


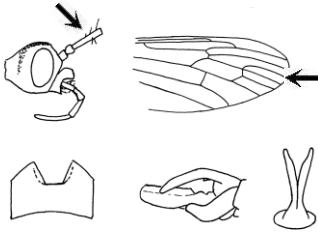
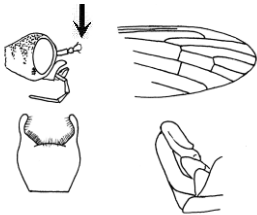
KEY TO THE FAMILY CYLINDROTOMIDAE
Long-bodied Craneflies
Revised by John Kramer 2016

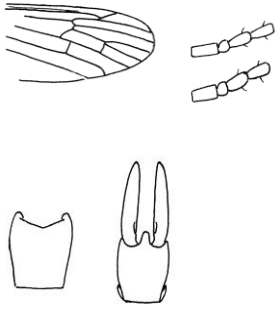
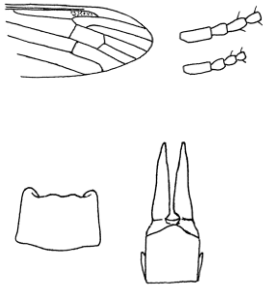
Diagnostic features

- Tip of vein R1 curves down to meet R2+3 (actually the end of 'R1' is vein r but this interpretation is not obvious).
- Moderate size, body length 10-16mm, wing length 10-13mm.
- Feeble species with abdomen looking too long for wings (can be the case in other families).
- Ovipositor with broad blunt cerci.
- Larvae with fleshy prominences, camouflaged in aquatic or terrestrial moss, or a green 'caterpillar' on herbaceous leaves.



Key to Genera and Species

1.	Top of thorax pale yellowish with 3 black stripes on prescutum. Head and antennae both partly yellow.		2
-	Top of prescutum entirely dark (obscuring stripes). Head and antennae entirely black		3
2	First flagellar segment elongate (3-5 times longer than broad). No black spot below eye. Discal cell with 4 veins distally (or 3 with upper one forked). Male tergite 9 with a large apical angular indentation. Female tergite 10 with a long forked process.		<p><i>Cylindrotoma distinctissima</i></p>
-	First flagellar segment short (1-2 times longer than broad). Black spot below eye. Discal cell with 3 veins distally. Male tergite 9 with projections at hind corners. Female tergite 10 simple.		<p><i>Diogma glabrata</i></p>

3.	<p>Head and thorax smooth. Flagellar segments much longer than broad (antennal segment 4 much longer than 2).</p> <p>Vein R2 present (may look like extension to R1). Male tergite 9 with a broad v-shaped hind margin. Female tergite 10 with a strong median process on hind margin.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">Phalacrocera replicata</p>
-	<p>Coarse pits on head and on thorax (on prescutum at sides and along 2 sub-dorsal lines; on upper pleura and postnotum) . Flagellar segments roundish (antennal segment 4 slightly shorter than 2). Vein R2 not present. Male tergite 9 with a wavy hind margin. Female tergite 10 with a broadly triangular hind margin.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">Triogma trisulcata</p>

Cylindrotoma and *Diogma* I call false tigers, the yellow and black striped thorax being reminiscent of *Nephrotoma* though rather pallid in comparison. The other two species are drab brown.

Cylindrotoma distinctissima Widespread in lush moist wood. Larvae are green caterpillar-like (no legs) on herbaceous plants. May - June, partial second brood August.

Diogma glabrata Local in moist woods. Larvae in terrestrial moss. July. (looks very similar to *Cylindrotoma* but note flight period between the broods of the latter).

Phalacrocera replicata Widespread in GB but very local in south. Bog pools, fens and occasionally pools in quarries. Larvae in aquatic moss such as *Sphagnum*. April-Sept. with a peak in May.

Triogma trisulcata Widespread but few records. Margins of peat pools and moorland seepages. Larvae in semi-aquatic moss. Mar – May with a peak in April. (easy to miss since so early)