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Editorial

Adrian Plant & Martin Drake

Empidid and dolichopodid enthusiasts are fortunate in having a large and very detailed literature covering British species. They are rather less fortunate in that amassing a 'complete' collection of these works is expensive, some of the works are out of date or difficult to obtain, some keys are overly simplistic or needlessly complicated and additional species have been added as British since publication of the major works. A complete revision and updating of the pantheon of literature is a daunting prospect. A more piecemeal preparation of keys to difficult or otherwise inaccessible groups seems more likely to succeed so here we provide a first offering ~ a revised and updated

A Key to British Species of *Platypalpus* Macq. (Hybotidae)

Adrian Plant

Platypalpus Macq. is a very speciose genus of small predatory hybotids commonly encountered running on leaf and other surfaces. Collin's British Flies (Collin 1961) provided a useful key and detailed descriptions of the 75 species of Platypalpus known from Britain at the time. Since Collin's seminal work, the number of species confirmed as British has risen to at least 88, thanks largely to excellent keys to the entire European fauna produced by Chvála (1975, 1989) and Grootaert & Chvála (1992). Whilst all British species are keyed in Grootaert & Chvála (1992), this large work is not readily available to many. The key provided here is based unashamedly on their key, but with considerable modification in the light of the wider literature and my own notes. It includes all species currently known as British as well as some which might turn up in future. Unfortunately, lack of time and potential copyright issues have prevented inclusion of illustrations to the key and the user may still have to look for these in the primary references.

Platypalpus is not an easy group to identify correctly.but it is not difficult either and with a little practice and persistence most species may readily be identified

key to the large hybotid genus *Platypalpus*. We hope to be able to provide keys to other difficult groups in the not too distant future.

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using this key alone. Male genitalia illustrations are useful and will be needed to confirm some identifications. However, males are rare in some species (e.g. *P. candicans & P. cursitans*) over large parts of their range while for others (e.g. *P. major*) males are almost unknown and determinations must rely on characters of parthenogenetic females. Dwarf forms occur occasionally (e.g. form *minor* of *P major*) and may be the product of repeated parthenogenetic reproduction.

Common pitfalls encountered in identification include confusion over the number of vertical setae, presence / absence of an anterior notopleural, colour of the basal antennal segments (very variable in some species) and the extent of dusting on the thoracic dorsum; ~ you have been warned! I have made extensive use the length to width ratio of the postpedicel (3rd antennal segment) and of the stylus (arista); these can be difficult to estimate accurately and it is often better to use the ratio between the length of the stylus compared to the postpedicel. Colour is always ground colour (visible in both wet and dry-mounted specimens) and any reference to colour of dusting is specifically mentioned. Some species are keyed both ways but if you get into difficulties then try the other option in a couplet (as with any key, don't try to 'force' an option). The key should be regarded as provisional and

it is preferable to confirm determinations by reference to original works.

Primary Literature

Collin, J. E. (1961). British Flies VI. Empididae. CUP. Chvála, M. (1975) The Tachydromiinae (Dipt. Empididae) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. *Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica* <u>3</u>. Scandinavian Science Press.



Platypalpus laticinctus ©Adrian Plant

Key to species groups

(Note that species groups are formed for convenience of constructing a key and may not necessarily reflect systematic relationships between the species included)

- 1 Thorax with predominantly yellow ground colour; if darkened dorsally then pleura always distinctly yellowish. **GROUP A**
- 2 vt setae not clearly differentiated from numerous evenly long fine setae of upper occiput and vertex (care needed as occasionally [e.g. P. pallipes] 1 pair vt may be weakly developed in some individuals but in doubtful cases the scutum has fine hairs rather evenly distributed over its surface with line of acr and dc hardly differentiated); T₂ with apical spur never strongly developed.
 GROUP B

- 4 Scutum more or less polished black or subshining, at least along median line; any

Chvála, M. (1989). Monograph of the northern and central European species of *Playpalpus* (Diptera, Hybotidae), with data on the occurrence in Czechoslovakia. *Acta Universitatis Carolinae – Biologica* 32: 209-376.

Grootaert, P. & Chvála, M. (1992). Monograph of the genus *Platypalpus* (Diptera: Empidoidea, Hybotidae) of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands. *Acta Universitatis Carolinae* – *Biologica* <u>36</u>: 3-226.



