

*Eudorylas longifrons* Coe. Male

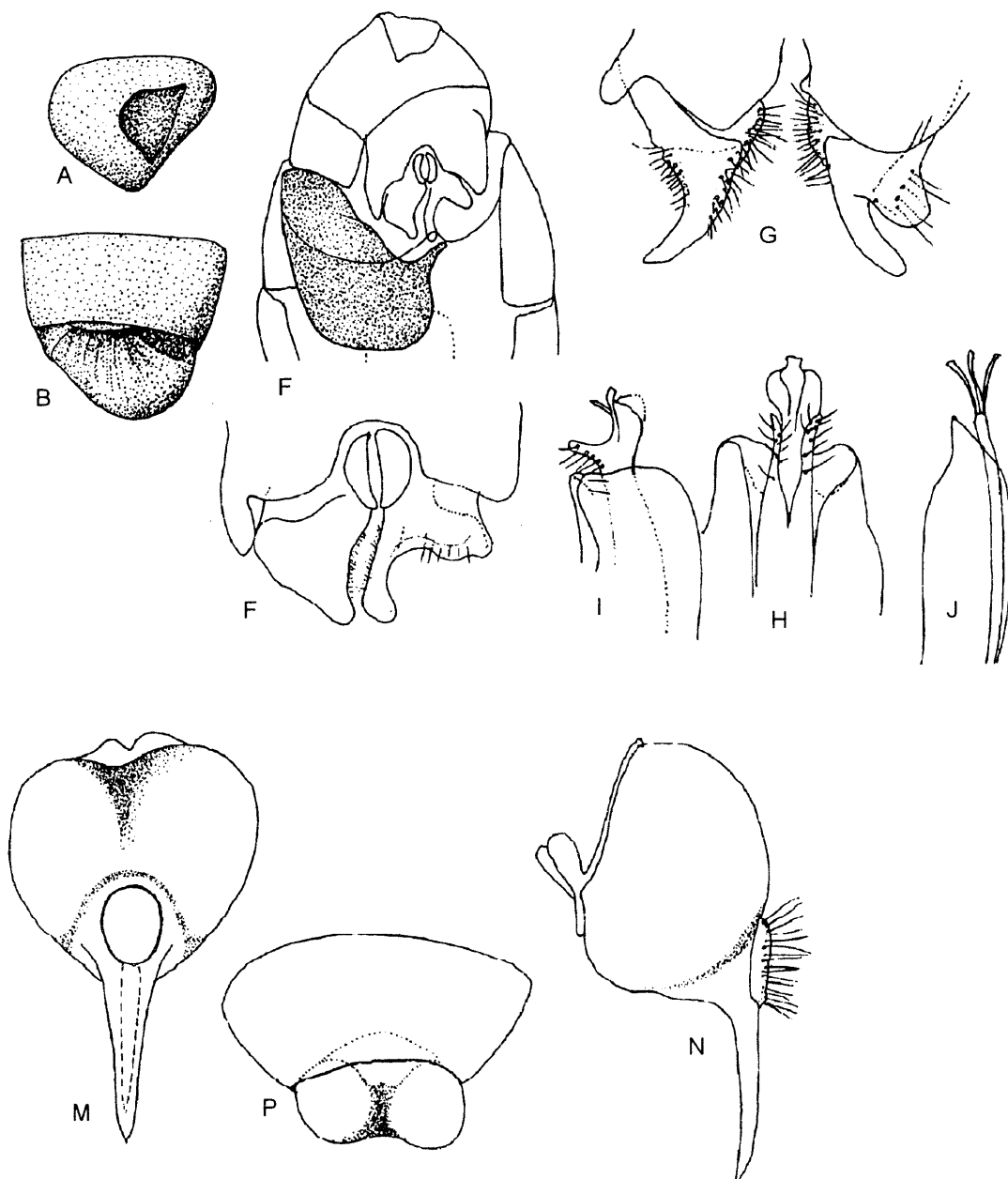


FIG 1 *Eudorylas obliquus* Coe

Male / female: 4 anterior tibiae with pv apical seta. Tergites with weak pale hairs. Femora yellow basally.

Male: Syntergosternite 8 obliquely cut off on lower right side. Body from above greyish brown, seen from behind all tergites anteriorly with broad dark brown or black bands, light grey posteriorly. Wings with last section of M1+2 appreciably undulating, distinctly concave behind on apical two-thirds

Genitalia: Phallic guide and ducts short

Female: ovipositor base strongly excavated dorsally, the righthand lobe of the base larger than the left side

Distribution: Common and widespread. The northernmost record I have is Yorkshire. My records are: Devon, IOW, Hants, Kent, Surrey, Middlsx, Berks, Oxon, Suffolk, Cambs, Hereford, Glam, Essex, Yorks.

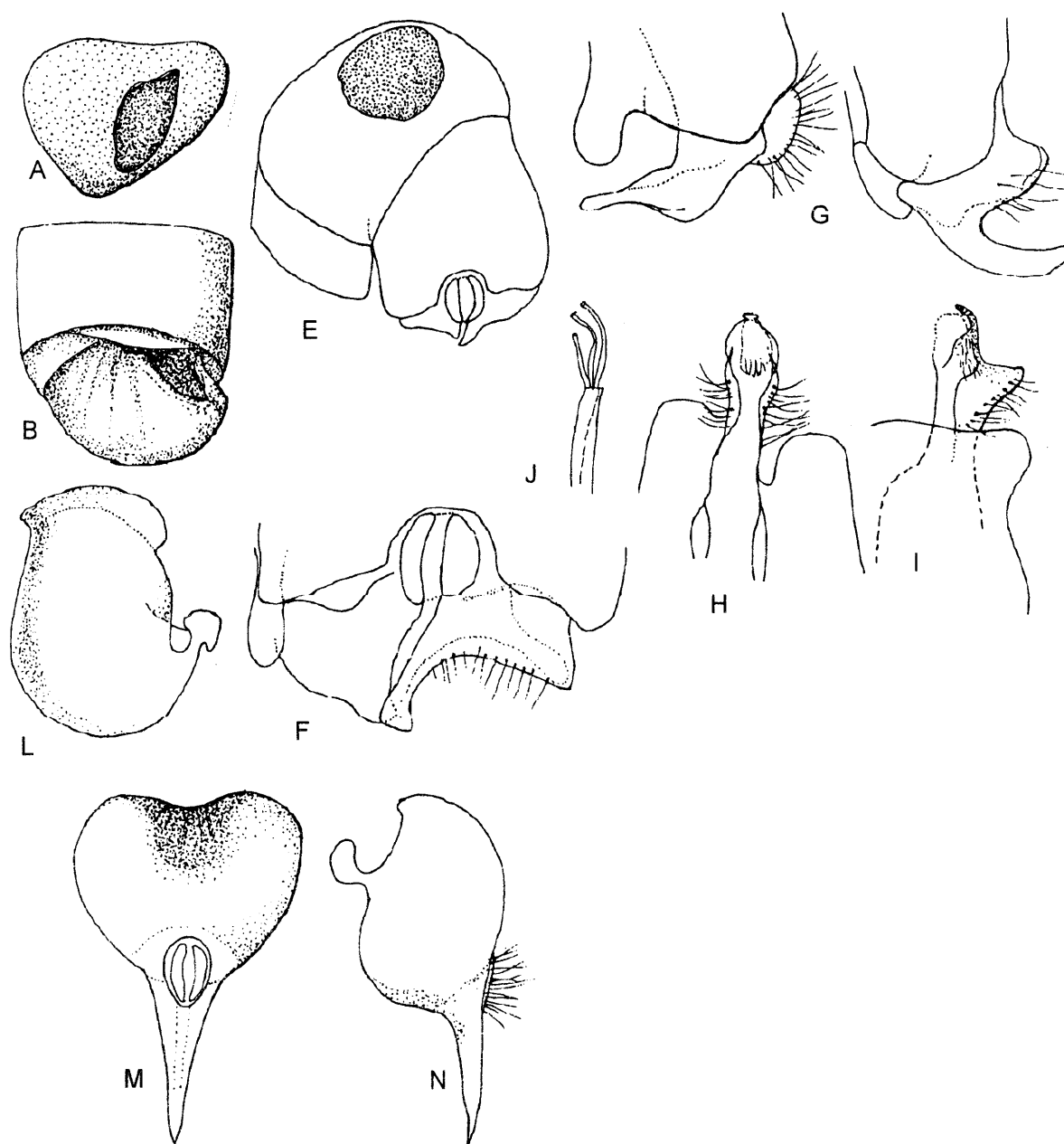


FIG. 2 *Eudorylas jenkinsoni* Coe

Very similar to *Eudorylas obliquus*. Left surstylus of different shape to *obliquus*. A larger species, with wings longer in relation to body.

Female with more widely excavated ovipositor base

Distribution: Mainly Scottish. Records from southern England are possibly misidentifications of *obliquus*. More material needed

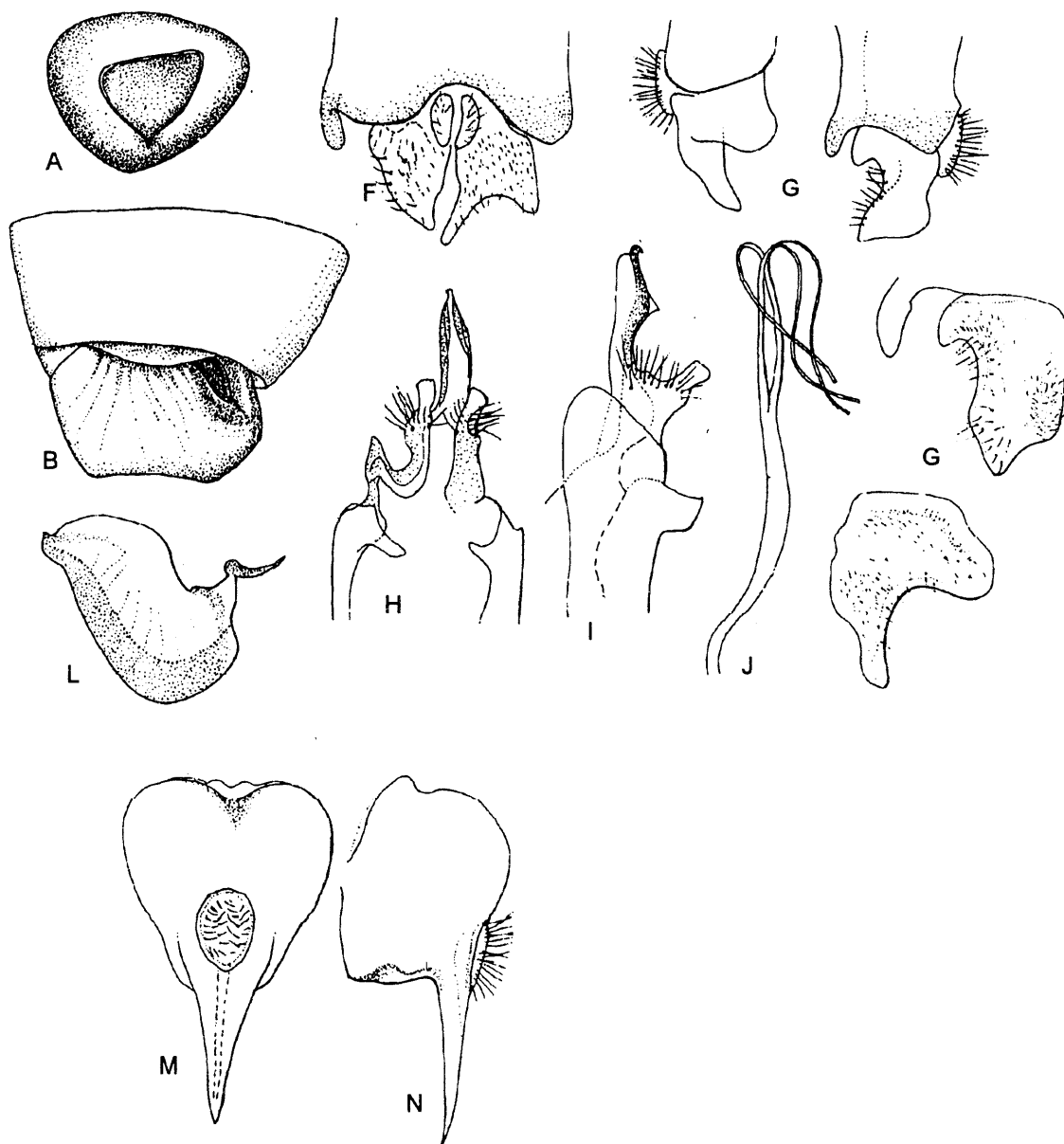


FIG. 3. *Eudorylas caledonicus* Ackland

Perhaps related to *obliquus* and *jenkinsoni* through the developed lobe on the left side distally of the epandrium. Syntergosternite 8 similar to *obliquus*, but lower right margin, viewed caudally, not so abruptly cut off, and membranous area larger and extends more to the left.

