Hexapods

27,624 species in Sweden. Includes the wingless Entognatha and the mainly winged Insecta (some Insecta are secondarily wingless and very few are primarily wingless).

The animals are ordered by taxonomy with blank slides noting each new order.

Note that the listing is partly hierarchical so both a larger group and one or more taxa within it is discussed as separate taxa. This hierarchy is noted in the upper right corner when present.

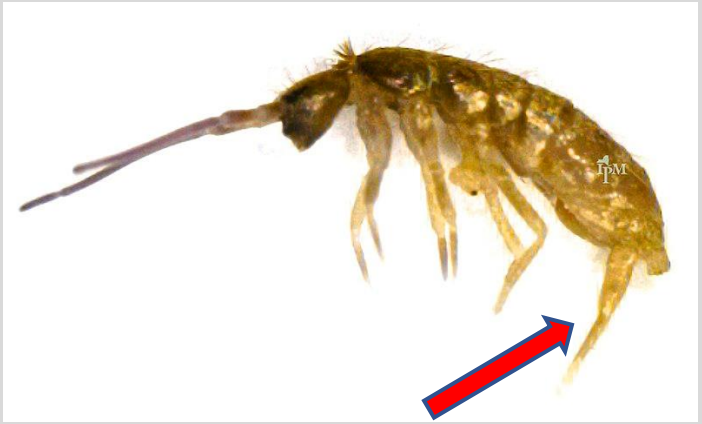
Hexapods are characterized by six legs, antennae, and in the Insecta, body usually clearly divided into head, thorax and abdomen but are otherwise extremely diverse and heterogenous.

All holometabolous insects (nr 36-120) have larvae drastically different than adults. Other hexapods (nr 1-35) have juveniles more or less similar to adults but with very small or no wings.

Several groups have sucking piercing mouthparts joint into one part in the middle of head visible when inspected carefully (may require hand loop).

Collembola: Springtails/Hoppstjärtar

Collembola
Springtails/Hoppstjärtar



Identification

- Small, wingless creatures.
- Tail-like jumping appendage held under the body.
- Two main forms: elongate or round.
- Soft body.

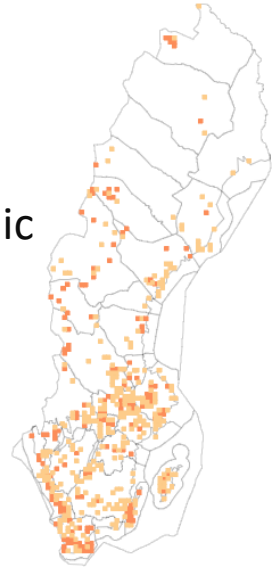
Potential misidentifications

- If seen with some magnification quite distinctive. Two groups not covered looks somewhat similar. Proturans are similar but very small and without antennae or eyes. Diplurans have two long appendages in the back.

Habitat

- In moist areas with plenty of dead organic material: leaf litter, dead wood, washed up seaweed etc.

Body size	**0.3 – 6 mm**



Archaeognatha: Jumping bristletails/Hoppborstsvansar

Archaeognatha
Jumping bristletails/Hoppborstsvansar

Identification

- Laterally (i.e. sideways) flattened.
- Covered in small, shiny scales.
- Three appendages at the back (cirri), the middle one longest.

Potential misidentifications

- Somewhat similar to Lepismatidae (Hexapoda nr 3) , but these are dorsally flattened, and their three appendages at the back are equally long.

Habitat

- Lives on algae and similar in forest litter or cliffs by the sea.

Body size	**10 – 15 mm**

Zygentoma: Silverfish & Firebrats/Silverborstsvansar

Lepismatidae
Silverfish & Firebrats/Silverborstsvansar

Identification

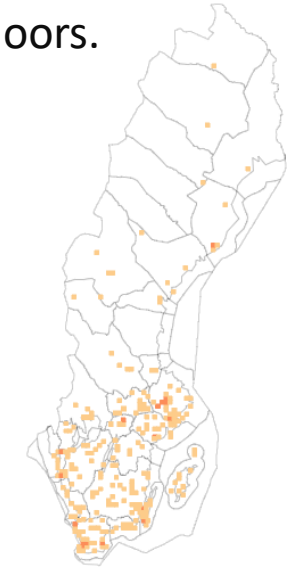
- Dorsally (i.e. from the top) flattened.
- Covered in small, shiny scales.
- Three appendages of the same length at the back.

Potential misidentifications

- Somewhat similar to Jumping bristletails (Hexapoda nr. 2) but they are laterally flattened and has the middle appendage much longer than the others.

Habitat

- Primarily dry habitats, some species indoors.



Body size	**8 – 15 mm**

Odonata: Dragonflies & Damselflies/Trollsländor

Anisoptera
Dragonflies/Egentliga trollsländor

Libellula quadrimaculata

Sympetrum vulgatum

Juvenile

Nr 5 – 6 belong to this group

Identification

- Elongate bodies.
- Two pairs of flight wings, clear and covered in net-like veins.
- Very short and thin antennae.
- Rests with horizontal wings.
- Juvenile robust without external gills.

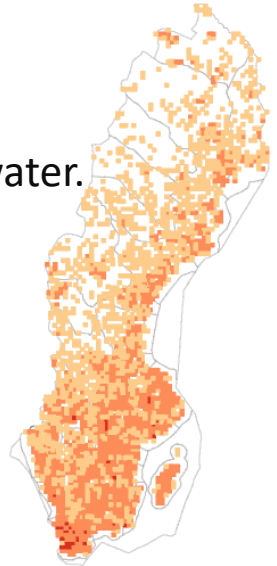
Potential misidentifications

- Damselflies (Hexapoda nr 7) are similar but generally smaller and thinner and rests with wings completely or partly closed.

Habitat

- Juvenile in still freshwater, adults around water.
- Both juvenile and adults are predators.

Body size	**28 – 84 mm**



Aeshna grandis
Brown hawker/Brun mosaiktrollslända

LC

Identification

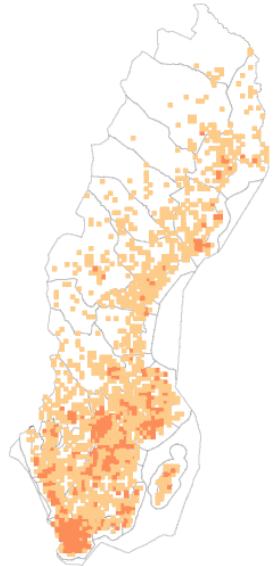
- Large dragonfly.
- Body colour is a rather dull mosaic of reddish-brown, yellow and blue.
- No distinctly marked parts of body.
- Wings reddish-brown.

Potential misidentifications

- Several other species of similar body shape but they are all more colorful.

Habitat

- Ponds and lakes, adults often hunting in heathland or woodland margins.



Body size	**70 – 77 mm**

Aeshna cyanea
Southern hawker/Blågrön mosaiktrollslända

LC

Identification

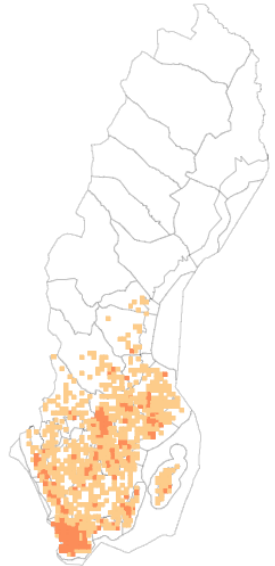
- Large dragonfly.
- Body colour a mosaic of black, blue and green (much green on thorax).
- Last two segments entirely green or blue.

Potential misidentifications

- Separated from other related species by the green-black thorax and on the last two segments. Other species may have two bluish spots on these but not entire segment covered.

Habitat

- Sheltered woodland and garden ponds.



Body size	**67 – 76 mm**

Zygoptera
Damselflies/Flicksländor inkl. jungfrusländor

Nr 8 belongs to this group

Coenagrion sp.

Lestes sp.

Juvenile

Identification

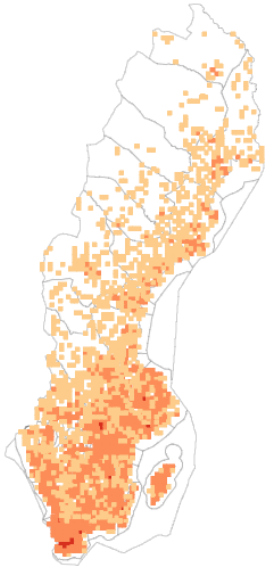
- Elongate thin bodies.
- Two pairs of flight wings, covered in net-like veins
- Very short and thin antennae.
- Rests with wings completely or partly closed.
- Juveniles with three flattened filaments at the back.

Potential misidentifications

- Dragonflies (Hexapoda nr 4) are larger and more robust and have separated wings at rest.

Habitat

- Juveniles predators in freshwater, adults around the water margins.



Body size	**24 – 49 mm**

Calopteryx sp.
Broad-winged damselflies/Jungfrusländor

Calopteryx virgo

Calopteryx splendens

Identification

- Damselflies with wings covered in a dense network of veins.
- Blue or green metallic.
- Males with extensive dark blue coloration on wings.
- Females with extensive brown coloration on wings.

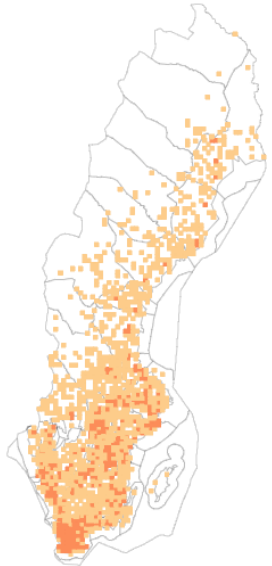
Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable based on coloration and wing-venation.

Habitat

- Running freshwater.

Body size	**45 – 49 mm**



Ephemeroptera: Mayflies/Dagsländor

Ephemeroptera
Mayflies/Dagsländor

Juvenile

Identification

- Two (sometimes three) long appendages in the back.
- Two pairs of flight wings held upright from body.
- Back wing pair much smaller than front pair.
- Front legs long, held forwards.
- Juveniles with three long filamentous appendages at the back, often external gills on abdominal segments.

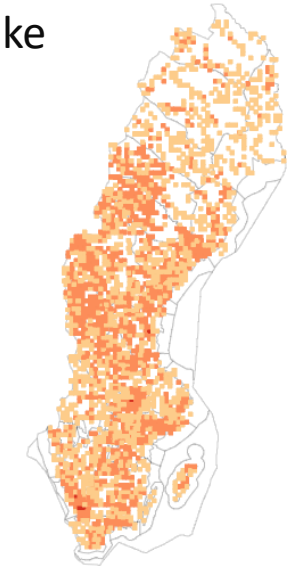
Potential misidentifications

- Appendages and position of wings at rest separate them from superficially similar groups like damselflies.

Habitat

- Larvae in streaming freshwater.
- Adults only alive for a very short time.

Body size	**5 – 25 mm**



Plecoptera: Stoneflies/Bäcksländor

Plecoptera
Stoneflies/Bäcksländor

Juvenile

Identification

- Relatively robust, generally dark, insects.
- Brown, veined wings held flat over abdomen, or in some elongate species curled over abdomen.
- Broad and flat head.
- Two short appendages (cerci) on back on insect (red arrow). These are always present but sometimes only visible if wings are removed.

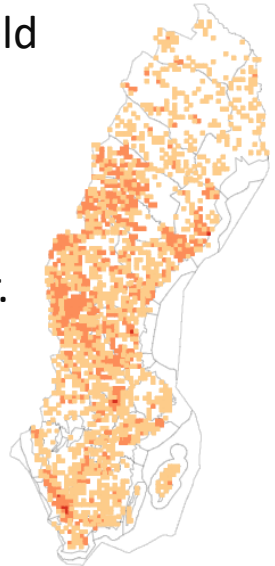
Potential misidentifications

- Similar in general appearance to alder/dobsonflies (Hexapoda nr 36), but their wings are held differently and they lack cerci.

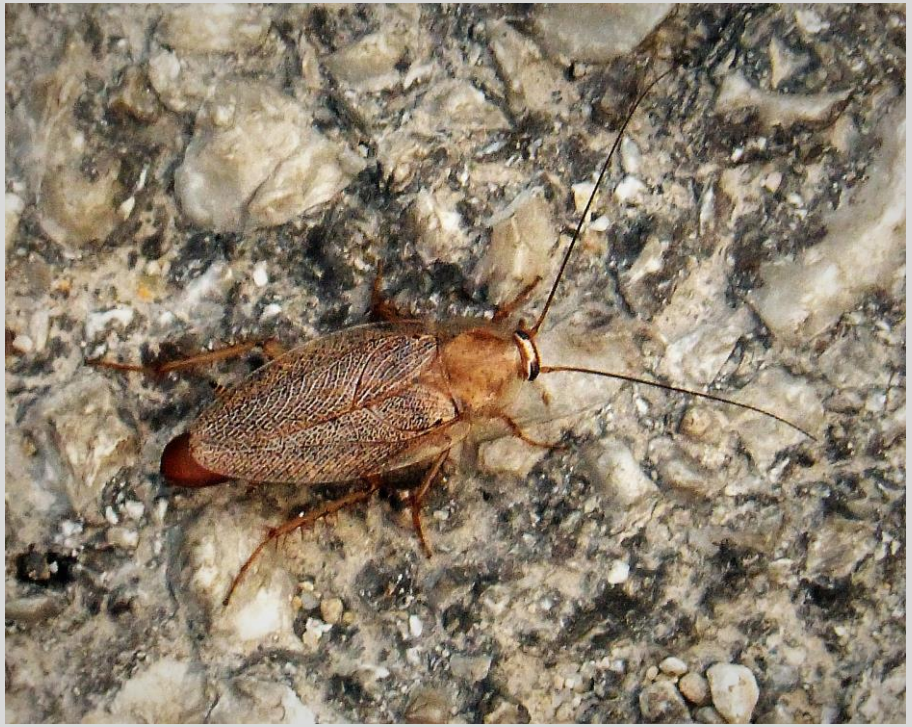
Habitat

- Juvenile in freshwater, adults near water.

Body size	**4 – 23 mm**



Blattodea: Cockroaches/Kackerlackor



Blattodea
Cockroaches/Kackerlackor

Identification

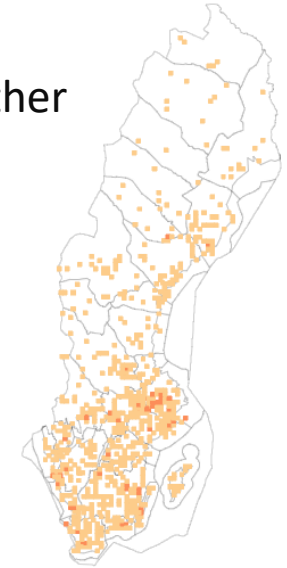
- Dorsally flattened.
- Antennae very long with many segments.
- Two short appendages at the back.
- Forewings slightly hardened.
- Head held at an angle under the thorax.

Potential misidentifications

- Beetles (Hexapoda nr 43) have shorter antennae with fewer segments and lack the short appendages.

Habitat

- One species outdoors, in forest litter. Other species mainly indoors.



Body size	**7 – 35 mm**

Dermaptera: Earwigs/Tvestjärtar

Dermaptera
Earwigs/Tvestjärtar

Identification

- Large claw-like appendage at the back.
- One pair of hardened forewings but they only cover the first segments of abdomen.
- Body elongate.

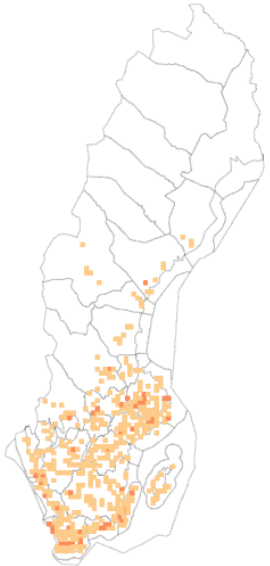
Potential misidentifications

- Rove beetles (Hexapoda nr 48) look similar, but lack the claw.

Habitat

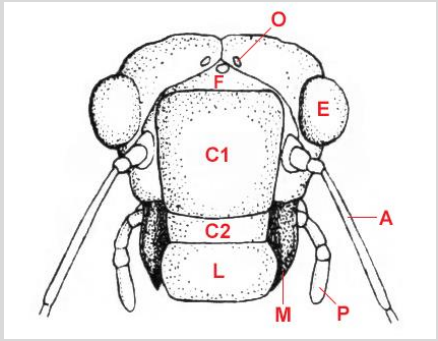
- In forest litter, under rocks etc. Mainly herbivores, sometimes predators.

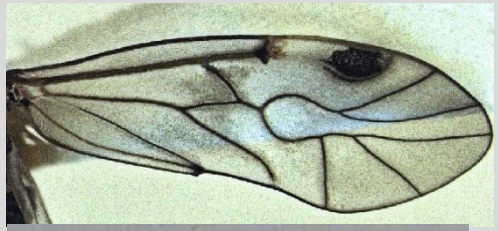
Body size	**5 – 15 mm**



Psocodea: Psocodea/Stövsländor

Psocodea
Psocodea/Stövsländor





Nr 14 belongs to this group

Identification

- Lice (Hexapoda nr. 14) is a subgroup that looks very different and discussed separately.
- Many species wingless, species with wings have rather distinct pattern of veins (lines on wings).
- Biting mouthparts.
- Do not jump.
- If seen from the straight ahaed, it has a large plate above mouth (C1 on drawing).

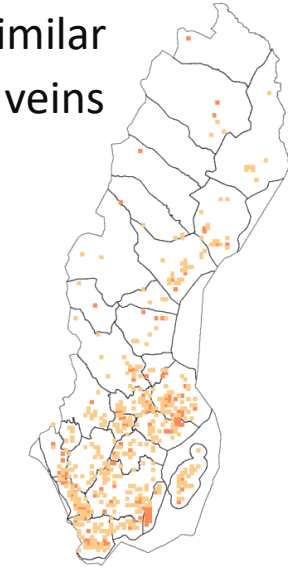
Potential misidentifications

- Psyllidae (Hexapoda nr. 34) looks very similar but have sucking mouthparts, different veins on wings and jump when disturbed.

Habitat

- Living on vegetation in most habitats.

Body size	**1 – 7.5 mm**



Phthiraptera
Lice/Djurlöss

Identification

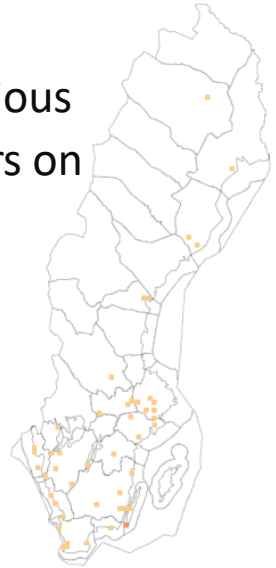
- Wingless.
- Flattened from the top.
- Legs short, robust, each with a single strong claw.