Platypalpus major ©Adrian Plant

- Scutum lightly to densely greyish dusted. 5
- Scape and/or pedicel yellowish or yellowish brown. 6
- Pleura with *katepisternum* partly polished. ... **7**
- Posthumeral setae (anterior notopleural) not developed; T₁ and T₃ without short dark setae dorsally (except in *P. stabilis* and *P. major*).
 GROUP G
- 8 Scutum polished black, at least partially on posterior third; T₂ lacking of with only short apical spur, never longer than limb is deep.

 GROUP H

KEY	A.	Species	with	predominantly	yellow
the	orax	(

	mor uz
1	 vt setae absent or indistinguishable in length or strength from surrounding hairs of upper occiput; h absent; scutum mostly polished; T₂ covered with minute pale pile distally or apically; T₂ with apical spur absent or very weakly developed. 2 1–2 pairs vt clearly distinct from other hairs; h
	present or absent; T ₂ without minute pile distally and apical spur always present, if sometimes little more than a very small projection at tip
-	acr and dc small and numerous, rather evenly distributed over scutum, the two series hardly distinguishable from each other; T_2 with short blunt spur; [a short section of C beyond junction with R_1 often, but not always, deep black contrasting strongly with otherwise yellowish veins] pectoralis (Fallén) acr and dc distinctly separated by bare areas;
	T ₂ lacking apical spur 3
-	 acr 4–6 serial, minute; antenna black; T₂ yellow apically. inexpectatus Smith & Chvála acr 2–4 serial, fine, diverging; scape and pedicel yellow, postpedicel black; T₂ velvety-brown on distal 0.5. mikii (Becker)
4	2 pairs of distinct <i>vt</i> setae.
-	1 pair of distinct <i>vt</i> setae 5
5	Head entirely yellow; apical tarsal segments of front leg dilated
6	F ₂ without <i>pv</i> setae behind double row of dark spine-like setae (look carefully)
-	F ₂ with distinct pale <i>pv</i> setae behind double row of dark spine-like setae

8 T₂ with strong black spur longer than limb is deep; postpedicel yellowish, 1.5X long as

Postpedicel entirely whitish-yellow; tarsi

yellow; katepisternum polished. 8

Postpedicel blackish, at least at tip; tarsi weakly annulated brownish; katepisternum

dusted. leucocephalus (Von Roser)

7

- wide, stylus black (but sometimes distinctly yellowish at base); male genitalia smaller with left lamella yellow. *luteolus* (Collin)
- T₂ with short blunt black spur, shorter than limb is deep; postpedicel whitish, 2–2.5X long as wide, stylus whitish at base; male genitalia large with left lamella black.

......luteoloides Grootaert [Not British]

KEY B. Species with black thorax and lacking vertical setae

- 4 T₂ with dense covering of pale pile along entire length or at least distal 0.8; frons subshining black (care with wet-preserved specimens); male genitalia small......

- T₂ with dense covering of pale pile on distal 0.5 only; frons densely grey dusted; male genitalia globular, greatly enlarged.

- Frons and vertex shining black; T_2 without covering of pile apically; antennal stylus shorter (3) or slightly longer (\bigcirc) than postpedicel. stigmatellus (Zett.)