Genitalia: Phallic guide characteristic, with truncate ventral subapical lobes. Phallic ducts longer, and not coiled, but folded back on themselves. Sternite 5 not so wide as *obliquus* and *jenkinsoni*.

Distribution: Only known from Glen Tanar, in Aberdeenshire

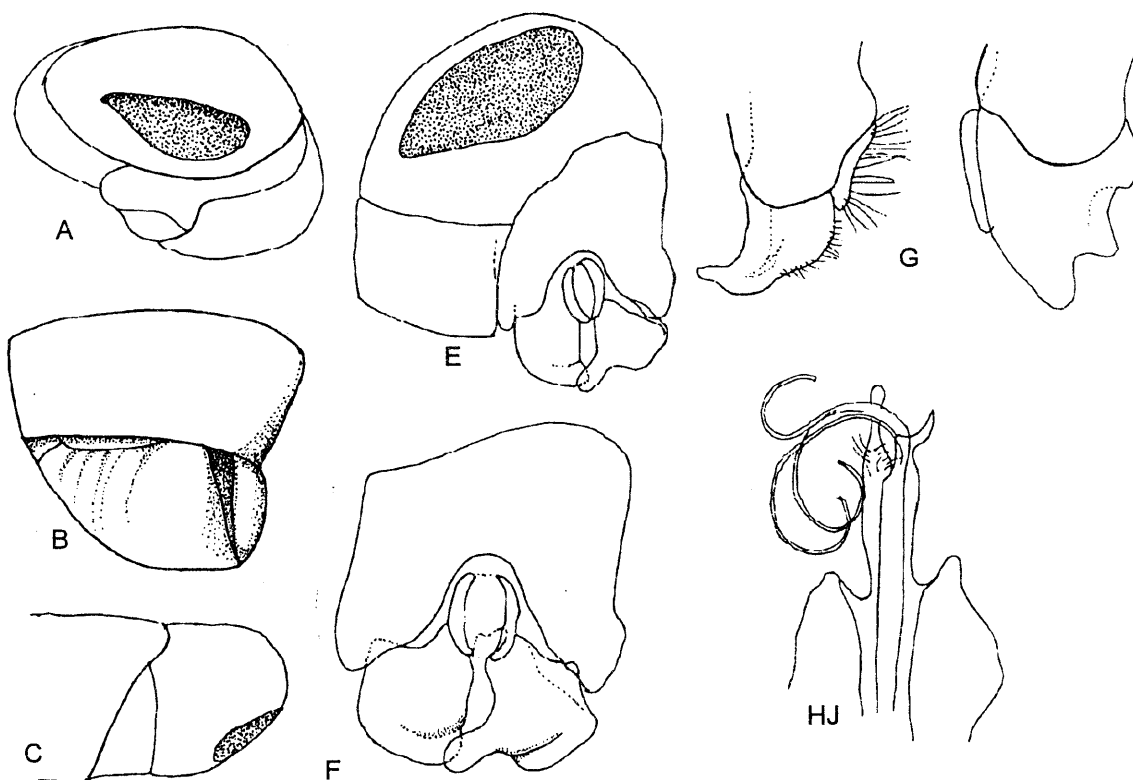


FIG. 4. *Eudorylas unicolor* Zetterstedt

Male: frons dull black, wider than usual above. Postpedicel short pointed. Syntergosternite 8 long, with a deep groove on right side; membranous area much wider than deep, ventrally directed. Right surstylus apically peg-like. Distribution: Female unknown in Britain, 3 males only known to J.E. Collin, all from Southern England

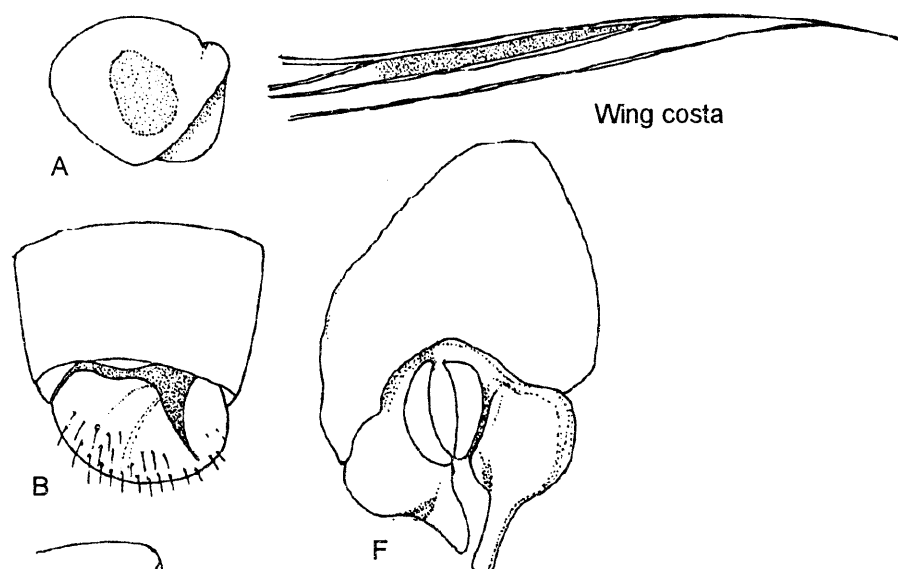


FIG. 5. *Eudorylas kowarzi* Becker

Male: Postpedicel short, with a very short point. Fore and mid tibia without a pv apical seta. Pterostigma long. Syntergosternite 8 with the membranous area not visible from above, not clearly defined, and with long pale hairs apically. The female has a very distinctive ovipositor, stout and curved (figured by Coe, 1966)

Distribution: Coe recorded 4 females. Since then Ivan Perry has caught a male at Wicken Fen, and Alan Stubbs a male from the IOW

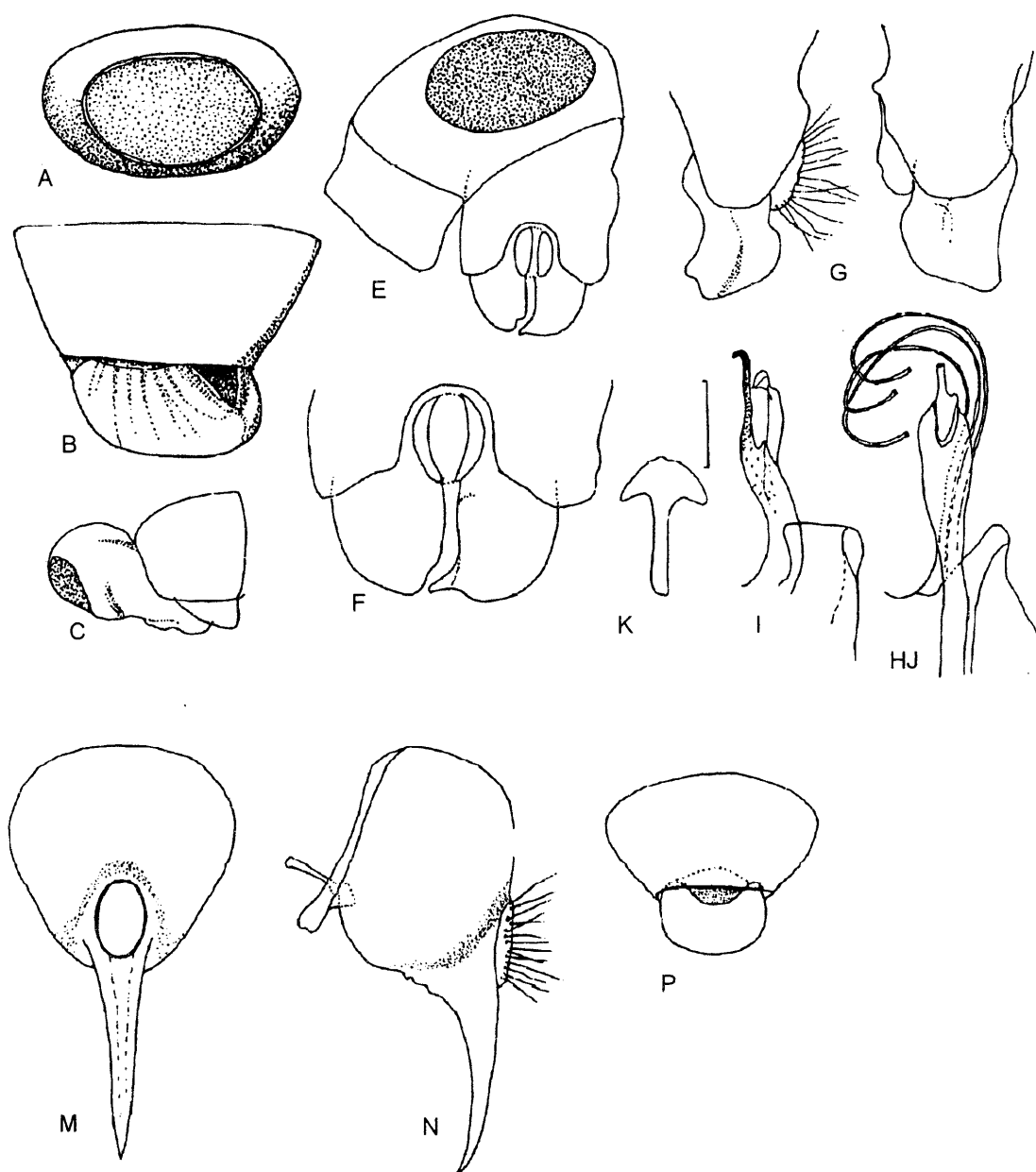


FIG. 6. *Eudorylas zermattensis* Beck.

Male: Small species, viewed from behind the tergites and scutellum shining black. Syntergosternite 8 with a very large membranous area, filling up most of the space in caudal view, and regularly long ovate, wider than high.

Genitalia: surstyli simple in shape, not expanded basally.

Female: rather wide frons, polished on upper two-thirds. Abdomen shining as in male.

Distribution: Coe recorded *zermattensis* from Cambs, Suffolk and Somerset. I can record it from N. Devon, Berks and Glamorgan. It is probably widely distributed but local.

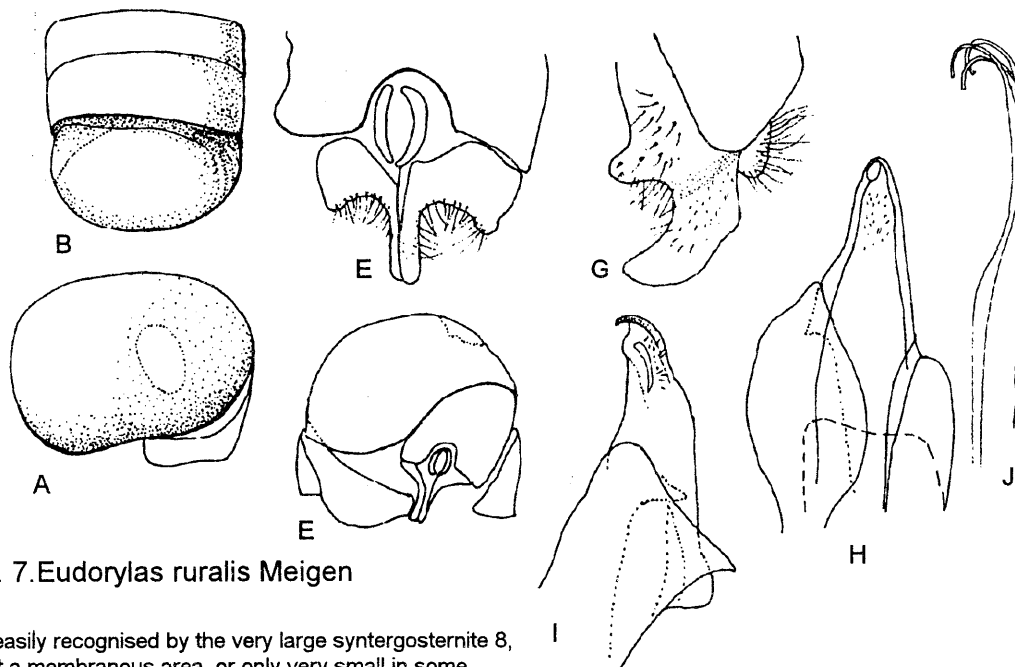


FIG. 7. *Eudorylas ruralis* Meigen

Male: easily recognised by the very large syntergosternite 8, without a membranous area, or only very small in some specimens. Female ovipositor figured by Coe.