Potential misidentifications

- Fleas (Hexapod nr. 38) are flattened from the side. Louse flies (Hexapoda nr. 75) are superficially similar, but are generally much larger, with two claws on each foot, larger eyes, and are sometimes winged

Habitat

- Most are blood-sucking parasites on various vertebrates. Some species are scavengers on body surface (eating dead skin, hair, feathers etc.).



Body size	**0.5 – 6 mm**

Orthoptera: Orthopterans/Hopprätvingar

Acrididae
Grasshoppers/Markgräshoppor

Identification

- Parallel-sided body.
- Relatively short antennae.
- Variously colored, often light colors.

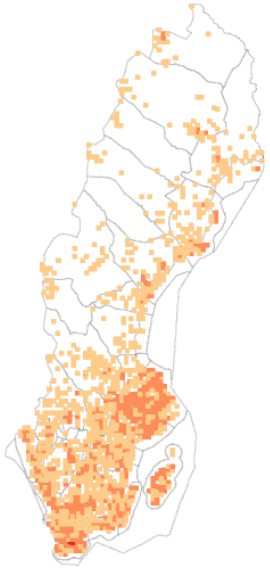
Potential misidentifications

- Short antennae separate them from bush crickets (Hexapoda nr. 18), body shape from groundhoppers (Hexapoda nr. 16).

Habitat

- Various open habitats.

Body size	**10 – 36 mm**



Tetrigidae
Groundhoppers/Torngräshoppor

Identification

- Diamond-shaped body.
- Pronotum (i.e. the “shoulder” see arrow) elongated, covering hind body, with a sharp keel along the back.
- Dark-colored.

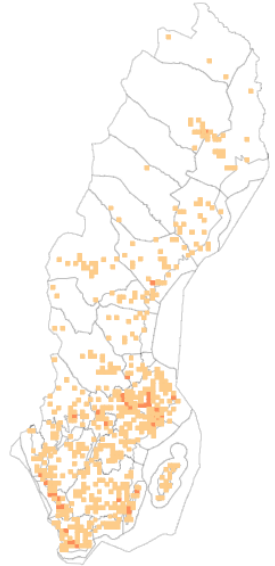
Potential misidentifications

- Short antennae separate them from bush crickets, body shape from grasshoppers.

Habitat

- Various open habitats.

Body size	**8 – 14 mm**



Grylloidea
Crickets/Syrsor

House cricket/Hussyrsa

Mole cricket/Mullvadssyrsa

Identification

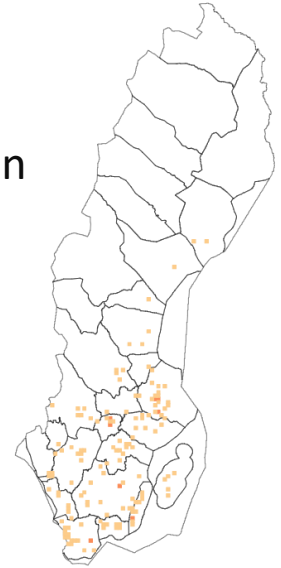
- Back legs elongated.
- Chewing mouthparts.
- Two distinct appendages near abdomen.
- Wings laying flat on top of body at rest.
- Well-developed jumping legs (like rest of order).
- Looks much less like grasshoppers than other groups in order.

Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Generally uncommon. The most common species in Sweden is the house cricket which (effectively) only is seen indoors.



Body size	**3.5 – 55 mm**

Tettigoniidae
Bush crickets/Vårtbitare

Pholidoptera griseoaptera

Decticus verrucivorus

Nr 19 belongs to this group

Identification

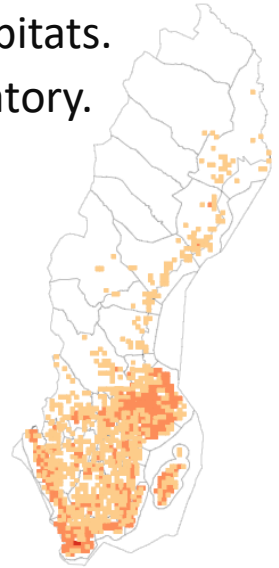
- Bulky bodies.
- Large hind legs.
- Long, thin antennae.
- Females with sable-like egg-laying organ.

Potential misidentifications

- Body shape less elongate than grasshoppers (Hexapoda nr. 15), and antennae much longer.

Habitat

- In vegetation in open and semi-open habitats. Herbivores, some species partially predatory.



Body size	**9 – 55 mm**

Tettigonia viridissima
Great green bush-cricket/Grön vårtbitare

LC

Identification

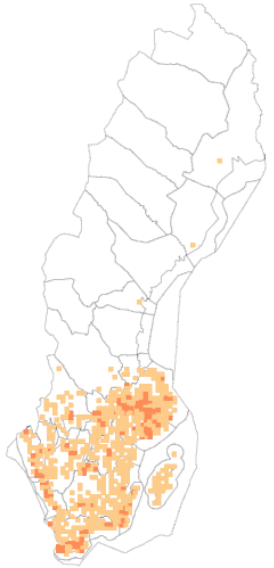
- Very large.
- Lime green.
- Winged.

Potential misidentifications

- Recognizable on size and color. Other large species distinctly more colored.

Habitat

- Grassland and brushland.



Body size	**40 – 55 mm**

Thysanoptera: Thrips/Trips

Thysanoptera
Thrips/Trips

Identification

- Small, elongate insects.
- Wings very thin, with fringes along the edges.
- Abdomen tapering to a short, stiff rod.

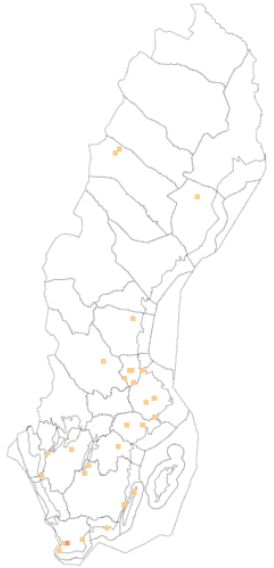
Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable at sufficient magnification.

Habitat

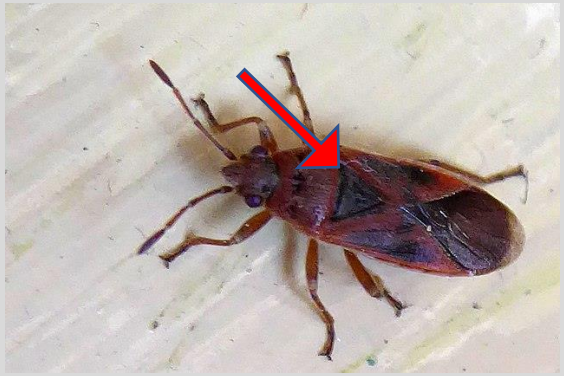
- Feed by sucking plant juices, often found in flowers.
- Very common (but underreported).

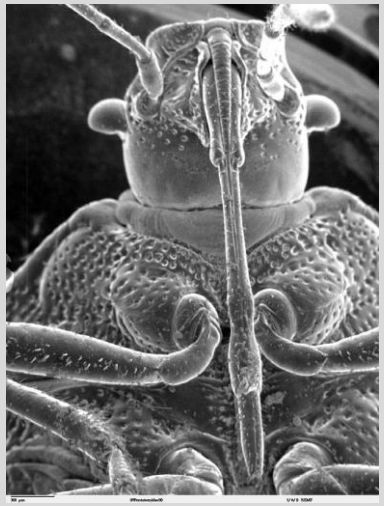
Body size	**1 – 3 mm**



Hemiptera: Hemiptera/Halvvingar

Heteroptera
True bugs/Skinnbaggar





Sucking mouthparts

Juvenile

Nr 22 – 29 belong to this group

Identification

- Sucking mouthparts.
- Forewings hardened, laying flat over abdomen.
- Hind part of forewings more membranous, forming a distinct diamond-shaped area where they overlap.
- Scutellum (triangular area between forewings and “shoulders”, see arrow) large.
- Juveniles sometimes hard to recognise.

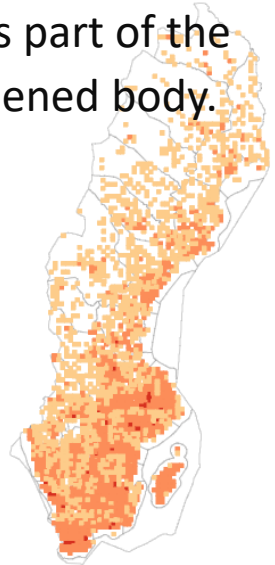
Potential misidentifications

- Beetles (Hexapoda nr. 43) look similar but have biting mouthparts, lack the membranous part of the forewings, and usually have a more hardened body.

Habitat

- Vegetation in various habitats. Most species herbivores, some predators.

Body size	**2 – 35 mm**



Cimex lectularius
Bed bug/Vägglus

LC

Identification

- Wingless.
- Red.
- Large abdomen relative to head and pronotum.

Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable among adult insects, but could be mistaken for a nymph of some other true bug. The color is characteristic.

Habitat

- Indoors, blood-sucking parasite on humans.

Body size	**4 – 5 mm**

Pentatomoidea
Stink bugs/Bärfisartade insekter

Graphosoma italicum

Pentatoma rufipes

Palomena prasina

Identification

- Broad, round bugs.
- Five-segmented antennae.
- Scutellum very large.

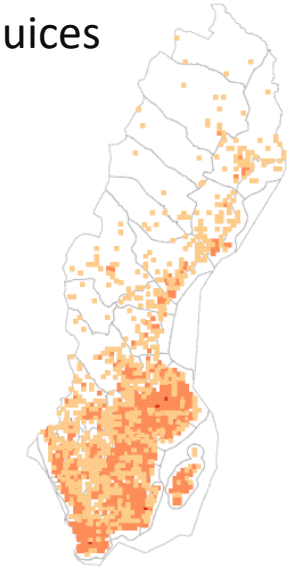
Potential misidentifications

- Coreidae (Hexapoda nr. 24) look somewhat similar, but are generally narrower with expanded abdomens and has four segments on antennae.

Habitat

- In various vegetation, sucking on plant juices (a few species predators).

Body size	**3 – 16 mm**



Coreidae
Coreids/Bredkantskinnbaggar

Coreus marginatus

Coriomeris denticulatus

Coreus marginatus juvenile

Identification

- Leathery, light brown surface.
- Rather angular body shape, with pointed "shoulders" (sides of pronotum) and abdomen normally broadened laterally.
- Four-segmented antennae.

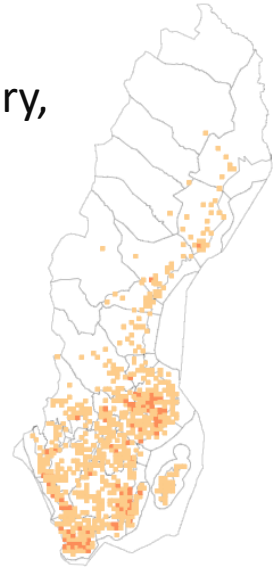
Potential misidentifications

- Stink bugs (Hexapoda nr. 23) are similar, but rounder and with five-segmented antennae.

Habitat

- On various vegetation, most species in dry, sunny areas.

Body size	**5 – 20 mm**



Gerridae
Water striders/Skräddare

Identification

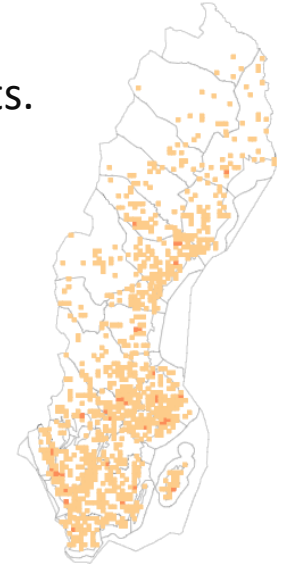
- Narrow body.
- Long legs, except front pair which is short – they look four-legged.
- Some of the only insects regularly seen walking on water.

Potential misidentifications

- Other narrow-bodied aquatic bugs lack the apparent “four-leggedness”.

Habitat

- On freshwater surface in various habitats.



Body size	**8 – 17 mm**

Nepa cinerea
Water scorpion/Klodyvel

LC

Identification

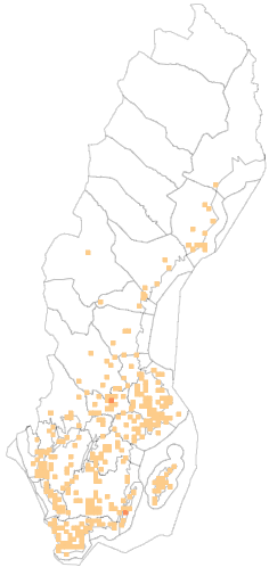
- Oval body.
- Front legs strong, ending in large claws.
- Body ends in a long, stiff breathing tube.

Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Shallow, muddy waters.
- Predator.



Body size	**17 – 23 mm**

Ranatra linearis
Water stick-insect/Stavlik vattenskorpion

LC

Identification

- Very elongated body.
- Front legs strong, ending in large claws.
- Body ends in a long, stiff breathing tube.

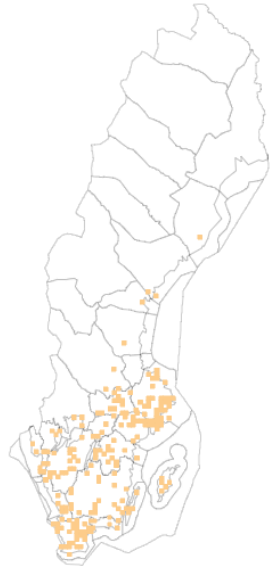
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Ponds and lakes.
- Predator.

Body size	**30 – 35 mm**



Notonectidae
Backswimmers/Ryggsimmare

Identification

- Boat-shaped insects with large, prominent eyes.
- Swims on their backs.
- Back legs much longer than the others and flattened, held forwards.
- Forewings covered in minute hairs, giving a velvety appearance.

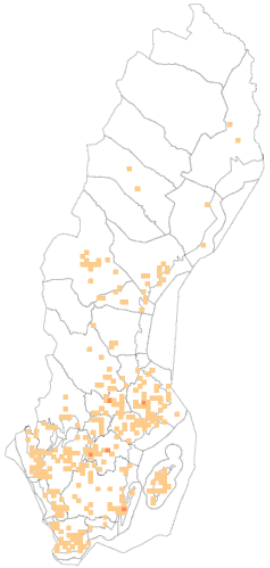
Potential misidentifications

- Water boatmen (Hexapods nr. 29) are similar but have a different body shape, swim on their bellies, and are not velvety.

Habitat

- They swim on their backs in various still fresh water habitats, hunting other invertebrates.

Body size	**14 – 17 mm**



Corixidae
Water boatmen/Buksimmare

Identification

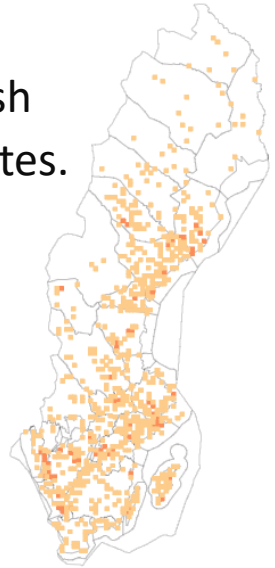
- Flattened, oval shape.
- Back and middle legs long, back legs also flattened and held forwards.
- Body shiny, not hairy.

Potential misidentifications

- Backswimmers (Hexapoda nr. 28) are similar but have a different body shape, swim on their backs, and are velvety.

Habitat

- They swim on their bellies in various fresh water habitats, hunting other invertebrates.



Body size	**3 – 15 mm**

Auchenorrhyncha
Auchenorrhynchans/Stritar

Nr 31 belongs to this group

Identification

- Sucking mouthparts.
- Boat-shaped body, obtuse angle in the front, acute angle in the back and ddistinct head shape.
- Most species with very small, hair-like antennae
- Hardened forewings laying roof-like over the abdomen.
- Generally small (only two species >10 mm).
- Jump if disturbed.

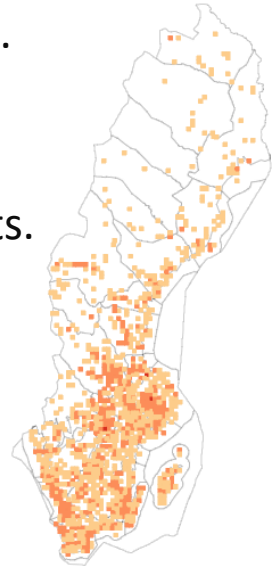
Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable at sufficient magnification.

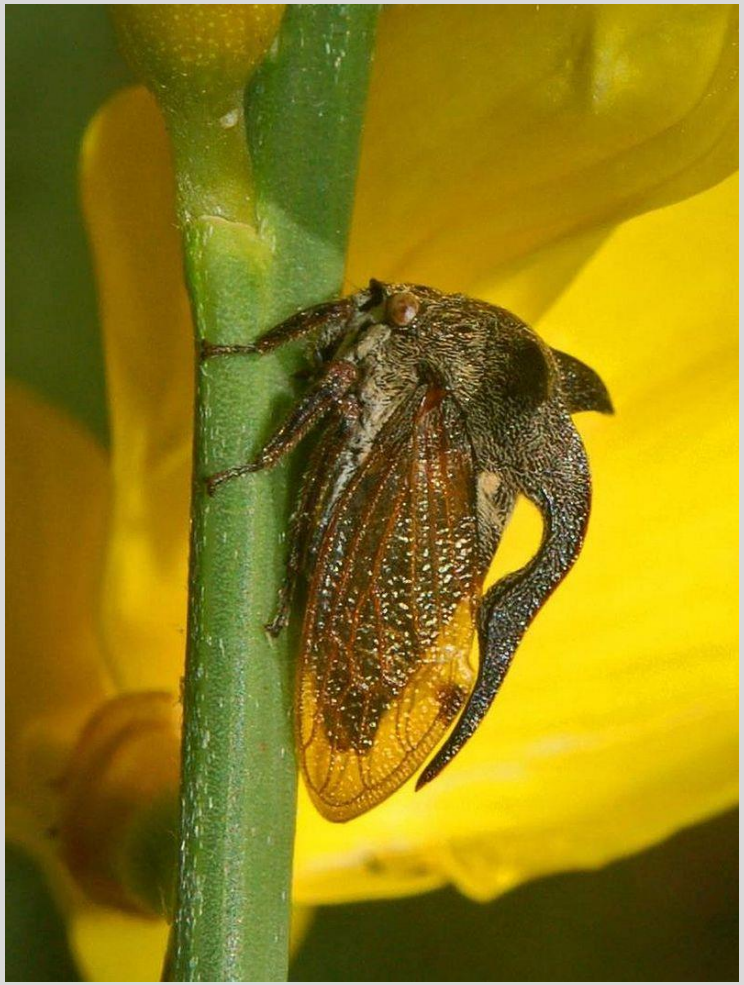
Habitat

- Mostly in low vegetation in open habitats.
- Herbivores.

Body size	**3 – 27 mm**



Centrotus cornutus
Thorn-hopper/Hornstrit



LC

Identification

- Readily identifiable based on its two “horns”.

