

# Notes on the Diptera of Somerset.

## PART I.

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THE following notes contain records of between 600 and 700 species of Diptera observed within the county of Somerset, this however must be an imperfect list, owing to the immense number of species of Diptera, and to the fact that very few localities have been at all worked by collectors. In a county offering such a rich diversity of conditions there are, no doubt, over 2000 species.

Entomologists have much neglected this order of insects and though much attention has been given to the biting species, owing to their relation with the spread of disease, nothing is yet known of the life histories of most of them, and they offer a fruitful and almost unworked field for valuable original work.

Diptera are easy to find anywhere, and I would strongly urge our local entomologists to take them up. I may add that I shall be very pleased to give any information or help to beginners.

Short notes relating to life histories, or guides to identification are added in many cases.

Approximate English meanings of the family or generic names are given, where possible, in brackets following the names.

I thankfully acknowledge the kindly help and co-operation I have received particularly with the obscure species, from Mr. A. E. J. Carter of Monifieth, Dundee. I have also had

help in identification from the late G. H. Verrall, Messrs. J. E. Collin, F.E.S., A. H. Hamm, F. W. Edwards, B.A., F.E.S., and the late Dr. Wood.

For specimens kindly sent me from within the county, my best thanks are due to (P.) Miss B. Punfield; (I.M.R.) Miss I. M. Roper, F.L.S.; (B.) Mr. Charles Bartlett; (G.) Mr. G. C. Griffiths; (H.) Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., F.E.S.; (J.) Col. Jermyn; (M.) Mr. H. W. Mapleton; (R.) Rev. S. O. Ridley; (S.) Mr. Henry Slater; (W.) specimens in the Watkins collection in Bristol Museum; (V.H.) the less common species recorded in the *Victoria County History, Somerset*, by Lt.-Col. Linley Blathwayt, F.L.S., F.E.S.

The arrangement is that adopted in Verrall's List of British Diptera, 1901.

(S.M.) means that the species occurs round Shepton Mallet.

## DIPTERA NEMATOCERA.

(Antennae filiform, and of more than six joints.)

PULICIDAE (Fleas)=SIPHONAPTERA (*i.e.* wingless suckers).

*Pulex irritans*, L. Too common.

*Ctenocephalus canis*, Curt. Dog flea, very common.

„ *felis*, Bouché. Quite distinct from the last, not so common.

*Spilopsylla cuniculi*, Dale. Not uncommon on rabbits.

*Leptopsylla musculi*, Dugés. On house mice.

*Ceraptophyllus gallinae*, Schr. Common in fowls' nests.

*Archaeopsylla erinacei*, Bouché. On hedgehog.

CECIDOMYIDAE. (Gnats whose larvae live in galls on plants).

Minute and fragile looking gnats, whose hairy wings have very few veins. Some of their wings are beautifully iridescent.

*Cecidomyia brassicae*, Winn. In galls on cabbage and turnip.  
S.M.

„ *crategi*, Winn. Local; on shoots of hawthorn.

„ *galli*, Lw. On yellow bedstraw (I.M.R.).

„ *persicariae*, L. On *Polygonum amphibium*.  
Winscombe (I.M.R.).

- Cecidomyia tiliae*, Schr. Common on lime blossoms.  
 „ *ulmariae*, Bremi. Under leaves of meadow sweet (I.M.R.).  
 „ *urticae*, Perris. Local; galls on nettles.  
 „ *bursaria*, Bremi. Not uncommon on leaves of ground ivy.  
*Asphondylia genistae*, Lw. Galls on broom. Pensford (I.M.R.).  
 (Asphondylia refers to the hairs of antennae not being arranged in a circle as in the other Mycetophilidae.)  
*Lasioptera rubi*, Schr. Strumous galls on bramble; the flies emerge in May and June, the pupa skin is left sticking partly out of the hole in the gall (Lasioptera = hairy wings).  
*Diplosis pyrivora*, Riley. In pears (S.) generally distributed and sometimes very destructive.  
*Hormomyia corni*, Gir. On leaves of cornel. Leigh Woods. (Hormomyia refers to thorax bulging over head.)

MYCETOPHILIDAE. (Gnats whose larvae feed on fungi).

