

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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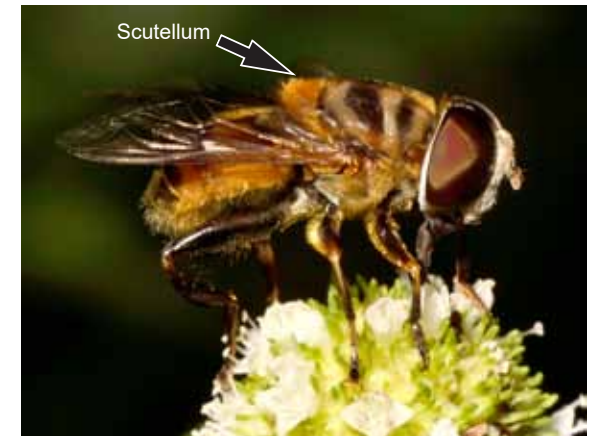


Senogaster



Flies with abdomen expanding as a 'club'; posterior femur with two 'teeth'

Dark flies with yellow scutellum; abdomen oval and with yellow markings; vein R4+5 sinuous; face flat, not extending anteriorly

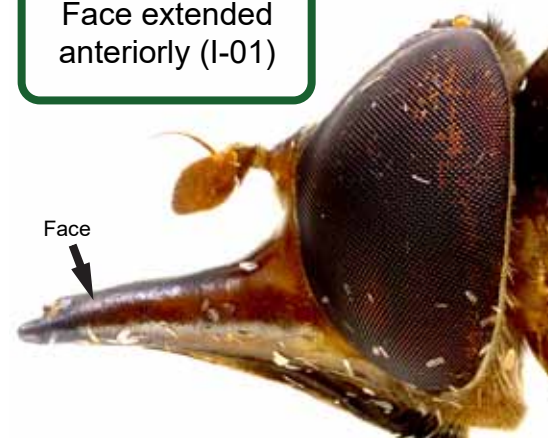


Palpada



Vein M1 recessive, directed towards the base of the wing (I-02)

Face extended anteriorly (I-01)



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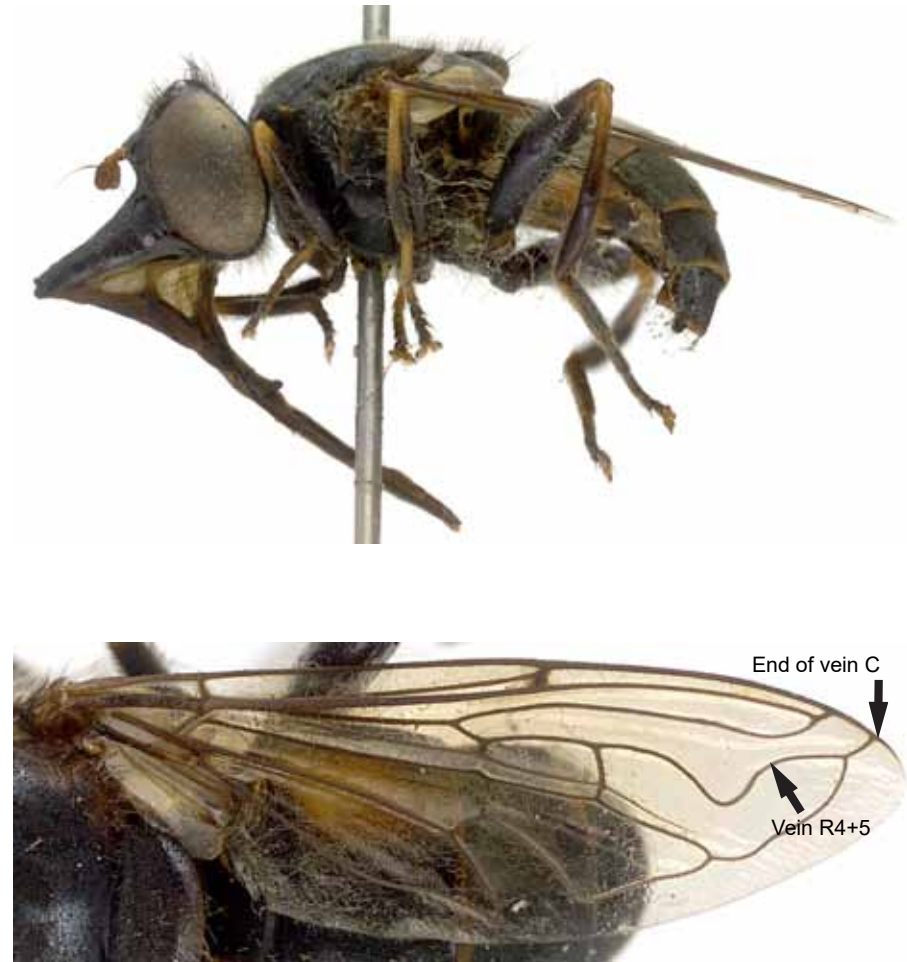
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Back to
previous
options



Vein R4+5 straight; vein C ending posteriorly to the apex of the wing

Rhingia



Vein R4+5 sinous; vein C ending anteriorly to apex of the wing

Lycastirrhyncha

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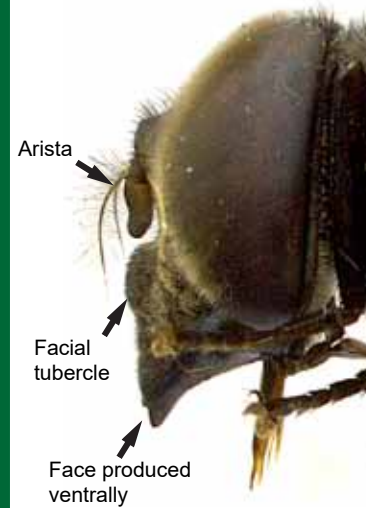


Back to
previous
options



Face concave and not produced ventrally, without facial tubercles; arista bare; posterior femur swollen

Alipumilio



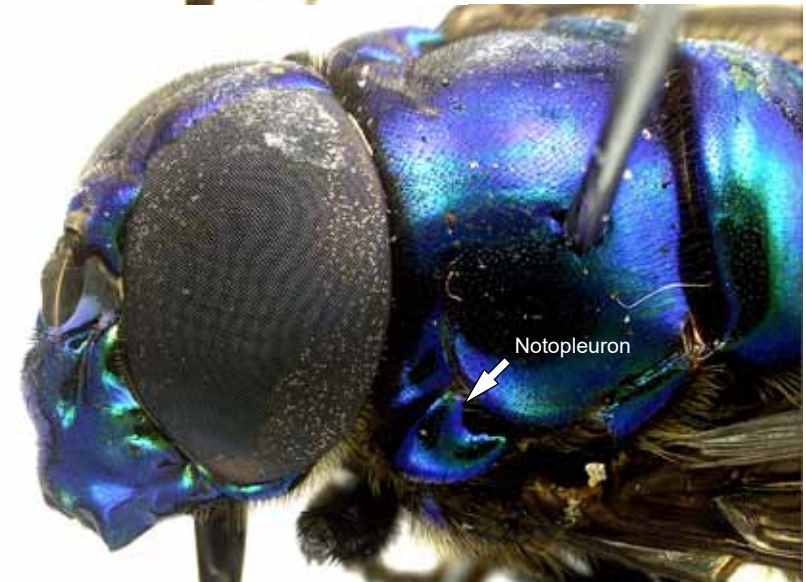
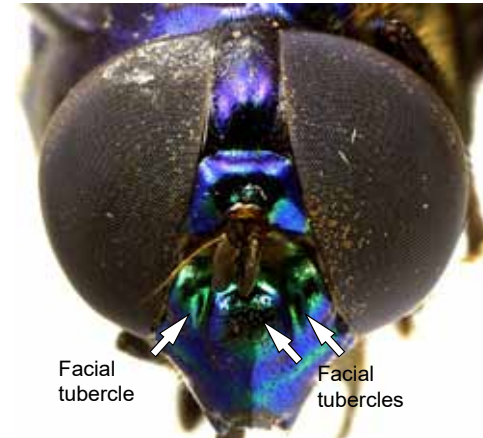
Face straight and produced ventrally, with one to three facial tubercles; arista hairy; posterior femur thin (I-03)

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Back to
previous
options



Flies rarely with metallic shine; face with only one medial tubercle; notopleuron not produced; anepimeron without hairs posteriorly

Copestylum



Flies with metallic shine (blue to green); face with a medial tubercle and a lateral pair; notopleuron produced laterally; anepimeron with hairs posteriorly

Omidia

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[Back to previous options](#)

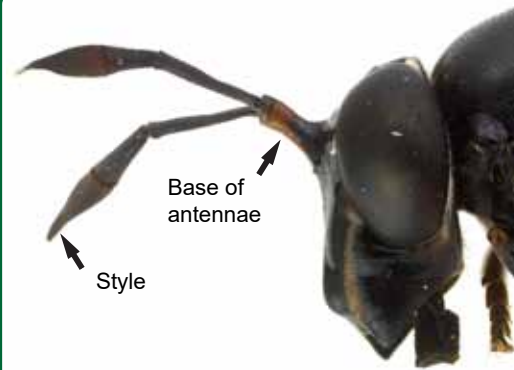


Flies with metallic shine (green or blue, rarely red) (II-01)



Aristosyrphus
(*Eurypterosyrphus*)

Thorax orange; dark wing with anterior half of vein M1 directed towards the apex of the wing



Antennae with style, base of antennae usually distinctly extended (II-03)



Flies with posterior legs presenting long and densely arranged hairs; similar to stingless bees (Hymenoptera, Apidae, Meliponini) (II-05)



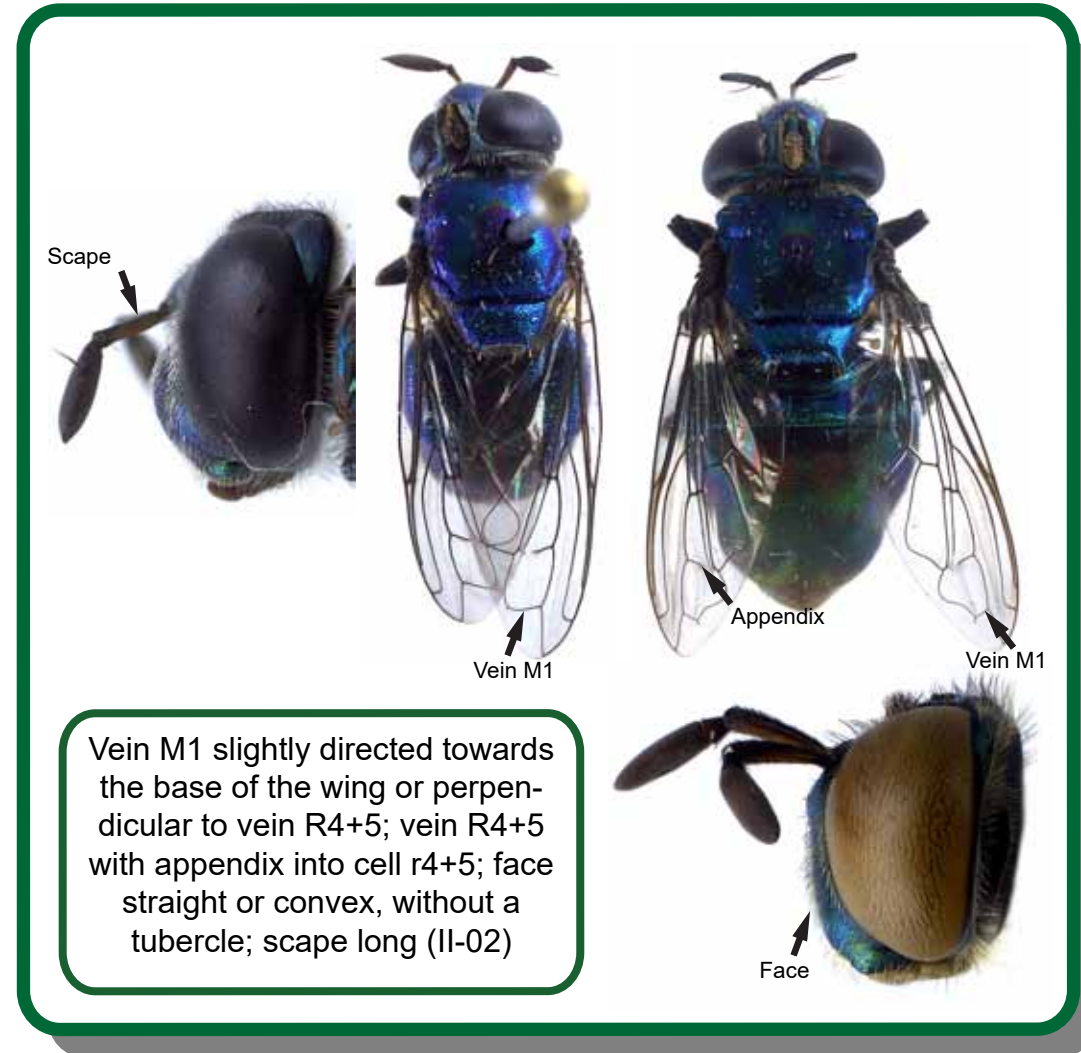
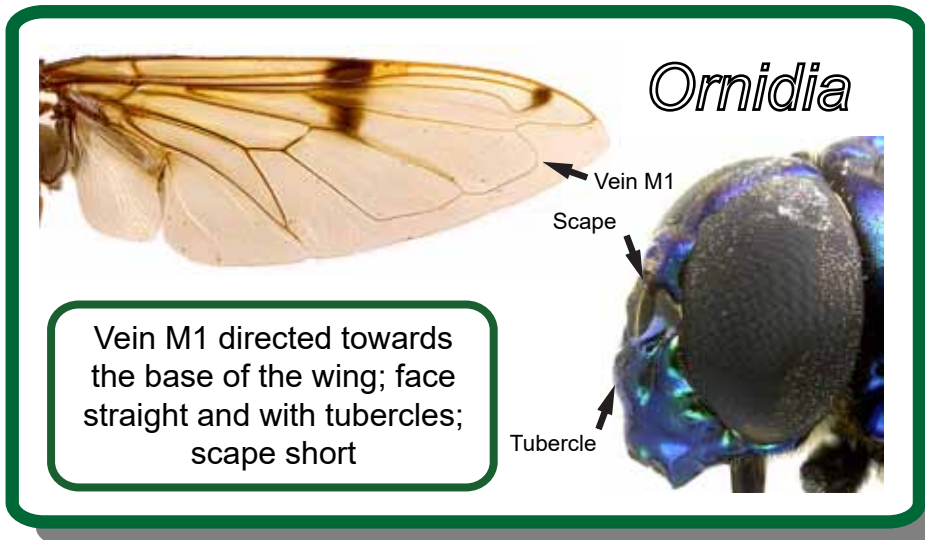
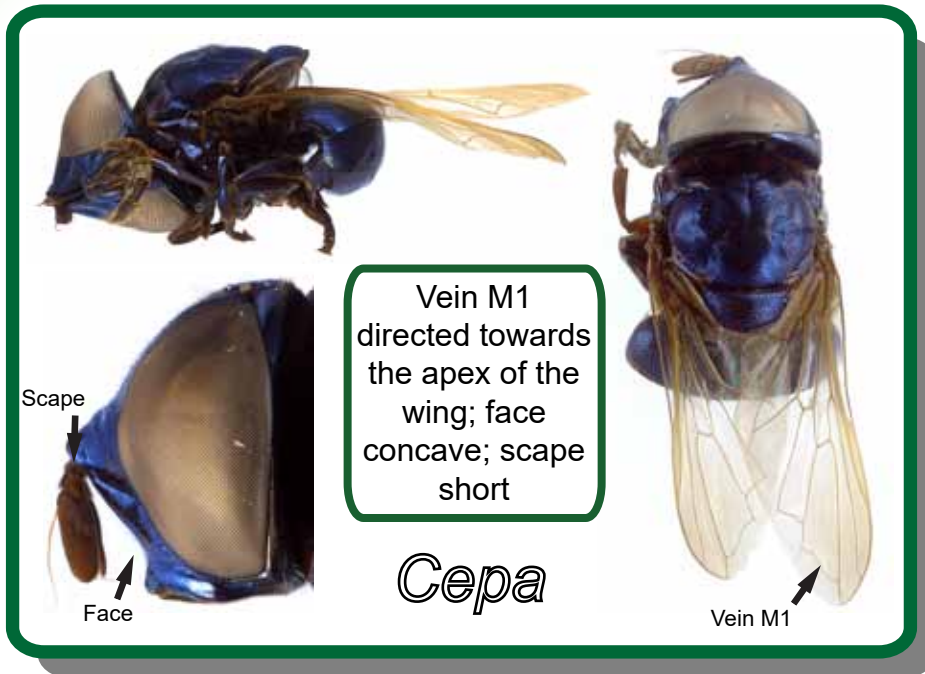
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Back to
previous
options



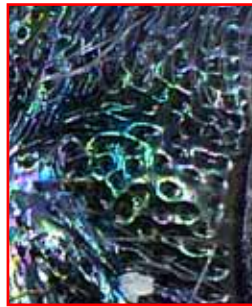
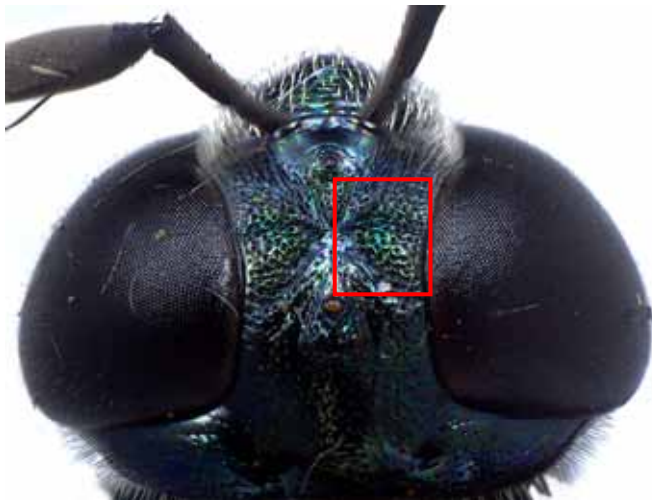
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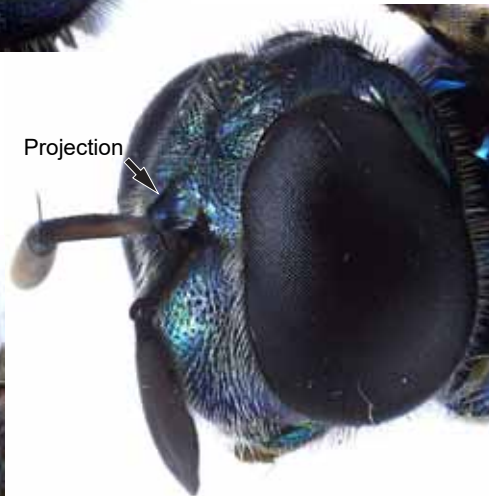
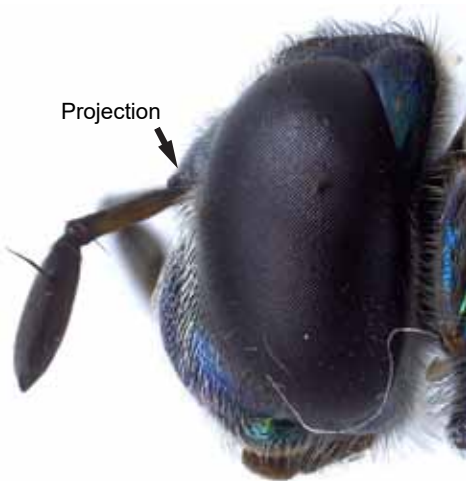


Back to
previous
options



Body covered with
deep pits

Chrysidimyia



With a short dorsal
projection over the
antennal base

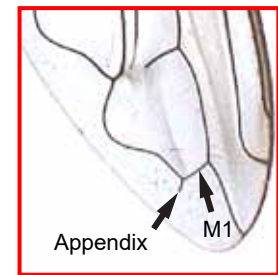


Body without deep pits;
without a dorsal projection
over antennal base; vein M1
straight (II-10)



Vein M1 directed towards
base of the wing on apical
1/3; M1 usually with an
appendix

Microdon
(*Chymophila*)



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Back to
previous
options



Photo: X. Mengual

Antennal base as long or longer than the scape

Monoceromyia



Antennal base shorter than the scape (II-04)

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Back to
previous
options



Post-metacoxal bridge incomplete, metaepimera separated by membranous area

Sphiximorpha



Post-metacoxal bridge complete

Polybiomyia

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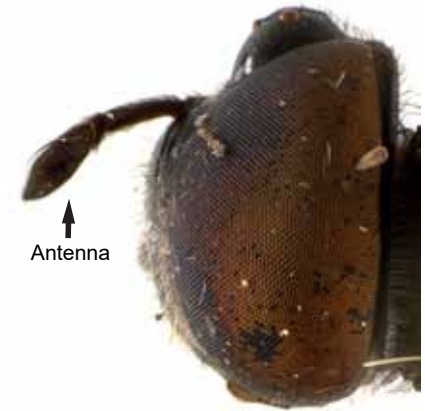


Back to
previous
options



Antenna shorter than half the face height; vein M1 slanted towards the apex of the wing

Hybobathus



Antenna longer than half the face height; vein M1 straight (II-06)

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Back to
previous
options



Vein R4+5 with appendix into cell r4+5 (II-07)



Vein R4+5 without appendix (II-08)



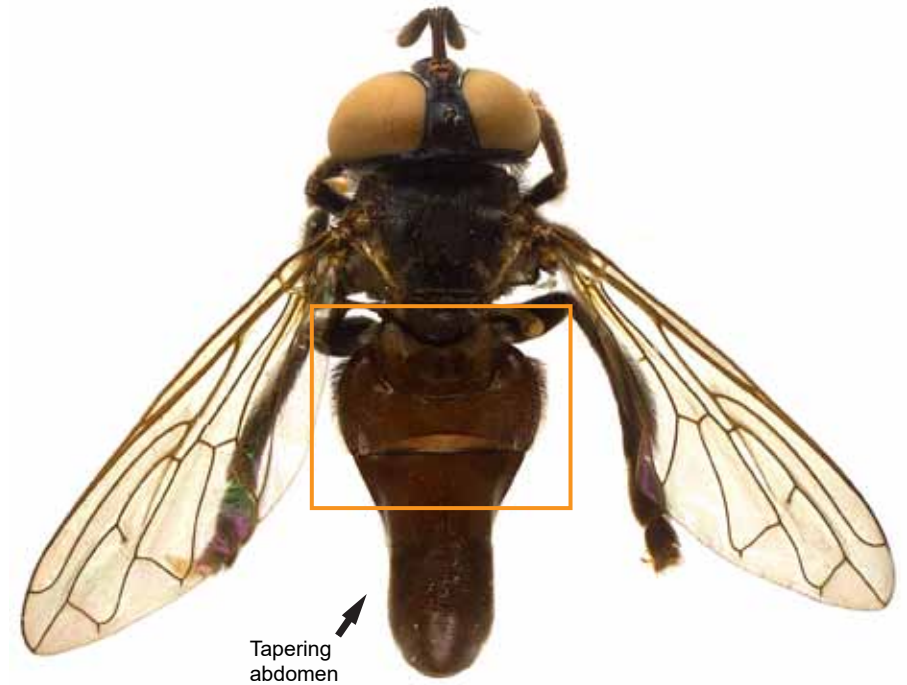
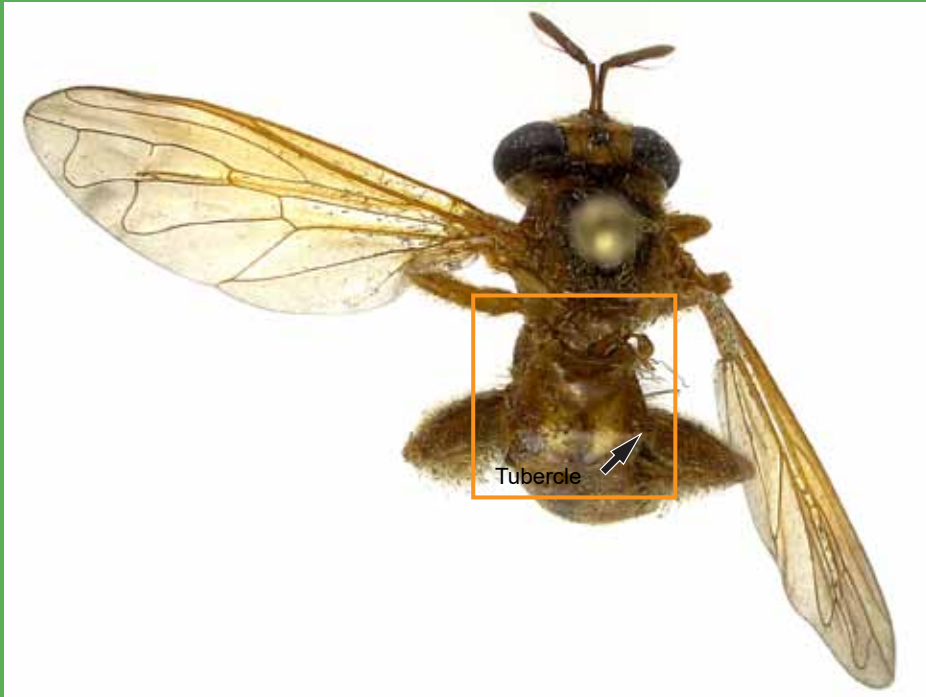
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Back to
previous
options



Second abdominal segment with lateral tubercles; abdomen oval or with parallel margins

Ubristes



Second abdominal segment without lateral tubercles; abdomen usually tapering towards apex

Stipomorpha

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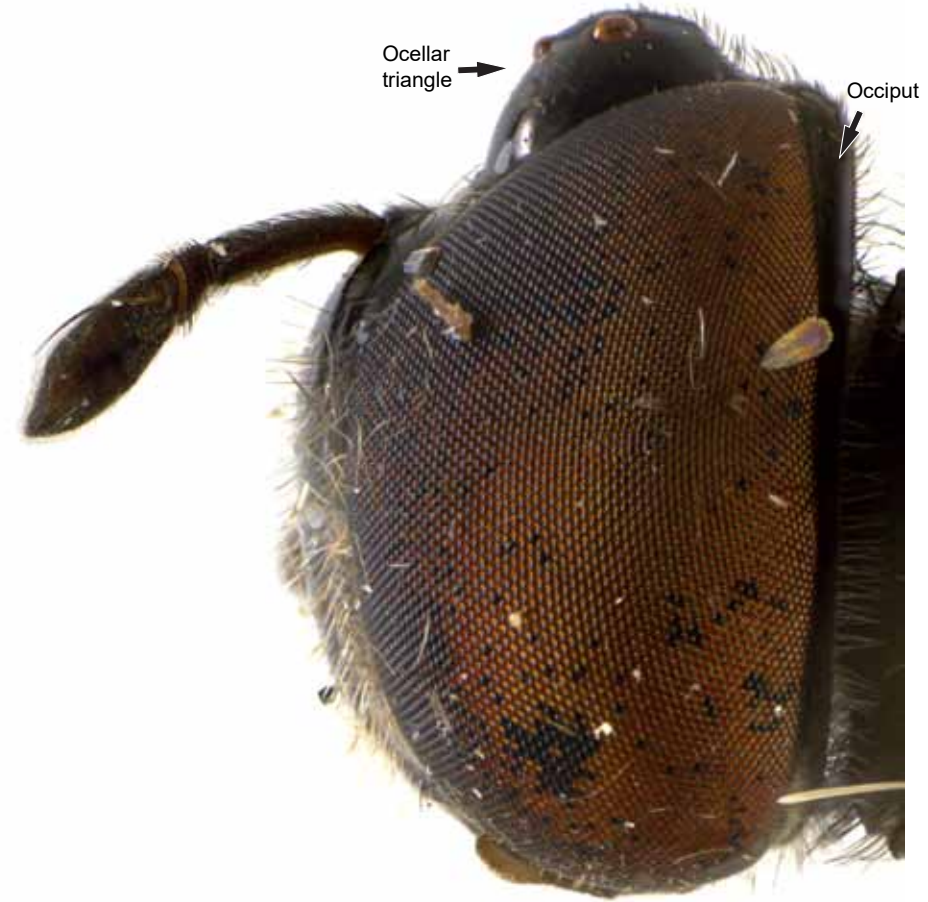


Back to
previous
options



Occiput wide in all its extension; ocellar triangle weakly developed

Rhoga



Occiput narrow at least dorsally; ocellar triangle, usually, strongly developed (Il-09)

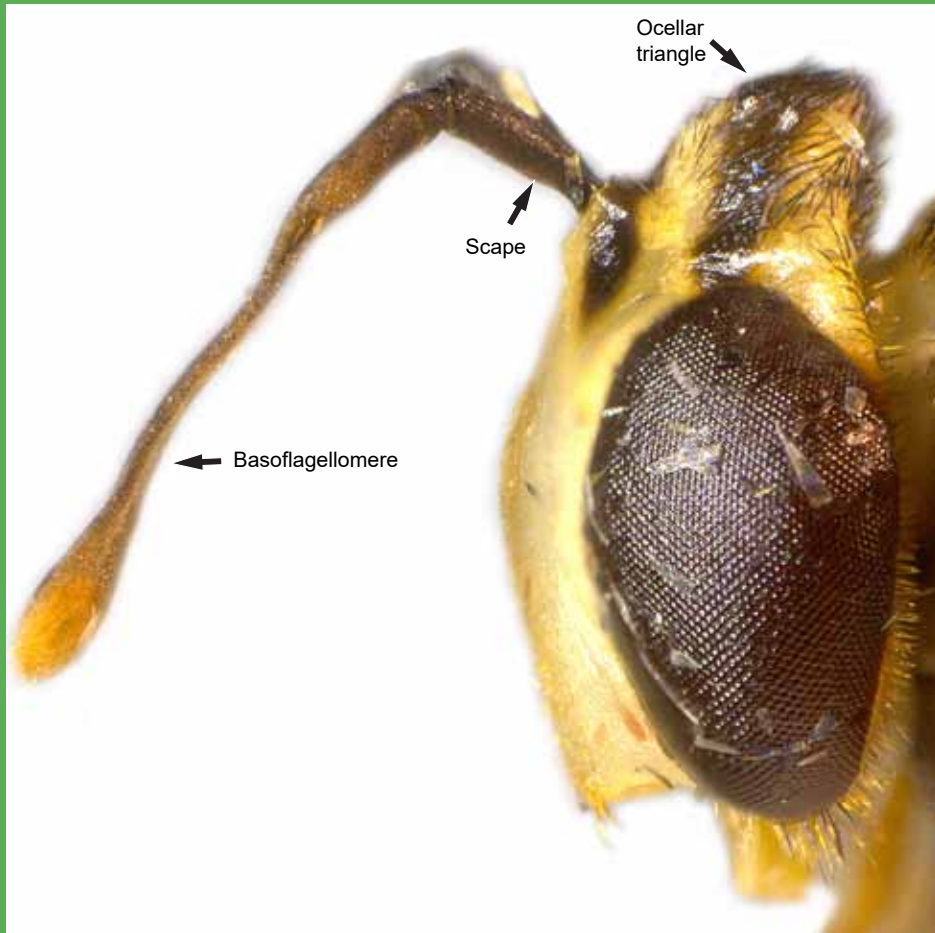
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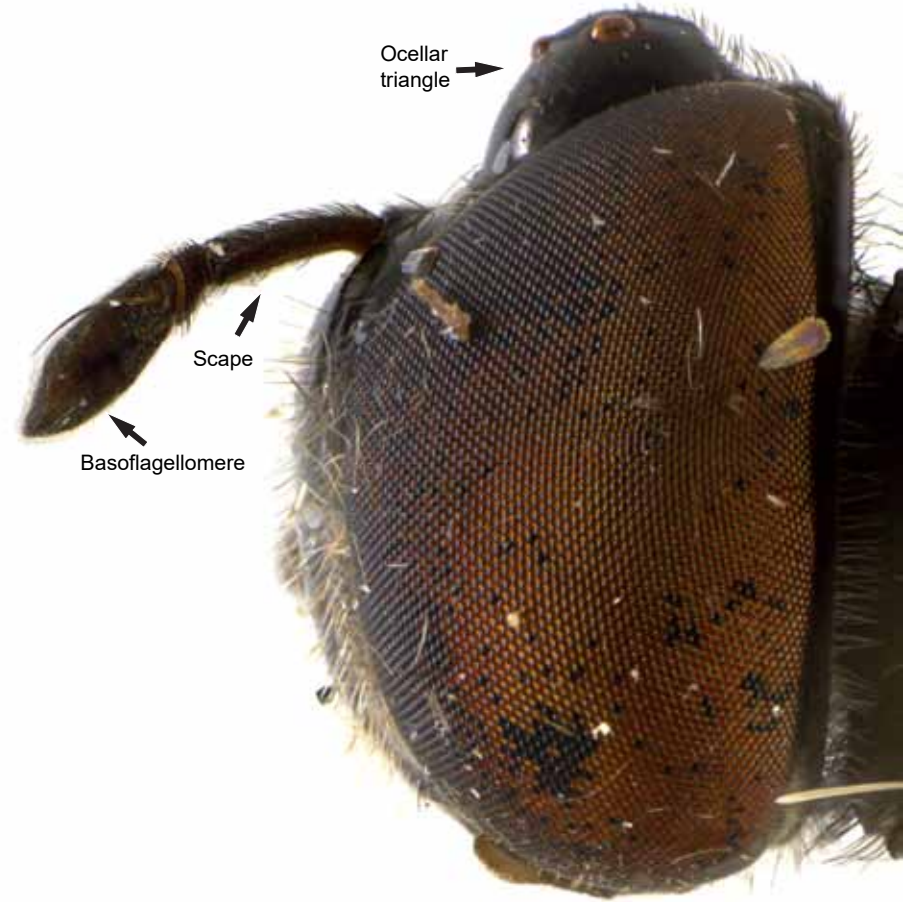


