Figure 1. The author in front of a 6-metre Malaise trap placed across a dry creek bed at the Romney collecting site.

Opportunistic surveys of bristle flies (Tachinidae) in West Virginia (USA) revisited

by John O. Stireman III

Department of Biological Sciences, Wright State University, 3640 Colonel Glenn Highway, Dayton, Ohio 45435, USA. E-mail: john.stireman@wright.edu

A few years ago, I and my former student Juan Manuel Perilla López, wrote an article for *The Tachinid Times* reporting and describing our collections of Tachinidae from two sites in eastern West Virginia, USA in 2020 and 2021 (Stireman & Perilla López 2022). These collections were not made as part of a focused survey effort, but rather as opportunistic "side collecting" that was conducted while visiting and recreating with friends who owned cabins and surrounding lands in these areas. I have visited one of these sites where an old friend and colleague Harold F. Greeney owns a small cabin ("Romney", see below) several additional times, both before the article was published (2012 and 2013) and since then (2022 and 2025). During each such visit, usually for only a few days, I spent at least a little time opportunistically collecting bristle flies in the area. In addition, this past year, Greeney spent several months UV-lighting to acquire insect images for AI training as part of his work with Limelight Biodiversity (https://limelightbiodiversity.com). Among the many insects he photographed and collected at the UV-light sheet were some bristle flies that I was able to examine. Here, I update the findings of Tachinidae occurrence and diversity from the previous Stireman & Perilla López (2022) article with specimens from these additional collections along with some notes and discussion.

Collecting sites and methods

West Virginia is a small, heavily forested, and relatively sparsely populated state in the eastern United States (see Stireman & Perilla López 2022 for more background information on the state). The collections reported here were made in the eastern panhandle of the state (Allegheny Mountain region), primarily from the Romney area, but also with one collection near Bayard (Fig. 2). Both areas are characterized by mixed coniferous and deciduous forests, with the main Romney site considered the oak/hickory forest type (although with abundant pines), and the Bayard site edging into the maple/beech/birch forest type. One specimen, collected from the Dolly Sods Wilderness near the Bayard site, is also included.

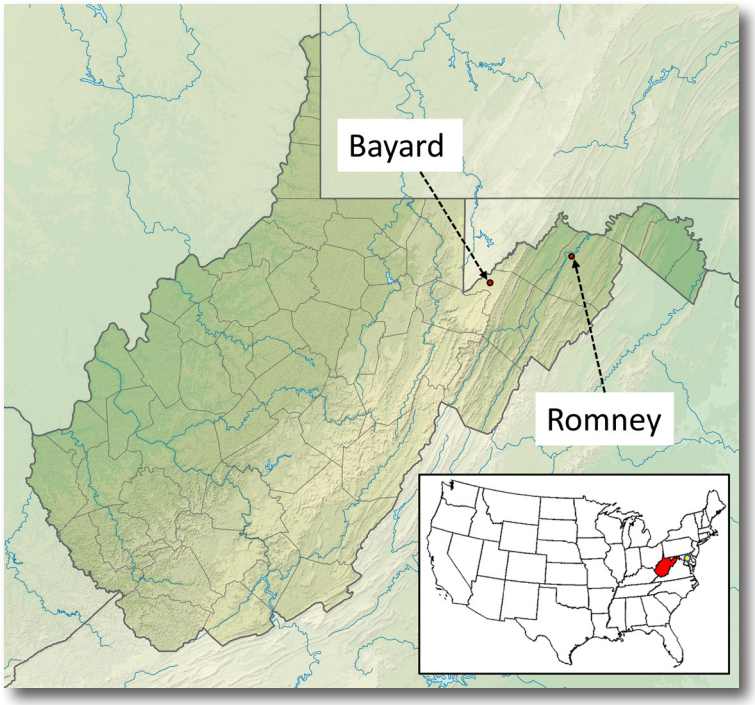

Figure 2. Locations of the two major collecting sites in the eastern panhandle of West Viriginia, USA. Romney site: Hampshire Co., ca. 39.40°, -78.70°, 225 m. Bayard site: Grant Co. Bayard, ca. 39.25°, -79.33°, 900 m.

Most collecting was done by hand with an insect net, generally at forest edges along roads or streams between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sometimes this was aided by spraying foliage with a honey-cola-water solution. Collecting was conducted over 1–4 days during each visit to a site (aside from UV collecting in 2025 which was sporadic). Hand collecting was supplemented by occasional 6-metre Malaise trapping (Fig. 1) and, on one occasion, yellow pan traps. Malaise traps were emptied at dusk. A relatively small proportion of tachinids was collected via Malaise trapping, possibly due to non-ideal placement and limited duration (1–3 days). All specimens were collected by me, J.M. Perilla López, or H.F. Greeney (UV light).

