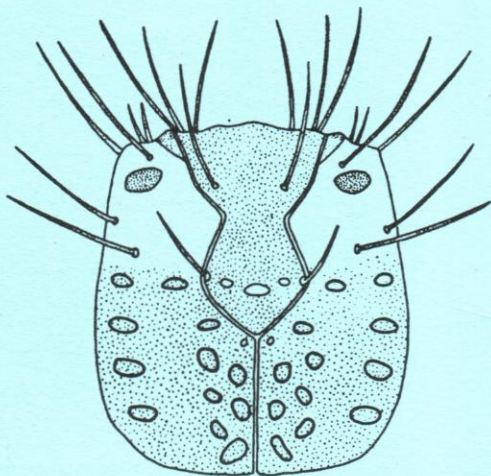


A Checklist of Irish Aquatic Insects

by

P. Ashe, J. P. O'Connor & D. A. Murray



Series Editor: J. P. O'Connor

Date of Publication: 30 July 1998

**Occasional Publication of The Irish Biogeographical Society
Number 3, 1998**

Front cover: Larval head of *Tinodes maculicornis* (Pictet) (Trichoptera: Psychomyiidae),
illustration by Dr. J. P. O'Connor.

DEDICATED TO J. R. ("DICK") HARRIS, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS LOVE FOR IRISH
FRESHWATER INSECTS WHICH RESULTED IN THE PUBLICATION OF HIS CLASSIC
WORK "AN ANGLER'S ENTOMOLOGY".

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Dr D. A. Murray,
Department of Zoology,
University College,
Belfield,
Dublin 4,
Ireland.

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Preface

To celebrate the holding of the XXVII Congress of the International Association of Limnology in University College, Dublin, in August 1998, the authors decided to compile a checklist of Irish aquatic insects. It will be of particular importance to anyone interested in biogeography, biodiversity, limnology or entomology. The publication has been funded by the authors.

There are two previous publications in this occasional series viz: *Proceedings of the Postglacial Colonization Conference* and *Biogeography of Ireland. Past, present and future*.

J. P. O'Connor

General Editor

Irish Biogeographical Society

10 May 1998

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The document also highlights the need for regular audits to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. By following these guidelines, businesses can ensure the integrity of their financial statements and maintain the trust of their stakeholders.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in recording and summarizing business transactions. From identifying the transaction to preparing financial statements, each step is explained in detail. The document also includes examples of journal entries and T-accounts to illustrate the practical application of these concepts. This section is designed to help students and professionals alike understand the underlying mechanics of the accounting system.

The final part of the document discusses the role of accounting in decision-making. It explains how financial data is used to evaluate the performance of a business and to identify areas for improvement. The document also touches upon the importance of budgeting and forecasting in long-term planning. By providing a clear understanding of the accounting process and its applications, this document aims to equip readers with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in the field of accounting.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third part of the document details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. It describes the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the long-term effects of the interventions and to identify additional factors that may influence the outcomes.

The following table provides a summary of the key data points from the study. It shows the distribution of responses across different categories and highlights the most significant trends.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Group A	150	30%
Group B	200	40%
Group C	100	20%
Group D	50	10%

The data indicates that Group B represents the largest segment of the population studied, followed by Group A. Groups C and D represent smaller segments but still show significant trends.

The analysis also revealed that there were significant differences in the responses between the groups, particularly in the areas of [specific areas]. These findings suggest that the interventions had a measurable impact on the outcomes.

Based on these results, it is recommended that the interventions be continued and expanded to reach a larger number of participants. Additionally, future research should focus on identifying the underlying mechanisms that drive these outcomes to further optimize the interventions.

A Checklist of Irish Aquatic Insects

by

P. Ashe¹, J. P. O'Connor² & D. A. Murray³

¹ Research Associate, Zoology Department, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4.

² National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

³ Zoology Department, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4.

Introduction

Since Ireland is an island off the coast of Europe, its insect fauna is attenuated compared with that of mainland Europe and Great Britain. Nevertheless, it is a surprisingly rich one (*circa* 16,000 species) containing many rare and interesting species. The island is very well endowed with freshwater habitats. As a result, many freshwater groups are better represented here than terrestrial ones. McCarthy (1986) compared and contrasted the British and Irish faunas for some very well known groups. In general, the freshwater insects represented about 73% of the equivalent section of Britain's fauna. By contrast, in the terrestrial insect groups studied, representation was lower (55%). Ants were only 40% while hoverflies were 68%.

Although Irish aquatic insects have been studied for over 150 years, the information is scattered throughout numerous publications (Ryan *et al.*, 1984). In many groups, no checklists have yet been prepared. Drawing upon published and unpublished data, the authors have compiled the first checklist of the entire Irish aquatic insect fauna. Exactly 1499 species are included in this comprehensive work (Table 1). Where relevant, brief notes are included noting *inter alia* rare species and key works. It is possible therefore to refer to the most modern works on any particular group.

It would not have been possible to compile this checklist without the help of many experts. In particular, we wish to thank Peter J. Chandler who kindly made available an unpublished checklist which includes the Irish Diptera (Chandler, in press). In addition, we are extremely grateful to Tom Bolger, Mary Kelly Quinn, Brian Nelson and Alan Stubbs for their advice.

TABLE 1. Summary of the Irish aquatic insects fauna compared with Britain.

	Ireland	Britain	British Isles	Irish only
COLLEMBOLA	17	20	21	1
EPHEMEROPTERA	33	48	48	
ODONATA	27	45	46	1
PLECOPTERA	20	34	34	
HEMIPTERA	50	61	63	2
COLEOPTERA	248	364	364	
NEUROPTERA	4	4	4	
MEGALOPTERA	2	3	3	
HYMENOPTERA	17	38	40	2
TRICHOPTERA	147	195	198	3
LEPIDOPTERA	5	5	5	
DIPTERA	929	1525	1542	17
Total	1499	2342	2368	26

References

- Chandler, P. J. (ed.) (in press) A checklist of insects of the British Isles (new series). Part 1: Diptera (incorporating a list of Irish Diptera). *Handbk Ident. Br. Insects* **12** (2).
- McCarthy, T. K. (1986) Biogeographical aspects of Ireland's invertebrate fauna. *In*: Sleeman, D.P., Devoy, R. J. and Woodman, P. C. (eds): Proceedings of the postglacial colonization conference. *Occ. Publ. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **1**: 67-81.
- Ryan, J. G., O'Connor, J. P. and Beirne, B. P. (1984) *A bibliography of Irish entomology*. The Flyleaf Press, Dublin.

ORDER COLLEMBOLA (17 species)

Gisin (1978) listed Irish freshwater Collembola. Subsequently, Bolger (1986) provided a comprehensive account of the Irish springtails. A total of 203 Irish species are now known but only 17 are aquatic. In Britain, 20 aquatic species are recorded, the additional species being *Isotoma (Isotoma) infuscata* Murphy, *Sminthurides (Sminthurides) cruciatus* Axelson, *S. (S.) signatus* (Krausbauer) and *Bourletiella (Heterosminthurus) insignis* Reuter. However, one Irish species, *Sminthurides (Sminthurides) assimilis* (Krausbauer), has not been recorded in Britain and therefore 21 aquatic species are known from the British Isles.

Family **PODURIDAE****PODURA***aquatica* LinnaeusFamily **HYPOGASTRURIDAE****HYPOGASTRURA****(HYPOGASTRURA)***viatica* (Tullberg)Family **NEANURIDAE****ANURIDA***tullbergi* SchöttFamily **ISOTOMIDAE****PROISOTOMA (PROISOTOMA)***crassicauda* (Tullberg)**PROISOTOMA (BALLISTURA)***schoetti* Della Torre**ISOTOMA (ISOTOMA)***antennalis* (Bagnall)*viridis* Bourlet**AGRENIA***bidenticulata* (Tullberg)**ISOTOMURUS***alticola* (Carl)*palustris* (Müller)Family **SMINTHURIDAE****SMINTHURIDES (SMINTHURIDES)***aquaticus* (Bourlet)*assimilis* (Krausbauer)*malmgreni* (Tullberg)*parvulus* (Krausbauer)*schoetti* (Axelson)**SMINTHURIDES (STENACIDIA)***violaceus* (Reuter)**BOURLETIELLA****(HETEROSMINTHURUS)***novemlineatus* (Tullberg)

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- Bolger, T. (1986) The Collembola of Ireland - a checklist and bibliography. *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **86B**: 183-218.
- Gisin, H. (1978) Collembola, pp. 254-255. *In*: Illies, J. (ed.) *Limnofauna Europaea*, 2nd edn. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart. 534 pp.

ORDER EPHEMEROPTERA (33 species)

There are 33 species recorded from Ireland whereas in Britain the total is 48 species. Connolly and McCarthy (1993) provide an account of the mayflies of the Corrib catchment in the west of Ireland while Wise and O'Connor (1997) give data on the group in the Killarney area of south-west Ireland (Co. Kerry). Kelly Quinn and Bracken (in prep.) review the Irish fauna.

Family SIPHLONURIDAE

AMELETUS
SIPHLONURUS

inopinatus Eaton
alternatus (Say)
armatus Eaton
lacustris Eaton

Family BAETIDAE

BAETIS

atrebatinus Eaton
fuscatus (Linnaeus)
muticus (Linnaeus)
rhodani (Pictet)
scambus Eaton
vernus Curtis

CENTROPTILUM
CLOEON

luteolum (Müller)
dipterum (Linnaeus)
simile Eaton

PROCLOEON

bifidum (Bengtsson)

Family HEPTAGENIIDAE

ECDYONURUS

dispar (Curtis)
insignis (Eaton)
torrentis Kimmins
venosus (Fabricius)

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ELECTROGENA	<i>lateralis</i> (Curtis)
HEPTAGENIA	<i>fuscogrisea</i> (Retzius)
	<i>sulphurea</i> (Müller)
RHITHROGENA	<i>germanica</i> Eaton
	<i>semicolorata</i> (Curtis)
	Family LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE
LEPTOPHLEBIA	<i>marginata</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>vespertina</i> (Linnaeus)
PARALEPTOPHLEBIA	<i>cincta</i> (Retzius)
	Family EPHEMERELLIIDAE
EPHEMERELLA	<i>ignita</i> (Poda)
	<i>notata</i> Eaton
	Family EPHEMERIDAE
EPHEMERA	<i>danica</i> Müller
	Family CAENIDAE
CAENIS	<i>horaria</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>luctuosa</i> (Burmeister)
	<i>macrura</i> Stephens
	<i>rivulorum</i> Eaton

References

- Connolly, B. and McCarthy, T. K. (1993) Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of the Corrib catchment, Ireland. *In*: Costello, M. J. and Kelly, K. S. (eds) *Biogeography of Ireland: past, present and future*. *Occ. Publ. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* No. 2.
- Kelly Quinn, M. and Bracken, J. J. (in prep.) A review of the distribution of the Ephemeroptera in Ireland. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.*
- Wise, E. J. and O'Connor, J. P. (1997) Observations on the distribution and relative abundance of the Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the Killarney Valley, Co. Kerry, Ireland. *In*: Landolt, P. and Sartori, M. (eds) *Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics*, pp. 175-179. MTL, Fribourg.

ORDER ODONATA (27 species)

Merritt *et al.* (1996) provide a comprehensive account of the Irish fauna and 27 species are recorded compared with 45 species known in Britain. The 'Irish Damselfly', *Coenagrion lunulatum* (Charpentier), is a widely distributed but uncommon species found in sheltered mesotrophic lakes and pools in cutover bogs in Ireland. This is a north European species that is rare outside northern Fennoscandia and the Irish population is one of the largest in western Europe. It is absent from Britain probably due to lack of suitable habitat (Nelson, 1997) and consequently a total of 46 species occur in the British Isles.

Hemianax ephippiger (Burmeister) is excluded from the list as it is essentially a species of arid parts of Africa, the Middle East and south-west Asia to Pakistan. This strongly migrant species is only known in Ireland from a single specimen found dead in a public park in Dublin in October 1913. Five other vagrant species, *Aeshna cyanea* (Müller), *Libellula depressa* Linnaeus, *L. fulva* Müller, *Sympetrum fonscolombii* (Sélys-Longchamps) and *S. flaveolum* (Linnaeus), have been included however since the records are more recent.

SUBORDER ZYGOPTERAFamily **CALOPTERYGIDAE****CALOPTERYX***splendens* (Harris)*virgo* (Linnaeus)Family **LESTIDAE****LESTES***dryas* Kirby*sponsa* (Hansemann)Family **COENAGRIONIIDAE****COENAGRION***lunulatum* (Charpentier)*puella* (Linnaeus)*pulchellum* (van der Linden)**ENALLAGMA***cyathigerum* (Charpentier)**ISCHNURA***elegans* (van der Linden)**PYRRHOSOMA***pumilio* (Charpentier)*nymphula* (Sulzer)**SUBORDER ANISOPTERA**Family **AESHNIDAE****AESHNA***cyanea* (Müller)

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BRACHYTRON *grandis* (Linnaeus)
juncea (Linnaeus)
pratense (Müller)

CORDULIA Family **CORDULIIDAE**
SOMATOCHLORA *aenea* (Linnaeus)
arctica (Zetterstedt)

ORTHETRUM Family **LIBELLULIDAE**
cancellatum (Linnaeus)
coerulescens (Fabricius)
LIBELLULA *depressa* Linnaeus
fulva Müller
quadrifasciata Linnaeus
SYMPETRUM *danae* (Sulzer)
flaveolum (Linnaeus)
fonscolombii (Sélys-Longchamps)
nigrescens Lucas
sanguineum (Müller)
striolatum (Charpentier)

References

- Merritt, R., Moore, N. W. and Eversham, B. C. (1996) *Atlas of the dragonflies of Britain and Ireland*. (ITE research publication no. 9). HMSO, London. 149 pp.
- Nelson, B. (1977) Species Inventory for Northern Ireland: Odonata. *Environment and Heritage Service Research and Development Series*. No. 97/5.

ORDER PLECOPTERA (20 species)

Twenty species of stonefly are recorded from Ireland (Costello, 1988; O'Connor and Costello, 1997) and the total known from Britain stands at 34 species. One of these, *Perlodes microcephalus* (Pictet), is only known from two old records (King and Halbert, 1910) and may be extinct. Wise and O'Connor (1997) have published data on the Plecoptera occurring in the Killarney area of south-west Ireland (Co. Kerry).