Distribution: very rare in Britain. Coe records 3 specimens; There is an additional female in the VC coll. from the New Forest. All records 100 years ago. Figures drawn from a Portuguese specimen

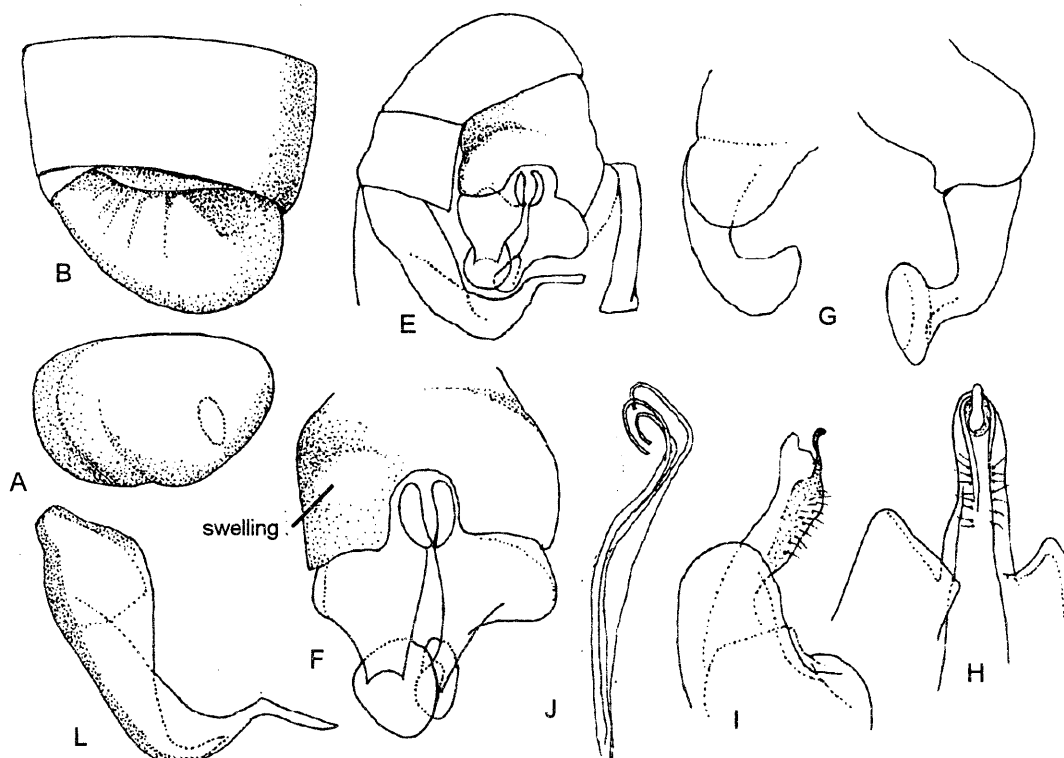


Fig. 8. *Eudorylas restrictus* Coe

Male: the swelling on epandrium is characteristic; also surstyli unlike any other British species. Coe recorded 5 males from Hereford; in VC coll. 1 male from Bewdley, Worcs, all caught over 100 years ago

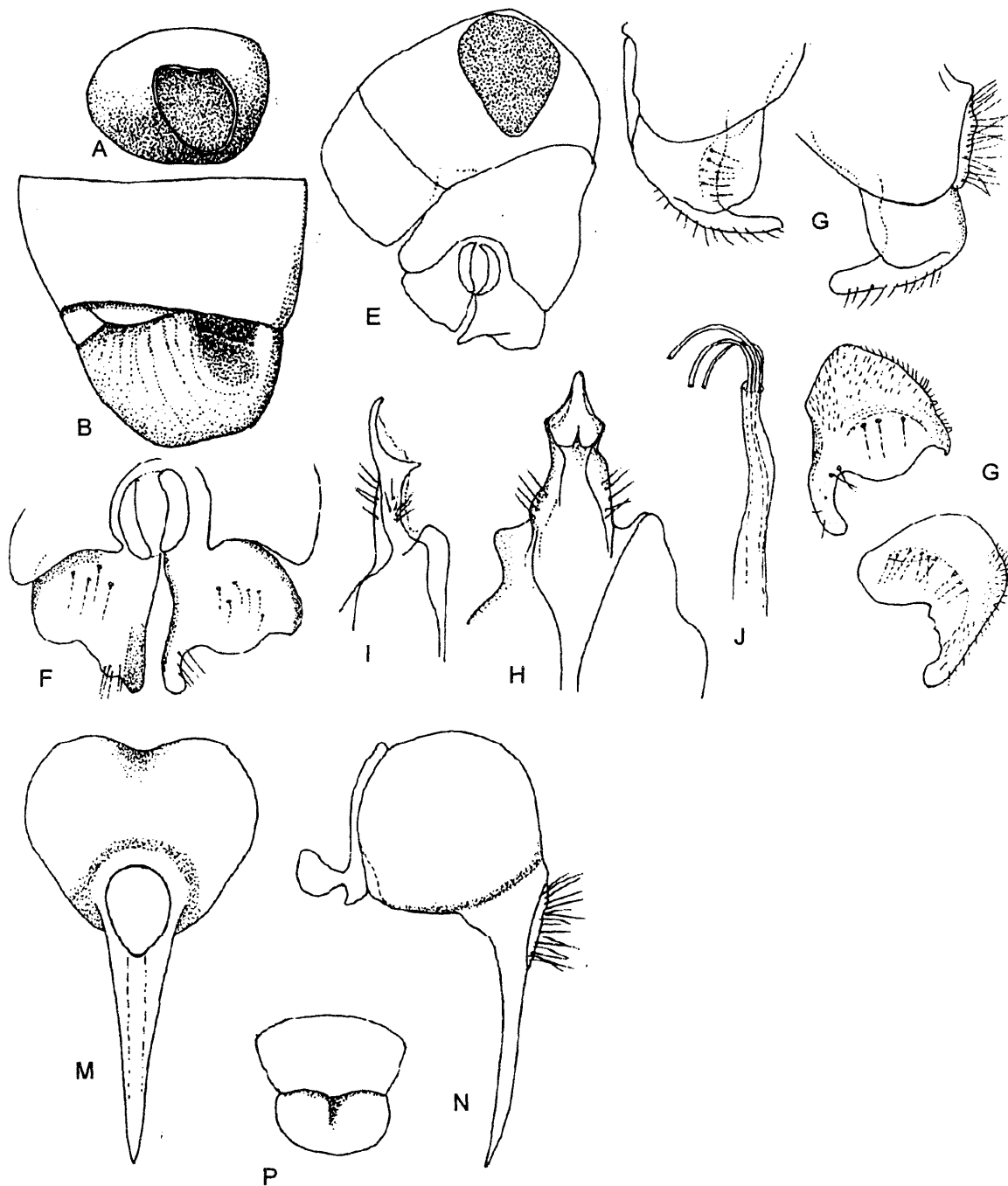


FIG.9. *Eudorylas montium* Becker

Male: postpronotal lobe dark. Wing with large crossvein more than 1/3 third from base of discal cell, and usually opposite middle of pterostigma. Syntergosternite 8 long and with membranous area directed towards the right.

Genitalia: phallic ducts short, not coiled. Phallic guide wide and short.

Female: wing crossvein as in male, thus differing from the similar *obscurus*.

Distribution: Common in Scotland. Berks, Hereford, Shrop, Radnor, Yorks, Midloth, Perth, Elgin, Sutherland, Argyll, Lancs.



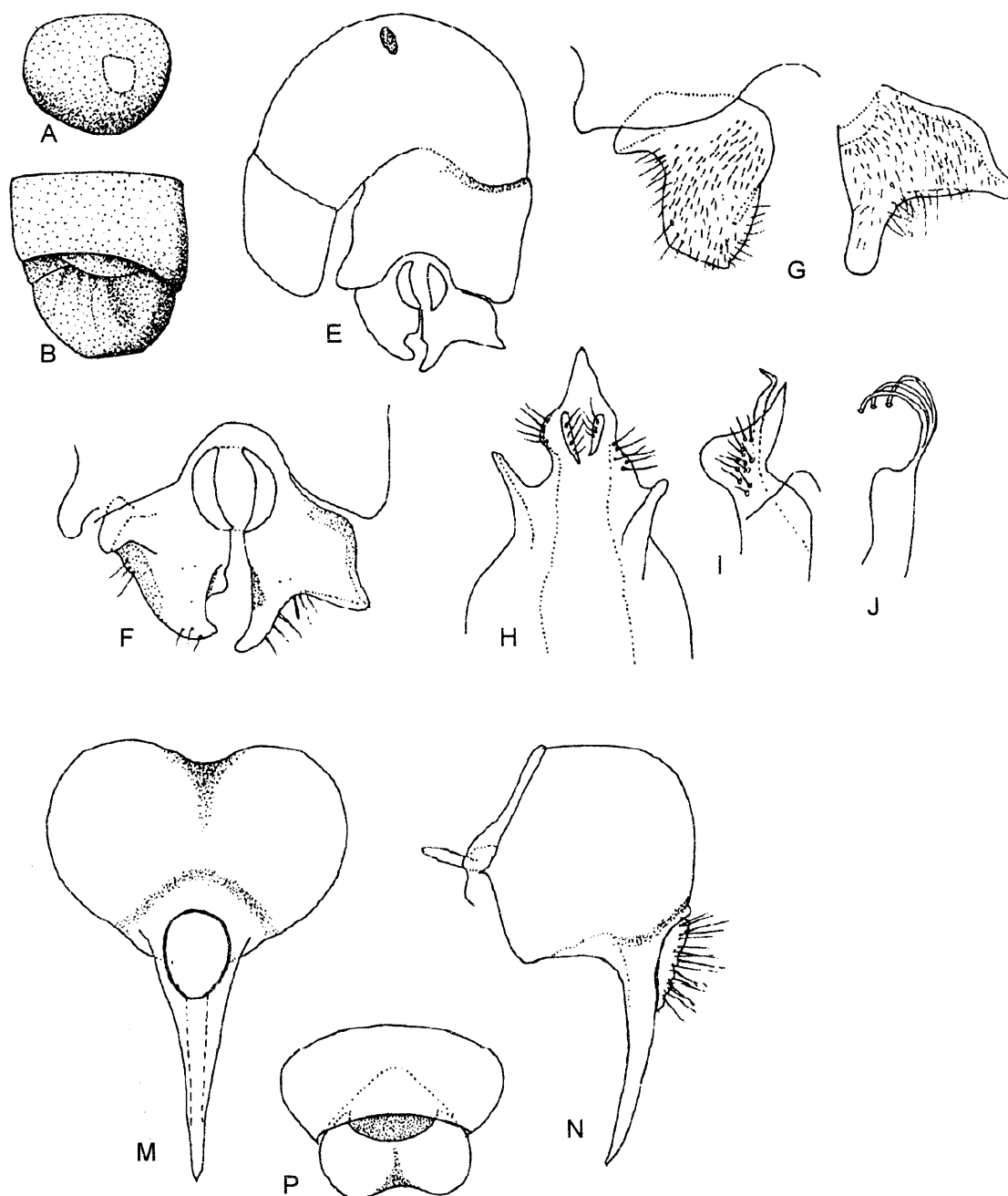


FIG. 10. *Eudorylas subterminalis* Collin

Male: smaller species than terminalis, distinctly smaller syntergosternite 8

Female: compared to terminalis has a narrower frons, shorter and broader base to ovipositor, and more distinctly yellowish tibiae and tarsi.

Genitalia: profile of phallic guide different, phallic ducts less coiled in subterminalis.

Distribution: Fairly widely distributed in Britain, though local. My records: Oxon, Berks, Glam, Hants, Cambs.