Generic identifications of tachinid specimens were made using Wood (1987) and with reference to specimens in the JOSC collection at Wright State University (Dayton, OH). Species were identified using published keys in the literature when available and with reference to identified specimens in the JOSC collection. Many of these identifications were tentative, and this is indicated by a "cf.", or "?" in the species designation. Other specimens appeared distinct from known species, did not match descriptions, or did not key out well, and these are indicated by "sp. nr." or "n. sp." when the species appeared highly distinct from any described species. In some cases, there was considerable variation in color or other features among what appeared to be closely related forms. Some of these were lumped together as one species and some were left as "morphospecies" or "varieties" in the compiled species lists. A maximum estimate of species richness was made by assuming all these distinct forms represented distinct species, a minimum estimate by assuming all such varieties and doubtfully separated species represent intraspecific variation, and a moderate estimate by lumping only the most doubtful varieties and morphospecies. However, it should be noted, even the most liberal estimate could be overlooking cryptic species (genitalia were sometimes exposed but not dissected).

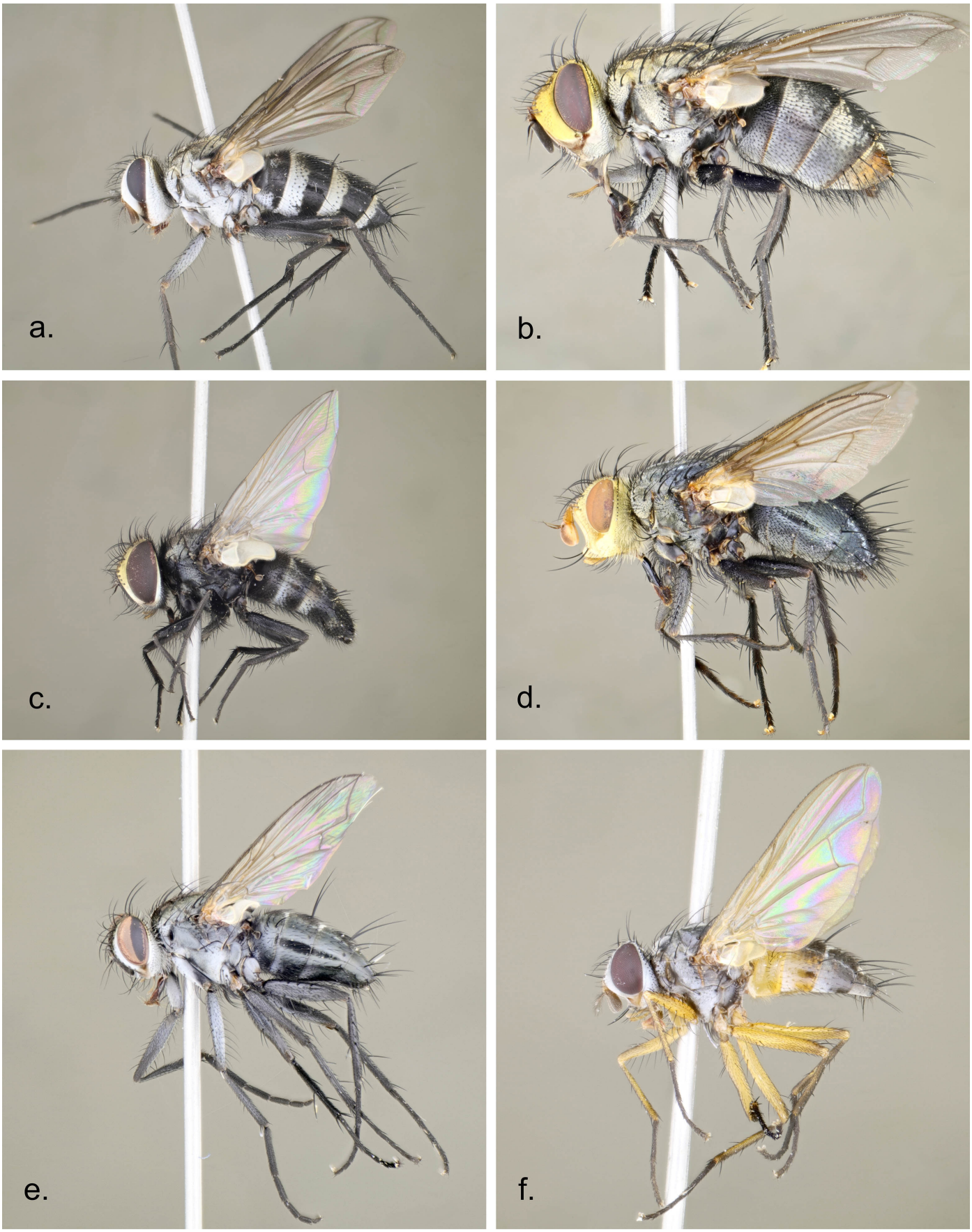

Figure 3. Examples of some of the species collected from the Romney site in West Virginia: **a.** *Zelia metalis*/*nitens* ♀ (UV-light). **b.** *Mystacella chrysoprocta* (Wiedemann) ♀. **c.** *Myiopharus* n. sp.? ♂. **d.** *Archytas aterrimus* complex (#1a) ♀. **e.** *Paradidyma singularis* (Townsend) ♀ (UV-light). **f.** *Cholomyia inaequipes* Bigot ♀ (UV-light).