BRACHYPTERA	Family TAENIOPTERYGIDAE <i>risi</i> (Morton)
AMPHINEMURA	Family NEMOURIDAE <i>sulcicollis</i> (Stephens)
NEMOURA	<i>avicularis</i> Morton
	<i>cinerea</i> (Retzius)
NEMURELLA	<i>pictetii</i> Klapálek
PROTONEMURA	<i>meyeri</i> (Pictet)
	<i>praecox</i> (Morton)
LEUCTRA	Family LEUCTRIDAE <i>fusca</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>hippopus</i> Kempny
	<i>inermis</i> Kempny
	<i>nigra</i> (Olivier)
CAPNIA	Family CAPNIIDAE <i>atra</i> Morton
	<i>bifrons</i> (Newman)
DIURA	Family PERLODIDAE <i>bicaudata</i> (Linnaeus)
ISOPERLA	<i>grammatica</i> (Poda)
PERLODES	<i>microcephalus</i> (Pictet)
DINOCRAS	Family PERLIDAE <i>cephalotes</i> (Curtis)

Occ. Pub. Ir. biogeog. Soc. No. 3 (1998)

PERLA

bipunctata Pictet

Family **CHLOROPERLIDAE**

CHLOROPERLA

tripunctata (Scopoli)

SIPHONOPERLA

torrentium (Pictet)

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- Costello, M. J. (1988) A review of the distribution of stoneflies (Insecta, Plecoptera) in Ireland. *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **88B**: 1-22.
- King, J. J. F. X. and Halbert, J. N. (1910) A list of the Neuroptera of Ireland. *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **28B**: 29-112.
- O'Connor, J. P. and Costello, M. J. (1997) *Leuctra nigra* (Olivier) (Plecoptera: Leuctridae), a stonefly new to Ireland. *Entomologist's Gaz.* **48**: 51-52.
- Wise, E. J. and O'Connor, J. P. (1997) Observations on the distribution and relative abundance of the Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the Killarney Valley, Co. Kerry, Ireland. In: Landolt, P. and Sartori, M. (eds) *Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics*, pp. 175-179. MTL, Fribourg.

ORDER HEMIPTERA (50 species)

Nelson (1995) gives a comprehensive account of the Irish fauna including a checklist and some additional distribution records for some species are given in Nelson (1997a, b). The nomenclature is based on Savage (1989). A total of 63 species are known from the British Isles of which 61 occur in Britain and 50 occur in Ireland. The 50 Irish species include two, *Limnoporus rufoscutellatus* (Latreille) and *Sigara fallenoidea* (Hungerford), which are not known to be resident in Britain. Once thought to be a migrant throughout the British Isles, *L. rufoscutellatus* is now considered to be a resident species in Ireland. The corixid *S. fallenoidea* is common in the calcareous lakes of the Irish midlands. However, it has recently been discovered in the non-calcareous Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland. Outside Ireland, the species is only known from Finland, Russia and Canada (where it is rare and found on the prairies). It has not been reported from Britain.

SUBORDER HETEROPTERA

HEBRUS	Family HEBRIDAE <i>ruficeps</i> (Thomson)
HYDROMETRA	Family HYDROMETRIDAE <i>stagnorum</i> (Linnaeus)
MICROVELIA	Family VELIIDAE <i>pygmaea</i> (Dufour) <i>reticulata</i> (Burmeister)
VELIA	<i>caprai</i> Tamanini <i>saulii</i> Tamanini
GERRIS	Family GERRIDAE <i>argentatus</i> Schummel <i>costai</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) <i>lacustris</i> (Linnaeus) <i>lateralis</i> Schummel <i>odontogaster</i> (Zetterstedt) <i>najas</i> (De Geer) <i>thoracicus</i> Schummel
LIMNOPORUS	<i>rufoscutellatus</i> (Latreille)

- Family **NEPIDAE**
NEPA *cinerea* Linnaeus
- Family **APHELOCHEIRIDAE**
APHELOCHEIRUS *aestivalis* (Fabricius)
- Family **NOTONECTIDAE**
NOTONECTA *glauca* Linnaeus
maculata Fabricius
marmorea Delcourt
obliqua Gallen
- Family **PLEIDAE**
PLEA *leachi* McGregor & Kirkaldy
- Family **CORIXIDAE**
ARCTOCORISA *germari* (Fieber)
CALLICORIXA *praeusta* (Fieber)
wollastoni (Douglas & Scott)
CORIXA *dentipes* (Thomson)
punctata (Illiger)
iberica Jansson
affinis Leach
panzeri (Fieber)
CYMATIA *bonsdorffii* (Sahlberg)
GLAENOCORISA *propinqua* (Fieber)
HESPEROCORIXA *linnaei* (Fieber)
sahlbergi (Fieber)
castanea (Thomson)
moesta (Fieber)
MICRONECTA *poweri* (Douglas & Scott)
SIGARA *concinna* (Fieber)
dorsalis (Leach)
distincta (Fieber)
falleni (Fieber)
fallenoidea (Hungerford)
fossarum (Leach)

lateralis (Leach)
limitata (Fieber)
nigrolineata (Fieber)
scotti (Douglas & Scott)
selecta (Fieber)
semistriata (Fieber)
stagnalis (Leach)
venusta (Douglas & Scott)

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- Nelson, B. (1997a) Records of aquatic Heteroptera from Northern Ireland and Co. Kerry. *Ir. Nat. J.* **25**: 342-343.
- Nelson, B. (1997b) A record of *Gyrinus urinator* Illiger (Coleoptera: Gyrinidae) from Meath. *Ir. Nat. J.* **25**: 345.
- Savage, A. A. (1989) Adults of the British aquatic Hemiptera Heteroptera: a key with ecological notes. *Scient. Publ. Freshwat. Biol. Ass.* **No. 50**.

ORDER COLEOPTERA (248 species)

The aquatic Coleoptera with 248 species are well represented in Ireland whereas Britain has 364 species. The British fauna is richer by 26 genera and 116 species. Two beetle families, Limnichidae and Psephenidae, are each represented in Britain by a single genus and species but they are not recorded from Ireland - the record of *Eubria palustris* Germar (Psephenidae) for Ireland in Berthelemy and Olmi (1978) is apparently erroneous as we can find no basis for the record. A modern and comprehensive checklist of Irish Coleoptera is provided by Anderson *et al.* (1997) and this may be consulted for further information including references. It has often been difficult to decide with some species whether they are aquatic or not. Some genera such as *Bagous* and *Cercyon* include both aquatic and terrestrial species and the latter are excluded or in doubtful cases we follow the species listings in the relevant section of *Limnofauna Europaea*. Other aquatic species apparently exist in the Chrysomelidae (Halticinae and Galerucinae) but it has not been possible to include these here because there is no reference work available which enables an easy listing to be made of the aquatic species.

Family **GYRINIDAE**Subfamily **GYRININAE****GYRINUS**

aeratus Stephens
caspicus Ménétrié
distinctus Aubé
marinus Gyllenhal
minutus Fabricius
natator (Linnaeus)
paykulli Ochs
substriatus Stephens
urinator Illiger
villosus (Müller)

ORECTOCHILUSFamily **HALIPLIDAE****BRYCHIUS****HALIPLUS**

elevatus (Panzer)
apicalis Thomson
confinis Stephens
flavicollis Sturm
fluviatilis Aubé
fulvus (Fabricius)
immaculatus Gerhardt
lineatocollis (Marsham)

lineolatus Mannerheim*obliquus* (Fabricius)*ruficollis* (De Geer)*variegatus* Sturm*wehnckei* GerhardtFamily **HYGROBIIDAE****HYGROBIA***hermanni* (Fabricius)Family **NOTERIDAE****NOTERUS***clavicornis* (De Geer)*crassicornis* (Müller)Family **DYTISCIDAE**Subfamily **COPELATINAE****COPELATUS***haemorrhoidalis* (Fabricius)Subfamily **HYDROPORINAE****LACCORNIS***oblongus* (Stephens)**BIDESSUS***minutissimus* (Germar)**HYGROTUS (HYGROTUS)***inaequalis* (Fabricius)*quinquelineatus* (Zetterstedt)*versicolor* (Schaller)**HYGROTUS (COELAMBUS)***confluens* (Fabricius)*impressopunctatus* (Schaller)*novemlineatus* (Stephens)*parallelogrammus* (Ahrens)**HYPHYDRUS***ovatus* (Linnaeus)**HYDROPORUS***angustatus* Sturm*discretus* Fairmaire & Brisout*erythrocephalus* (Linnaeus)*glabriusculus* Aubé*gyllenhalii* (Schiödte)*incognitus* Sharp*longicornis* Sharp*longulus* Mulsant*melanarius* Sturm*memnonius* Nicolai

- morio* Aubé
nigrita (Fabricius)
obscurus Sturm
obsoletus Aubé
palustris (Linnaeus)
planus (Fabricius)
pubescens (Gyllenhal)
scalesianus Stephens
striola (Gyllenhal)
tessellatus Drapiez
tristis (Paykull)
umbrosus (Gyllenhal)
lineatus (Fabricius)
bilineatus (Sturm)
granularis (Linnaeus)
pictus (Fabricius)
davisii (Curtis)
sanmarkii (Sahlberg)
septentrionalis (Gyllenhal)
dorsalis (Fabricius)
duodecimpustulatus (Fabricius)
multilineatus (Falkenström)
lepidus (Olivier)
assimilis (Paykull)
depressus (Fabricius)
- PORHYDRUS**
GRAPTODYTES
- OREODYTES**
- SUPHRODYTES**
STICTOTARSUS
- STICTONECTES**
NEBRIOPORUS
- Subfamily COLYMBETINAE
affinis (Paykull)
arcticus (Paykull)
biguttatus (Olivier)
bipustulatus (Linnaeus)
chalconatus (Panzer)
congener (Thunberg)
conspersus (Marsham)
guttatus (Paykull)
labiatus (Brahm)
montanus (Stephens)
nebulosus (Forster)
- AGABUS**

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	<i>paludosus</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>sturmii</i> (Gyllenhal)
	<i>unguicularis</i> Thomson
ILYBIUS	<i>aenescens</i> Thomson
	<i>ater</i> (De Geer)
	<i>fuliginosus</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>guttiger</i> (Gyllenhal)
	<i>quadriguttatus</i> (Lacordaire)
	<i>subaeneus</i> Erichson
RHANTUS (NARTUS)	<i>grapii</i> (Gyllenhal)
RHANTUS (RHANTUS)	<i>exoletus</i> (Forster)
	<i>frontalis</i> (Marsham)
	<i>suturalis</i> (Macleay)
	<i>suturellus</i> (Harris)
COLYMBETES	<i>fuscus</i> (Linnaeus)
	Subfamily LACCOPHILINAE
LACCOPHILUS	<i>hyalinus</i> (De Geer)
	<i>minutus</i> (Linnaeus)
	Subfamily DYTISCINAE
HYDATICUS	<i>seminiger</i> (De Geer)
ACILIUS	<i>canaliculatus</i> (Nicolai)
	<i>sulcatus</i> (Linnaeus)
DYTISCUS	<i>circumcinctus</i> Ahrens
	<i>circumflexus</i> Fabricius
	<i>lapponicus</i> Gyllenhal
	<i>marginalis</i> Linnaeus
	<i>semisulcatus</i> Müller
	Family HYDRAENIDAE
	Subfamily HYDRAENINAE
HYDRAENA	<i>britteni</i> Joy
	<i>gracilis</i> Germar
	<i>minutissima</i> Stephens
	<i>nigrita</i> Germar
	<i>pulchella</i> Germar
	<i>pygmaea</i> Waterhouse
	<i>riparia</i> Kugelann

- LIMNEBIUS**
- rufipes* Curtis
 - testacea* Curtis
 - aluta* (Bedel)
 - nitidus* (Marsham)
 - truncatellus* (Thunberg)
- Subfamily OCHTHEBIINAE
- OCHTHEBIUS**
- auriculatus* Rey
 - bicolon* Germar
 - dilatatus* Stephens
 - exsculptus* Germar
 - lejolissii* Mulsant & Rey
 - marinus* (Paykull)
 - minimus* (Fabricius)
 - nanus* Stephens
 - punctatus* Stephens
 - viridis* Peyron
- Family HELOPHORIDAE
- HELOPHORUS**
- aequalis* Thomson
 - alternans* Gén 
 - arvernicus* Mulsant
 - brevipalpis* Bedel
 - flavipes* Fabricius
 - fulgidicollis* Motschulsky
 - grandis* Illiger
 - granularis* (Linnaeus)
 - griseus* Herbst
 - minutus* Fabricius
 - nanus* Sturm
 - nubilus* Fabricius
 - obscurus* Mulsant
 - porculus* Bedel
 - rufipes* (Bosc d'Antic)
 - strigifrons* Thomson
- Family GEORISSIDAE
- GEORISSUS**
- crenulatus* (Rossi)

Family **HYDROCHIDAE****HYDROCHUS***angustatus* Germar*brevis* (Herbst)*ignicollis* MotschulskyFamily **HYDROPHILIDAE**Subfamily **HYDROPHILINAE****BEROSUS***luridus* (Linnaeus)*signaticollis* (Charpentier)**CHAETARTHRIA***seminulum* (Herbst)**PARACYMUS***scutellaris* (Rosenhauer)**ANACAENA***globulus* (Paykull)*limbata* (Fabricius)*lutescens* (Stephens)**LACCOBIUS***atratus* (Rottenburg)*atrocephalus* Reitter*biguttatus* Gerhardt*bipunctatus* (Fabricius)*minutus* (Linnaeus)*sinuatus* Motschulsky*striatulus* (Fabricius)**HELOCHARES***punctatus* Sharp**ENOCHRUS***affinis* (Thunberg)*bicolor* (Fabricius)*coarctatus* (Gredler)*fuscipennis* (Thomson)*halophilus* (Bedel)*melanocephalus* (Olivier)*ochropterus* (Marsham)*testaceus* (Fabricius)**CYMBIODYTA***marginella* (Fabricius)**HYDROBIUS***fuscipes* (Linnaeus)Subfamily **SPHAERIDIINAE****COELOSTOMA***orbiculare* (Fabricius)**CERCYON***convexiusculus* Stephens*depressus* Stephens

- littoralis* (Gyllenhal)
marinus Thomson
tristis (Illiger)
ustulatus (Preyssler)
MEGASTERNUM *obscurum* (Marsham)
- Family **SCIRTIDAE**
- ELODES** *elongata* Tournier
marginata (Fabricius)
- MICROCARA** *testacea* (Linnaeus)
CYPHON *coarctatus* Paykull
hilaris Nyholm
ochraceus Stephens
padi (Linnaeus)
palustris Thomson
punctipennis Sharp
variabilis (Thunberg)
- PRIONOCYPHON** *serricornis* (Müller)
HYDROCYPHON *deflexicollis* (Müller)
SCIRTES *hemisphaericus* (Linnaeus)
orbicularis (Panzer)
- Family **ELMIDAE**
- ELMIS** *aenea* (Müller)
OULIMNIUS *tuberculatus* (Müller)
LIMNIUS *volckmari* (Panzer)
ESOLUS *parallelepipedus* (Müller)
- Family **DRYOPIDAE**
- DRYOPS** *ernesti* Des Gozis
luridus (Erichson)
similaris Bollow
- Family **HETEROCERIDAE**
- HETEROCERUS** *fenestratus* (Thunberg)
flexuosus Stephens
fossor Kiensenwetter

marginatus (Fabricius)*maritimus* Guérin-MénevilleFamily **CHRYSOMELIDAE**

Subfamily DONACIINAE

PLATEUMARIS*braccata* (Scopoli)*discolor* (Panzer)*rustica* (Kunze)*sericea* (Linnaeus)**DONACIA***aquatica* (Linnaeus)*bicolora* Zschach*cinerea* Herbst*clavipes* Fabricius*crassipes* Fabricius*dentata* Hoppe*impressa* Paykull*marginata* Hoppe*obscura* Gyllenhal*semicuprea* Panzer*simplex* Fabricius*thalassina* Germar*versicolorea* (Brahm)*vulgaris* Zschach**MACROPLEA***appendiculata* (Panzer)Family **CURCULIONIDAE**

Subfamily CURCULIONINAE

CLEOPUS*pulchellus* (Herbst)**CIONUS***alauda* (Herbst)*hortulanus* (Geoffroy)**HYDRONOMUS***alismaticus* (Marsham)**BAGOUS***glabrirostris* (Herbst)*lutulentus* (Gyllenhal)**ERIRHINUS***acridulus* (Linnaeus)*aethiops* (Fabricius)*scirpi* (Fabricius)**NOTARIS***bimaculatus* (Fabricius)

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THRYOGENES

festucae (Herbst)

GRYPUS

neréis (Paykull)

TANYSPHYRUS

equiseti (Fabricius)

EUBRYCHIUS

lemnæ (Paykull)

PHYTOBIUS

velutus (Beck)

POOPHAGUS

leucogaster (Marsham)

MECINUS

sisymbrii (Fabricius)

GYMNETRON

collaris Germar

beccabungæ (Linnaeus)

villosulum Gyllenhal

References

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ORDER NEUROPTERA (4 species)

Only four aquatic species are known from Ireland (Barnard *et al.*, 1991) and Britain (Plant, 1994; Elliott, 1996).