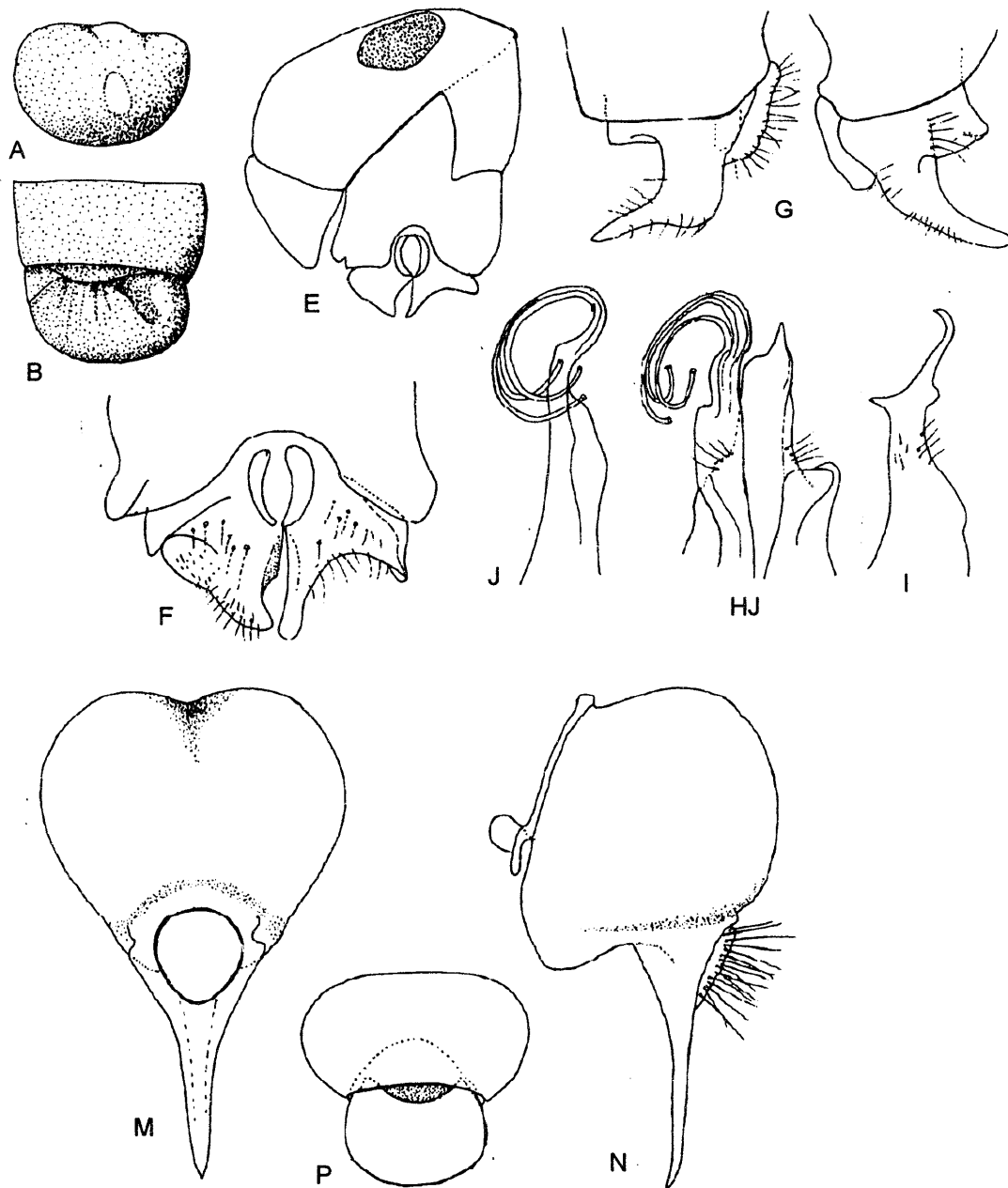


FIG. 11. *Eudorylas terminalis* Thomson

Male: compared to subterminalis: syntergosternite 8 wider in dorsal view. Larger species with darker tibiae.

Female: wider frons, longer and narrower base to ovipositor, more distinctly darker tibiae and tarsi.

Genitalia: Male: phallic ducts longer, more coiled. Phallic guide in profile of different shape.

Distribution: Coe only listed 2 males in 1966 both from Scotland. It is less common than subterminalis. In VC coll. there are specimens from Hants Suffolk and Lancs in addition to Scotland

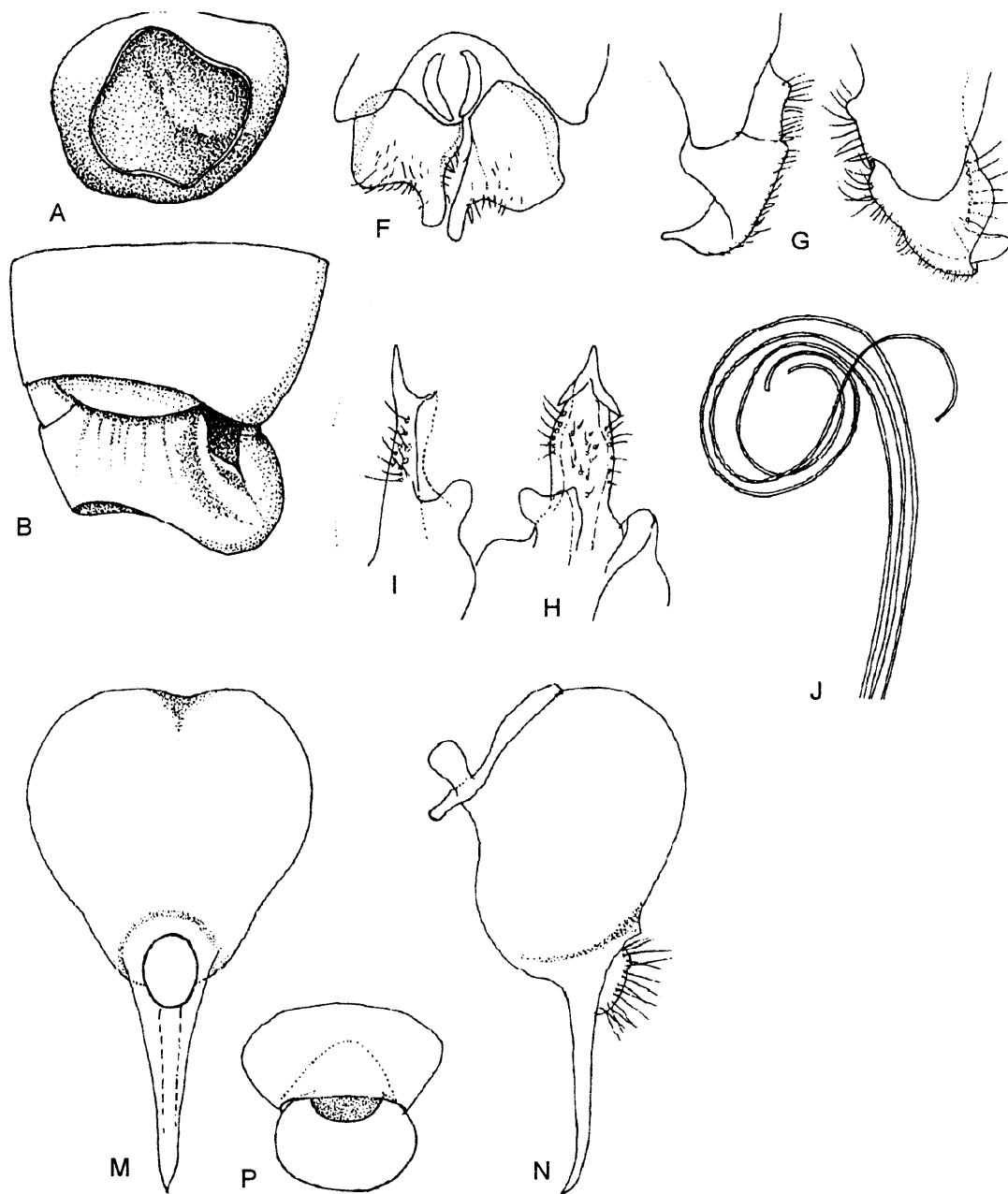


FIG. 12. *Eudorylas fuscipes* Zetterstedt

Male: small species with very large membranous area on sytergosternite 8. Postpronotal lobe dark. Very distinctive sytergosternite 8, in dorsal view with the posterior right corner strongly produced, and posterior margin partly concave.

Female: Base of ovipositor very large and globular; with or without a minute furrow, piercer mostly straight but slightly downturned at tip.

Distribution: widely distributed. Wilts, Hants, Sussex, Berks, Oxon, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambs, Glos, Hereford, Glam, Westmoreland.

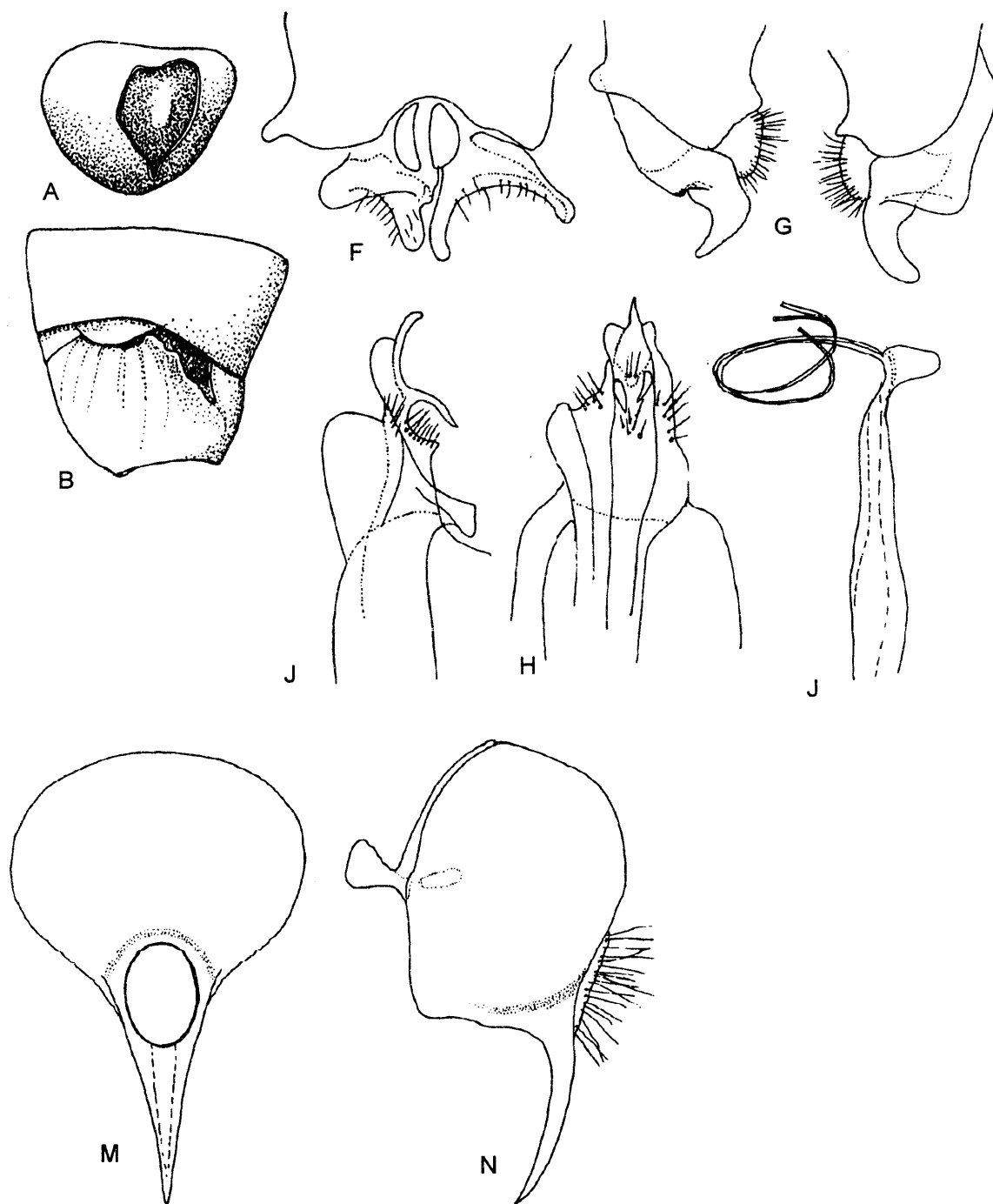


FIG. 13. *Eudorylas fascipes* Zetterstedt

Male: sytergosternite 8 in dorsal view long, with the membranous area directed slightly to the right; in caudal view the membranous area is mainly on the right side of tergite, and resembles that of *jenkinsoni*.