6	Antenna with postpedicel $3.5\text{-}4X$ long as wide, stylus $0.5X$ as long; F_2 only slightly more inflated than F_1 ; <i>acr</i> irregularly 6-serial, narrowly separated from multiserial dc; male apical tarsal segments on front leg narrow and	-	Antenna with postpedicel 4–5X long as wide, stylus similar or slightly longer than postpedicel; frons dorsally wider than front ocellus
_	elongatelongimanus (Corti) Antenna with postpedicel \le 3 X long as wide,	5	ocl and vt setae of equal length (♂ L. cercus very large, apically bent)
	stylus longer; F ₂ obviously more inflated and		smirnovi (Kovalev) [Not British]
	longer than F_1 ; lines of acr and dc not	-	ocl setae 0.6–0.7X length of vt (δ L. cercus
	obviously separated		broadened or pointed, but not greatly enlarged) 6
-	Frons shining black; antenna with postpedicel slightly longer than wide; F_2 and F_3 more or	6	Antenna with postpedicel >3X long as wide,
	less darkened subapically; F_2 with fine yellow	U	stylus $\leq 2X$ as long (\circlearrowleft L. cercus apically
	pv setae macula (Zett.)		pointed)
-	Frons dusted grey; antenna with postpedicel ≥	-	Antenna with postpedicel about 3X long as
	long as deep; F_2 and F_3 yellow; F_2 with strong		wide, stylus almost 3X as long (L. cercus
	dark pv setae pallipes (Fallén)	7	apically broadened)
KI	EY C. Species with blackish thorax, one pair	1	Legs extensively blackish; frons greyalbocapillatus (Fallén)
181	of vertical setae and scutum at least partly shining or subshining.	-	Legs with coxae, femora and T ₃ yellowish brown; F ₁ black dorsally and on apical 0.3; F ₂ , F ₃ and T ₃ darkened apically
1	T ₂ without or with only very small apical spur;		
	scutum more or less polished with at most		
	only lateral margins slightly dusted; [if scutum	8	acr 4-serial long and distinct
	completely but very thinly dusted and antennal stylus white, the species will be found in this	-	acr 2-serial; scutum almost bare with only minute setulae
	section; otherwise species with very thinly dusted		influte setulae.
	scutum and stylus dark which fail to be resolved in	9	Larger thoracic setae whitish; antenna with
	this section should be keyed in Group E] 2		postpedicel 2.5X long as wide, stylus 2X as
-	T ₂ with large sharply pointed apical spur, if only as long or slightly longer than limb is		long pallidiseta Kovalev Larger thoracic setae black; antenna with
	deep then F_2 with distinct pv setae behind	-	postpedicel $\geq 4X$ long as wide, stylus almost as
	double row of ventral points 11		long obscurus (Von Roser) [Not British]
2	F_2 without distinct pv setae behind double row	10	Antenna with postpedicel 3X long as wide,
	of ventral points.		stylus 2X as long; δ R. periandrial lamella
_			with tooth-like process on left margin, L.
	ventral points		lamella distally narrow with black spines apically caroli Grootaert
	r	_	Antenna with postpedicel 4X long as wide,
3	Anepisternum partly or completely shining;		stylus as long or slightly longer; δ R.
	humeri shining; F ₁ with at least 1–2 long black		periandrial lamella without tooth-like process
	median setae in posterior ventral row longer than limb is deep 4		on left margin, L. lamella not so narrow
_	Anepisternum completely dusted; at least		distally and lacking distinct black spines apically niveiseta (Zett.)
	posterior part of humeri dusted; F ₁ without		apreany mreisem (Zetti)
	long setae in posterior ventral row 8	11	Scutum shining, polished black at least in prescutellar area or extensively anteriorly
4	Antenna with postpedicel 3X long as wide,		between humeri; often mostly polished with
	stylus much longer; frons narrow, no wider		dusting confined only to a patch behind
	than front ocellus		humeri, notopleural depression and postalar
			calli