Family OSMYLIDAE

OSMYLUS

fulvicephalus (Scopoli)

Family SISYRIDAE

SISYRA

dalii McLachlan
fuscata (Fabricius)
terminalis Curtis

References

- Barnard, P. C., O'Connor, J. P. and Speight, M. C. D. (1991) A review of published distribution data for Irish Neuroptera (Insecta), together with additional records and a check-list of the Irish species. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **14**: 109-123.
- Elliott, J. M. (1996) British freshwater Megaloptera and Neuroptera: a key with ecological notes. *Scient. Publ. Freshwat. Biol. Ass.* **No. 54**.
- Plant, C. W. (1994) *Provisional atlas of the lacewings and allied insects (Neuroptera, Megaloptera, Raphidioptera and Mecoptera) of Britain and Ireland*. NERC Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood. 208 pp.

ORDER MEGALOPTERA (2 species)

Two species are known from Ireland compared with three in Britain (Elliott, 1996), the additional British species being *Sialis fuliginosa* Pictet. *Sialis nigripes* Pictet was discovered for the first time in the British Isles when in 1976, adults and a larva were collected in Ireland at Hare Island, Lough Ree, Co. Westmeath (Elliott *et al.*, 1979). Very little is known about the life history and habitat requirements of this species. Its distribution in Ireland indicates that it may be associated chiefly with calcareous rivers, streams and lakes (O'Connor and O'Grady, 1990).

Family **SIALIDAE****SIALIS***lutaria* (Linnaeus)*nigripes* Pictet**References**

- Elliott, J. M. (1996) British freshwater Megaloptera and Neuroptera: a key with ecological notes. *Scient. Publ. Freshwat. Biol. Ass.* No. 54.
- Elliott, J. M., O'Connor, J. P. and O'Connor, M. A. (1979) A key to the larvae of Sialidae (Insecta: Megaloptera) occurring in the British Isles. *Freshwat. biol.* 9: 511-514.
- O'Connor, J. P. and O'Grady, M. F. (1990) Observations on the distribution of *Sialis nigripes* Pictet (Megaloptera) in Ireland. *Entomologist's Gaz.* 41: 109-110.

ORDER HYMENOPTERA (17 species)

Hedqvist (1978) lists the European species which are known to be aquatic. In Ireland, 17 aquatic species of Hymenoptera are recorded whereas in Britain the number is 38 species. However, two species of Braconidae, *Syncrasis fucicola* (Haliday) and *Coelinius podagricus* (Haliday), are known from Ireland but not from Britain and the British Isles total for aquatic Hymenoptera is therefore 40 species.

Family ICHNEUMONIDAE

There are eight aquatic species of Ichneumonidae recorded from Britain but none are known from Ireland. Surprisingly, the ichneumonid *Agriotypus armatus* (Walker) has not been found in Ireland - it is a parasitoid of goerid Trichoptera larvae.

Family BRACONIDAE

In Ireland and Britain, 12 aquatic species are recorded but two of these, *Syncrasis fucicola* (Haliday) and *Coelinius podagricus* (Haliday), are known from Ireland but not from Britain. The total in the British Isles is therefore 14 species. Over 500 species of Braconidae have been recorded from Ireland (O'Connoe *et al.*, in prep.).

OPIUS	<i>caesus</i> Haliday
	<i>rudius</i> Wesmael
SYNCRASIS	<i>fucicola</i> (Haliday)
CHAENUSA	<i>conjugens</i> (Nees)
	<i>naiadum</i> (Haliday)
	<i>neriidum</i> (Haliday)
COELINIUS	<i>podagricus</i> (Haliday)
DACNUSA	<i>discolor</i> (Förster)
	<i>temula</i> (Haliday)
CHOREBUS	<i>affinis</i> (Nees)
	<i>striola</i> Stelfox
	<i>uliginosa</i> (Haliday)

Family CHALCIDIDAE

Only one aquatic species is known from Ireland but three are known from Britain, the two additional species being *Chalcis biguttata* Spinola and *C. myrifex* (Schulz).

CHALCIS	<i>sispes</i> (Linnaeus)
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Family **PTEROMALIDAE**

Two aquatic species are known from Ireland but three are known from Britain, the additional species being *Polycystus clavicornis* Walker.

GYRINOPHAGUS*aper* (Walker)**UROLEPIS***maritima* (Walker)Family **EULOPHIDAE**

Only one species of Eulophidae known from Ireland and Britain.

MESTOCHARIS*bimacularis* (Dalman)Family **MYMARIDAE**

Although some species do occur in Ireland we are unaware of published records for any species. In Britain, four species are recorded.

Family **TRICHOGRAMMATIDAE**

Although the family does occur in Ireland we are unaware of any published records. In Britain, a single species is recorded.

Family **CERAPHRONIDAE**

In Britain, there is one aquatic species which has not been recorded from from Ireland.

Family **DIAPRIIDAE**

Although 68 species are recorded from Ireland (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992), only one is known to be aquatic. *Diapria conica* (Fabricius) is a parasitoid of the syrphids *Eristalis arbustorum* (Linnaeus) and *E. tenax* (Linnaeus) - it is widely distributed. A second aquatic species, *Paramesius rufipes* Westwood, is found in Britain.

DIAPRIA*conica* (Fabricius)Family **SCELIONIDAE**

In Britain, there is one aquatic species which has not been recorded from from Ireland.

Family **EUCOILIDAE**

In Britain, there are two aquatic species which have not been recorded from from Ireland.

References

- Hedqvist, K.-J. (1978) Hymenoptera, pp. 286-289. In: Illies, J. (ed.) *Limnofauna Europaea*, 2nd edn. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart. 534 pp.
- O'Connor, J. P. and Ashe, P. (1992) A provisional list of the Irish Diapriinae (Hymenoptera: Diapriidae). *Bull. Ir. biogeg. Soc.* **15**: 68-90.
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- O'Connor, J. P., O'Connor, M. A. and Graham, M. W. R. de V. (1989) Some records of Irish Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) including five species new to Ireland. *Ir. Nat. J.* **23**: 69-71.

ORDER TRICHOPTERA (147 species)

The most recent complete checklist of Irish Trichoptera was published in O'Connor (1987) which listed a total of 143 authentically recorded species. Since then there have been several additional species recorded from Ireland which have been published in O'Connor and O'Hanrahan (1988), O'Connor *et al.* (1990) and O'Connor and Bond (1995) which brings the total number up to 147 species. The fauna of the British Isles has a total of 198 species of which 195 occur in Britain. However, there are three species, *Tinodes maculicornis* (Pictet), *Apatania auricula* (Forslund) and *Limnephilus fuscinervis* (Zetterstedt), which occur in Ireland but have not been found in Britain.

RHYACOPHILA	Family RHYACOPHILIDAE <i>dorsalis</i> (Curtis) <i>munda</i> McLachlan
PHILOPOTAMUS WORMALDIA	Family PHILOPOTAMIDAE <i>montanus</i> (Donovan) <i>mediana</i> McLachlan <i>occipitalis</i> (Pictet) <i>subnigra</i> McLachlan <i>marginata</i> (Linnaeus)
CHIMARRA	
LYPE	Family PSYCHOMYIIDAE <i>phaeopa</i> (Stephens) <i>reducta</i> (Hagen) <i>fragilis</i> (Pictet)
METALYPE	<i>pusilla</i> (Fabricius)
PSYCHOMYIA	<i>dives</i> (Pictet)
TINODES	<i>maclachani</i> Kimmins <i>maculicornis</i> (Pictet) <i>unicolor</i> (Pictet) <i>waeneri</i> (Linnaeus)
ECNOMUS	Family ECNOMIDAE <i>tenellus</i> (Rambur)
CYRNUM	Family POLYCENTROPODIDAE <i>flavidus</i> McLachlan

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	<i>insolutus</i> McLachlan
	<i>trimaculatus</i> (Curtis)
HOLOCENTROPUS	<i>dubius</i> (Rambur)
	<i>pivicornis</i> (Stephens)
NEURECLIPSIS	<i>bimaculata</i> (Linnaeus)
PLECTROCNEMIA	<i>conspersa</i> (Curtis)
	<i>geniculata</i> McLachlan
POLYCENTROPUS	<i>flavomaculatus</i> (Pictet)
	<i>irroratus</i> (Curtis)
	<i>kingi</i> McLachlan

Family **HYDROPSYCHIDAE**

CHEUMATOPSYCHE	<i>lepida</i> (Pictet)
DIPLECTRONA	<i>felix</i> McLachlan
HYDROPSYCHE	<i>angustipennis</i> (Curtis)
	<i>contubernalis</i> McLachlan
	<i>instabilis</i> (Curtis)
	<i>pellucidula</i> (Curtis)
	<i>siltalai</i> Döhler

Family **GLOSSOSOMATIDAE**

GLOSSOSOMA	<i>boltoni</i> Curtis
	<i>conformis</i> Neboiss
AGAPETUS	<i>delicatulus</i> McLachlan
	<i>fuscipes</i> Curtis
	<i>ochripes</i> Curtis

Family **HYDROPTILIDAE**

AGRAYLEA	<i>multipunctata</i> Curtis
	<i>sexmaculata</i> Curtis
ALLOTRICHIA	<i>pallicornis</i> (Eaton)
HYDROPTILA	<i>angulata</i> Mosely
	<i>cornuta</i> Mosely
	<i>forcipata</i> (Eaton)
	<i>martini</i> Marshall
	<i>occulta</i> (Eaton)
	<i>pulchricornis</i> Pictet

- OXYETHIRA**
- simulans* Mosely
sparsa Curtis
tigurina Ris
tineoides Dalman
falcata Morton
flavicornis (Pictet)
frici Klapálek
sagittifera Ris
simplex Ris
tristella Klapálek
- TRICHOLEIOCHITON**
- ITHYTRICHIA**
- fagesii* (Guinard)
- ORTHOTRICHIA**
- clavata* Morton
lamellaris Eaton
angustella (McLachlan)
costalis (Curtis)
- Family **PHRYGANEIDAE**
- AGRYPNIA**
- obsoleta* (Hagen)
pagetana Curtis
varia (Fabricius)
- OLIGOTRICHIA**
- PHRYGANEA**
- striata* (Linnaeus)
bipunctata Retzius
grandis Linnaeus
- Family **LEPIDOSTOMATIDAE**
- CRUNOECIA**
- LASIOCEPHALA**
- LEPIDOSTOMA**
- irrorata* (Curtis)
basalis (Kolenati)
hirtum (Fabricius)
- Family **LIMNEPHILIDAE**
- APATANIA**
- auricula* (Forsslund)
muliebris McLachlan
wallengreni McLachlan
- DRUSUS**
- ECCLISOPTERYX**
- HALESUS**
- annulatus* (Stephens)
guttulata (Pictet)
digitatus (Schrank)
radiatus (Curtis)

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HYDATOPHYLAX	<i>infumatus</i> (McLachlan)
MESOPHYLAX	<i>impunctatus</i> McLachlan
MICROPTERNA	<i>lateralis</i> (Stephens)
	<i>sequax</i> McLachlan
POTAMOPHYLAX	<i>cingulatus</i> (Stephens)
	<i>latipennis</i> (Curtis)
STENOPHYLAX	<i>permistus</i> McLachlan
CHAETOPTERYX	<i>villosa</i> (Fabricius)
ANABOLIA	<i>nervosa</i> (Curtis)
GLYPHOTAELIUS	<i>pellucidus</i> (Retzius)
GRAMMOTAULIUS	<i>nigropunctatus</i> (Retzius)
LIMNEPHILUS	<i>affinis</i> Curtis
	<i>auricula</i> Curtis
	<i>binotatus</i> Curtis
	<i>centralis</i> Curtis
	<i>coenosus</i> Curtis
	<i>decepiens</i> (Kolenati)
	<i>elegans</i> Curtis
	<i>flavicornis</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>fuscinervis</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>griseus</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>hirsutus</i> (Pictet)
	<i>ignavus</i> McLachlan
	<i>incisus</i> Curtis
	<i>lunatus</i> Curtis
	<i>luridus</i> Curtis
	<i>marmoratus</i> Curtis
	<i>nigriceps</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>pati</i> O'Connor
	<i>rhombicus</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>sparsus</i> Curtis
	<i>stigma</i> Curtis
	<i>tauricus</i> Schmid
	<i>vittatus</i> (Fabricius)
PHACOPTERYX	<i>brevipennis</i> (Curtis)

- GOERA**
SILO
- Family **GOERIDAE**
pilosa (Fabricius)
nigricornis (Picte)
pallipes (Fabricius)
- BERAEA**
BERAEODES
- Family **BERAEIDAE**
maurus (Curtis)
pullata (Curtis)
minutus (Linnaeus)
- SERICOSTOMA**
- Family **SERICOSTOMATIDAE**
personatum (Spence in Kirby & Spence)
- ODONTOCERUM**
- Family **ODONTOCERIDAE**
albicorne (Scopoli)
- MOLANNA**
- Family **MOLANNIDAE**
albicans (Zetterstedt)
- ATHRIPSODES**
- Family **LEPTOCERIDAE**
albifrons (Linnaeus)
aterrimus (Stephens)
bilineatus (Linnaeus)
cinereus (Curtis)
commutatus (Rostock)
albimacula (Rambur)
annulicornis (Stephens)
dissimilis (Stephens)
fulva (Rambur)
nigronevosa (Retzius)
senilis (Burmeister)
tineiformis Curtis
azurea (Linnaeus)
longicornis (Linnaeus)
reducta (McLachlan)
bicolor (Curtis)
reuteri (McLachlan)
- CERACLEA**
LEPTOCERUS
MYSTACIDES
ADICELLA
TRIAENODES
YLODES

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OECETIS

furva (Rambur)
lacustris (Pictet)
notata (Rambur)
ochracea (Curtis)
testacea (Curtis)

SETODES

argentipunctellus McLachlan

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ORDER LEPIDOPTERA (5 species)

The aquatic Lepidoptera in Europe are represented by a total of five species (Hannemann, 1978), all belonging to the Family Pyralidae. In the recent checklist of Irish Microlepidoptera (Bond, 1995), all five species are confirmed as occurring in Ireland.