- Graceful little gnats with more veins in the wings than the last family, and mostly having spines on the legs. The larvae of *Rhymosia* and *Allodia* bury an inch or two in the earth, and spin a light silken cocoon. The larvae of *Sciara* live in decaying animal and vegetable matter.  
*Sciara thomae*, L. Very common.  
 „ *morio*, F. Sometimes common in March.  
 „ *pulicaria*, Mg. As early as February.  
 „ *brunnipes*, Mg. S.M.  
 „ *ruficauda*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in October (H).  
 (Sciara = loving the shade.)  
*Ceroplastes tipuloides*, F. Rare. July. S.M.  
 (Ceroplastes = dilated antennae.)  
*Sciophila fasciata*, Zett. In May. Brockley (J). Leigh Woods (H).  
 (Sciophila = shade loving.)  
*Mycetophila punctata*, Mg. S.M., in July. Leigh Woods, in October (H).  
 „ *lineola*, Mg. S.M., in April.  
 „ *cingulum*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in September (H).

*Rhymosia fenestralis*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

*Allodia crassicornis*, Stan. S.M., in February, hibernating in caves.

„ *lugens* = *ornaticollis*, Mg. Of Verrall's list. Leigh Woods (H).

*Macrocera centralis*, Mg. S.M. Locally common.

„ *vittata*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in August (H).

„ *lutea*, Mg. Cranmore Woods.

„ *fasciata*, Mg. Weston-super-Mare, in May (J).  
(*Macrocera* = very long antennae, by which they are easily known.)

*Exechia fungorum*, Dg. S.M. February.

„ *lateralis*, Mg. S.M.

**BIBIONIDAE.** (*Biblio*. Lat. used of an insect supposed to be generated in wine).

Medium sized, black, and very hairy flies, often seen in swarms in spring.

*Biblio marci*, L. St. Mark's fly, very common.

„ *leucopterus*, Mg. S.M. Axbridge (R).

„ *Johannis*, L. St. John's fly, very common.

„ *clavipes*, Mg. Freshford (V.H.).

„ *hortulanus*, L. Apparently very local. Cannington (S).  
Leigh Woods (H).

„ *venosus*, Mg. S.M., in May, uncommon.

„ *laniger*, Mg. Common, with *Johannis*.

„ *pomonae*, F. S.M., uncommon.

„ *reticularis*, Lw. Leigh Woods (H), apparently rare.

*Dilophus febrilis*, L. Fever fly. Common, larvae in cow dung.

„ *femoratus*, Mg. S.M., in June.

„ *albipennis*, Mg. S.M. and Nailsea, in May.

(*Dilophus* = two rows of spines on prothorax.)

*Scatopse notata*, L. Small shining black flies occurring in swarms. Have bred them from decaying narcissus and shallot bulbs.

„ *flavicollis*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in October (H).

(*Scatopse* = living in dung.)

**SIMULIDAE.** Sand flies, small dark flies that are terrible biters

and sometimes quite a plague to men, horses, and goats ; some species are said not to bite.

Mr. F. W. Edwards, B.A., F.E.S., has written a monograph of the group and has kindly given me the following Somerset localities.

- Simulium ornatum*, Mg. Taunton and Wells.  
 „ *angustipes*, Edw. Wells.  
 „ *equinum*, L. Taunton.  
 „ *latipes*, Mg. The commonest species all over England.  
 I have taken *ornatum* and *latipes* in the county myself.

CHIRONOMIDAE (= methodical waving of arms), so named from the habit these midges have, when at rest of elevating the front pair of legs and swaying them about.

The males have beautiful plumose antennae. The larvae live in ponds and are called blood worms. None are biters except *Ceratopogon*, whose larvae live in manure.

*Chironomus plumosus*, L. A large species, half an inch long. Common.

- „ *pallens*, Mg. Taunton, in May.  
 „ *virescens*, Mg. Nempnett, in dense swarms.  
 „ *pedellus*, Deg. Leigh Woods, in August (H).  
 „ *albimanus*, Mg. S.M., in May.  
 „ *riparius*, Mg. Cheddar, in September (H).  
 „ *dispar*, Mg. Axbridge (R).  
 „ *annularis*, Deg. Axbridge (R).

*Cricotopus*. Delicate little midges with plumose antennae, whose legs are conspicuously barred with white.

- Cricotopus annulipes*, Mg. S.M., in April.  
 „ *bicinctus*, Mg. S.M., in September.  
 „ *tremulus*, L. Axbridge (R), in April.

