

Table 2. Diptera collected on *Vaccinium globulare* leaves/stems. Families in bold indicate those with a potential biological association with the plant.

| Family | Number | Notes on Biology* |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| Phoridae | 100 | Adults found in damp places on decomposing organic matter. |
| Mycetophilidae | 83 | Abundant in humid areas, especially woodlands; some visit flowers, some feed on honeydew. |
| Sciaridae | 78 | Larvae feed on decaying plant material, excrement, and fungi. Adults found near larval habitat. |
| Empididae | 42 | Adults most often found in moist vegetation, on tree trunks, or on water. Most feed on nectar and eat protein (some predaceous, some feed on pollen, some feed on dead insects in spider webs). |
| Muscidae | 42 | Adults are predacious, pollenophagous, bloodsucking or saphrophagous on dung/decaying organic matter. Larvae found in a variety of habitats. |
| Chironomidae | 36 | Associated with water. Most larvae are known to be microphagous. Adults have been known to not feed, feed on nectar, or feed on honeydew. |
| Cecidomyiidae | 31 | Larvae may be mycophagous or gall-makers. Some are phytophagous in flower heads or stems without making galls. Some may be predators or parasitoids. |
| Agromyzidae | 26 | All larvae feed on living plant tissue, forming a mine/channel in plant tissue. Some are seed feeders or stem borers, or are known to attack roots, twigs, or trunks. |
| Anthomyiidae | 21 | Larvae are mostly phytophagous or saprophagous and live in stems, roots, flower heads, or foliage. |
| Syrphidae | 17 | All "probably" visit flowers to gather nectar and pollen. Play a role as pollinators. Larvae have a variety of feeding habits. |
| Chloropidae | 14 | Adults are commonly collected in low vegetation. Larvae have a variety of feeding habits. |
| Scathophagidae | 12 | Larvae have a variety of feeding habits. |
| Heleomyzidae | 10 | Larvae are found in many types of decaying organic matter. Adults can be found in moist, shaded woods near larval habitats. |

Table 2 continued.

| Family | Number | Notes on Biology* |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| Ceratopogonidae | 8 | Adults found in moist areas around larval habitat. Larvae are found in damp habitats (bark, moss, soil, plant debris). |
| Tipulidae | 7 | Associated with moist, temperate environments. Adults typically found in low vegetation near streams or in forest. |
| Sphaeroceridae | 7 | Associated with all kinds of organic decay. |
| Bibionidae | 6 | Larvae are mainly scavengers in leaf litter/organic matter, though some may feed on plant roots. Adults have been observed visiting flowers. |
| Pipunculidae | 5 | Endoparasites of Homoptera, especially Cicadellidae and Delphacidae. Adults often seen hovering (like Syrphids) over vegetation seeking hosts. |
| Calliphoridae | 5 | Adults visit flowers or rest on low foliage near carrion where they lay their eggs. |
| Tachinidae | 4 | Larvae parasitic on other arthropods. |
| Dolichopodidae | 3 | Adults and larvae are predacious. |
| Sepsidae | 2 | Most often found on dung. Otherwise found on decaying matter, flowers, or with ants. |
| Platypezidae | 2 | Adults most often observed in damp woods at times of day (based on sun) when birds are not active. Feed on honeydew or fungi. |
| Drosophilidae | 2 | Larvae feed on microorganisms. Some are found in flowers or sap flows in tree wounds. Some could be leaf miners, ectoparasites of Cercopidae, or predators. |
| Dryomyzidae | 2 | Have been reared from decaying organic matter including carrion. May be predators. |
| Ephydriidae | 2 | Found in aquatic and semiaquatic environments. Some larvae may be leaf miners. Adult biology is unknown. |
| Lauxaniidae | 2 | Larvae are known to be in leaf litter, rotting tree stumps, or animal dung. Adults are sedentary and shade loving, commonly collected on low foliage in damp woods near water. |

Table 2 continued.

| Family | Number | Notes on Biology* |
|--------------------|----------|---|
| Asilidae | 2 | Adults are predatory. Immatures are cryptic in soil or rotting wood and little is known of their biology. |
| Sciomyzidae | 1 | Larvae are predators, parasites, saprophages, or parasitoids. |
| Hippoboscidae | 1 | Adults are all ectoparasitic on vertebrates. Larvae form puparia in substrate near hosts. |
| Rhagionidae | 1 | Adult biology is poorly known. Larvae have been found in damp soils rich with organic matter. |
| Tabanidae | 1 | Most adults are blood-feeders. Others are known to visit flowers. Larvae inhabit wetland soils and are predators. |
| Tephritidae | 1 | Larvae feed on living plant tissue, many species form galls. |
| Trioxscelididae | 1 | Nothing is known of immatures. Adults are collected on flowers & vegetation. |

*Biology notes from McAlpine *et al.* 1981 and 1987.