-	subshining or with metallic tinge) sometimes (minutus / australominutus) with narrow median shining stripe	-	present even if sometime very fine; antenna dark including basal segments and stylus. 17
	[this couplet can cause problems, especially with rubbed dry-mounted material; <i>P. niger</i> is keyed both ways as intensity of dusting varies between populations. <i>P. politus</i> may cause problems and its dusting pattern is sexually dimorphic. Problematic specimens should be keyed both ways and never 'forced']	17	h distinct; large thoracic setae yellow; scutum metallic black with very thin dust; frons very narrow; vein CuA_2 closing cell cup (ie. vein closing anal cell) distinctly S-shaped and recurrent
12	Legs black with only base of all femora yellow	18	Legs black with only base of all femora yellow; pleura extensively polished; T ₁ without small rim-like apicoventral process; scutum variably thinly dusted niger (Mg.) Femora with different pattern (take care as minutus / australominutus can have base of all femora yellow but they also always have yellowish markings apically); pleura silvery grey dusted except for shining katepisternum.
-	Legs mostly yellow	10	T
13	F ₂ conspicuously inflated, pv bristles weak or absent except for 2-3 apically	19	process; acr 2-serial, rows widely separated; legs black, tarsi uniformly dark without
-	F ₂ less strongly inflated, only slightly deeper than F ₁ (in doubtful cases thoracic pleura extensively polished)	-	annulations, at most F ₁ , (rarely F ₂ and F ₃ very narrowly) yellowish apically
14	h present, distinct; acr and dc distinct, [tarsi with brown annulations becoming darker		acr 2-serial, rows narrowly separated; legs black, femora apically yellowish 20
-	apically, apical segment entirely dark]	20	genitalia with R. periandrial lamella apically bifid, tips of bifurcation rounded and separated by a narrow slit; cercus with 2 apical spines minutus (Mg.)
15	Antenna yellow including postpedicel; scutum polished on prescutellar area (\circlearrowleft) or prescutellar area and median stripe (\updownarrow) ruficornis (Von Roser)	-	genitalia with R. periandrial lamella apically bifid, tips of bifurcation pointed and separated by a V-shaped gap; cercus with 3 apical spines australominutus (Grootaert) [females of minutus and australominutus are
-	Antenna rather darker yellow, postpedicel rather narrower and apically darker; scutum polished at extreme front (3) or more or less	KI	inseperable]. EY D. Species with black thorax, one pair of
17	entirely polished $(\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\downarrow})$ <i>politus</i> (Collin)	-34	vertical setae, scutum dusted greyish, basal antennal segments yellowish and
10	Legs yellow with darkened tarsi; occiput polished black; antenna with scape and pedicel		katepisternum entirely dusted
	yellow, postpedicel small and black, stylus long and whitish; <i>h</i> absent; thoracic pleura and	1	Veins M and R ₄₊₅ almost parallel, M at most gently bowed 2
	humeri shining leucothrix (Strobl)	-	Veins M and R ₄₊₅ obviously not parallel, M

strongly bowed away from R_{4+5} 3

Wing membrane distinctly yellowish; apical dc setae large and bristle-like; abdomen 2 1-2 tarsomeres of all legs dark; T₂ with apical shining black; antenna with postpedicel spur about as long as limb is wide, blunt, \circlearrowleft yellow (darkened only at tip) in male or dark with tiny spine at tip. cothurnatus Macquart (yellowish only at base) in female. Wing membrane clear or faintly brownish; verralli (Collin) tarsi distinctly annulated; T₂ with apical spur dc setae small (except 1-2 pairs in prescutellar very small. cryptospina (Frey) area larger); abdomen yellow; antenna with T₂ with apical spur only about as long as limb postpedicel entirely yellow in both sexes. is wide, blunt, Swith tiny spine at tip Wing dessarti Grootaert [Not British] membrane distinctly yellowish; apical 1-2 tarsomeres of all legs dark. 3 Vein M strongly and evenly bowed, even cothurnatus Macquart apically; tarsi pale or indistinctly annulated; T₂ with apical spur long, sharply pointed frons very narrow (no wider than front (other characters various). 6 ocellus). candicans (Fallén) Vein M not so strongly and evenly bowed, 6 curving upwards rather abruptly apically Larger thoracic bristles yellowish to brownish. where subparallel with R_{4+5} ; tarsi with8 brownish annulations; frons broader. cursitans (Fabr.) 7 Legs extensively darkened, coxae black; T₂ with apical spur sharply pointed (acr clearly KEY E. Species with black thorax, one pair of 4-serial at front). melancholicus (Collin) vertical setae, scutum distinctly dusted and Legs extensively yellowish, coxae yellow; T₂ basal antennal segments dark with apical spur blunter tipped with a minute spine and even smaller hair apically (acr F₂ without pv bristles behind the double row usually 4-serial but sometimes 2 or 3 serial in of small black ventral spines; acr and dc part). optivus (Collin) minute; tarsi yellow or with only apical Scutum with acr 4-serial, at least in front. legs F₂ with distinct pv bristles behind the double usually extensively darkened; F₁ not much row of small black ventral spines [look narrower than F₂9 carefully, pv bristles can be very fine and difficult Scutum with acr 2-serial [care! P. notatus can to see]; acr and dc moderately long; tarsi have a few extra acr and appear 4-serial in distinctly annulated or with apical 1-2 part]; legs yellowish or extensively darkened; F_1 sometimes obviously narrower than F_2 . 10 2 T₂ with long sharply pointed apical spur about Large thoracic bristles yellowish; acr rather as long a limb is deep; postpedicel $3\bar{X}$ long as long, usually 4-serial throughout; legs usually wide, stylus thickened; tarsi completely paler with C2, C3, C1 at base, rather broad vellow. aristatus (Collin) rings on all femora and tip of T₁ and T₃ T₂ with blunt apical spur about as long a limb darkened; hind trochanter usually yellowish; is deep; postpedicel 2-2.5X long as deep, tarsi very strongly dark annulated; wing stylus slender; apical tarsomere black. membrane vaguely darkened, veins brown; tonsus (Collin) smaller species (2.3-3.3 mm). [note that in tonsus the double row of black ventral annulatus (Fallén) spines becomes longer and yellowish basally and could be mistaken for basal pv bristles] T₂ with apical spur shorter than tibia is deep or if about as long, then blunt tipped. 4 T₂ with apical spur large, sharply pointed, longer than limb is deep [species with blunt tipped spur about as long as limb is deep are keyed both ways]. 5