*Corynoneura minuta*, Winn. The smallest of the midges.

*Camptocladus aterrimus*, Mg. Common in Winter and early Spring.

- Orthocladus variabilis*, Staeg. S.M., in February.  
 „ *notatus*, Mg. S.M., in April.  
 „ *irritus*, Wlk. Axbridge (R).

- Orthocladius stercorarius*, Deg. S.M. Leigh Woods (H).  
 „ *lucens*, Zett. Leigh Woods (H).  
*Diamesa obscurimana*, Mg. S.M.  
*Tanypus varius*, F. S.M., common in April.  
 „ *nebulosus*, Mg. S.M., in August.  
 „ *choreus*, Mg. S.M., common in May.  
 „ *ferruginecollis*, Mg. S.M., in September.  
 (Tanypus = feet spread out). Midges mostly with spotted wings.  
*Ceratopogon pulicarius*, L. Very common and a severe biter.  
 „ *femoratus*, F. Nailsea.  
 (Ceratopogon = bearded antennae). Very small midges 1½ to 2mm., the wings are often spotted and sometimes hairy; occur in swarms and are a great plague.

PSYCHODIDAE (from Psyche, a butterfly). Tiny flies like fairy moths, with broad hairy wings, and long beautifully whorled antennae. They are often seen on windows and occur in immense numbers. Our great authority for this family, the Rev. E. A. Eaton, M.A., F.E.S., has recorded the following species for Somerset.

- Pericoma cognata*, Eat. Near Bruton.  
 „ *mutua*, Eat. Near Bruton.  
 „ *revisenda*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *palustris*, Mg. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *gracilis*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *extricata*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *compta*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *pulchra*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *trifasciata*, Mg. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *trivialis*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *notabilis*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.  
 „ *morulae*, Eat. Near Wincanton.  
 „ *fusca*, Meg. Near Wincanton and S.M.  
 „ *canescens*, Mg. Near Wincanton.  
 „ *fratercula*, Eat. Near Wincanton.  
 „ *soleata*, Hal. Near Wincanton.  
 „ *ocellaris*, Mg. Near Wincanton.

- Pericoma incerta*, Eat. Near Wincanton.  
 ,, *exquisita*, Eat. Blackmore Vale.  
 ,, *fallax*, Eat. Blackmore Vale.  
 ,, *blandula*, Eat. Blackmore Vale.  
 ,, *gracilis*, Eat. Near Bruton.  
 ,, *advena*, Eat. Bratton Seymour.  
 ,, *consors*, Eat. Ashcot.  
 ,, *ustulata*, Hal. Ashcot.  
 ,, *caliginosa*, Eat. Minehead.  
 ,, *nubila*, Mg. Minehead and S.M.  
 ,, *neglecta*, Eat. Minehead.  
*Psychoda erminea*, Eat. Near Cutcombe.  
 ,, *lucifuga*, Hal. Bruton.  
*Ulomyia fuliginosa*, Mg. Stoney Stoke.

CULICIDAE (Lat. *Culex*, a gnat). The so-called musquitos; the females of most are terrible biters. The larvae live in ponds and ditches. The females hibernate in caves and hollow trees.

*Theobaldia annulata*, Schr. Very common, a large species with striped legs, sometimes quite a plague.

*Culex pipiens*, L. = *Ciliaris* of V.H. The commonest species.  
 ,, *nemorosus*, Mg. Nailsea and Leigh Woods (H).

*Corethra plumicornis*, F. S.M., in May. The larvae are aquatic and are quite transparent, "phantom larvae," locally common.

(*Corethra* = brush-like antennae.)

*Anopheles maculipennis*, Mg. S.M., in December and February.

,, *bifurcatus*, L. S.M. and Freshford, in May.  
 (Anopheles = importunate.)

DIXIDAE (refers to binary division of wing nervures).

*Dixa maculata*, Mg. Cheddar.

PTYCHOPTERIDAE (= folded wings). Rather small crane flies having spotted wings. Larvae with long respiratory tube, living in pools.

- Ptychoptera contaminata*, L. S.M., in June.  
 ,, *albimana*, F. S.M., in June.  
 ,, *paludosa*, Mg. S.M. and Leigh Woods (H).  
 ,, *lacustris*, Mg. Crook's Peak (R).