Results and Discussion

A total of 899 (471 males, 428 females) tachinids were collected from West Virginia across the six main collecting visits (July 2012, June 2013, September 2020, June 2021, June 2022, July 2025) and a few supplementary collections (e.g., UV-light collecting in 2025). The total estimated number of species collected ranges from a highly conservative minimum of 177 to a liberal maximum of 198, with a moderately conservative estimate of 181 (Table 1). This represents a substantial (29–44%) increase over the 137 species reported in Stireman & Perilla López (2022), with an additional 254 specimens. Examples of some of the species collected are shown in Figure 3. Given the limited sampling period (mostly just June, July and September) and opportunistic nature of collecting, the total number of species is impressive. The estimate well exceeds the number of species collected by Inclan & Stireman (2011; i.e., 117) in a Malaise trap in Ohio over 399 days of sampling with a similar total number of individuals collected (883). The distribution of species abundances (Fig. 4), as is often the case when sampling Tachinidae and other diverse groups of insects, is highly skewed towards the left (i.e., many "rare" species, few common ones). As I have argued in nearly all my analyses of bristle fly communities (e.g., Stireman et al. 2017, Burington et al. 2020, Stireman & Perilla López 2022, Stireman 2024, Stireman 2026). Many of the general patterns of diversity and composition of the fauna were examined in Stireman & Perilla López (2022) and many of these patterns remain the same. Thus, I will only highlight a few items of special interest.

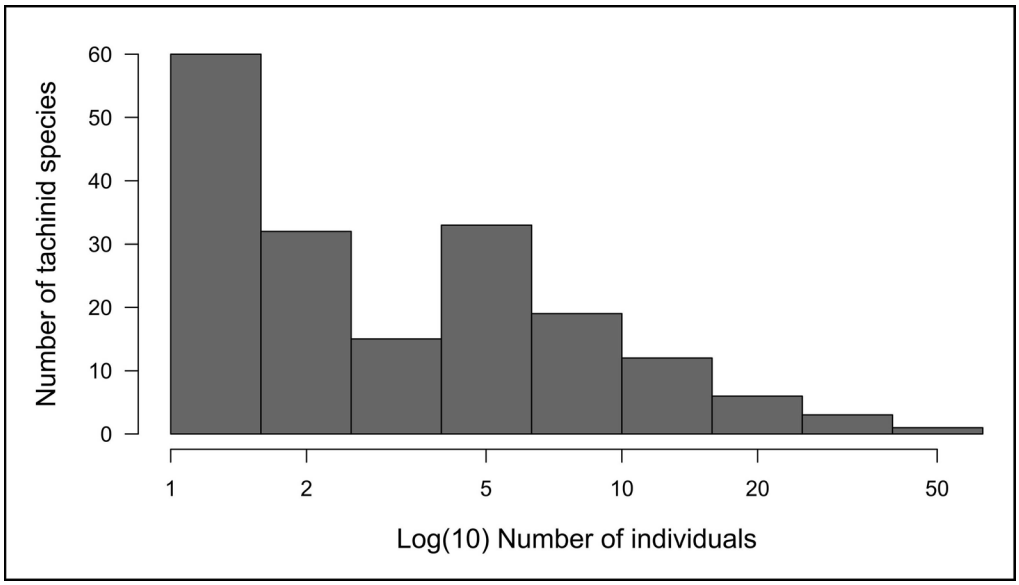

Figure 4. Species abundance distribution of tachinids over all the author's collections from West Virginia. Note that the Y-axis is $\log_{10}$ number of individuals.

2025 collection

First, I should note that the collecting seemed rather "weak" last year (2025) relative to 2021 and other previous years. It felt that I invested relatively high effort with limited returns. I collected a total of ca. 34 species and 67 individuals (not counting specimens taken from UV-light) using a combination of hand collecting, Malaise trapping, and (limited) yellow pan trapping over about four days of collecting. The reasons for this low abundance (but relatively high ratio of species to individuals) are unclear. It could have been a seasonal lull (between spring/early summer and late summer/fall seasons), it may have been related to the precipitation and temperatures that year (it had been quite rainy in the weeks before I arrived), or perhaps it reflects longer term changes in the community.

Confusing groups

A few bristle fly groups were particularly difficult to separate into clear species. The *Archytas aterrimus*/*instabilis* complex in the eastern U.S. has been confusing me for some years (e.g., see Stireman et al., 2020; also note that the specimens listed in that article as *A. apicifer* were probably *A. aterrimus*). There are at least three species in this mix, probably more, but male genitalia look quite similar (in undissected specimens). Furthermore, the females appear different than the males, with some forms having submetallic greenish to bluish coloration on tergites 3 and 4 contrasting with black or brownish tergite 5, whereas male abdomens tend to be of one color dorsally (although sometimes with a dusting of whitish microtomentum basally). Body size also varies quite dramatically among forms, although the significance of this is not clear. In the dexiine genus *Uramya*, I have separated specimens of *U. pristis* from West Virgina into at least four "varieties" based primarily on color pattern (e.g., microtomentum of head, thorax, and abdomen; see Stireman & Perilla López 2022). These, however, seem more likely to represent intraspecific variation as the forms are not always clearly distinct and all four occurred just in the Bayard site collection. Finally, there is much uncertainty in the *Lixophaga variabilis* collections, as well as some other *Lixophaga* specimens. Several distinct forms exist, varying in head and abdominal coloration (gray-white, bronzy, golden) and thickness of abdominal bands, as well as the shape and setation of palpi. There are only partial keys to the species of *Lixophaga* (e.g., Curran 1935: 22–23) and the genus appears to be highly diverse and highly confusing at a broader level across the Americas (Wood 1985). The sexes may also differ in coloration, adding additional confusion. I suspect that there remain many undescribed species of this genus in North America.

