year, repeated this year, suggested that a target of 60 to 80 species for the week would be realistic, rather than 110 to 120 species. The provisional total of 83 species was thus a success though tempered by many species being very scarce and on far fewer sites than 'normal'.

Predictably for the time of year, *Nephrotoma flavescens* was the most frequently recorded, a terrestrial species. However, some terrestrial species, such as *Austrolimnophila ochracea* of dry and damp woodland, were found on very few sites. *A. ochracea* should have been one of the commonest species. The best ancient woodland site for craneflies was Lower Wood NR, Ashwellthorpe, which has calcareous seepages. It was the only locality that yielded *Limonia trivittata* (a calcareous specialist) and *Gonempeda flava.*

There are many pingo pools at Thompson Common and only a few at the north end were reached. Pools in wooded parts were dried out or damp at best but some of the open pingos still held water and looked marvellous. *Dicranomyia ventralis* was the best record here. Foulden Common pingos have deteriorated very badly due to groundwater abstraction, compounded by droughts, so the fauna has become very dominated by terrestrial species. Remarkably, only *Nigrotipula nigra* and *Elllipteroides lateralis* were found as residual elements of the once rich fauna.

The Broads should have been far more productive, most sites yielding very few species. Many areas of carr (alder or sallow wet woodland) were too dry. In addition, often the open fen was limited as well. Despite relatively limited sampling, Bure Marshes yielded 16 species, including the only record of *Pilaria meridi*ana, an especially good find. *Molophilus bihamatus*, a carr specialist, was found on several sites and the acid indicator *M. occultus* was found in a patch of fen with acid indicator flora. *Phylidorea abdominalis* was found on quaking fen with Bog Myrtle (Myrica gale) a typical plant association for this wet ground species, and a sample from part of Catfield Fen also contained these species. Catfield Fen was the original site of the discovery of *Prionocera subserricornis*. The larval habitat was subsequently found to be dependent on ditches filled with black humic 'mud' under alders. This week, it was recorded only at Mill Marsh. Although not confined to Norfolk, Broadland is almost certainly the major stronghold for *P. subserricornis*. Norfolk is also the national stronghold for *Erioptera meijerei*; it is a calcareous indicator species that was present on a number of Broadlands, and elsewhere on several valley fens. *Ellipteroides lateralis* was common on some of the wetter calcareous carrs and fens. Other good Broadland finds were *Dicranomyia ventralis* at Sutton Fen (Middle Marsh), *Dicranomyia (Idiopyga) danica* at Woodbastiwck Fen, *Moplophilus pleuralis* at Surlingham Church Marshes; *Gonomyia bifida* at Buckinghham Carrs and *G. recta* at Boat Dyke Marshes (in a marginal shaded ditch). *Nigrotipula nigra* was widespread though not on all sites.

Elsewhere, valley fens fed by groundwater seepages generally proved more productive. One site in West Norfolk produced 28 species and another 21 species; good species included *Tipula livida*, *Gonomyia recta, Cheilotrichia imbuta* and *Lipsothrix nervosa*. The much more famed Scarning Fen NR, which received far more recording effort, produced 19 species. The next best seepage Nature Reserve was Booton Common, with 10 species. Badley Moor, once the best active tufa spring site in Norfolk and East Anglia, was in a very sorry state due to excessive groundwater abstraction; most species of

craneflies were terrestrial ones. Beeston Common, near the coast at Sherringham was far too dry; this once productive site only yielded 5 wet habitat species. Buxton Heath, near Norwich, contains a calcareous groundwater-fed reed bed and adjacent boggy ground, the only place where craneflies were really abundant because conditions were so wet; *Erioptera meijerei* was flourishing and it was one of the few sites with *Tipula pruinosa*. The habitat mosaic on this SSSI includes lower pH seepages which were weaker and less productive but this is clearly an important cranefly site. Not far away, acid valley fen with a pool and carr at Broadland Country Park had acid specialist craneflies such as *Euphylidorea meigenii* and *Molophilus occultus. Gnophomyia viridipennis was* on logs in a poplar plantation.