[Back to previous options](#)



Ocellar triangle dull; basoflagellomere much longer than scape

Carreramyia



Ocellar triangle shiny; basoflagellomere of similar length to scape

Hypselosyrphus

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Back to
previous
options



Photo: M. Reemer



Postero-apical corner of cell r4+5 rectangular
and always with an appendix

Laetodon



Postero-apical corner of cell r4+5 rounded and
usually without an appendix

Microdon

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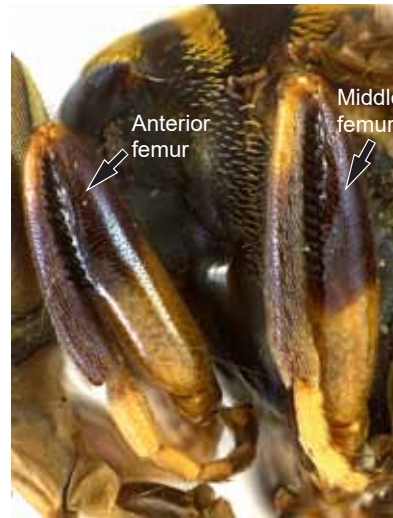
Back to
previous
options



Vein R4+5 with appendix into cell r4+5; antennae usually elongated (III-02)

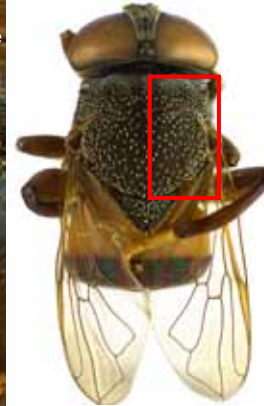


Appendix



Anterior femur

Middle femur



Anterior and middle femora with a row of ventral spines; body usually with flattened yellow hairs (III-01)



Flies homogeneously covered by 'fine yellow dust' (microscopic hairs)

Palpada



Anepisternum

Pits

Body with deep pits; anepisternum without differentiated anterior and posterior portions

Nausigaster

Specimen doesn't match any of the options (click here)

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Back to
previous
options



Basoflagellomere elongated, more than three times longer than wide

Lepidomyia



Basoflagellomere short, around two times longer than wide

Myolepta

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Back to
previous
options

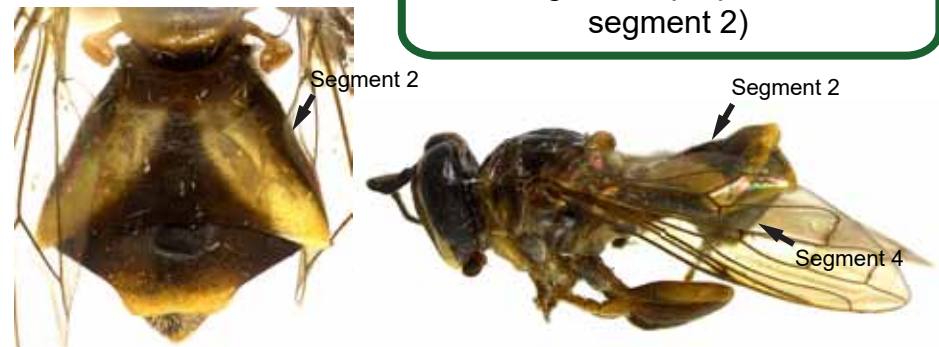
Abdomen constricted
basally (III-04)



Abdomen oval or with
parallel sides (III-03)

Ceratophya

Apical abdominal segments are
perpendicular to the basal ones (at
least segment 4 perpendicular to
segment 2)



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Back to
previous
options



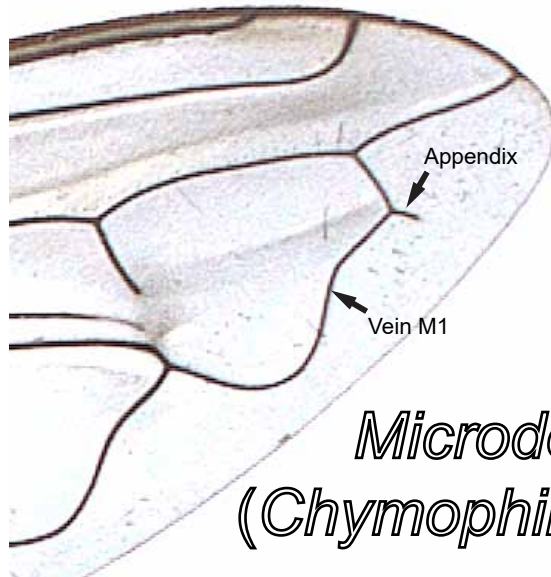
Vertex bare
and shiny
(III-08)



Vertex

Peradon

Oral margin
produced ventrally



Microdon
(*Chymophila*)

Vein M1 directed towards the base of the wing on its apical 1/3, and usually with an appendix directed to the wing apex

Oral margin not produced ventrally; vertex hairy; vein M1 straight (III-07)



Vertex

Vein M1

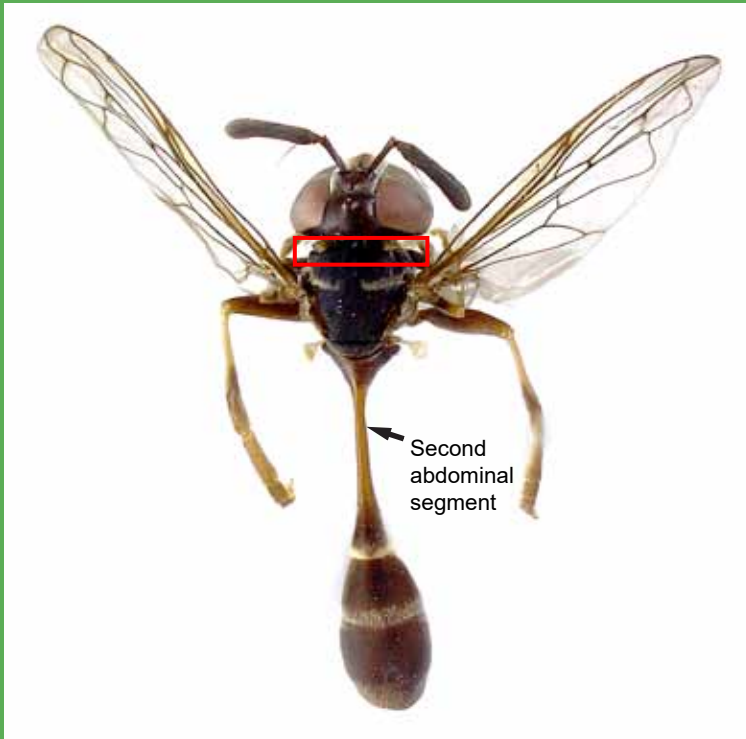
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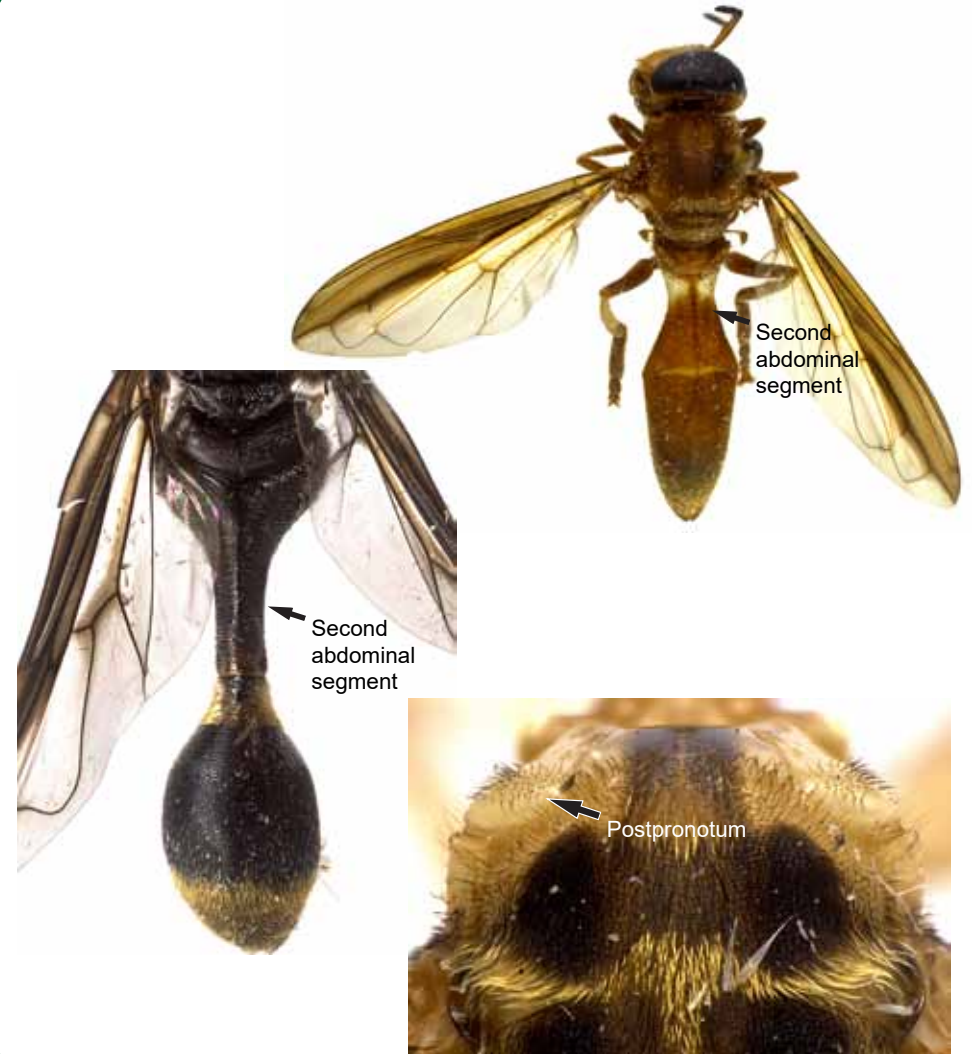


Back to
previous
options



Second abdominal segment very narrow and long, longer than thorax; postpronotum bare

Ceriomicrodon



Second abdominal segment never so narrow and long; postpronotum hairy (III-05)

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[Back to previous options](#)



Vertex



Vertex

Vertex shiny and bare, rarely and at most with very sparse pile

Pseudomicrodon



Vertex

Vertex

Vertex usually dull and hairy (III-06)

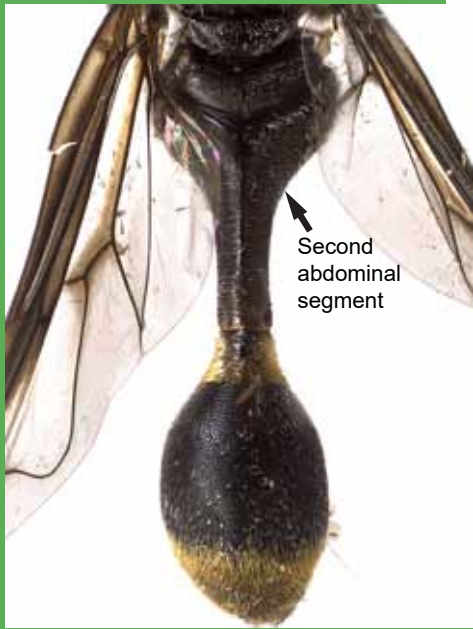
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Back to
previous
options



Second
abdominal
segment



Swollen
face



Second
abdominal
segment



Face swollen ventrally; second abdominal segment wider basally and narrower apically

Rhopalosyrphus



Face not swollen; second abdominal segment trapezoidal

Peradon

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Back to
previous
options



Basoflagellomere curved

Menidon



Basoflagellomere straight

Microdon (Microdon)

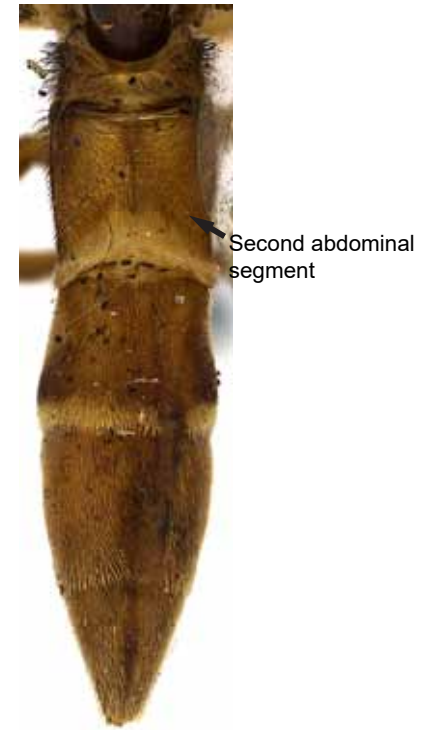
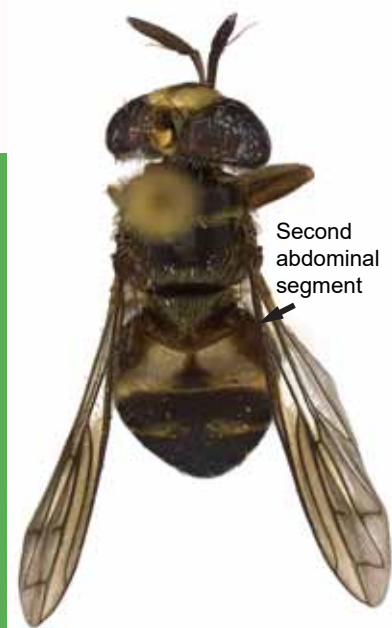
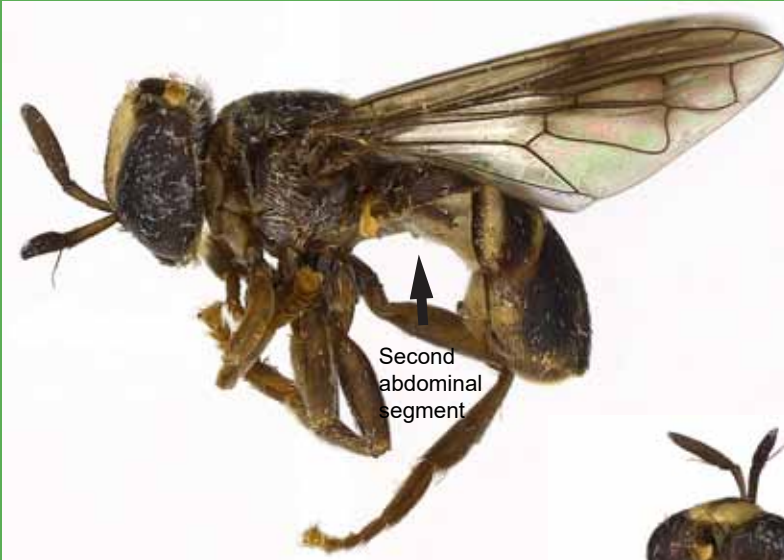
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Back to
previous
options



Second abdominal segment non-flattened and with posterior margin wider than anterior margin

Domodon



Second abdominal segment flattened and with posterior margin, at most, slightly wider than anterior margin

Pseudomicrodon

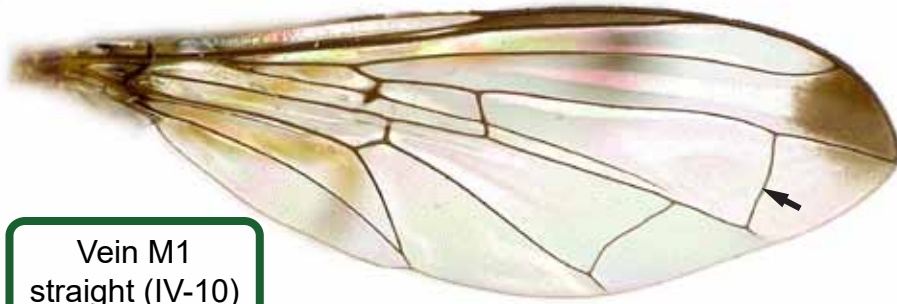
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[Back to previous options](#)



Vein M1
straight (IV-10)



Vein R4+5 sinu-
ous (IV-01)



Posterior femur swollen;
vein R4+5 straight (IV-07)

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any of the options
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[Back to previous options](#)



Cell r1 closed, veins R1 and R2+3 join each other before the margin of the wing and always reach the margin as a distinct single vein (IV-02)



Cell r1 usually open, veins R1 and R2+3 do not join each other and reach the wing margin separately; if the veins join each other, they do so at the margin and do not form a distinct single vein before it (IV-03)

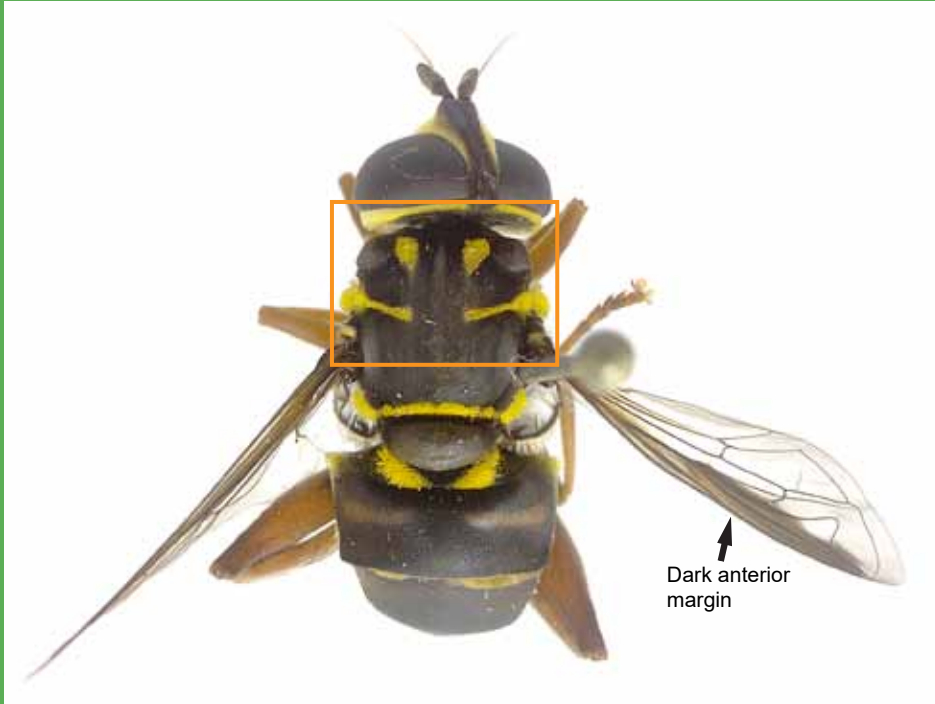
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[Back to previous options](#)



Dark anterior margin



Body with yellow markings made up of flattened hairs; wing usually with dark anterior margin

Meromacrus



Light anterior margin



Body without yellow flattened hairs making up markings; anterior margin of the wing never so distinctly dark

Palpada

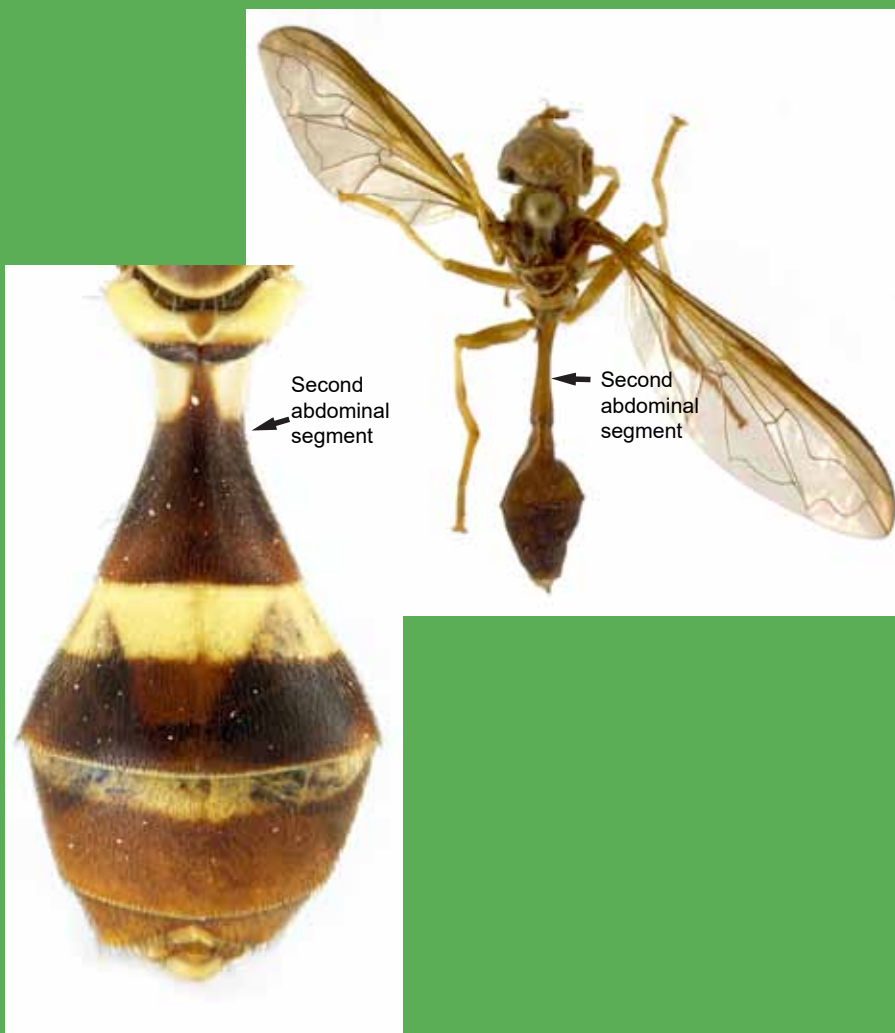
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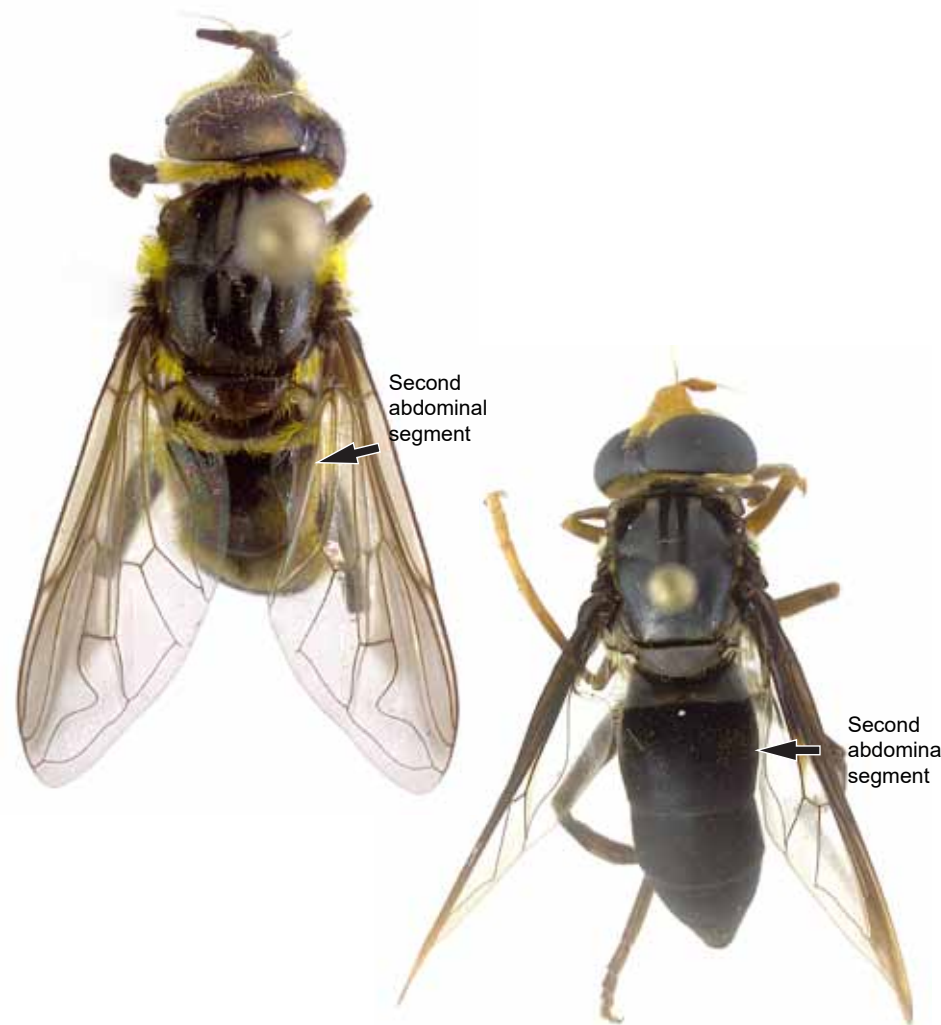
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Back to
previous
options



Abdomen petiolate, second abdominal segment constricted ou much more narrower than remaining segments (IV-04)



Abdomen not petiolate, second abdominal segment not constricted or of similar width to remaining segments (IV-06)

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Back to
previous
options



Posterior femur without ventral spines, at most with thick ventral hairs

Mimocalla



Posterior femur with ventral spines (IV-05)

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Back to
previous
options



Vein R4+5



Vein R4+5 strongly sinuous

Salpingogaster



Vein R4+5



Vein R4+5 slightly sinuous

Eosalpingogaster

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Back to
previous
options



Eye bare

Habromyia



Eye hairy (IV-16)

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Back to
previous
options



Face concave (IV-08)



Face flat and forming a keel (IV-09)



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Back to
previous
options



Elongated body

Chalcosyrphus (Neplas)



Photo: X. Mengual



Photo: X. Mengual

Short and compact body

Alipumilio

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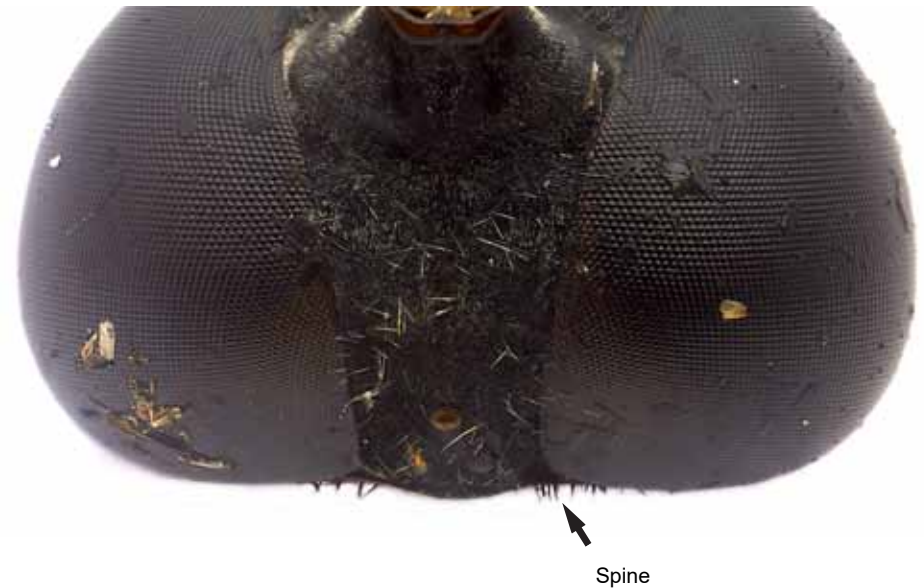


Back to
previous
options



Occiput with a regular row of distinct spines

Sterphus (Ceriogaster)



Occiput at most with sparse spines

Sterphus (Crepidomyia)

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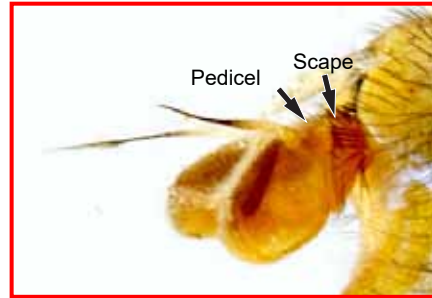


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Back to
previous
options

Antenna short, scape of similar length to pedicel;
abdomen with yellow markings (IV-11)



Pedicel
Scape

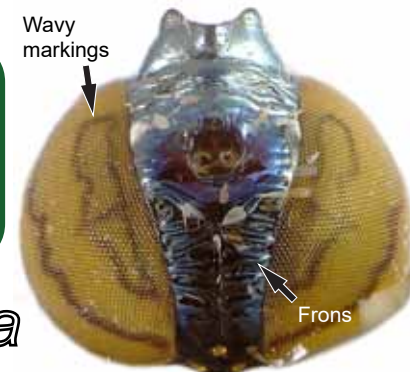


Antenna long, scape
longer than pedicel;
abdomen rarely with
yellow markings
(IV-12)



Eyes with wavy
markings;
frons/frontal
triangle rugose

Wavy
markings



Orthonevra

Frons

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Back to
previous
options



Second
segment

Calostigma



Second
segment

Ocyptamus lepidus group



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Back to
previous
options



Antenna longer than height of face;
basoflagellomere might be branched
(only on males); vertex not protuberant;
abdomen without long and thick hairs
(IV-13)