Large thoracic bristles brownish to black; acr 14 Legs yellow (including coxae); basal antennal shorter, usually 2-serial about middle and segments sometimes dark reddish brown posteriorly; legs more extensively darkened [some individuals recall dark examples of P. with all coxae and all femora (except at tip) pallidiventris but in that species the anterior strongly darkened; hind trochanter darkened; notopleural is developed]. praecinctus (Collin) tarsi less strongly annulated (tarsomeres with dark apical part less abruptly divided from Legs obviously darkened on coxae and paler basal part); wing membrane distinctly brownish, veins blackish brown; larger species (2.9-3.8 mm). *melancholicus* (Collin) 15 Antenna entirely dark; acr irregularly 2-3 serial; stylus of equal length as postpedicel (d) or slightly longer (female). 10 Antenna with postpedicel at least 2.5X long as deep, stylus about as long or slightly longer carteri (Collin) than postpedicel. 11 Antenna with basal segments reddish yellow; Antenna with postpedicel shorter, no more acr regularly 2-serial; stylus 1.5X length of than 2X long as deep, stylus obviously longer postpedicel...... latemi Grootaert [specimens conforming with latemi have been than postpedicel. 16 found in Britain. It has not been admitted formally to the British list and since first describing the 11 Abdomen polished black, sometimes with species, Grootaert has expressed doubts (pers. small patches of grey dusting laterally on com.) that it is a valid species. It may be a dark form of *P. praecinctus*]. Abdomen with distinct patches of grey dusting on all tergites basally. 14 16 Smaller [1.5-2.6 mm]; palpi smaller, greyish yellow [can be quite dark]; clypeus polished 12 Vt setae closer together (hardly 1.5X width of black; antenna with postpedicel only slightly frons by anterior ocellus); F₂ much stouter longer than wide; legs yellow (including coxae than F_1 ; tergites 1 and 2 with small lateral and femora), tarsi annulated; vt setae wider patches of dusting; tarsi faintly annulated but apart; dusting on scutum tinged golden apical tarsomere black, legs otherwise yellow yellow. clarandus (Collin) with conspicuous black 'knees'. [P. luteipes Zusková occurs on near continental infectus (Collin) Europe; it resembles *clarandus* but is somewhat Vt setae wider apart (about 2X width of frons larger (3.0 mm) with yellow palpi, anterior and by anterior ocellus); F₂ not much stouter than mid tarsi only faintly annulated and F₂ F₁; abdomen entirely shining black; legs conspicuously larger than F_1]. yellowish or extensively darkened but always Larger [2.4-3.6 mm]; palpi quite large, brownish: clypeus dusted antenna with postpedicel 1.5X long as wide; 13 Legs extensively darkened; at least C₂, C₃, C₁ legs usually with dark markings on femora; vt at base, F₂ and F₃ apically dark [paler setae closer together; dusting on scutum tinged individuals occur, their coxae are dark at least brownish grey. 17 about base, F2 and F3 have at least a dark dorsal patch or median ring]; face narrower 17 Palpi clearly longer than broad; acr less than frons anteriorly; vt setae pale. numerous, the 2-serial rows conspicuously notatus (Mg.) wide apart; ∂T_1 not spindle-shaped, with short Legs extensively yellowish [pale yellow to ventral hair. interstinctus (Collin) orange]; C₂, C₃ at most dark basally, F₂ and F₃ Palpi broadly ovate, hardly longer than broad; sometimes faintly dark ring or apex; frons acr more numerous, the 2-serial rows closer broader, similar width as face; vt setae together; ∂T_1 spindle-shaped, with longer pv brownish. strigifrons (Zett.) bristles and a few bristly hairs dorsally. [very pale examples of the notatus can be pseudofulvipes (Frey) confused with dark specimens of strigifrons and [leg colour of interstinctus and pseudofulvipes determination should be confirmed by genitalia varies from predominantly yellow to extensively

examination; notatus is common and widespread

whereas *strigifrons* is confined to sand dunes]

darkened. P interstinctus usually has at least a dark

subapical ring on F2 and pseudofulvipes often has

silvery-grey;