On the coast, Winterton Dunes NNR lies to the NE of Norwich, with some wetter ground on the landward side. Here the aquatic *Prionocera turcica* was found (our only record of the week) and also the terrestrial *Tipula livida*. The dunes and saltmarshes on the north Norfolk coast support a few specialist craneflies. Unexpectedly, a pair of *Dicranomyia sera* were swept from the sandy pioneer saltmarsh with Sea Lavender at Holkham Gap, probably wind-blown strays. It is normally associated with high saltmarsh zone with the Saltmarsh Rush *Juncus gerardii*, a cranefly species and habitat that I have not found on the North Norfolk coast despite many visits over the decades. The seepages on the cliffs either side of Cromer were deemed too dry to be worth recording effort; none the less, a coleopterist found a tiny trickle on West Runton Cliffs and brought back a single cranefly which proved to be *Symplecta chosenensis*, previously only recorded in Norfolk at Overstrand Ciffs, on the other side of Cromer; these are the southernmost sites for this glacial deposit cliff-seepage species.

In times past, a marked decline in numbers of craneflies in much of lowland England would be expected in August, after a more productive late July. The trend towards warmer climate has shifted phenologies of many insects to be 2 or 3 weeks earlier, so could the low numbers of craneflies be explained by a 2-3 week shift in phenology? Norfolk is very exposed to northerly winds off the North Sea so the onset of spring can be retarded, but, despite this retardation, even inland sites close to the coast were poor this year. That drought is the main culprit stems from wider experience and excessive temperatures enhance the problem.

Alan Stubbs

Geranomyia unicolor from the Channel Island of Alderney with notes on habitat and associations

Paul Whitehead & Pjotr Oosterbroek

Fig. 1. *Geranomyia unicolor* Haliday, 1833, *in cop*.
©photo: Paul Whitehead

Geranomyia unicolor Haliday, 1833, is a west European species, distributed in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Madeira, the Canary Islands and the Azores (Oosterbroek, 2022). Throughout its range it is found along coastal cliffs and rocky shores (Coe, Freeman & Mattingly (1950); Oosterbroek (2022); Stubbs (2021)). The single inland record known to us is from the south of the French department of Mayenne, some 100 km inland (Quindroit, 2020); all other French records are coastal and limited to four departments in the northwest of the country [Pas-de-Calais (62) (Poisson 1932), Ille-et-Villaine (35) (Poisson

1932), Finistère (29) (Prenant 1925, Pierre 1926, collected in May 2022 by Jean-Yves Gloaguen), Morbihan (56) (MNHN, 1912)]. (Clovis Quindroit, pers. comm.). This coastal record comes from Hannaine Point, Clonque Bay at 49°71'N 02°22'W, on the Channel Island of Alderney. On 8 June 2022 a pair was observed *in copula* (Fig. 1) immediately beneath a Pleistocene raised beach cliff section in open exposure (Fig.2). As far as we know this is the only published record of a cranefly from Alderney. Information for the other Channel Islands is limited to Jersey and is presented in this issue of Cranefly News.

Fig. 2. Hannaine Point, Clonque Bay, Alderney, Channel Islands, 8 June 2022. Position of *Geranomyia unicolor* Haliday, 1833 (arrowed), *in cop*. at base of raised beach. ©photo: Paul Whitehead.

Figure 2 depicts the boulder beach fronting the cliff. The boulders result from multiple cycles of derivation, most recently from the raised beach, its wave-cut platform here marked by flowering Wild Carrot *Daucus carota* L. The cliff marks what remains of a larger probably last interglacial raised beach that linked Hannaine Point to Fort Clonque Island as recently as *c*6000BP (James, 1997). Its upper levels mark storm surges and reworked solifluction, the section capped by post-glacial solifluction and human activity features. It is likely therefore that *G. unicolor* has an extended history on Alderney.

