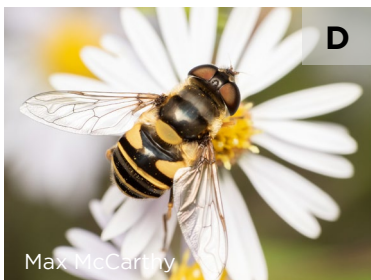


Common Hover Flies of New England

Drone fly
(*Eristalis tenax*)



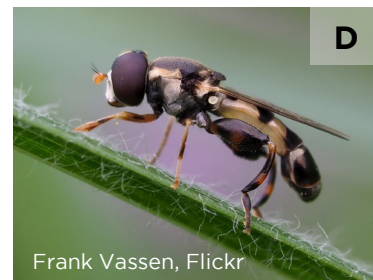
Transverse-banded flower fly
(*Eristalis transversa*)



Black-shouldered drone fly
(*Eristalis dimidiata*)



Thick-legged hover fly
(*Syrirta pipiens*)



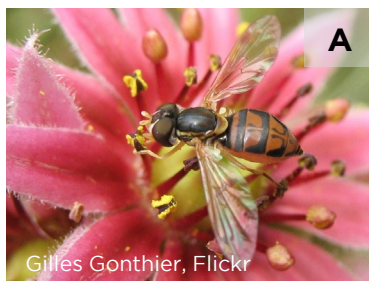
Bald-faced hornet fly
(*Spilomyia fusca*)



Eastern hornet fly
(*Spilomyia longicornis*)



Margined calligrapher
(*Toxomerus marginatus*)



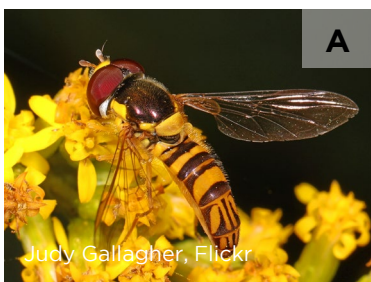
Eastern calligrapher
(*Toxomerus geminatus*)



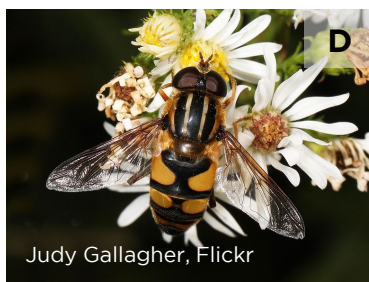
Globetails
(*Sphaerophoria* sp.)



Oblique stripetail
(*Allograpta obliqua*)



Narrow-headed marsh fly
(*Helophilus fasciatus*)



Narcissus bulb fly
(*Merodon equestris*)



Larva eats: A = aphids and soft-bodied insects, D = decaying organic matter, V = vegetation

Did you know?

1. Even if they look like bees, hover flies can't sting
2. Carrots, canola, mangoes and other crops are pollinated by hover flies
3. Some hover fly species are migratory and travel hundreds of miles in the fall
4. By eating aphids as larvae, some hover fly species provide chemical-free pest control

How to help hover flies:

- Grow diverse native plants
- Don't apply pesticides
- Leave leaves and stems in your garden bed for shelter



Tufts
Pollinator Initiative