

Soldierflies and allies recording scheme: an under-recorded aquatic fauna

Martin C. Harvey

Twitter:

@kitenet

@SoldierfliesRS



© Nigel Jones



© Steven Falk



© Martin Harvey



© Steven Falk



© Steven Falk



© Steven Falk



© Nigel Jones



© Donald Hobern via Flickr CC



© Martin Harvey

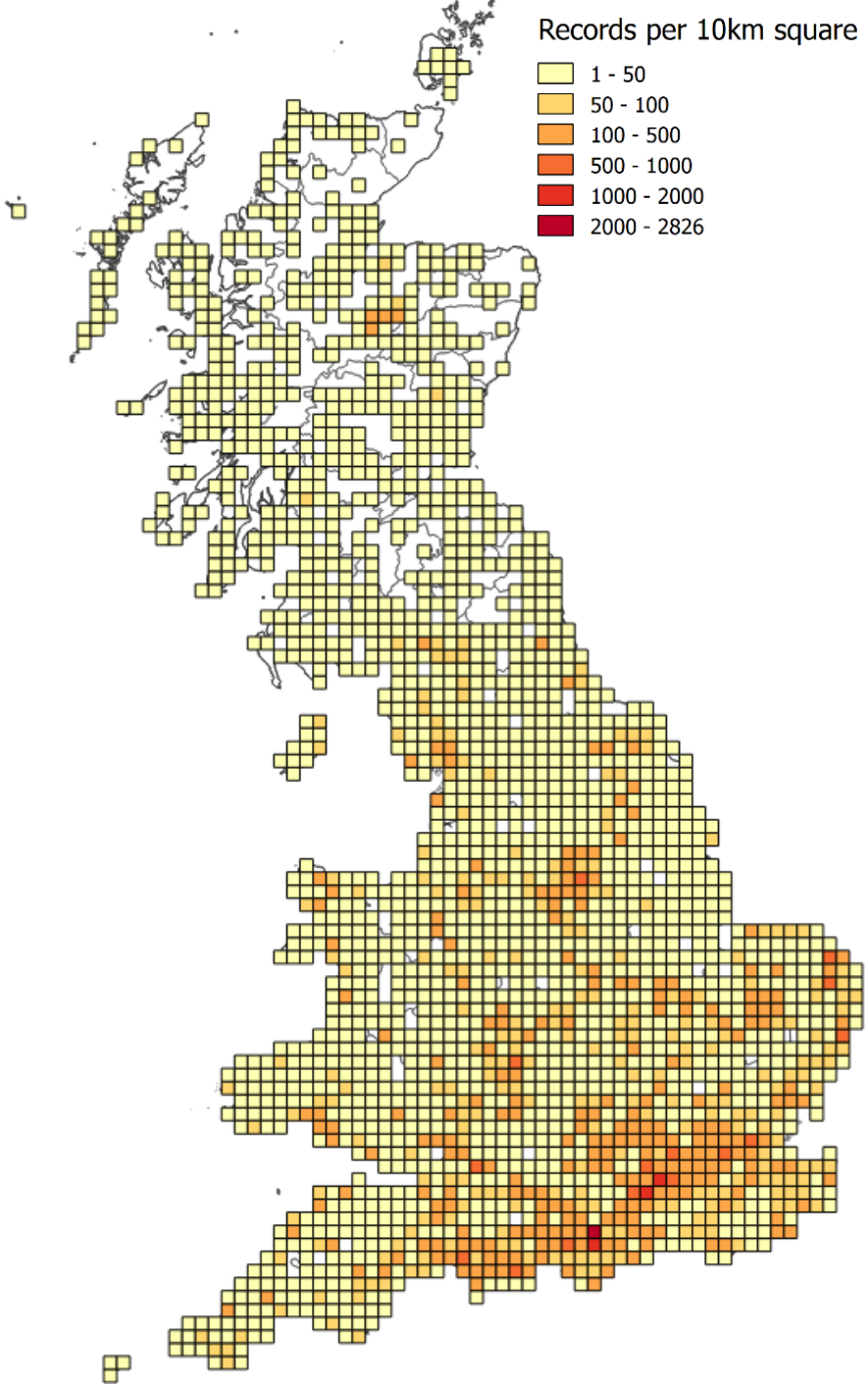
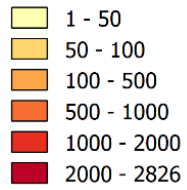