Stubbs (2021) provided evidence of the larval pabulum of *G. unicolor*: lichens and algae (seaweeds) around the upper splash zone, visible here in Fig. 2. The herbaceous vegetation at the foot of the cliff is a mixture of species down-slumped from above bringing with it various *Otiorhynchus* weevils and the coccinellid *Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunctata* (L., 1758). Littoral species such as Sea Beet *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *maritima* (L.) Arcang. proved attractive to the syrphid *Eristalinus aeneus* (Scopoli, 1763) for courtship purposes and the carabid beetle *Ocys harpaloides* (Audinet-Serville, 1821), its nomenclature recently confirmed, is new to the archipelago. Although also a littoral species there are one or two inland records in Britain associated with ancient landscape features. The chrysomelid *Apteropoda orbiculata* (Marsham, 1802) is here probably new to Alderney.

Acknowledgements

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Jersey Craneflies

Alan Stubbs

Introduction

In the period 1985 to 2002, Tony (A.G.) Warne made a series of visits to Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands. His main interest was Coleoptera but he offered to obtain samples of craneflies for me to identify. Data from 14 sites was obtained, mainly for the 1990s.

The Channel Islands are British Crown Dependencies, often regarded as part of the British Isles but geographically very close to the continental mainland. Some recording schemes regard the British List and data sweep as including the Channel Islands. From inception, the Cranefly Recording Scheme has excluded these Islands. None the less, it is of interest to gain insight of the Channel Islands fauna.

The visits by Tony Warne were most frequent in late June, with none earlier in the season. Hence the spring fauna was missed entirely. There are very few records for July. Fortunately there is some other data for early autumn. Of note is the September emergence of *Tipula paludosa* in 1991 (that would have very exceptional in Britain 30 years ago but is now common in southern Britain); on Jersey, most of the autumnal species would be expected to emerge later into October (as is now the case in Britain).

This review has been prompted by Pjotr Oosterbroek in an effort to record knowledge of the cranefly fauna of this part of Europe, there being nothing published. He obtained a list of my identifications of Warne's samples with many the names of species in outdated nomenclature. He also obtained a list of species in the Société Jersiaise Collection but the complete data, including identifier, is not currently available. I thank Pjotr for his copy of data long out of my mind and his pursuit of the collection.

In the list of species below the two sources are combined and current nomenclature is used. Hopefully this will be an incentive for others to improve knowledge about the fauna of these Islands.

Warne localites

1. Egypte (Fungus Farm)
2. Fern Valley
3. Grouville Marsh
   - m. meadows
   - wc willow carr
4. La Landes du Oust
5. La Miellede Morville
6. Le Canne du Squez, Les Landes.
7. Les Landes.
   - 7 c. Les Landes, cliffs (south, centre).
   - 7 h. Les Landes, heath (south).
8. Lower St. Lawrence Valley (Waterworks Valley).
9. Noirmont.
10. Ouaisne Common
11. St. Catherines Valley.
12. St. Ouens Pond
13. The Elms, Les Pres.
14. Trinity Valley.

SPECIES LIST.

NB. Species with specimen(s) in the Société Jersiaise Collection (SJC), Museum drawers Q1 and Q2, are indicated with an asterisk * and the number of specimen(s) indicated as (SJC: 1-4). Species on this list but without specimen are given as (SJC: 0). The determiners are as yet unknown.

*** Indicates specimens in the collection which need the identification checking.

Species without an asterisk were collected by Tony Warne and identified by me (AES). Their habitat is indicated by a number.

TIPULIDAE (12 species)

*Dolichopeza albipes**. (SJC 1)

Nephrotoma flavipalpis (SJC: 0). 5 (15.IX.1986); 14 (29.VI.1993).

Nephrotoma guestfalica (SJC: 0). 5 (29.VI.1985, 29.VI.1993, 26.VI.1999).

*Nephrotoma submaculosa** (SJC: 4).