LIMNOBIDAE (loving marshes), long and thin legged gnats.  
 Most of them when at rest elevate the hind pair of legs,  
 like the chironomidae do the front pair; and vibrate the  
 body up and down.

- Limnobia stigma*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in August (H).  
 ,, *nubeculosa*, Mg. S.M., in February.  
 ,, *tripunctata*, F. Pill (H).  
 ,, *flavipes*, F. Cheddar, in August (G). Pill (H).  
*Limnophila ochracea*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).  
 ,, *discicollis*, Mg. Ham Lane (J).  
 ,, *nemoralis*, Mg. Portbury and Leigh Woods (H).  
*Dicranomyia mitis*, Mg. Flax Bourton, in September (H).  
 ,, *aequosa*, Verr. S.M., in April.  
 ,, *didyma*, Mg. Leigh Woods (G).  
 ,, *chorea*, Mg. Common from March to October.  
 ,, *sericata*, Mg. Leigh Woods and Cheddar (H),  
 in August.  
 ,, *lutea*, Mg. Leigh Woods (G).  
*Rhipida maculata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).  
 (Rhipida from beautiful fanlike arrangement of  
 antennae of male.)  
*Empeda flava*, Scham. S.M., in September.  
*Rhypholophus lineatus*, Mg. S.M., in April.  
 ,, *haemorrhoidalis*, Zett. Leigh Woods (H).  
 ,, *nodulosus*, Mg. S.M. and Leigh Woods, in  
 August (H).  
 ,, *similis*, Staeg. Cheddar, in July.  
 (Rhypholophus from hairiness of head, the wings  
 are also very hairy.)  
*Erioptera fuscipennis*, Mg. Cheddar, in August (H). Brock-  
 ley, in May (J).  
 ,, *macrophthalma*, Lu. S.M., in May.  
 ,, *trivialis*, Mg. Common.  
 ,, *taenionata*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in August (G).



*Erioptera lutea*, Mg. Leigh and Flax Bourton (H).

(*Erioptera* = woolly wings, they have also spines along the nervures.)

*Trichocera annulata*, Mg. S.M., in January. Leigh Woods, in October (H).

„ *hiemalis*, Deg. Very common.

„ *regelationis*, L. Very common.

„ *fuscata*, Mg. S.M., in February.

(*Trichocera* = Capillary antennae). These are the Winter gnats seen dancing in the air in Winter.)

*Dicranota bimaculata*, Schmm. S.M., in May.

*Amalopsis immaculata*, Mg. Cannington (S).

*Ula pilosa*, Schum. Leigh Woods (H).

*Pedicia rivosa*, L. Wellington (V.H.)).

*Cylindrotoma distinctissima*, Mg. S.M., in August.

(*Cylindrotoma* = cylindrical joints of antennae.)

TIPULIDAE. (*Tipula*, ancient name for insects that ran on water.)

Daddy long-legs or crane flies. The larvae live in earth and are sometimes very destructive to the root of crops.

*Dolichocheza sylvicola*, Curt. Weston-super-Mare (J).

(*Dolichocheza* = long footed.)

*Pachyrrhina histrio*, F. S.M., in July.

„ *quadrifaria*, Mg. S.M., in July.

„ *maculosa*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.). Clevedon (W.).

(*Pachyrrhina* = thick muzzle) medium sized crane flies, yellow with black markings; found near water. The larvae live in decayed wood.

*Tipula gigantea*, Schr. Batheaston (V.H.). Freshford.

„ *rufina*, Mg. S.M., in May.

„ *nubeculosa*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *marmorata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *scripta*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.) and S.M., in September.

„ *vernalis*, Mg. Very common in Spring.

„ *oleracea*, L. Too common.

„ *paludosa*, Mg. Very common.

- Tipula ochracea*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.). Leigh Woods (H).  
 Weston-super-Mare (J).  
 „ *lateralis*, Mg. Cannington Brook (J).  
 „ *nigra*, L. Shapwick (V.H.).  
 „ *lunata*, L. Weston-super-Mare (J).  
 „ *lutescens*, F. Wellington (V.H.).

RYPHIDAE. Gnat-like flies with spotted wings, often seen on windows (Ryphus = rapid).