F₁ and F₂ dark but both species (especially *pseudofulvipes*) can have almost entirely dark legs and both have strongly annulated tarsi. Palpus shape is the best character to distinguish the two].

- KEY F. Species with black thorax, one pair of vertical setae, scutum distinctly dusted, basal antennal segments yellow (at least dark reddish yellow), katepisternum partly polished, posthumeral setae (anterior notopleural) present and with T₁ and T₃ bearing short dark setae dorsally.
- 1 Smaller (2-3 mm); *acr* 2-serial [acr are usually not numerous in prescutellar depression]. 2
- 2 Acr with the 2 rows clearly separated (if narrowly), hairs not diverging; anterior notopleural of similar size to posterior pair. 3
- 3 Antenna with postpedicel narrowly yellowish about base; ∂T₁ slightly spindle-shaped and front tarsi yellow with contrastingly blackish apical segment; ♀with all tarsi annulated but apical segment sometimes obviously somewhat darker than preceding segments.

 **Longiseta* (Zet.)*
- 4 Coxae and trochanters yellow (sometime slightly darkened); palpus yellow in male, darkened in ♀. kirtlingensis Grootaert
- Coxae and trochanters black (C₁ pale apically in female); palpus dark in both sexes. pictitarsis (Becker)
- 5 Katepisternum with large polished patch anteriorly; *acr* irregularly 3-serial (at least behind); antenna with postpedicel 2.5X long as deep, stylus ≤ 1.5 X as long; tarsi annulated, but δ narrowly brownish annulated on 3rd and 4th segment with 5th blackish (as in *longiseta*), φ with all tarsi rather faintly

- brownish annulated but 5th segment darker. biapicalis Wéber
- KEY G. Species with black thorax, one pair of vertical setae, scutum distinctly dusted, basal antennal segments yellow (at least dark reddish yellow), katepisternum partly polished, posthumeral setae absent and with T_1 and T_3 not usually bearing short dark setae dorsally.

- 4 Very small species (1.4-1.8 mm); antenna deep yellow; T₂ with apical spur short, trowellike; tarsi yellow, only 5th segment darkened. *ochrocerus* (Collin)