*Tipula cava** (SJC: 1). 4 (VI.1986); 6 (28.VI.1993); 7 (VI.1986, 14.VI.1986); 7 c (28.VI.1993); 7 h (28.VI.1993); 9 (VI.1986); 10 (24.VI.1998).
Tipula fascipennis 10 (27.VI.1991).
Tipula fulvipennis (SJC: 0).
Tipula lateralis 3 (02.X.1991); 3 m (30.VI.1993); 14 (09.VII.1990, 28.VI.1991).
Tipula luteipennis (SJC: 0). 7 (14.VI.1986, questionable because June is too early in the season, IX.1986); 10 (01.X.1991).
Tipula maxima (SJC: 0). 2 (22.VI.1992); 6 (27.VI.1993).
*Tipula oleracea** (SJC: 1). 3 m (30.VI.1993); 5 (16.X.1993, 26.VI.1999, 30.VI.1999); 8 (27.VI.1993); 12 (25.VI.1993, 26.VI.1993); 14 (09.VII.1990).
Tipula paludosa (SJC: 0). 1 (25.IX.2001, 09.X. 2002); 2 (04.X. 1991); 3 (02.X.1991); 8 (15.X.1993); 10 (10.X.1991); 13 (07.X.2001, 29.IX.2002); 14 (03.X.1991).
Tipula pierrei 3 m (30.VI.1993); 12 (25.VI.1993, 26.VI.1993).
Tipula rufina (SJC: 0).

PEDICIIDAE (3 species)
Pedicia claripennis 2 (12.VII.1990).
Tricyphona immaculata (SJC: 0). 4 (VI.1986); 6 (28.VI.1993); 7 (VI.1986); (14.VI.1986).
Pedicia rivosa (SJC: 0). 6 (28.VI.1993); 14 (20.IX.1988).

LIMONIIDAE (30 species)
Achyrolimonia decemmaculata 3 (03.X.1997).
*Austrolimnophila ochracea** (SJC: 1). 11 (30.VI.1993).
*Dicranomyia chorea** (SJC: 1). 3 wc (03.VI.1993); 8 (27.VI.1993);
Dicranomyia modesta 2 (04.X.1991); 3 wc (03.VI.1993); 8 (27.VI.1993).
Eloeophila maculata 3 (03.X.1997).
*Erioconopa diuturna**** (SJC: 1). Possibly E. trivialis with an open discal cell, a much commoner species not in the collection.
Erioconopa trivialis 3 m (30.VI.1993); 14 (26.VI.1991, 26.VI.1992).
Erioptera fuscipennis 3 m (30.VI.1993); 14 (26.VI.1991, 26.VI.1992).
Erioptera fusculenta 3 m (30.VI.1993);
Erioptera lutea 14 (26.VI.1992).
Euphylidorea aperta 2 (22.VI.1992).
Euphylidorea lineola 2 (04.X.1991).
Helius pallirostris 3 (03.X.1997); 14 (26.VI.1991).
Ilisia maculata 14 (26.VI.1992).
*Limonia dilutior** (SJC: 1).
Limonia macrostigma 2 (04.X.1991); 3 (03.X.1997); 14 (26.VI.1991).
*Limonia nubeculosa** (SJC: 4). 5 (26.VI.1999); 11 (30.VI.1993).
Molophilus appendiculatus 2 (12.VII.1990); 3 wc (30.VI.1993).
Molophilus czizeki *** (SJC: 0). Questionable, not known from France.
Molophilus griseus (SJC: 0). 3 (03.X.1997); 10 (11.X.1998).
Molophilus obscurus (SJC: 0). 7 (VI.1986, 14.VI.1986); 14 (03.X.1991).
Paradelphomyia senilis 8 (27.VI.1993).
Phylidorea ferruginea (SJC: 0). 3 (03.X.1997); 3 m (30.VI.1993); 9 (VI.1986); 14 (29.VI.1993).
Phylidorea fulvonervosa 8 (27.VI.1993).
Pilaria discicollis 3 (03.X.1997); 8 (27.VI.1993); 14 (26.VI.1991, 29.VI.1993).
Pilaria fuscipennis 2 (12.VII.1990); 11 (30.VI.1993).
Pseudolimnophila lucorum 14 (29.VI.1993).
Pseudolimnophila sepium 14 (29.VI.1993).
*Rhipidia maculata** (SJC: 1). 5 (15.IX.1986, 26.VI.1999).
Symplecta hybrida 3 m (30.VI.1993); 8 (27.VI.1993); 12 (25.VI.1993, 26.VI.1993).
*Symplecta stictica** (SJC: 2). 3 wc (30.VI.1993).