Family **PYRALIDAE**

ACENTRIA

ephemerella (Denis & Schiffermüller)

CATACLYSTA

lemnata (Linnaeus)

ELOPHILA

nymphaeata (Denis & Schiffermüller)

NYMPHULA

stagnata (Donovan)

PARAPONYX

stratiotata (Linnaeus)

References

- Bond, K. G. M. (1995) Irish Microlepidoptera check-list. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **18**: 176-262.
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ORDER DIPTERA (929 species)

Unlike most insect orders, entomologists working on Diptera tend to specialise on one or several closely related families rather than work on the whole order. Consequently, a short account for each dipteran family is given followed by the checklist and relevant references.

The number of known aquatic Diptera in Ireland is 929 species whereas 1525 species are known in Britain. However, 17 species occur in Ireland which have not been found in Britain and the British Isles total is therefore 1542 species. The aquatic species numbers for each family are summarised in Table 2.

We have utilised the aquatic Diptera lists for Europe (Illies, 1978) and the Netherlands (Mol, 1984) as the basis for deciding which species are included here since our main aim is to produce a comparable list for Ireland. There are problems in trying to calculate the exact number of aquatic and terrestrial species in some families because the immature stages and habitats of many species are unknown. In some cases we have made educated estimates of the numbers of aquatic species.

TABLE 2. Summary of the Irish aquatic Diptera fauna compared with Britain.

	Ireland	Britain	British Isles	Irish only
Athericidae	2		3	
Ceratopogonidae	40	131	132	1
Chaoboridae	3	6	6	
Chironomidae	396	578	588	10
Culicidae	18	32	32	
Cylindrotomidae	1	2	2	
Dixidae	13	15	15	
Dolichopodidae	54	80	82	2
Empididae	47	110	110	
Ephydriidae	19	38	38	
Hybotidae	4	5	5	
Limoniidae	99	186	188	2
Muscidae	6	10	10	
Pediciidae	13	17	17	
Psychodidae	51	81	83	2
Ptychopteridae	6	7	7	
Rhagionidae	1	2	2	
Scatophagidae	6	9	9	
Sciomyzidae	39	48	48	
Simuliidae	26	33	33	
Stratiomyidae	13	26	26	
Syrphidae	43	52	52	
Tabanidae	9	29	29	
Thaumaleidae	2	3	3	
Tipulidae	18	22	22	
Total DIPTERA	929	1525	1542	17

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- Illies, J. (ed.) (1978) *Limnofauna Europaea*, 2nd edn. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart. 534 pp.
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Family ATHERICIDAE (2 species)

A review of the records of this small family in Ireland, which were previously included in the Rhagionidae, is given in Chandler (1975). There is one additional aquatic genus and species, *Atrichops crassipes* (Meigen), recorded from Britain which has not been found in Ireland.

ATHERIX

ibis Fabricius

marginata Fabricius

Reference

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Family CERATOPOGONIDAE (40 species)

There is no comprehensive account of the Irish Ceratopogonidae apart from that published for the genus *Culicoides* (Boorman, 1986) and the records for other genera and species which do occur are scattered in various papers. A few species were originally described in the 19th century based on Irish type material (Haliday, 1833; Haliday in Walker, 1856) but most records of other species from this time are doubtful and excluded from the list below because they require confirmation. Scattered Irish records of various species are included in Yerbury (1902), Grimshaw (1912), Edwards (1926, 1929a, b), Edwards *et al.* (1939), Jackson (1947), Downes and Kettle (1952), Healy (1975), Speight and Healy (1977), Havelka (1978), Blackith and Blackith (1989) and Blackith *et al.* (1991). The nomenclature follows that given in Chandler (in press).

The total number of species recorded in the British Isles is 161 of which 132 are estimated to be aquatic and the remaining 29 are terrestrial - these figures are likely to change as the habitat preferences of many species are still unknown. The list below is a complete list of all 44 reliably published Irish species (40 aquatic and four terrestrial species). The four terrestrial species, indicated

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by a # symbol, are not counted in the aquatic species totals. One aquatic Irish species, *Bezzia taeniata* (Haliday in Walker), has not been recorded from Britain where the estimated number of aquatic species is 131.

Subfamily CERATOPOGONINAE

Tribe CERATOPOGONINI

KOLENOHELEA	<i>calcarata</i> (Goetghebuer)	
SERROMYIA	<i>femorata</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>morio</i> (Fabricius)	
STILOBEZZIA (ACANTHOHELEA)	<i>gracilis</i> (Haliday)	

Tribe CULICOIDINI

CULICOIDES (AVARITIA)	<i>chiopterus</i> (Meigen)	#
	<i>dewulfi</i> Goetghebuer	#
	<i>obsoletus</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>scoticus</i> Downes & Kettle	#
CULICOIDES (BELTRANMYIA)	<i>circumscriptus</i> Kieffer	
CULICOIDES (CULICOIDES)	<i>delta</i> Edwards	
	<i>grisescens</i> Edwards	
	<i>impunctatus</i> Goetghebuer	
	<i>newsteadi</i> Austen	
	<i>pulicaris</i> (Linnaeus)	
	<i>punctatus</i> (Meigen)	
CULICOIDES (MONOCULICOIDES)	<i>nubeculosus</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>parroti</i> Kieffer	
	<i>riethi</i> Kieffer	
	<i>stigma</i> (Meigen)	
CULICOIDES (OECACTA)	<i>brunnicans</i> Edwards	
	<i>duddingstoni</i> Kettle & Lawson	
	<i>festivipennis</i> Kieffer	
	<i>furcillatus</i> Callot, Kremer & Paradis	
	<i>heliophilus</i> Edwards	
	<i>kibunensis</i> Tokunaga	
	<i>pictipennis</i> (Staeger)	
	<i>poperinghensis</i> Goetghebuer	
	<i>reconditus</i> Campbell & Pelham-Clinton	
	<i>segnis</i> Campbell & Pelham-Clinton	
	<i>vexans</i> (Staeger)	

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CULICOIDES

(SILVATICULICOIDES)

achrayi Kettle & Lawson

fascipennis (Staeger)

pallidicornis Kieffer

Tribe PALPOMYIINI

BEZZIA (BEZZIA)

coracina (Zetterstedt)

nobilis (Winnertz)

ornata (Meigen)

BEZZIA (HOMOBEZZIA)

taeniata (Haliday in Walker)

BEZZIA (PYGOBEZZIA)

calceata (Haliday in Walker)

PALPOMYIA

brachialis (Haliday)

distincta (Haliday)

flavipes (Meigen)

spinipes (Meigen in Panzer)

Subfamily DASYHELEINAE

DASYHELEA

(PSEUDOCULICOIDES)

flavoscutellata (Zetterstedt)

Subfamily FORCIPOMYIINAE

ATRICHOPOGON

(LOPHOMYIDIUM)

rostratus (Winnertz)

#

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Family **CHAOBORIDAE** (3 species)

There has been no published checklist of the Irish species and there are only a few scattered species records in the literature (Haliday, 1833; Hogan and Haliday, 1855; Grimshaw, 1912; Edwards, 1929, 1930; Freeman, 1950). Edwards (1930) described a new species, *Mochlonyx martinii* Edwards from Killarney, Co. Kerry but this species has since been shown to be a synonym of *M. fuliginosus* (Felt). *M. culiciformis* (De Geer), which is now a junior synonym of *M. velutinus* (Ruthé) (Wagner, 1990), is the most commonly mentioned species in the Irish literature. In Britain, six species are recorded and the additional three species not yet found in Ireland are *C. (C.) flavicans* (Meigen), *C. (C.) obscuripes* (van der Wulp) and *C. (Peusomyia) pallidus* (Fabricius).

CHAOBORUS (CHAOBORUS)

crystallinus (De Geer)

MOCHLONYX

velutinus (Ruthé)

fuliginosus (Felt)

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Family **CHIRONOMIDAE** (396 species)

The first modern checklist of Irish species is given in Murray (1972). A considerable number of Irish species are recorded in Ashe and Cranston (1990) but some widely distributed species are not listed by country. In the last complete checklist of Irish Chironomidae there were 347 species recorded (Murray and Ashe, 1984). Additional species have been published in several subsequent papers (Sæther and Sublette, 1983; Murray and Fittkau, 1985; Ashe, 1987; Henegan and Murray, 1987; Bond *et al.*, 1988; Morgan and Murray, 1988; Hayes and Murray, 1989; Sæther, 1990; Soponis, 1990; Tokeshi, 1990; Ashe and O'Connor, 1994; Murray, 1996; Ashe and O'Connor, 1997; Langton and McLarnon, 1998) bringing the Irish total to 396 species. Nomenclatural changes are based on Ashe and Cranston (1990) and include the most recent changes given in Chandler (in press).

Two species, *Harnischia curtilamellata* (Malloch) and *Prodiamesa rufovittata* Goetghebuer, which are doubtfully Irish are excluded from the list given below because the former is based on the questionable synonymy of *Chironomus lacustris* Haliday and the latter is based on an unconfirmed 19th century record. The British chironomid fauna currently stands at 578 species with 182 more species there than are known in Ireland. However, ten species are known from Ireland but not yet recorded from Britain, *Anatopynia plumipes* (Fries), *Corynocera ambigua* Zetterstedt, *Diamesa cinerella* Meigen, *Metricnemus beringiensis* (Cranston & Oliver), *Parachironomus subalpinus* (Goetghebuer), *P. swammerdami* (Kruseman), *Paratanytarsus dimorphis* Reiss, *Pseudorthocladius rectangilobus* Caspers & Siebert, *Rheotanytarsus nigricauda* Fittkau and *Saetheria reissi* Jackson, and therefore the total number of species for the British Isles is 588. There are a number of additional

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species known from Ireland which have not yet been published and more additional species are expected to be added to both the British and Irish lists on a regular basis. Two additional Irish species, *Procladius* "near *crassinervis*" (Murray, pers. obs.) and *Phaenopsectra* (*Phaenopsectra*) "Pe F Bala" (Murray, 1996), are excluded from the totals and the list below because the correct taxonomic names to apply to these species needs to be resolved.

A complete checklist of all the Irish species is given here and no attempt has been made to exclude the relatively small number of terrestrial species as the ecology of many of these species is still imperfectly known.

Subfamily **PODONOMINAE**

Tribe BOREOCHLINI

LASIODIAMESA

sphagnicola (Kieffer)

Tribe PODONOMINI

PAROCHLUS

kiefferi (Garrett)

Subfamily **TANYPODINAE**

Tribe ANATOPYNIINI

ANATOPYNIA

plumipes (Fries)

Tribe COELOTANYPODINI

CLINOTANYPUS

nervosus (Meigen)

Tribe MACROPELOPIINI

APSECTROTANYPUS

trifascipennis (Zetterstedt)

MACROPELOPIA

adaucta Kieffer in Thienemann & Kieffer

nebulosa (Meigen)

notata (Meigen)

PSECTROTANYPUS

(**PSECTROTANYPUS**)

varius (Fabricius)

Tribe NATARSIINI

NATARSIA

nugax (Walker)

punctata (Meigen)

Tribe PENTANEURINI

ABLABESMYIA

longistyla Fittkau

monilis (Linnaeus)

phatta (Egger)

ARCTOPELOPIA

barbitarsis (Zetterstedt)

griseipennis (van der Wulp)

CONCHAPELOPIA

melanops (Meigen)

	<i>pallidula</i> (Meigen)
	<i>viator</i> (Kieffer)
GUTTIPELOPIA	<i>guttipennis</i> (van der Wulp)
HAYESOMYIA	<i>tripunctata</i> (Goetghebuer)
KRENOPELOPIA	<i>binotata</i> (Wiedemann)
	<i>nigropunctata</i> (Staeger)
LARSIA	<i>atrocincta</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>curticalcar</i> (Kieffer)
MONOPELOPIA	<i>tenuicalcar</i> (Kieffer)
NILOTANYPUS	<i>dubius</i> (Meigen)
PARAMERINA	<i>cingulata</i> (Stephens in Walker)
	<i>divisa</i> (Walker)
RHEOPELOPIA	<i>eximia</i> (Edwards)
	<i>maculipennis</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>ornata</i> (Meigen)
TELMATOPELOPIA	<i>nemorum</i> (Goetghebuer)
THIENEMANNIMYIA	<i>carnea</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>festiva</i> (Meigen)
	<i>geijkesi</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>laeta</i> (Meigen)
	<i>lentiginosa</i> (Fries)
	<i>northumbrica</i> (Edwards)
	<i>pseudocarnea</i> Murray
TRISSOPELOPIA	<i>longimana</i> (Staeger)
XENOPELOPIA	<i>falcigera</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>nigricans</i> (Goetghebuer)
ZAVRELIMYIA	<i>barbatipes</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>hirtimana</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>melanura</i> (Meigen)
	<i>nubila</i> (Meigen)
	Tribe PROCLADIINI
PROCLADIUS (HOLOTANYPUS)	<i>choreus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>crassinervis</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>culiciformis</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>sagittalis</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>signatus</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>simplicistylis</i> Freeman

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- PROCLADIUS (PSILOTANYPUS)** *flavifrons* Edwards
lugens Kieffer
rufovittatus (van der Wulp)
- Tribe TANYPODINI
- TANYPUS** *punctipennis* Meigen
- Subfamily **BUCHONOMYIINAE**
BUCHONOMYIA *thienemanni* Fittkau
- Subfamily **DIAMESINAE**
 Tribe DIAMESINI
- DIAMESA** *bohemani* Goetghebuer
cinerella Meigen in Gistel
incallida (Walker)
insignipes Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann
permacra (Walker)
tonsa (Haliday in Walker)
- POTTHASTIA** *gaedii* (Meigen)
longimanus (Kieffer)
montium (Edwards)
- PSEUDODIAMESA** *branickii* (Nowicki)
nivosa (Goetghebuer)
- Tribe PROTANYPINI
- PROTANYPUS** *morio* (Zetterstedt)
- Subfamily **TELMATOGETONINAE**
THALASSOMYA *frauenfeldi* Schiner
- Subfamily **PRODIAMESINAE**
MONODIAMESA *bathyphila* (Kieffer)
ekmani Brundin
- PRODIAMESA** *olivacea* (Meigen)
- Subfamily **ORTHOCLADIINAE**
ACAMPTOCLADIUS *submontanus* (Edwards)
ACRICOTOPUS *lucens* (Zetterstedt)
BRILLIA *flavifrons* (Johannsen)
modesta (Meigen)