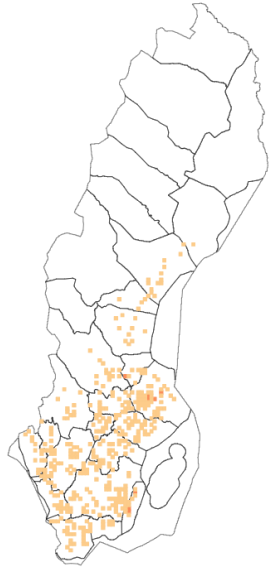
Potential misidentifications

- One rare species has “earlike” protrusion but is much larger (13-18 mm). The “horns” means that this species cannot really be mistaken for anything else.

Habitat

- Mostly in woodlands.

Body size	**7 – 10 mm**



Aphidomorpha
Aphids/Bladlöss

Identification

- Sucking mouthparts.
- Small, drop shaped, soft body.
- Long thin legs and antennae.
- Nearly always with thin appendages on upper side of abdomen.
- Sometimes winged, often not.
- Often light green, but can also be other colours.

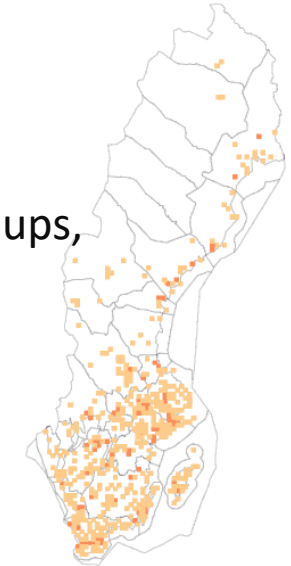
Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable based on characters above (but magnification can be necessary).

Habitat

- On various plants where they live in groups, sucking plant juices.

Body size	**0.5 – 4 mm**



Aleyrodidae
Whiteflies/Mjöllöss

Identification

- Sucking mouthparts.
- Small, snow white bugs.
- Winged.

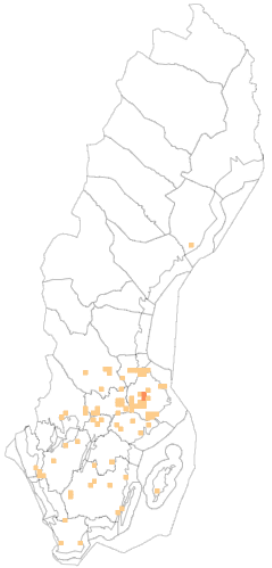
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

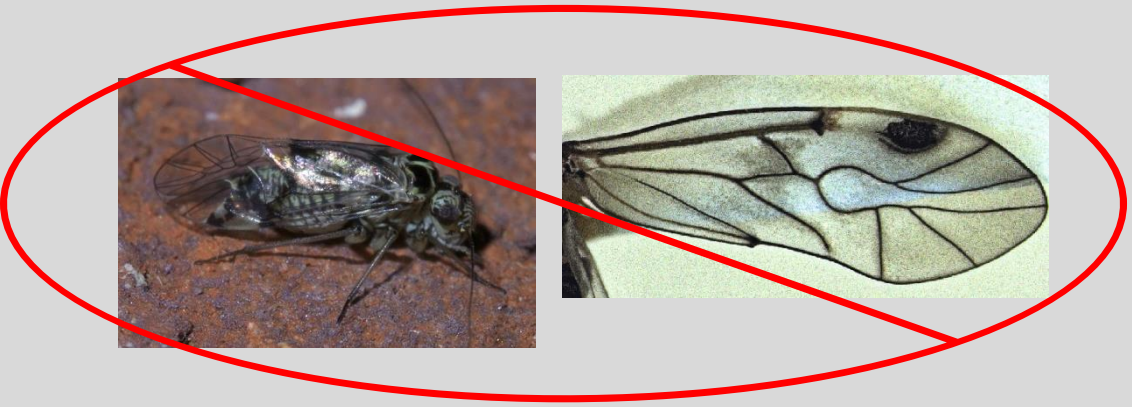
Habitat

- On various plants, several species pests.

Body size	**1 – 2 mm**



Psyllidae
Jumping plant lice/Bladloppor



Identification

- Sucking mouthparts.
- Clear wings with venation forming large open cells.
- Small triangular head.
- Thin antennae, usually long.

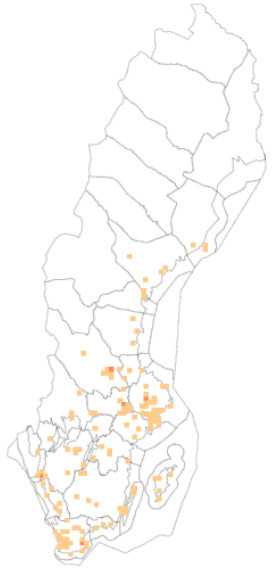
Potential misidentifications

- One of the harder groups to recognize.
- Very similar to bark lice (Hexapod nr 13) but with sucking instead of chewing mouthparts and different wing-venation (i.e. the lines in the wings).

Habitat

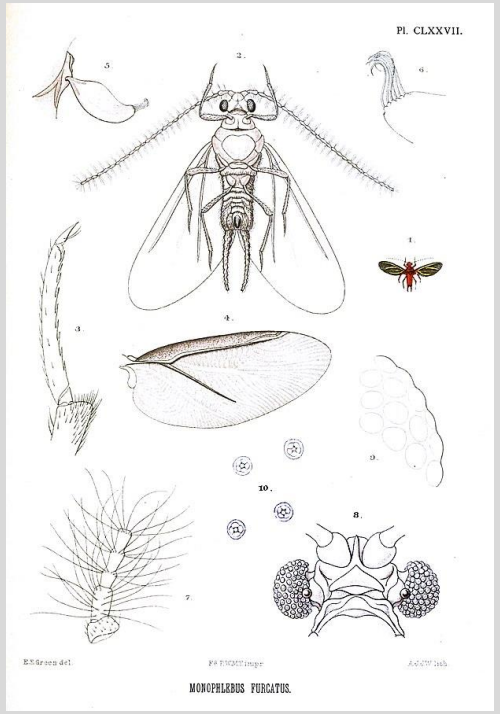
- Herbivores on various plants.

Body size	**2 – 3 mm**



Coccoidea
Scale insects/Sköldlöss

Females



Males

Identification

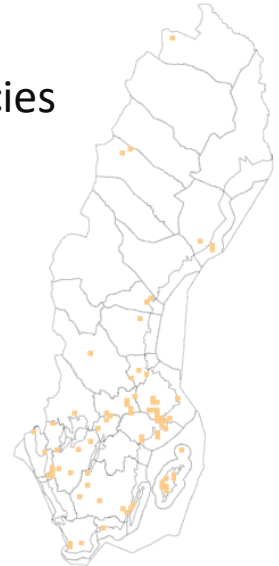
- Sucking mouthparts.
- Females completely hidden under oval shield stuck to plant surface.
- Males very short-lived and do not feed. Look like white flies but only have one pair of wings.

Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable, most likely to be mistaken for fungal or plant growth.

Habitat

- Herbivores on various plants, some species pests.

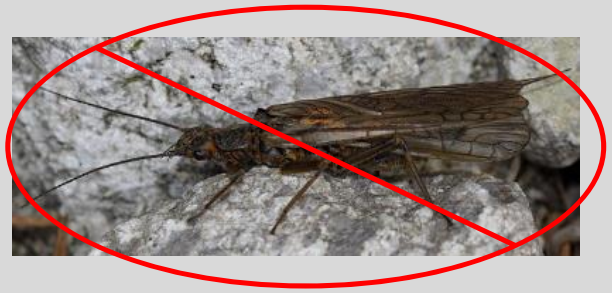


Body size	**1 – 2 mm**

Megaloptera: Alderflies/Sävsländor

Sialis sp
Alderflies/Sävsländor

Larvae



Identification

- Dark, relatively large, robust insects.
- Brown, veined wings held over abdomen, sloping to each side.
- Broad and flat head.
- Larvae robust, with broad head, large mandibles, and external gills on each abdominal segment.

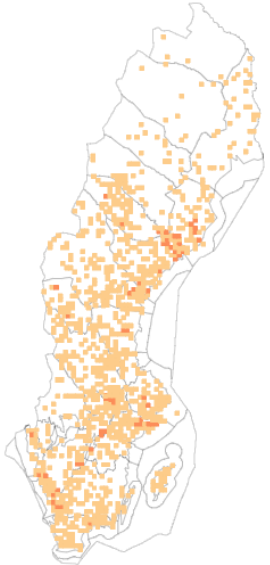
Potential misidentifications

- Similar in general appearance to stoneflies, but with wings held differently and without appendages on back of abdomen.

Habitat

- Larvae in freshwater, adults near water.

Body size	**~20 mm**



Raphidioptera: Snakeflies/Halssländor

Raphidioptera
Snakeflies/Halssländor

Identification

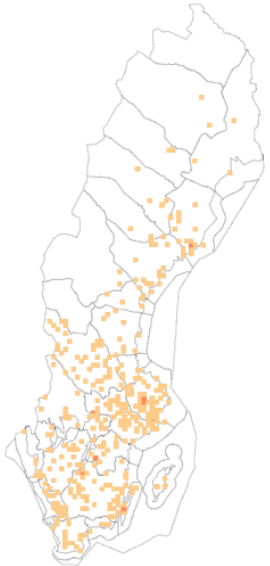
- Elongated neck.
- Clear, net-veined wings.
- Females with large egg-laying organ.
- Larvae with soft abdomen.

Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Predators. Larvae living inside dead wood.



Body size	**5 – 15 mm**

Siphonaptera: Fleas/Loppor

Siphonaptera
Fleas/Loppor

Larvae

Identification

- Wingless.
- Sideways flattened.
- Hind legs long, with spines.
- Often with short spines along body segment rims
- Larvae lacks eyes and legs.

Potential misidentifications

- Lice (Hexapoda nr. 14) look similar but are dorsally flattened.

Habitat

- Adults are external, blood-sucking parasites on various vertebrates.
- Severely underreported.

Body size	**1 – 8 mm**

Mecoptera: Mecoptera/Näbbsländor

Panorpa sp.
Scorpionflies/Skorpionsländor

Male

Female

Identification

- Mouth parts very elongated, beak-like.
- Males with scorpion-like tail.
- Wings with black square pattern.
- Larvae somewhat caterpillar like.

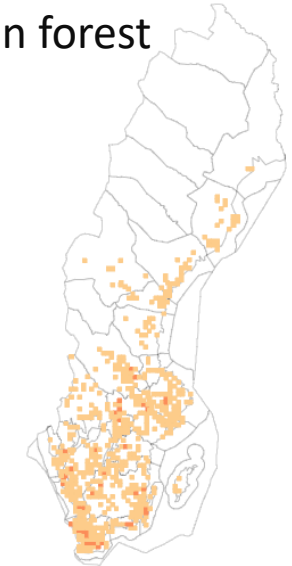
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

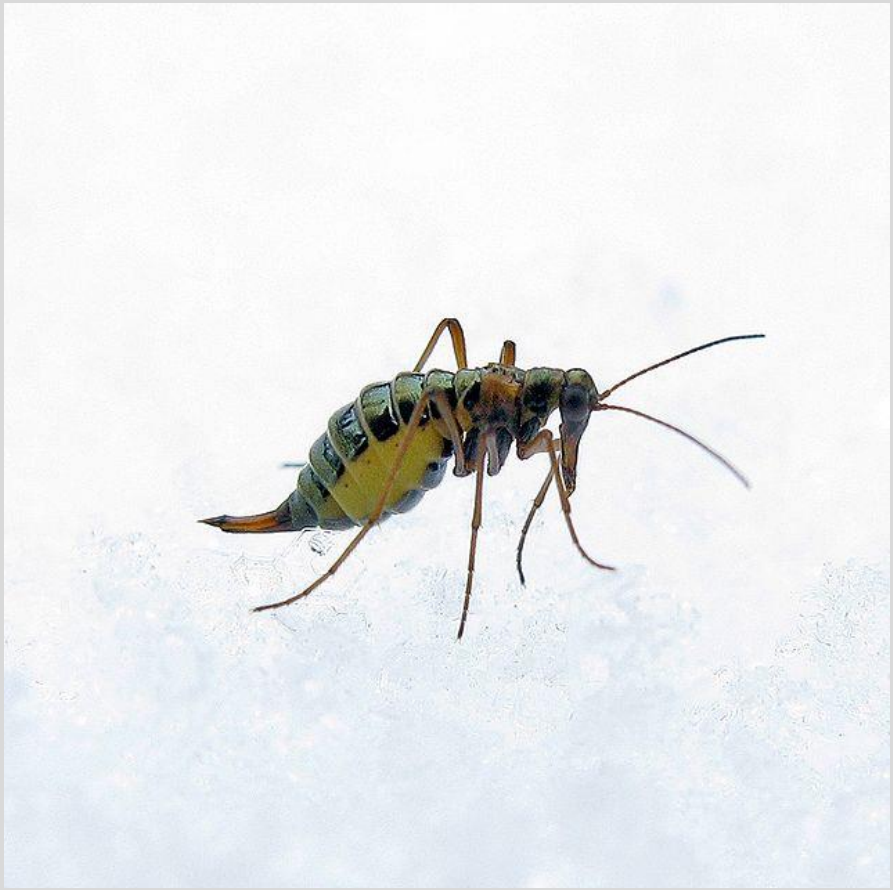
Habitat

- Predators on other invertebrates in open forest environments.

Body size	**10 – 15 mm**



Boreus sp.
Snow scorpionflies/Snösländor



Identification

- Mouth-parts elongated, beak-like.
- Wingless.
- Larvae somewhat caterpillar like.

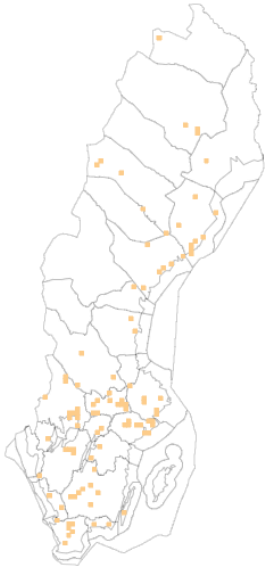
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Feeds on small invertebrates in open habitats. Active during winter, often seen on snow.

Body size	**~5 mm**



Neuroptera: Net-winged insects/Nätvingar

Neuroptera
Net-winged insects/Nätvingar

Chrysoperla sp.

Drepanepteryx sp.

Larvae

Nr 42 belongs to this group

Identification

- More or less clear wings with quadratic vein pattern and a very large amount of veins.
- Wings held over abdomen, sloping to each side.
- Long, thin antennae (except Myrmeleontidae; Hexapoda nr 42).
- Elongate bodies.
- Relatively large eyes.
- Larvae with large, prominent mandibles.

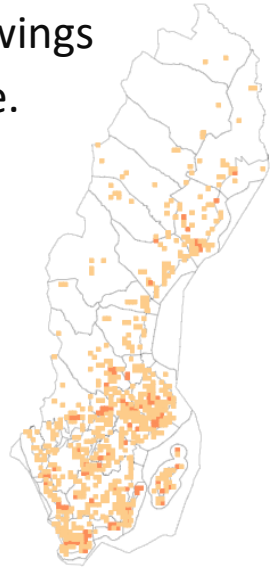
Potential misidentifications

- Damselflies (Hexapoda nr. 7) hold their wings differently and have very short antennae.

Habitat

- Both larvae and adults are predators on other invertebrates.

Body size	**3 – 40 mm**



Myrmeleontidae
Antlions/Myrlejonsländor

Larvae

Identification

- Large net-winged insects.
- Antennae relatively short, robust, widened and curved at the end.
- Larvae with round bodies, very large mandibles.

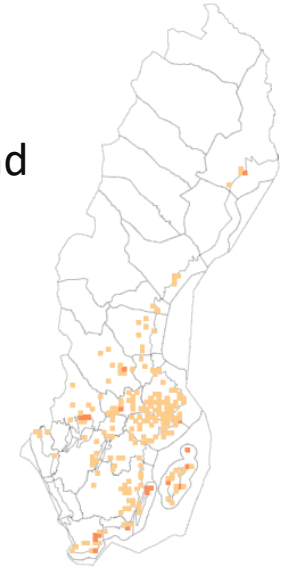
Potential misidentifications

- Other net-winged insects are usually smaller, and with longer and thinner antennae. Dragonflies (Hexapoda nr. 4) hold their wings differently, and have very short antennae.

Habitat

- In sandy areas, where the larvae dig sand traps to catch ants.

Body size	**30 – 40 mm**



Coleoptera: Beetles/Skalbaggar

Coleoptera
Beetles/Skalbaggar

Nr 44 – 64 belong to this group

Identification

- Insects with hardened forewings covering the back pair of flight-wings, and chewing mouthparts.
- Plate called pronotom covering first thorax segment.
- Usually 11-segmented antennae.
- Very variable larvae.

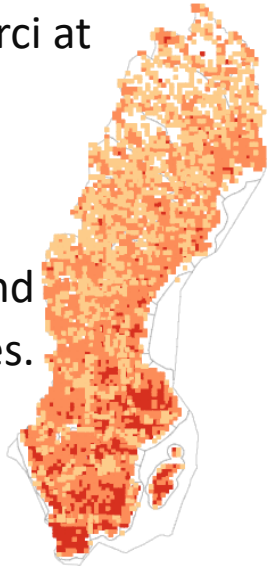
Potential misidentifications

- Heteroptera (Hexapoda 21) have similarly (but usually less) hardened forewings and sucking mouthparts. Cockroaches (Hexapoda 11) have very long, many-segmented antennae and cerci at the back.

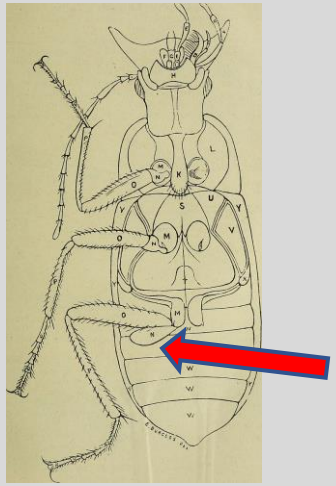
Habitat

- All terrestrial and freshwater habitats, and virtually all types of substrates and niches.

Body size	**0.5 – 80 mm**



Carabidae
Ground beetles/Jordlöpare



Carabus sp

Harpalus sp.

Pterostichus sp.

Nr 45 belongs to this group

Identification

- Forewings usually with ridges.
- Legs and antennae relatively long and slender.
- Hind trochanter (part of leg, see arrow) with a large bulb (it is very small in other beetles).
- Large mandibles, and usually with pronotum thinner than abdomen.
- Often dark or black in color.

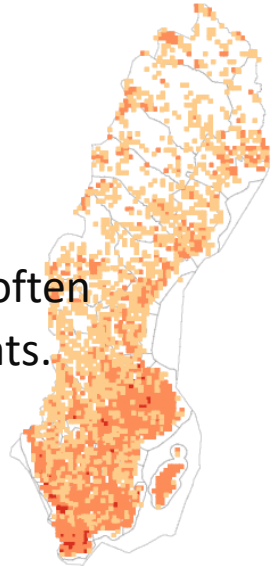
Potential misidentifications

- Adult mealworms have shorter legs and antennae, and a more parallel-sided body.
- Carrion beetles have broader pronotum.