Female: basal part of the ovipositor globular and almost without a furrow; piercer distinctly shorter than base, narrow and slightly curved downwards.

Genitalia: male: right surstylus basally drawn out laterally into a narrow finger; phallic sheath with a small flange apically. Phallic guide in lateral view with the subbasal lobe very narrow and pointed.

Distribution: Records from Inverness to Sussex to Dorset. Probably widely distributed. Devon, Dorset, Surrey, Berks, Oxon, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hunts, Radnor, Durham, Argyll, Kent, Lancs, Northumberland, Ireland

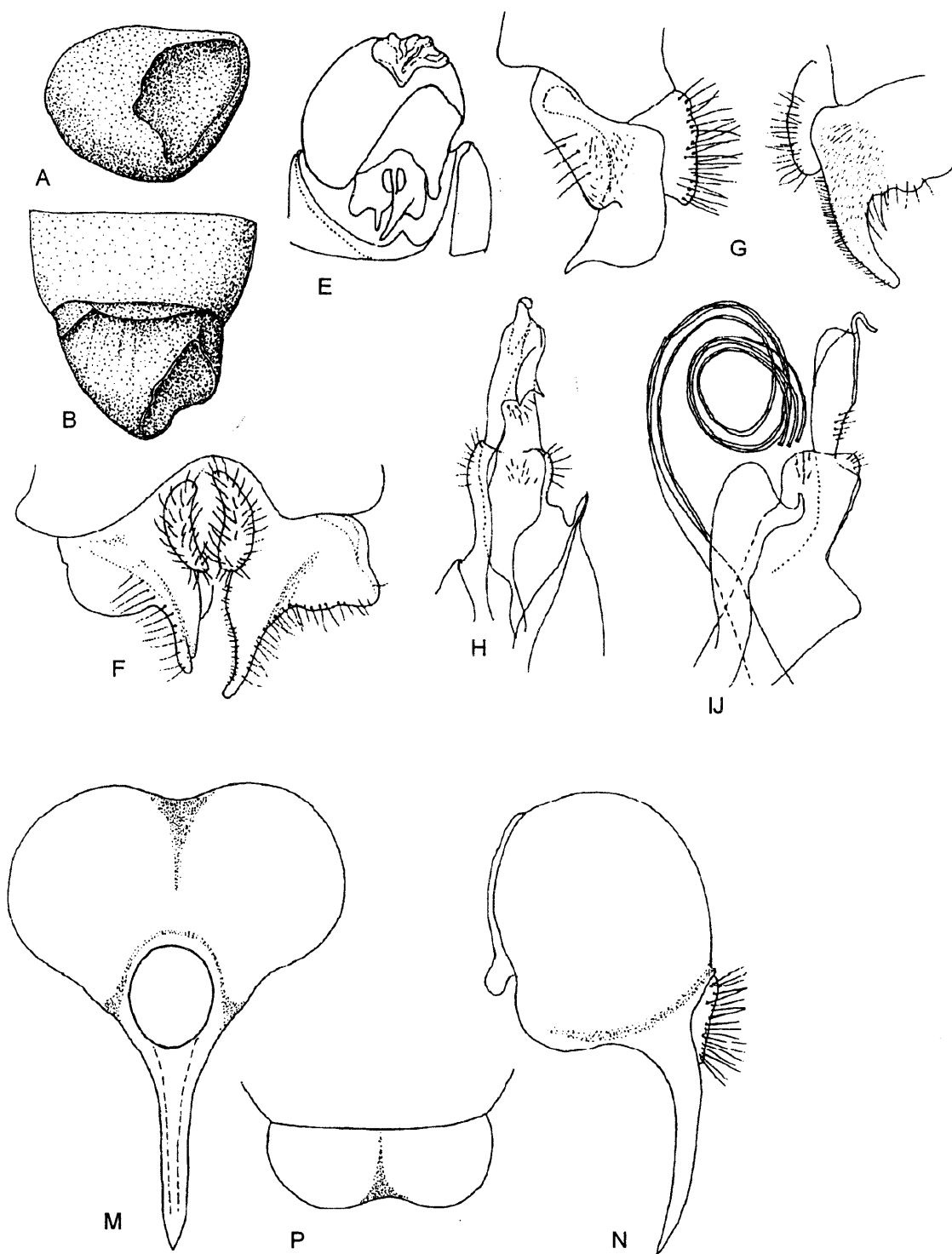


FIG. 14. *Eudorylas subfascipes* Collin

Male: syntergosternite 8 very distinctive; membranous area large with an irregular margin, placed on the right side of tergite, and the dorsal angular corner of the membranous area almost reaching back to tergite 5.

Genitalia: male: phallic guide of distinctive shape.

Female: ovipositor with anal opening very large

Distribution: Inverness to Gloucestershire to Surrey. Widely distributed and common. Hants, Berks, Oxon, Bucks, Cambs, Northants, Derby, Cheshire, Midlothian, Aberdeen, Ross, Perth, Wilts, Yorks.

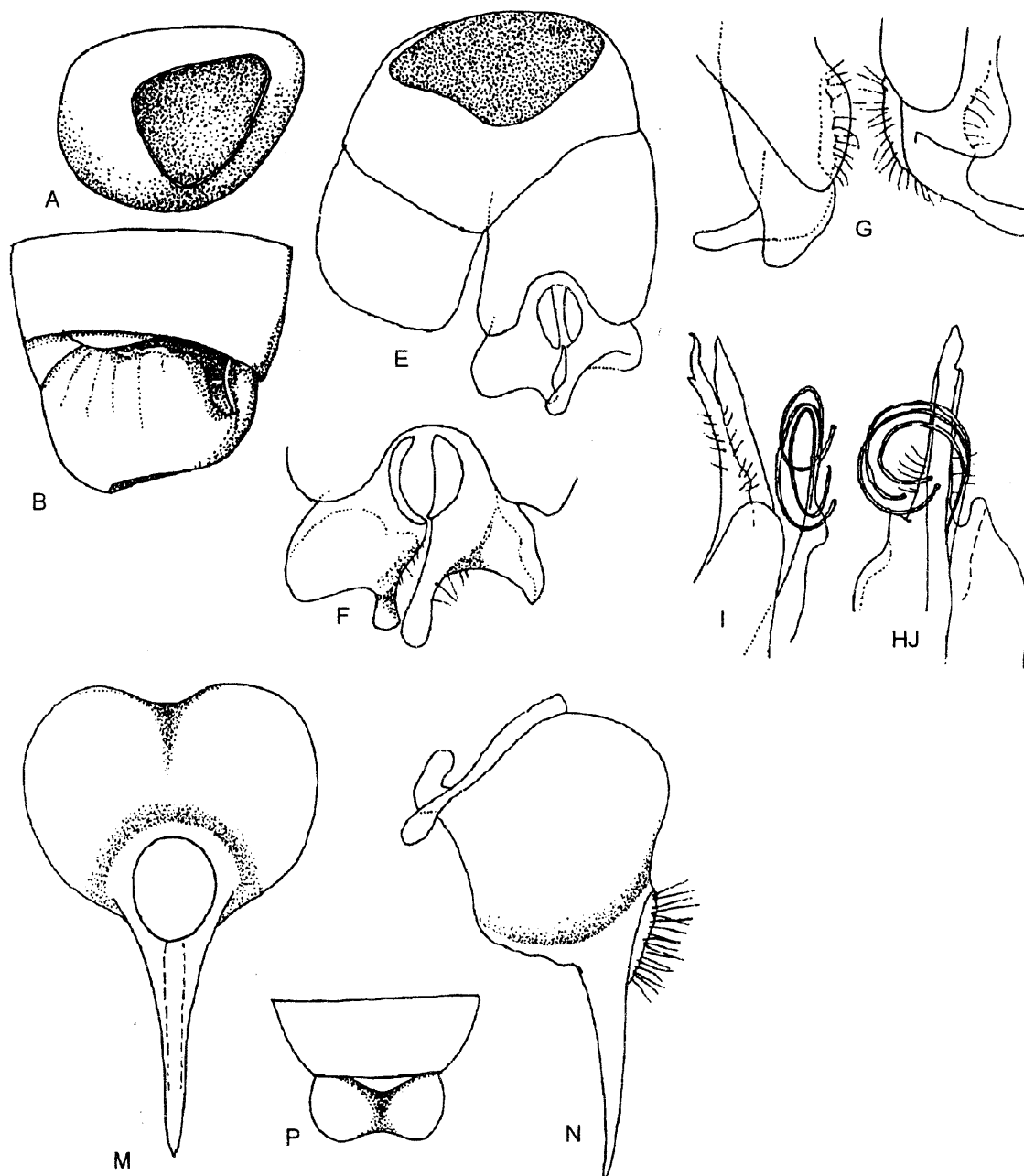


FIG. 15. *Eudorylas arcanus* Coe

Male: hind tibia without a median anterior seta; hind femur with only fine short hairs anteroventrally (not bristly or spinose); sytergosternite 8 in dorsal view longer on left side (compare longifrons). Male genitalia: apical lobe of right surstylus drawn out finger-like.

Female: postpedicel clear yellow, with apex drawnout; frons wider medially, narrower above and below; front facets slightly enlarged

Distribution: Coe recorded *arcanus* from Suffolk to Hereford to Dorset to Sussex; I have caught it in the New Forest (Hants). My records are: Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Hereford, Glam, Perth

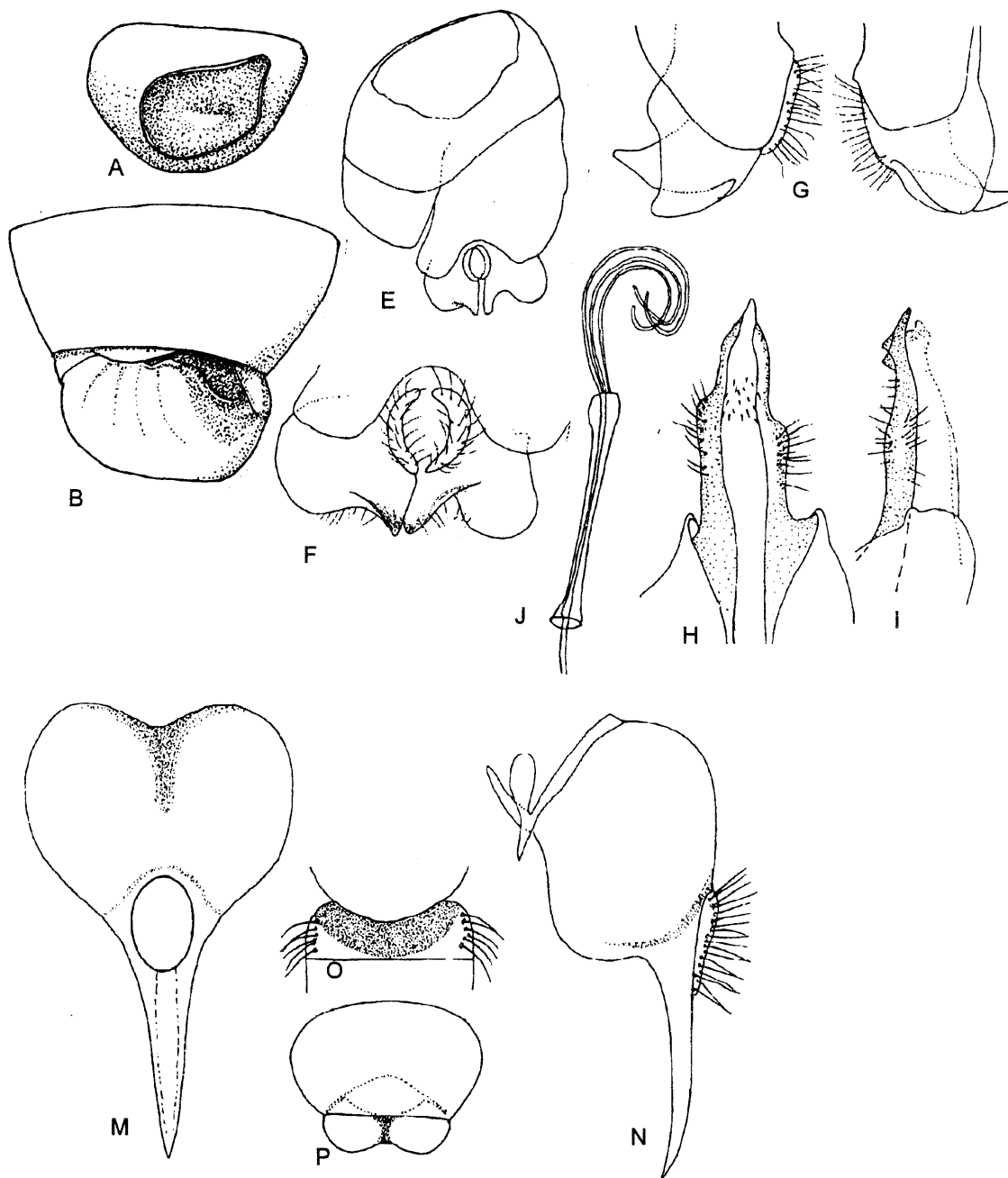


FIG. 16. *Eudorylas longifrons* Coe

Male: hind femur with some tiny spines anteroventrally towards apex; mid tibia with a median posterior seta. Male genitalia: phallic guide in ventral view wider and more robust than *arcanus*; apical lobes of the surstyli shorter; right side of syntergosternite 8 in dorsal view slightly longer than left side.