UV-collecting

Collections from a UV-light sheet at night were a new addition to my West Virginia tachinid sampling. UV lights are not generally thought of as being useful for collecting tachinids aside from a few truly nocturnal groups (e.g., Ormiini, Palpostomatini, some Blondeliini). Greeney UV-lighted at the Romney site nearly every night for about three months in 2025. He was not focused on Tachinidae, or even flies generally, and likely overlooked some tachinid flies that visited the lights. He also only collected specimens that he was able to photograph on the sheet, which excluded individuals that did not sit still long enough for a photo (or that he was unable to collect after photographing). Still, he was able to photograph and collect approximately 30 species of Tachinidae from his UV-light (Table 1). Some of these taxa are likely nocturnal or at least crespuscular (e.g., *Anisia*, *Cryptomeigenia*, *Cholomyia*) but most belong to genera that are active during the day (e.g., *Carcelia*, *Ceracia*, *Deopalpus*, *Lespesia*, *Peleteria*, *Thelaira*, *Winthemia*). These may be individuals that were just "hanging around" the area of the UV-light and ended up flying to it due to mixed signals about whether it was day or night. It is not uncommon to see the occasional diurnal insect at UV lights, especially in the early evening hours. For example, Greeney also photographed and collected several robberflies (Asilidae) at the light. Yet some other relatively common diurnal groups (e.g., *Archytas*, *Hyphantrophaga*, *Uramya*) were never found at the UV-light. In some species, presence at lights could be an indication of crepuscular activity at or near dusk or dawn, such as species of *Admontia*, *Ptilodexia*, *Zelia*, *Paradidyma* and *Exoristoides*, which likely locate hosts somewhat indirectly using olfactory rather than visual cues. Interestingly, sex ratios were almost equal for UV-light collected specimens (15 males and 17 females).

I hope to return to West Virginia regularly to visit friends and collect at these sites and elsewhere to understand better the undoubtedly rich fauna of the area. Ideally, I would visit in a variety of seasons and perhaps find some good spots for hilltop collecting to get a better picture of the bristle fly fauna. In addition to documenting occurrence and diversity patterns, these collections provide valuable specimens that can be used in future taxonomic studies of particular taxa.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Harold Greeney for inviting me out to visit and collect, hanging out, and for sharing specimens collected from UV-lights. Juan Manuel Perilla López collected some of the specimens in 2021 and 2022 (and was a fun field colleague). I would like to give special thanks to Jim O'Hara for editing this and my previous articles over the years, and for overseeing publication of *The Tachinid Times* for the past 38 years!

References

Burington, Z.L., Inclán-Luna, D.J., Pollet, M. & Stireman, J.O. III. 2020. Latitudinal patterns in tachinid parasitoid diversity (Diptera: Tachinidae): a review of the evidence. Insect Conservation and Diversity 13: 419–431. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/icad.12416

Curran, C.H. 1935. New American Diptera. American Museum Novitates 812: 1–24.

Inclán, D.J. & Stireman, J.O. III. 2011. Tachinid (Diptera: Tachinidae) parasitoid diversity and temporal abundance at a single site in the northeastern United States. Annals of the Entomological Society of America 104: 287–296. https://doi.org/10.1603/AN10047

Stireman, J.O. III. 2024. A glimpse into the incredible diversity of Ecuadorean Tachinidae. The Tachinid Times 37: 20–46.

Stireman, J.O. III. 2026. "Tree Tachinidae": brief notes on bristle flies from the Life on Trees project. The Tachinid Times 39: 44–48.

Stireman, J.O. III, Dyer, L.A. & Greeney, H.F. 2017. Specialised generalists? Food web structure of a tropical tachinid-caterpillar community. Insect Conservation and Diversity 10: 367–384. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/icad.12238

Stireman, J.O. III, O'Hara, J.E. & Perilla López, J.M. 2020. A brief survey of tachinids from the Ozark Plateau of Missouri, USA. The Tachinid Times 33: 25–40.

Stireman, J.O. III & Perilla López, J.M. 2022. Opportunistic surveys of "bristle flies" (Tachinidae) in West Virginia, USA. The Tachinid Times 35: 37–51.

Wood, D.M. 1985. A taxonomic conspectus of the Blondeliini of North and Central America and the West Indies (Diptera: Tachinidae). Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada 132: 1–130.