Habitat

- +/- nocturnal, ground-living carnivores, often under rocks in daytime, in various habitats.

Body size	**2 – 40 mm**



Cicindela sp.
Tiger beetles/Sandjägare

Cicindela campestris

Cicindela hybrida

Identification

- Very large eyes and mandibles.
- Brown or bright green, with cream-colored markings.

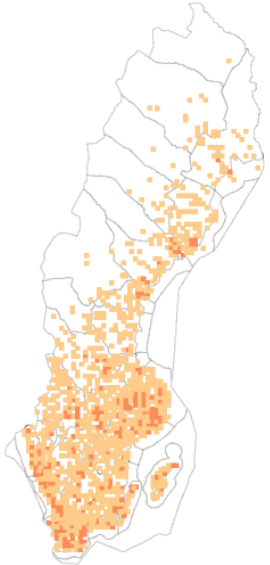
Potential misidentifications

- Looks somewhat like other ground beetles, but distinct from these in many ways.

Habitat

- Diurnal active hunters, on sandy open ground (heathland paths, beaches, sandpits).

Body size	**11 – 19 mm**



Dytiscidae
Predaceous diving beetles/Dykare

Dytiscus sp

Larvae

Identification

- Body oval and clearly streamlined.
- Back legs (and especially feet) large and flattened, often much longer than front legs.
- Simple antennae.
- Larva with long tapering body, and large head.

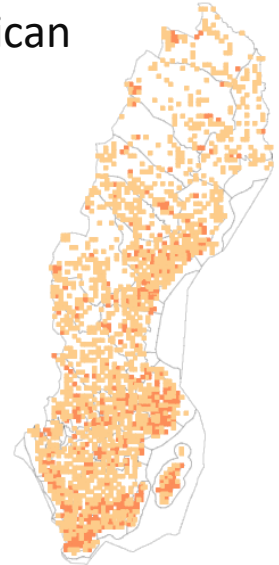
Potential misidentifications

- Can be mistaken with some Water scavenger beetles (Hexapoda nr 47), Species less than 6 mm also Noteridae which has clubbed antenna or Haliplidae whose body shape is similar to an American football (i.e. very pointed in both ends).

Habitat

- Various still or slow-moving freshwater habitats. Active predators.

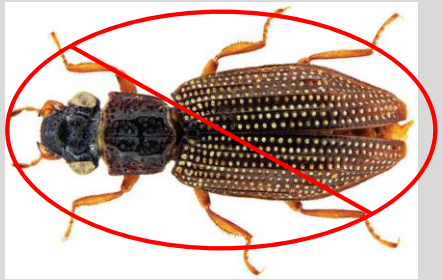
Body size	**1 – 45 mm**



Hydrophilidae
Water scavenger beetles/Palpbaggar








Identification

- Body shape nearly always round or oval with a gradually thinning pronotom similar to Dytiscidae.
- Separatable from that and nearly all other beetles by having palps (mouthparts) as long as or longer than antenna.

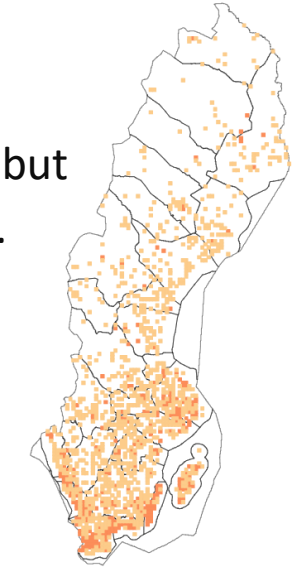
Potential misidentifications

- Two related families share the very long palps but are much more elongated and often have very thin pronotom.

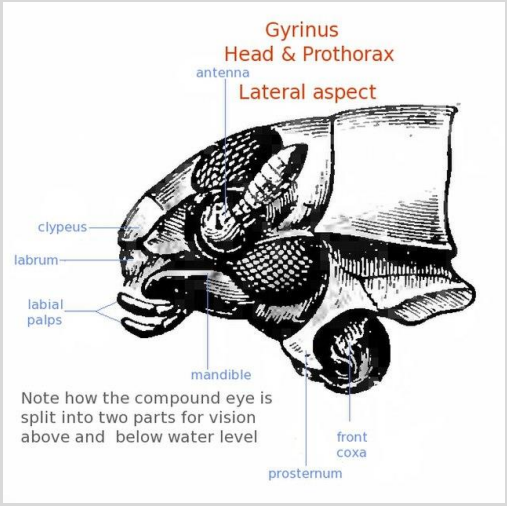
Habitat

- Often aquatic. Some terrestrial species but these generally “swim” in dung instead.
- Larvae predators. Adults normally herbivores or scavengers.

Body size	**1 – 40 mm**



Gyrinidae
Whirligig beetles/Virvelbaggar



Identification

- Oval body.
- Front legs much longer than other legs.
- Eyes split in half horizontally – looks like they have four eyes.

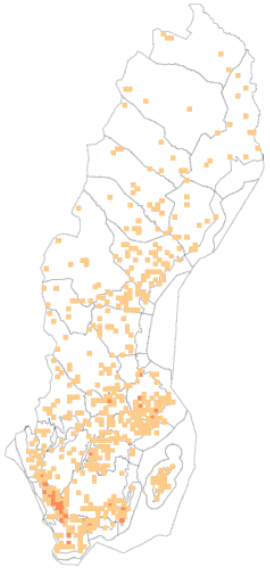
Potential misidentifications

- Clearly distinguishable on characteristics above.

Habitat

- In still or slow-moving freshwater, seen whirling around in groups on the surface.

Body size	**3.5 – 7 mm**



Staphylinidae
Rove beetles/Kortvingar

Normal looking Staphylinidae

Scaphidiinae

Pselaphinae

Identification

- Vast majority of species have long and parallel body with forewings abruptly shortened, revealing several abdominal segments. Anything looking like that is always within this family.
- Two weird groups.
- Scaphidiinae are always small >5 mm round beetles.
- Pselaphinae are always small >5 mm and elongate. They all have clubbed antenna and only some of them have the very short forewings.

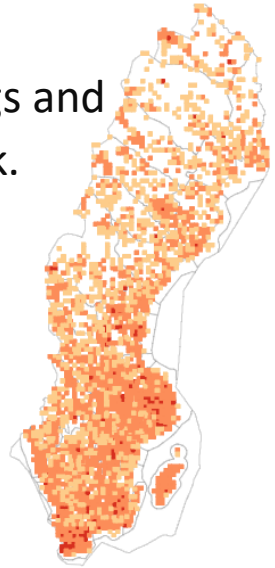
Potential misidentifications

- Earwigs (Hexapods 12) have similar wings and body shape, but with forceps at the back.

Habitat

- All sorts of terrestrial habitats.

Body size	**0.5 – 30 mm**



Silphinae
Carrion beetles/Asbaggar

Dendroxena quadrimaculata

Oiceoptoma thoracicum

Identification

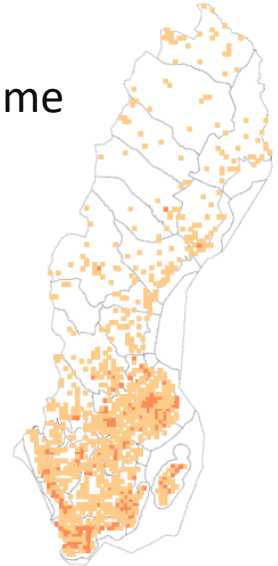
- Body broad and flattened, especially pronotum.
- Forewings with parallel ridges.
- Most species black, some with red.
- Last abdominal segment often sticking out.
- Often modestly clubbed antennae.

Potential misidentifications

- Ground beetles (Hexapoda nr. 44) have smaller pronotums.

Habitat

- Live on and in carrion or rotten fungi. Some species live on snails or moth larva.



Body size	**7 – 25 mm**

Nicrophorus sp.
Burying beetles/Dödgrävare

Identification

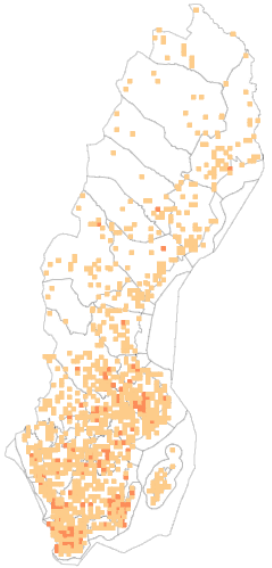
- Forewings with a very rectangular backend not covering the last part of abdomen.
- One-sided antennal club.
- Most species with characteristic orange zig-zag pattern, others only black.

Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable combination of characters.

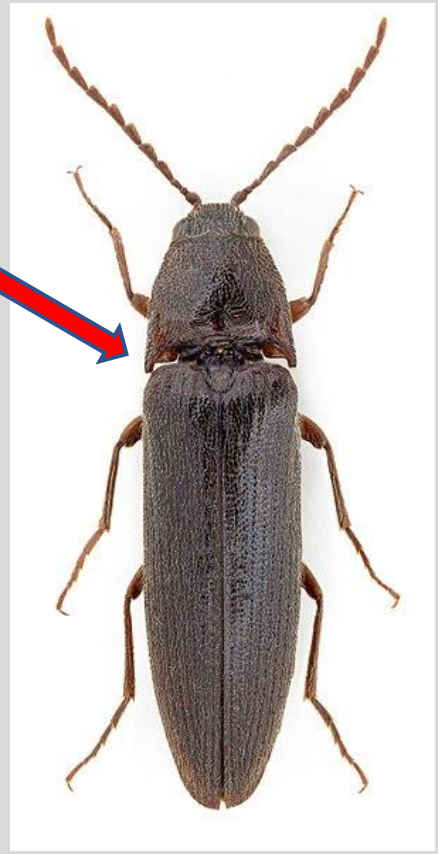
Habitat

- Live on and in carrion.



Body size	**10 – 30 mm**

Elateridae
Click beetles/Knäppare



Identification

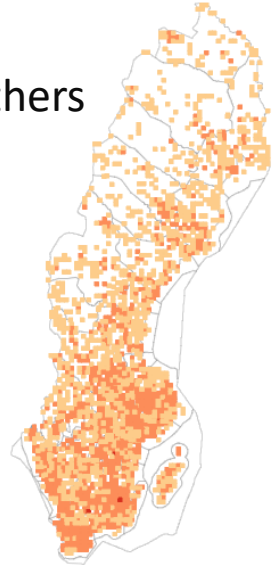
- Pronotum with sharp hind-angles.
- Body long and oval.
- Antennae normally simple.
- Some species colourful or not.
- Very distinct “jump” if turned upsize down.

Potential misidentifications

- Pronotum hind-angles and body shape unmistakable characters.

Habitat

- Many species in dead wood as larvae, others underground.



Body size	**2.3 – 28 mm**

Coccinellidae
Ladybugs/Nyckelpigor

Coccinella septempunctata

Propylea quatuordecimpunctata

Identification

- Hemispherical body.
- Short legs and antennae, the latter with a small club.
- Often colourful, with various dots.

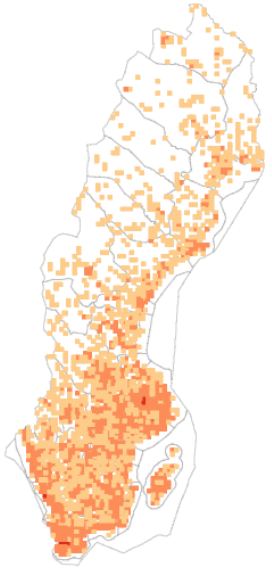
Potential misidentifications

- Other beetles may be round and colorful but none of these have the short antennae with club.

Habitat

- Most species are predators of aphids on various plants.

Body size	**0.9 – 9 mm**



Tenebrio molitor
Mealworm/Stor mjölbagge

LC

Identification

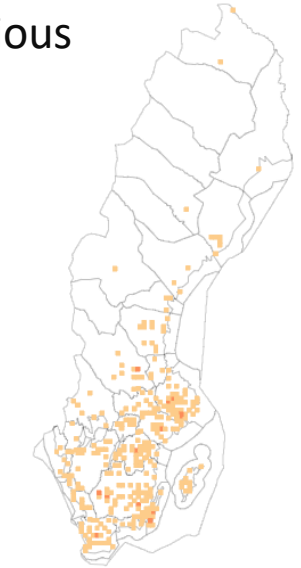
- Relatively large, parallel-sided beetle.
- Dark reddish-brown.

Potential misidentifications

- Distinguished from ground beetles (Hexapod nr 44) on body-shape, and from click beetles (Hexapod nr 52) on the hind-angles of pronotum which are not pointed. Other mealworm species are smaller.

Habitat

- Lives in dried stored food, grains of various kinds.



Body size	**12.5 – 18 mm**

Phyllopertha horticola
Garden chafer/Trädgårdsborre

LC

Identification

- Mid-sized bulky beetle.
- Dark metallic green pronotum, orange forewings
- Short antennae with one-sided club.

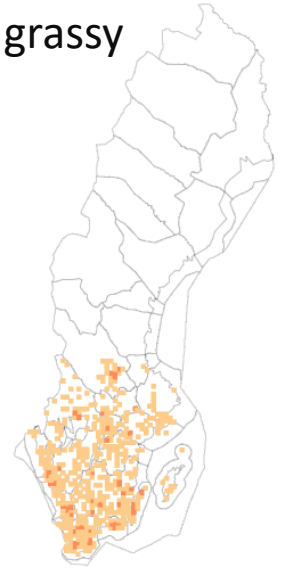
Potential misidentifications

- The rare *Anomala dubia* is bulkier and larger (11-15 mm).

Habitat

- Larvae live on grass-roots underground, and the adult beetle can be found in all sorts of grassy habitats.

Body size	**7 – 12 mm**



Melolontha sp.
Cockchafers/Ollonborrar

Identification

- Large, bulky, chestnut-brown beetles.
- Long and pointy tail segment.
- White-and-black zig-zag pattern at the side.
- Males with one-sided fanned club on antennae, females with smaller club.

Potential misidentifications

- The similar *Amphimallon* species are smaller (up to 20 m).

Habitat

- Larvae feed on plant roots underground, adults on deciduous trees.

Body size	**20 – 30 mm**

Oryctes nasicornis
Rhinoceros beetle/Noshornsbagge

LC

Identification

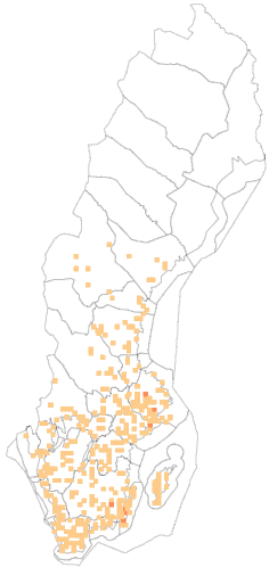
- Large, bulky, semi-cylindrical beetle.
- Males with large horn on forehead.
- Maroon-brown and shiny.

Potential misidentifications

- Horn makes males unmistakable.
- Size, body shape and color make females unmistakable.

Habitat

- Larvae in compost heaps.



Body size	**20 – 47 mm**

Geotrupidae
Earth-boring dung beetles/Tordyvlar

Identification

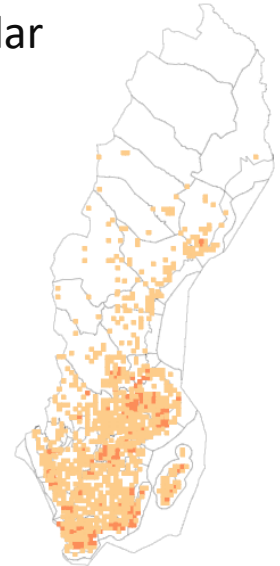
- Large, bulky, round beetles.
- Broad and thorny fore-legs.
- Short antennae with a one-sided club.
- Dark in color, most with metallic-blue sheen.

Potential misidentifications

- Multiple Scarabaeidae (see Hexapods 54-56) are also bulky but with different body shape and color.

Habitat

- Live in dung, rotting mushrooms or similar decaying matter.



Body size	**6 – 26 mm**

Lucanus cervus
Stag beetle/Ekoxe

LC

Identification

- Very large, bulky but somewhat flattened beetle.
- Matte, maroon-brown forewings.
- Males with very enlarged mandibles.

Potential misidentifications

- Size, body shape and color make even females unmistakable.

Habitat

- Larvae live on dead oak roots underground, adults found on and around oaks.

Body size	**40 – 80 mm**

Cerambycidae
Longhorn beetle/Långhorningar

Stenurella melanura

Acanthocinus aedilis

Identification

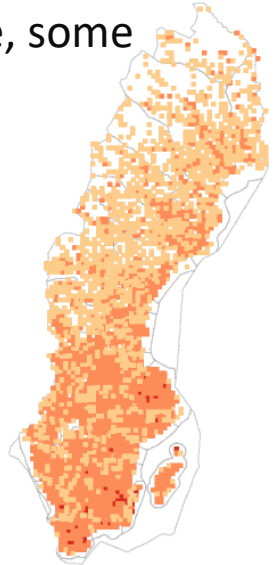
- Long, parallel-sided body.
- Usually long to very long antennae.
- Variously colored.

Potential misidentifications

- Aquatic leaf beetles (Hexapod 60) are similar, but are entirely metallic and have a differently shaped pronotum and rows of punctures on forewings.

Habitat

- Most species live in dead wood as larvae, some underground. Adults often visit flowers.



Body size	**3.5 – 53 mm**

Donaciinae
Aquatic leaf beetles/Bladbockar

Identification

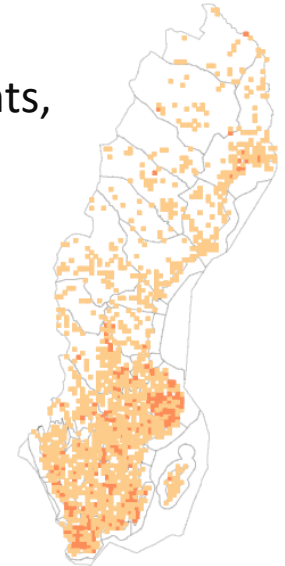
- Slightly elongate, parallel-sided body.
- Metallic in various colors.
- Rows of punctures on forewings.
- Pronotum cylindrical.

Potential misidentifications

- Longhorn beetles (Hexapoda nr. 60) are similar, but are usually not metallic and have differently shaped pronotum and no punctures on forewings.

Habitat

- Herbivores on various semi-aquatic plants, consequently found on and near water.



Body size	**4.5 – 12 mm**

Apionidae
Apionids/Spetsvivlar

Identification

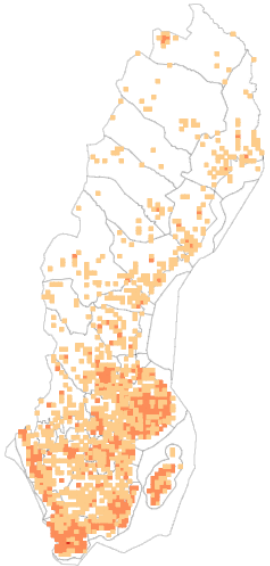
- Long snout.
- Pear shaped body.
- Straight antennae with small, pointy club.
- Short first antennal segment.