Female: postpedicel darker than *arcanus*.

Distribution: Most records appear to be from the south of England; Cambs to Surrey to Hereford to Devon. My records are: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Herts, Berks, Oxon, Cambs, Hereford, Suffolk.

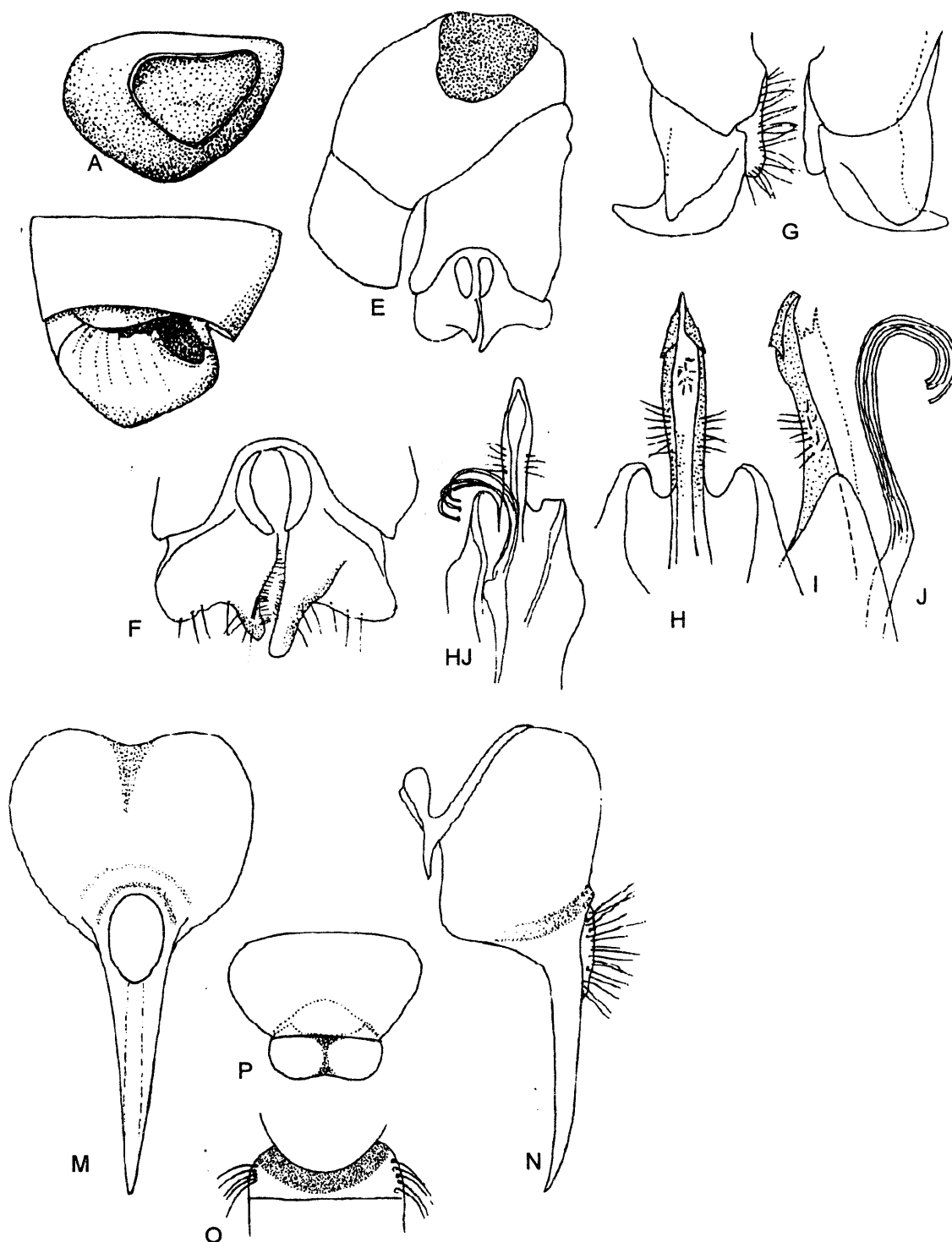


FIG. 17. *Eudorylas obscurus* Coe

Male: tibiae and tarsi more or less darkened; generally smaller species than longifrons.

Male genitalia: syntergosternite 8 in dorsal view narrower on right side than tergite 5, membranous area distinctly directed to the right. Phallic guide long and narrow, constricted at base in ventral view; phallic ducts partially coiled.

Female: difficult to distinguish from longifrons, ovipositor very similar. Tibiae and tarsi darker

Distribution: the commonest species of the arcanus-longifrons-obscurus group. Widespread. My records are: Wilts, Surrey, Herts, Middlxs, Berks, Oxon, Suffolk, Cambs, Hunts, Glos, Hereford, Glos, Elgin, Dunbarton.



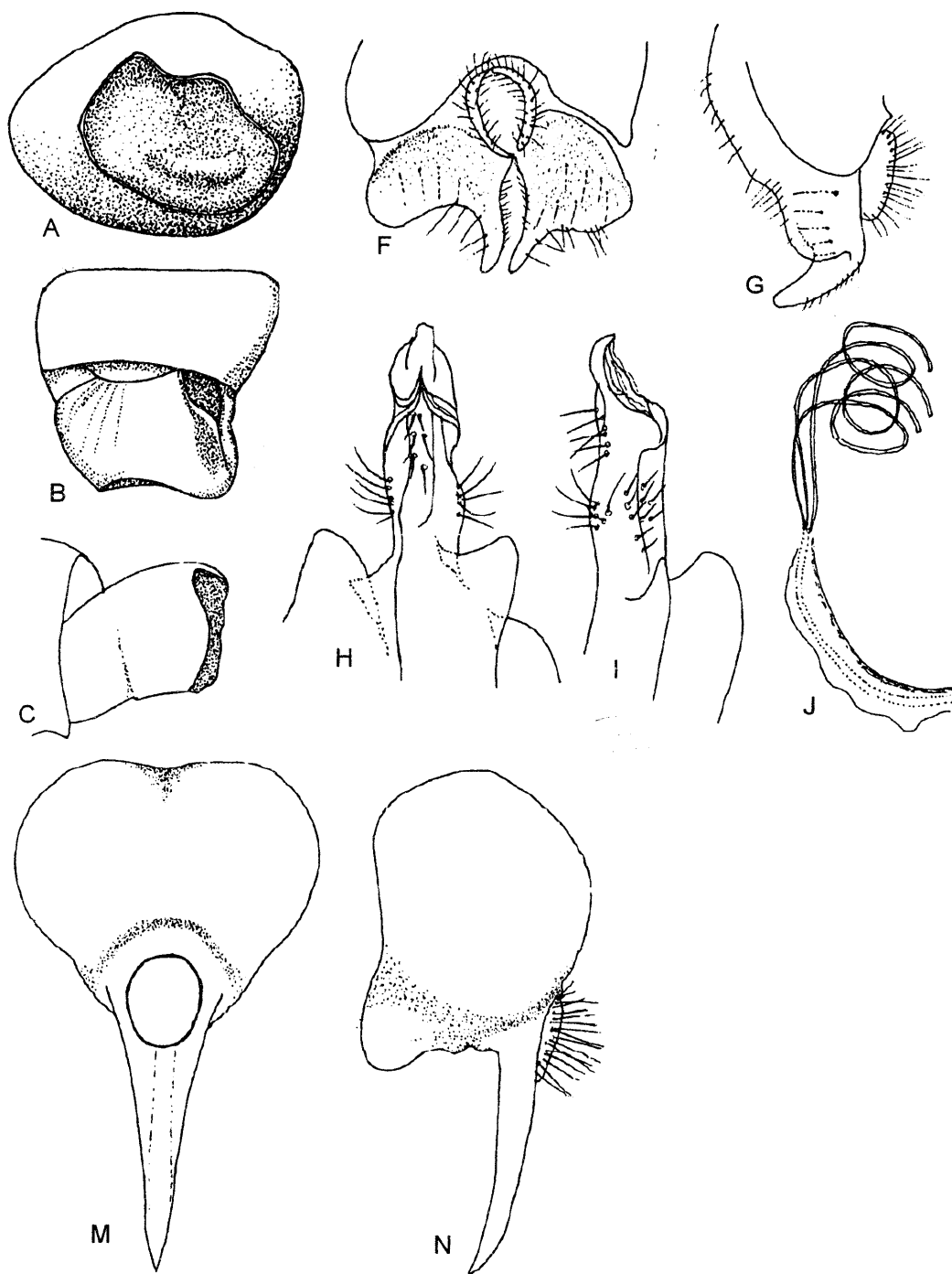


FIG. 18. *Eudorylas zonellus* Collin

Male: All femora with small spines ventrally. Abdominal tergites laterally grey dusted, especially T2, the grey dusting spreading across the whole length; syntergosternite 8 in dorsal view distinctly longer on right side, membranous area more caudally directed, hence just visible in dorsal view, with the posterior margin of the tergite slightly concave.

Male genitalia: Phallic guide in ventral view perhaps lightly longer than *zonatus* and *inferus*.

Female: piercer more or less straight for most of its length, tip slightly downcurved. Base furrowed dorsally

Distribution: fairly widely distributed. My records are: Wilts, Hants, Surrey, Berks, Oxon, Bucks, Norfolk, Cambs, Beds, Glos, Hereford, Warwick, Staffs, Glam, Carn, Cheshire, Devon, Essex, Easternness, Sussex.