Wood, D.M. 1987. Tachinidae. Pp. 1193–1269. *In*: McAlpine, J.F., Peterson, B.V., Shewell, G.E., Teskey, H.J., Vockeroth, J.R. & Wood, D.M., eds., Manual of Nearctic Diptera. Vol. 2. Agriculture Canada Monograph 28: vi + 675–1332.

Table 1. Species, morphospecies, and forms of Tachinidae collected in eastern West Virginia with abundances of males and females month-year collection information. Species in bold were collected at a UV-light at night, a single asterisk (*) indicates only some (or one) specimens were found at the light, two asterisks (**) indicates that the species was only found at the UV light.

Subfamily/Tribe	Species	M	F	Tot	Collection(s)
Dexiinae					
Dexiini	*Ateloglossa* cf. *cinerea* Coquillett	1		1	VII.2012
Dexiini	*Billaea* cf. *interrupta* (Curran)	1		1	VI.2021
Dexiini	*Billaea* cf. *trivittata* (Curran)	3	2	5	VI.2021
Dexiini	*Prosenoides assimilis* Reinhard	2	3	5	VI.2022
Dexiini	*Ptilodexia incerta* West	2	1	3	VII.2012, VI.2013
Dexiini	***Ptilodexia rufipennis**** (Macquart)	6	2	8	IX.2020, VII.2025, IX.2025
Dexiini	***Zelia metalis*/*nitens****		1	1	VIII.2025
Dexiini	*Zelia vertebrata* Say complex	1		1	VI.2022
Sophiini	*Cordyligaster septentrionalis* Townsend	3	2	5	VI.2021, VI.2022
Uramyiini	*Uramya limacodis* (Townsend)	6		6	VI.2013, VI.2021
Uramyiini	*Uramya pristis* (Walker)	18	8	26	VI.2021, IX.2020, VI.2022, VII.2025
Uramyiini	*Uramya pristis* var. 1	3	6	9	VII.2012, VI.2013, IX.2020, VI.2021
Uramyini	*Uramya pristis* var. 2		2	2	IX.2020, VI.2021
Uramyini	*Uramya pristis* var. 3		1	1	IX.2020
Uramyini	*Uramya* n. sp.?		1	1	VI.2021
Voriini	*Athrycia cinerea* (Coquillett)		1	1	IX.2020
Voriini	*Campylocheta eudryae* (Smith)		1	1	IX.2020
Voriini	***Campylocheta* cf. *nasellensis**** (Reinhard)	1	1	2	VI.2022, VI.2025
Voriini	*Campylocheta plathypenae* (Sabrosky)	1		1	VI.2021
Voriini	*Chaetonopsis spinosa* (Coquillett)		3	3	VII.2025
Voriini	*Spathidexia cerussata* Reinhard	11		11	VI.2021
Voriini	*Spathidexia dunningii* (Coquillett)	1	3	4	IX.2020
Voriini	***Thelaira americana**** Brooks	5	2	7	VII.2012, IX.2020, VI.2021, VII.2025, VIII.2025
Voriini	*Voria aurifrons* (Townsend)		3	3	VII.2012, VI.2021
Exoristinae					
Acemyini	***Ceracia dentata**** (Coquillett)	5	1	6	VI.2021, VI.2022, VII.2025
Blondeliini	***Admontia pergandei**** Coquillett		2	2	VI.2022, VI.2025
Blondeliini	***Anisia gilvipes**** (Coquillett)		1	1	VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Anoxynops aldrichi* (Curran)	12	1	13	VI.2021, VI.2022, VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Belida chaetoneura* (Coquillett)		1	1	VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Belida dexina* (Townsend)		1	1	VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Blondelia* cf. *eufitchiae* (Townsend)		1	1	VI.2022, IX.2025
Blondeliini	*Blondelia hyphantriae* (Tothill)	4	6	10	IX.2020, VI.2021
Blondeliini	***Blondelia* cf. *paradexoides**** (Townsend)	1	1	2	IX.2025
Blondeliini	*Blondelia* sp. 2	2	2	4	VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Calolydella lathami* (Curran)	1	17	18	IX.2020
Blondeliini	*Compsilura concinnata* (Meigen)	5	2	7	IX.2020, VI.2021
Blondeliini	***Cryptomeigenia dubia**** Curran		2	2	VI.2022, VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Cryptomeigenia* sp. nr. *muscoides*/*flavibasis* Curran	1		1	VI.2022
Blondeliini	***Cryptomeigenia triangularis**** Curran		1	1	VI.2025
Blondeliini	*Eucelatoria auriceps** (Aldrich)	7		7	VI.2013, VI.2021, VI.2022, VI.2025, VII.2025