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BRYOPHAENOCLADIUS	<i>femineus</i> (Edwards)
	<i>furcatus</i> (Kieffer in Thienemann & Kieffer)
	<i>nitidicollis</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>subvernalis</i> (Edwards)
	<i>vernalis</i> (Goetghebuer)
CAMPTOCLADIUS	<i>stercorarius</i> (De Geer)
CARDIOCLADIUS	<i>capucinus</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>fuscus</i> Kieffer
CHAETOCLADIUS	<i>dentiforceps</i> (Edwards)
	<i>dissipatus</i> (Edwards)
	<i>perennis</i> (Meigen)
CLUNIO	<i>marinus</i> Haliday
CORYNONEURA	<i>carriana</i> Edwards
	<i>celeripes</i> Winnertz
	<i>celtica</i> Edwards
	<i>coronata</i> Edwards
	<i>edwardsi</i> Brundin
	<i>lacustris</i> Edwards
	<i>lobata</i> Edwards
	<i>scutellata</i> Winnertz
CRICOTOPUS (CRICOTOPUS)	<i>albiforceps</i> (Kieffer in Thienemann & Kieffer)
	<i>annulator</i> Goetghebuer
	<i>bicinctus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>curtus</i> Hirvenoja
	<i>cylindraceus</i> (Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann)
	<i>ephippium</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>festivellus</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>fuscus</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>pallidipes</i> Edwards
	<i>pulchripes</i> Verrall
	<i>similis</i> Goetghebuer
	<i>tremulus</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>triannulatus</i> (Macquar)
	<i>trifascia</i> Edwards
	<i>tristis</i> Hirvenoja
CRICOTOPUS (ISOCLADIUS)	<i>intersectus</i> (Staeger)
	<i>laricomalis</i> Edwards

	<i>obnixus</i> (Walker)
	<i>ornatus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>pilitarsis</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>reversus</i> Hirvenoja
	<i>sylvestris</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>tricinctus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>trifasciatus</i> (Meigen in Panzer)
CRICOTOPUS (NOSTOCOCLADIUS)	<i>lygropis</i> Edwards
DIPLOCLADIUS	<i>cultriger</i> Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann
EPOICOCCLADIUS	<i>ephemerae</i> (Kieffer in Sulc & Zavrel)
EUKIEFFERIELLA	<i>ancyla</i> Svensson
	<i>brevicalcar</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>claripennis</i> (Lundbeck)
	<i>clypeata</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>coerulescens</i> (Kieffer in Zavrel)
	<i>devonica</i> (Edwards)
	<i>dittmari</i> Lehmann
	<i>gracei</i> (Edwards)
	<i>ilkeyensis</i> (Edwards)
	<i>minor</i> (Edwards)
	<i>tirolensis</i> Goetghebuer
EURYCNEMUS	<i>crassipes</i> (Panzer)
GEORTHOCLADIUS	<i>luteicornis</i> (Goetghebuer in Strenzke)
GYMNOMETRIOCNEMUS	<i>brumalis</i> (Edwards)
	<i>subnudus</i> (Edwards)
HALOCLADIUS (HALOCLADIUS)	<i>fucicola</i> (Edwards)
	<i>variabilis</i> (Staeger)
	<i>varians</i> (Staeger)
HALOCLADIUS (PSAMMOCLADIUS)	<i>braunsi</i> (Goetghebuer)
HELENIELLA	<i>ornaticollis</i> (Edwards)
HETEROTANYTARSUS	<i>apicalis</i> (Kieffer)
HETEROTRISSOCLADIUS	<i>grimshawi</i> (Edwards)
	<i>marcidus</i> (Walker)
KRENOSMITTIA	<i>camptophleps</i> (Edwards)
LIMNOPHYES	<i>edwardsi</i> Sæther
	<i>gurgicola</i> (Edwards)
	<i>habilis</i> (Walker)

	<i>minimus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>natalensis</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>pentaplastus</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>pumilio</i> (Holmgren)
MESOSMITTIA	<i>flexuella</i> (Edwards)
METRIOCNEMUS	<i>albolineatus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>atriclavus</i> Kieffer
	<i>beringiensis</i> (Cranston & Oliver)
	<i>eurynotus</i> (Holmgren)
	<i>fuscipes</i> (Meigen)
	<i>hirticollis</i> : Edwards, misident.
	<i>martinii</i> Thienemann
	<i>picipes</i> (Meigen)
NANOCLADIUS	<i>balticus</i> (Palmen)
	<i>bicolor</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>rectinervis</i> (Kieffer)
ORTHOCLADIUS	
(EUDACTYLOCLADIUS)	<i>fuscimanus</i> (Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann)
ORTHOCLADIUS	
(EUORTHOCLADIUS)	<i>ashei</i> Soponis
	<i>rivicola</i> Kieffer
	<i>rivulorum</i> Kieffer
	<i>thienemanni</i> Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann
ORTHOCLADIUS (ORTHOCLADIUS)	<i>dentifer</i> Brundin
	<i>frigidus</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>oblidens</i> (Walker)
	<i>obumbratus</i> Johannsen
	<i>pedestris</i> Kieffer
	<i>rivinus</i> Kieffer
	<i>rubicundus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>wetterensis</i> Brundin
ORTHOCLADIUS	
(POGONOCLADIUS)	<i>consobrinus</i> (Holmgren)
ORTHOCLADIUS	
(SYMPOSIACLADIUS)	<i>lignicola</i> Kieffer in Potthast
PARACLADIUS	<i>conversus</i> (Walker)
PARAKIEFFERIELLA	<i>bathophila</i> (Kieffer)

	<i>coronata</i> (Edwards)
PARALIMNOPHYES	<i>hydrophilus</i> (Goetghebuer)
PARAMETRIOCNEMUS	<i>stylatus</i> (Kieffer)
PARAPHAENOCLADIUS	<i>exagitans</i> ssp. <i>monticola</i> Strenzke
	<i>impensus</i> (Walker)
	<i>irritus</i> (Walker)
	<i>penerasus</i> (Edwards)
	<i>pseudirritus</i> Strenzke
PARATRICHOCCLADIUS	<i>rufiventris</i> (Meigen)
	<i>skirwithensis</i> (Edwards)
PARATRISSOCLADIUS	<i>excerptus</i> (Walker)
PSECTROCLADIUS	
(ALLOPSECTROCLADIUS)	<i>obvius</i> (Walker)
	<i>platypus</i> (Edwards)
PSECTROCLADIUS	
(MESOPSECTROCLADIUS)	<i>barbatipes</i> Kieffer
PSECTROCLADIUS	
(MONOPSECTROCLADIUS)	<i>calcaratus</i> (Edwards)
PSECTROCLADIUS	
(PSECTROCLADIUS)	<i>barbimanus</i> (Edwards)
	<i>bisetus</i> Goetghebuer
	<i>fennicus</i> Storå
	<i>limbatellus</i> (Holmgren)
	<i>octomaculatus</i> Wülker
	<i>oligosetus</i> Wülker
	<i>psilopterus</i> (Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann)
	<i>sordidellus</i> (Zetterstedt)
PSEUDORTHOCCLADIUS	
(PSEUDORTHOCCLADIUS)	<i>cranstoni</i> Sæther & Sublette
	<i>curtistylus</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>filiformis</i> (Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann)
	<i>rectangilobus</i> Caspers & Siebert
PSEUDOSMITTIA	<i>recta</i> (Edwards)
	<i>trilobata</i> (Edwards)
RHEOCRICOTOPUS	
(PSILOCRICOTOPUS)	<i>chalybeatus</i> (Edwards)
	<i>glabricollis</i> (Meigen)

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RHEOCRICOTOPUS

(RHEOCRICOTOPUS)

RHEOSMITTIA

SMITTIA

fuscipes (Kieffer)
spincornis (Brundin)
albipennis (Goetghebuer)
aterrima (Meigen)
contingens (Walker)
edwardsi Goetghebuer
leucopogon (Meigen)
pratorum (Goetghebuer)

SYNORTHOCLADIUS

THALASSOSMITTIA

THIENEMANNIA

THIENEMANNIELLA

semivirens (Kieffer)
thalassophila (Bequaert & Goetghebuer)
gracilis Kieffer
acuticornis (Kieffer)
clavicornis (Kieffer)
flavescens (Edwards)
majuscula (Edwards)
vittata (Edwards)

TRISSOCLADIUS

TVETENIA

brevipalpis Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann
bavarica (Goetghebuer)
calvescens (Edwards)
discoloripes (Goetghebuer in Thienemann)
verralli (Edwards)

ZALUTSCHIA

humphriesiae Dowling & Murray

Subfamily **CHIRONOMINAE**

Tribe **CHIRONOMINI**

CHIRONOMUS

(CAMPTOCHIRONOMUS)

CHIRONOMUS (CHIRONOMUS)

tentans Fabricius
annularius: auctt., misident.
anthracinus Zetterstedt
aprilinus Meigen
cingulatus Meigen
commutatus Keyl
dorsalis: auctt., misident.
longipes Staeger
longistylus Goetghebuer
lugubris Zetterstedt

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	<i>pilicornis</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>plumosus</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>prasinus</i> Meigen
	<i>pseudothummi</i> Strenzke
	<i>riparius</i> Meigen
	<i>salinarius</i> Kieffer in Thienemann
	<i>striatus</i> : auctt., misident.
CLADOPELMA	<i>krusemani</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>laterale</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>viridulum</i> (Linnaeus)
CRYPTOCHIRONOMUS	<i>albofasciatus</i> (Staeger)
	<i>psittacinus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>rostratus</i> Kieffer
	<i>supplicans</i> (Meigen)
CRYPTOTENDIPES	<i>pseudotener</i> (Goetghebuer)
DEMEIJERIA	<i>rufipes</i> (Linnaeus)
DEMICRYPTOCHIRONOMUS	
(DEMICRYPTOCHIRONOMUS)	<i>vulneratus</i> (Zetterstedt)
DICROTENDIPES	<i>lobiger</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>nervosus</i> (Staeger)
	<i>notatus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>objectans</i> (Walker)
	<i>tritonus</i> (Kieffer in Thienemann & Kieffer)
EINFELDIA	<i>pagana</i> (Meigen)
ENDOCHIRONOMUS	<i>albipennis</i> (Meigen)
	<i>tendens</i> (Fabricius)
GLYPTOTENDIPES	
(CAULOCHIRONOMUS)	<i>viridis</i> (Macquart)
GLYPTOTENDIPES	
(GLYPTOTENDIPES)	<i>barbipes</i> (Staeger)
	<i>gripekoveni</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>pallens</i> (Meigen)
	<i>paripes</i> (Edwards)
GRACEUS	<i>ambiguus</i> Goetghebuer
KIEFFERULUS	<i>tendipediformis</i> (Goetghebuer)
LAUTERBORNIELLA	<i>agrayloides</i> (Kieffer)
MICROCHIRONOMUS	<i>deribae</i> (Freeman)

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MICROTENDIPES

chloris (Meigen)
confinis (Meigen)
nitidus (Meigen)
pedellus (De Geer)
rydalensis (Edwards)
tarsalis (Stephens in Walker)

NILOTHAUMA

brayi (Goetghebuer)

OMISUS

caledonicus (Edwards)

PAGASTIELLA

orophila (Edwards)

PARACHIRONOMUS

arcuatus (Goetghebuer)
biannulatus (Staeger)
frequens (Johannsen)
monochromus (van der Wulp)
parilis (Walker)
subalpinus (Goetghebuer)
swammerdami (Kruseman)

PARACLADOPELMA

tenuicaudatus (Malloch)
camptolabis (Kieffer)
laminatum (Kieffer)
nigritulum (Goetghebuer)

PARALAUTERBORNIELLA

nigrohalteralis (Malloch)

PARATENDIPES

albimanus (Meigen)
nudisquama (Edwards)
plebeius (Meigen)

PHAENOPSECTRA

flavipes (Meigen)
punctipes (Wiedemann)

POLYPEDILUM (PENTAPEDILUM)

nubens (Edwards)
sordens (van der Wulp)
tritum (Walker)
uncinatum (Goetghebuer)

POLYPEDILUM (POLYPEDILUM)

acutum Kieffer
albicorne (Meigen)
arundineti (Goetghebuer)
convictum (Walker)
cultellatum Goetghebuer
laetum (Meigen)
nubeculosum (Meigen)

	<i>pedestre</i> (Meigen)
POLYPEDILUM (TRIPODURA)	<i>bicrenatum</i> Kieffer
	<i>pullum</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>quadriguttatum</i> Kieffer
	<i>scalaenum</i> (Schrank)
SAETHERIA	<i>reissi</i> Jackson
SERGENTIA (SERGENTIA)	<i>coracina</i> (Zetterstedt)
STENOCHIRONOMUS	
(STENOCHIRONOMUS)	<i>gibbus</i> (Fabricius)
STENOCHIRONOMUS (?subgenus)	<i>hibernicus</i> (Edwards)
STICTOCHIRONOMUS	<i>maculipennis</i> (Meigen)
	<i>pictulus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>rosenschoeldi</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>sticticus</i> (Fabricius)
SYNENDOTENDIPES	<i>dispar</i> (Meigen)
	<i>impar</i> (Walker)
XENOCHIRONOMUS	<i>xenolabis</i> (Kieffer in Thienemann & Kieffer)
	Tribe PSEUDOCHIRONOMINI
PSEUDOCHIRONOMUS	<i>prasinatus</i> (Staeger)
	Tribe TANYTARSINI
CLADOTANYTARSUS	<i>atridorsum</i> Kieffer
	<i>difficilis</i> Brundin
	<i>mancus</i> (Walker)
	<i>nigrovittatus</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>vanderwulpi</i> (Edwards)
CORYNOCERA	<i>ambigua</i> Zetterstedt
MICROPSECTRA	<i>apposita</i> (Walker)
	<i>aristata</i> Pinder
	<i>atrofasciata</i> (Kieffer)
	<i>bidentata</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>contracta</i> Reiss
	<i>fusca</i> (Meigen)
	<i>groenlandica</i> Andersen
	<i>junci</i> (Meigen)
	<i>lindrothi</i> Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Lindroth
	<i>notescens</i> (Walker)
	<i>recurvata</i> Goetghebuer

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NEOZAVRELIA

PARAPSECTRA

PARATANYTARSUS

luteola Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Thienemann

nana (Meigen)

austriacus (Kieffer in Albrecht)

bituberculatus (Edwards)

dimorphis Reiss

dissimilis (Johannsen)

grimmii (Schneider)

inopertus (Walker)

intricatus (Goetghebuer)

laccophilus (Edwards)

penicillatus (Goetghebuer)

tenuis (Meigen)

RHEOTANYTARSUS

curtistylus (Goetghebuer)

distinctissimus (Brundin)

nigricauda Fittkau

pentapoda (Kieffer)

photophilus (Goetghebuer)

rhenanus Klink

bausei (Kieffer)

brevis (Edwards)

bathophilus Kieffer

brundini Lindeberg

buchonius Reiss & Fittkau

chinyensis Goetghebuer

curticornis Kieffer

debilis (Meigen)

eminulus (Walker)

excavatus Edwards

glabrescens Edwards

gracilentus (Holmgren)

gregarius Kieffer

heusdensis Goetghebuer

lestagei (aggregate)

medius Reiss & Fittkau

pallidicornis (Stephens in Walker)

quadridentatus Brundin

signatus (van der Wulp)

STEMPELLINA

STEMPELLINELLA

TANYTARSUS

	<i>striatulus</i> Lindeberg
	<i>sylvaticus</i> (van der Wulp)
	<i>usmaensis</i> Pagast
VIRGATANYTARSUS	<i>arduennensis</i> (Goetghebuer)
	<i>triangularis</i> (Goetghebuer)
ZAVRELIA	<i>pentatoma</i> Kieffer

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Family CULICIDAE (18 species)

A checklist of the eighteen species and their known distribution in Ireland is given by Ashe *et al.* (1991). In Britain, the total number of recorded species stands at 32 and of the additional 16 species at least eight can be expected to occur in Ireland. The *Anopheles maculipennis* complex contains two species in the British Isles, *A. atroparvus* van Thiel and *A. messeae* Falleroni, but which one (or if both species) occurs in Ireland is unknown at present.