-	Larger species (usually c2.5 mm); antenna paler yellow; T_2 with strong sharply pointed apical spur (if blunt then spur is longer than T_2 is deep or [pallidicornis \circlearrowleft] tarsi dark annulated)	11	[P. latemi (see Key E) is also c3 mm; its abdomen is strongly dusted grey, coxae and front legs darkened and basal antennal segments reddish yellow].
5	Tarsi yellow with only 5 th segment darkened	11	Abdomen strongly dusted grey dorsally with only narrow median triangles polished black; <i>acr</i> and <i>dc</i> dark brown, <i>dc</i> strong.
-	Tarsi with dark annulations		[F ₂ and F ₃ usually darkened near tip; tarsi
6	Frons broader; face silvery grey; abdomen distinctly dusted grey laterally; T ₂ with apical spur sharply pointed in both sexes; tarsi	-	annulated brownish basally, broader & darker on apical segments] Abdomen more extensively polished with grey lateral patches narrower; <i>acr</i> and <i>dc</i> pale and
-	strongly annulated black <i>flavicornis</i> (Mg.) Frons narrow; face yellowish grey; abdomen very indistinctly dusted grey laterally; T ₂ with		small
	apical spur sharply pointed (♀) or blunt (♂); tarsi less strongly annulated black	12	Abdomen with lateral dust patches confined to anterior two segments; segments 3-5 with narrowly dusted anterior margins; antenna with postpedicel usually yellowish basally.
7	T_2 with apical spur blunt & shorter than limb is deep	[ver	ry variable in size and colour; postpedicel yellowish or dark basally; legs usually yellowish but F_2 , F_3 and sometimes even F_1 darkened; front tarsi generally yellowish, mid and hind leg indistinctly annulated].
[all species following couplet whereas those following co	[all species following couplet 8 are small (≤ 2 mm) whereas those following couplet 10 are larger (excepting <i>calceatus</i> & subtilis which are c1.3-2.6	-	Abdomen with broad lateral dust patches on all segments; antenna with postpedicel entirely blackish cruralis (Collin)[Not British]
8	Antenna with postpedicel $\geq 3X$ long as deep, stylus shorter; stigma present at apex of R_1 stigma (Collin)	13	on basal 0.5 (look from below ~ occasionally only narrowly yellowish in \mathfrak{P}); T_1 of \mathfrak{P}
-	Antenna with postpedicel c1.5X long as deep, stylus longer; stigma absent		thickened; tarsi faintly annulated brownish, darker on apical 2 segments [size very variable, usually 2.6-3.3 mm] stabilis (Collin)
9	C ₂ , C ₃ and palpi yellow; ♂ with all tarsal segments of front leg sharply annulated black (less darkened in ♀) articulatoides Frey	-	Antenna with postpedicel completely blackish; (narrowly yellow at base in <i>ecalceatus</i> and rarely so in <i>annulipes</i> which has strongly
-	C ₂ , C ₃ and palpi black; § front leg with tarsal segments 1 & 2 annulated black, 3 & 4		annulated tarsi)
	yellow with only very faint annulations, 5 darkened (less distinct in ♀)	14	Acr irregularly 3-4 serial (care! can appear 2-serial in rubbed specimens); tarsi with distinct
	[P. maculimanus (Zet.) may yet be found in Britain; the tip and outer margin of the left periandial lamella have only short hairs whereas in		black annulations (very strongly defined on front leg); larger, 2.5-3.5 mm
	articulatus there are c4 strong apical bristles. 99 indistinguishable].		[this common species is confusingly variable; the basal segments of the antenna are sometimes almost black and the postpedicel may be yellowish
10	Large species (3-5 mm). T ₂ with large sharply pointed spur 11		basally and varies considerably in length. Leg colour varies from entirely yellow to extensively blackish but the tarsi are always distinctly
-	Smaller species (\leq 3 mm, if c3 mm the tibial spur blunt [annulipes] or antennal postpedicel yellowish basally [stabilis]		annulated.; most specimens with very distinctly annulated front tarsi turn out to be <i>annulipes</i> . A putative undescribed but related species is present

- 15 - 16 -	in Britain; it has C₁ and F₁ (except at tip) deep black and left periandrial lamella narrower]. Acr regularly 2-serial; tarsi entirely yellowish, with apical 2 segments darkened or annulated; generally smaller, 1.5-3.2 mm	- 6 - 7 -	2X long as deep and stylus hardly as long; acr 3-4 serial, small
KI	EY H. Species with black thorax, two pairs	8	Scutum polished black (at most very thinly
	of vertical setae, scutum polished black (at least posteriorly)	O	dusted); antenna with basal segments pale.
1	Antenna with postpedicel short $\leq 3X$ long as	-	Scutum dark grey dusted; antenna with basal
1	deep, stylus as long or longer than postpedicel.		segments blackish <i>brachystylus</i> (Bezzi) [not yet confirmed as British].
-	Antenna with postpedicel long, $\geq 4X$ long as	9	C_1 yellow, only base slightly darkened; T_3 in
	deep, stylus $\leq 0.6X$ length of postpedicel 7		\circlearrowleft simple; F_2 in \circlearrowleft at most dark dorsally on distal half <i>nigritarsis</i> (Fallén)
2	Antenna entirely black; F ₂ with 4-5 long dark pv setae; very small species (1.0-1.5 mm)	-	C_1 blackish, somewhat paler apically; T_3 in \circlearrowleft conspicuously curved medially with ventral
-	Antenna yellowish, at least on vassal segments (basal segments sometimes dark yellowish		excision at middle and swollen near base; F ₂ in \bigcirc dark dorsally along entire length
	brown in <i>commutatus</i>); F_2 without pv setae behind the double row of ventral black spine-	KI	EY I. Species with black thorax, two pairs of
	like bristles; rather larger species 1.8-2.5 mm.	IXI	vertical setae, scutum entirely dusted (if only thinly)
3	Antenna entirely yellow; pleura polished; <i>humeral</i> and <i>acr</i> setae absent. <i>alter</i> (Collin)	1	T ₂ without apical spur (or spur very small);
-	Antenna with postpedicel dark; pleura dusted		antenna with basal segments often yellowish.
	but katepisternum with polished patch at middle; humeral and acr setae present 4	-	T ₂ with long sharply pointed apical spur; antenna with basal segments blackish 8
4	Antenna with postpedicel long, $\geq 2X$ long as deep, stylus about as long	2	Acr 2 serial; $F_2 \le$ width of F_1
-	Antenna with postpedicel shorter, only slightly	-	Acr 3-4 serial or more; $F_2 >$ width of F_1 6
	longer than deep, stylus c 2X as long [not British] 6	3	Antenna with postpedicel very short, hardly longer than deep; small species 1.2-1.8 mm.
5	Legs yellow (including 5 th tarsal segment); antenna with postpedicel slightly more than	-	nanus (Oldenberg) [Not British] Antenna with postpedicel longer $\geq 3X$ long as wide