- Rhyphus fenestralis*, Scop. Common, tip of wing spotted.  
 „ *punctatus*, F. Common, tip of wing clear.

### DIPTERA BRACHYCERA.

(Antennae short, not more than three joints.)

STRATIOMYIDAE (armed flies, i.e. spines on scutellum).

- Stratiomyia chamaeleon*, L. Highbridge and S.M.  
 „ *potamida*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.).  
 „ *furcata*, F. Shapwick Moor (S). Burnham (V.H.).  
*S. riparia* in Victoria History is a synonym of *furcata*. Large and handsome black and yellow flies; the larvae live in ditches.  
*Pachygaster tarsalis*, Zett. Portishead (H).  
 „ *atra*, Pz. Langport (V.H.). Crook's Peak (R).  
 Portishead (H).  
 „ *leachii*, Curt. Wincanton, Verrall.  
 (Pachygaster = wide abdomen.)  
*Nemotelus uliginosus*, L. Minehead (V.H.).  
 (Nemotelus refers to thread-like end of antennae.)  
*Oxycera formosa*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.).  
 „ *pulchella*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.).  
 „ *trilineata*, F. Puddimore Milton (V.H.). Somerset  
 (Verrall).  
 (Oxycera = pointed horns.)  
*Odontomyia viridula*, F. Minehead (V.H.).  
 (Odontomyia = spines near mouth.)  
*Chrysonotus bipunctatus*, Scop. Batheaston (V.H.). Shepton  
 Montagu (Verrall), and Leigh Woods, in August (H).  
 (Chrysonotus refers to golden yellow spots.)

- Sargus flavipes*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.).  
 „ *cuprarius*, L. Batheaston (V.H.).  
 „ *iridiatus*, Scop. Common, described as *S. infuscatus* in V.H.  
 (Sargus was Pliny's name for a fish.)  
*Chloromyia formosa*, Scop. Fairly common.  
 (Chloromyia from its emerald green colour.)  
*Microchrysa polita*, L. Common.  
 (Microchrysa = little golden green fly.)  
*Beris clavipes*, L. Leigh Woods (H).  
 „ *vallata*, Forst. Freshford. S.M., and bred from narcissus bulbs.  
 „ *chalybeata*, Forst. Freshford and S.M. May to July.  
 „ *morrisii*, Dale. Porlock (Verrall).  
*Chorisops tibialis*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.). Clevedon, in August (W).

TABANIDAE. Gad flies, horse flies, or breeze flies ; the females are among the worst tormentors of men and cattle ; they are bulky bodied flies ranging from 6mm. to over an inch in length. There are over 1,500 species known.

- Tabanus bovinus*, L. Wellington (V.H.).  
 „ *autumnalis*, L. Minehead (V.H.). Somerset (Verrall).  
 „ *bromius*, L. Leigh Woods, in August and Somerset (Verrall).  
 (Tabanus, ancient name for a gad fly.)  
*Atylotus fulvus*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.).  
*Theriopteles tropicus*, Mg. Freshford and Shapwick, in July.  
 „ *distinguendus*, Verr. Cannington (S).  
 „ *micans*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.).  
 (Theriopteles is distinguished from Tabanus by its hairy eyes.)  
*Haematopota pluvialis*, L. Cleg or stout. Very common.  
 (Haematopota = blood drinker.),  
*Chrysops relictus*, Mg. Crook's Peak (R). Shapwick Moor (S).  
 „ *caecutiens*, L. Common round woods.  
 „ *quadrata*, Mg. Rare. Ashcot Moor (R).  
 (Chrysops refers to their beautiful golden eyes.)

LEPTIDAE. Flies with long legs and wings; the larvae are "glassy" looking and found in damp moss. Some of them are suspected of biting.

*Leptis scolopacea*, L. Common.

„ *tringaria*, L. Common.

„ Var. *nigriventris*, Lw. S.M. and Cheddar.

„ *lineola*, F. S.M. Rare. In July.

„ *conspicua*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

(*Leptis* = slender bodied.)

*Chrysopilus cristatus*, Verr. Not scarce; this is *C. auratus* of V.H.

„ *aureus*, Mg. S.M. Cheddar (G).

(*Chrysopilus* refers to the beautiful short golden hairs on the body of these flies; these get worn off.)

*Atherix ibis*, F. Freshford. Very rare.