© Ian Andrews

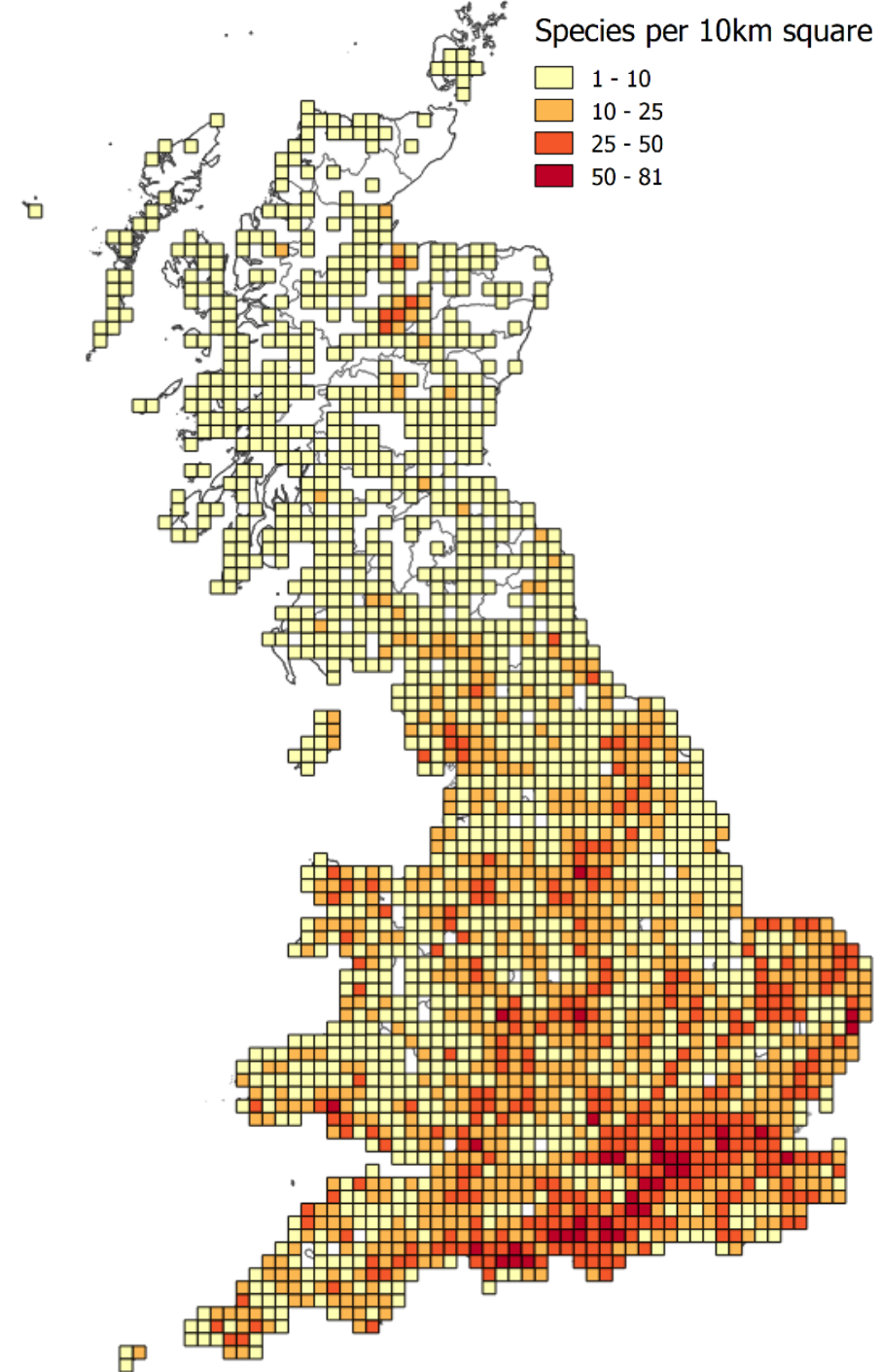
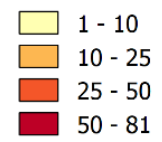