Subfamily ANOPHELINAE

ANOPHELES (ANOPHELES)	<i>algeriensis</i> Theobald
	<i>claviger</i> (Meigen)
	<i>maculipennis</i> complex
	<i>plumbeus</i> Stephens

Subfamily CULICINAE

AEDES (AEDES)	<i>cinereus</i> Meigen
AEDES (OCHLEROTATUS)	<i>cantans</i> Meigen
	<i>caspius</i> (Pallas)
	<i>detritus</i> (Haliday)
	<i>dorsalis</i> (Meigen)
	<i>punctor</i> (Kirby)
	<i>rusticus</i> (Rossi)

COQUILLETIDIA

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(COQUILLETIDIA)	<i>richiardii</i> (Ficalbi)
CULEX (CULEX)	<i>pipiens</i> Linnaeus
CULISETA (CULICELLA)	<i>litorea</i> (Shute)
	<i>morsitans</i> (Theobald)
CULISETA (CULISETA)	<i>alaskaensis</i> (Ludlow)
	<i>annulata</i> (Schrank)
	<i>subochrea</i> (Edwards)

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Family CYLINDROTOMIDAE (1 species)

A single aquatic species, *Phalacrocer replicata* (Linnaeus), was added to the Irish fauna several years ago (Ashe *et al.* 1991). In Britain two aquatic species are recorded with the additional species being *Triogma trisulcata* (Schummel) which has not yet been found in Ireland.

PHALACROCERA *replicata* (Linnaeus)

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Family DIXIDAE (13 species)

A review of the Irish species is given in Ashe (1986). Further records are published in Ashe and O'Connor (1990) and Blackith *et al.* (1991) and the current total stands at 13 species. In Britain, 15 species are recorded, the two additional species not found in Ireland being *Dixella graeca* (Pandazis) and *D. obscura* (Loew).

Although *Dixa maculata* Meigen was not included in Ashe (1986) as definitely Irish, the synonymy of *D. maculata* (Chandler, in press) with *D. moesta* Haliday in Curtis (1832), with the latter having a

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type locality of "Ireland", confirms that *D. maculata* does occur here though there are no modern records.

DIXA

dilatata Strobl
nebulosa Meigen
maculata Meigen
nubilipennis Curtis
puberula Loew
submaculata Edwards

DIXELLA

aestivalis Meigen
amphibia De Geer
attica Pandazis
autumnalis Meigen
filicornis Edwards
martinii Peus
serotina Meigen

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Family DOLICHOPODIDAE (54 species)

A provisional list of the Irish Dolichopodidae was published by Dyte (1969) and additional records of some aquatic species are given in Speight (1987), Speight and Meuffels (1989), Blackith *et al.* (1991) and Speight *et al.* (1992). The most recent list of all Irish species is given in Chandler (in press). A total of 54 aquatic Dolichopodidae are known from Ireland. Two species, *Argyra argyria* (Meigen) and *Dolichopus (Dolichopus) arbustorum* Stannius, are excluded from the list given below

because they are doubtfully Irish and require confirmation. Two species, *Campsicnemus dasyncnemus* Loew (Chandler, 1989) and *Syntormon setosum* Parent (Speight and Meuffels, 1989), have been recorded from Ireland which have not yet been found in Britain. However, it is estimated that there are 28 aquatic species (including the two doubtful Irish species noted above) found in Britain which are not known from Ireland. The total number of aquatic species in the British Isles is estimated to be 82. In some of the genera listed below, there are additional species known from Ireland and Britain and it is likely that some of these will eventually prove to be aquatic.

Subfamily **DIAPHORINAE****ARGYRA**

- argentina* (Meigen)
- diaphana* (Fabricius)
- elongata* (Zetterstedt)
- leucocephala* (Meigen)
- perplexa* Becker
- vestita* (Wiedemann)

Subfamily **DOLICHOPODINAE****DOLICHOPUS (DOLICHOPUS)**

- atratus* Meigen
- nubilus* Meigen
- pennatus* Meigen
- phaeopus* Haliday in Walker
- plumipes* (Scopoli)
- signatus* Meigen
- trivialis* Haliday
- urbanus* Meigen

HERCOSTOMUS (GYMNOPTERNUS)

- aerosus* (Fallén)
- assimilis* (Staeger)

POECILOBOTHRUS

- nobilitatus* (Linnaeus)

SYBISTROMA

- obscurillum* (Fallén)

TACHYTRECHUS

- insignis* (Stannius)
- notatus* (Stannius)

Subfamily **HYDROPHORINAE****HYDROPHORUS**

- albiceps* Frey
- balticus* (Meigen)
- bipunctatus* (Lehmann)

	<i>litoreus</i> Fallén
	<i>nebulosus</i> Fallén
	<i>oceanus</i> (Macquart)
	<i>praecox</i> (Lehmann)
LIANCALUS	<i>virens</i> (Scopoli)
MACHAERIUM	<i>maritimae</i> Haliday
ORTHOCERATIUM	<i>lacustre</i> (Scopoli)
	Subfamily RHAPHIINAE
RHAPHIUM	<i>albomaculatum</i> (Becker)
	<i>brevicornis</i> Curtis
	<i>consobrinum</i> Zetterstedt
	<i>elegantulum</i> (Meigen)
	<i>riparium</i> (Meigen)
	Subfamily SYMPYCNINAE
ANEPSIOMYIA	<i>flaviventris</i> (Meigen)
CAMPSICNEMUS	<i>armatus</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>compeditus</i> Loew
	<i>curvipes</i> (Fallén)
	<i>dasyncnemus</i> Loew
	<i>loripes</i> (Haliday)
	<i>pusillus</i> (Meigen)
	<i>scambus</i> (Fallén)
SYNTORMON	<i>aulicum</i> (Meigen)
	<i>mikii</i> Strobl
	<i>monile</i> (Haliday in Walker)
	<i>pallipes</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>pumilum</i> (Meigen)
	<i>setosum</i> Parent
	<i>sulcipes</i> (Meigen)
	<i>tarsatum</i> (Fallén)
	<i>zelleri</i> (Loew)
TEUCHOPHORUS	<i>monacanthus</i> Loew
	<i>spinigerellus</i> (Zetterstedt)

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Family **EMPIDIDAE** (47 species)

The first modern review of the Irish Empididae is given in Chandler (1978). A checklist, including additions to the Irish fauna, is included in Lavery *et al.* (1993). Recently *Dolichocephala oblongoguttata* (Dale) was added to the Irish list by Drake and Chandler (1997). The majority of Empididae are terrestrial but it is estimated that there are 110 species in the British Isles which are aquatic of which 47 occur in Ireland - all the Irish species occur in Britain.

Subfamily **CLINOCERINAE****CLINOCERA***fontinalis* (Haliday)*nigra* Meigen*stagnalis* (Haliday)**DOLICHOCEPHALA***guttata* (Haliday)*irrorata* (Fallén)*oblongoguttata* (Dale)**KOWARZIA***bipunctata* (Haliday)**WIEDEMANNIA (CHAMAEDIPSIA)***lota* Walker**WIEDEMANNIA (WIEDEMANNIA)***bistigma* (Curtis)

insularis CollinSubfamily **EMPIDINAE****HILARA***anglodanica* Lundbeck*beckeri* Strobl*brevistyla* Collin*chorica* (Fallén)*clavipes* (Harris)*cornicula* Loew*flavipes* Meigen*galactoptera* Strobl*intermedia* (Fallén)*interstincta* (Fallén)*litorea* (Fallén)*longivittata* Zetterstedt*lundbecki* Frey*manicata* Meigen*maura* (Fabricius)*monedula* Collin*morata* Collin*nigrina* (Fallén)*obscura* Meigen*quadriseta* Collin*quadrivittata* Meigen*rejecta* Collin*subpollinosa* Collin*thoracica* MacquartSubfamily **HEMERODROMINAE****CHELIFERA***concinnicauda* Collin*diversicauda* Collin*pectinicauda* Collin*precatoria* (Fallén)*trapezina* (Zetterstedt)**CHELIPODA***albiseta* (Zetterstedt)*vocatoria* (Fallén)**HEMERODROMIA***baetica* Collin

oratoria (Fallén)
raptoria Meigen
unilineata Zetterstedt

Subfamily **TRICHOPEZINAE****HELEODROMIA***immaculata* Haliday**References**

- Chandler, P. J. (1978) The Irish fauna of Empididae (Diptera Brachycera). *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **78B**: 145-169.
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- Lavery, T. A., Speight, M. C. D. and Blackith, R. M. (1993) Records of some Irish dance flies, including eleven species new to Ireland and a checklist of the Irish fauna (Diptera: Empididae, Hybotidae, Microphoridae). *Ir. Nat. J.* **24**: 204-212.

Family **EPHYDRIDAE** (19 species)

The Irish fauna has not been intensively studied though the older records have been reviewed by de Courcy Williams (1989) and some new locality records are given for some species in Blackith *et al.* (1991). There are 137 species of ephydrid recorded in Britain (Chandler, in press) of which 38 species are known to be aquatic. The habitat preference of many species is unknown and at least some of these are likely to be aquatic. In Ireland, 19 aquatic species have been recorded though additional species await discovery.

Subfamily **EPHYDRINAE**Tribe **EPHYDRINI**

COENIA *palustris* (Fallén)
EPHYDRA (EPHYDRA) *riparia* Fallén
PARACOENIA (PARACOENIA) *fumosa* (Stenhammar)
SETACERA *micans* (Haliday)

Tribe **PARYDRINI**

PARYDRA (CHAETOAPNAEA) *pusilla* (Meigen)

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Tribe SCATELLINI

SCATELLA

paludum (Meigen)

stagnalis (Fallén)

Subfamily GYMNOMYZINAE

Tribe OCHTHERINI

OCHTHERA (OCHTHERA)

mantis (De Geer)

Subfamily HYDRELLIINAE

Tribe HYDRELLIINI

HYDRELLIA

abilabris (Meigen)

cardamines Haliday

griseola (Fallén)

maura Meigen

ranunculi Haliday

subalbiceps Collin

Tribe NOTIPHILINI

NOTIPHILA (AGROLIMNA)

uliginosa Haliday

NOTIPHILA (NOTIPHILA)

annulipes Stenhammar

cinerea Fallén

riparia Meigen

Subfamily ILYTHEINAE

Tribe HYADININI

PELINA

aenescens (Stenhammar)

References

- Blackith, R. E., Blackith, R. M., Speight, M. C. D. and de Courcy Williams, M. (1991) A first list of Diptera from the Murrough, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, including 663 species and 140 breeding records. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **14**: 185-253.
- Chandler, P. J. (ed.) (in press) A checklist of insects of the British Isles (new series). Part 1: Diptera (incorporating a list of Irish Diptera). *Handbk Ident. Br. Insects* **12** (2).
- de Courcy Williams, M. (1989) A list of Irish Ephydriidae (Diptera) based on the Haliday collection in the National Museum of Ireland. *Ir. Nat. J.* **23**: 6-11.

Family **HYBOTIDAE** (4 species)

Four aquatic species of Hybotidae are known from Ireland (Chandler, 1978; Lavery *et al.*, 1993). One additional aquatic species, *Stilpon sublunatus* Collin, is known from Britain which has not been found in Ireland.

Subfamily **TACHYDROMIINAE**Tribe **DRAPETINI****STILPON***graminum* (Fallén)*lunatus* (Haliday in Walker)*nubilus* Collin*subnubilus* Chvála**References**

- Chandler, P. J. (1978) The Irish fauna of Empididae (Diptera Brachycera). *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **78B**: 145-169.
- Lavery, T. A., Speight, M. C. D. and Blackith, R. M. (1993) Records of some Irish dance flies, including eleven species new to Ireland and a checklist of the Irish fauna (Diptera: Empididae, Hybotidae, Microphoridae). *Ir. Nat. J.* **24**: 204-212.

Family **LIMONIIDAE** (99 species)

There are a considerable number of references which contain records of Limoniidae in Ireland. However only the more recent publications are included here because a detailed review of the records, literature and distribution of Irish species is to be published in a series of papers of which Ashe *et al.* (in press) is expected to be published in 1998. Mendl (1987) included many distribution records as well as adding a considerable number of species which were new to Ireland. Since then additional records and/or species have been added by Nash (1989), Hancock (1990), Ashe *et al.* (1991), Blackith *et al.* (1991) and Ashe and O'Connor (1993). There are some species recorded for Ireland in the 19th century literature which are excluded from the list below because they are doubtful and require confirmation.

To date there are 216 species of Limoniidae recorded from the British Isles and most (188 species) are aquatic though an estimated 28 species are regarded as having terrestrial larvae. In Ireland 115 species are recorded (99 aquatic and 16 terrestrial) - the list below includes all 115 species but the terrestrial ones are marked with a # symbol and are excluded from the aquatic totals. However, there are two aquatic species, *Hoplolabis (Parilisia) yezoana* (Alexander) and *Orimarga (Orimarga) attenuata* (Walker), recorded from Ireland which have not yet been found in Britain. The nomenclature in general follows Savchenko *et al.* (1992) apart from any more recent changes

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included in Chandler (in press). Because there is at present a considerable amount of research being done on the Irish fauna, additions to the present list are expected.