Branched
basoflagellomere

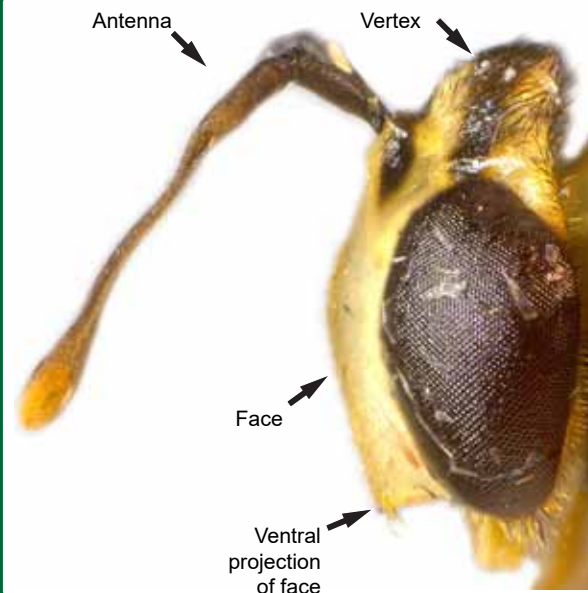


Antenna

Face

Photo: X. Mengual

Antenna of similar
length or shorter
than height of face
(IV-14)



Antenna

Vertex

Face

Ventral
projection
of face

Antenna longer than
height of face;
vertex protuberant;
face projected
ventrally

Carreramyia

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Back to
previous
options



Basoflagellomere



Upper margin
of the eye
Antennal
base



Antennal base below the level of the upper margin of the eye; male basoflagellomere with two branches and covered by long and thin hairs

Schizoceratomyia



Basoflagellomere

* Anterior view of the head



Antennal
base
Upper margin
of the eye



Antennal base above the level of the upper margin of the eye; male basoflagellomere with several branches and bare

Masarygus

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Back to
previous
options



Vein M1 slanted, slightly directed towards the apex of the wing; postero-apical corner of cell r4+5 rounded
Aristosyrphus (Aristosyrphus)



Vein M1 straight, perpendicular to vein R4+5; postero-apical corner of cell r4+5 acute (IV-15)

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Back to
previous
options



Photo: M. Reemer



Photo: X. Mengual



Dark flies without long and thick hairs on the abdomen

Piruwa



Flies with dark and pale markings, with long and thick hairs on the abdomen

Surimyia

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Back to
previous
options



Wing at most with the anterior margin dark; face not produced and with only a slight concavity below antennal base

Quichuana



Basal half, or more, of the wing dark; face slightly produced and with a strong concavity below antennal base

Mallota

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Back to
previous
options



Abdomen petiolate; second abdominal segment constricted (narrowing at some point of its length) to very narrow and elongated (V-01)



Face concave;
body short and
compact

Cepa



Abdomen oval or with parallel sides; second abdominal segment with parallel sides and being either squared, rectangular long or rectangular wide (V-10)

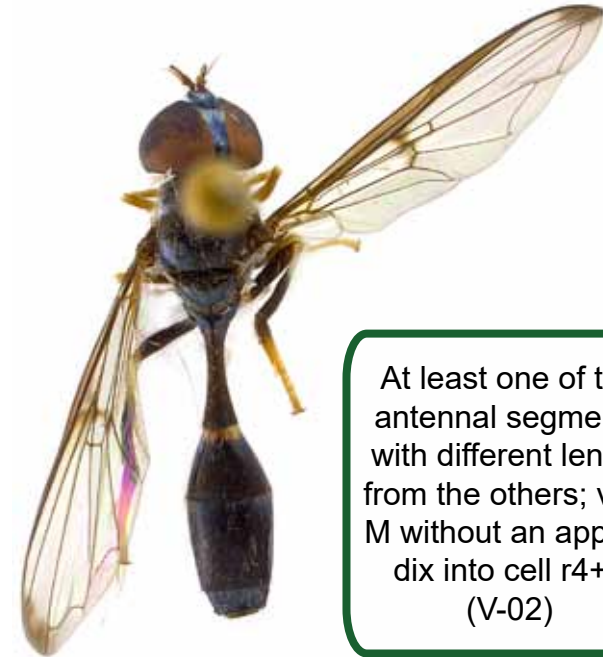
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Back to
previous
options

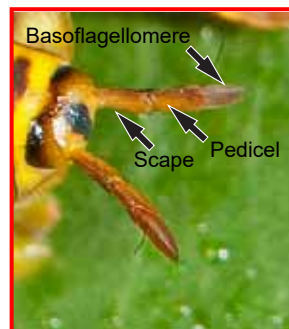


At least one of the
antennal segments
with different length
from the others; vein
M without an appen-
dix into cell r4+5
(V-02)



Photo:
S. A. Marshall

*Mimocalla
conjuncta*



Scape, pedicel and basoflagellomere of similar
lengths

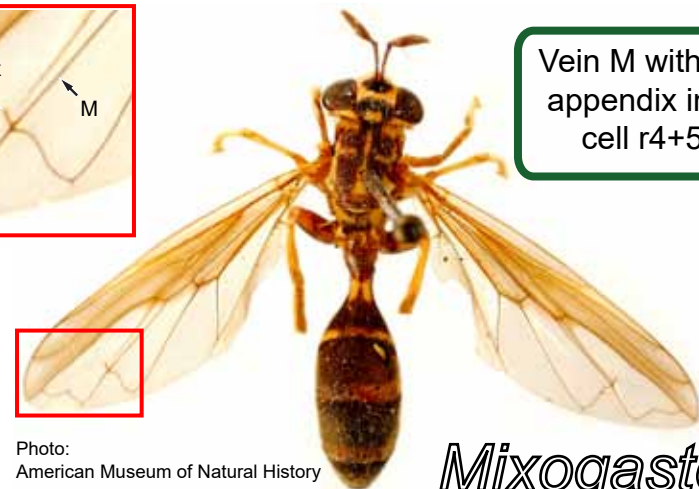
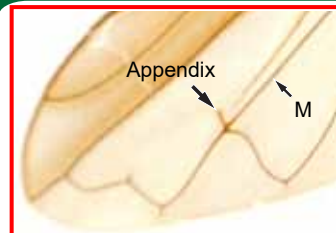


Photo:
American Museum of Natural History

Mixogaster

Vein M with an
appendix into
cell r4+5

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Back to
previous
options

Hybobathus



Ocellar
triangle



Ocellar
triangle

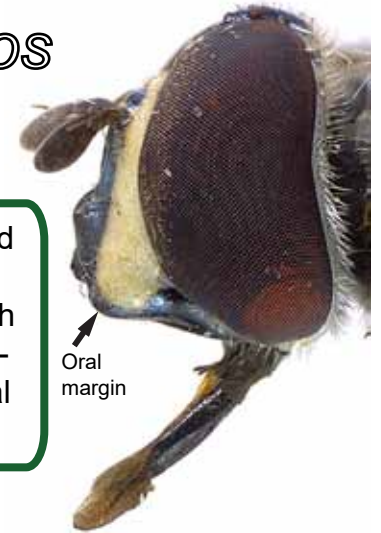
Ocellar triangle dull black, slightly protuberant, and distinct from the remaining white/silver colour of the vertex

Pseudodoros



Bands

Oral margin and face projected anteriorly; fourth abdominal segment with basal pair of bands



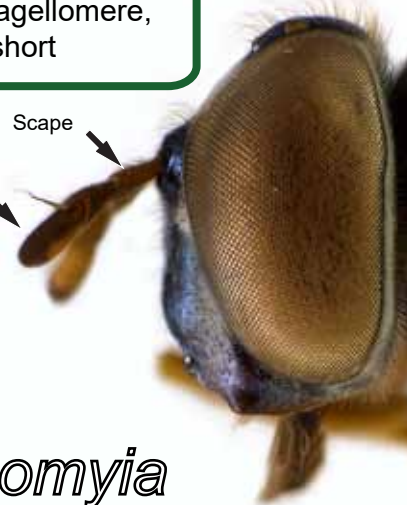
Oral
margin

Scape elongated and of similar length to basoflagellomere, pedicel short



Scape

Basoflagellomere



Argentinomyia



Ocellar triangle indistinct from the rest of the vertex/vertical triangle; scape much shorter than the basoflagellomere; face never produced anteriorly (V-04)

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Back to
previous
options



Scutum covered dorsally by yellow dust (microscopic hairs) and presenting stripes of dust absence

Hybobathus sensu stricto



Scutum with yellow dust forming only three central stripes

Hybobathus arx group

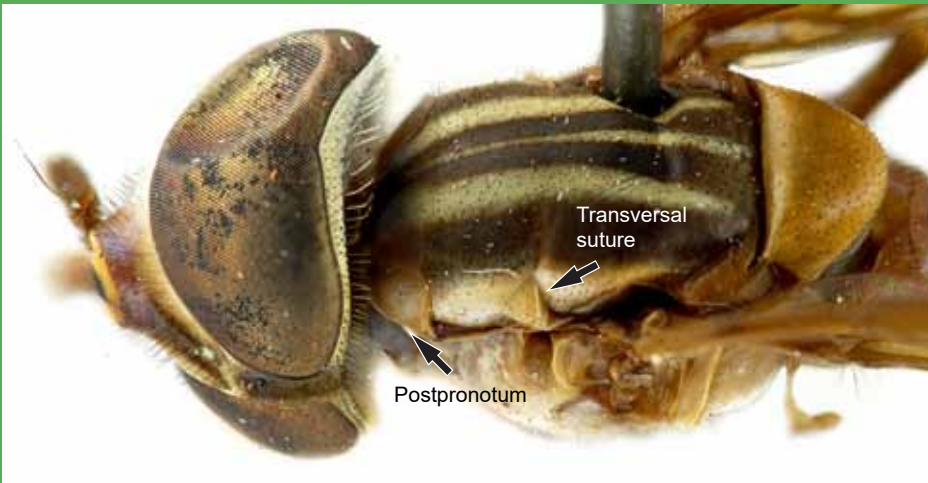
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Back to
previous
options



Scutum yellow laterally, at least from the postpronotum until the transversal suture (V-08)



Scutum dark laterally (V-05)

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Back to
previous
options



Face with central tubercle (V-06)



Face without tubercle, either slightly convex or flat (V-07)

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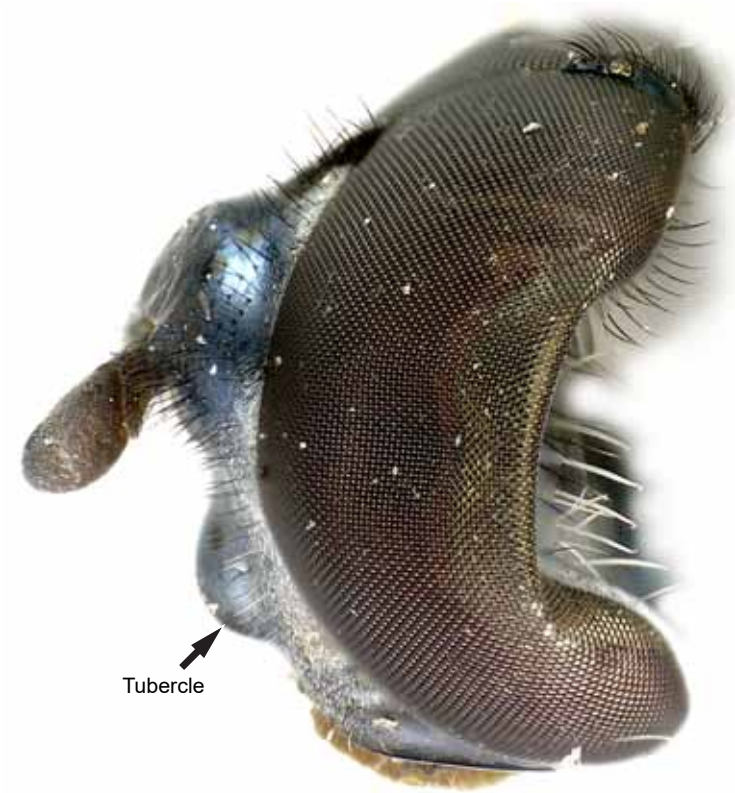


Back to
previous
options



Face mostly pale; facial tubercle positioned dorsally

Ocyptamus stenogaster group



Face mostly dark; facial tubercle positioned medially (V-21)

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Back to
previous
options



Face flat in profile

Leucopodella



Face slightly convex in profile

Atylobaccha

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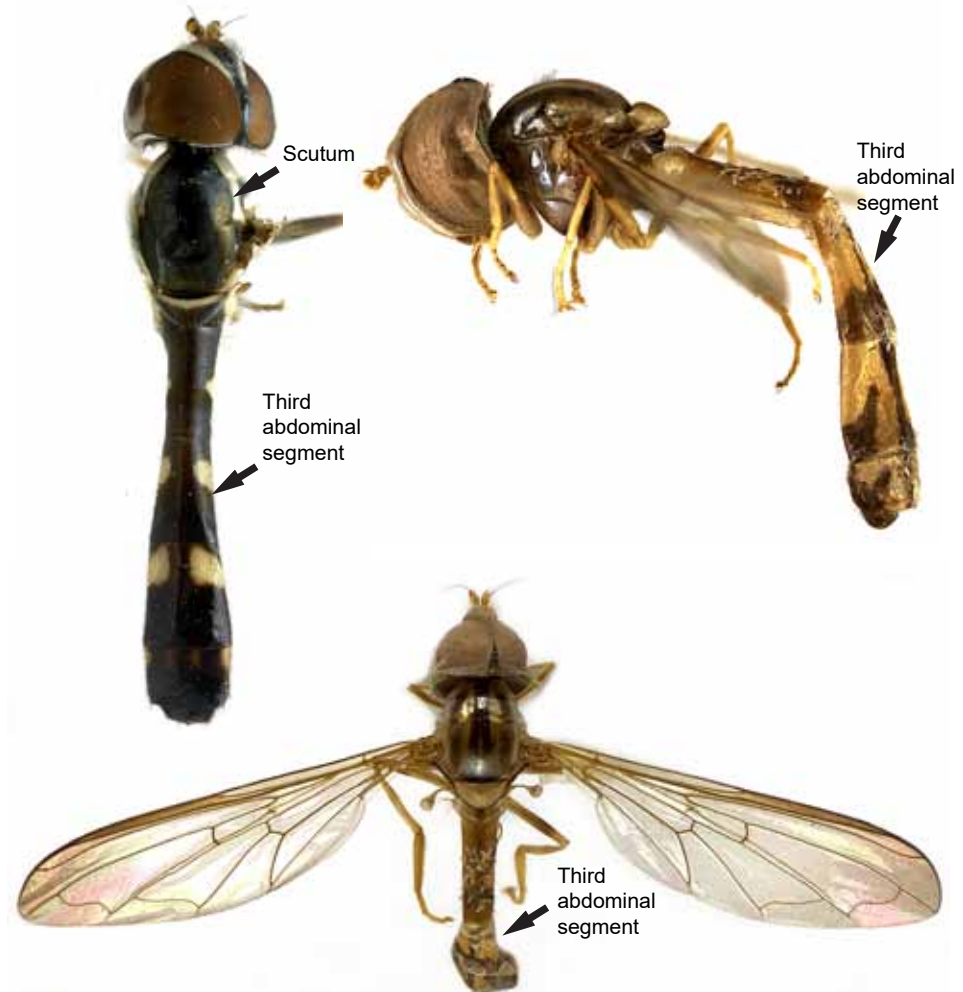


Back to
previous
options



Scutum with three golden stripes; third abdominal segment with central pair of yellow oval stripes

Pelecinozaccha susio group



Scutum usually without three golden stripes, however, if stripes are present then third abdominal segment with different non-oval markings (V-09)

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options



Third
abdominal
segment



Third to fifth abdominal segments with 'L' shaped markings, and third segment always with a very distinct marking

Ocyptamus callidus group



Third to fifth segments with different shaped markings, but never 'L'-shaped

Ocyptamus lepidus group

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options



At least one of the abdominal segments with a yellow marking pattern (V-14)



Abdominal segments without a pattern of yellow markings (V-11)

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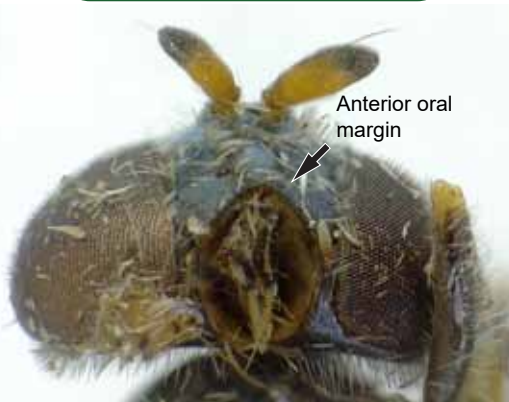
Back to
previous
options



Face flat

Trichopsomyia

Face flat, without
tubercle; anterior oral
margin rounded



Anterior oral
margin



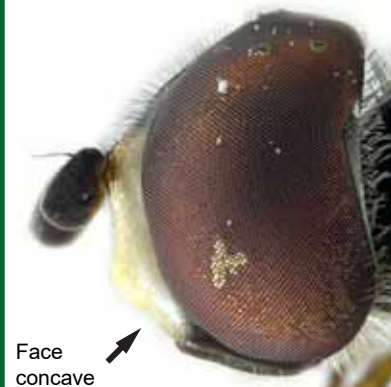
Face
convex
ventrally

Toxomerus

Face with tubercle but convex
or flat ventrally; anterior oral
margin straight



Anterior oral
margin



Face
concave
ventrally



Face with tubercle
but concave ven-
trally; anterior oral
margin straight
(V-12)

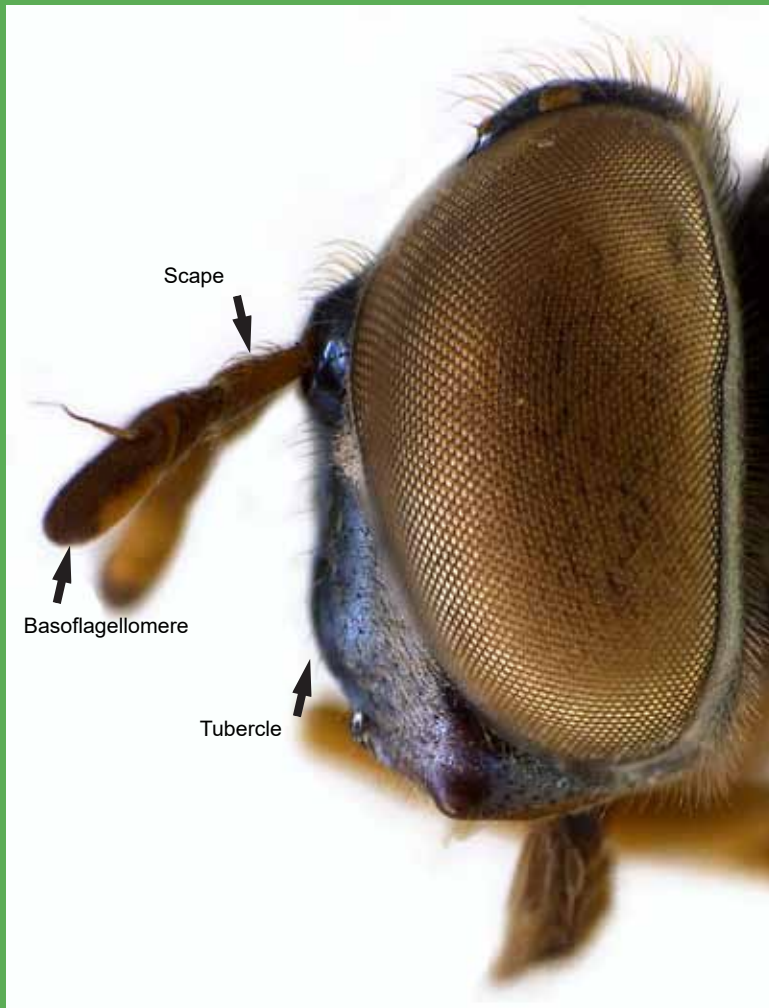
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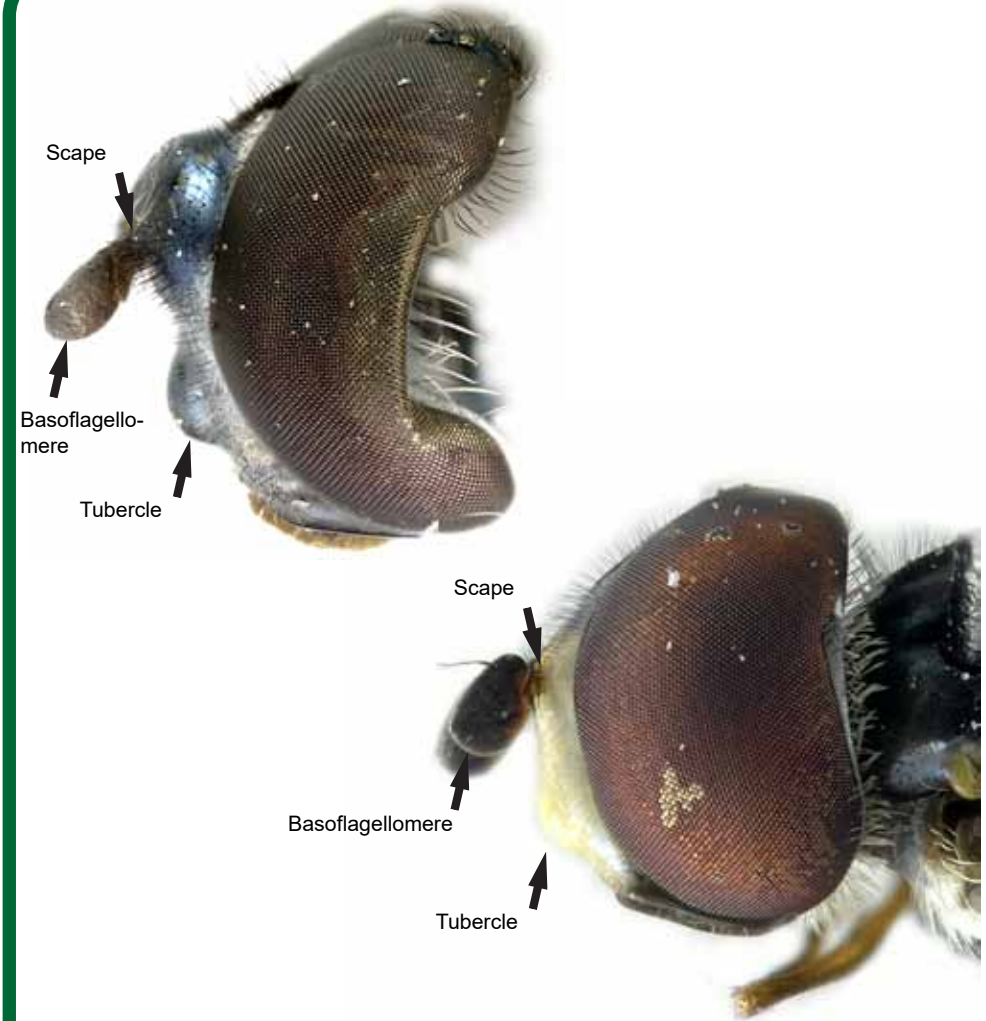


Back to
previous
options



Facial tubercle positioned ventrally; scape and basoflagellomere elongated

Argentinomyia



Facial tubercle positioned medially; scape and basoflagellomere short (V-13)

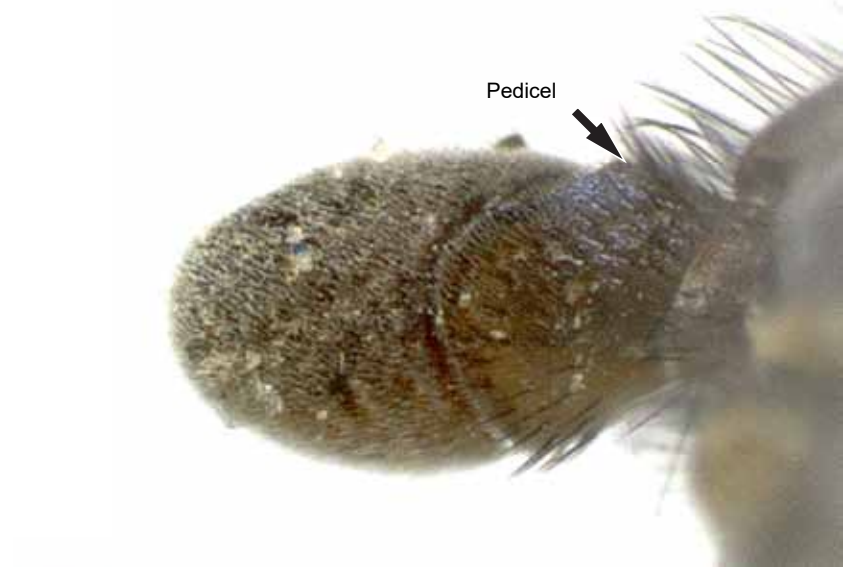
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Back to
previous
options



Pedicel with apico-medial margin projected;
female sixth abdominal segment reduced and
divided in two plates *Ocyptamus sensu stricto*



Pedicel with apico-medial margin not projected
and rounded; female sixth abdominal segment
developed and whole, forming a single undivided tube *Pelecinobaccha*

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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[Back to previous options](#)



Second to fifth abdominal segment with distinct pale markings, not limited to the basal or apical margins (V-17)



Pale markings restricted to few abdominal segments, at most present from second to fourth segment; markings might be limited to basal or apical margins (V-15)

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Back to
previous
options



Pale flies; scutum with pale dust (microscopic hairs) markings; only second abdominal segment with pale baso-lateral markings
Mimocalla sargoides



Dark flies; scutum without pale dust markings; abdominal pale markings not restricted to second abdominal segment (V-16)

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



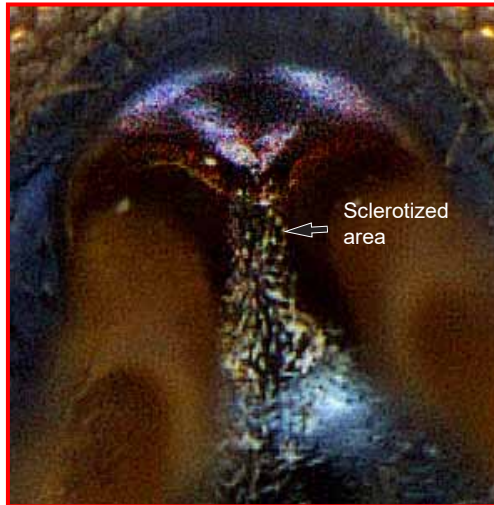
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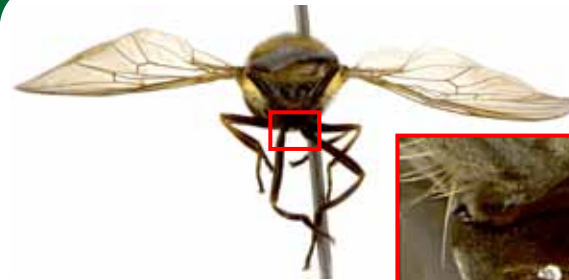
Back to
previous
options



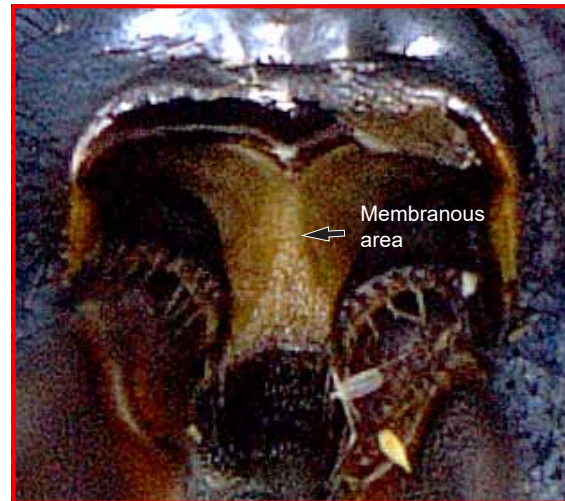
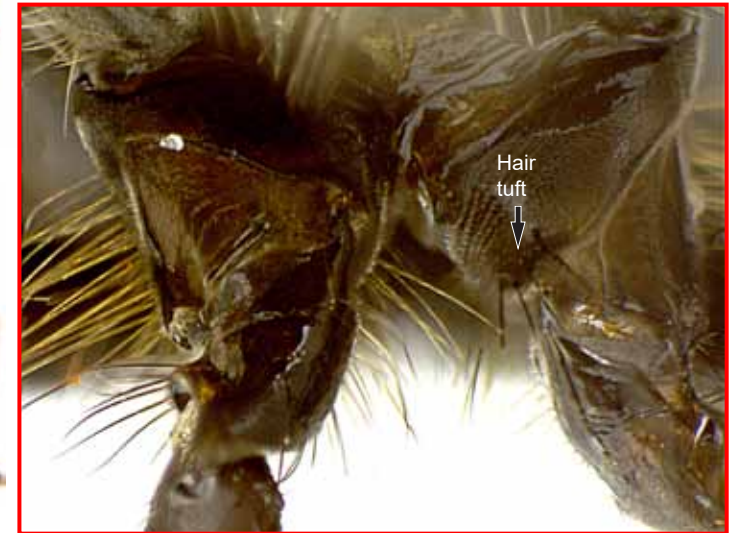
Argentinomyia



Antennal base divided by a sclerotized area; posterior coxa without hair tuft on posterior angle; scape usually elongated



Xanthandrus



*Ocyptamus
gastrostactus*



Second to fourth abdominal segment with pair of pale oval markings

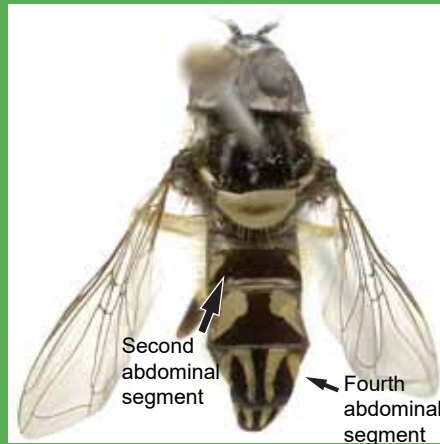
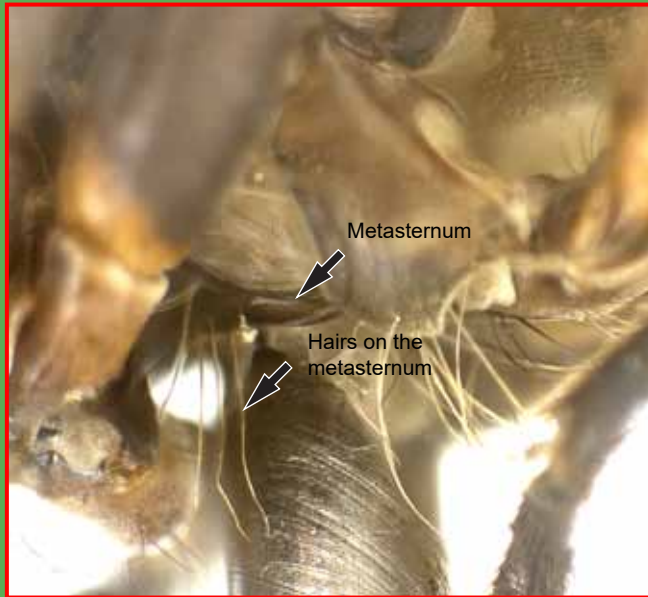
Antennal base not divided but filled with membranous area; posterior coxa with hair tuft on its posterior angle; scape short