Subfamily/Tribe	Species	M	F	Tot	Collection(s)
Blondeliini	*Eucelatoria borealis* Burington?		1	1	IX.2020
Blondeliini	***Eucelatoria dimmocki**** (Aldrich)	1	4	5	VI.2021, VI.2022, VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Eucelatoria* sp. (*tenella* grp.)		1	1	VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga diatraeae* (Townsend)	1		1	VII.2012
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* sp. nr. *diatraeae* (Townsend)	4	7	11	IX.2020
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* cf. *mediocris* Aldrich	1	3	4	VII.2012, VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* cf. *unicolor* Smith		1	1	IX.2020
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* cf. *variabilis* (Coquillett) #1		3	3	VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* sp. nr. *variabilis* #3*		7	7	VII.2012, VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* sp. nr. *variabilis* #4		2	2	VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga parva* Townsend	1		1	IX.2020
Blondeliini	*Lixophaga* sp. nr. *parva*/*diatraeae*	1		1	VII.2012
Blondeliini	*Medina* cf. *barbata* (Coquillett)		1	1	VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Myiopharus* sp. nr. *aberrans* (Townsend)	1		1	IX.2020
Blondeliini	*Myiopharus americanus* (Bigot)	2		2	IX.2020
Blondeliini	*Myiopharus canadensis* Reinhard	1		1	IX.2020, VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Myiopharus sedulus* (Reinhard) (or nr.)	1	2	3	IX.2020, VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Myiopharus* n. sp.?	1		1	VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Opsomeigenia* cf. *pusilla* (Coquillett)	2	3	5	IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Oswaldia aurifrons* (Townsend)	1	1	2	IX.2020, VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Oswaldia conica* (Reinhard)	8	8	16	IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Oswaldia* cf. *valida* (Curran)	1	5	6	VII.2012, VI.2013, IX.2020, VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Phyllophilopsis nitens* (Coquillett)	5		5	VI.2013, VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Thelairodoria setinervis** (Coquillett)	8	3	11	IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2022, VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Vibrissina* cf. *leibyi* (Townsend)	1	3	4	VI.2021, VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Vibrissina* sp. nr. *leibyi* (Townsend)		2	2	VI.2022
Blondeliini	*Vibrissina* cf. *nigriventris*** (Smith)		1	1	VII.2025
Blondeliini	*Vibrissina spinigera* (Townsend)	4	1	5	VI.2021
Blondeliini	*Zaira* cf. *nocturnalis* (Reinhard)	1		1	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Aplomya theclarum* (Scudder)	16	3	19	VI.2021
Eryciini	*Carcelia amplexa* (Coquillett)	5		5	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Carcelia diacrisae* Sellers	10	1	11	VI.2021
Eryciini	*Carcelia* sp. nr. *flavirostris* (Wulp)	1	4	5	VI.2021, VI.2025
Eryciini	***Carcelia formosa**** (Aldrich & Webber)	6	2	8	VII.2012, VI.2021, VI.2025
Eryciini	*Carcelia inflatipalpus* (Aldrich & Webber)	4	1	5	VI.2021, VI.2022
Eryciini	*Carcelia lagoae* (Townsend)	1		1	VII.2012
Eryciini	*Carcelia olenensis* Sellers	2		2	VII.2012, VI.2021
Eryciini	*Carcelia* cf. *perplexa* Sellers	1		1	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Carcelia reclinata* (Aldrich & Webber)		1	1	VII.2012
Eryciini	*Drino* cf. *bakeri* (Coquillett)		1	1	VI.2021
Eryciini	*Drino* sp. nr. *bakeri* (Coquillett)		1	1	VI.2013
Eryciini	*Drino rhoeo* (Walker)		1	1	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Lespesia anisotae* (Webber)	2	1	3	VI.2021
Eryciini	*Lespesia* cf. *schizurae* (Townsend)	1	1	2	VI.2021, VI.2025
Eryciini	*Lespesia datanarum* (Townsend)	1		1	VII.2012

