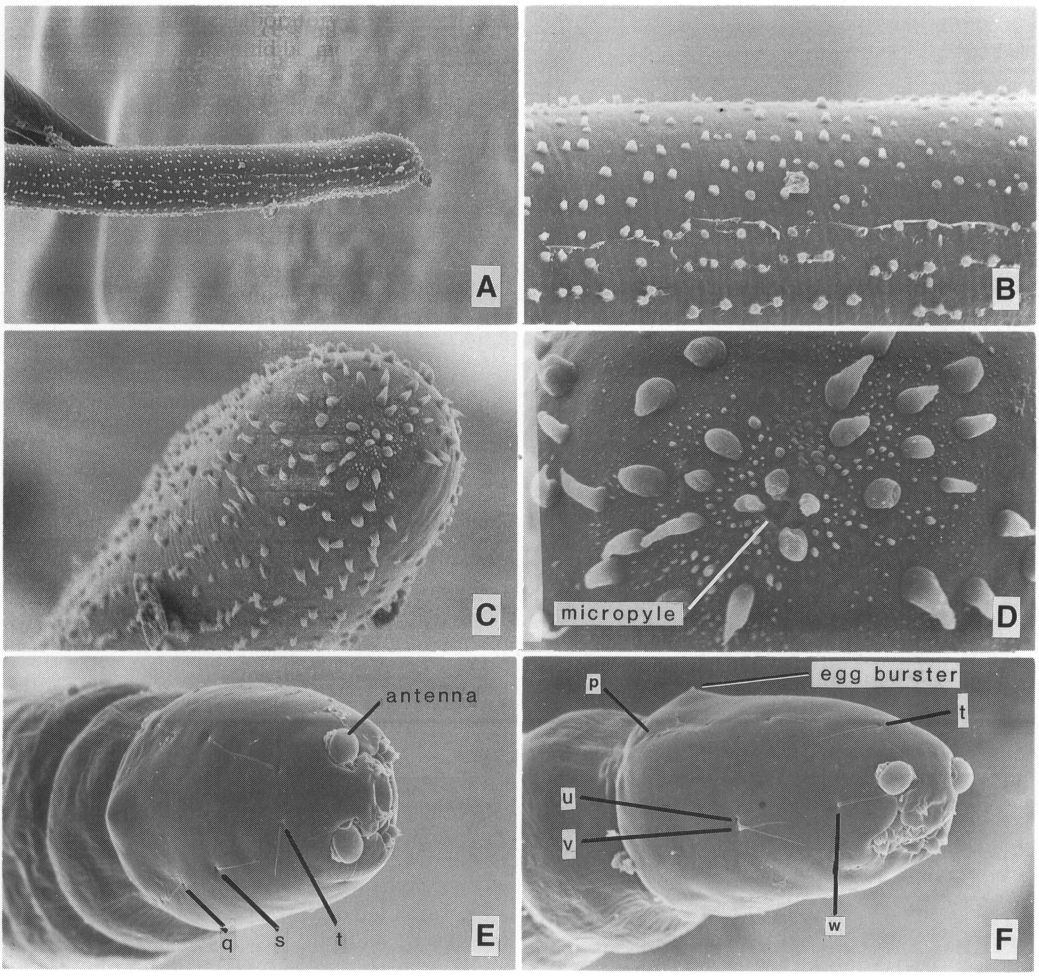
There have been several characters which have been discussed and used extensively by previous authors to recognize species of *Serromyia* in the Palaearctic. Goetghebuer (1922b, 1934) noted the difference in number of acrostichal and dorsocentral setae between *S.femorata* and *S.morio*. Although the differences are probably statistically significant, there is overlap in the number of setae. We did not include this character in our study because we could not count it consistently.

Several authors have noted differences in leg coloration (red, yellow, brown) which we have been unable to confirm (e.g. Meigen, 1818; Kieffer, 1919; Goetghebuer, 1934; Zihali-Sebess, 1940). However, it may be that freshly collected material from Europe exhibits differences in colour that were not detected in this study. The legs of specimens in the material we examined were various shades of yellow, brown and black.

Extent of leg coloration has also been used by a number of authors to recognize species of *Serromyia*. Winnertz (1852) considered such pigmentation to be intraspecific variation. The results of this study indicate that extent of pigmentation can be used to recognize some species.



Figs 14A–F. SEM photomicrographs of *Serromyia nudicolis*; A–D, egg; E, first instar head capsule in anterodorsal view; F, first instar head capsule in anterolateral view.