*Xylophagus ater*, F. Leigh Woods. Very rare.

(*Xylophagus* = wood eater: in larval stage.)

ASILIDAE. Hawk flies. Medium to large, powerful, very spiny flies, that live on other insects.

*Asilus crabroniformis*, L. Batheaston (V.H.). Clevedon (W).

(*Asilus* was a Roman name for a fly the Greeks called *Ostreus*.)

*Isopogon brevirostris*, Mg. Withycombe (S).

(*Isopogon* = equal bearded.)

*Philonicus albiceps*, Mg. Leigh Woods and Burnham (S).

(*Philonicus* = fond of fighting.)

*Machimus atricapillus*, Fln. S.M., in August, and Clevedon (W).

(*Machimus* = warlike.)

*Dysmachus trigonus*, Mg. Kewstoke (J). Axbridge (R).

This is probably the fly described as *D. forcipatus* in V.H.; *forcipatus* is not British.

(*Dysmachus* = unconquerable.)

*Epitriptus cingulatus*, F. Taunton.

*Dioctria atricapilla*, Mg. Freshford.

„ *oelandica*, L. Holford, in May (P).

„ *rufipes*, Deg. Common.

*Dioctria flavipes*, Mg. Taunton, in August. Weston-super-Mare (J).

„ *linearis*, F. Somersetshire (Verrall), and Weston-super-Mare (J).

*Leptogaster cylindrica*, Deg. Freshford. Clevedon (W). Sometimes common.

(*Leptogaster* = slender abdomen.)

BOMBYLIDAE. Beautiful bee-like hovering flies seen in early Spring. They are in the larval stage parasites of the humble bees.

*Bombylius discolor*, Mik. Fairly common in Spring.

„ *major*, L. Fairly common in Spring.

„ *canescens*, Mik. Very rare. Brockley (B).

The insect recorded in Victoria History as *B. minor* was probably this species. (*Bombylius* = loud humming.)

*Anthrax paniscus*, Rossi. Coast sandhills in Somerset (Verrall). Very rare.

(*Anthrax* = black winged.)

THEREVIDAE. Scarce flies, generally seen on a path in the hot sunshine.

*Thereva nobilitata*, F. Freshford.

„ *plebia*, L. Burnham (V.H.).

„ *marginata*, Rossi. Freshford.

(*Thereva* = a hunter.)

SCENOPINIDAE. Sometimes called carpet flies: black and shining.

*Scenopinus fenestralis*, L. Not uncommon on windows.

CYRTIDAE.

*Oncodes pallipes*, Latr. Very rare. Leigh Down. Wells (Verrall).

(*Oncodes* = tumified) these flies have round swollen looking bodies.)

*Acrocera globulus*, Pz. Very rare. Shepton Montagu (Verrall). (*Acrocera* = antennae on top of head.)

EMPIDÆ. Small to medium-sized flies that live by sucking other flies.

(Empis, from *Empino*, I drink.)

*Empis tessellata*, F. Very common.

„ *livida*, L. Very common.

„ *chioptera*, Fln. S.M.

„ *pennipes*, L. Cheddar and Freshford.

„ *nigritarsis*, Mg. Freshford. S.M. Clevedon (W). Pill (H).

„ *decora*, Mg. Cheddar, in July.

„ *brunneipennis*, Mg. Cheddar, in July.

„ *vernalis*, Mg. Cheddar and Brockley (J).

„ *punctata*, Mg. Freshford, in May and June.

„ *stercorea*, L. Pill (H).

„ *trigramma*, Mg. S.M., in May.

*Hybos grossipes*, L. S.M. Leigh Woods (H). Clevedon (W).

„ *femoratus*, Müll. Leigh Woods (H). Clevedon (W).

(*Hybos* refers to humped thorax.)

*Cyrtoma spuria*, Fln. Freshford.

„ *melaena*, Hal. S.M., in May.

*Rhamphomyia sulcata*, Fln. Freshford. Caught one at Bleadon killing a *Bibio clavipes*.

„ *fuscipennis*, Zett. Bleadon, in August.

„ *filata*, Zett. S.M., in May.

„ *flava*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *cinerascens*, Mg. Cleeve Coombe (J).

(*Rhamphomyia* = beaked fly.)

*Pachymeria femorata*, F. Ashton and Freshford, in April and May.

(*Pachymeria*, thick femora.)