Subfamily/Tribe	Species	M	F	Tot	Collection(s)
Eryciini	***Lespesia stonei**** Sabrosky	15	1	16	VII.2012, IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2025
Eryciini	*Lydella radicis* (Townsend)		1	1	VI.2013
Eryciini	*Nilea* cf. *lobeliae* (Coquillett)	1		1	VII.2012
Eryciini	*Nilea sternalis* (Coquillett)		1	1	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Nilea* cf. *valens* (Aldrich & Webber)	5	5	10	IX.2020, VI.2021, VII.2025
Eryciini	*Phebellia* cf. *trichiosomae* (Sellers)	2	1	3	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Phebellia helvina* (Coquillett)		2	2	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Phryxe pecosensis* (Townsend)		1	1	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Proopia* cf. *nigripalpis* (Rob.-Des.)	1	1	2	IX.2020
Eryciini	*Zizyphomyia* cf. *crescentis* (Townsend)		2	2	VI.2021
Euthelairini	*Eupelecotheca celer* Townsend	34	5	39	VI.2021
Exoristini	*Austrophorocera einaris* (Smith)	13	3	16	VII.2012, IX.2020, VII.2025
Exoristini	*Austrophorocera stolida* (Reinhard)	3		3	IX.2020
Exoristini	*Austrophorocera* n. sp.?	1		1	IX.2020
Exoristini	*Austrophorocera* sp. 2		3	3	IX.2020
Exoristini	*Austrophorocera* sp. 3		5	5	IX.2020
Exoristini	*Austrophorocera* sp. 4		1	1	IX.2020
Exoristini	*Chetogena edwardsi*/*claripennis* complex		1	1	VII.2025
Exoristini	*Chetogena subnitens* (Aldrich & Webber)	2	1	3	VI.2021
Exoristini	*Exorista dydas* (Walker)		1	1	IX.2020
Exoristini	*Exorista* cf. *larvarum* (L.)	1	1	2	VII.2025
Exoristini	*Exorista mella* (Walker)	7	2	9	VII.2012, VI.2013, IX.2020, VI.2021
Exoristini	*Tachinomyia apicata* Curran	1		1	V.2010
Exoristini	*Tachinomyia* cf. *panaetius* (Walker)		1	1	VII.2025
Exoristini	*Tachinomyia variata* Curran	8	6	14	VII.2012, VI.2021, VI.2022
Goniini	*Belvosia bifasciata* (Fabricius)	1	1	2	VII.2012
Goniini	*Belvosia borealis* Aldrich		2	2	VI.2013
Goniini	*Belvosia unifasciata* (Robineau-Desvoidy)	21	11	32	VI.2013, VI.2021, VI.2022
Goniini	***Chaetogaedia analis**** (Wulp)	1	9	10	VII.2012, VI.2013, IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2022, VI.2025, VII.2025
Goniini	*Distichona autumnalis* (Townsend)	3	3	6	IX.2020, VI.2022
Goniini	*Euceromasia* cf. *spinosa* Townsend	1	7	8	VII.2012, VI.2013, IX.2020, VI.2022
Goniini	*Euceromasia* sp. nr. *spinosa*?		1	1	VI.2022
Goniini	*Euceromasia* sp. 3		1	1	IX.2020
Goniini	*Euexorista rebaptizata* Gosseries		1	1	IX.2020
Goniini	*Eumea* sp. nr. *caesar* (Aldrich)	2		2	VI.2021
Goniini	*Houghia coccidella* (Townsend)		5	5	IX.2020, VI.2021
Goniini	*Houghia* sp. nr. *setipennis* (Coquillett)	1	2	3	VI.2021, VII.2025
Goniini	*Houghia*? n. sp.?	2		2	VI.2022
Goniini	*Hypertrophomma opacum* Townsend		2	2	VI.2021
Goniini	*Hyphantrophaga blanda* (Osten Sacken)	26	24	50	IX.2020, VI.2021
Goniini	*Hyphantrophaga blandita* (Coquillett)		8	8	IX.2020
Goniini	*Hyphantrophaga* cf. *euchaetiae* (Sellers)	1		1	VI.2021
Goniini	*Hyphantrophaga* sp. nr. *sellersi* (Sabrosky)	1	1	2	VI.2021
Goniini	*Hyphantrophaga virilis* (Aldrich & Webber)		6	6	IX.2020, VI.2021

