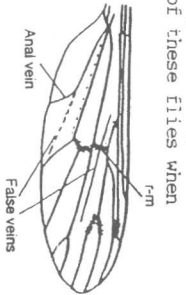


PTYCHOPTERIDAE (FOLD-WINGED CRANEFLIES)

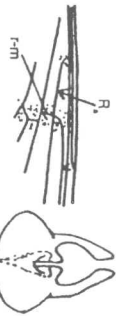
A key was included in the 1993 BRC atlas. For those without this key, a reduced and simplified key is offered, relying on males alone where female identification can be awkward.

The name fold-winged is a literal translation of the scientific name, the fold being along the hind false vein (a distinctive and unique cranefly character, accounting in part for the curious appearance of these flies when at rest). The atlas omitted to explain this.

Male genitalia are shown in dorsal view for all species.

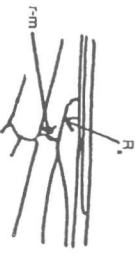


- 1. Wing with intense black markings and with vein R<sub>5</sub> very long (between 3 and 4 times as long as length of r-m, clearly visible in the zone between spots.



contaminata

- Wing with shorter R<sub>5</sub>, confined within a black spot or wing markings not intense.



2

- 2. Wing with intense black markings. R<sub>5</sub> very short with right-angled bend and entirely confined within a wing spot. Sides of thorax without silvery areas and scutellum dark.



3

- Wing with faint or moderate markings. R<sub>5</sub> of intermediate length (about twice as long as r-m). Gently bowed, rarely covered by a wing spot. Sides of thorax with silvery pubescent areas and scutellum usually partly yellow.



4

- 3. Males only. Abdomen black. Male styles with outer knob.



paludosa

- Males only. Abdomen with orange markings. Male styles lacking outer knob.

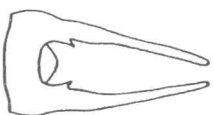
5

- 4. Male styles short.



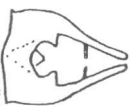
iacustris

- Male styles very long.



longicauda

- 5. Abdomen usually with orange markings. Wing spots usually distinct though can be weak.

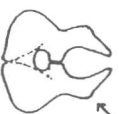


albimana

- Abdomen entirely black. Wing spots usually faint or absent.

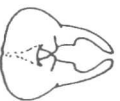
6

- 6. Males only. Styles with outer knob.



minuta

- Males only. Styles lack outer knob.



scutellaris

albimana Common. Persistent puddles, seepages, ponds, especially in open fields or openings in woods.

contaminata Common in England. Lakes, ponds and ditches with marginal vegetation.

iacustris Frequent along streams with muddy margins; open or light shade. longicauda Rare. Calcareous streams in woods.

minuta Frequent. Ponds, sometimes lakes, with muddy margins. Often natural autroptic.

paludosa Frequent along streams with muddy margins; deep shade. scutellaris Scarce. Calcareous springs and immediate stream section below, also calcareous seepages. In Scottish Highlands at quite small base

rich springs and seepages, including basalt.