PTYCHOPTERIDAE
*Ptychoptera albimana** (SJC 1)
TRICHOCERIDAE (1 species)
*Trichocera annulata**.(SJC 4)

Alan Stubbs

***Atypophthalmus umbratus* (de Meijere 1911)**

Fig. 1

This species is noted in 'British Craneflies' as captured in 1987 by Alan Stubbs and seems like a new addition to the British List (British Craneflies p350) but it was not included in Peter Chandler's RES Checklist of British Diptera published in 1998, or anywhere else, as far as I know, so it has come 'out of the blue'. Specimens were discovered in a hot house in Kew Gardens and they are reported as last seen in 2002. It is one to look out for at Kew, and other similar hot houses where plants from hot ropical regions are grown. The Dome at the Eden Project, Cornwall, might be another site to search. It is recorded as pantropical in the Palaearctic Catalogue. The type locality is given as Djakarta, Indonesia, and it has been recorded in Asia . and Israel. If anyone has any information, or any British specimens, there is a paper waiting to be written. Ed.

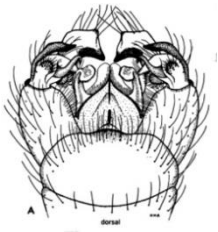

Fig 2

Figures from Catalogue of Craneflies of the World. [http://ccw.naturalis.nl]

Fig 1: *Atypophthalmus umbratus.* Photo M. Andersson, Gothenburg, Sweden. Specimen in greenhouse in Botanical Garden.

Fig. 2: *Atypophthalmus umbratus* . Male genitala: Byers 1966.

Verrall's work on craneflies - John Kramer

Introduction

George Verrall (1848-1911) is best known for his two volumes of British Diptera: Vol 8, (1901) on the Platypezidae, Pipunculidae and Syrphidae, and Vol 5 (1909) on the Stratiomyidae and other lower Brachycera, but, in addition to these, and his checklists of British Diptera, he also did some very significant work on the identification and distribution of British craneflies (Pont, 2011).

Between 1886 and 1888 George Verrall published some 50 pages in a series of seven papers in the Entomologists Monthly Magazine (EMM) entitled 'List of British Tipulidae, &c. ('Daddy-Longlegs'), with notes', which set the study of British craneflies on a firm base. (Verrall 1886, 1887, & 1888). These papers are all available to future students of the Tipuloidea. He included Dixidae, Ptychopteridae and Trichoceridae as 'Daddy-long-legs, but dealt chiefly with the Tipuloid craneflies. The papers show that Verrall was not only a collector but, as with the other groups that he studied, a very serious student of the Tipuloidea and his work certainly provided a base from which subsequent authors such as F.W. Edwards and Henri Audcent and Ralph Coe later benefitted.

His extensive travels gave him access to excellent habitats in England, Wales and Scotland and his library, correspondence and visits put him in touch with all of the leading dipterists in Britain, Europe and North America. He especially admired the work of Baron Osten-Sacken (1869) in his Monograph of North American Tipulidae , a work which includes keys to craneflies.

The Papers: 'List of British Tipulidae, etc. (Daddy-long-legs) with notes'.

Below is a brief summary of the contents of each part as published. Verrall's list is based on Vol. III of Walker's Insecta Britanica Diptera (1856) and also informed by Osten-Sacken's systematic arrangement of the genera (Osten Sacken 1869).

Part 1, Nov. 1886. EMM 23:117-125. At that time the 'Daddy-long-legs' ('craneflies') were divided into four families: Dixidae, Ptychopteridae, Limnobiidae and Tipulidae. Verrall adds 15 more species to the 28 species which he listed on his Jan 1886 'List of British Diptera' making a total of 148 Tipuloid craneflies then known. He then lists some 24 reputedly British species of craneflies for which he claims that more evidence is needed in order to ascertain their British Status.