Subfamily/Tribe	Species	M	F	Tot	Collection(s)
Goniini	*Leschenaultia bicolor* (Macquart)		1	1	VI.2022
Goniini	*Leschenaultia* sp. nr. *reinhardi* Toma & Guimarães	2	4	6	IX.2020, VI.2021
Goniini	*Mystacella chrysoprocta* (Wiedemann)		2	2	IX.2020, VII.2025
Goniini	*Patelloa* cf. *leucaniae* (Coquillett)		4	4	IX.2020
Goniini	***Patelloa meracanthae**** (Greene)	3	4	7	VI.2022, VII.2025
Goniini	*Pseudochaeta* cf. *frontalis* Reinhard		1	1	VI.2021
Goniini	*Pseudochaeta pyralidis* Coquillett	5	2	7	IX.2020, VI.2021, VII.2025
Goniini	*Pseudochaeta siminina* Reinhard	1	1	2	IX.2020
Winthemiini	*Hemisturmia parva* (Bigot)	2		2	VI.2021, VI.2022
Winthemiini	*Hemisturmia* n. sp.?	2		2	VI.2021
Winthemiini	*Winthemia* sp. nr. *abdominalis* (Townsend)	2		2	VI.2021, VI.2022
Winthemiini	*Winthemia* cf. *aurifrons* Guimarães	4	2	6	IX.2020
Winthemiini	*Winthemia* sp. nr. *borealis* Reinhard	1		1	VI.2021
Winthemiini	*Winthemia datanae* (Townsend)		9	9	IX.2020, VI.2022
Winthemiini	*Winthemia occidentis* Reinhard	1	2	3	VI.2021
Winthemiini	*Winthemia* sp. nr. *occidentis*	1		1	VI.2021
Winthemiini	*Winthemia quadripustulata* (Fabricius) form C	4		4	VI.2021
Winthemiini	*Winthemia* cf. *rufonotata* (Bigot)		1	1	IX.2020
Winthemiini	***Winthemia rufopicta**** (Bigot)	7	7	14	VII.2012, IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2022
Winthemiini	*Winthemia* cf. *sinuata* Reinhard	1		1	VI.2021
Phasiinae					
Cylindromyiini	*Cylindromyia binotata* (Bigot)	1		1	VI.2022
Cylindromyiini	*Cylindromyia fumipennis* (Bigot)	1	1	2	VI.2021
Cylindromyiini	*Cylindromyia* cf. *interrupta* (Meigen)	1	2	3	IX.2020
Gymnosomatini	*Gymnoclytia occidua* (Walker)	5	1	6	IX.2020, VI.2021
Gymnosomatini	*Gymnosoma par* Walker	2		2	IX.2020, VI.2021
Gymnosomatini	*Trichopoda lanipes* (Fabricius)	3	2	5	VI.2013, VI.2022
Gymnosomatini	*Trichopoda pennipes* (Fabricius)	2	5	7	VII.2012, VI.2021, VII.2025
Gymnosomatini	*Trichopoda plumipes* (Fabricius)	3	3	6	VII.2012
Gymnosomatini	***Xanthomelanodes arcuatus**** (Say)	2	3	5	VI.2022, VIII.2025
Phasiini	*Phasia* cf. *robertsonii* (Townsend)		2	2	VI.2022
Strongygastrini	*Strongygaster triangulifera* (Loew)	3	1	4	VII.2012, VI.2021, VII.2025
Tachininae					
Ernestiini	*Gymnocheta ruficornis* Williston		1	1	VI.2022
Ernestiini	*Linnaemya comta* (Fallén)	1		1	VI.2021
Ernestiini	*Panzeria nigripalpis* (Tothill)	1		1	IX.2020
Ernestiini	*Panzeria platycarina* (Tothill)	1	10	11	IX.2020
Graphogastrini	*Graphogaster* sp.	1		1	IX.2020
Graphogastrini	*Phytomyptera* cf. *melissopodis* (Coquillett)		1	1	VII.2025
Graphogastrini	*Phytomyptera* sp. nr. *tarsalis*/*usitata*	2		2	VII.2025
Leskiini	*Clausicella turmalis* (Reinhard)		1	1	VI.2021
Leskiini	***Genea aurea*** James	1		1	VII.2025
Leskiini	*Genea pavonacea** (Reinhard)	9	4	13	IX.2020, VI.2021, VII.2025
Leskiini	*Genea* sp. nr. *texensis* (Townsend)	1		1	IX.2020
Leskiini	*Leskia* prob. *depilis* (Coquillett)		1	1	IX.2020
Minthoini	*Paradidyma affinis* Reinhard	1	1	2	IX.2020
Minthoini	*Paradidyma petiolata* Reinhard	2	1	3	VI.2021

Subfamily/Tribe	Species	M	F	Tot	Collection(s)
Minthoini	*Paradidyma* sp. nr. *petiolata*		1	1	VI.2021
Minthoini	***Paradidyma singularis**** (Townsend)		5	5	VI.2021, VI.2022, IX.2025
Minthoini	***Paradidyma* sp. nr. *singularis* sp.2****		1	1	VII.2025
Myiophasiini	***Cholomyia inaequipes**** Bigot	2	1	3	VI.2022, VII.2025, VIII.2025
Nemoraeini	*Xanthophyto antennalis* (Townsend)		1	1	VII.2025
Polideini	*Chrysotachina infrequens* O'Hara		1	1	VI.2021
Polideini	*Chrysotachina slossonae* (Coquillett)	1	1	2	VI.2021, VI.2022
Polideini	***Exoristoides blattarius**** O'Hara	1		1	VII.2025
Polideini	*Hystricia abrupta* (Wiedemann)		3	3	IX.2020
Polideini	*Mauromyia brevis* (Coquillett)	1		1	VI.2021
Siphonini	*Ceromya balli*/*oriens* O'Hara		3	3	IX.2020
Siphonini	***Ceromya elyii**** (Walton)	1	2	3	VII.2025
Siphonini	*Siphona* (*Siphona*) *illinoiensis* Townsend	4	4	8	IX.2020, VI.2021
Tachinini	*Archytas aterrimus* (Robineau-Desvoidy) (true?)	1	6	7	VII.2013, IX.2020, VI.2021, VI.2022, VII.2025
Tachinini	*Archytas aterrimus* 3 (sp. nr. #1)	3	4	7	VII.2012
Tachinini	*Archytas aterrimus* sp. 1		17	17	IX.2020, VI.2022, VII.2025
Tachinini	*Archytas aterrimus*/*instabilis* Curran #1	1		1	VI.2021
Tachinini	*Archytas aterrimus*/*instabilis* #1a	1	3	4	VII.2012, VI.2021, VII.2025
Tachinini	*Archytas lateralis* (Macquart)	4		4	IX.2020, VI.2021
Tachinini	*Copecrypta ruficauda* (Wulp)	6	1	7	VI.2021
Tachinini	*Deopalpus contiguus* (Reinhard)	1		1	VI.2021
Tachinini	***Deopalpus hirsutus**** Townsend	11		11	VI.2021, VI.2022, VII.2025
Tachinini	*Jurinia pompalis* (Reinhard)		2	2	IX.2020
Tachinini	***Peleteria anaxias**** (Walker)	1	5	6	VI.2021, VII.2025