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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Back to
previous
options



Metasternum haired; second abdominal segment wider than long; abdomen usually with a pair of stripes and a pair of oblique bands on the fourth and fifth segments (V-19)



Metasternum bare; abdomen usually without the pattern described on the other option, but if with similar pattern then second abdominal segment squared or slightly longer than wide (V-18)

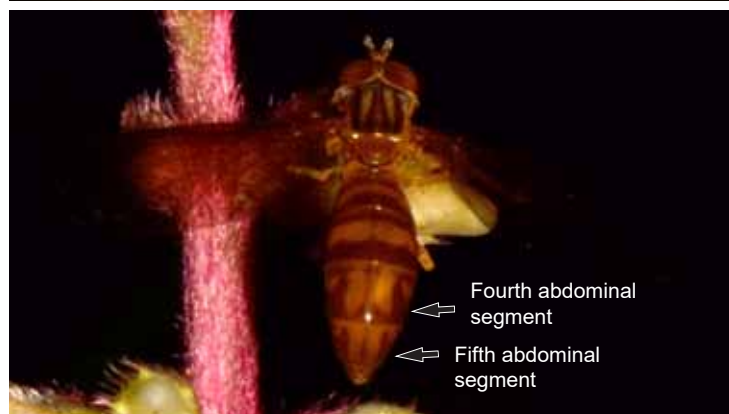
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Back to
previous
options



Ocyptamus lepidus group

At least from fourth to fifth abdominal segments with three dark stripes arising from the apex

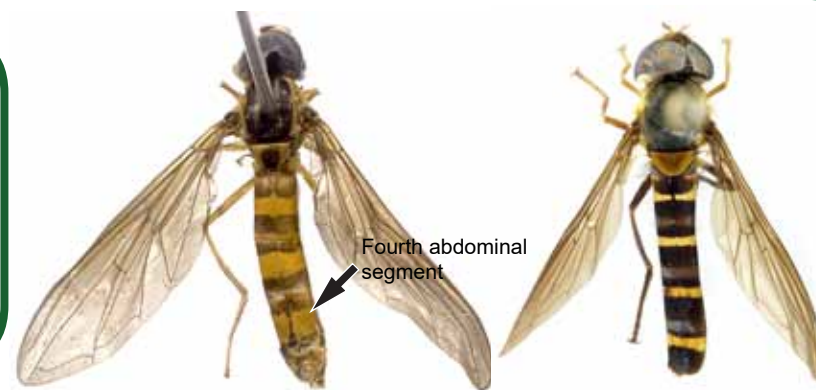


Toxomerus

Abdominal segments with pair of central dark stripes arising from pair of dark bands on apical margin or with more complex derived patterns



Second to fourth abdominal segments with a pale central band; band of the fourth segment might be divided in two (V-20)



Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



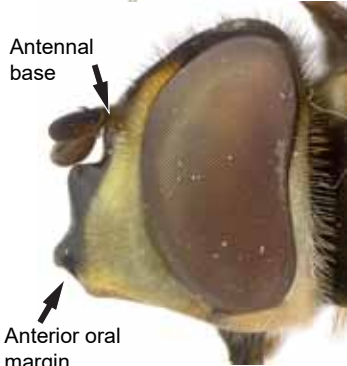
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Back to
previous
options



Anterior
anepisternum



Antennal
base

Anterior oral
margin



Fourth
abdominal
segment

Photo: X. Mengual

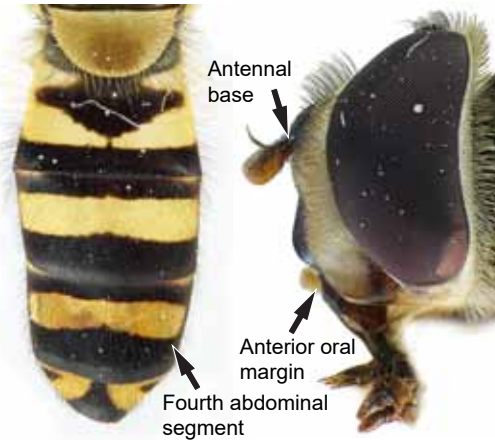


Fazia

Anterior oral margin projected beyond antennal base level; anterior anepisternum bare; fourth abdominal segment with pair of pale oval bands or arched markings

Anterior oral margin at level with antennal base; anterior anepisternum haired; fourth abdominal segment with pale band

Orphnabaccha



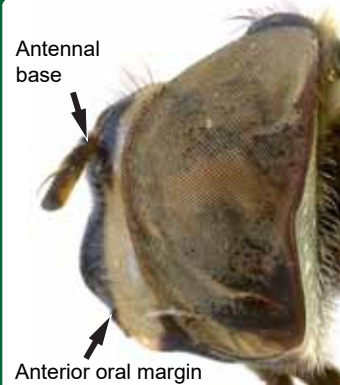
Antennal
base

Anterior oral
margin

Fourth abdominal
segment



Anterior
anepisternum



Antennal
base

Anterior oral margin

Allograpta
(*Allograpta*)



Fourth abdominal
segment



Fourth abdominal
segment

Anterior oral margin at level with antennal base; anterior anepisternum bare; fourth abdominal segment with pair of pale stripes or arched markings

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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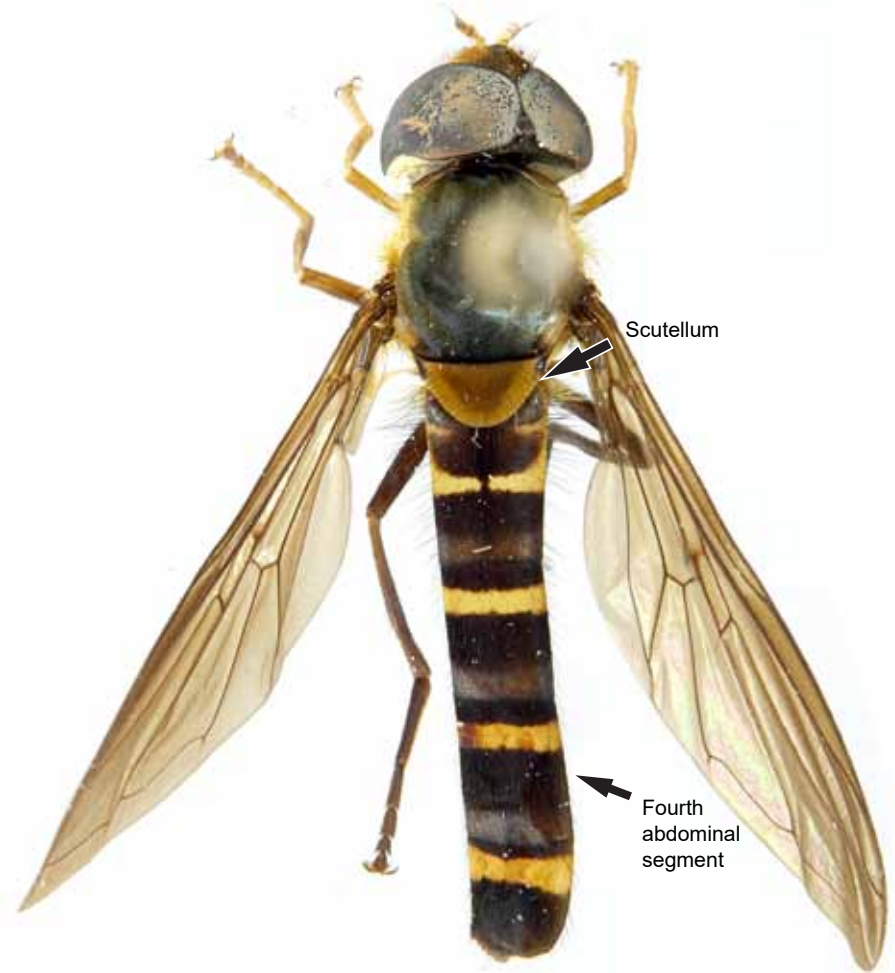


[Back to previous options](#)



Scutellum pale and with central dark marking that doesn't reach the base; pale wide band of the fourth abdominal segment divided in the middle

Ocyptamus icarus



Scutellum pale, if with a central dark marking then it reaches the base of the scutellum; pale narrow band of the fourth abdominal segment uninterrupted

Hermesomyia wulpiana

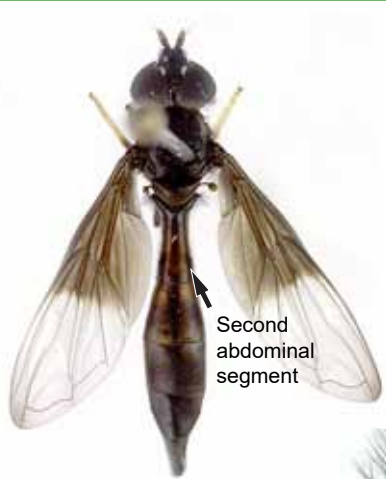
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Back to
previous
options

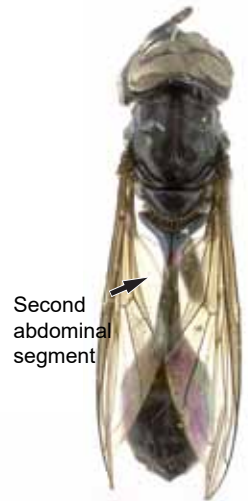


Second
abdominal
segment

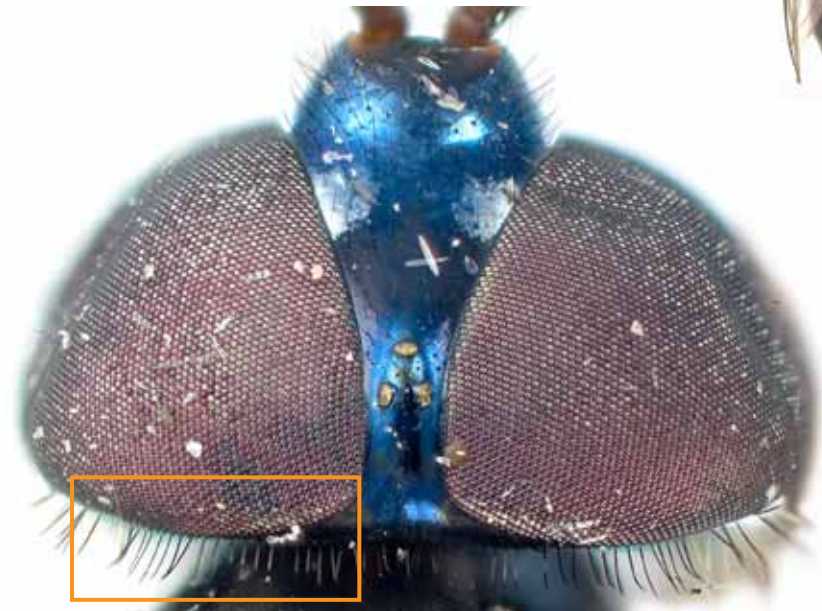


Occiput with two dorsal rows of hairs; second abdominal segment usually slightly constricted, rarely very narrow, but if so, then remaining segments also very narrow

Pelecinobaccha



Second
abdominal
segment



Occiput with only one dorsal row of hairs; second abdominal segment usually very narrow and long, remaining segments never narrow and long

Relictanum

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Back to
previous
options

Alipumilio Shannon, 1927

Species list (3)

- *A. avispa* Vockeroth, 1964 * Peru
- *A. femoratus* Shannon, 1927
- *A. pullatus* Vockeroth, 1964 * Peru

Alipumilio species are flies of 'compact' proportions, with a concave face (Fig.1), vein M1 directed towards the base of the wing (Fig.3) and swollen posterior femur (Fig.2). Larvae feed on tree resin (tree families where it was found: Anacardiaceae, Burseraceae and Rubiaceae).



Photo: J. H. Skevington/CNC

↳ Fig. 2. *A. pullatus*, posterior leg, lateral.



Photo: J. H. Skevington/CNC

↳ Fig. 1. *A. pullatus*, lateral.



Photo: J. H. Skevington/CNC

↳ Fig. 3. *A. pullatus*, wing.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options

Allograptia (Allograptia)

Osten Sacken, 1875

Species list (11)

- *A. (Allograptia) aeruginosifrons* (Schiner, 1868)
- *A. (Allograptia) annulipes* (Macquart, 1850)
- *A. (Allograptia) aperta* Fluke, 1942 * Guyana, Surinam
- *A. (Allograptia) bilineella* Enderlein, 1938 * Colombia
- *A. (Allograptia) exotica* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *A. (Allograptia) falcata* Fluke, 1942 * Colombia, Venezuela
- *A. (Allograptia) hastata* Fluke, 1942
- *A. (Allograptia) limbata* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *A. (Allograptia) neotropica* Curran, 1936
- *A. (Allograptia) obliqua* (Say, 1823)
- *A. (Allograptia) teligera* Fluke, 1942

Most species of *Allograptia (Allograptia)* have a characteristic pattern on the last abdominal segments: two pairs of pale stripes, the lateral ones sometimes joining at the base (Fig.1). At first they might be mistaken for *Toxomerus* species, but they lack the characteristic abdominal pattern of the latter. They are distinguished from *Fazia* by the lack of an anteriorly produced face, the anterior oral margin being positioned at the level of the antennal base (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *Allograptia (A.)* sp., dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *Allograptia (A.)* sp., head, lateral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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Back to
previous
options

Argentinomyia

Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891

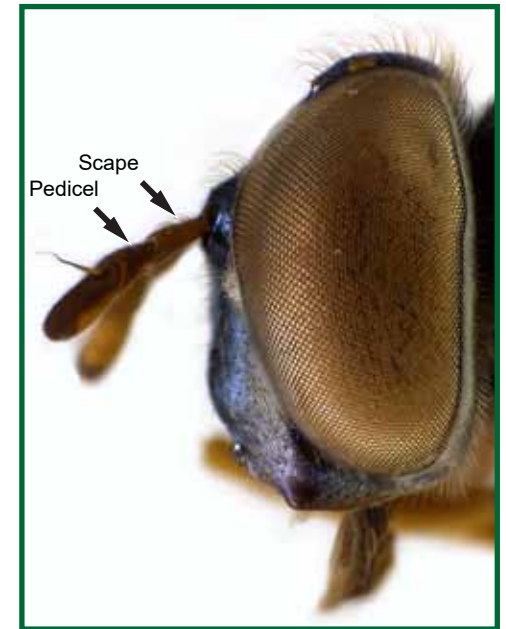
Species list (2)

- *A. longicornis* (Walker, 1837)
- *A. tropicus* (Curran, 1937)

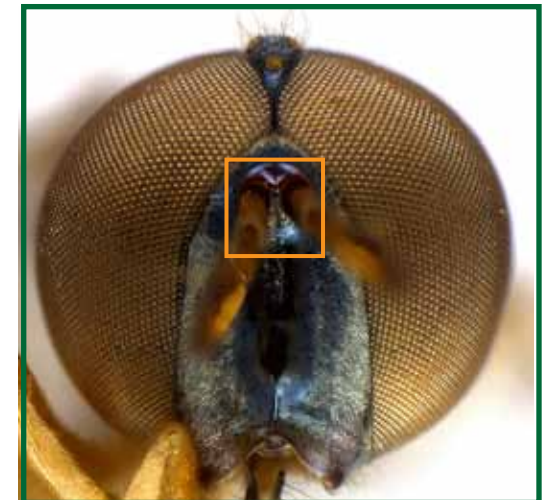
The abdomen in species of *Argentinomyia* is slightly constricted on the second abdominal segment and usually bear pairs of pale markings (Fig. 1). The antennae are slightly elongated, specially the first two segments (scape and pedicel) (Fig. 2). Besides the shape of the abdomen, *Argentinomyia* can be distinguished from the similar *Xanthandrus* by the divided antennal base (Fig. 3).



↳ Fig. 1. *Argentinomyia* sp., dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *Argentinomyia* sp., head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 3. *Argentinomyia* sp., head, frontal. Detail: Antennal base.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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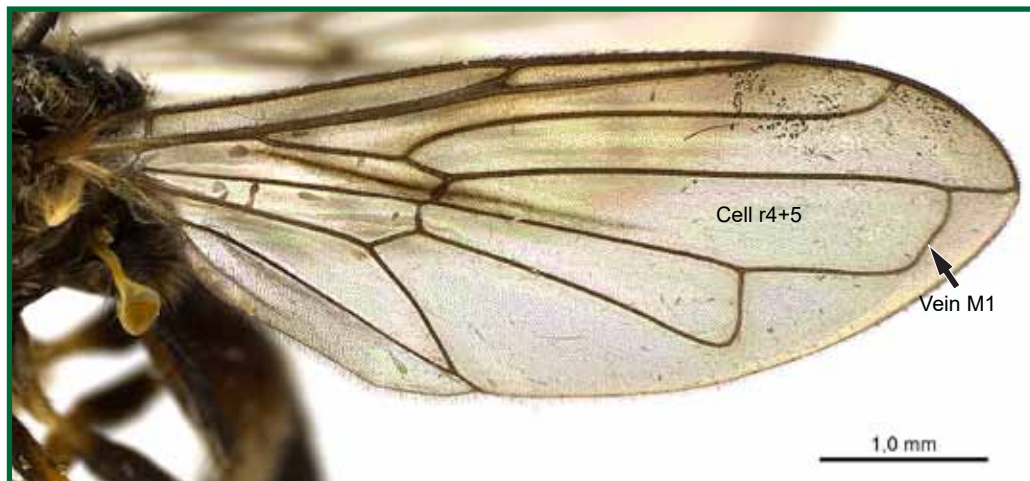
Back to
previous
options

Aristosyrphus
(*Aristosyrphus*)
Curran, 1941

This is the first record of a species, still undescribed (Fig. 2), of *Aristosyrphus* (*Aristosyrphus*) for the Brazilian Amazon. It is superficially similar to *Piruwa*, but the vein M1 is slightly directed towards the apex of the wing and the rounded postero-apical corner of cell r4+5 (Fig. 1) distinguish *Aristosyrphus* (*Aristosyrphus*) from *Piruwa*.

Species list (1)

- *Aristosyrphus* sp. n.rec. AM



↳ Fig. 1. *A. (A.)* aff. *minutus*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *A. (A.)* aff. *minutus*, lateral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options

Atylobaccha Hull, 1949

Species list (1)

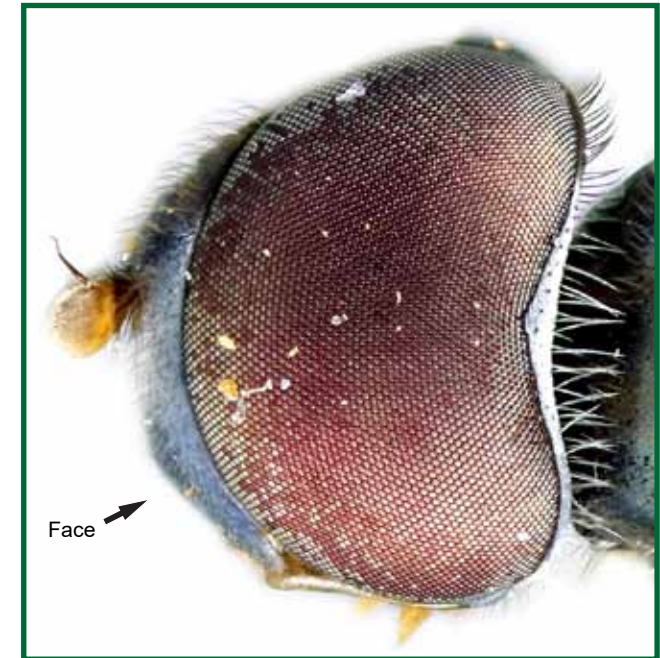
- *A. flukiella* Hull, 1949

Atylobaccha are small flies with abdomen constricted at base and with a delicate aspect (Fig. 1).

They might be confused with some species of *Leucopodella* and *Relictanum*, however *Atylobaccha* has a slightly convex face (and not flat or with a facial tubercle as on the other two genera) (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *Atylobaccha* sp., dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *A. flukiella*, head, lateral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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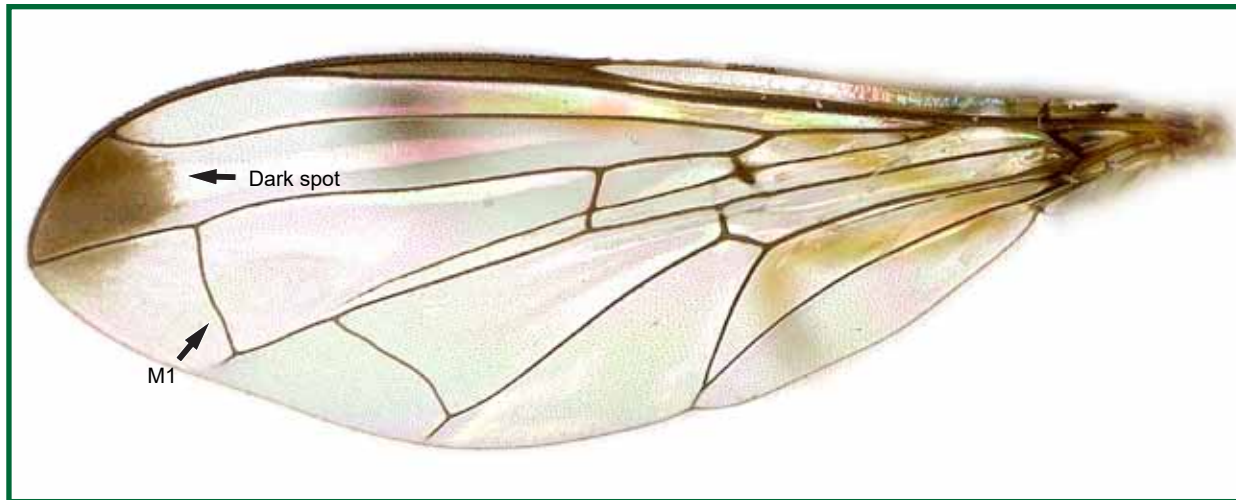
Back to
previous
options

Calostigma Shannon, 1927

Species list (2)

- *C. coreopsis* Hull, 1944 * Peru
- *C. elnora* Shannon, 1927 n.rec. BR/AM

Flies from the genus *Calostigma* are small and have a black shine and pale stripes on the abdominal segments (Fig.2). Other distinct characteristics are the straight vein M1 and the wing usually bearing an apical dark spot (Fig.1).



↳ Fig. 1. *C. elnora*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *C. elnora*, thorax and abdomen, dorsal.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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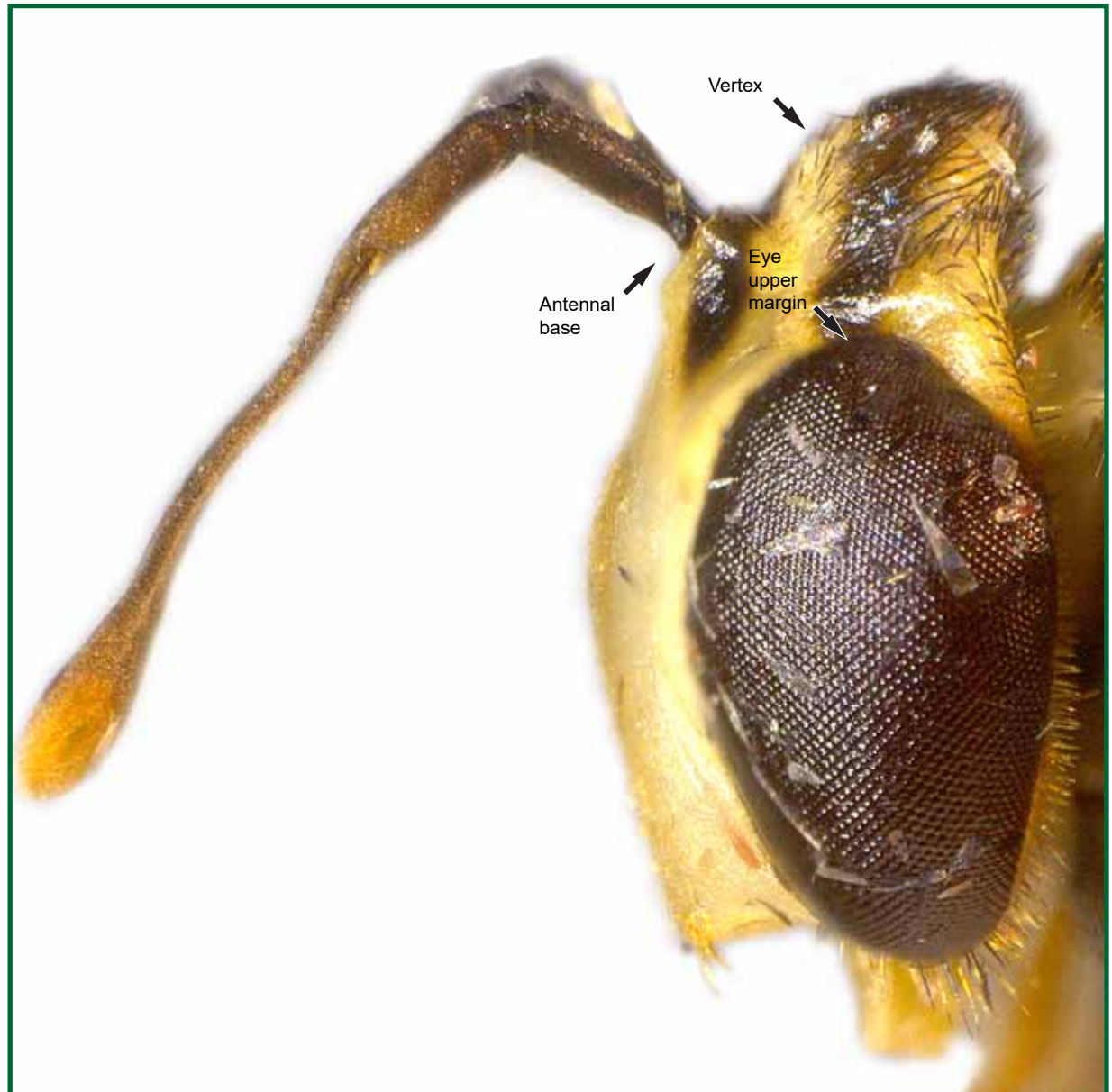
Back to
previous
options

Carreramyia
Doesburg, 1966

Species list (1)

- *Carreramyia* sp. n.rec. BR/AM

Flies from this genus are very distinct due to the strongly produced vertex and the antennal base positioned above the level of the upper margin of the eye (Fig.1). This is the first record of *Carreramyia* for Brazil.



↳ Fig. 1. *Carreramyia* sp., head, lateral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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Back to
previous
options

Cepa

Thompson &
Vockeroth, 1999

Species list (1)

- *C. margarita* (Thompson, 1999) n.rec. BR/AM

This is the first record of *Cepa* for the amazonian region. The bluish metallic shine is only visible under fluorescent light, under incandescent light *Cepa* seems brownish. The compact body (Figs.1 and 2) and the face concavity (Fig.3) distinguish it from *Ornidia* and *Microdon*, two other genera which it might be confused with.



↳ Fig. 3. *C. margarita*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 1. *C. margarita*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *C. margarita*, lateral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options

Ceratophya Wiedemann, 1830

Akin to the genus *Microdon*, *Ceratophya* can be distinguished by the third and fourth abdominal segments positioned perpendicularly to the rest of the body (Fig.1) and by the keeled face, which is made more distinct by the lateral depressions (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 2. *C. carinifacies*, head, oblique lateral.



↳ Fig. 1. *C. carinifacies*, lateral.

Species list (3)

- *C. carinifacies* (Curran, 1934) **n.rec. MA**
- *C. notata* Wiedemann, 1824
- *C. scolopus* (Shannon, 1927) * 'Amazon'

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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Back to
previous
options

Sterphus (*Ceriogaster*) Williston, 1888

Species list (4)

- *S. (Ceriogaster) arethusa* (Hull, 1944) * Surinam
- *S. (Ceriogaster) funebris* (Hull, 1944) * Guyana
- *S. (Ceriogaster) scutelata* (Curran, 1934) * Guyana
- *S. (Ceriogaster) transversa* (Walker, 1857)

Similar to the subgenus *Sterphus* (*Crepidomyia*), however *S. (Ceriogaster)* has a row of ordered spines on the occiput (Fig.1) and a concavity below the antennal base (Fig.2). These flies are usually smaller than those of *S. (Crepidomyia)* (Fig.3).



↳ **Fig. 1.** *S. (Ceriogaster)* sp., *genuinus* group, head, dorsal.



↳ **Fig. 2.** *S. (Ceriogaster)* sp., *genuinus* group, head, lateral.



↳ **Fig. 3.** *S. (Ceriogaster)* sp., *genuinus* group, dorsal.

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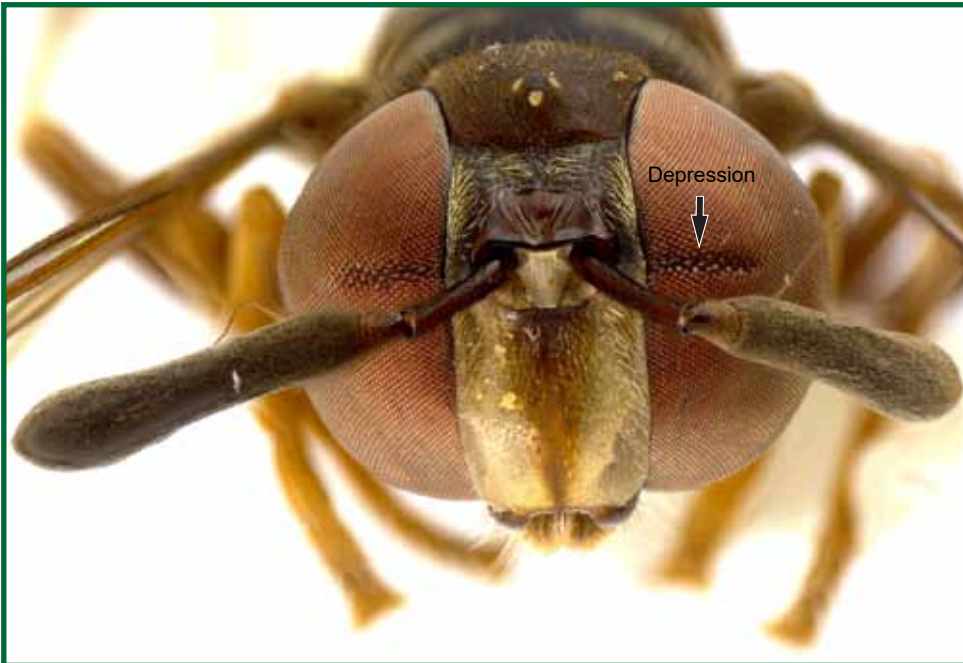
Back to
previous
options

Ceriomicrodon Hull, 1937

Ceriomicrodon petiolatus is easily recognized by the elongated antennae, the linear depression in the middle of the eyes (Fig.1) and the very thin, and longer than the thorax, second abdominal segment (Fig.2).

Species list (1)

- *C. petiolatus* Hull, 1937



↳ Fig. 1. *C. petiolatus*, head, frontal.