© Steven Falk

Records per 10km square



Species per 10km square





© Nigel Jones



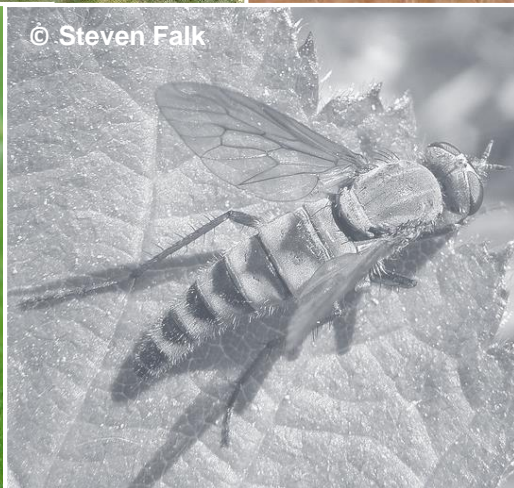
© Steven Falk



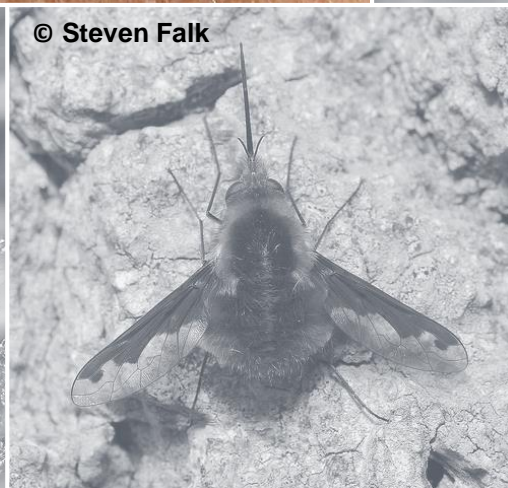
© Martin Harvey



© Steven Falk



© Steven Falk



© Steven Falk



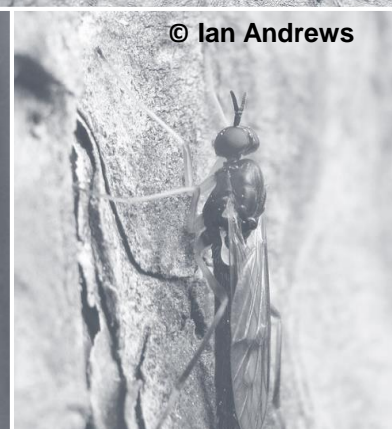
© Nigel Jones



© Donald Hobern via Flickr CC



© Martin Harvey



© Ian Andrews



© Steven Falk

Horseflies, Tabanidae

Most species semi-aquatic, a few truly aquatic, predatory on other invertebrates



© Neil Phillips
www.freshwaterlife.co.uk



© Neil Phillips
www.freshwaterlife.co.uk

Water-snipeflies, Athericidae

Predators of other aquatic invertebrates including mayflies and caddis, plus chironomids