*Hilara niveipennis*, Zett. S.M., in June.

„ *nigrina*, Fln. Long Ashton, in August.

„ *maura*, F. Common.

„ *pilosa*, Zett. S.M., May to July.

„ *chorica*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H), in August.

„ *clypeata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H), in August.

„ *thoracica*, Meq. Leigh Woods (H), in August.

(*Hilara* refers to their gay aerial dances—generally over water.)

- Trichina flavipes*, Mg. Freshford and Leigh Woods (H).  
(*Trichina* = hair-like antennae.)
- Microphorus anomalus*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in June.  
(*Microphorus* = little brigand.)
- Oedalea flavipes*, Zett. Cheddar, in July.  
,, *stigmatella*, Zett. Holford (P). Stourton Wood (J).  
,, *holmgreni*, Zett. Leigh Woods and Portbury (H).  
(*Oedalea* = swollen.)
- Ocydromia glabricula*, Mg. S.M. and Leigh Wood (H).  
(*Ocydromia* = quick runner.)
- Leptozepeza sphenoptera*, Lw. Rare. Leigh Woods and Portis-  
head (H).  
(*Leptozepeza* = slender or delicate feet.)
- Tachypeza nubila*, Mg. S.M., in June.  
(*Tachypeza* = quick footed.)
- Tachista arrogans*, L. S.M., in June.  
(*Tachista* = very quick.)
- Tachydromia flavipes*, F. S.M.  
,, *maculipes*, Mg. S.M.  
,, *flavipennis*, Wlk. Holford (P).  
,, *pallidiventris*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).  
,, *nigritarsis*, Flin. Weston-super-Mare (J).  
,, *longicornis*, Mg. Flax Bourton (H).  
(*Tachydromia* = quick runner.)

**DOLICHOPODIDAE.** Rather small, metallic green, and very spiny flies, often seen running swiftly near water; they are all rapacious.

- Dolichopus atratus*, Mg. Holford (P).  
,, *campestris*, Mg. Common.  
,, *plumipes*, Scop. Batheaston (V.H.).  
,, *confusus*, Zett. S.M. Axbridge (R).  
,, *discifer*, Stan. S.M. One specimen being eaten  
by *Scatophaga stercoraria*!  
,, *griseipennis*, Stan. Common.  
,, *ungulatus*, L. Very common: described as  
oeneus in V.H.  
,, *trivialis*, Hal. S.M. Clevedon (W).  
,, *arbustorum*, Stan. S.M.

- Dolichopus festivus*, Hal. Common. Axbridge (R).  
(*Dolichopus* = long footed.)
- Poecilobothrus nobilitatus*, L. Locally common.  
Distinguished from *Dolichopus* by the dark wings of the male having a white spot at the tip, and by the hairy arista.
- Hercostomus nigripennis*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H).
- Hypophyllus obscurellus*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H).  
(*Hypophyllus* = under a leaf.)
- Chrysotus gramineus*, Fln. S.M. Leigh Woods (H).  
,, *laesus*, W. S.M. and Freshford.  
(*Chrysotus* = gilded.)
- Psilopus platypterus*, F. S.M. Portishead (H).  
,, *wiedemanni*, Fln. S.M.
- Neurigona pallida*, Fln. Portbury, in June (H).
- Argyra diaphana*, F. Freshford. Brockley (J).  
,, *argyria*, Mg. Portbury (H).  
(*Argyra* = silvery, and describes these beautiful insects.)
- Machaerium maritime*, Hal. Burnham (R).  
(*Machaerium* = sword-shaped antennae.)
- Medeterus truncorum*, Mg. Ashton Park (H).
- Campsicnemus curvipes*, Fln. Portbury and Leigh Woods (H).  
(*Campsicnemus* = bent shin.)
- Syntormon biseriatus*, Lu. Rare. Leigh Woods (H).
- Micromorphus clavipes*. Clevedon (W), in August.

LONCHOPTERYDAE (lance-shaped wings) small yellowish flies with straight wing veins; common in early Spring.

- Lonchoptera lutea*, Pauz. Common.  
,, *trilineata*, Lett. Leigh Woods (H). Axbridge (R).  
,, *flavicauda*, Mg. S.M.  
,, *lacustris*, Mg. S.M.  
,, *tristis*, Mg. Common.