↳ Fig. 2. *C. petiolatus*, dorsal.

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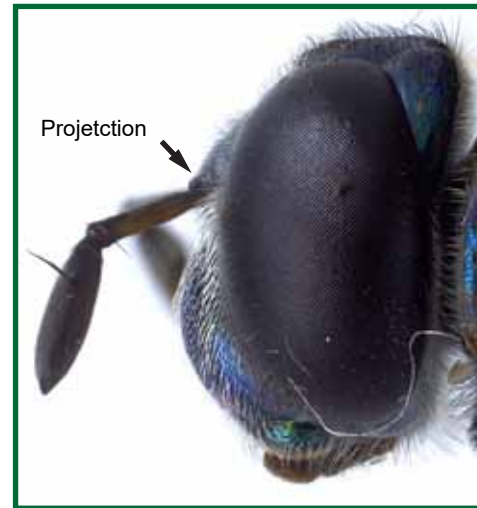
Back to
previous
options

Chrysidimya Hull, 1937

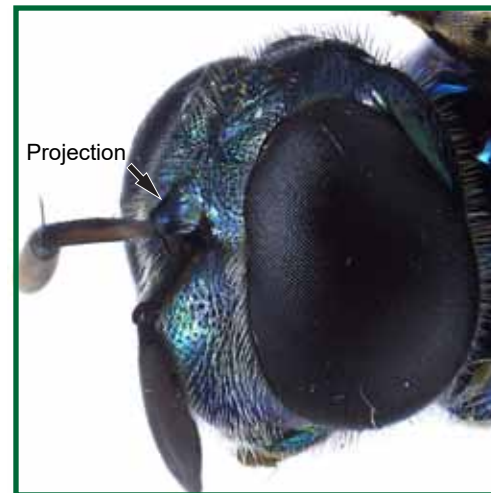
Chrysidimya chrysidimima is distinguished from other similar shining metallic species, such as *Microdon*, specially by the projection above the antennal base (Figs. 1 and 2) and the deep pits spread throughout its body (Fig. 3). The metallic shine and the pits make these flies very similar to Chrysididae wasps (Hymenoptera).

Species list (1)

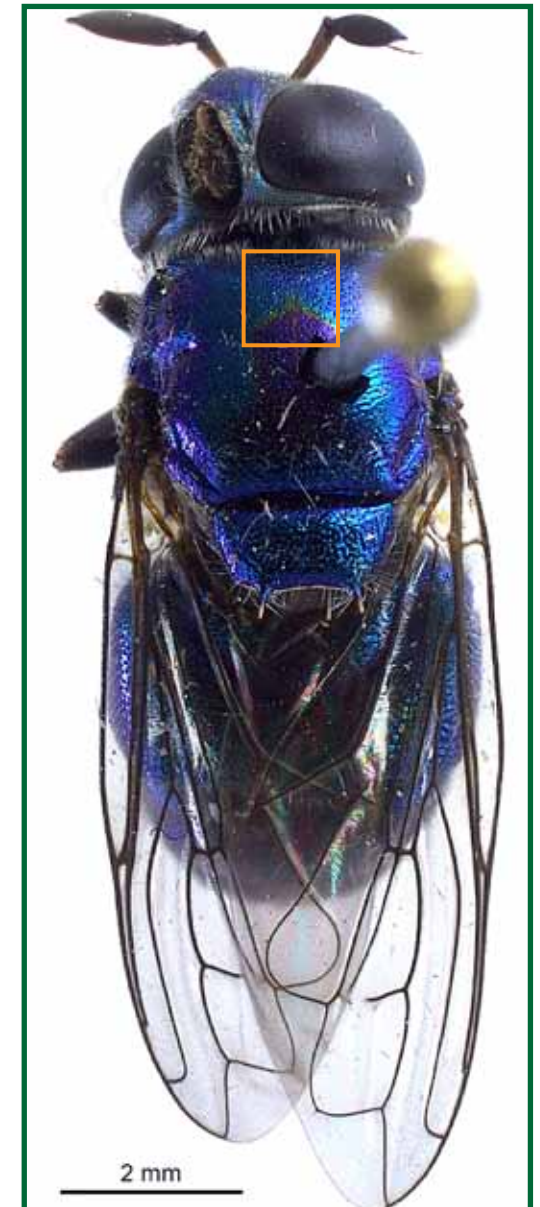
- *C. chrysidimima* (Hull, 1937)



↳ Fig. 1. *C. chrysidimima*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *C. chrysidimima*, head, dorso-lateral.



↳ Fig. 3. *C. chrysidimima*, dorsal. Detail: Pits.

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Back to
previous
options

Microdon (Chymophila) Macquart, 1834

Species list (4)

- *M. (Chymophila) angulatus* Hull, 1943
- *M. (Chymophila) emeralda* Hull, 1943 * Guyana
- *M. (Chymophila) instabilis* Wiedemann, 1830
- *M. (Chymophila) stramineus* Hull, 1943

Among the subgenera of *Microdon*, *M. (Chymophila)* is the only one with a vein M1 directed towards the apex of the wing (Fig.1) instead of perpendicular to vein R4+5.



↳ Fig. 1. *M. (Chymophila)* cf. *stramineus*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Copestylum
Macquart, 1846

Species list (111)

[Clique aqui](#)



↳ Fig. 1. *Copestylum* sp., lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *Copestylum* sp., wing.

Copestylum larvae are usually found in aquatic mediums with decomposing organic matter. The adults (Figs.1, 3 and 4) are commonly found in Malaise and light traps. The genus has the largest number of species of Syrphidae in the Neotropical region, and this is reflected also in the diversity of colours in these flies. Even with all this diversity, all species of *Copestylum* share a forward and downward projected face (Figs.1 and 3) and vein M1 directed towards the base of the wing (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 3. *Copestylum* sp.



↳ Fig. 4. *Copestylum* sp.

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Copestylum Macquart, 1846

Species list (113)

- *C. abrupta* (Curran, 1925)
- *C. acutifrons* (Curran, 1939) * Peru
- *C. alcedo* (Curran, 1926) * Guyana, Venezuela
- *C. alchimista* (Rondani, 1848)
- *C. amethystinum* (Bigot, 1875)
- *C. apicula* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. astarte* (Hull, 1950) * Peru
- *C. aster* (Curran, 1939) * Peru
- *C. bassleri* (Curran, 1939) * Peru
- *C. bimaculatum* (Sack, 1941) * Peru
- *C. binominatum* (Goot, 1964) * Bolivia
- *C. bolivianum* (Hine, 1914) * Bolivia
- *C. bradleyi* (Curran, 1925) * Peru
- *C. brazilianum* (Hull, 1938)
- *C. brevifacies* (Curran, 1926)
- *C. brevivittatum* (Curran, 1930)
- *C. brunnicolor* (Hull, 1938)
- *C. carlosii* Rotheray & Hancock, 2007 * Bolivia
- *C. chaetogaster* (Hull, 1943)
- *C. chalybescens* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. chapadense* (Curran, 1930)
- *C. circumdatum* (Walker, 1857)
- *C. circumscriptum* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. claripenne* (Curran, 1925) * Peru
- *C. contumax* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. corumbense* (Curran, 1930)
- *C. cubomaculatum* (Hull, 1937) * Peru
- *C. cupricolor* (Hull, 1948) * Venezuela
- *C. cyanescens* (Macquart, 1842)
- *C. cyanoproctum* (Curran, 1939) * Peru
- *C. cyanoprora* (Curran, 1939) * Venezuela
- *C. deceptor* (Curran, 1925)
- *C. delila* (Hull, 1950) * Colombia, Peru
- *C. dispar* (Macquart, 1846) * Venezuela
- *C. duida* (Curran, 1930) * Venezuela
- *C. emeralda* (Hull, 1934)
- *C. escomeli* (Curran, 1929) * Peru
- *C. externum* (Curran, 1939) * Peru
- *C. florella* (Hull, 1944) * Guyana
- *C. fractum* (Curran, 1926) * French Guyana
- *C. frauenfeldi* (Schiner, 1868) * Colombia
- *C. frontale* (Sack, 1941) * Peru
- *C. fumipenne* (Sack, 1941) * Peru
- *C. fumosum* (Hull, 1943)
- *C. gorgon* (Hull, 1950) * Peru
- *C. granulatum* (Hull, 1944) * Peru
- *C. guianicum* (Hine, 1914) * Guyana
- *C. hambletoni* (Fluke, 1951) * Peru
- *C. hirtipes* (Macquart, 1850)
- *C. horticole* (Hull, 1943)
- *C. inconsistens* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. integrum* (Walker, 1857)
- *C. johnsoni* (Curran, 1925) * Venezuela
- *C. kahli* (Hull, 1938) * French Guyana
- *C. lanei* (Curran, 1936)
- *C. latevittatum* (Curran, 1939) * Bolivia, Colombia, Peru
- *C. lucilia* (Hull, 1950) * Peru
- *C. lugens* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. lumina* (Hull, 1937) * Bolivia
- *C. lunuliferum* (Hull, 1937) * Peru
- *C. macquarti* (Curran, 1926)
- *C. macula* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. meretricias* (Williston, 1888)
- *C. metallorum* (Walker, 1852)
- *C. mocanum* (Curran, 1936) * Colombia, Guyana
- *C. mus* (Williston, 1888)
- *C. nigrifrons* (Hine, 1914) * Guyana
- *C. nigropodum* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *C. nigroviride* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *C. obliquicorne* (Curran, 1939) * Guyana
- *C. obscurior* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. opalicolor* (Hull, 1943) * Bolivia
- *C. pallens* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. pallidum* (Macquart, 1842) * Guyana
- *C. persimile* (Walker, 1857)
- *C. pertinax* (Hull, 1950) * Peru
- *C. peruvianum* (Vimmer & Soukup, 1938) * Peru
- *C. pica* (Schiner, 1868) * Colombia, Venezuela
- *C. pictum* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. pseudopallens* Thompson, 1981 * Colombia
- *C. punctiferum* (Bigot, 1875) * Colombia
- *C. purpureum* (Walker, 1849)
- *C. rhea* (Hull, 1950) * Peru
- *C. robustum* (Sack, 1941) * Peru
- *C. roraima* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. rosa* (Curran, 1939) * Peru
- *C. rospigliosii* (Brèthes, 1920) * Colombia, Peru
- *C. salti* Dobrosky, 1930 * Colombia
- *C. scintilans* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *C. scutellatum* (Macquart, 1842)
- *C. selectum* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. shannoni* Thompson, 1976 * Colombia
- *C. spinithorax* (Lynch-Arribázaga, 1892)
- *C. squamigerum* (Curran, 1925) * Peru
- *C. tatei* (Curran, 1930) * Venezuela
- *C. teffera* (Curran, 1939)
- *C. tricinctum* (Bigot, 1875)
- *C. trifascium* (Walker, 1857)
- *C. tumicephalum* (Hull, 1943) * Peru
- *C. tympanitis* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *C. ulrica* (Hull, 1950) * Colombia, Peru
- *C. unicolor* (Curran, 1925) * Venezuela
- *C. vagum* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. valeria* (Hull, 1944) * Peru
- *C. varichaetum* (Curran, 1925) * Peru
- *C. vierecki* (Curran, 1925) * Colombia
- *C. villarica* Fluke, 1951
- *C. virescens* (Williston, 1891) * Colombia
- *C. viride* (Williston, 1888)
- *C. vitrea* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *C. vitripenne* (Curran, 1930) * Guyana
- *C. vittifacium* (Hull, 1943)
- *C. volcanorum* Hancock & Rotheray, 2007 * Bolivia

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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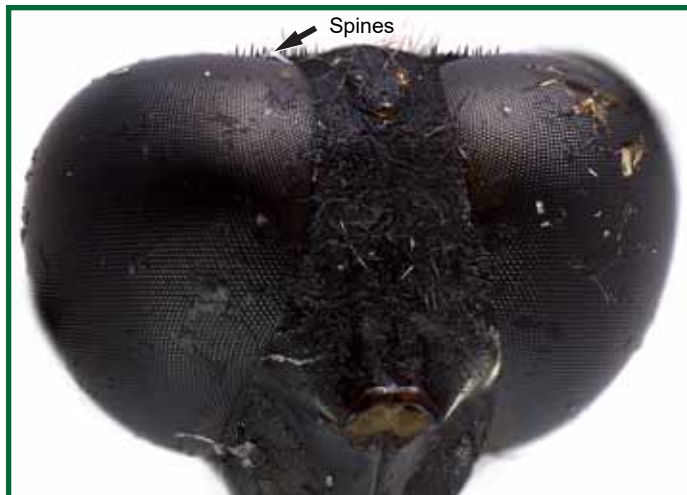
Back to
previous
options

Sterphus (Crepidomyia) Shannon, 1926

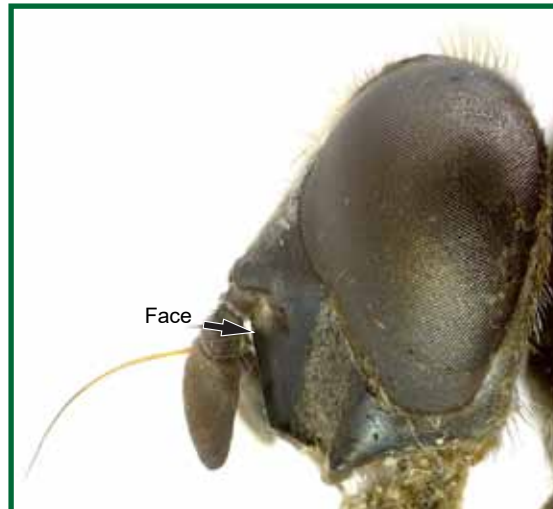
Sterphus (Crepidomyia) (Fig.3) is similar to the subgenus *S. (Ceriogaster)* but can be distinguished from the latter by the straight face from the antennal base until the anterior oral margin (in profile) (Fig.2) and by the sparsely distributed spines on the occiput (Fig.1).

Species list (3)

- *S. (Crepidomyia) batesi* (Shannon, 1926)
- *S. (Crepidomyia) coarctatus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *S. (Crepidomyia) plagiatus* (Wiedemann, 1830)



↳ **Fig. 1.** *S. (Crepidomyia) plagiatus*, head, antero-dorsal.



↳ **Fig. 2.** *S. (Crepidomyia) plagiatus*, head, lateral.



↳ **Fig. 3.** *S. (Crepidomyia) plagiatus*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Domodon Reemer, 2013

The genus *Domodon* is similar to *Pseudomicrodon* due to the vertex being convex, produced, and with only a few hairs or completely bare (Fig. 2), but differs from the latter by the oval and not constricted abdomen (Fig. 1). *Domodon*, however, might be part of another lineage, since recent phylogenetic analyses place this genus with at least three different genera (Reemer & Stahls, 2013b).

Lista de espécies (2)

- *D. peperpotensis* Reemer, 2014 * Surinam
- *D. zodiacus* Reemer, 2013 n.rec. BR/AM



↳ Fig. 1. *D. zodiacus*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *D. zodiacus*, head, oblique dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Eosalpingogaster
Hull, 1949

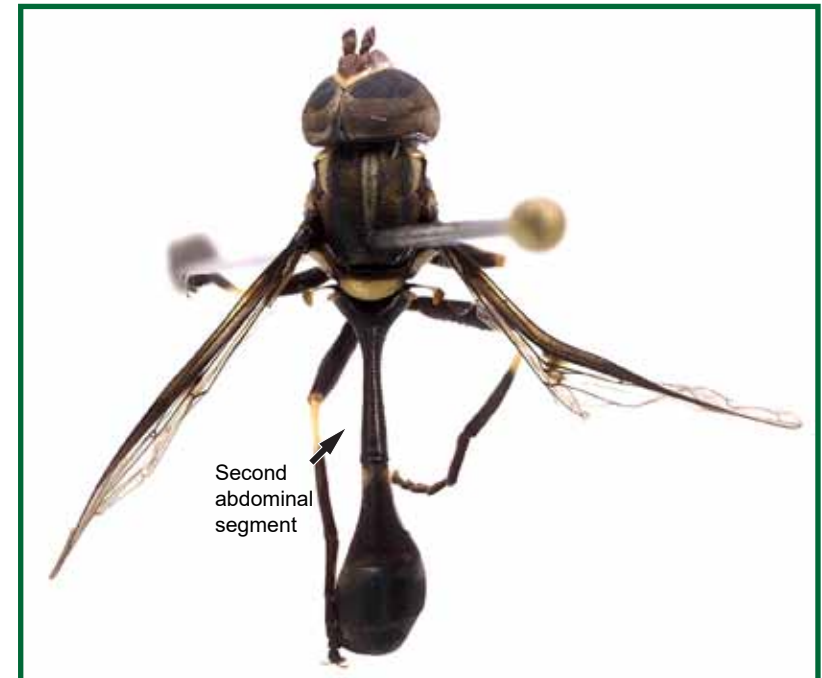
Species list (2)

- *E. cochenillivora* (Guérin-Méneville, 1848) **n.rec. PA**
- *E. nigriventris* (Bigot, 1883)

Similar to *Salpingogaster* and *Mimocalla*, flies from the genus *Eosalpingogaster* differ from *Salpingogaster* by the vein R4+5 not so sinuous (Fig.1) and from *Mimocalla* by the presence of ventral spines on the posterior femur and the narrow and long second abdominal segment (Figs.1 and 2)



↳ Fig. 1. *E. cochenillivora*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *E. cochenillivora*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Aristosyrphus
(*Eurypterosyrphus*)
Barreto & Lane, 1947

Although with records for other areas of Brazil, the only species of the genus with an amazonian record was found only in Guyana until now. A very distinct species (Fig. 2), with orange thorax, dark wing and a vein M1 directed towards the apex of the wing on its anterior half (Fig. 1).

Species list (1)

- *A. (Eurypterosyrphus) currani* (Goot, 1964) * Guyana



↳ Fig. 1. *A. (Eurypterosyrphus) currani*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *A. (Eurypterosyrphus) currani*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Fazia Shannon, 1927

Species of the genus (Figs. 2 and 3) are distinct from other similar genera, such as *Allograpta*, *Orphnabaccha* and *Toxomerus*, by the anterior produced oral margin (Fig.1), giving an elongated aspect to the face when viewed in profile.

Species list (9)

- *F. alta* (Curran, 1936) * Colombia
- *F. colombia* (Curran, 1925)
- *F. fasciata* (Curran, 1932) * Peru
- *F. fascifrons* (Macquart, 1846) * Colombia
- *F. imitator* (Curran, 1925) * Bolivia, Colombia
- *F. nasigera* Enderlein, 1938 * Colombia
- *F. plaumanii* (Frey, 1946)
- *F. similis* (Curran, 1925)
- *F. strigifacies* Enderlein, 1938



↳ **Fig. 1.** *F. strigifacies*, head, lateral.



↳ **Fig. 2.** *F. colombia*, dorsal.



↳ **Fig. 3.** *F. strigifacies*, abdomen, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Habromyia
Williston, 1888

Species list (4)

- *H. coeruleithorax* Williston, 1888
- *H. flavifacies* Shannon, 1927
- *H. langi* Curran, 1934
- *H. rectilinea* Hull, 1942 * Bolivia

Habromyia can be differentiated into similar genera, *Meromacrus* and *Quichuana*, by the bare eyes, thorax with short hairs (Fig.1) and by the open cell r1.



↳ Fig. 1. *H. langi*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Hermesomyia Vockeroth, 1969

Lista de espécies (1)

- *H. wulpiana* (Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891)

Larvae of *H. wulpiana* are predators of other aquatic invertebrates in bromeliads. The adults may be confused with some species of *Ocyptamus*, however *H. wulpiana* is the only species that has an elongated abdomen with parallel sides and with a single uninterrupted pale band on the fifth abdominal segment (Fig.1).



↳ Fig. 1. *H. wulpiana*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Hybobathus Enderlein, 1938

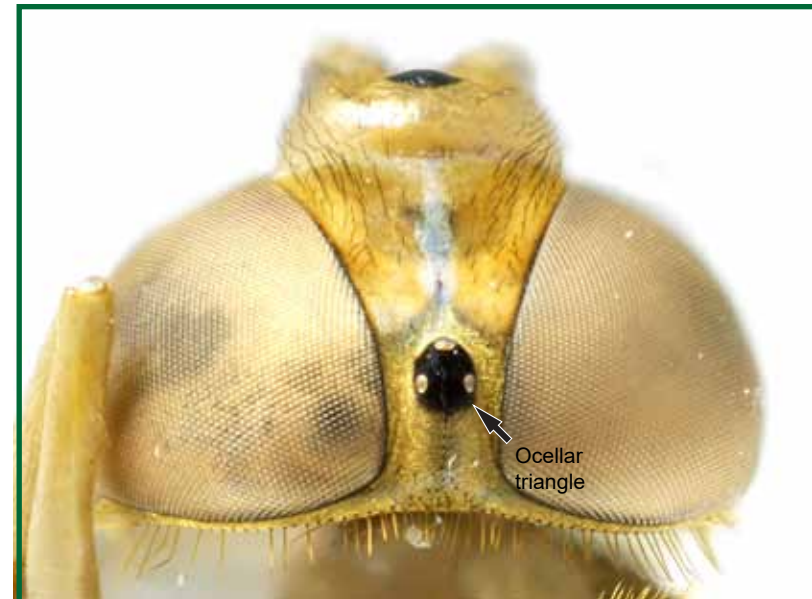
Species list (12)

- *H. anera* (Curran, 1939)
- *H. arx* (Fluke, 1936)
- *H. flavipennis* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *H. idana* (Curran, 1941) * Peru
- *H. lividus* (Schiner, 1868)
- *H. norina* (Curran, 1941)
- *H. phaeopterus* (Schiner, 1868)
- *H. placivus* (Williston, 1888) **n.rec. PA**
- *H. quadrilineatus* Enderlein, 1938
- *H. rubricosus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *H. silacea* (Austen, 1893)
- *H. vittiger* (Hull, 1949)

Species of *Hybobathus* can be recognized by dull black ocellar triangle, distinct from the rest of the shining white vertex/vertical triangle (Fig.1). Many species present a pattern of pale stripes on the abdomen (Fig. 2 in 'Additional images'). The scutum (dorsal region of the thorax) is covered by a shiny dust (microscopic hairs), with markings formed by absence of this dust (Fig. 1 in 'Additional images'). Some species present three dust stripes in the place of the other pattern (Fig. 3 in 'Additional images').

Additional images

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↳ Fig. 1. *H. norina*, head, dorsal.

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Hybobathus
Enderlein, 1938



↳ Fig. 1. *H. rubricosus*, thorax, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *H. arx*, abdomen, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 3. *H. placivus*, dorsal.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options

Hypselosyrphus Hull, 1937

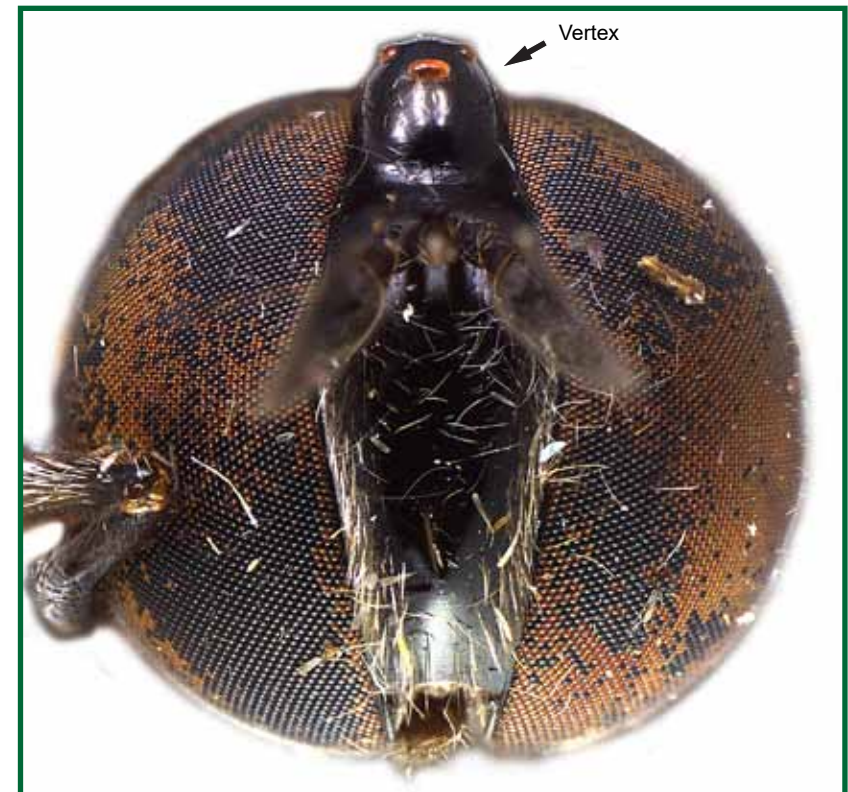
Between the genera that are similar to stingless bees (Hymenoptera, Apidae, Meliponini), *Hypselosyrphus* is distinguished by the vein R4+5 without an appendix into cell r4+5 (Fig.1) and by the shiny vertex/vertical triangle (Fig.2). In particular, the vertex/vertical triangle is very produced in the species *H. trigonus* (Fig.2). Larvae of *Hypselosyrphus* were recorded as parasitoids of *Pachycondyla villosa* (Hymenoptera, Formicidae, Ponerinae).

Species list (2)

- *H. trigonus* Hull, 1937 **n.rec. AM**
- *H. ulopodus* (Hull, 1944) * Peru



↳ Fig. 1. *H. trigonus*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *H. trigonus*, head, frontal.

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Back to
previous
options

Laetodon Reemer, 2013

Laetodon (Fig. 1) is a genus very similar to the metallic shining species of *Microdon*, being distinguished from those by the rectangular postero-apical corner of cell r4+5, and this corner always with an appendix. Differences on the external morphology are very subtle, and its precise identification is guaranteed by analysis of the male genitalia (see Reemer e Stahls, 2013a).



Photo: M. Reemer

↳ Fig. 1. *L. geijskesi*, dorsal.

Species list (1)

- *L. geijskesi* Doesburg, 1966 * Surinam

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Back to
previous
options

Lepidomyia

Loew, 1864

Lepidomyia is one of the only genera that have ventral spines on the anterior femora (Fig.1) (the other genus being *Myolepta*). Species of *Lepidomyia* have a very elongated basoflagellomere, around three times longer than wide (Fig.2).

Lista de espécies (7)

- *L. abdominalis* (Williston, 1888)
- *L. brethesi* (Shannon, 1928) * Bolivia
- *L. dionysiana* (d'Andretta & Carrera, 1952)
- *L. ortalina* Wulp, 1888
- *L. pulchra* (Williston, 1888)
- *L. similis* (Williston, 1888)
- *L. trilineata* (Hull, 1941)



↳ Fig. 1. *Lepidomyia* sp., anterior leg, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *Lepidomyia* sp., antenna.

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Back to
previous
options

Leucopodella Hull, 1949

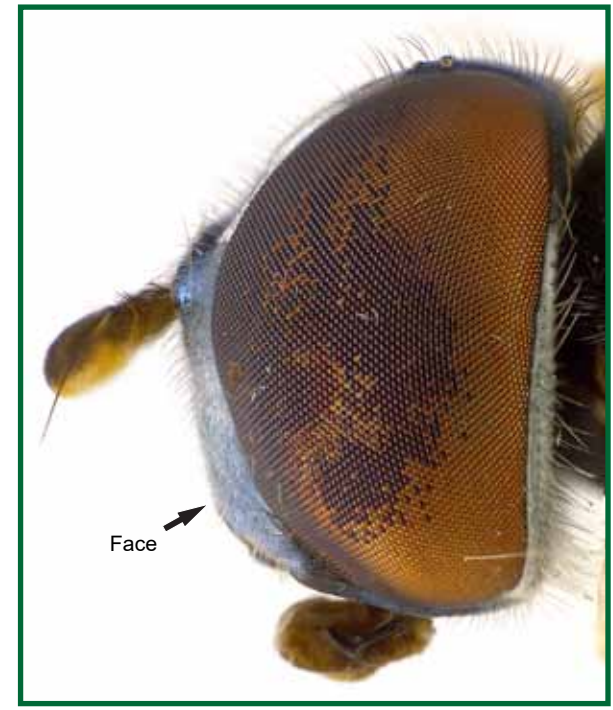
Species of *Leucopodella* have a delicate and long abdomen (Fig.1), and may be mistaken for some species of *Pelecinobaccha* and *Relictanum*, but the face is flat and without a tubercle (Fig.2).

Species list (5)

- *L. asthenia* (Hull, 1948)
- *L. bigoti* (Austen, 1893)
- *L. gracilis* (Williston, 1891)
- *L. incompta* (Austen, 1893)
- *L. lanei* (Curran, 1936)



↳ Fig. 1. *L. incompta*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *L. incompta*, head, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Lycastirrhyncha Bigot, 1859

Species list (3)

- *L. nitens* Bigot, 1859
- *L. quinta* Doesburg, 1963 * Surinam
- *L. titillans* Hull, 1944 * Guyana



↳ Fig. 2. *L. nitens*, lateral.



↳ Fig. 1. *L. nitens*, wing.

One of the genera with anteriorly projected face (Fig.2), *Lycastirrhyncha* can be differentiated from *Rhingia*, the other genus with similar face, by the strongly sinuous vein R4+5 (Fig.1).

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Back to
previous
options

Mallota
Meigen, 1822

Species list (1)

- *Mallota* sp. n.rec. BR/AM

This is the first record of *Mallota* for Brazil. The still undescribed species has hairy eyes (Fig. 1), as *Quichuana*, but is distinguished from the latter by the slightly projected face (forming an acute concavity between the antennal base and the facial tubercle) (Fig. 1), the slightly swollen femur (Fig. 2) and wing with dark basal 2/3 (Fig. 3).



↳ Fig. 1. *Mallota* sp., head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *Mallota* sp., posterior leg, lateral.



↳ Fig. 3. *Mallota* sp., dorsal.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options

Masarygus Brèthes, 1909

Species list (1)

- *M. planifrons* Brèthes, 1909 n.rec. PA

Among the genera of Syrphidae that are part of the subfamily Microdontinae, *Masarygus* is one of the most distinct: the males of this genus have a multi-branched basoflagellomere that fits in its face (Fig.1). In both sexes of the genus, the antennal base is inserted above the upper margin of the eye (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *M. planifrons*, head, frontal.



↳ Fig. 2. *M. planifrons*, head, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Menidon

Reemer, 2013

Lista de espécies (1)

- *M. falcatus* (Williston, 1887) **n.rec. AM**

Adults of *M. falcatus* (Fig. 1) are distinct from other species of Microdontinae, mainly due to the curved basoflagellomere (Fig. 2) and a male genitalic character (absence of the apical half of the hypandrium). Thompson (2007b) has more information on this species.



↳ Fig. 1. *M. falcatus*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *M. falcatus*, antenna.