Keys

A key to the 'cranefly' families and genera is then given, which is followed on pp 123-124 by a key to the genus *Limnobia (Limonia)*. This part finishes with notes, including a close comparison of *Limnobia nitida* n.sp., now *Limonia maculipennis* (Meigen) with *Limnobia pannonica* Kowartz, which is an East European species not known in Britain. Also presented are notes on *L. trivittata* (*L. phragmitidis*) and *L. macrostigma.*

Part 2: EMM 23, Dec. 1886 pp 156-160. The description of the family Limoniidae (called Limnobiadae by Verrall) continued with the Key to *Dicranomyia,* and notes. *D. aquosa* Verrall is described as a new species with comparisons to similar species and Verrall uses the term 'open discal cell' to describe the lack of medial cross-vein. Notes are given on *D. modesta* Meigen and Verrall recommends 'a very close study of the male genitalia' to better define this and similar species. A similar recommendation is made with *D. chorea*. Notes are also given on *D. stigmatica, lutea, mitis, sericata, dumetorum,* and *didyma.*

Part 3: EMM 23, 1887 pp 205-209. The family Limoniidae, continued.
Notes on *Rhamphidia (now Helius) longirostris*, *Orimargo virgo*, and *Antocha opalizans*.
Key to *Molophilus*. Seven species were known to Verrall, which included *murinus*, now *Tasiocera murina.*
Key to *Rhypholophus*. Five species were known to Verrall which included *Ormosia lineatus, O. nodulosus,* and *O. similis.* He mentions finding *'R. pentagonalis'* , 'a large species with a discal cell', which is now placed in the genus *Scleroprocta*.
Notes on *Erioptera.* Six species are on Verrall's list. He also mentions a species with 'a curiously forked end to the hooks on the male genitalia' which he has failed to identify with any described species. This is presumably *E. griseipennis* Meigen 1818, although Meigen did not describe the genitalia.
And finally there are notes on *Lipsothrix errans*. Verrall mentions that out of eleven specimens 'only one male has quite black knees'. The remaining ten specimens we would now identify as *L. remota* (Walker 1848)

Part 4: EMM 23, May 1887. pp 263-267
Notes on the genera: *Idioptera*. Verrall states that he is not sure that *I.fasciata* (now *I. linneii*) is British, but he has taken *I. pulchella* Meigen at Lyndhurst.
Genus *Ephelia*, (now *Eloeophila*). Four species are described: *miliaria, apicata, submarmorata and marmorata* (now *maculata*).
Key to *Limnophila* species. Sixteen species are described here, all of which have now been allocated to other genera. This section finishes with a detailed discussion of the yellow European species of *Limnophila.*

Part 5: EMM 24, Oct. 1887. pp 108 – 112. Continues notes on the British '*Limnophila'* species: *aperta, ferruginea, ochracea, bicolor, (Adelphomyia?) punctum, fuscipennis, discicollis, subtincta (scutellata), lucorum, nemoralis, filata*, and *senilis*.
A brief note on the genus *Trichocera* (winter gnats) follows which Verrall comments on the lack of knowledge of this group.
Key to genus *Amalopis*, and notes on *littoralis, occulta, immaculata,* and *unicolor.*
The section ends with a note on *Phalacrocera replicata.*

Part 6: EMM 25, June 1888. pp 20 – 27. This part deals with the Tipulidae**, as follows:**
Dolichopeza sylvicola Curtis (Now *D. albipes*.) – note. Verrall comments on the function of the 'white feet' as a distractor to predators, but comments that he has never seen a mutilated specimen, with a foot snapped off by a bird or spider.
Nephrotoma dorsalis note. The genus *Nephrotoma* was defined as having 19 antennal segments.
Key to *Pachyrrhina*: This genus was defined by having 13 antennal segments. 10 species are keyed and notes given on these species of *Pachyrrhina*. It is now merged with *Nephrotoma*.
Key to *Tipula* and notes on *Tipula*. Verrall begins this section by saying 'Most reluctantly do I attempt any table of this genus at present;' however he concludes that 'an imperfect table is better than none at all', and hopes that Lepidopterists may be induced to take up the group. 34 species are described. *Tipula lunata* is identified by its 'ashy-grey' abdomen. (Perhaps *T.luna*. This confusion was begun by Meigen.) *Tipula ochraceous* has an 'ochraceous' thorax and the male genitalia have a 'tufted plate beneath' ie this is *T. lunata*. *T. fascipennis* is also described with 'thorax brownish-grey.'