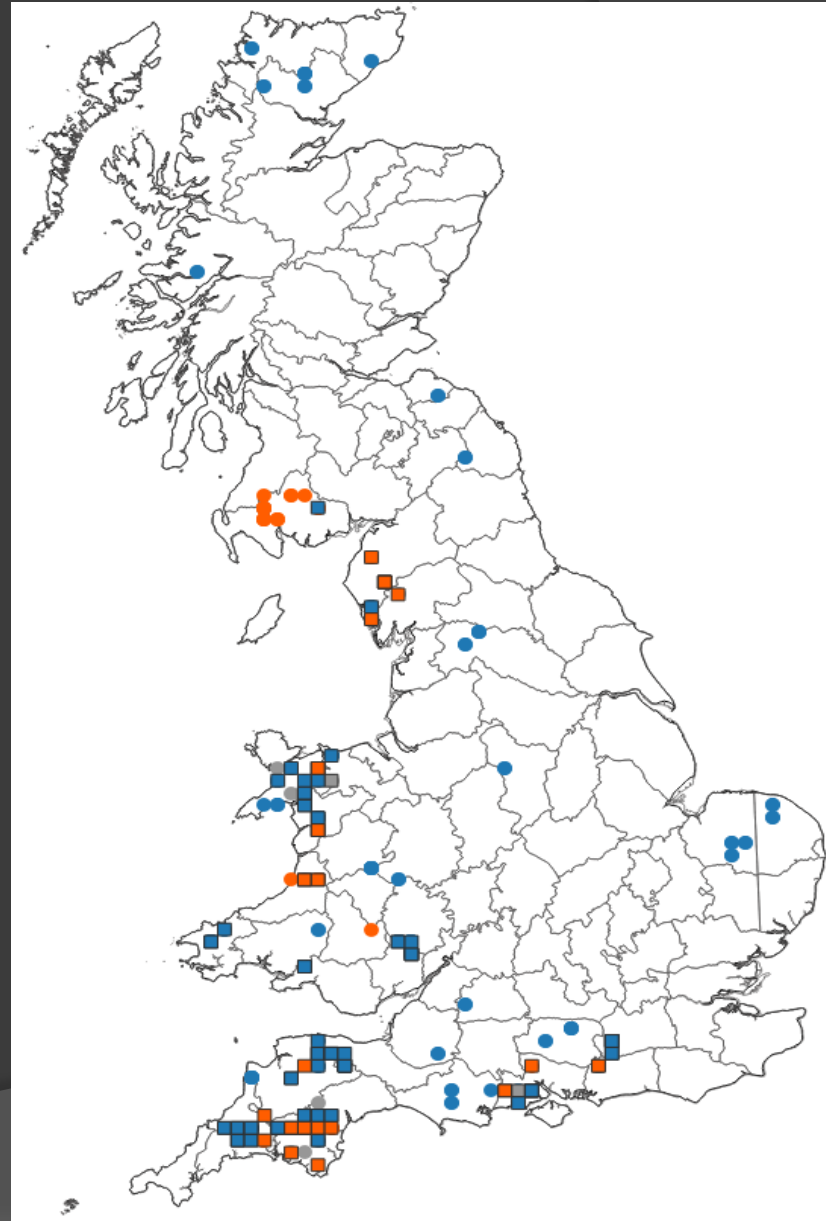


Atherix crassipes
© John St.Pierre

Ibisia marginata, Black-legged Water-snipefly



© Hectonichus



Soldierflies, Stratiomyidae

- About 25 aquatic species, many associated with calcareous conditions.
- Diet is mainly soft organic matter, usually decaying.
- Larvae can be long lived, and will sometimes leave the water and travel some distance over land.

Odontomyia ornata

© Adrian Chalkley





Stratiomys sp. © Judy Webb

The soldierfly bible

BRITISH SOLDIERFLIES AND THEIR ALLIES



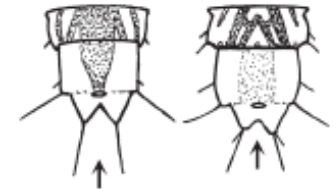
ALAN STUBBS

MARTIN DRAKE

Key A – Aquatic and Semi-aquatic Stratiomyidae

These are genera and species with a special coronet of hairs surrounding the apical spiracle at the end of the body for floating at the water surface and allowing the spiracles to make contact with the air. *Nemotelus* has short, inconspicuous float-hairs that do not extend beyond the tip of the segment as they do in other genera, but the shape of the last segment is very characteristic.

1. Last segment deeply cleft. (*N. nigrinus* unknown).



Nemotelus
(p. 56)

- Last segment rounded or blunt at apex.

2

2. Last segment very elongate, rounded at apex, anal slit near base.



Stratiomys
(p. 65)

- Last segment elongate or short, with anal slit usually reaching mid-way (if near the base then segment not elongate and apex not smoothly rounded).



3

3. Antennae placed dorsally (view head from side). Mid segments of abdomen ventrally with one or two transverse rows of four or more bristles (which can be fan-shaped) but otherwise no hairs except near lateral margins.



Oxycera/Vanoyia
(p. 60)