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Back to
previous
options

Meromacrus
Rondani, 1848

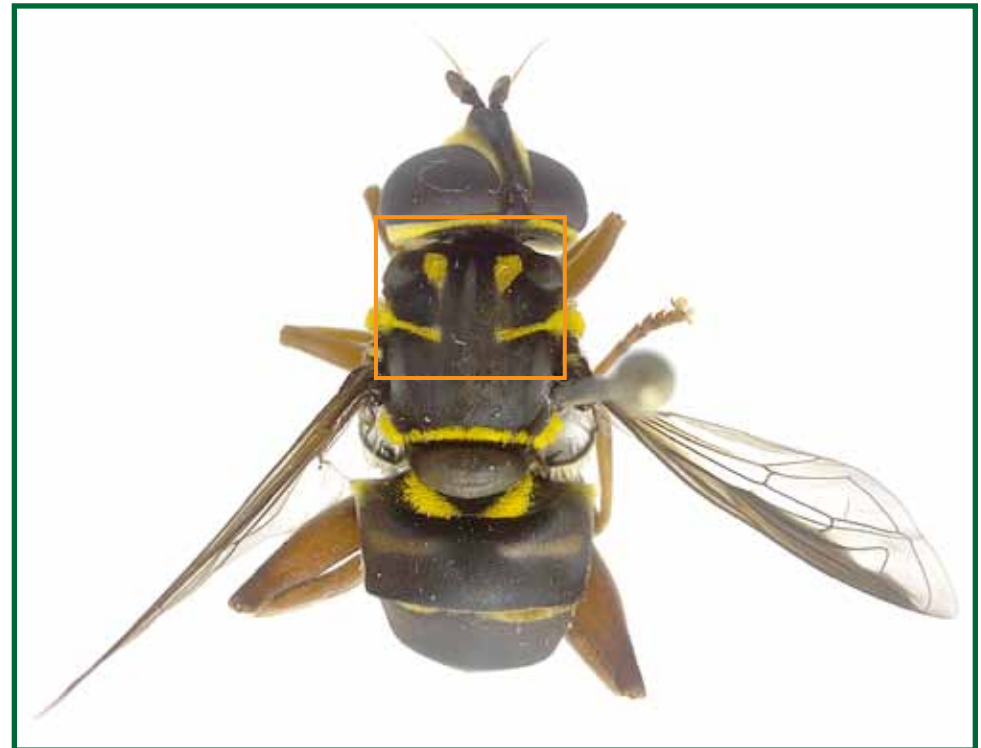
Species list (19)

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Meromacrus species usually have body markings formed by densely distributed groups of flattened pale hairs (Fig.2) and the wing with a dark anterior margin (Fig.1). Other more constant characteristics are the strongly sinuous vein R4+5 and the closed cell r1, i.e., veins R1 and R2+3 fusing together before the margin of the wing (Fig.1).



↳ Fig. 1. *M. laconicus*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *M. laconicus*, dorsal. Detail: Flattened hairs.

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Meromacrus

Rondani, 1848

Species list (19)

- *M. anna* Curran, 1946
- *M. basiger* (Walker, 1860)
- *M. brunneus* Hull, 1942 * Guyana
- *M. ceres* Hull, 1942
- *M. currani* Hull, 1942
- *M. flavolinea* Hull, 1949 * Peru
- *M. fucatus* Hull, 1930 * Surinam
- *M. ghilianii* Rondani, 1848
- *M. laconicus* (Walker, 1853)
- *M. lineascripta* Hull, 1937 * Bolivia
- *M. matilda* Hull, 1949 * Peru
- *M. melmoth* Hull, 1937 * Bolivia
- *M. milesia* Hull, 1942 **n.rec. BR/AM**
- *M. niger* Sack, 1920
- *M. pachypus* (Wiedemann, 1830) **n.rec. AM**
- *M. pluto* Hull, 1942 * Peru
- *M. scitus* Walker, 1857
- *M. strigulus* Hull, 1942 * Peru
- *M. villosus* Hull, 1949 * Peru

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Back to
previous
options

Microdon (Microdon) Meigen, 1803

Lista de espécies (3)

- *M. (Microdon) bassleri* Curran, 1940 * Peru
- *M. (Microdon) macquartii* Lynch Arribalzaga, 1891 **n.rec. BR/AM**
- *M. (Microdon) rufiventris* (Rondani, 1848)

Larvae of *Microdon*, and all known recorded species of the subfamily Microdontinae, are scavengers in ant nests, feeding on ant larvae and pupae. Adults of *Microdon* have elongated antennae and an appendix on vein R4+5 (Fig.1).



↳ Fig. 1. *M. (Microdon) macquartii*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Mimocalla Hull, 1949

Due to the basally constricted abdomen (one exception: *M. sargoides* (Fig. 2 in 'Additional images') has a more oval abdomen), species of *Mimocalla* are similar to species of *Salpingogaster* and *Eosalpingogaster*. However, in *Mimocalla* the veins R4+5 and M1 are not so strongly sinuous (Fig.1) and the posterior femora do not have ventral spines (Fig.2). *M. conjuncta* is further distinguished by having the antennal segments of similar lengths (Fig. 1 in 'Additional images').



↳ Fig. 1. *M. erebus*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *M. erebus*, posterior femur, lateral.

Additional images

[Click here](#)

Species list (3)

- *M. bonariensis* (Brèthes, 1905)
- *M. conjuncta* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *M. sargoides* (Macquart, 1850)

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Mimocalla
Hull, 1949



↳ Fig. 1. *M. conjuncta*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *M. sargoides*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Mixogaster Macquart, 1842

Species of this genus have a basally constricted abdomen and a convex face. They are similar to other genera of Syrphidae (such as *Hybobathus*, *Mimocalla*, *Pseudomicrodon* and some other Microdontinae), however the species of *Mixogaster* differ from those by the short appendix on vein M (Fig.1).

Species list (5)

- *M. anthermus* (Walker, 1849)
- *M. conopsoides* Macquart, 1842
- *M. lopesi* Carrera & Lenko, 1958
- *M. orpheus* Hull, 1944 * Guyana
- *M. thecla* Hull, 1954



Photo: American Museum of Natural History

↳ Fig. 1. *M. conopsoides*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Monoceromyia Shannon, 1922

Monoceromyia is evolutionary close to *Polybiomyia* and *Sphiximorpha*, but differs from those due to the strongly projected antennal base, being as long or longer than the scape (Fig.1).

Species list (3)

- *M. bicolor* (Kertész, 1902) * Bolivia, Peru
- *M. lynchii* Williston, 1888
- *M. vittipes* (Curran, 1941) * Bolivia



↳ Fig. 1. *M. daphnaeus*, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Myolepta Newman, 1838

Myolepta is one of the genera (the other being *Lepidomyia*) that has ventral spines on the anterior and middle femora (Fig.3). They are small flies (~5mm) and usually covered by flattened pale hairs (Fig.1). Are distinguished from *Lepidomyia* by the short basoflagellomere (Fig.2).

Species list (1)

- *M. dolorosa* (Hull, 1941) * Venezuela



↳ Fig. 1. *Myolepta* sp., dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *Myolepta* sp., head, frontal.



↳ Fig. 3. *Myolepta* sp., anterior leg, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Nausigaster Williston, 1883

Flies of the genus *Nausigaster* have distinct characteristics such as a metallic shine, pits over the body, and an anepisternum not differentiated between anterior and posterior portions (all other syrphids have this differentiation) (Figs.1 and 2).



↳ Fig. 1. *N. bonariensis*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *N. bonariensis*, thorax, lateral.

Species list (2)

- *N. bonariensis* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1892 **n.rec. PA**
- *N. vanzolinii* d'Andretta & Carrera, 1952

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Back to
previous
options

Chalcosyrphus (*Neplas*) Porter, 1927

Species list (11)

- *C. (Neplas) bidens* (Curran, 1941)
- *C. (Neplas) boliviensis* (Shannon, 1926) * Bolivia
- *C. (Neplas) chlorops* (Hull, 1948) * Venezuela
- *C. (Neplas) frontalis* (Curran, 1941)
- *C. (Neplas) grandifemoralis* (Curran, 1934) * Guyana
- *C. (Neplas) minor* (Shannon, 1926) * Bolivia
- *C. (Neplas) palitarsis* (Curran, 1934) * Guyana
- *C. (Neplas) sapphirina* Hull, 1951 * Peru
- *C. (Neplas) smarti* (Curran, 1941) * Guyana
- *C. (Neplas) vagabondans* (Hull, 1941) * Colombia
- *C. (Neplas) vagans* (Wiedemann, 1830)



↳ Fig. 1. *C. (Neplas) bidens*.



↳ Fig. 2. *C. (Neplas) bidens*.

The only representatives of the genus *Chalcosyrphus* in the Neotropical region are from the subgenus *C. (Neplas)*. Its species have a swollen posterior femur (Figs. 1 and 2) and a concave face (Fig. 3) when seen in profile, which distinguishes them from the similar species of the genus *Sterphus*.




↳ Fig. 3. *C. (Neplas)* sp., head, lateral.

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 [Back to previous options](#)

Ocyptamus
Macquart, 1834

Species list (29)

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Additional images

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Fig. 1. *O. dimidiatus*, dorsal.



Fig. 2. *O. aff. stenogaster*, dorsal.



Fig. 3. *O. pumilus*, dorsal.

Ocyptamus is a genus with species that show a great diversity of sizes, abdominal shapes, body colour and wings (Figs.1, 2 and 3). The *Ocyptamus*, in a stricter sense (Fig.1), have a pedicel with an apico-medial triangular extension (Fig.4), which is not present in the other species groups of the genus. The species from the *stenogaster* group have a very thin and delicate abdomen (Fig.2), and a face mostly pale. The ones from the *callidus* group have 'L'-shaped markings on the abdomen (Fig.3). The ones from the *lepidus* group vary from narrow to wide abdomens with a great diversity of pale marking patterns (see 'Additional images').



Fig. 4. *O. antiphates*, female, antenna, lateral.

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Ocyptamus
Macquart, 1834



↳ Fig. 1. *O. obliquus*, abdomen, dorsal



↳ Fig. 2. *O. prenes*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 3. *O. cultratus*.



↳ Fig. 4. *O. croceus*.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Ocyptamus Macquart, 1834

Species list (29)

- *O. antiphates* (Walker, 1849)
- *O. crocatus* (Austen, 1893)
- *O. croceus* (Austen, 1893)
- *O. cultratus* (Austen, 1893)
- *O. dimidiatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
- *O. fervidus* (Austen, 1893)
- *O. filii* (Doesburg, 1966)
- *O. flavens* (Austen, 1893)
- *O. funebris* Macquart, 1834
- *O. gastrostactus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *O. geijskesi* (Doesburg, 1966)
- *O. gilvus* (Austen, 1893)
- *O. harlequinus* (Hull, 1948)
- *O. hyalipennis* (Curran, 1930)
- *O. icarus* Reemer, 2010 **n.rec. BR/AC**
- *O. luctuosus* (Bigot, 1884)
- *O. princeps* (Hull, 1944) * Surinam
- *O. neuralis* (Curran, 1934) * Guyana
- *O. obliquus* (Curran, 1941) **n.rec. AM**
- *O. polus* (Curran, 1939)
- *O. prenes* (Curran, 1930) **n.rec. AM**
- *O. prudens* (Curran, 1934) * Guyana, Surinam
- *O. pumilus* Austen, 1893
- *O. subchalybeus* (Walker, 1857) * 'Amazon'
- *O. urania* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *O. vanessa* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *O. wilhelmina* (Doesburg, 1963) * Surinam
- *O. xantippe* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *O. zilla* (Hull, 1943)

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Back to
previous
options

Ornidia

Lepeltier-Serville,
1828



↳ Fig. 1. *O. obesa*.



↳ Fig. 2. *O. obesa*, hovering.

The species *O. obesa* (Fig.1) is commonly seen hovering in the air (Fig.2) in trails or clearings in the forest. Larvae feed in decaying organic matter and are found even on animal corpses. Its metallic shine is very characteristic (Fig.1), and when also taking into account the vein M1 directed towards the base of the wing (Fig.4), the shape of the face and the lateral facial tubercles (Fig.3), *Ornidia* is easily distinguished from other superficially similar genera such as *Copestylum* and *Microdon*.



↳ Fig. 3. *O. major*, head, dorso-frontal.



↳ Fig. 4. *O. obesa*, wing.

Species list (4)

- *O. aemula* (Williston, 1888)
- *O. major* Curran, 1930
- *O. obesa* (Fabricius, 1775)
- *O. therezinhae* Carvalho-Filho & Esposito, 2009

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Back to
previous
options

Species list (5)

- *O. ampla* (Fluke, 1942)
- *O. calda* (Walker, 1852)
- *O. decipiens* (Williston, 1891)
- *O. erratica* (Williston, 1888)
- *O. flavigaster* (Hull, 1944)

Orphnabaccha Hull, 1949

Species of *Orphnabaccha* usually have a dark abdomen with a pattern of pale bands (Fig.1), and might be confused with some species of *Allograptia*. However, besides the fourth tergite having only band(s) (Fig.1), *Orphnabaccha* species have hairs on the anterior anepisternum, which are not present in *Allograptia* (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *O. cf. ampla*, abdomen, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *O. cf. ampla*, thorax, lateral.

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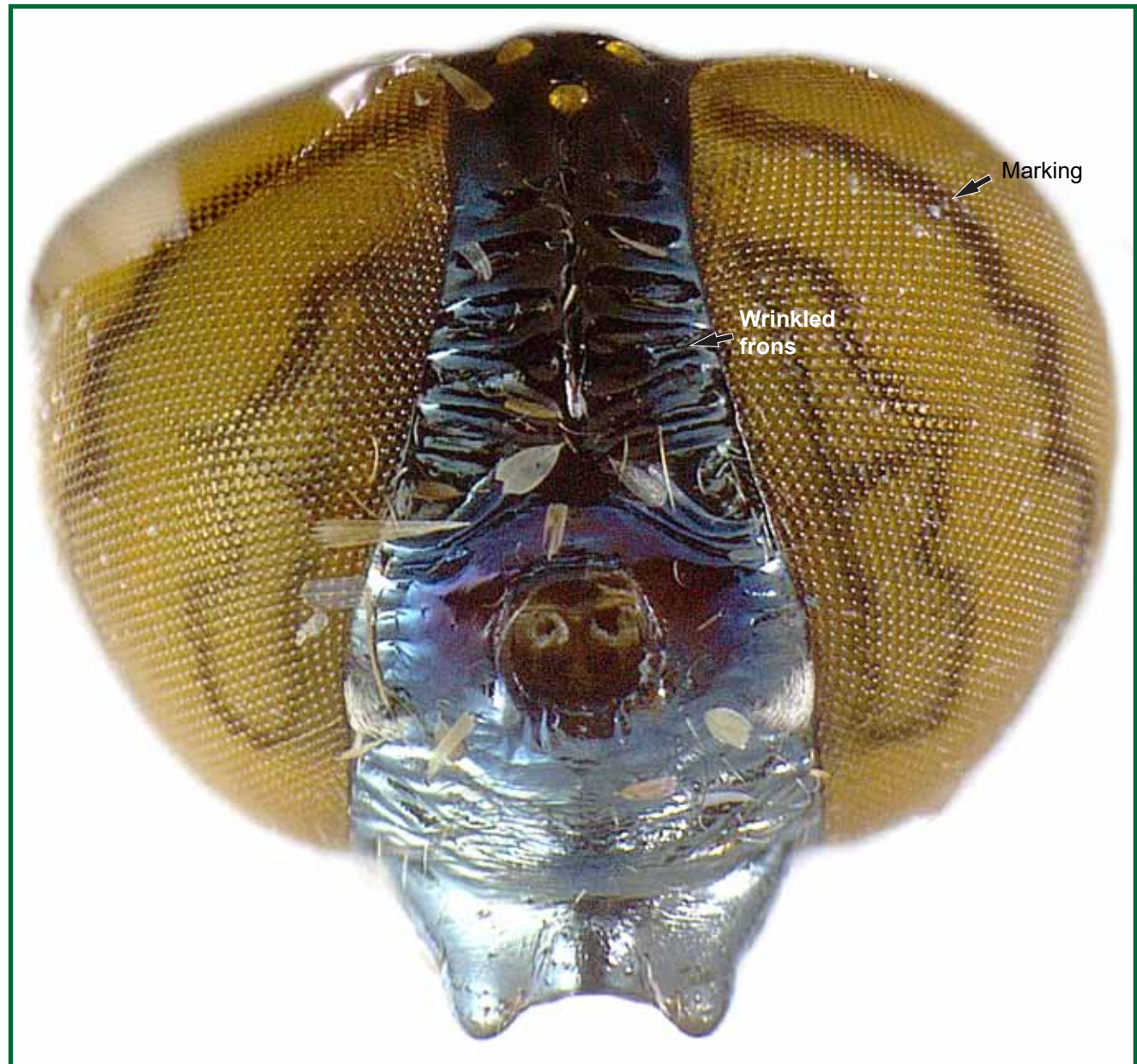
Back to
previous
options

Orthonevra
Macquart, 1829

Species list (?)

- *Orthonevra* sp. n.rec. AM, MA

Orthonevra has a wrinkled frons and, usually, undulate markings on the eyes (no other amazonian syrphid has such markings) (Fig.1). The specimens recorded for this study could not be identified with the current references and are possibly from an undescribed specie(s).



↳ Fig. 1. *Orthonevra* sp., head, dorso-frontal.

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Back to
previous
options

Palpada

Macquart, 1834

Species list (41)

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The adults of *Palpada* are commonly found in the field and in traps. The most common forms have a pale scutellum and pale markings on the abdomen (Fig. 1). However, there are also species with the whole body covered by pale microscopic hairs, e.g. *P. ochracea* (Fig. 2). All species have the characteristic sinuous vein R4+5 and closed cell r1 (Fig. 3). This genus may be confused with *Meromacrus*, but the latter has pale markings formed by flattened hairs and not due to body surface colour.



↳ Fig. 1. *P. vinetorum*



↳ Fig. 2. *P. ochracea*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 3. *P. langi*, wing.

Additional images

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Palpada

Macquart, 1834



↳ Fig. 1. *P. amazon*, dorsal



↳ Fig. 2. *P. vinetorum*, dorsal



↳ Fig. 3. *P. cf. scutellaris*

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Palpada

Macquart, 1834

Species list (41)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| - <i>P. aemula</i> (Williston, 1891) n.rec. BR/PA | - <i>P. fuscipennis</i> (Macquart, 1846)* Surinam | - <i>P. pusio</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) |
| - <i>P. agrorum</i> (Fabricius, 1787) n.rec. AM | - <i>P. geniculata</i> (Fabricius, 1805) | - <i>P. pygolampa</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) |
| - <i>P. albifrons</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) | - <i>P. interrupta</i> (Fabricius, 1805) | - <i>P. rufipedes</i> Thompson, 1976 |
| - <i>P. amazon</i> (Curran, 1930) | - <i>P. inversa</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) * Surinam | - <i>P. rufiventris</i> (Macquart, 1846) |
| - <i>P. braziliensis</i> (Goot, 1964) | - <i>P. langi</i> (Curran, 1934) | - <i>P. schistacea</i> (Williston, 1888) |
| - <i>P. cosmia</i> (Schiner, 1868) * Colombia | - <i>P. macula</i> (Sack, 1941) * Colombia, Peru | - <i>P. scutellaris</i> (Fabricius, 1805) |
| - <i>P. claudia</i> (Curran, 1930) | - <i>P. melanaspis</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) | - <i>P. solennis</i> (Walker, 1852) |
| - <i>P. conica</i> (Fabricius, 1805) | - <i>P. mirabilis</i> (Hull, 1925) | - <i>P. spectabilis</i> (Hull, 1925) * Guyana, Peru, |
| - <i>P. erratica</i> (Curran, 1930) | - <i>P. monticola</i> (Röder, 1892) * Colombia | Venezuela |
| - <i>P. fasciata</i> (Wiedemann, 1819) n.rec. BR/AM, PA | - <i>P. nigripes</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) | - <i>P. taenia</i> (Wiedemann, 1830) |
| - <i>P. flavipennis</i> (Macquart, 1842) * French Guyana | - <i>P. ochracea</i> (Williston, 1888) | - <i>P. tatei</i> (Curran, 1930) * Venezuela |
| - <i>P. florea</i> (Hull, 1925) * Guiana | - <i>P. parvula</i> (Williston, 1888) | - <i>P. thalia</i> (Hull, 1942) * Colombia |
| - <i>P. furcata</i> (Wiedemann, 1819) | - <i>P. precipua</i> (Williston, 1888) | - <i>P. urotaenia</i> (Curran, 1930) |
| | - <i>P. prietorum</i> Mengual, 2008 | - <i>P. vinetorum</i> (Fabricius, 1798) |
| | - <i>P. pusilla</i> (Macquart, 1842) | |

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Back to
previous
options

Pelecinobaccha Shannon, 1927

The majority of species in the genus *Pelecinobaccha* have dark posterior legs with pale tips, something easily observed when they are hovering in midair (Fig.2). They also have dark markings on the wings, a basally constricted abdomen (Fig.1) and, in most species, the females have a sixth abdominal segment very well developed, whole and in shape of a cone or tube (Fig.3). A few species have a very thin and delicate abdomen while other have pale marking patterns (see 'Additional images').



↳ Fig. 1. *P. eruptova*, female, dorsal.

Species list (17)

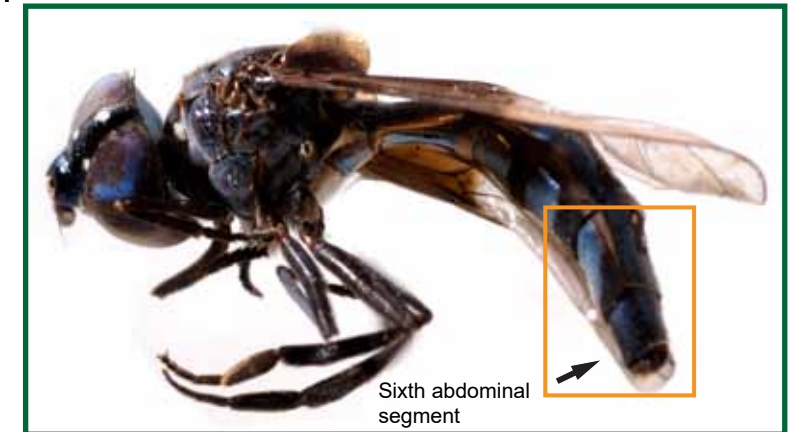
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↳ Fig. 2. *Pelecinobaccha* sp..



↳ Fig. 3. *P. adspersa*, female, lateral. Detail: Sixth abdominal segment.

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Pelecinobaccha
Shannon, 1927



↳ Fig. 1. *P. susio*, abdomen, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *P. brevipennis*, dorsal.

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Pelecinobaccha Shannon, 1927

Species list (17)

- *P. adspersa* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *P. beatricea* (Hull, 1942)
- *P. brevipennis* (Schiner, 1868)
- *P. clarapex* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *P. cora* (Curran, 1941)
- *P. eruptova* (Hull, 1943)
- *P. hiantha* (Hull, 1943)
- *P. ida* (Curran, 1941)
- *P. levissima* (Austen, 1893)
- *P. mima* (Hull, 1949) * Peru
- *P. oviphora* (Hull, 1943) * Colombia, Peru, Surinam
- *P. ovipositoria* (Hull, 1943)
- *P. pandora* (Hull, 1941) **n.rec. AC**
- *P. pilipes* (Schiner, 1868)
- *P. telescopica* (Curran, 1930) * Bolivia, Colombia, Peru
- *P. transatlantica* (Schiner, 1868)
- *P. vera* (Hull, 1944) * 'Amazon'

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Back to
previous
options

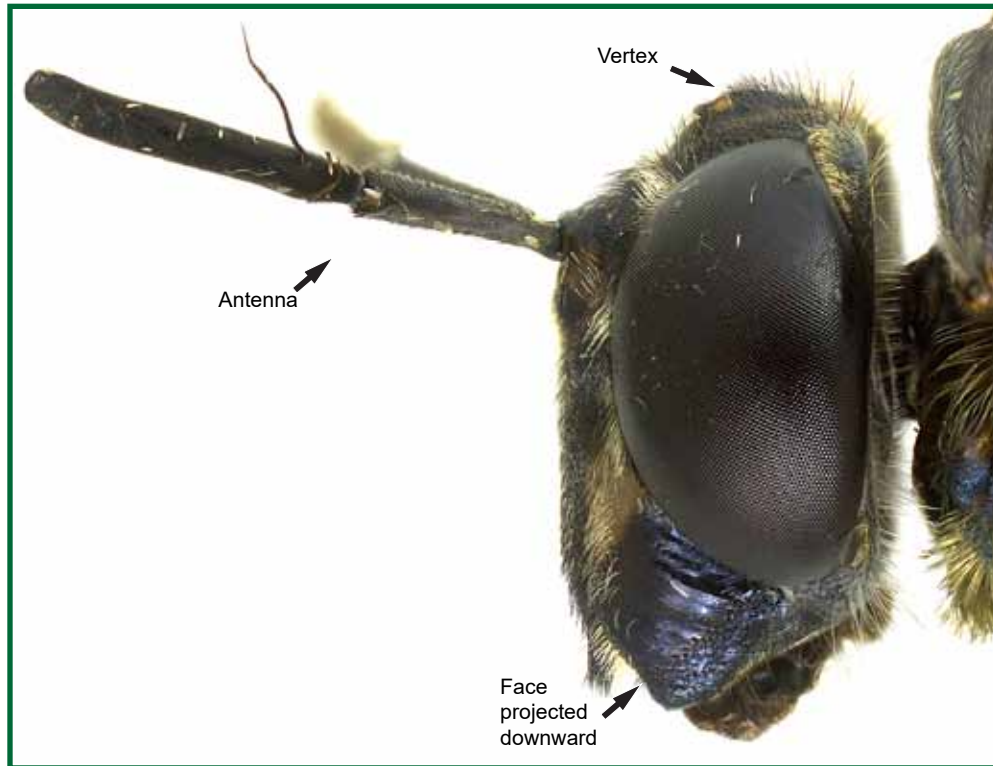
Peradon Reemer, 2013

Additional images

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Species list (16)

[Click here](#)



↳ Fig. 1. *Peradon* sp., head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *Peradon* sp.

Species from this genus are similar to the species of *Pseudomicrodon*, however in *Peradon* the vertex is hairy, not projected, and does not have a polished shine (Fig.1). Its species have a slightly elongated abdomen, long antennae and a downward projected face (Figs.1 and 2). Several species also have a pattern of golden hairs on the scutum (see 'Additional images').

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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Peradon
Reemer, 2013



↳ Fig. 1. *Peradon* sp..



↳ Fig. 2. *P. cf. aurigaster*, dorsal.

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Peradon Reemer, 2013

Species list (16)

- *P. angustiventris* (Macquart, 1855) * Guyana
- *P. angustus* (Macquart, 1846) * Colombia, Guyana
- *P. aureoscutus* (Hull, 1943)
- *P. aurigaster* (Hull, 1941) * Bolivia
- *P. bidens* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *P. elongata* (Hull, 1943)
- *P. fenestratus* (Hull, 1943) * 'Amazon'
- *P. flavipennis* (Curran, 1925) * Guyana
- *P. flavomarginatum* (Curran, 1925)
- *P. hermetoides* (Curran, 1940) * Guyana
- *P. langi* (Curran, 1925)
- *P. luridescens* (Walker, 1857) * 'Amazon'
- *P. niger* (Williston, 1891) * Bolivia
- *P. normalis* (Curran, 1925) * Guyana
- *P. oligonax* (Hull, 1944)
- *P. trilinea* (Hull, 1941) * 'Amazon'

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Back to
previous
options

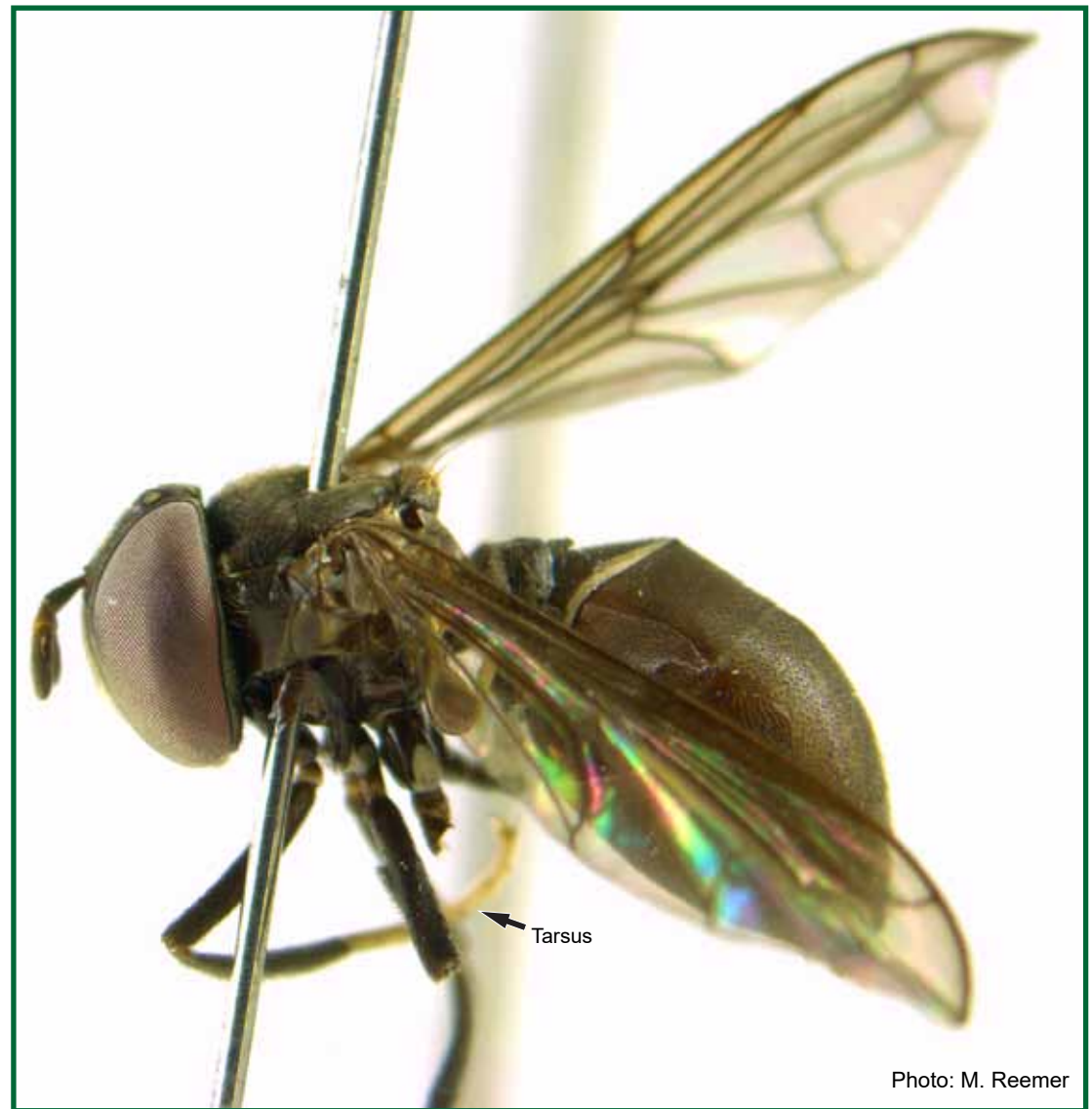
Piruwa

Reemer, 2013

Species list (1)

- *P. phaecada* Reemer, 2013 * Peru

Genus recorded only for Peru so far. Differs from the remaining genera of Microdontinae by the thorax and abdomen wholly dark and tarsi yellow (Fig. 1).