Potential misidentifications

- True weevils (Hexapoda nr. 63) have a different body shape and L-shaped antennae.

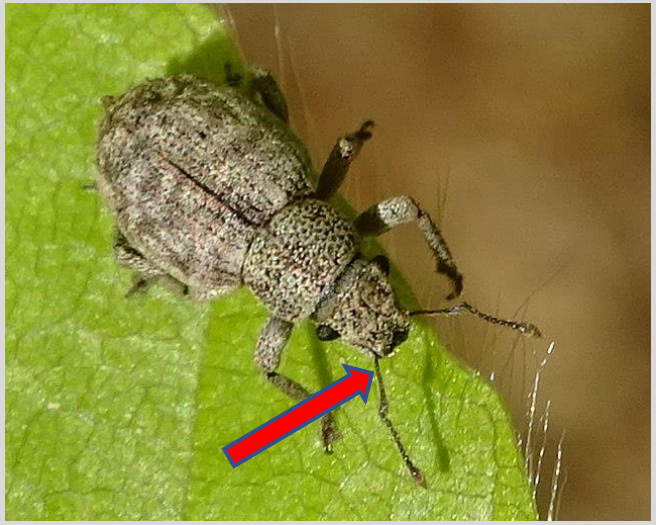
Habitat

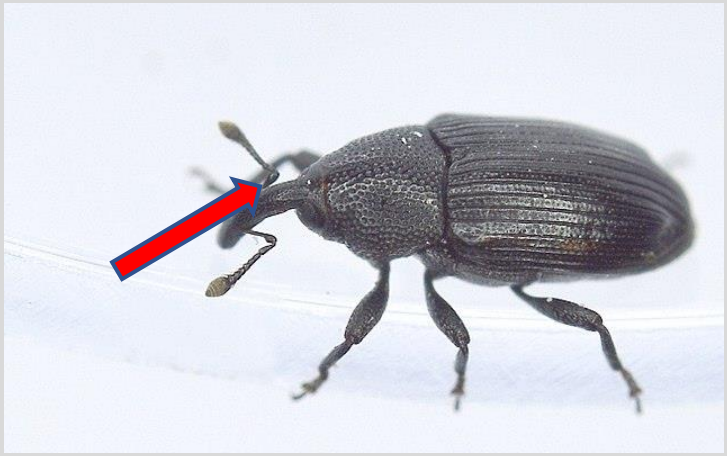
- Herbivores on various herbs and bushes.



Body size	**1 – 4 mm**

Curculionidae
True weevils/Äkta vivlar





Nr 63 belongs to this group

Identification

- Long snout (some species have a shorter, broader snout).
- Antennae with a long first joint (see arrow), often held in L-shape.
- Bark beetles (next slide) abbarent and treated seperately.

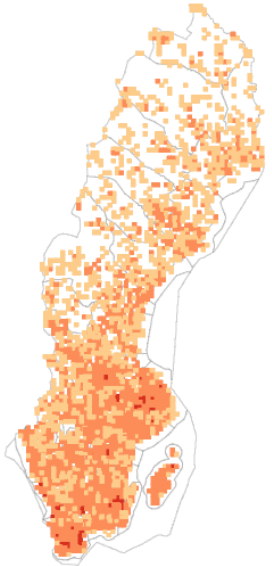
Potential misidentifications

- Apionids (Hexapoda nr. 62) are similar but do not have L-shaped antennae.

Habitat

- Herbivores on various herbs and bushes, some species in dead wood.

Body size	**1.3 – 17 mm**



Scolytinae
Bark beetles/Barkborrar

Identification

- Completely cylindrical body.
- Round head often partly covered by pronotum.
- Many species with excavations and spines at the end of forewings.
- Short antenna with club, with elongated first segment.
- Many species with characteristic gnawing galleries on dead wood.

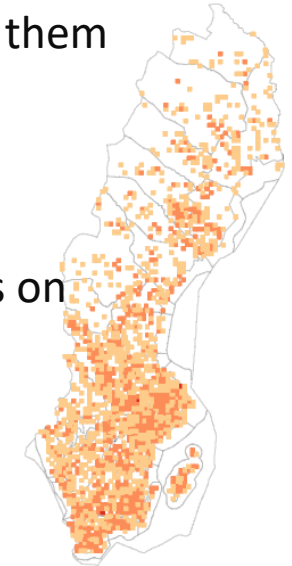
Potential misidentifications

- Body shape and antennae should make them unmistakable.

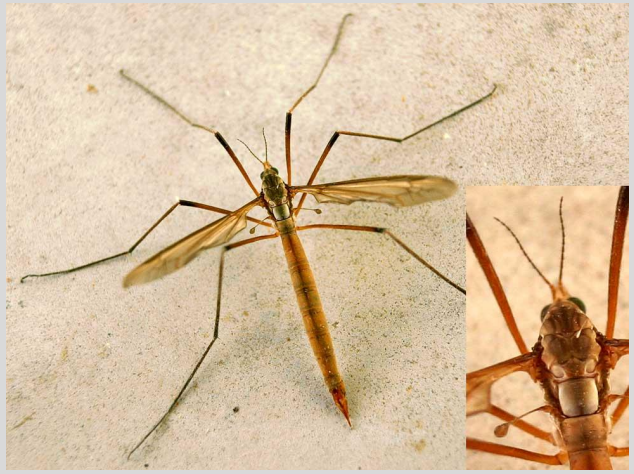
Habitat

- Live on newly dead wood, a few species on live, weakened trees.

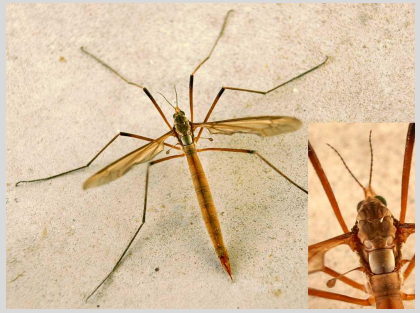
Body size	**1 – 9 mm**



Diptera:Flies/Tvåvingar



Diptera
Flies/Tvåvingar



Nr 66 – 75 belong to this group

Identification

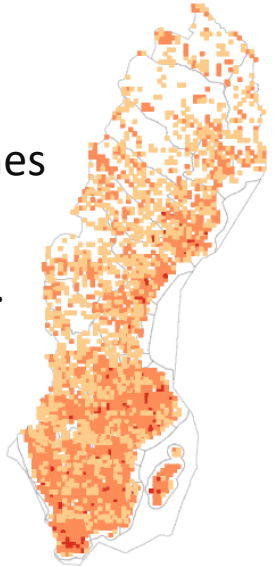
- Only one pair of wings, the hindwings transformed into small gyroscopes (halteres).
- Sucking (and potentially piercing) mouthparts.
- Bodies usually relatively soft.
- Larva without legs.

Potential misidentifications

- A few other insects have only one pair of wings but Diptera are the only ones with one pair of functioning frontings and halteres as hind wings.

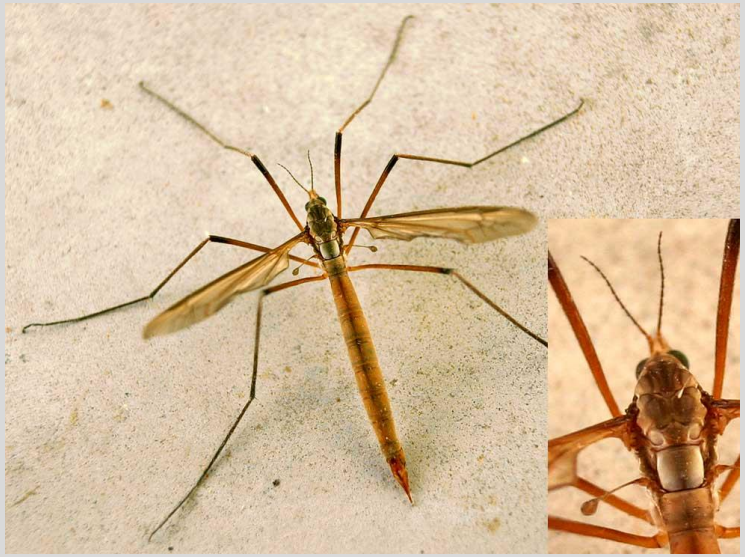
Habitat

- Extremely diverse, filling all types of niches in all types of terrestrial and aquatic environments (including brackish water).



Body size	**0.5 – 30 mm**

Tipuloidea
Crane flies/Harkrankar



Identification

- Elongate body and very long, gangly legs.
- Wings elongate.
- Halteres prominent.
- Antennae thin and simple.

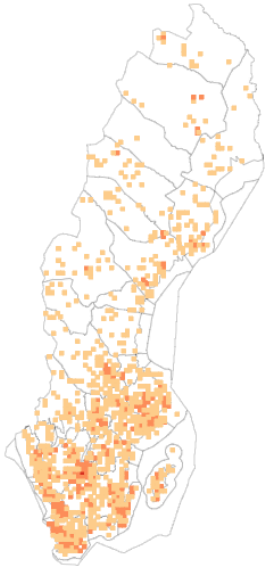
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Many species live underground as larvae, others in dead wood.

Body size	**3 – 30 mm**



Bibionidae
March flies/Hårmyggor

Male and female *Bibio marci*

Male *Bibio pomonae*

Female *Bibio hortulanus*

Identification

- Dark robust insects with large legs.
- Prominent dark hairs on body and head, including eyes.
- Males with large eyes covering almost entire head, females with tiny eyes on very small head.
- Some species with red legs or thorax.
- Antenna rather short and thick, but with several segments.

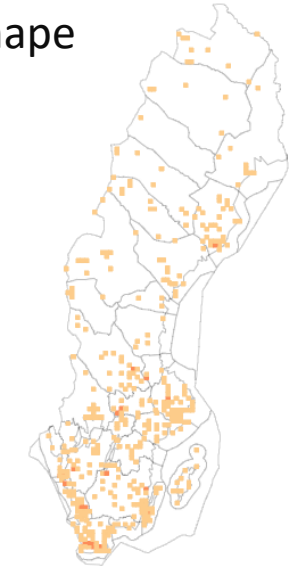
Potential misidentifications

- Distinguishable on body shape, head shape and hair.

Habitat

- They crawl around on vegetation.
- Adults in spring or early summer.

Body size	**4 – 14 mm**

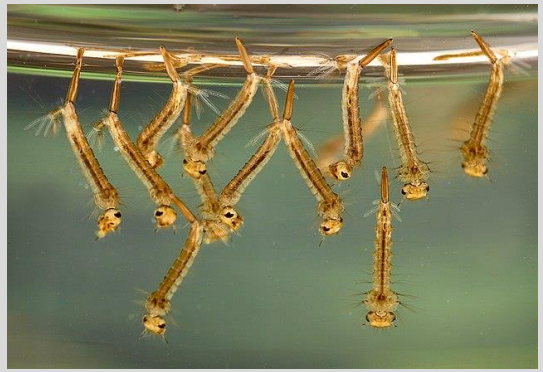


Culicidae
Mosquitoes/Stickmyggor

Aedes (female)

Culex (male)

Culiseta (female)



larvae

Identification

- Long proboscis for sucking blood in females. Males use it for sucking nectar.
- Wing venation lined with small scales (requires magnification).
- Characteristic pose, as if ready to suck blood, frontlegs hold to the side.
- Antennae thin and simple (males of some species with plume-like antennae).

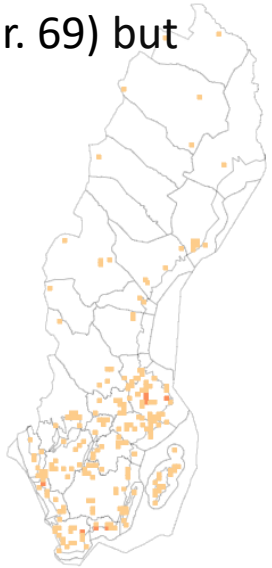
Potential misidentifications

- Similar to nonbiting midges (Hexapoda nr. 69) but identifiable by the long proboscis.

Habitat

- Larvae in still water, adults visit flowers, females also suck blood.

Body size	**3.5 – 13 mm**



Chironomidae
Nonbiting midges/Fjädermyggor

Identification

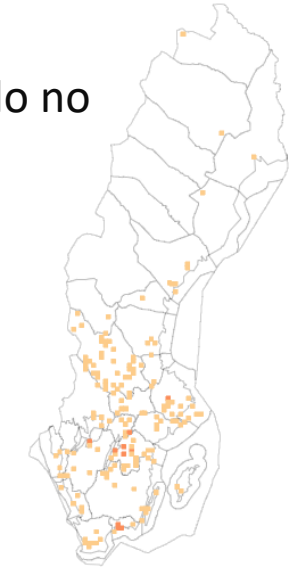
- Plume-like antennae.
- Front legs often longer than the rest and held forwards in characteristic pose.
- Do not have a long proboscis.

Potential misidentifications

- Mosquitoes (Hexapoda nr 68) are similar, but nonbiting midges lack scales on the wings, have a different pose and lack long proboscis.

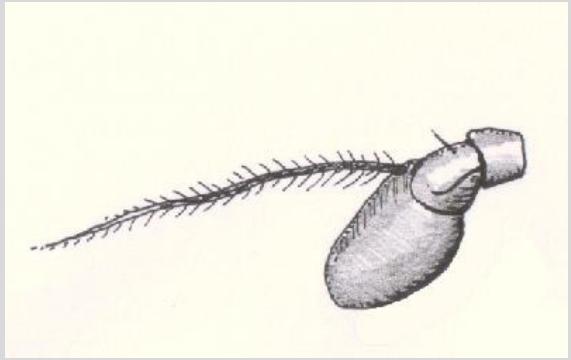
Habitat

- Larvae in still freshwater. Many adults do no not feed, others visit flowers.



Body size	**1 – 12.5 mm**

Brachycera
Brachycerans/Flugor







Nr 71 – 75 belong to this group

Identification

- Short, stubby antennae with 3 segments (see drawing).
- Often rounder body shape (but not always).

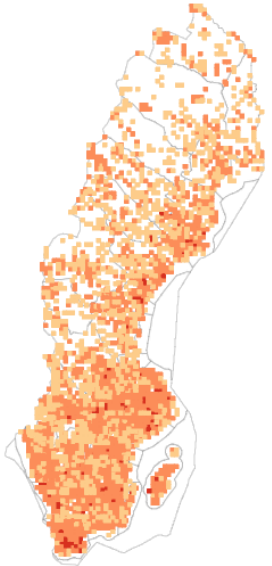
Potential misidentifications

- Easily recognized within Diptera on the antennae.

Habitat

- Very diverse in ecology.

Body size	**0.5 – 30 mm**



Tabanidae
Horse-flies/Bromsar

Tabanus bovinus

Chrysops relictus

Haematopota pluvialis

Identification

- Robust, often large flies.
- Eyes with colorful patterns, for a few species this is only recognizable from the right angles.
- Antennae relatively large.
- Y-shaped vein on wing edge.
- Very painful bite.

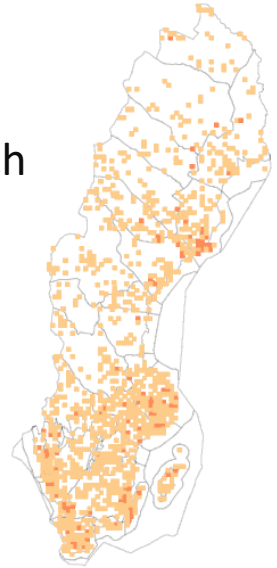
Potential misidentifications

- Recognizable on the beautifully patterned eyes and size.

Habitat

- They have cutting mouthparts with which females extract blood from various mammals.
- Both males and females visit flowers.

Body size	**7.5 – 25 mm**



Bombyliidae
Bee flies/Svävflugor

Bombylius major

Hemipenthes morio

Villa hottentotta

Identification

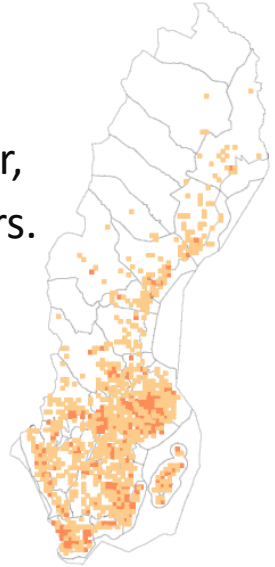
- Round bodies, covered in hair.
- Wings held out at an angle, forming a triangle.
- Wings with smaller or large dark marks at the inner part.
- Large eyes, covering most of the hemispherical head.

Potential misidentifications

- Quite characteristic. Some species mimic bumblebees or other bees, but easily separated from these by having only one pair of wings.

Habitat

- Nest parasites of wild bees, often in drier, sandy habitats. Some species visit flowers.



Body size	**1.5 – 14 mm**

Asilidae
Robber flies/Rovflugor

Identification

- Hairy flies with elongate bodies.
- Characteristic moustache above the mouthparts.

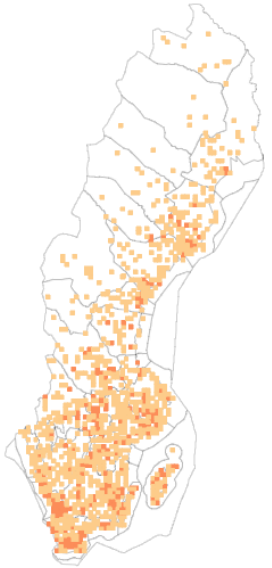
Potential misidentifications

- The moustache distinguishes this group.

Habitat

- Fast-flying predators of other invertebrates.
- Found in various open habitats.

Body size	**8 – 30 mm**



Syrphidae
Hover flies/Blomflugor

Identification

- Many species with yellow and black coloration.
- Characteristic wing-vein running parallel to the wing hind edge (red arrow).
- Usually round, short, hanging antennae.
- Wings have a fold along the middle (blue arrow).

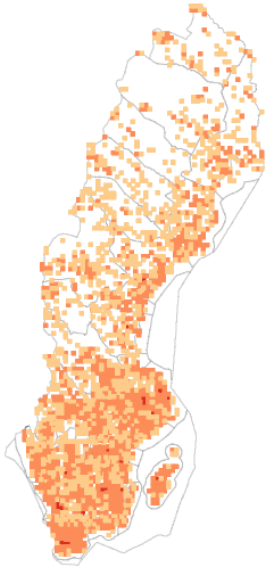
Potential misidentifications

- The dull colored species can be mistaken for other flies, but the wing venation distinguishes them. Some species mimic bees, but are distinguished by having only one pair of wings.

Habitat

- Larvae often in decaying plant matter, several species in dead wood.
- Adults visit flowers.