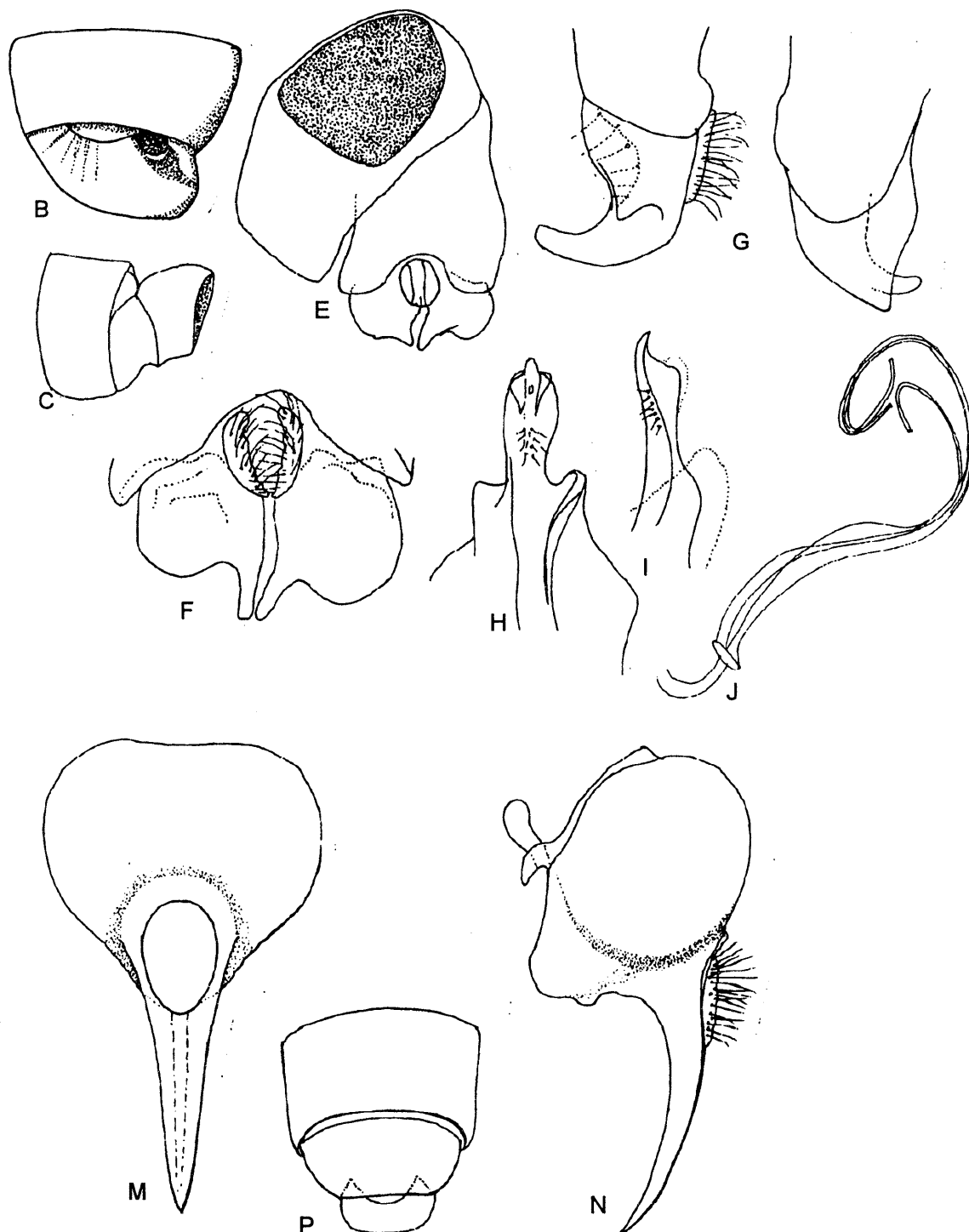


FIG. 19. *Eudorylas inferus* Collin

Male: Fore and hind femora without tiny spines ventrally. Sides of abdomen with grey dusted areas not extending to full width of tergites. Syntergosternite 8 in dorsal view shorter than zonatus and zonellus, more rounded on left side.

Male genitalia: Phallic guide rather shorter than zonellus.

Female: ovipositor base practically without furrow. Piercer shorter than zonatus, and in profile gradually curved, but much shorter and more robust than zonatus.

Distribution: South England, south of a line from Suffolk to Hereford. My records are: IOW, Hants, Kent, Surrey, Oxon, Suffolk, Cambs, Hereford, Shrop, Yorks.

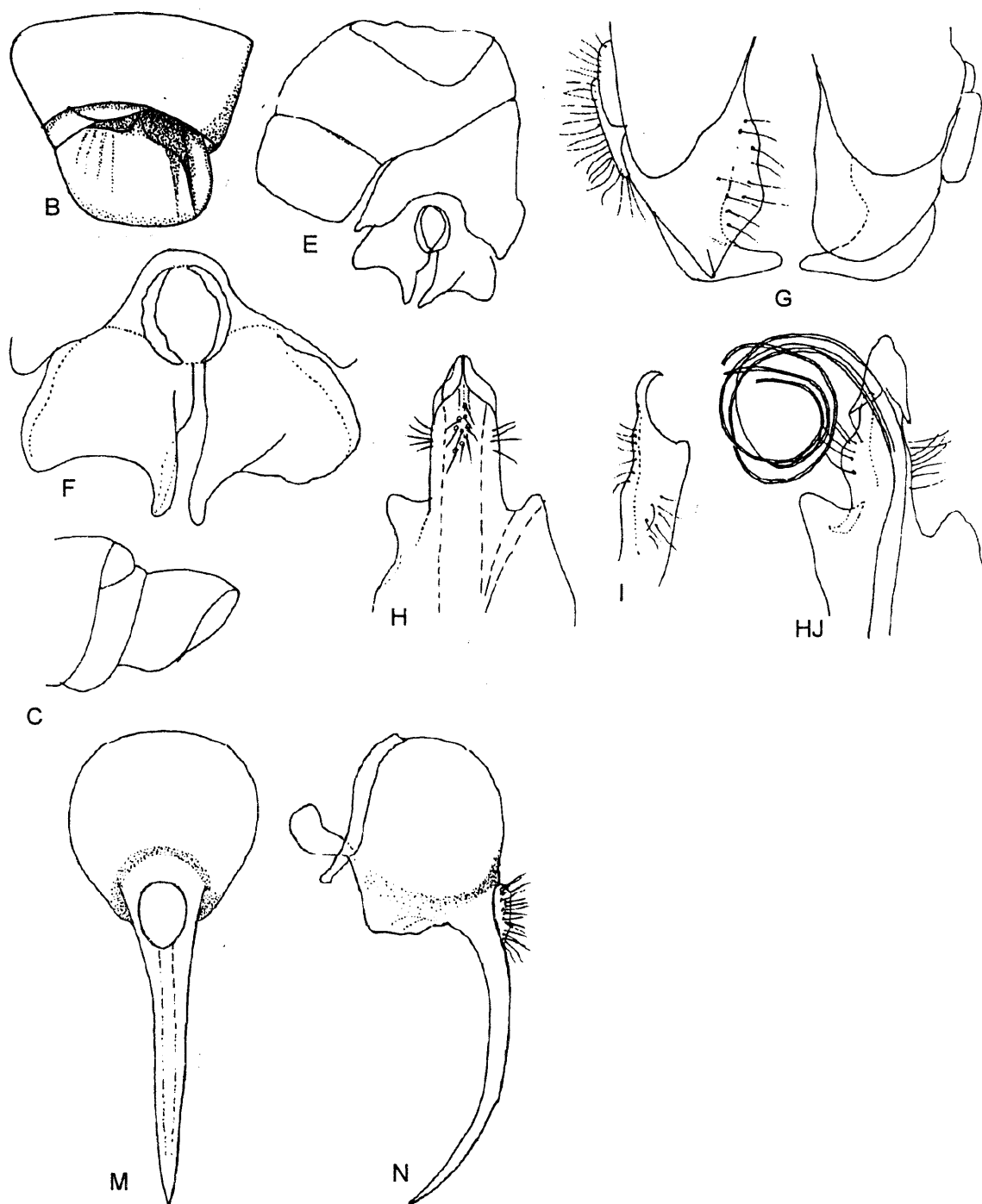


FIG. 20. *Eudorylas zonatus* Zetterstedt

Male: syntergosternite 8 in dorsal view longer than *zonatus*; membranous area more directed ventrally and therefore not visible from above. Fore and hind femora without tiny spines ventrally. Sides of abdomen dark at base of each tergite.

Female: ovipositor very distinctive with piercer much longer than the rather small base, slender and strongly downcurved. Base without a furrow.

Distribution: from Worcs to Cambs to Devon to Sussex. My records are: Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Middlsex, Berks, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambs, Glos, Hereford, Worcs, Staffs, Glam, Devon, Kent, Ireland.

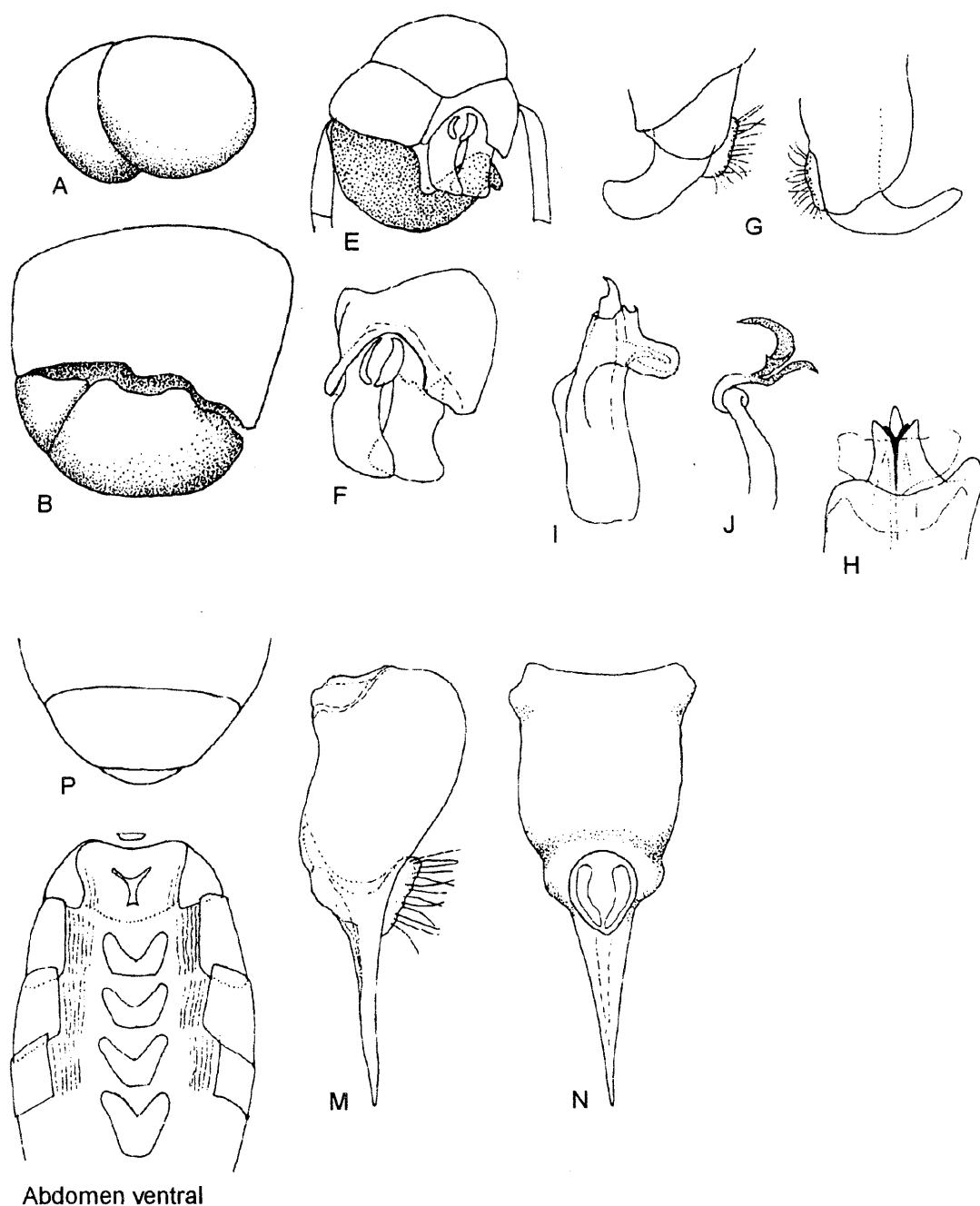


FIG. 21. *Eudorylas fuscus* Zett.

Male: A very small dark species (wing length about 2.6 mm.) with no membranous area on syntergosternite 8. Legs, postpronotal lobe, antennae black, only knees obscurely orange-brown. Pterostigma longer than the following sector of wing. Fore and mid tibia with a very short posteroventral apical seta. Pulvilli very short and small, not longer than claws.

1 male caught at Matley Bog, New Forest, Hants, 9.vii.1990 (D.M. Ackland), taken on the dipterist's field meeting at Winchester in July 1990. Recorded in *The Piercer*, Pipunculidae newsheet, No 2 (February, 1992).

The female ovipositor was drawn from a Swedish specimen in the VC collection in the University Museum, Oxford.

It appears to me unlikely that this species belongs in *Eudorylas* sensu stricto.