↳ Fig. 1. *P. phaecada*, female, lateral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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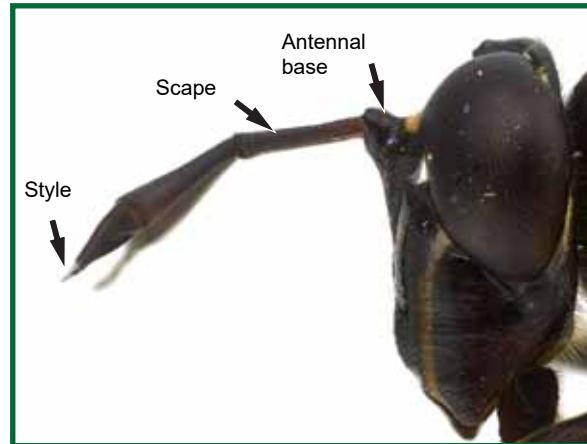


Back to
previous
options

Polybiomyia Shannon, 1925

Species list (3)

- *P. bassleri* (Curran, 1941) * Peru
- *P. bigotii* (Williston, 1888) **n.rec. RR**
- *P. odontomera* (Curran, 1941)



↳ Fig. 1. *P. bigotii*, head, lateral.

Polybiomyia is one of the genera that present an antenna with an apical style instead of a dorsal arista (Fig.1). It is distinguished from the other genera with style by: antennal base shorter than the scape (longer than the scape in *Monoceromyia*) (Fig.1) and post-metacoxal bridge complete (incomplete and divided by a membranous area in *Sphiximorpha*) (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 2. *P. bigotii*, post-metacoxal bridge, posterior.

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Back to
previous
options

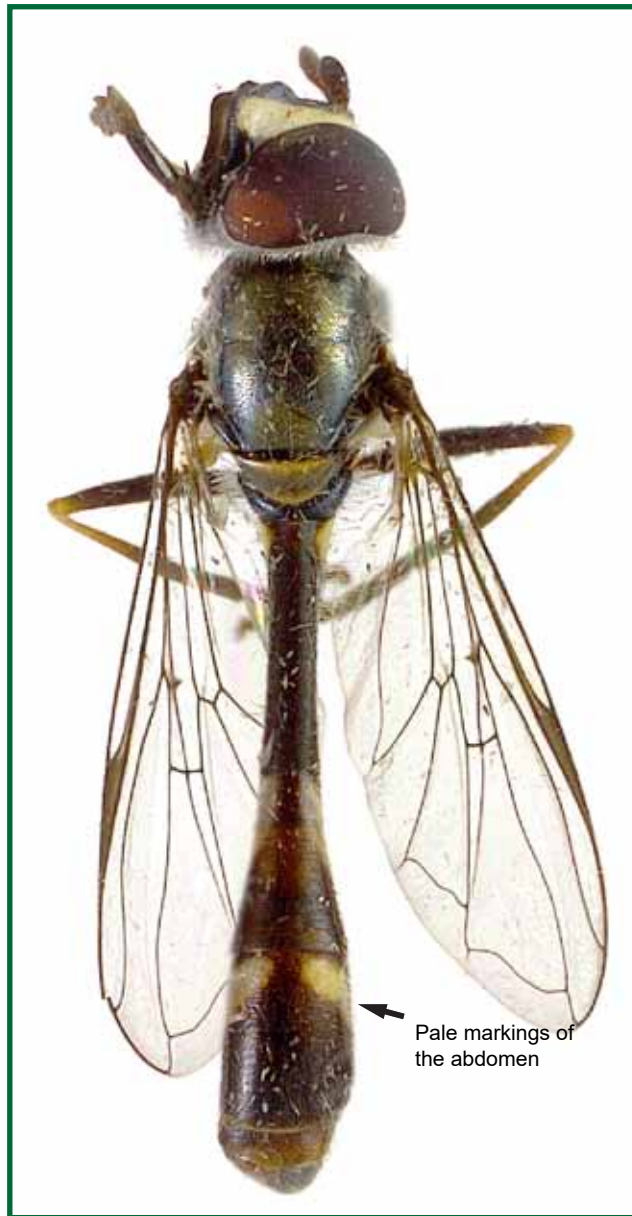
Pseudodoros

Becker, 1903

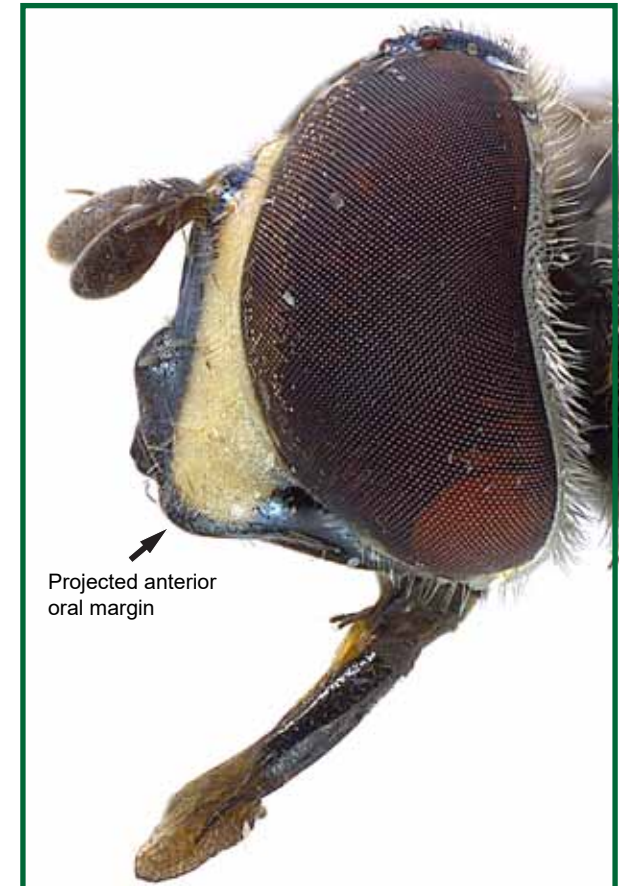
Species list (1)

- *P. clavatus* (Fabricius, 1794)

A commonly found species, *P. clavatus* is distinguished from other syrphids by the narrow abdomen with typical oval pale markings (Fig.1) and by the projected anterior oral margin (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *P. clavatus*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *P. clavatus*, head, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Pseudomicrodon Hull, 1937

The species of *Pseudomicrodon* have a swollen vertex, bare and with a polished shine (Fig.1). The species recorded for the Brazilian Amazon also have a basally constricted abdomen (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *P. aff. batesi*, head, dorsal.

Species list (4)

- *P. batesi* (Shannon, 1927)
- *P. nigrispinosus* (Shannon, 1927)
- *P. polistoides* Reemer, 2013 **n.rec. BR/AM**
- *P. smiti* Reemer, 2013 **n.rec. BR/AM**



↳ Fig. 2. *P. aff. batesi*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Quichuana Knab, 1913

Species of *Quichuana* have thick hairs, dark and pale, and may be mistaken for species of *Meromacrus*, due to the strongly sinuous vein R4+5 (Fig.1). However, in *Quichuana* the eye is hairy (Fig.2) and the hairs from the thorax and abdomen are not so short or flattened (Fig.1) as in *Meromacrus*. Specimens of *Quichuana* maybe confused with *Mallota* as well, but in *Quichuana* the wing (Fig. 1) is darkened only on the anterior margin (in the only species of *Mallota* recorded for the Brazilian Amazon, the basal 2/3 are dark).

Species list (10)

- *Q. amazonica* Ricarte & Hancock, 2012 * Peru
- *Q. angustiventris* (Macquart, 1855)
- *Q. cestus* Hull, 1946 * Venezuela
- *Q. knabi* Shannon, 1927 * Bolivia
- *Q. longicauda* Ricarte & Hancock, 2012 **n.rec.**

BR/AM

- *Q. nigricans* Thompson, 1976 * Peru
- *Q. picadoi* Knab, 1913 * Colombia, Surinam
- *Q. pogonosa* Fluke, 1937
- *Q. pulverifacies* Ricarte & Hancock, 2012 * Peru
- *Q. ursula* Hull, 1949 * Peru



Fig. 1. *Q. angustiventris*, dorsal.



Fig. 2. *Q. angustiventris*, head, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Relictanum

Miranda, 2014

Small dark flies with a basally narrowed abdomen. Similar to *Atylobaccha*, however the species of *Relictanum* (Fig. 2) have a distinct facial tubercle (Fig. 1), which is absent in *Atylobaccha*.

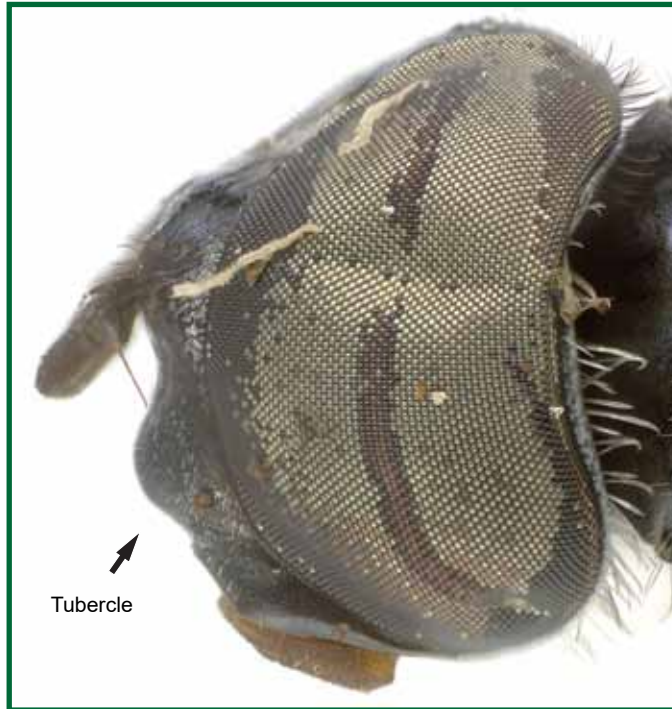


Fig. 1. *R. crassum*, head, lateral.

Species list (4)

- *R. braziliensis* (Curran, 1939)
- *R. crassum* (Walker, 1852)
- *R. johnsoni* (Curran, 1934) * Guyana, Peru
- *R. nero* (Curran, 1939)

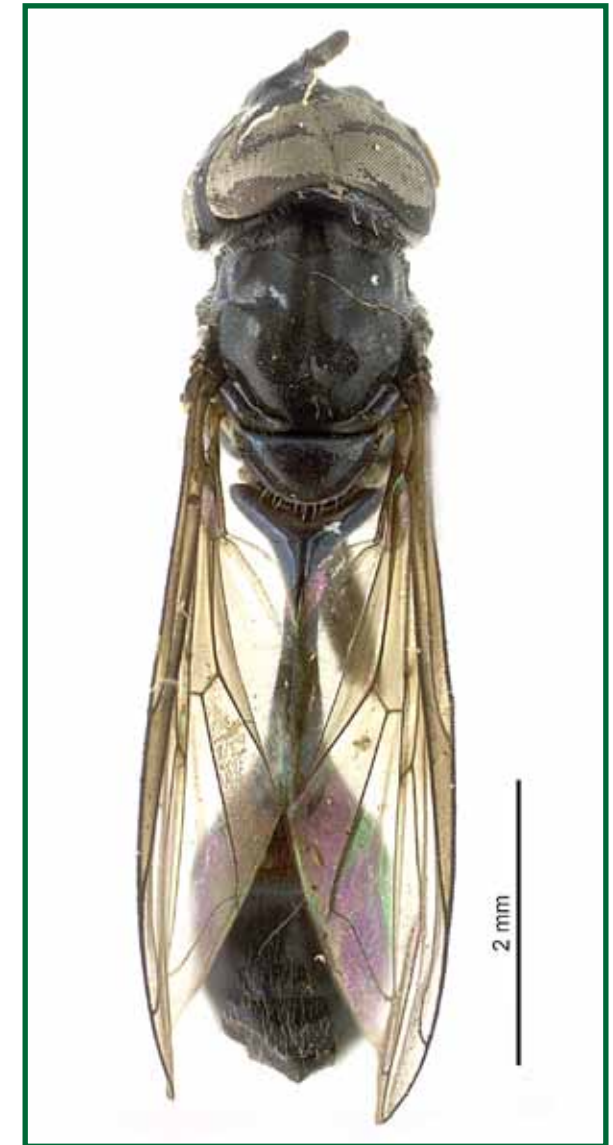


Fig. 2. *R. crassum*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Rhingia

Scopoli, 1763

Species list (1)

- *R. nigra* Macquart, 1846

Rhingia has a strongly anteriorly projected face (Fig.1). Only the genus *Lycastirrhyncha* has a similar projected face, however *Rhingia* is distinguished by a non-sinuuous vein R4+5, being only slightly convex (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *R. nigra*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *R. nigra*, dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Rhoga Walker, 1857

Species list (3)

- *R. lutescens* Walker, 1857
- *R. maculatus* (Shannon, 1927) * Bolivia
- *R. melleus* (Curran, 1940) * Guyana

Rhoga (Fig.1) is a genus with species that are similar to stingless bees (Hymenoptera, Apidae, Meliponini), and differs from other similar syrphid genera (e.g. *Hypselosyrphus*, *Stipomorpha*) by the wide, throughout all its extension, occiput (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *R. aff. xanthprosopa*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *R. aff. xanthprosopa*, head, lateral.

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[Back to previous options](#)

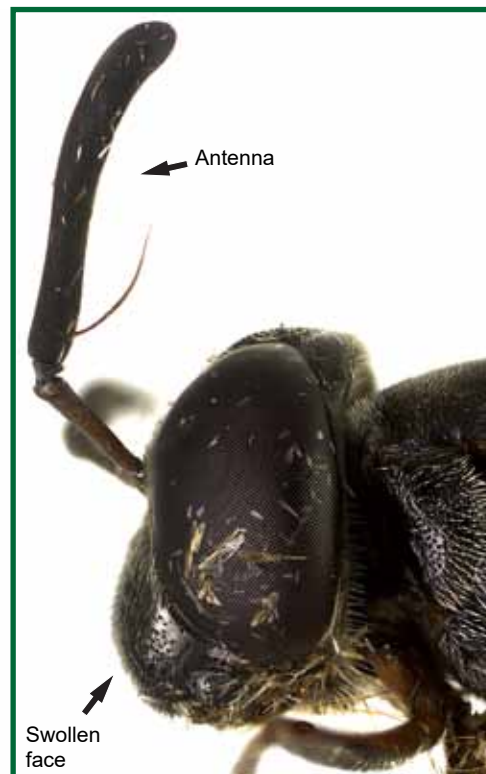
Rhopalosyrphus Giglio-Tos, 1891

Species list (3)

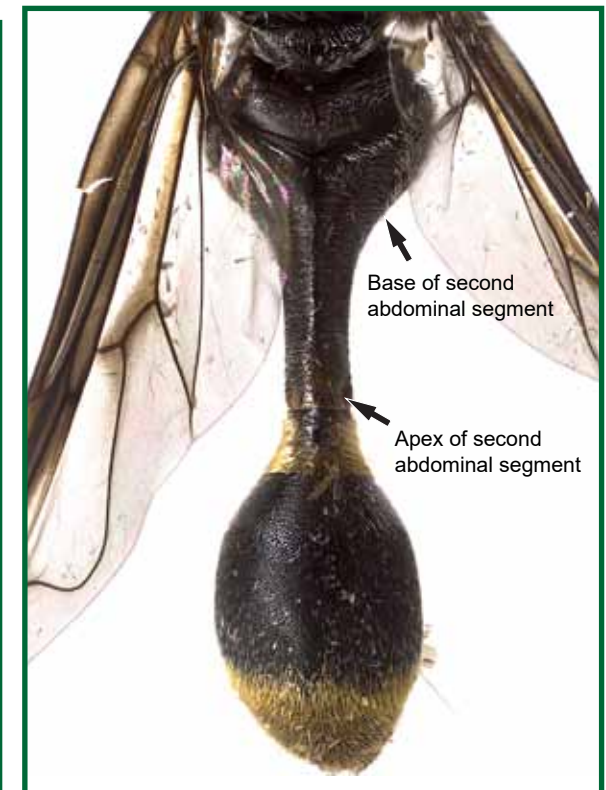
- *R. abnormis* (Curran, 1925) * Venezuela
- *R. guentherii* Lynch-Arribalzaga, 1891
- *R. ramulorum* Weems & Deyrup, 2003 * Colombia



↳ Fig. 1. *R. aff. australis*, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *R. aff. australis*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *R. aff. australis*, abdomen, dorsal.

Rhopalosyrphus (Fig.1) has species with a basally constricted abdomen and elongated antennae. It is distinguished from similar genera (e.g. *Ceriomicrodon*) by the swollen lower face (Fig.2) and the second abdominal segment much wider at base than at apex (Fig.3).

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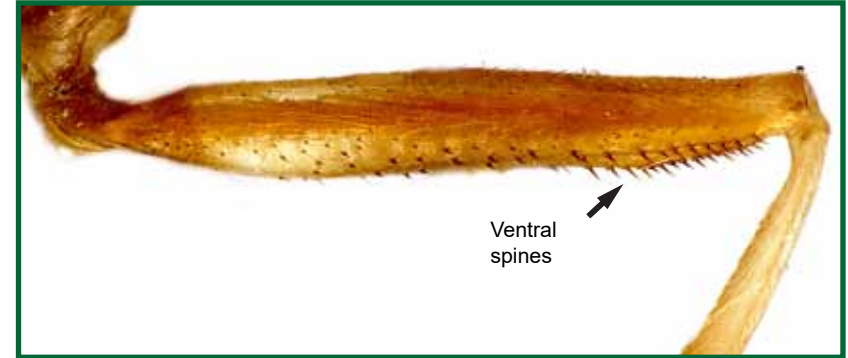
Back to
previous
options

Salpingogaster Schiner, 1868

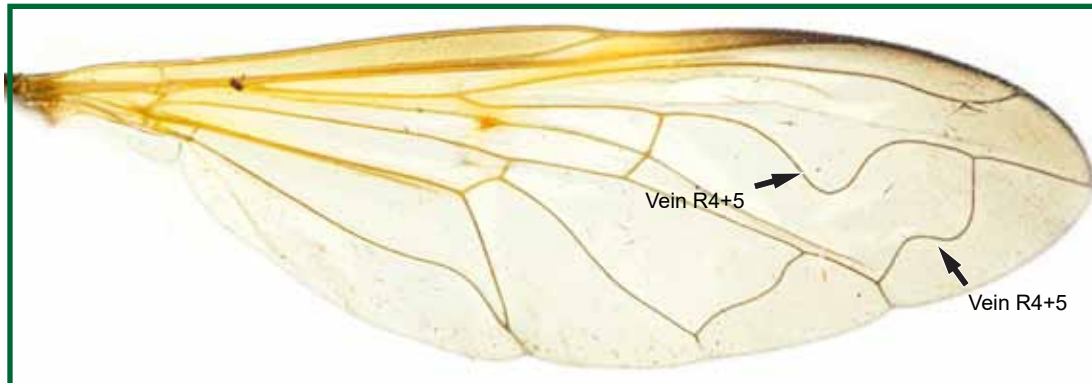
Species list (5)

- *S. bipunctifrons* Curran, 1934 * Guyana
- *S. minor* Austen, 1893
- *S. nigra* Schiner, 1868
- *S. pygophora* Schiner, 1868
- *S. virgata* Austen, 1893

Species of *Salpingogaster* have a basally narrow abdomen that widens at the tip (Fig.3), veins M1 and R4+5 strongly sinuous (Fig.1) and ventral spines on the posterior femora (Fig.2).



↳ **Fig. 2.** *Salpingogaster* sp., posterior femur, lateral.



↳ **Fig. 1.** *S. pygophora*, wing.



↳ **Fig. 3.** *Salpingogaster* sp., dorsal.

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Back to
previous
options

Species list (1)

- *S. barreto* Carrera, Lopes & Lane, 1947 n.rec. PA

Schizoceratomyia
Carrera, Lopes & Lane,
1947

Different from most amazonian syrphids, the antennae of *Schizoceratomyia* is bifurcate, forming two branches (Figs.1 and 2), which eases the identification of this genus (*Masarygus* also has a branched antenna, but always with more than two branches). The female of *S. barreto* does not have a bifurcate antenna, but the arista is so thick that it looks similar to a second branch and might aid on identifying them (Fig.3).



↳ Fig. 1. *S. flavipes*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *S. flavipes*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *S. barreto*, female, basoflagellomere.

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Back to
previous
options

Senogaster
Macquart, 1834

Species list (1)

- *S. dentipes* (Fabricius, 1787)

Senogaster dentipes is the only known species of the genus. Rare in collections, the specimens of this genus are recognized by the elongated abdomen with a club-shaped tip (Fig. 2), and by the presence of two 'teeth' on the posterior femur (Fig. 1).



↳ Fig. 1. *S. dentipes*, posterior femur, lateral. Detail: 'Teeth'.



↳ Fig. 2. *S. dentipes*, dorsal

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Back to
previous
options

Sphiximorpha Rondani, 1850

Species of *Sphiximorpha* (Fig.2) are superficially similar to wasps (Hymenoptera, Vespidae). They have an apical style instead of a dorsal arista (Fig.1) like *Polybiomyia*, but in *Sphiximorpha* the post-metacoxal bridge is incomplete, medially divided by a membranous area (Fig.3).

Species list (2)

- *S. brauerii* (Williston, 1888)
- *S. pyrrhocera* (Kertész, 1903) * Bolivia



↳ Fig. 1. *S. aff. barbipes*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *S. aff. barbipes*, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 3. *S. aff. barbipes*, posterior.
Detail: Post-metacoxal bridge.

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Back to
previous
options

Stipomorpha Hull, 1945

Species list (13)

[Click here](#)

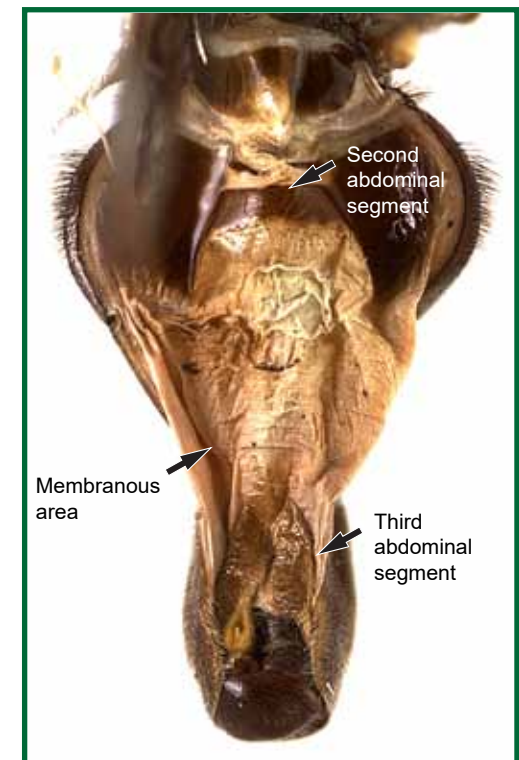
Stipomorpha is one of the syrphid genera that are superficially similar to stingless bees (Hymenoptera, Apidae, Meliponinae) due to the shape of its body (Fig.1) and the posterior leg with densely arranged hairs (Fig.2). *Stipomorpha* is distinguished from other similar genera by the large ventral membranous area between the second and third abdominal segments (Fig.3).



↳ Fig. 1. *S. apicula*, wing.



↳ Fig. 2. *S. apicula*, posterior leg, lateral.



↳ Fig. 3. *S. apicula*, abdomen, ventral.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Stipomorpha
Hull, 1945

Species list (13)

- *S. apicula* (Curran, 1930) **n.rec. BR/AM**
- *S. fraudator* (Shannon, 1927) * 'Amazon'
- *S. goettei* (Shannon, 1927) **n.rec. AM**
- *S. guianica* (Curran, 1925) **n.rec. AM**
- *S. inarmatus* (Curran, 1925) * Guyana
- *S. lacteipennis* (Shannon, 1927) * 'Amazon'
- *S. lanei* (Curran, 1936)
- *S. mackiei* (Shannon, 1927) **n.rec. AM**
- *S. mixta* (Curran, 1940) * Guyana
- *S. puerilis* (Doesburg, 1966) * Surinam
- *S. simillima* (Hull, 1950) * Surinam
- *S. tenuicauda* (Curran, 1925)
- *S. trigoniformis* (Shannon, 1927)

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Back to
previous
options

Surimyia Reemer, 2008

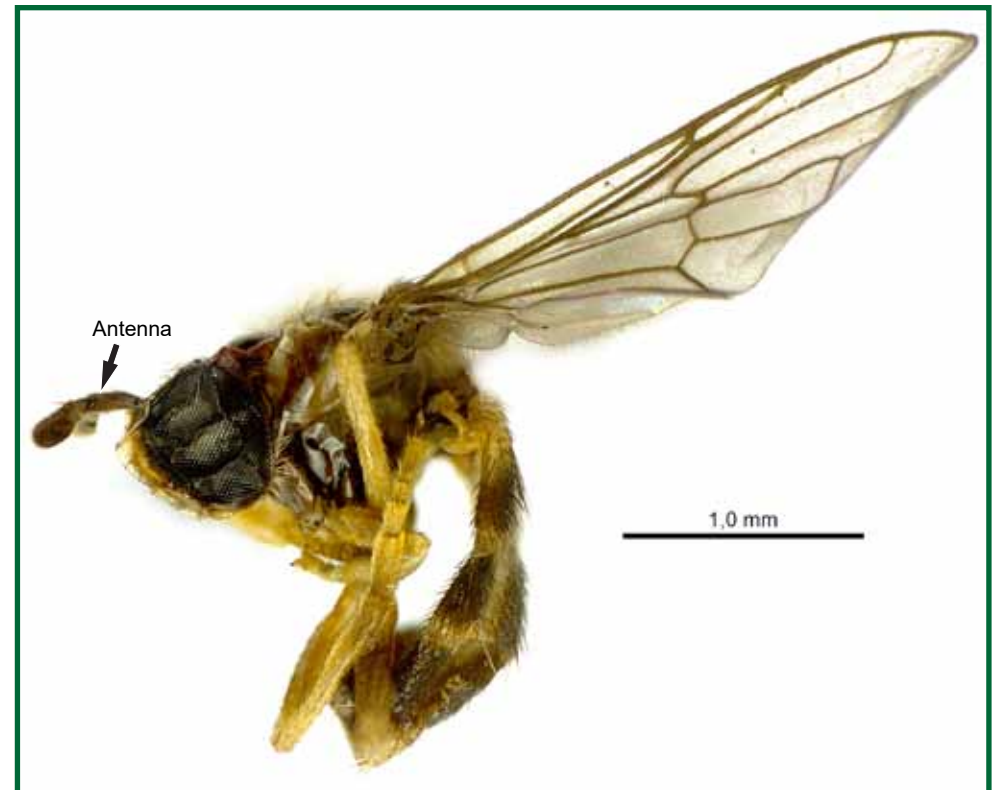
Species list (1)

- *S. minutula* (Doesburg, 1966) **n.rec. BR/AM**

The genus *Surimyia* is represented by small species (~4mm, Fig.2) with slightly elongated antennae and long thick hairs that are distinct from the remaining regular hairs of the body (Fig.1).



↳ Fig. 1. *S. rolanderi*, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *S. minutula*, lateral.

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Back to
previous
options

Toxomerus Macquart, 1855

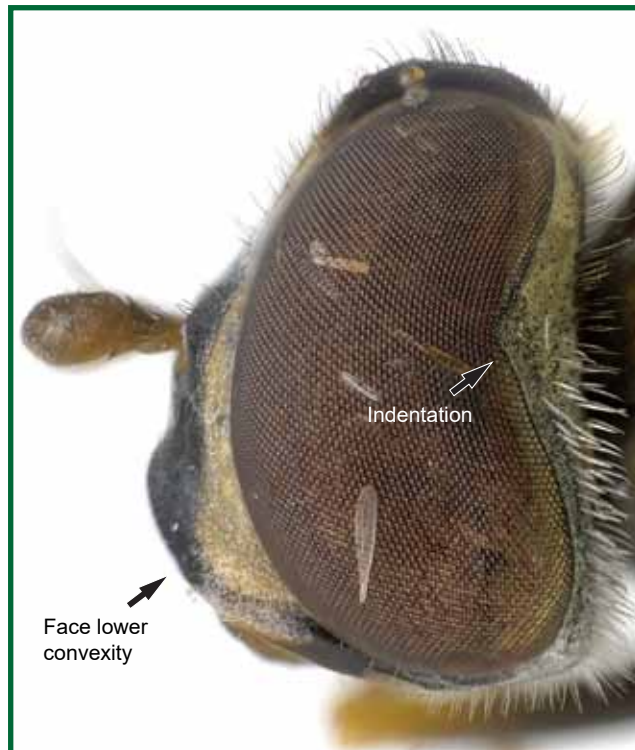
Species list (31)

[Click here](#)

Additional images

[Click here](#)

Very common small flies, species of *Toxomerus* (Fig.2) are usually found in more open areas of undergrowth. They have a characteristic pale and dark pattern on the abdomen that eases its identification (see 'Additional images'). Some genera might be confused with *Toxomerus* (e.g. *Allograpta* and *Ocyrtamus*), however in *Toxomerus* the face is flat or convex below the facial tubercle and the posterior margin of the eye has a triangular indentation (Fig.1).



↳ Fig. 1. *T. dispar*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *T. watsoni*.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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Toxomerus
Macquart, 1855



↳ Fig. 1. *T. dispar*, abdomen, dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *T. politus*.



↳ Fig. 3. *T. pulchellus*.



↳ Fig. 4. *T. floralis*.



↳ Fig. 5. *T. virgulatus*.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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Toxomerus Macquart, 1855

Species list (31)

- *T. anthrax* (Schiner, 1868) * Colombia, Guyana, Peru
- *T. apeiensis* (Harbach, 1974)
- *T. aquilinus* Sack, 1941
- *T. costalis* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *T. difficilis* (Curran, 1930)
- *T. dispar* (Fabricius, 1794)
- *T. duplicatus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *T. floralis* (Fabricius, 1798)
- *T. funestus* (Doesburg, 1966)
- *T. idalius* (Hull, 1951)
- *T. intermedius* (Hull, 1949)
- *T. lacrymosus* (Bigot, 1884)
- *T. minutus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *T. musicus* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *T. norma* (Curran, 1930)
- *T. papaveri* Borges & Couri, 2009
- *T. paraduplicatus* Borges & Couri, 2009
- *T. pictus* (Macquart, 1842)
- *T. politus* (Say, 1823)
- *T. polygraphicus* (Hull, 1940)
- *T. procrastinatus* Metz, 2001
- *T. productus* (Curran, 1930)
- *T. pulchellus* (Macquart, 1846)
- *T. purus* (Curran, 1930)
- *T. sedmani* Harbach, 1984
- *T. steatogaster* (Hull, 1941)
- *T. sylvaticus* (Hull, 1943)
- *T. teliger* (Fluke, 1953)
- *T. tibicen* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *T. virgulatus* (Macquart, 1850)
- *T. watsoni* (Curran, 1930)

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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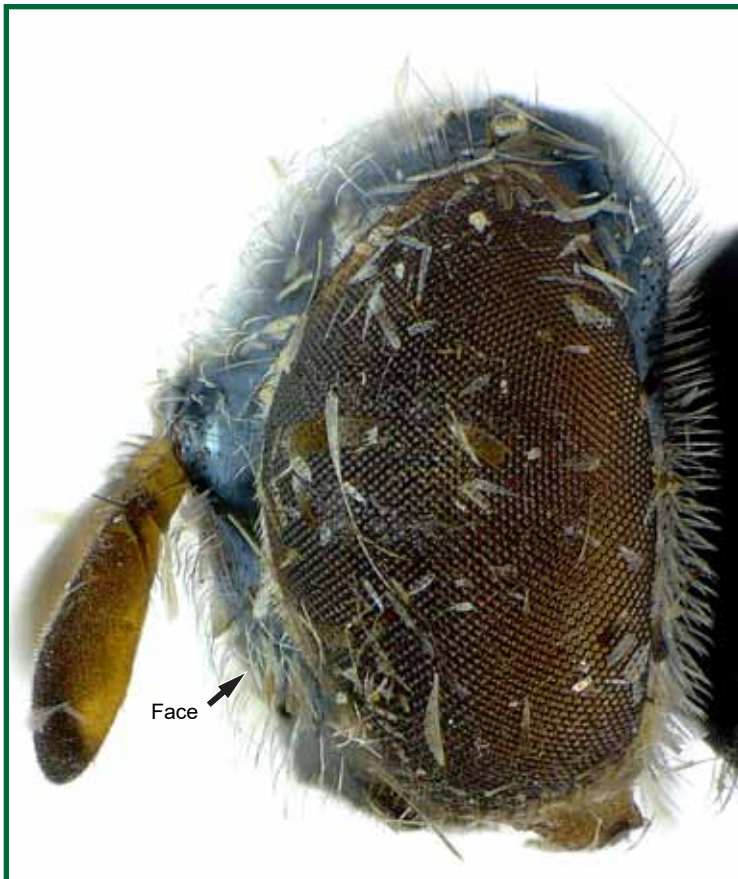
Back to
previous
options

Species list (4)

Trichopsomyia
Williston, 1888

- *T. boliviensis* (Shannon, 1927) * Bolivia
- *T. lasiotibialis* Fluke, 1937
- *T. polita* Williston, 1888 **n. rec. RR**
- *T. urania* Hull, 1949 * Peru

Species of *Trichopsomyia* are dark flies, with a flat face (Fig.1) and anterior oral margin rounded (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *T. polita*, head, lateral.