Subfamily **CHIONEINAE**

CHEILOTRICHIA (CHEILOTRICHIA)	<i>imbuta</i> (Meigen)	
CHEILOTRICHIA (EMPEDA)	<i>cinerascens</i> (Meigen)	#
CRYPTERIA	<i>limnophiloides</i> Bergroth	
ELLIPTEROIDES (ELLIPTEROIDES)	<i>lateralis</i> (Macquart)	
ERIOCONOPA	<i>diuturna</i> (Walker)	
	<i>trivialis</i> (Meigen)	
ERIOPTERA (ERIOPTERA)	<i>flavata</i> (Westhoff)	
	<i>fuscipennis</i> Meigen	
	<i>lutea</i> Meigen	
	<i>nielseni</i> de Meijere	
	<i>squalida</i> Loew	
GONEMPEDA	<i>flava</i> (Schummel)	
GONOMYIA	<i>bifida</i> Tonnoir	
	<i>conoviensis</i> Barnes	
	<i>dentata</i> de Meijere	
	<i>lucidula</i> de Meijere	
	<i>simplex</i> Tonnoir	
	<i>tenella</i> (Meigen)	
HOPLOLABIS (PARILISIA)	<i>areolata</i> (Siebke)	
	<i>yezoana</i> (Alexander)	
ILISIA	<i>maculata</i> (Meigen)	
MOLOPHILUS	<i>appendiculatus</i> (Staeger)	
	<i>ater</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>bifidus</i> Goetghebuer	
	<i>bihamatus</i> de Meijere	
	<i>cinereifrons</i> de Meijere	
	<i>crassipygus</i> de Meijere	
	<i>czizeki</i> Lackschewitz	
	<i>flavus</i> Goetghebuer	
	<i>griseus</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>lackschewitzianus</i> Alexander	
	<i>medius</i> de Meijere	
	<i>obscurus</i> (Meigen)	

	<i>occultus</i> de Meijere	
	<i>ochraceus</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>pleuralis</i> de Meijere	
	<i>propinquus</i> (Egger)	
	<i>pusillus</i> Edwards	
	<i>serpentiger</i> Edwards	
NEOLIMNOPHILA	<i>carteri</i> (Tonnoir)	
ORMOSIA (ORMOSIA)	<i>albitibia</i> Edwards	
	<i>depilata</i> Edwards	
	<i>hederae</i> (Curtis)	
	<i>nodulosa</i> (Macquart)	#
	<i>pseudosimilis</i> (Lundström)	
RHYPHOLOPHUS	<i>varius</i> (Meigen)	
SYMPLECTA (PSILOCONOPA)	<i>stictica</i> (Meigen)	
SYMPLECTA (SYMPLECTA)	<i>hybrida</i> (Meigen)	
TASIOCERA (DASYMOPHILUS)	<i>collini</i> Freeman	#
	<i>fuscescens</i> (Lackschewitz)	#
	<i>murina</i> (Meigen)	#
TRIMICRA	<i>pilipes</i> (Fabricius)	
	Subfamily DACTYLOLABINAE	
DACTYLOLABIS	<i>sexmaculata</i> (Macquart)	
	Subfamily LIMNOPHILINAE	
AUSTROLIMNOPHILA		
(AUSTROLIMNOPHILA)	<i>ochracea</i> (Meigen)	#
ELOEOPHILA	<i>apicata</i> (Loew)	
	<i>maculata</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>mundata</i> (Loew)	
	<i>submarmorata</i> (Verrall)	
	<i>trimaculata</i> (Zetterstedt)	
EPIPHRAGMA (EPIPHRAGMA)	<i>ocellare</i> (Linnaeus)	#
EUPHYLIDOREA	<i>aperta</i> (Verrall)	
	<i>dispar</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>lineola</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>meigenii</i> Verrall	
IDIOPTERA	<i>linnei</i> Oosterbroek	

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NEOLIMNOMYIA

(**BRACHYLIMNOPHILA**) *adjuncta* (Walker)
nemoralis (Meigen)

NEOLIMNOMYIA (NEOLIMNOMYIA) *batava* (Edwards)
filata (Walker)

PARADELPHOMYIA (OXYRHIZA) *fuscula* (Loew)
senilis (Haliday)

PHYLIDOREA (PARAPHYLIDOREA) *fulvonervosa* (Schummel)

PHYLIDOREA (PHYLIDOREA) *abdominalis* Staeger
ferruginea (Meigen)
squalens (Zetterstedt)

PILARIA *discicollis* (Meigen)
fuscipennis (Meigen)
meridiana (Staeger)

PSEUDOLIMNOPHILA *lucorum* (Meigen)
sepium (Verrall)

Subfamily **LIMONIINAE**

ANTOCHA (ANTOCHA) *vitripennis* (Meigen)

DICRANOMYIA (DICRANOMYIA) *autumnalis* (Staeger)
chorea (Meigen) #

didyma Meigen

goritiensis (Mik)

lucida (de Meijere)

mitis (Meigen) (species complex)

modesta (Meigen)

omissinervis (de Meijere)

sera (Walker)

DICRANOMYIA (IDIOPYGA) *danica* (Kuntze)

DICRANOMYIA (MELANOLIMONIA) *caledonica* (Edwards)

morio (Fabricius)

stylifera (Lackschewitz)

DICRANOMYIA (NUMANTIA) *fusca* (Meigen)

DICRANOMYIA (SIVALIMNOBIA) *aquosa* (Verrall)

GERANOMYIA *bezzii* Alexander & Leonard

unicolor (Haliday)

HELIUS *flavus* (Walker)

	<i>longirostris</i> (Meigen)	
	<i>pallirostris</i> Edwards	
LIMONIA	<i>flavipes</i> (Fabricius)	#
	<i>macrostigma</i> (Schummel)	
	<i>nubeculosa</i> Meigen	#
	<i>phragmitidis</i> (Schrank)	#
	<i>trivittata</i> (Schummel)	
LIPSOTHRIX	<i>remota</i> (Walker)	
METALIMNOBIA (METALIMNOBIA)	<i>bifasciata</i> (Schrank)	#
	<i>quadrinotata</i> (Meigen)	#
NEOLIMONIA	<i>dumetorum</i> Meigen	#
ORIMARGA (ORIMARGA)	<i>attenuata</i> (Walker)	
	<i>juvenilis</i> (Zetterstedt)	
RHIPHIDIA (RHIPHIDIA)	<i>ctenophora</i> (Loew)	#
	<i>maculata</i> Meigen	#
THAUMASTOPTERA	<i>calceata</i> Mik	

References

- Ashe, P. and O'Connor, J. P. (1993) *Geranomyia bezzii* Alexander & Leonard (Diptera: Limoniidae), a marine species new to Ireland. *Br. J. ent. Nat. Hist.* **6**: 45-46.
- Ashe, P., O'Connor, J. P., Chandler, P. J., Stubbs, A. E. Vane-Wright, R. I. and Blackith, R. E. (1991) Crane flies new to Ireland (Diptera: Cyndrotomidae, Limoniidae, Tipulidae). *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **14**: 54-59.
- Ashe, P., O'Connor, J. P., Chandler, P. J., Stubbs, A. E. Vane-Wright, R. I. and Blackith, R. E. (in press) The crane flies (Diptera) of Ireland. Part 2. Limoniidae: Limoniinae. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.*
- Blackith, R. E., Blackith, R. M., Speight, M. C. D. and M. de Courcy Williams, M. (1991) A first list of Diptera from the Murrough, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, including 663 species and 140 breeding records. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **14**: 185-253.
- Chandler, P. J. (ed.) (in press) A checklist of insects of the British Isles (new series). Part 1: Diptera (incorporating a list of Irish Diptera). *Handbk Ident. Br. Insects* **12** (2).
- Hancock, E. G. (1990) Some crane fly (Diptera: Tipulidae, Anisopodidae, Ptychopteridae) records from Kerry, Ireland, 1982. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **13**: 137-140.
- Mendl, H. (1987) Stelzmücken-Fänge aus Irland (Diptera Nematocera: Limoniidae). Ein Beitrag zur Limoniiden-Fauna der Republik Irland. *Spixiana* **10**: 209-223.
- Nash, R. (1989) Diptera new to Ireland, (Tipulidae, Empididae, Sphaeroceridae, Chloropidae). *Ir. Nat. J.* **23**: 151-152.

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Savchenko, E. N., Oosterbroek, P. and Stary, J. (1992) Family Limoniidae, pp. 183-369. *In*: Soós, A. and Papp, L., (eds) *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera*, Volume 1: Trichoceridae - Nymphomyiidae. Elsevier, Amsterdam/Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

Family MUSCIDAE (5 species)

Since the publication of the revision of Irish Muscidae given in Nash (1979) only one additional aquatic species, *Limnophora exuta* Kowarz, has been added to the list (Nash and O'Connor 1982). Nash (1997) published a recent review of all the muscid species, including aquatic ones, occurring in Northern Ireland. In Britain, an additional five species are known bringing the total known aquatic muscid fauna in the British Isles to 10 species.

Subfamily LIMNOPHORINAE

Tribe LIMNOPHORINI

LIMNOPHORA

exuta Kowarz

riparia (Fallén)

LISPE

litorea Fallén

pygmaea Fallén

tentaculata (De Geer)

References

Nash, R. (1979) A checklist of Irish Fanniidae and Muscidae (Diptera). *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **5**: 11-17.

Nash, R. (1997) Species inventory for Northern Ireland: muscids (Diptera: Fanniidae and Muscidae). *Environment and Heritage Service Research and Development Series*, No. **97/9**: 1-19.

Nash, R. and O'Connor, J. P. (1982) *Limnophora exuta* and *Leptocera caenosa* (Insecta: Diptera) new to Ireland. *Ir. Nat. J.* **20**: 509-560.

Family PEDICIIDAE (13 species)

A detailed account of the Irish Pediciinae, which has recently been raised to family rank, is given in Ashe *et al.* (1995). Of the 15 Irish species 13 are aquatic. In Britain four additional aquatic species are recorded which bring the total known to occur in the British Isles to 17 species.

Subfamily PEDICIINAE

DICRANOTA (DICRANOTA)

bimaculata (Schummel)

guerini Zetterstedt

Occ. Pub. Ir. biogeog. Soc. No. 3 (1998)

DICRANOTA (PARADICRANOTA)	<i>pavida</i> (Haliday)
	<i>subtilis</i> Loew
DICRANOTA (LUDICIA)	<i>claripennis</i> (Verrall)
	<i>lucidipennis</i> (Edwards)
DICRANOTA (RHAPHIDOLABIS)	<i>exclusa</i> (Walker)
PEDICIA (AMALOPIS)	<i>occulta</i> (Meigen)
PEDICIA (CRUNOBIA)	<i>littoralis</i> (Meigen)
	<i>straminea</i> (Meigen)
PEDICIA (PEDICIA)	<i>rivosa</i> (Linnaeus)
TRICYPHONA	<i>immaculata</i> (Meigen)
	<i>schummeli</i> (Edwards)

Reference

- Ashe, P., O'Connor, J. P., Chandler, P. J., Stubbs, A. E. Vane-Wright, R. I. and Blackith, R. E. (1995) The crane-flies (Diptera) of Ireland. Part 1. Limoniidae: Pediciinae. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **18**: 136-147.

Family **PSYCHODIDAE** (51 species)

Sixty species of moth-fly are recorded from Ireland (Withers and O'Connor, 1992) and 94 are found in Britain. Of these, 51 Irish and 81 British species may be regarded as aquatic although the life-histories of some psychodids are still unknown. Two aquatic species are recorded from Ireland but have not been found in Britain. These are *Panimerus goodii* (Vaillant and Withers, 1992) and *Mormia satchelli* (Jung) which are only known from Newbridge Fen, Co. Kildare. A total of 83 aquatic species occur therefore in the British Isles and additional species are likely to be found.

Subfamily **PSYCHODINAE**

Tribe BRUNETTIINI

ATRICHOBRUNETTIA *angustipennis* (Tonnoir)

Tribe PERICOMINI

BOREOCLYTOCERUS *dalii* (Eaton)

ocellaris (Meigen)

PERICOMA (PERICOMA) *blandula* Eaton

diversa Tonnoir

exquisita Eaton

fallax Eaton

pseudoexquisita Tonnoir

	<i>rivularis</i> Berdén
	<i>tonnoiri</i> Vaillant
	<i>trifasciata</i> (Meigen)
PERICOMA (PNEUMIA)	<i>compta</i> Eaton
	<i>crispi</i> Freeman
	<i>mutua</i> Eaton
	<i>nubila</i> (Meigen)
	<i>palustris</i> (Meigen)
	<i>pilularia</i> Tonnoir
	<i>trivialis</i> Eaton
PERICOMA (ULOMYIA)	<i>cognata</i> Eaton
	<i>fuliginosa</i> (Meigen)
SZABOIELLA	<i>hibernica</i> (Tonnoir)
TONNOIRIELLA	<i>pulchra</i> (Eaton)
	Tribe PSYCHODINI
PSYCHODA	<i>albipennis</i> Zetterstedt
	<i>cinerea</i> Banks
	<i>gemina</i> Eaton
	<i>phalaenoides</i> (Linnaeus)
TINEARIA	<i>alternata</i> (Say)
	Tribe TELMATOSCOPIINI
FEUERBORNIELLA	<i>obscura</i> (Tonnoir)
MORMIA	<i>satchelli</i> (Jung)
PANIMERUS	<i>albifacies</i> (Tonnoir)
	<i>denticulatus</i> Krek
	<i>goodi</i> Vaillant and Withers
	<i>maynei</i> (Tonnoir)
	<i>notabilis</i> (Eaton)
PARAMORMIA	<i>decipiens</i> (Eaton)
	<i>ustulata</i> (Haliday in Walker)
PERIPSYCHODA	<i>auriculata</i> (Haliday in Curtis)
TELMATOSCOPIUS	<i>adventus</i> Eaton
	<i>ambiguus</i> (Eaton)
	<i>consors</i> (Eaton)
	<i>ellisi</i> Withers
	<i>labeculosus</i> (Eaton)
	<i>longicornis</i> (Tonnoir)

morulus (Eaton)
parvulus Vaillant
pseudolongicornis (Wagner)
rothschildii Eaton
tristis (Meigen)
lucifugus (Haliday in Walker)

TELMATOSCOPIUSSubfamily **SYNCORACINAE****SYCORAX**

silacea Haliday in Curtis

References

- Vaillant, F. and Withers, P. (1992) *Panimerus goodi* sp.n. from Ireland, with a description of other members of the *maynei* complex (Diptera: Psychodidae). *Ir. Nat. J.* **24**: 27-28.
- Withers, P. and O'Connor, J. P. (1992) A preliminary account of the Irish species of moth fly (Diptera: Psychodidae). *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **92B**: 61-77.

Family **PTYCHOPTERIDAE** (6 species)

There are six species known from Ireland whereas seven are known from Britain, the additional British species being *Ptychoptera longicauda* (Tonnoir). The most recent account of the Irish species is given in Speight and O'Connor (1983) and the only other modern paper is Blackith *et al.* (1991) which includes a few additional records of *P. albimana* (Fabricius).

PTYCHOPTERA

albimana (Fabricius)
contaminata (Linnaeus)
lacustris Meigen
minuta Tonnoir
paludosa Meigen
scutellaris Meigen

References

- Blackith, R. E., Blackith, R. M., Speight, M. C. D. and de Courcy Williams, M. (1991) A first list of Diptera from the Murrough, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, including 663 species and 140 breeding records. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **14**: 185-253.
- Speight, M. C. D. and O'Connor, J. P. (1983) The Irish Ptychopteridae (Diptera). *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **5**: 29-37.

Family **RHAGIONIDAE** (1 species)

There is only one recorded aquatic Irish species (Chandler, 1975) and some additional locality records for Co. Wicklow are given in Blackith *et al.* (1991). In Britain a second aquatic species, *Chrysopilus erythrophthalmus* Loew, is known.

CHRYSOPILUS*cristatus* (Fabricius)**References**

- Blackith, R. E., Blackith, R. M., Speight, M. C. D. and de Courcy Williams, M. (1991) A first list of Diptera from the Murrough, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, including 663 species and 140 breeding records. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* **14**: 185-253.
- Chandler, P. J. (1975) An account of the Irish species of two-winged flies (Diptera) belonging to the families of larger Brachycera (Tabanoidea and Asiloidea). *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* **75B**: 81-110.