Body size	**4 – 25 mm**



Hippoboscidae
Louse flies/Lusflugor

Identification

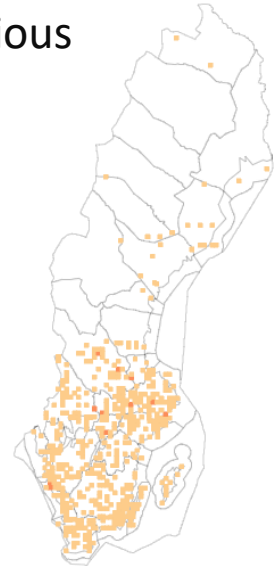
- Often with reduced or lacking wings. Some species only winged in short part of life.
- Often rather “spiderlike” in appearance with very strong legs.

Potential misidentifications

- Superficially similar to lice, but larger and with much larger eyes.

Habitat

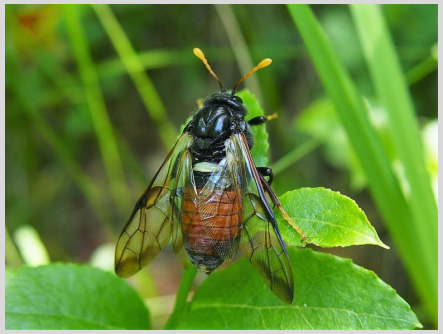
- External, blood-sucking parasites on various vertebrates.



Body size	**1.5 – 12 mm**

Hymenoptera: Hymenopterans/Steklar

Hymenoptera
Hymenopterans/Steklar






Nr 77 – 92 belong to this group

Identification

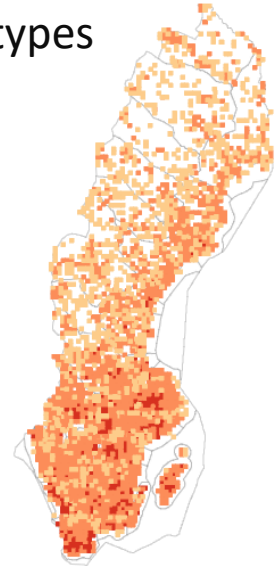
- Two pairs of flight wings (may be secondary lost).
- Relatively low number of veins on wings.
- Chewing mouthparts.
- Many species have large eyes.

Potential misidentifications

- Neuroptera (Hexapods 41-42) matches some of the criteria but has wings with many more veins.

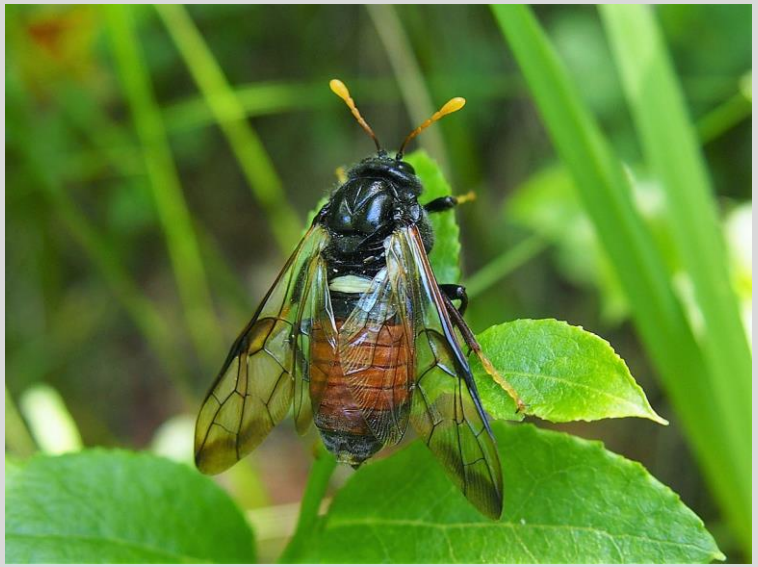
Habitat

- Parasites, herbivores or predators in all types of terrestrial habitats.



Body size	**0.2 – 40 mm**

Cimbicidae
Cimbicids/Klubbhornsteklar



Identification

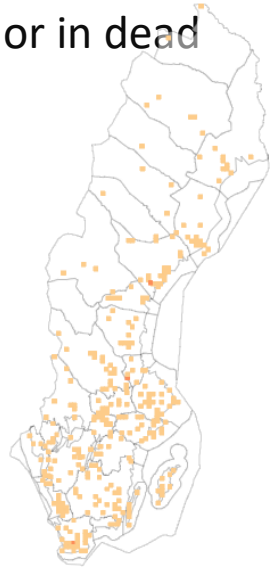
- Lacks a “waist” (see Hexapoda 78).
- Antennae ending in clubs.

Potential misidentifications

- Only group in order with clubbed antennae.
- Several groups lack waist but they all have simple antenna.
- Looks very “flylike” but has four wings.

Habitat

- Larvae live as herbivores in green plants or in dead wood.



Body size	**6 – 28 mm**

Apocrita
Apocritans/Midjesteklar






Nr 79 – 92 belong to this group

Identification

- Clear separation between head, thorax and abdomen, with a thin waist between thorax and abdomen.
- Two pairs of flight-wings (some species with wingless individuals).
- Chewing mouthparts.
- Some species very hairy (including most bees).

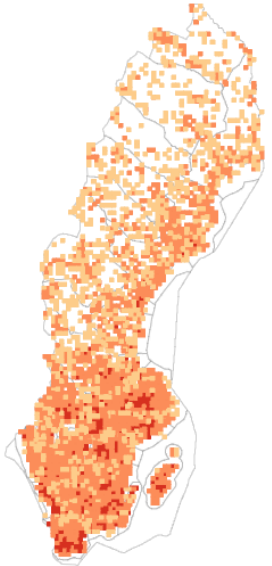
Potential misidentifications

- The waist should make them unmistakable.

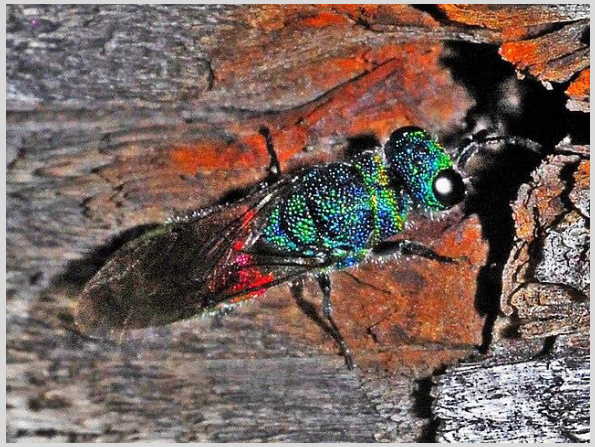
Habitat

- Parasites, herbivores or predators in all types of terrestrial habitats.

Body size	**0.2 – 40 mm**



Chrysididae
Cuckoo wasps/Guldsteklar



Identification

- Body surface very hard, shimmering metallic in red, blue, green and/or gold.

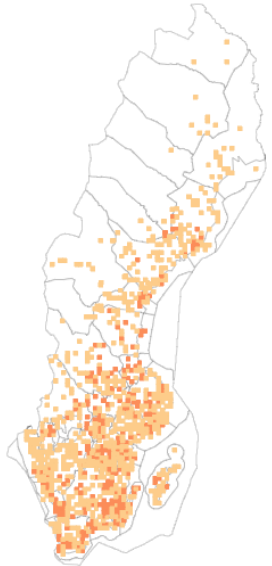
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Nest parasites on various wild bee species, often in dead wood.

Body size	**4 – 11 mm**



Mutillidae
Velvet ants/Sammetssteklar

Mutilla europaea

Smicromyrme rufipes

Identification

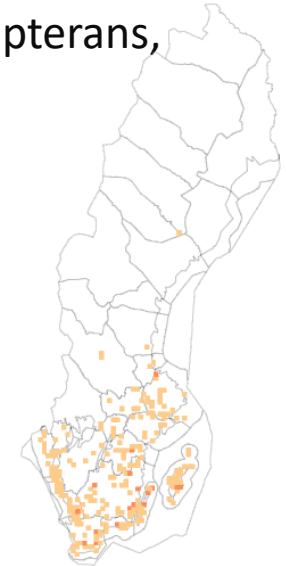
- Black, with red abdomen and silvery white bands of hair on the abdomen.
- Whole body with sparse hairs, either black or white.
- Females wingless.

Potential misidentifications

- At first antlike but colors and hairs make them unmistakable.

Habitat

- Nest parasites on various other hymenopterans, in sandy, coastal habitats.



Body size	**10 – 16 mm**

Formicidae
Ants/Myror

Nr 82 – 84 belong to this group

Identification

- Most individuals (workers) wingless.
- Winged males and queens rarely seen.
- First segment of antenna very long and clear angle on antenna.
- Small extra segment between thorax and abdomen.

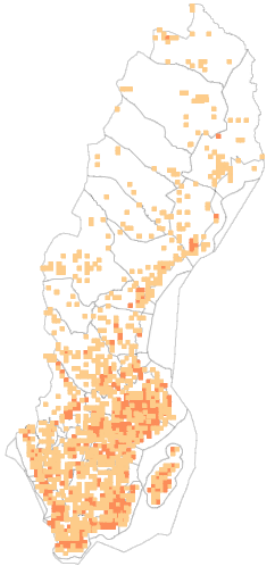
Potential misidentifications

- Some wingless parasitic wasps (including velvet ants (Hexapoda nr. 80) are superficially similar, but lack the elongated first antennal segment.

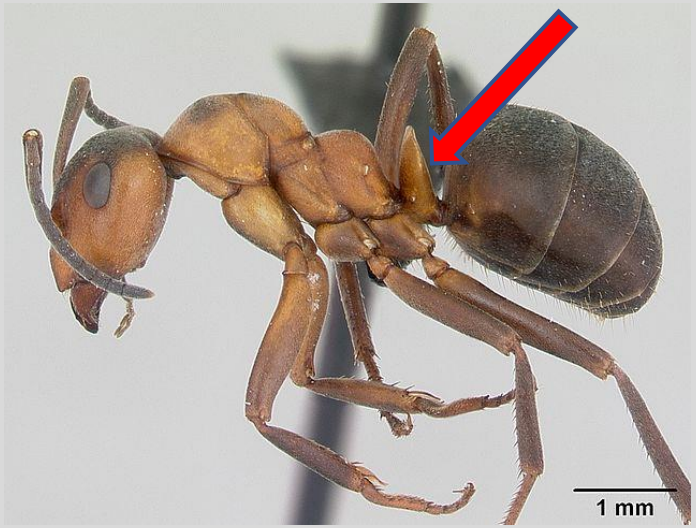
Habitat

- Various terrestrial habitats.

Body size	**2 – 18 mm**



Formica sp.
Wood ants/Stormyror



Queen

Identification

- Most species black and red, some just black.
- The black and red species have red cheeks.
- Segment between thorax and abdomen (red arrow) disc-like.
- Body surface matte.

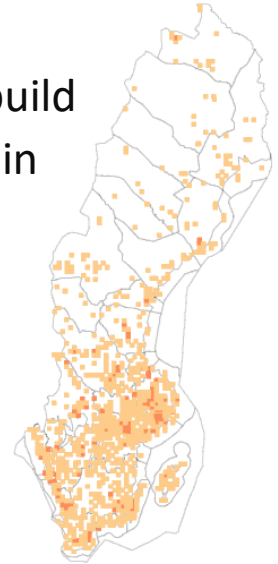
Potential misidentifications

- Carpenter ants (Hexapod nr. 83) are similar, but with entirely black heads and shiny body surface.

Habitat

- Most species in woodland, where they build large anthills. Some species under rocks in more open habitats.

Body size	**4.5 – 11 mm**



Camponotus sp.
Carpenter ants/Hästmyror

Identification

- Large, red and black or pure black ants.
- Shiny body surface.
- Segment between thorax and abdomen (arrow) disc-like.
- Head often large, entirely black.

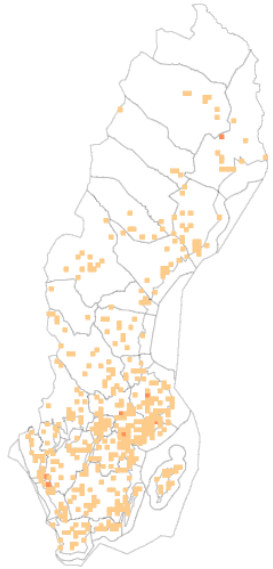
Potential misidentifications

- Some wood ants (Hexapod nr 82) are similar, but have red cheeks and matte body surface. Carpenter ants are usually larger than other ants.

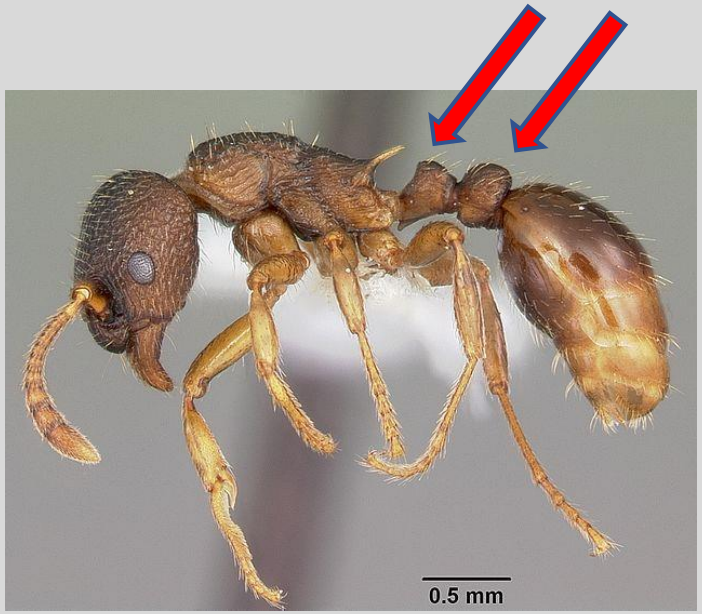
Habitat

- They build colonies in dead trees.

Body size	**4 – 18 mm**



Myrmicinae
Myrmicinae/Ettermyror



Identification

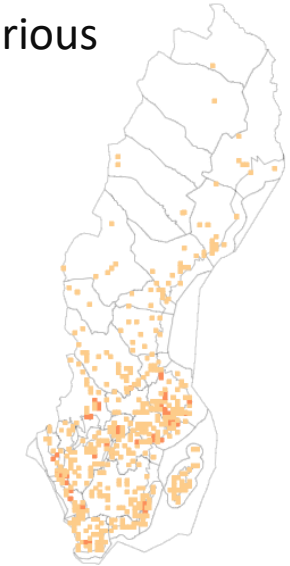
- Relatively small ants.
- Two small extra segments between thorax and abdomen (requires careful inspection).
- Colour often but not always shiny red.

Potential misidentifications

- Other ants only have one extra segment between thorax and abdomen.

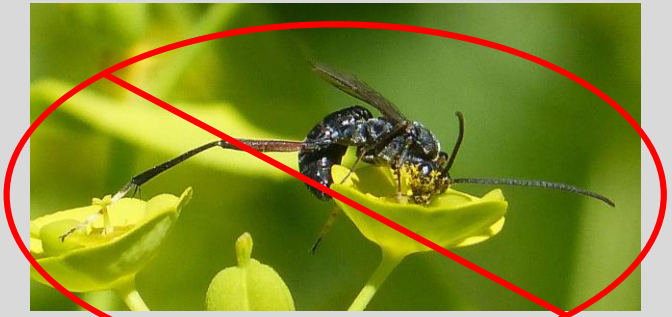
Habitat

- Nests underground or under rocks in various terrestrial habitats.



Body size	**1.7 – 6.5 mm**

Pompilidae
Spider wasps/Vägsteklar



Identification

- Relatively elongate wasps, with long legs.
- Most species red and black, some all black or with white parts.
- Wings with slightly darkened (“smoky”) areas.
- Legs with several spines.
- 10-11 segments on antennae.

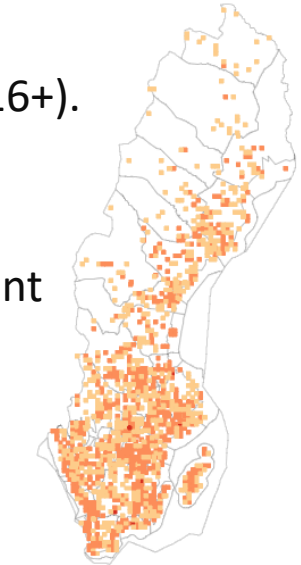
Potential misidentifications

- Some species of sand wasps (Hexapoda nr. 86) are very similar, but lack the darkened areas on the wings. Parasitic wasps have longer antennae with many more segments (16+).

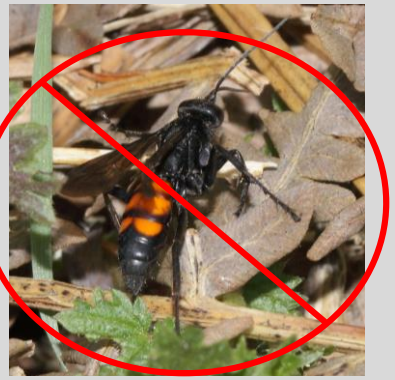
Habitat

- In open, sandy habitats, where they hunt spiders.

Body size	**4 – 17 mm**



Sphecidae
Sand wasps/Sandsteklar



Identification

- Relatively elongate, with long legs.
- Black with red on the abdomen.
- Large, forward-facing eyes.
- Clear wings.

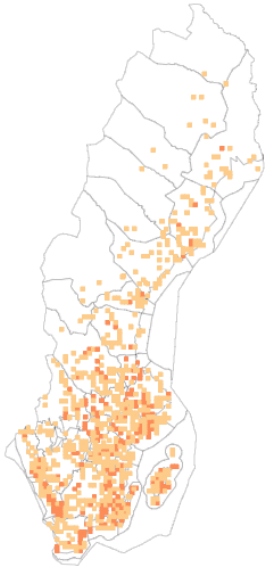
Potential misidentifications

- Similar looking to many spider wasps (Hexapod nr. 85), but with clear wings.
- Parasitic wasps have longer antennae with many more segments.

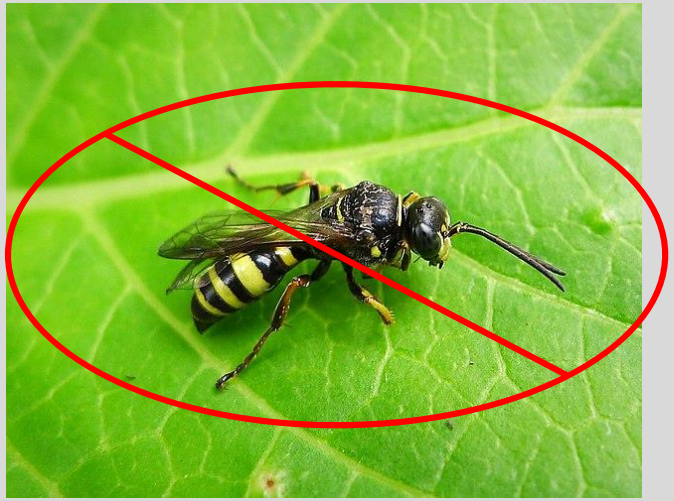
Habitat

- Open, sandy habitats. Predators.