4	Antenna very long, postpedicel $\geq 5X$ long as deep, stylus c0.25X as long; legs dark yellow, tibiae brownish, tarsi almost black
	[probably British as specimens collected by Cole determined as this sp. by Chvála]
-	Antenna shorter; postpedicel $\leq 4X$ long as deep; legs yellow, tarsi darker apically 5
5	Antenna with postpedicel c4X long as deep,
-	stylus c0.5X as long <i>luteicornis</i> (Mg.) Antenna with postpedicel c3X long as deep, stylus about as long <i>tuomikoskii</i> (Chvála)
6	Legs yellow but tarsal segments 4 and 5 faintly brownish; T_2 with small apical spur.
-	At least C_2 and C_3 darkened at base; tibial spur hardly present on T_2
7	C ₂ and C ₃ strongly darkened; antenna with stylus 2X as long as postpedicel incertus (Collin)
-	C ₂ and C ₃ less strongly darkened; antenna with stylus 1.5X as long as postpedicel
8	Acr 4-6 serial (at least anteriorly), on broad neduan stripe
-	Acr 2-serial throughout. 12
9	Larger thoracic setae yellow; legs extensively yellow including mid and hind coxae.
-	Larger thoracic setae black; at least C_2 , C_3 , F_2 & C_3 extensively darkened
10	T_2 with apical spur rather short ($\leq 1X$ long as limb is deep); legs darker with paler parts brownish rather than yellow, F1 black on at least basal 0.5; small species (1.5-1.8 mm)
-	T ₂ with apical spur sharply pointed, long (obviously longer than limb is deep); legs with contrasting yellow and black markings; larger (1.7-2.6 mm)
11	Acr 4-serial; C ₁ yellow; C ₂ , C ₃ , most of F ₂ and F ₃ on distal 0.5 black rapidus (Mg.)
-	Acr irregularly 6-serial; legs more extensively black, F ₁ with only tip yellow and F ₃ almost entirely black rapidoides Chvála

12	Large thoracic setae brownishbilobatus Wéber (2)
-	Large thoracic bristles black
13	Thoracic pleura subshining, katepisternum and anepimeron polished black; small (2 mm)
-	Thoracic pleura dusted except polished katepisternum.
14	Postpronotal lobe [humerus] more or less shining on outer face. Legs yellow (\circlearrowleft) or extensively darkened (\updownarrow); antenna with postpedicel 1.5X long as deep, stylus 1.5X as long; larger (2.4-3.6 mm) agilis (Mg.
-	Postpronotal lobe [humerus] dusted; relative proportions of postpedicel and stylus otherwise; smaller (2-3 mm)
15	stylus about same length; acr pale; larger thoracic setae blackish (\circlearrowleft) or brownish(\circlearrowleft) femora extensively darkened with paler tip (\circlearrowleft) but F_2 and F_3 blackish only apically in \hookrightarrow
-	Antenna with postpedicel 1.5X long as deep
	stylus c2X as long or more; <i>acr</i> black; larger thoracic setae always black; legs yellow ir both sexes with dark dorsal strip on F ₂ and distal 0.5 of F ₂ black



..... pseudorapidus Kovalev [Not British]

Platypalpus luteolus ©Adrian Plant