Family **SCATOPHAGIDAE** (6 species)

Apart from *Spaziphora hydromyzina* (Fallén), the other five species listed below are not usually regarded as aquatic. However, Chandler (1974) states that these species belong to a group of genera which have aquatic larvae, according to Vockeroth (in litt.), but they are not included as aquatic in Mol (1984). Consequently there are six aquatic species known from Ireland but nine occur in Britain, the additional species being *Acanthocnema (Acanthocnema) nigrimana* (Zetterstedt), *A. (Clinoceroides) glaucescens* (Loew) and *Hydromyza livens* (Fabricius). Some additional distribution records for two of the aquatic species are published in Irwin (1975) and Speight (1983) confirmed *Trichopalpus fraternus* (Meigen) as an Irish species. The larvae of *Coniosternum obscura* (Fallén) were found in Ireland feeding on the eggs of Trichoptera (Berté and Wallace, 1987).

Subfamily **SCATHOPHAGINAE**

CHAETOSA
CONISTERNUM
MICROPROSOPA
POGONOTA
SPAZIPHORA
TRICHOPALPUS

punctipes (Meigen)
obscurum (Fallén)
pallidicauda (Zetterstedt)
barbata (Zetterstedt)
hydromyzina (Fallén)
fraternus (Meigen)

References

- Berté, S.B. & Wallace, I.D. (1987) Larvae of *Coniosternum minuta* (Malloch) and *C. obscura* Fallén (Dipt., Scathophagidae) feeding on eggs of Trichoptera in Canada and Ireland. *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* **123**: 181-184.
- Chandler, P. J. (1974) Dung flies and their allies in Ireland (Diptera, Scathophagidae). *Ir. Nat. J.* **18**: 109-114.
- Irwin, A. G. (1975) Recent records of dung flies (Diptera, Scathophagidae) from Northern Ireland. *Ir. Nat. J.* **18**: 188-189.
- Mol, A. W. M. (1984) Limnofauna Neerlandica. Een lijst van meercellige ongewervelde dieren aangetroffen in binnenwateren van Nederland. *Nieuwsbrief European Invertebrate Survey - Nederland*, Nummer 15, 124 pp.
- Speight, M. C. D. (1983) *Cordilura aemula* and *Microprosopa pallidicauda* new to Ireland, *Trichopalpus fraternus* confirmed as an Irish insect and other records of Scathophagidae (Diptera). *Ir. Nat. J.* **21**: 165-167.

Family SCIOMYZIDAE (39 species)

An account of the distribution of the Irish species was published by Chandler (1972) and Speight (1979) produced a checklist. Since the publication of these two papers, records of additional species have been added in several papers (Speight 1982, 1988, 1995; Blackith *et al.*, 1991). There are an estimated 48 aquatic species in Britain and of these 39 occur in Ireland. At least a few of the additional species known from Britain can be expected to occur in Ireland.

Subfamily SCIOMYZINAE

Tribe SCIOMYZINI

COLOBAEA	<i>bifasciella</i> (Fallén)
	<i>punctata</i> (Lundbeck)
DITAENIELLA	<i>grisea</i> (Meigen)
PIERBELLIA	<i>argyra</i> Verbeke
	<i>brunnipes</i> (Meigen)
	<i>griseola</i> (Fallén)
	<i>nana</i> (Fallén)
	<i>schoenherri</i> (Fallén)
	<i>ventralis</i> (Fallén)
PTEROMICRA	<i>angustipennis</i> (Staeger)
	<i>glabricula</i> (Fallén)

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	<i>leucopeza</i> (Meigen)
	<i>pectorosa</i> (Hendel)
SCIOMYZA	<i>dryomyzina</i> Zetterstedt
	Tribe TETANOCERINI
ANTICHAETA	<i>analis</i> (Meigen)
	<i>brevipennis</i> (Zetterstedt)
DICTYA	<i>umbrarum</i> (Linnaeus)
ELGIVA	<i>cucularia</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>solicita</i> (Harris)
HYDROMYA	<i>dorsalis</i> (Fabricius)
ILIONE (ILIONE)	<i>albiseta</i> (Scopoli)
ILIONE (TUMIDICERCUS)	<i>lineata</i> (Fallén)
LIMNIA	<i>paludicola</i> Elberg
PHORBINA	<i>coryleti</i> (Scopoli)
PSACADINA	<i>verbekei</i> Rozkosny in Knutson, Rozkosny & Berg
	<i>zernyi</i> (Mayer)
RENOCERA	<i>pallida</i> (Fallén)
	<i>striata</i> (Meigen)
	<i>stroblii</i> Hendel
SEPEDON	<i>sphegea</i> (Fabricius)
	<i>spinipes</i> (Scopoli)
TETANOCERA	<i>arrogans</i> Meigen
	<i>ferruginea</i> Fallén
	<i>freyi</i> Stackelberg
	<i>fuscinervis</i> (Zetterstedt)
	<i>hyalipennis</i> von Roser
	<i>punctifrons</i> Rondani
	<i>robusta</i> Loew
	<i>silvatica</i> Meigen

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Family **SIMULIIDAE** (26 species)

Frost (1942) recorded several simuliid species from the upper reaches of the River Liffey. A preliminary account of the Irish species was given in Fahy (1972) who recorded 15 species. In Crosskey's (1991) checklist, 23 species are listed for Ireland. By combining the records in Fahy (1972), Dowling *et al.* (1981), Schröder and Schweder (1986), Schröder (1987, 1988), Bass (1990, 1998) and Crosskey (1991) the total number of Irish species is 26. Two species, *Simulium posticatum* Meigen and *S. tuberosum* (Lundström), are doubtfully recorded from Ireland and are excluded from the list below. In Britain, a total of 33 species are known.

Subfamily **SIMULIINAE**

Tribe **PROSIMULIINI**

PROSIMULIUM

- hirtipes* (Fries)
latimucro (Enderlein)
tomosvaryi (Enderlein)

Tribe **SIMULIINI**

SIMULIUM (BOOPHTHORA)

erythrocephalum (De Geer)

SIMULIUM (EUSIMULIUM)

- angustipes* Edwards
aureum Fries
velutinum (Santos Abreu)

SIMULIUM (HELLICHIELLA)

latipes (Meigen)

SIMULIUM (NEVERMANNIA)

- angustitarse* (Lundström)
armoricatum Doby & David
cryophilum (Rubzov)
dunfellense Davies

	<i>juxtacrenobium</i> Bass & Blockhouse
	<i>naturale</i> Davies
	<i>urbanum</i> Davies
	<i>vernum</i> Macquart (spp. complex)
SIMULIUM (SIMULIUM)	<i>argyreatum</i> Meigen
	<i>intermedium</i> Roubaud
	<i>noelleri</i> Friederichs
	<i>ornatum</i> Meigen (spp. complex)
	<i>reptans</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>rostratum</i> (Lundström)
	<i>trifasciatum</i> Curtis
	<i>variegatum</i> Meigen
SIMULIUM (WILHELMIA)	<i>equinum</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>lineatum</i> (Meigen)

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Family **STRATIOMYIDAE** (13 species)

The species and their known distribution within Ireland is reviewed in Chandler (1975). There are 13 and 26 aquatic species recorded from Ireland and Britain respectively. Additional records of some aquatic species from Co. Wicklow are given in Blackith *et al.* (1991).

Subfamily **CLITELLARIINAE**

NEMOTELUS (CAMPTOPELTA)	<i>nigrinus</i> Fallén
NEMOTELUS (NEMOTELUS)	<i>notatus</i> Zetterstedt
	<i>pantherinus</i> Linnaeus
	<i>uliginosus</i> Linnaeus
OXYCERA	<i>fallenii</i> Staeger
	<i>morrisii</i> Curtis
	<i>nigricornis</i> Olivier
	<i>pardalina</i> Meigen
	<i>pygmaea</i> Fallén
	<i>trilineata</i> Fabricius
VANOYIA	<i>tenuicornis</i> (Macquart)

Subfamily **STRATIOMYINAE**

OPLODONTA	<i>viridula</i> (Fabricius)
STRATIOMYS	<i>singularior</i> (Harris)

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Family **SYRPHIDAE** (43 species)

A detailed account of the Irish species was published by Speight *et al.* (1975) followed a few years later by an updated checklist (Speight, 1978). Since then, there have been a considerable number of nomenclatural changes and additions and the most complete current list for Ireland is included in Chandler (in press). Separation of the aquatic species from the terrestrial species is based on the

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combined listing of aquatic species given in Venturi (1978), Mol (1984) and Chandler (in litt.). In the British Isles, 266 species of Syrphidae are recorded and of these 52 are aquatic. All of the 43 aquatic Irish species are known from Britain.

ANASIMYIA

contracta Torp & Claussen

lineata (Fabricius)

lunulata (Meigen)

transfuga (Linnaeus)

superbiens (Müller)

ARCTOPHILA

cemiteriorum (Linnaeus)

CHRYSOGASTER

solstitialis (Fallén)

virescens Loew

ERISTALINUS (ERISTALINUS)

sepulchralis (Linnaeus)

ERISTALINUS

(**LATHYROPTHALMUS**)

aeneus (Scopoli)

ERISTALIS (EOSERISTALIS)

abusivus Collin

arbustorum (Linnaeus)

cryptarum (Fabricius)

horticola (De Geer)

interruptus (Poda)

intricarius (Linnaeus)

pertinax (Scopoli)

rupium Fabricius

ERISTALIS (ERISTALIS)

tenax (Linnaeus)

HELOPHILUS

hybridus Loew

pendulus (Linnaeus)

trivittatus (Fabricius)

metallina (Fabricius)

LEJOGASTER

tarsata (Megerle in Meigen)

MELANOGASTER

aerosa (Loew)

hirtella Loew

MYATHROPA

florea (Linnaeus)

NEOASCIA (NEOASCIA)

podagrica (Fabricius)

tenur (Harris)

NEOASCIA (NEOASCIELLA)

geniculata (Meigen)

interrupta (Meigen)

meticulosa (Scopoli)

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ORTHONEVRA	<i>obliqua</i> Coe
	<i>brevicornis</i> Loew
	<i>geniculata</i> Meigen
	<i>nobilis</i> (Fallén)
PARHELOPHILUS	<i>consimilis</i> (Malm)
	<i>versicolor</i> (Fabricius)
RIPONNENSIA	<i>splendens</i> (Meigen)
SERICOMYIA	<i>lappona</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>silentis</i> (Harris)
SPHEGINA (SPHEGINA)	<i>clunipes</i> (Fallén)
	<i>elegans</i> Schummel

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Family **TABANIDAE** (9 species)

A total of 30 species are currently known from Britain (Chandler, in press) of which 29 are aquatic (*Haematopota pluvialis* (Linnaeus) is terrestrial). Only nine aquatic species are recorded from Ireland. The first detailed review of the Irish distribution records is given in Chandler (1975). Additional records for some species are given in Blackith *et al.* (1991).

Subfamily **CHRYSOPSINAE**

Tribe **CHRYSOPSINI**

CHRYSOPS (CHRYSOPS)	<i>caecutiens</i> (Linnaeus)
	<i>relictus</i> Meigen
	<i>sepulcralis</i> (Fabricius)

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Subfamily **TABANINAE**

Tribe HAEMATOPOTINI

HAEMATOPOTA

crassicornis Wahlberg

Tribe TABANININI

ATYLOTUS

fulvus (Meigen)

HYBOMITRA

montana (Meigen)

muehlfeldi (Brauer in Brauer & Bergenstamm)

TABANUS

bromius Linnaeus

sudeticus Zeller

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Family **THAUMALEIDAE** (2 species)

An up to date review of the family in Ireland is given in Ashe (1987) and the only subsequent paper to appear is a brief note (O'Connor *et al.*, 1993) concerning *Thaumalea verralli* Edwards which was found in Co. Waterford. Three species are known from Britain, the additional species being *T. truncata* Edwards.

THAUMALEA

testacea Ruthé

verralli Edwards

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Family **TIPULIDAE** (18 species)

There are a considerable number of references which contain records of Tipulidae in Ireland. However for the most part only the more recent publications are included here because a detailed review of the records, literature and distribution of Irish species is being prepared for publication. Feeney (1968) included distribution records from two counties as well as adding several species which were new to Ireland. Since then additional records of aquatic species have been added by Nash (1989), Hancock (1990), Ashe *et al.* (1991) and Blackith *et al.* (1991). Most of the species which occur in the British Isles are terrestrial but 22 species can be considered as aquatic of which 18 definitely occur in Ireland.

There are some species recorded for Ireland in the 19th century literature (Haliday, 1833; Walker, 1856) for which no museum reference material apparently exists and for which there are no recent records. One such example concerns the aquatic species, *T. (Platytipula) luteipennis* Meigen, which require confirmation for Ireland and is excluded from the list below.

The nomenclature in general follows Oosterbroek and Theowald (1992) apart from any more recent changes included in Chandler (in press).

Subfamily **TIPULINAE**

Tribe PRIONOCERINI

PRIONOCERA*turcica* (Fabricius)

Tribe TIPULINI

TIPULA (ACUTIPULA)*fulvipennis* De Geer*luna* Westhoff*maxima* Poda*vittata* Meigen**TIPULA (BERINGOTIPULA)***unca* Wiedemann**TIPULA (PLATYTIPULA)***melanoceros* Schummel**TIPULA (SAVTSHENKIA)***subnodicornis* Zetterstedt**TIPULA (SCHUMMELIA)***variicornis* Schummel**TIPULA (TIPULA)***yerburi* Edwards*oleracea* Linnaeus*subcunctans* Alexander**TIPULA (YAMATOTIPULA)***couckeii* Tonnoir in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir*lateralis* Meigen*marginella* Theowald*montium* Egger*pierrei* Tonnoir in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir*pruinosa* Wiedemann

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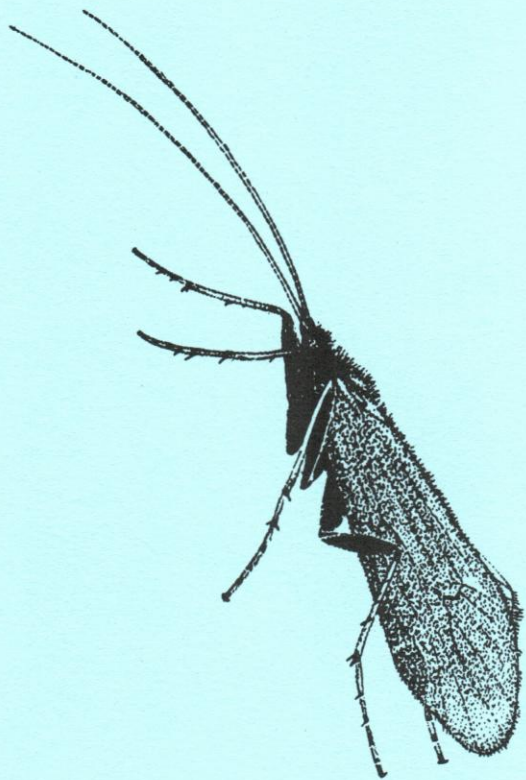
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Adult of *Apatania auricula* (Forsslund) (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae), illustration by Norman Hickin.