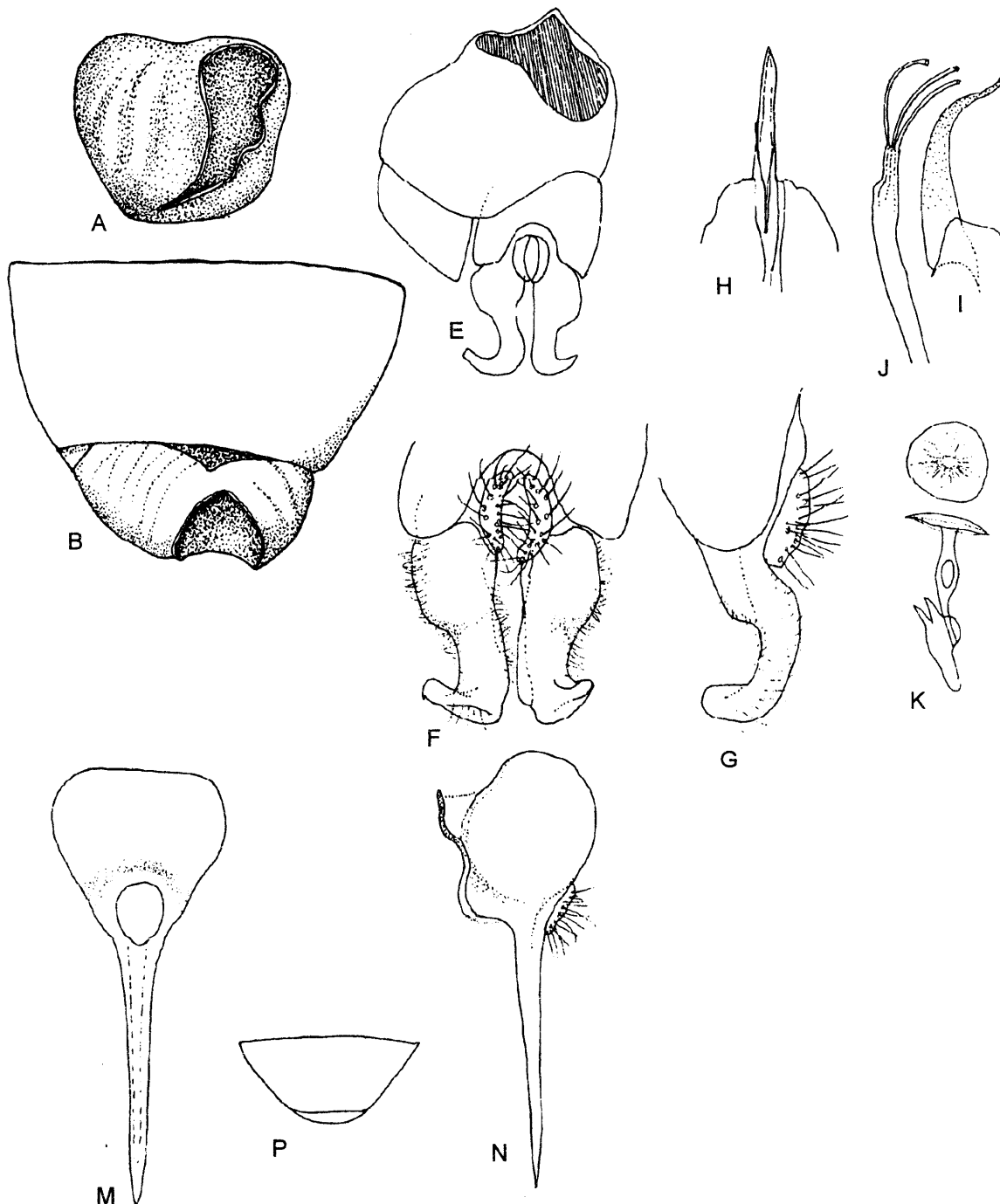


FIG. 22. *Dasydorylas horridus* Becker

Distinctive species with dark bristly hairs on abdomen. *Dasydorylas* was erected in 2001 by Skevington and Yeates for a group of at present 18 cosmopolitan species based upon a combination of characters. *D. horridus* is the only British species, and has very distinctive genitalia: membranous area on systergosternite 8 characteristic, apices of surstyli turned outwards, sperm pump vase-shaped and with a lateral flange on upper surface. Ovipositor of female with a long straight piercer, base small.

Distribution: All my records are from the south of England: Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Kent, Cambs, Northants, Glos, Warwicks.

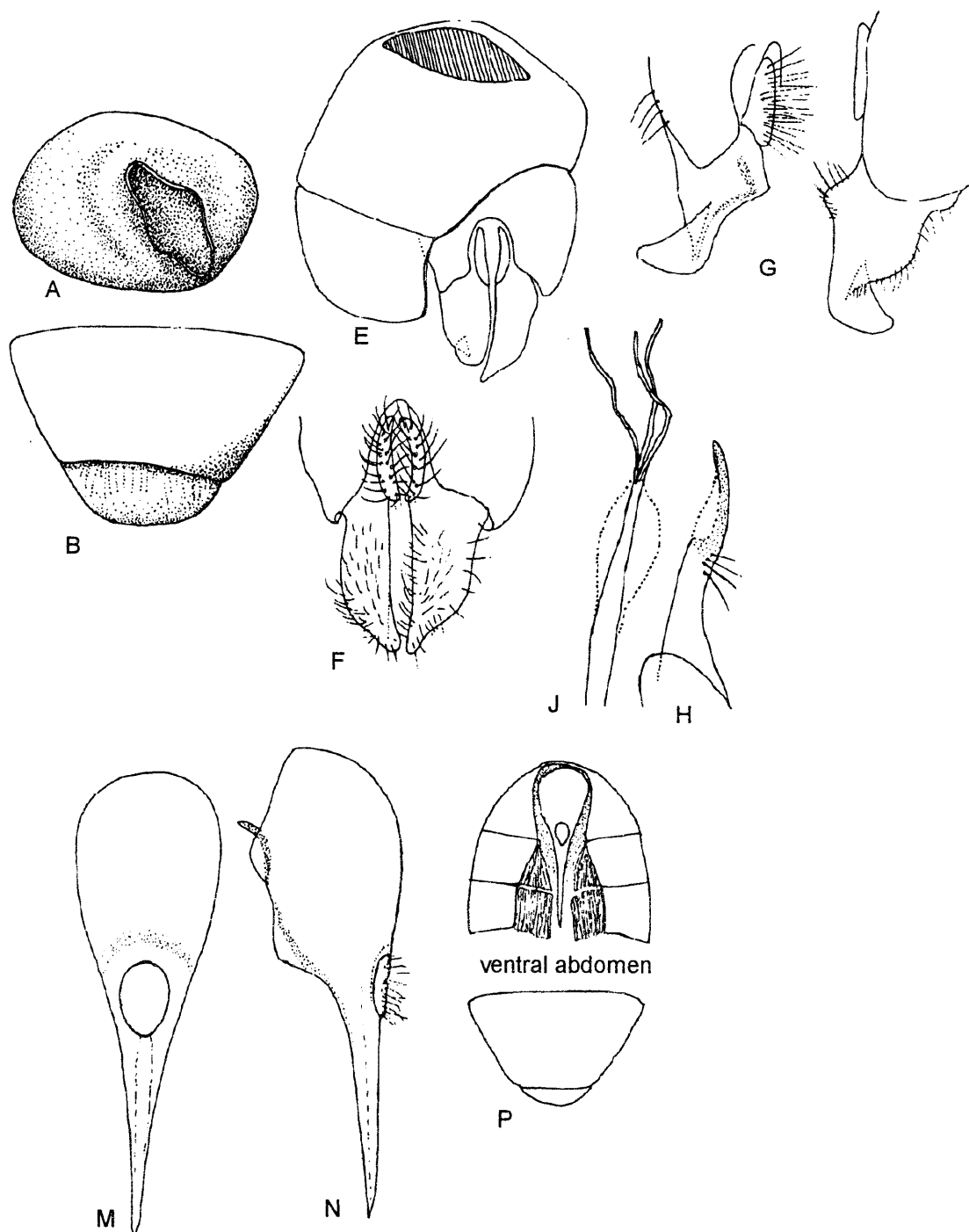


FIG. 23. *Clareaola halterata* Meigen

The genus *Clareaola* was erected by Aczél in 1940 to include large flies with an M2 wing vein and no propleural fan. Skevington and Yeates (2001) expanded this concept to include about 12 Old World species.

The 2 British species differ from other British Eudorylini in having long slender surstyli, distinctive membranous areas on syntergosternite 8 (long and oblique, sloping from dorsal left to ventral right). Phallic ducts 3, short; phallic guide long, slender and simple. The female ovipositors have small narrow bases. *C. halterata* has a straight piercer.

Distribution: most records are from the south of England, but there is a record from Lancs. I have seen specimens from Wilts, Hants, Berks, Oxon, Suffolk, Cambs, Beds.

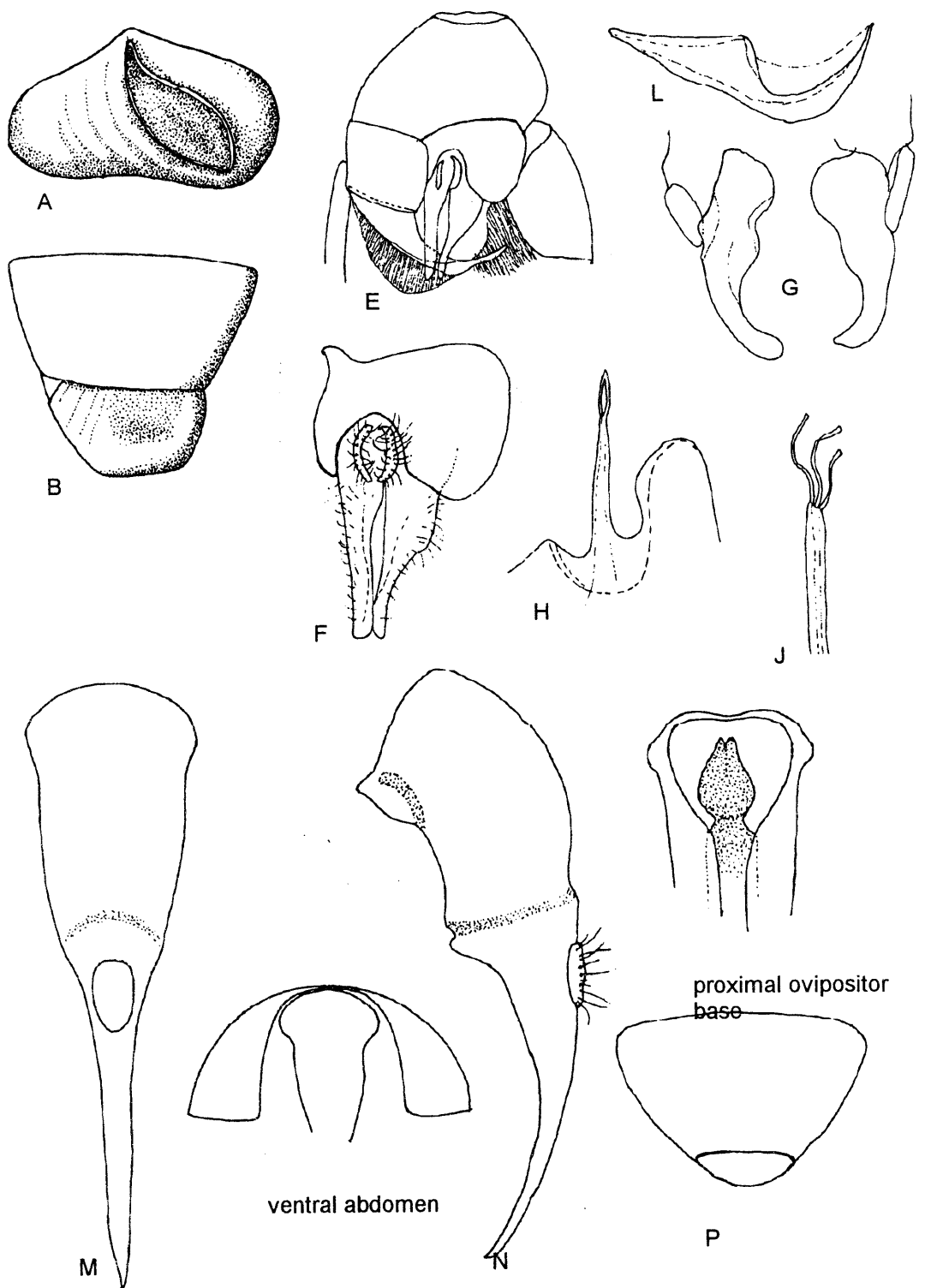


FIG. 24. *Clareaola melanostola* Becker

Male: For notes on *Clareaola* see Fig. 23. *C. melanostola* is larger than *halterata*. See key for distinguishing characters.

Distribution: Hants, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Herts, Berks, Suffolk, Yorks.