Part 7: EMM 25, Oct. 1888. pp 97 – 99
This begins with the Key to Ctenophora in which the three species we know today are described. This is followed in parenthesis by a description of a male '*Amalopis pyrenaica'* sp. n. from a specimen caught in the Pyrenees and given to Verrall by Baron Osten-Sacken.
There then follows a few paragraphs 'On Collecting & Setting Tipulidae' (p98). Verrall concludes this section by saying 'I would especially emphasize the labelling, as specimens without a history are almost valueless.' He added a circular label to his specimens 'punched with an old gun-wad punch' !!!
The final section is 'Addenda and Corrigenda' and makes interesting reading. The final part of this section is a description of *Amalopis claripennis* sp. n., now *Dicranota (Ludicia) claripennis* (Verrall 1888).

Acknowledgement. Many thanks to Ray Morris who obtained copies of Verrall's papers for me.

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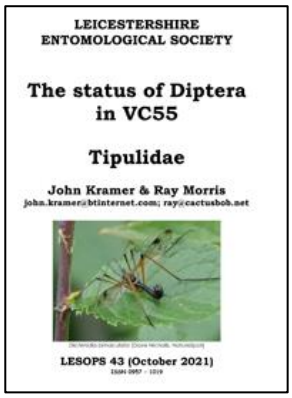
John Kramer

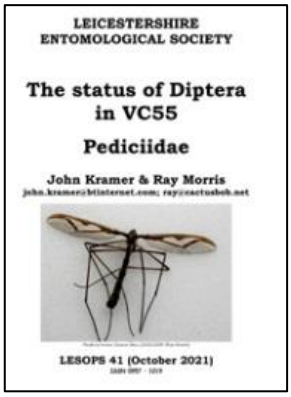
Leicestershire Entomological Society Occasional Publications - VC55 Craneflies

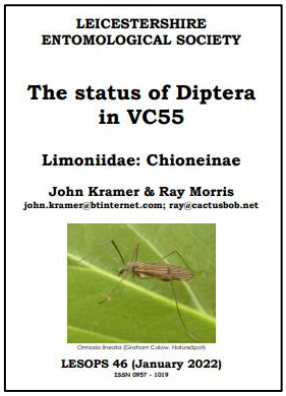
The Leicestershire & Rutland Entomological Society is producing a series of Status Reviews of the Diptera of VC55 up to 2020 to act as a baseline for future recording effort.
These are available at: www.naturespot.org.uk/content/leicestershire-rutland-entomological-society
Amongst the reviews done to date are the species comprising the Tipuloidea (Craneflies) with 184 species being found in the two counties (see table).

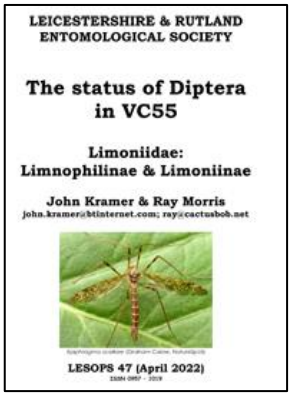
Family	Review Number	Date of issue	Author(s)	No VC55 species
Cylindrotomidae	40	Aug 2021	RM	2
Pediciidae	41	Oct 2021	JK & RM	8
Tipulidae	43	Oct 2021	JK & RM	48
Limoniidae: Chioneinae	46	Jan2022	JK & RM	52
Limoniidae:Limnophilinae & Limoniinae	51	Jul 2022	JK & RM	74

Much of the work in recording this group of flies was carried out by JK with RM collating the VC55 data, checking available databases etc for other records, removing duplicates and producing the draft texts and maps (MapMate©).
John Kramer & Ray Morris









Thanks to the authors for their interesting contributions. The next copy deadline for issue #40 of Cranefly News is Dec. 20th 2022. Please send any copy to me.

Also, please let me know if you wish to join the mailing list and receive free copies of the expanded digital Cranefly News.

john.kramer@btinternet.com