↳ Fig. 2. *T. polita*, head, ventral.

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Back to
previous
options

Ubristes

Walker, 1852

Species list (1)

- *U. flavitibia* Curran, 1930

Species of *Ubristes* (Fig.1) are similar to stingless bees (Hymenoptera, Apidae, Meliponinae). This genus is distinguished from other similar genera by the pair of lateral protuberances on the second abdominal segment (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *Ubristes* sp., dorsal.



↳ Fig. 2. *Ubristes* sp., second abdominal segment, dorsal.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon



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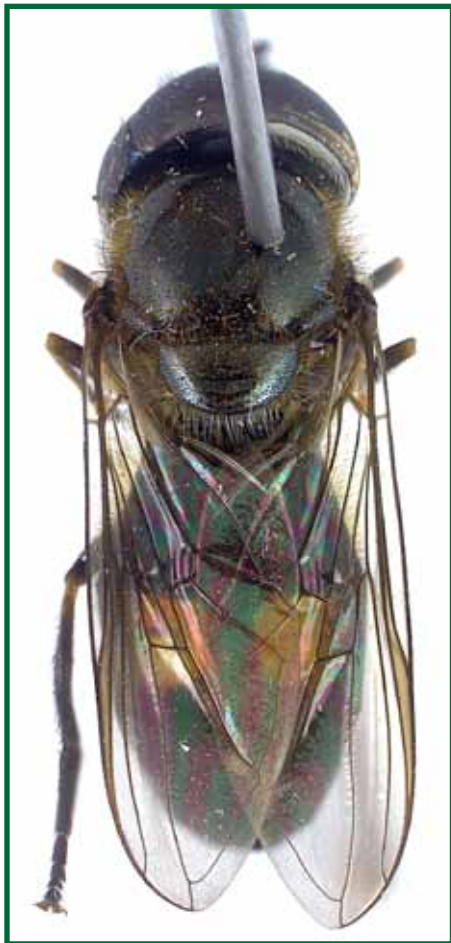
Back to
previous
options

Species list (3)

Xanthandrus
Verral, 1901

- *X. bucephalus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *X. mellinoides* (Macquart, 1846)
- *X. plaumanni* Fluke, 1937 **n.rec. AM, RR**

Species of *Xanthandrus* (Fig.1) are similar to those of *Argentinomyia*, however in *Xanthandrus* the base of the antennae is not divided by a sclerotized stripe (Fig.2).



↳ Fig. 1. *X. plaumanni*, dorsal.

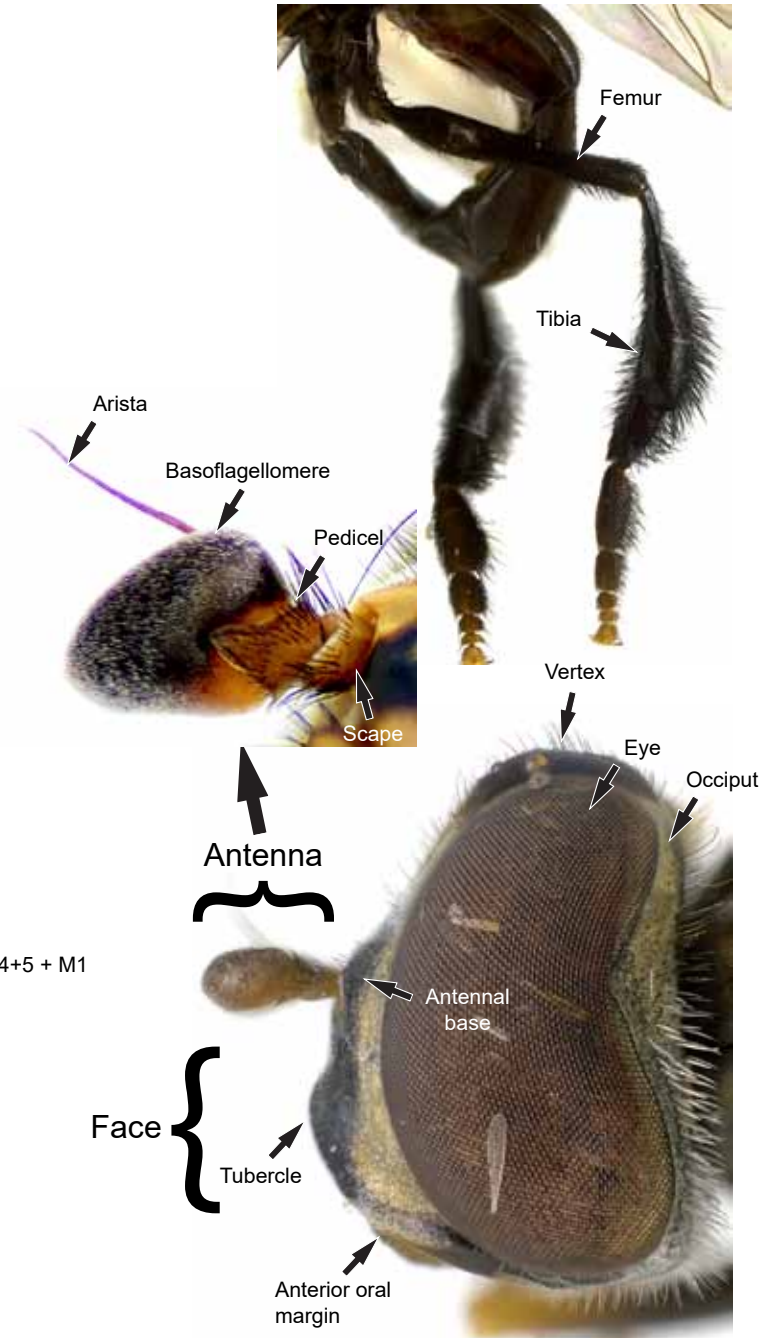
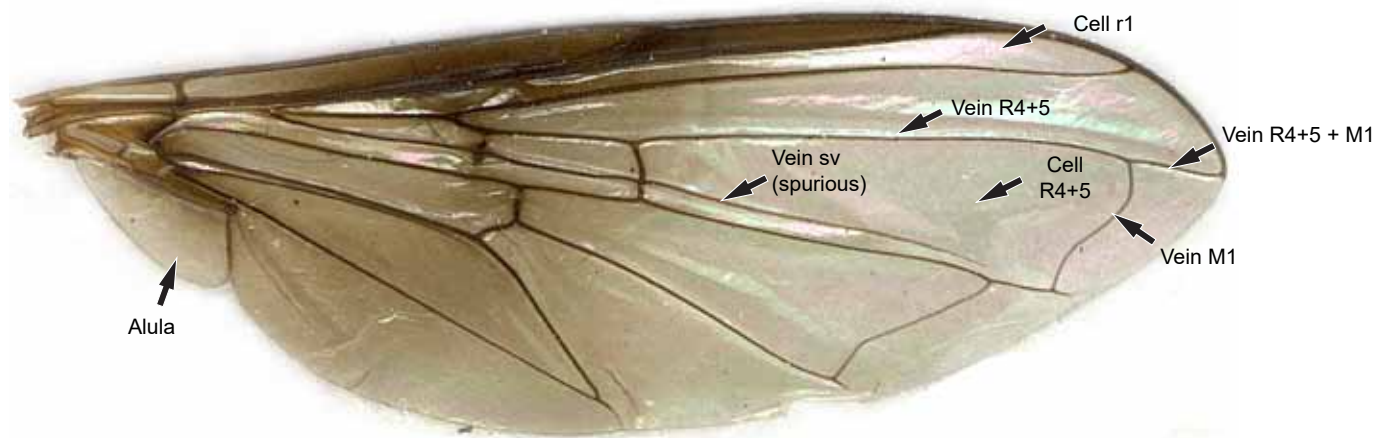
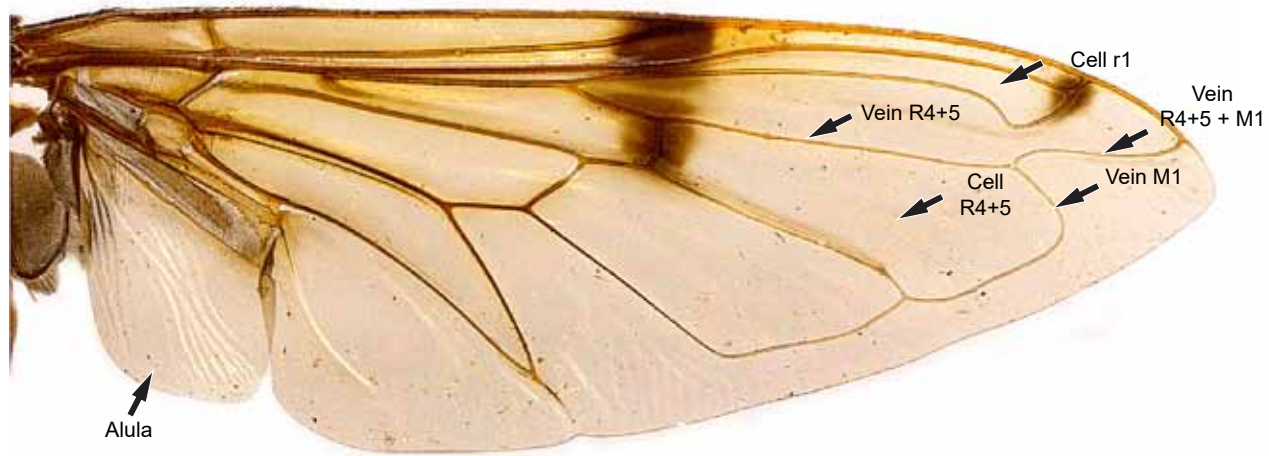


↳ Fig. 2. *X. plaumanni*, antennal base, frontal.

Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

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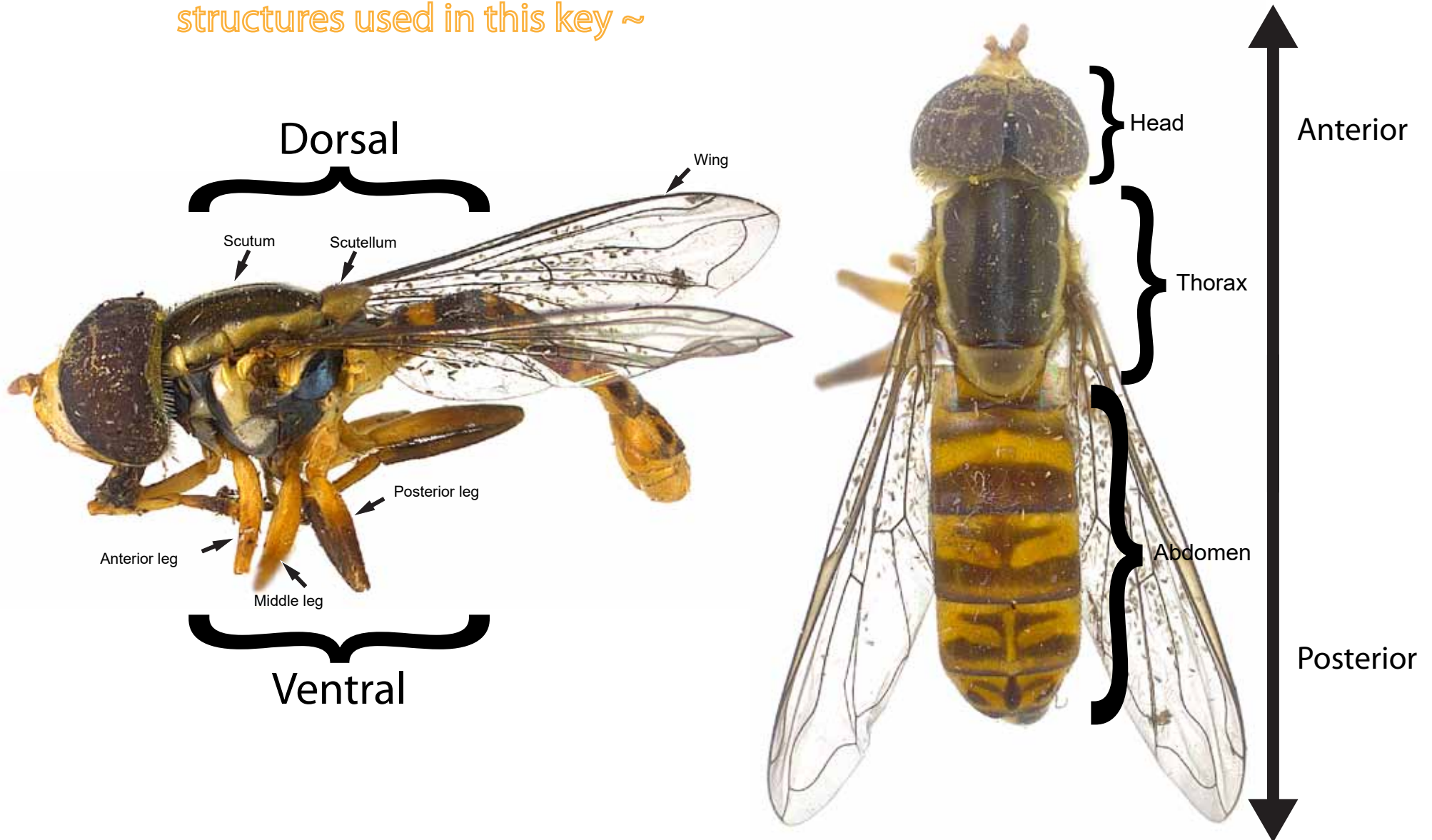
~ Main components of the wing, head and leg of Syrphidae ~



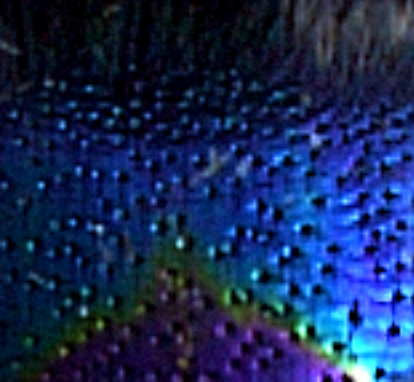
Picture key to the genera of Syrphidae (Diptera) from the Brazilian Amazon

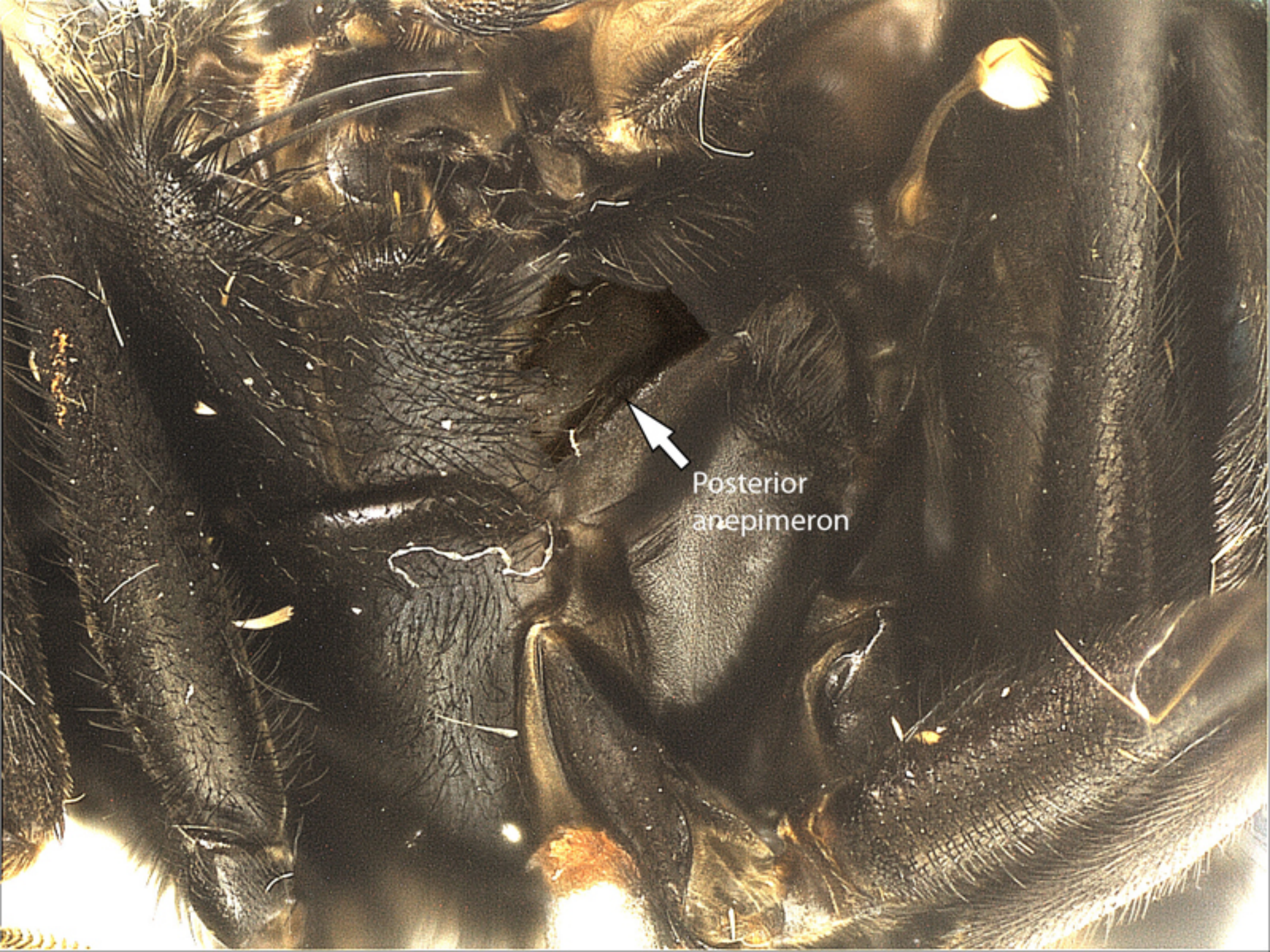
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~ **Orientation/position** of the main Syrphidae structures used in this key ~







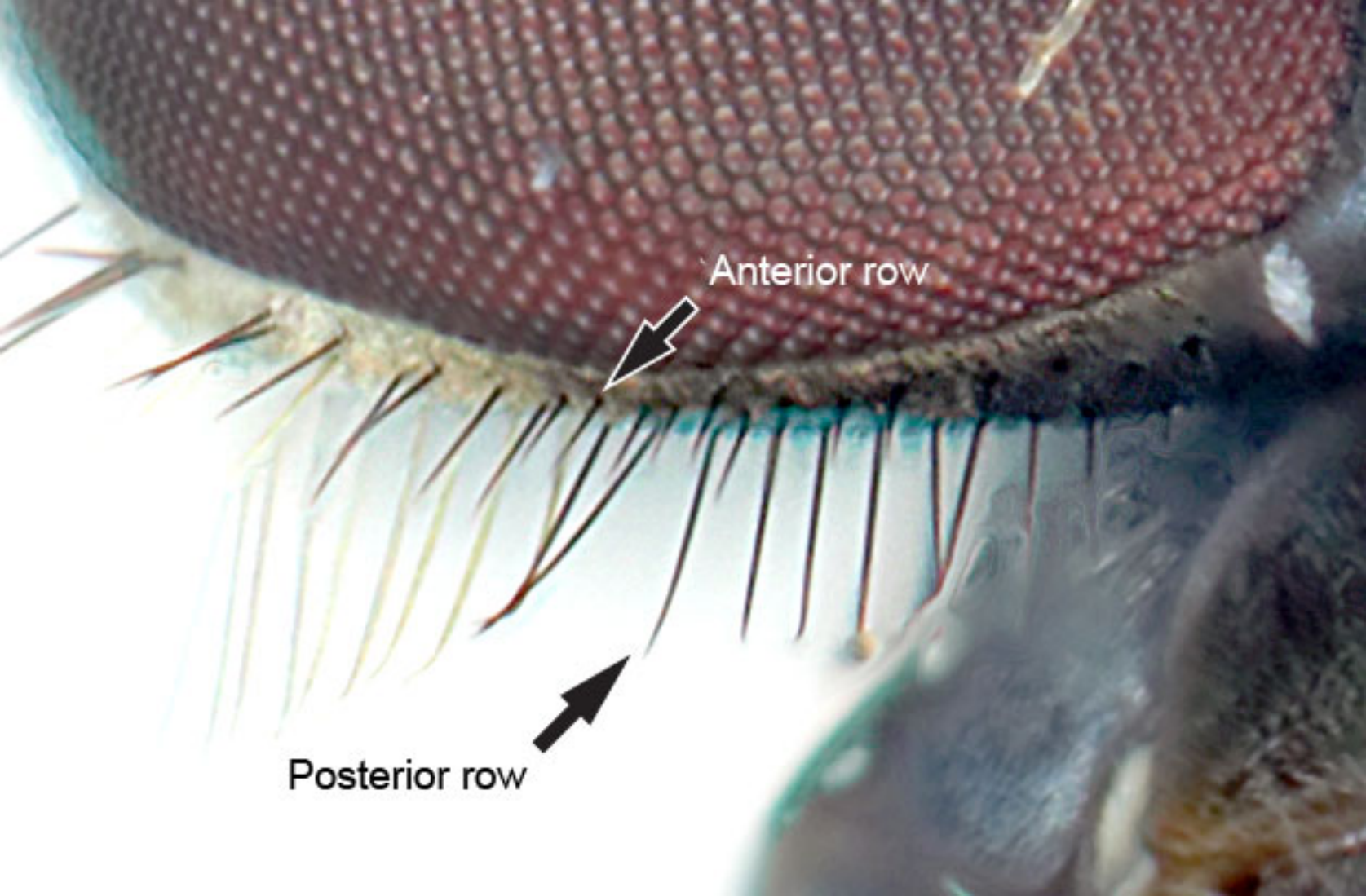


Posterior
anepimeron





Posterior
anepimeron



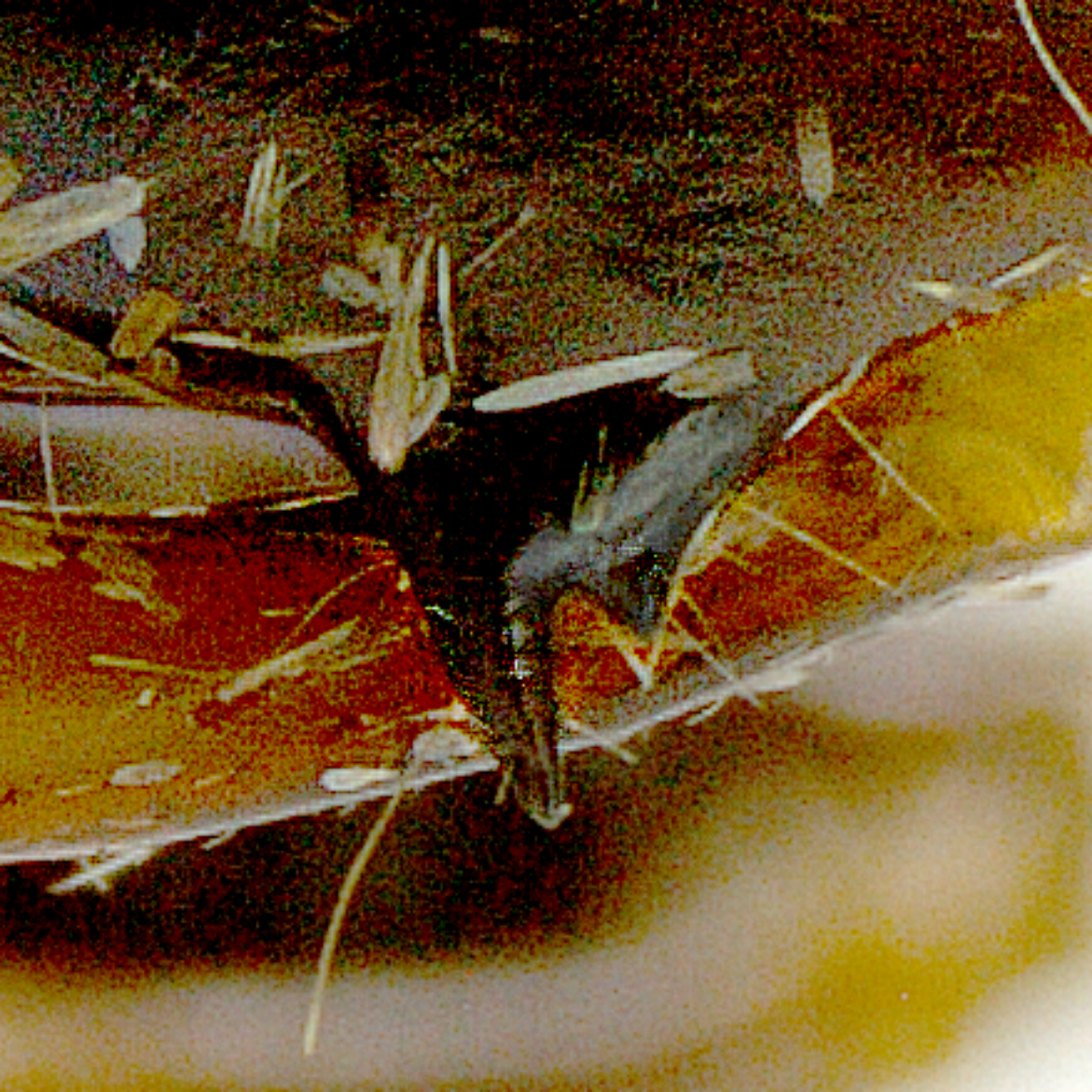
Anterior row

Posterior row



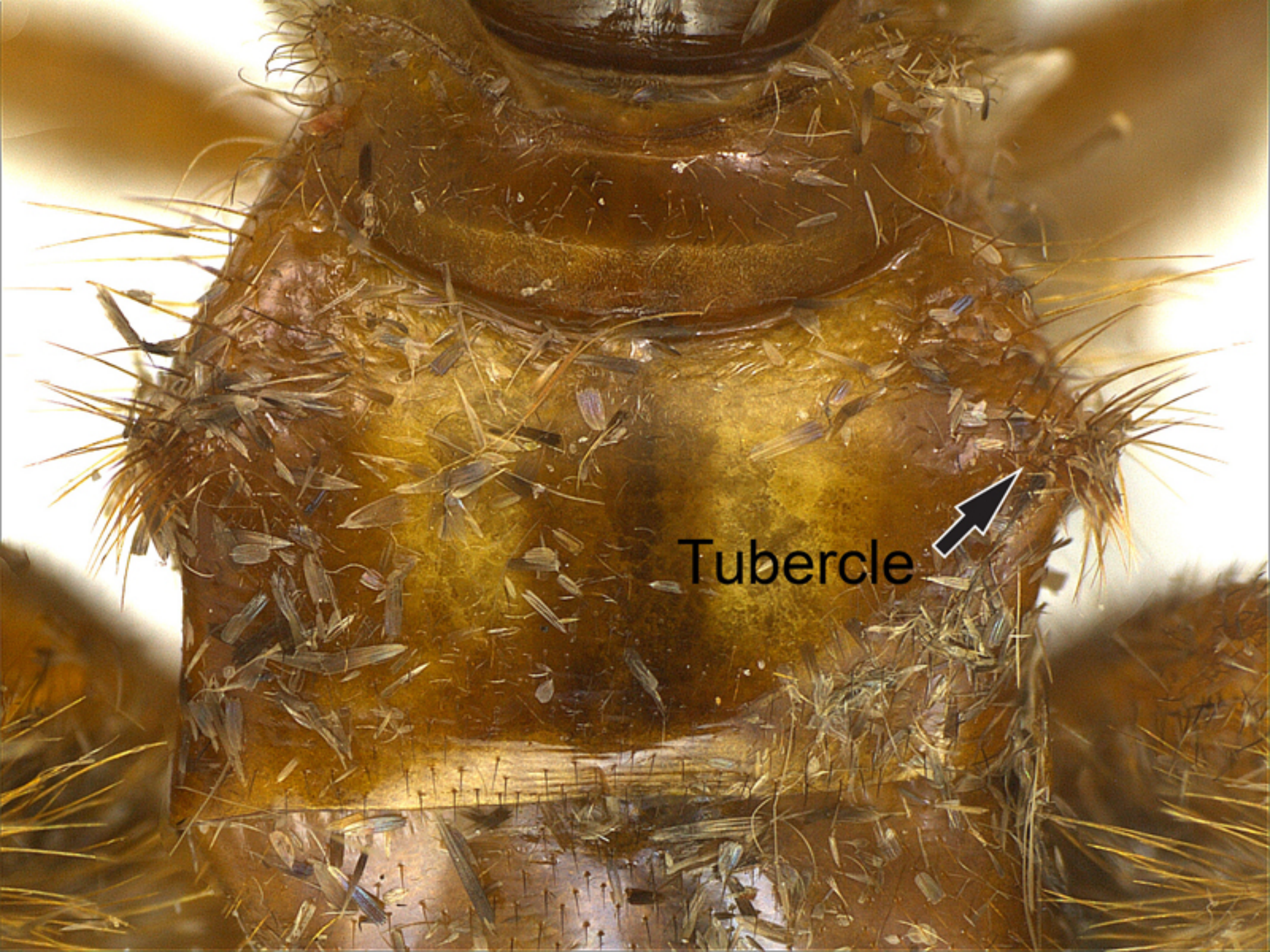
A close-up photograph of a plant stem, likely a corn cob, showing a single row of long, thin, reddish-brown bracts or scales. The bracts are arranged in a regular, overlapping pattern. The background is dark and out of focus.

Single row









Tubercle