Body size	**13 – 24 mm**



Vespidae
Vespidae/Getingar



Nr 88 – 89 belong to this group

Identification

- Striped in bright yellow and black.
- Wings folded lengthwise at rest.
- Eyes with a deep groove on the inside, making them roughly kidney-shaped (see arrows).

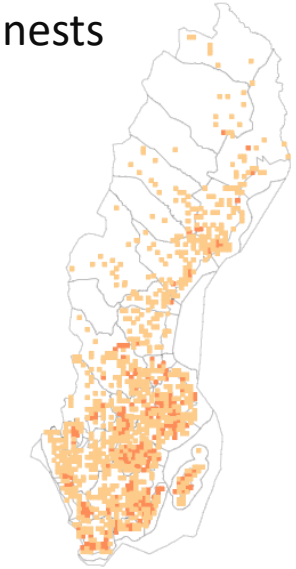
Potential misidentifications

- Many other wasps looks similar but lack kidney shaped eyes and hold wings different at rest.

Habitat

- In open habitats, where they build clay nests
- Predators and flower-visitors.
- Contain many social species.

Body size	**6 – 35 mm**



Vespinae
Hornets & Yellowjackets/Sociala getingar

Nr 89 belongs to this group

Identification

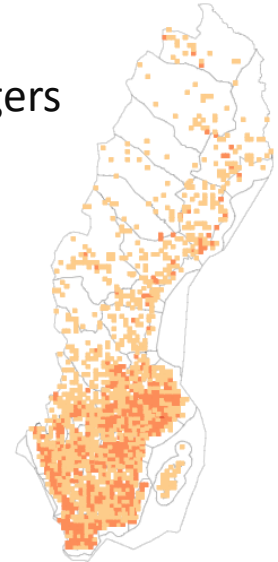
- Striped in bright yellow and black (some species with red parts).
- Relatively robust, abdomen abruptly cut off forwards.

Potential misidentifications

- Other members of family have thinner bodies, with abdomens tapering both forwards and backwards and never get above 16 mm.

Habitat

- They build colonies in the ground, in trees or in houses. Predators, scavengers and flower-visitors.



Body size	**10 – 35 mm**

Vespa crabro
European hornet/Bålgeting

LC

Identification

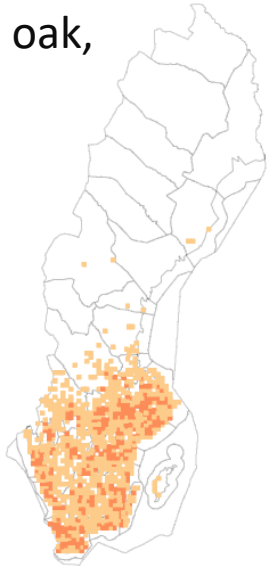
- Very large.
- Reddish coloration on many parts of the body including face and thorax.

Potential misidentifications

- Normally identifiable by size alone.
- Workers may overlap with queens of other species but they always lack red on the face and thorax.

Habitat

- Builds colonies in old hollow trees, often oak, or sometimes in houses.



Body size	**18 – 35 mm**

Philanthus triangulum
Beewolf/Bivarg

LC

Identification

- Large, black with yellow bands.
- Characteristic cream-colored zig-zag pattern in face
- Front legs with rows of spikes for digging.
- Rests with wings on top of body.

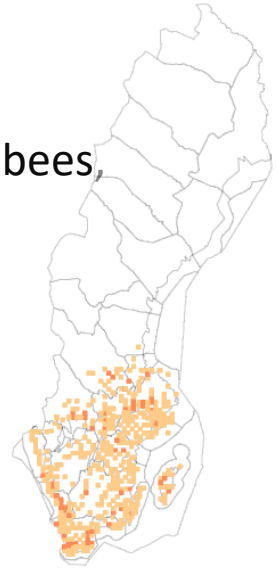
Potential misidentifications

- Some other species in family are similar, but lack the light zig-zag markings in the face.
- Vespidae (Hexapoda nr. 87) have kidney-shaped eyes and distinct wing folding.

Habitat

- Open, sandy habitats. Predator on large bees, primarily honey bees.

Body size	**8 – 17 mm**



Apis mellifera
Honey bee/Honungsbi

Identification

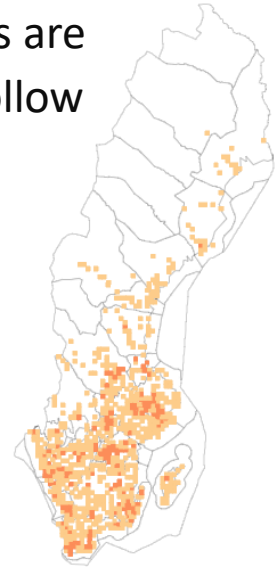
- Large bee.
- Abdomen striped in orange and black (the color of the actual body surface, not just the hairs).
- Abdomen long and relatively parallel sided.

Potential misidentifications

- Size, body shape and color distinguishes it from other bees.

Habitat

- Domesticated species – wild populations are escaped populations and may nest in hollow trees.



Body size	**12 – 16 mm**

Bombus sp.
Bumblebees/Humlor

Anthophora sp.

Identification

- Large, round and robust bees.
- Very hairy, striped in black, white, yellow or red.

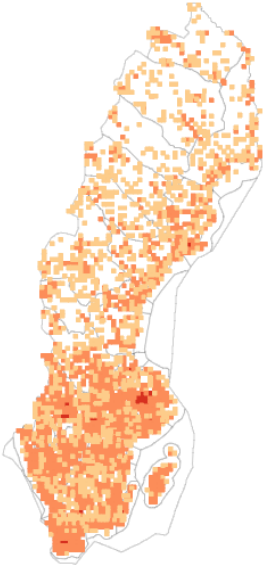
Potential misidentifications

- No other bees are as round and hairy as bumblebees. Most likely misidentification is *Anthophora* which is also very hairy but less round.

Habitat

- Various open habitats, where they build colonies underground.
- Flower-visitors.

Body size	**10 – 25 mm**



Trichoptera: Caddisflies/Nattsländor

Trichoptera
Caddisflies/Nattsländor

Identification

- Wings variously coloured, with hairs on the veins.
- Wings held over abdomen, sloping to each side.
- Legs long, often with spines.
- Reduced (but biting mouthparts).
- Larvae often hidden in tubes constructed of gravel or litter.

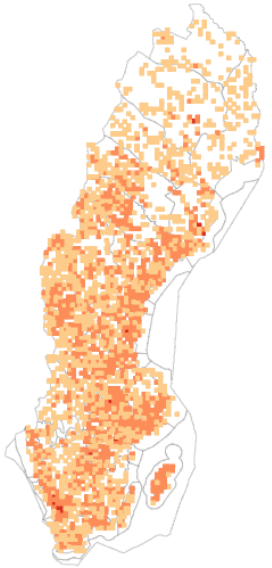
Potential misidentifications

- Some moths (Hexapoda nr. 94) look very similar, but these have wings covered in scales, not hairs (may require magnification).
- Most moths also have distinct sucking mouthparts.

Habitat

- Larvae in freshwater.

Body size	**5 – 30 mm**



Lepidoptera: Lepidopterans/Fjärilar

Lepidoptera
Lepidopterans/Fjärilar

A wingless species

Nr 95 – 120 belongs to this group

Identification

- Two pairs of flight wings, covered in small colored scales.
- Sucking mouthparts.
- Elongate body.
- Rarely wingless, but the bodies of wingless species is still distinctly “butterfly like”.
- Larvae caterpillar like.

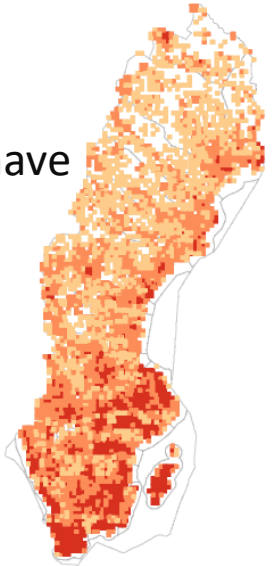
Potential misidentifications

- No other group has wings covered in scales.

Habitat

- Larvae on various plants. Many species have larvae specializing on one of few plants.
- Many adult insects are pollinators, some do not eat as adults.

Wingspan	**3 – 120 mm**



Zygaenidae
Burnet moths/Bastardsvärmare

Identification

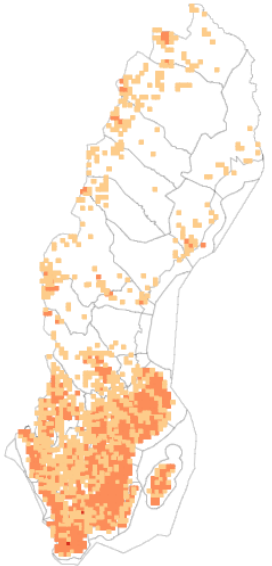
- Flattened, broad antennae.
- Wings either shimmering blue-black with intense red markings or blue-green metallic.

Potential misidentifications

- Body shape seen in other moths but unmistakable when combined with antenna shape.

Habitat

- Open habitats, meadows.
- Active at daytime.



Wingspan	**22 – 46 mm**

Sphingidae
Hawk moths/Svärmare

Sphinx pinastri

Deilephila elpenor

Smerinthus ocellata

Larva

Nr 97 belongs to this group

Identification

- Often large, robust moths.
- Wings elongated, pointed, held out from body in a characteristic manner.

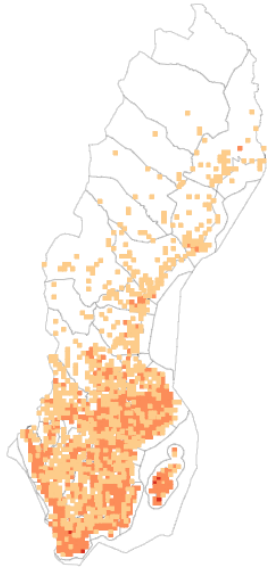
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Various open and semi-open habitats.
- Some species active at day others at night.

Wingspan	**36 – 120 mm**



Hemaris sp.
Bee hawk-moths/*Hemaris*

Identification

- Moderately big robust moth.
- Scales lost on most of the wing to mimic a bee.

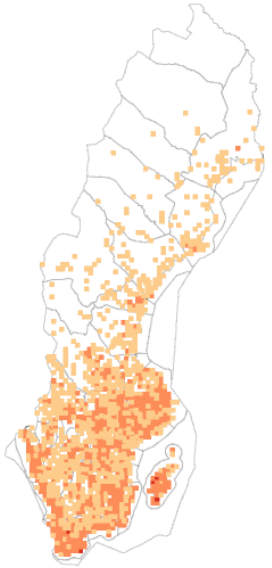
Potential misidentifications

- Clearwing moths (Hexapoda nr. 98) also lack scales on most of wing but have broad antenna and normally rest with wing wings on side of body.

Habitat

- Various open and semi-open habitats.
- Active at day.

Wingspan	**36 – 49 mm**



Sesiidae
Clearwing moths/Glasvingar

larva

Identification

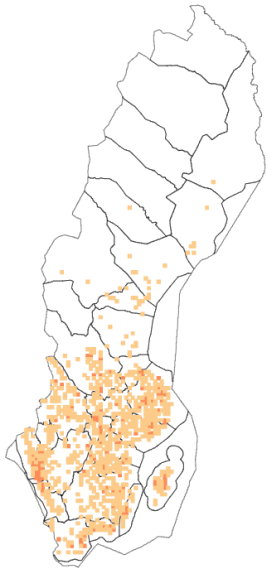
- Wings with clear windows.
- Flattened, broad antennae.
- Often “wasp-colored”.
- Often rests with wing close to body .

Potential misidentifications

- *Hemaris* (Hexapods nr. 97) have differently colored and hairy bodies, reminiscent of bumblebees.

Habitat

- Various open and semi-open habitats.
- Larvae burrow inside plants.

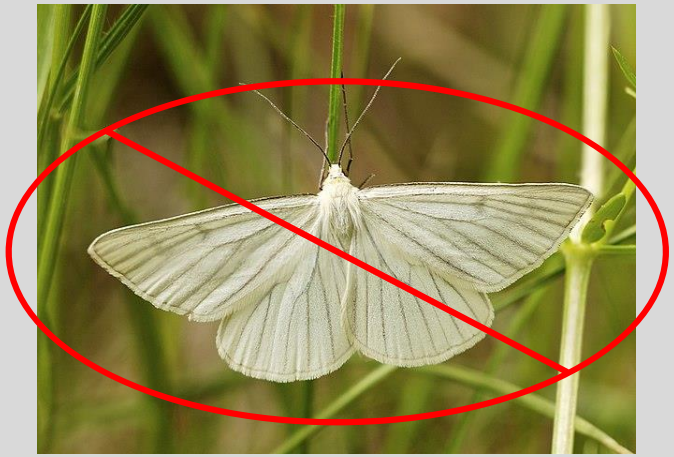


Wingspan	**16 – 50 mm**

Papilionoidea
Butterflies/Dagfjärilar





Nr 100 – 120 belongs to this group

Identification

- Colorful.
- Dayflying.
- Clubbed antenna.
- Rests with wings joined on top of animal or out to the sides.

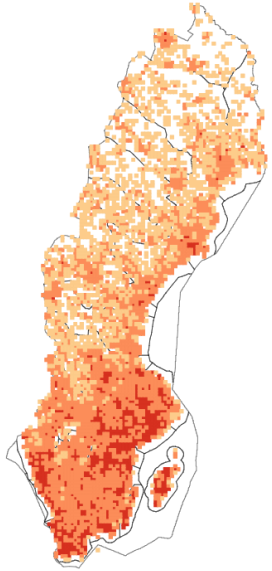
Potential misidentifications

- Can be mistaken with some dayflying moths but these generally will not have clubbed antenna.
- Burnet moths (Hexapoda nr. 95) are the only moths with clubbed antenna but they keep wings differently.

Habitat

- Mainly open or semi open habitats.

Wingspan	**23 – 93 mm**



Hesperiinae
Grass skippers/Smygare

Identification

- Antennal club elongate and curved.
- Antennae placed far apart, head broad.
- Relatively small.
- Orange-brown.
- Immediately identifiable among butterflies in rest by rest position with partially raised fore wings.

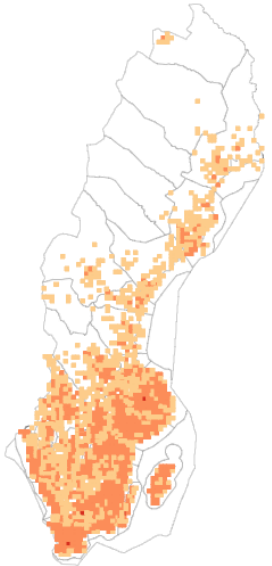
Potential misidentifications

- Spread-winged skippers (Hexapoda nr. 101) are black and white and have different resting position.

Habitat

- Various open and semi-open habitats.

Wingspan	**24 – 37 mm**



Pyrginae
Spread-winged skippers/Visslare

Identification

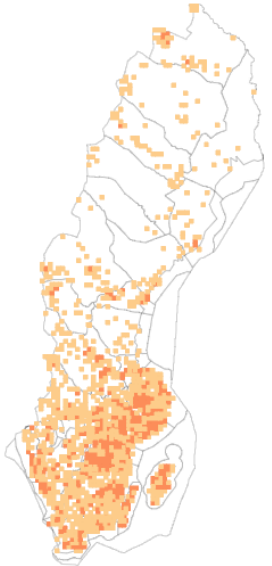
- Antennal club elongate and curved.
- Antennae placed far apart, head broad.
- Relatively small.
- Black and white or brown.

Potential misidentifications

- Grass skippers (Hexapoda nr. 100) are brown and rest with wings partly raised.
- Skipperlings which are very rare in western Sweden have similar antenna but are more colorful.

Habitat

- Various open and semi-open habitats.



Wingspan	**23 – 34 mm**

Papilio machaon
Old World swallowtail/Makaonfjäril

LC

Identification

- Large with large “tails” on wings.

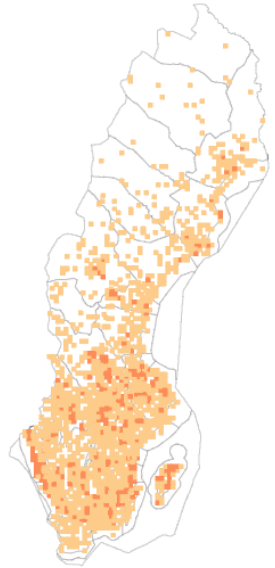
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

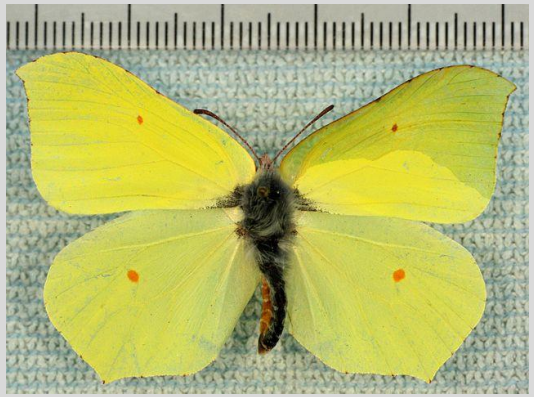
- Often near coastline or water bodies.

Wingspan	**72 – 93 mm**



Gonepteryx rhamni
Brimstone/Citronfjäril

LC



Identification

- White, yellow or slightly green.
- Males with clear yellow wings, females with whiter wings.
- Wings pointed.
- Small orange spots on hind wings.

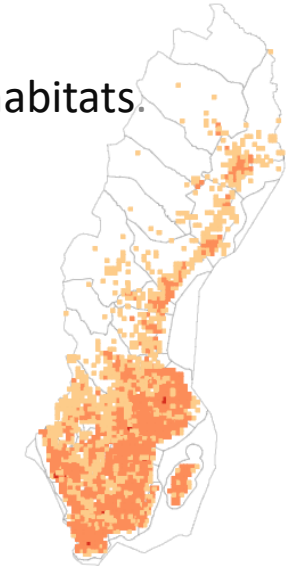
Potential misidentifications

- Pointy wing is unique among Swedish butterflies.

Habitat

- Larva on alder buckthorn.
- Adults in various open and semi-open habitats.

Wingspan	**60 – 74 mm**



Pieris brassicae
Large white/Kålfjäril

LC

Identification

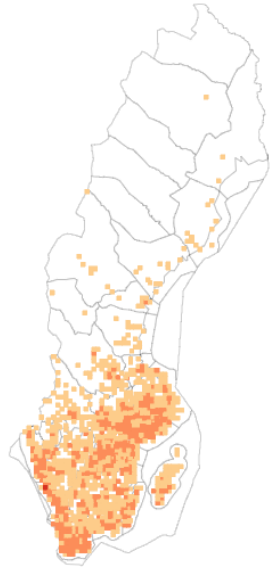
- White with dark markings.
- Black markings on front of forewings at least half way down the forewing.

Potential misidentifications

- Separated from other *Pieris* species (Hexapod nr 105,106 on markings and larger size.
- Wood whites (Hexapod nr 107) have more rounded wings and extremely thin body .

Habitat

- Larva on crucifers.



Wingspan	**53 – 70 mm**

Pieris rapae
Small white/Rovfjäril

LC

Identification

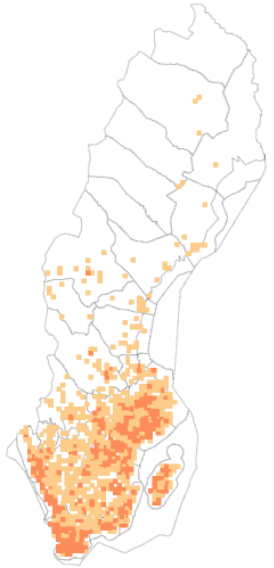
- White with dark markings
- Black markings on front of forewings at most 1/3 down fore wing.

Potential misidentifications

- Separated from other *Pieris* species (Hexapod nr 104,106) on markings.
- Wood whites (Hexapod nr 107) have more rounded wings and extremely thin body.

Habitat

- Larva on crucifers.



Wingspan	**38 – 57 mm**

Pieris napi
Green-veined white/Rapsfjäril

LC

Identification

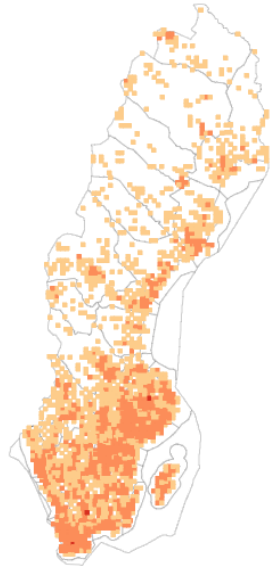
- White with black marking.
- Wing-veins powdered grey (clearer on undersides).
- Underside with distinct greenish veins.

Potential misidentifications

- Separated from other *Pieris* species (Hexapod nr. 104,105) on powdered wing-veins.
- Wood whites (Hexapod nr. 107) have more rounded wings and extremely thin body.

Habitat

- Larva on crucifers.



Wingspan	**40 – 52 mm**

Leptidea sp.
Wood whites/*Leptidea*

Identification

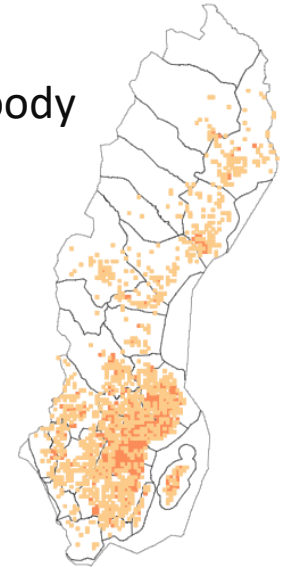
- Two species in Sweden are effectively impossible to tell apart.
- Both have extremely thin body and very round wings.

Potential misidentifications

- *Pieris* sp. (Hexapod nr. 104-106) have thicker bodies and pointier wings.

Habitat

- Larva on legumes.
- Adults normally flying in openings of woody vegetation.



Wingspan	**36 – 44 mm**

Anthocharis cardamines
Orange tip/Aurorafjäril

LC

Identification

- Small, white with rounded wings.
- Males with bright orange wing-tips.
- Underside of hind-wings mottled green-white.

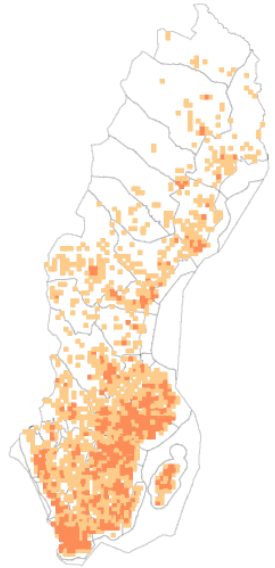
Potential misidentifications

- Males unmistakable, females recognizable on size and wing undersides.
- Underwing of female very similar to the the very rare genus *Pontia.* Upperside different, orange tip have unbroken black part on edge of wing whereas *Pontia* has mix of black and white spots.

Habitat

- Larva on crucifers.

Wingspan	**31 – 50 mm**



Vanessa atalanta
Red admiral/Amiral

LC

Identification

- Red, black and white.

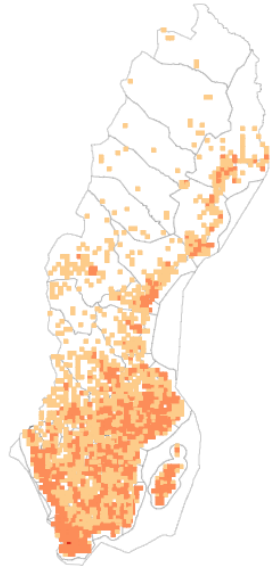
Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable based on upperside.

Habitat

- Larva on nettles.
- Migratory adults arrive from southern Europe in spring and most of later generations leave Sweden in fall (the rest normally dies).

Wingspan	**64 – 78 mm**



Vanessa cardui
Painted lady/Tistelfjäril

LC

Identification

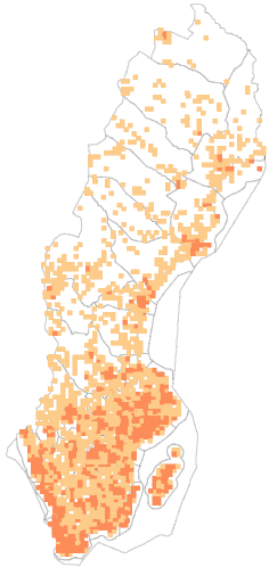
- Mottled orange, black and white.

Potential misidentifications

- Superficially similar to small tortoiseshell (Hexapoda nr. 111), but without blue spots.

Habitat

- Larva on thistles.
- Migratory adults arrive from southern Europe in spring and most of later generations leave Sweden in fall (the rest normally dies).

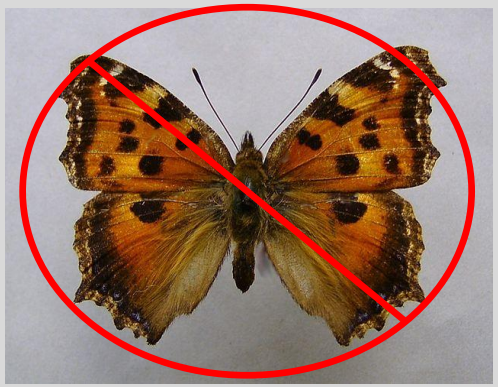


Wingspan	**58 – 74 mm**

Aglais urticae
Small tortoiseshell/Nässelfjäril

LC

Nymphalis polychloros



Nymphalis xanthomelas

Identification

- Orange and black, with blue spots along the edges of wings and dark areas in inner part of wings (see arrow).

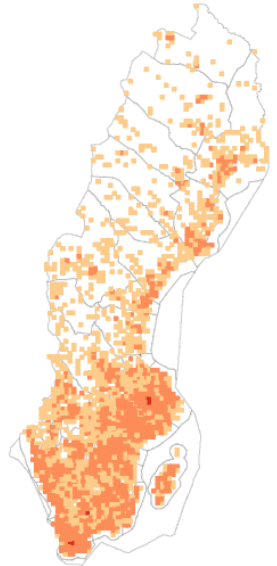
Potential misidentifications

- Similar to two rare species *Nymphalis* sp., but both lack the dark areas on inner parts of wings.

Habitat

- Larva on nettles.

Wingspan	**45 – 62 mm**



Aglais io
Peacock butterfly/Påfågelöga

LC

Identification

- Characteristic eye-spots.

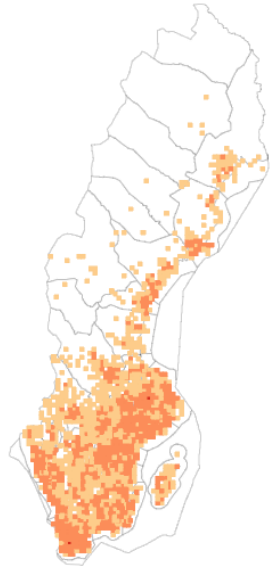
Potential misidentifications

- Unmistakable based on upper side of wings.

Habitat

- Larva on nettles.

Wingspan	**63 – 75 mm**



Polygonia c-album
Comma/Vinbärsfuks

LC

Identification

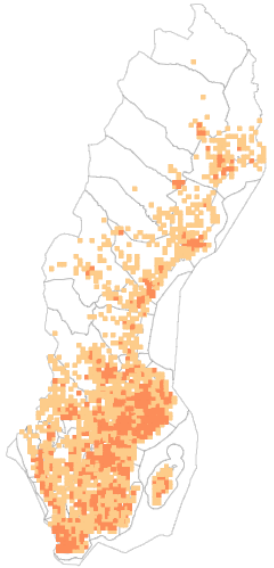
- Mottled orange, brown and black.
- Very irregular wing edges.
- Very distinct “white c” on underside .

Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- On various plants in semi-open habitats.



Wingspan	**50 – 64 mm**

Nymphalis antiopa
Mourning cloak/Sorgmantel

LC

Identification

- Black/dark brown, white and blue.
- Very noticeable light band on outer side of wings.

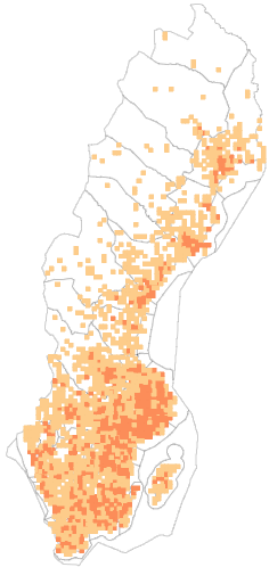
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- Larva on various trees.
- Adults in forest openings, roads or other open areas near trees.

Wingspan	**76 – 88 mm**



Heliconiinae
Heliconians/Pärlemorfjärilar

Argynnis paphia

Speyeria aglaja

Identification

- Upper side of wings mottled black and orange with a distinct row of black spots near the edge of wings.
- Underside of hind-wings generally with mother-of-pearl spots although these may be missing or very small in some species.

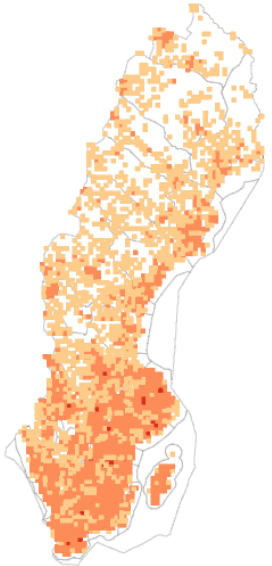
Potential misidentifications

- Other black and orange butterflies lack the row of black spots and never have the shiny spots on the underside.

Habitat

- Various open and semi-open habitats.

Wingspan	**30 – 80 mm**



Satyrinae
Browns/Gräsfjärilar

Aphantopus hyperantus

Coenonympha pamphilus

Identification

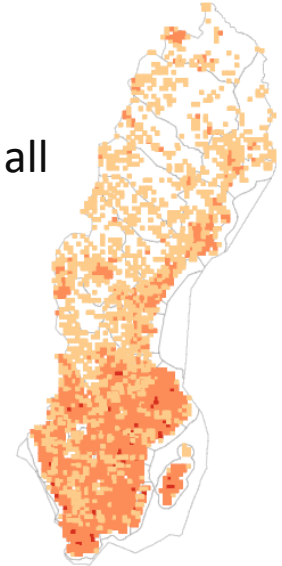
- All species in western Sweden identifiable by one or more distinct eye spot(s) in edge of wings visible on upper and or underside of wings.
- Greyish to brownish wings.

Potential misidentifications

- No other Swedish species has the distinct eyespots.
- A single species which in Sweden is only known from Torne Lappmark lacks eyespots and would not be identifiable to a brown based on description.

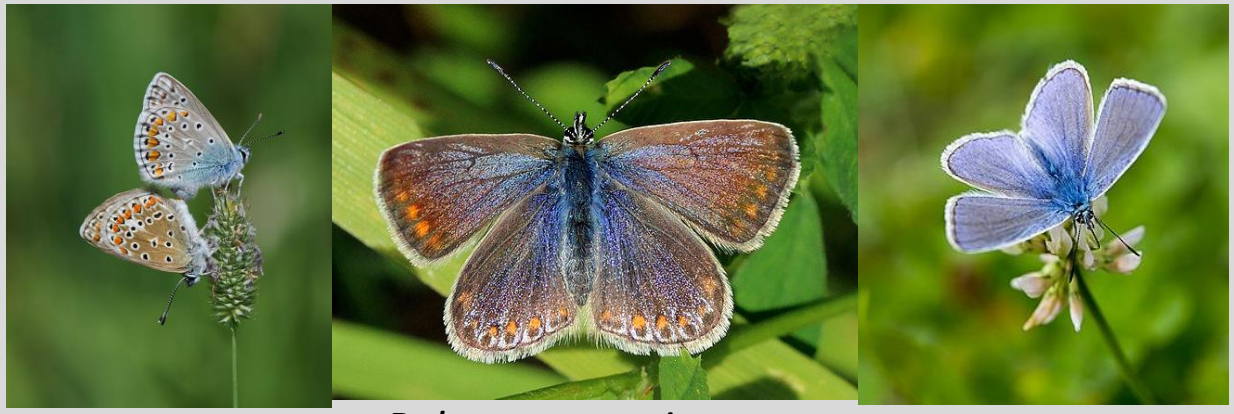
Habitat

- Different species can be found in nearly all habitat types.

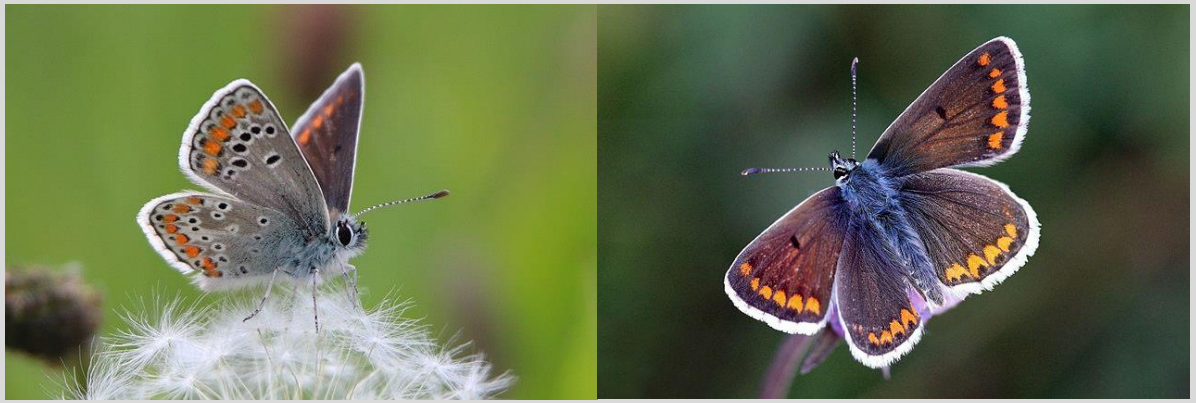


Wingspan	**32 – 62 mm**

Polyommatinae
Blues/Blåvingar



Polyommatus icarus



Aricia agestis

Identification

- Small.
- Upper side normally blue in color (some species are more brown, but always have blue hairs at least towards the body).
- Underside of wings brown, grey or blue with black and or yellow spots and with blue towards center.

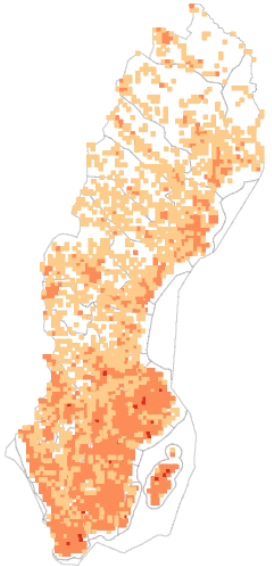
Potential misidentifications

- Brown species could be mixed up with other small butterflies, but identifiable by underside.

Habitat

- Various open habitats.

Wingspan	**18 – 32 mm**



Lycaena sp.
Coppers/Guldvingar

Lycaena phlaeas

Lycaena virgaureae

Lycaena helle

Identification

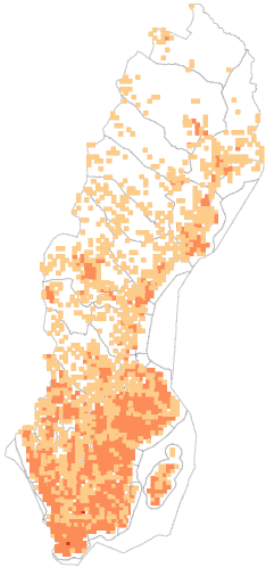
- Small.
- Shiny orange in color (some species with more brown).
- Underside of forewing +/- reddish.

Potential misidentifications

- Some individuals mistakeable for blues by upper side alone but combination of underside of forewing and upper side should enable certain identification.

Habitat

- Various open habitats.



Wingspan	**22 – 36 mm**

Theclinae
Hairstreaks/Snabbvingar

Favonius quercus

Thecla betulae

Nr 120 belongs to this group

Identification

- Green hairstreak (Hexapoda nr. 120) treated separately.
- Rest of species has a grey to brown underside of wings with a distinct white band.
- Small “tail” are also present at back of wings although they can be hard to spot.

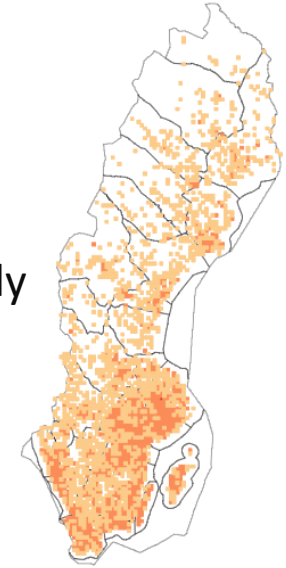
Potential misidentifications

- At flight or when only seen from above may look like a blue or copper but should be readily identifiable after close inspection.

Habitat

- Larvae living on trees and adults often flying up in canopies and therefore easily overlooked.

Wingspan	**23 – 35 mm**



Callophrys rubi
Green hairstreak/Grönsnabbvinge

LC

Identification

- Small.
- Shiny green underside of wings, upperside brown.

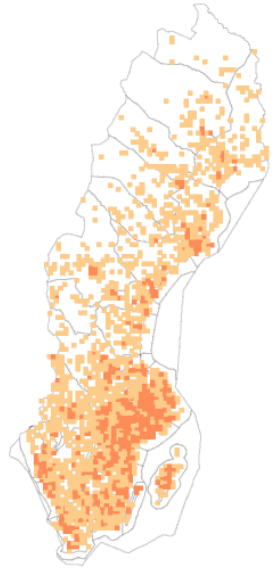
Potential misidentifications

- No similar species in Sweden.

Habitat

- On various shrubs in semi-open habitats

Wingspan	**23 – 25 mm**



Sources

Species selected and text written by Oskar Gran and Søren Faurby.

Species characteristics are mainly based on artfakta.se

Distributional maps for all taxa taken from artfakta.se

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