

# Species Status Assessment

**Common Name:** Scaled Pegleg      **Date Updated:** 2024-10-10  
**Scientific Name:** *Myolepta strigilata*      **Updated By:** Erin L. White  
**Class:** Insecta  
**Family:** Syrphidae

## Species Synopsis

*(a short paragraph which describes species taxonomy, distribution, recent trends, and habitat in New York):*

Scaled Pegleg is known from Ontario and Quebec, Canada and from the U.S., it ranges from Texas northeast to New York (NatureServe 2024).

The species was ranked an S1 as part of the ESNPS (White et al. 2022) based on rarity, trend, and threat information. The species has been documented post 2000 in Onondaga County at Camillus Unique Area as well as a site near Ballston Lake, Saratoga County (VanDyk 2024, White et al. 2022). It is not historically known from NY. While there are likely undocumented locations still to be found, it is expected to remain rare due to its habitat requirements and the fact that the species is encountered infrequently throughout its range.

Scaled Pegleg is found in rich deciduous woodlands and larvae live in tree rot holes in mature trees (Skevington et al. 2019).

## I. Status

### a. Current legal protected Status

i. **Federal:** Not Listed      **Candidate:** No

ii. **New York:**      Unprotected

### b. Natural Heritage Program

i. **Global:**      G5

ii. **New York:**      S1      **Tracked by NYNHP?**      On Active Tracking List

## Other Ranks:

-New York 2025 SGCN status: High Priority Species of Greatest Conservation Need

- COSEWIC: Not listed in Canada
- IUCN Red List: Not assessed by IUCN Red List
- Northeast Regional SGCN: Not listed

**Status Discussion:**

The species was ranked an S1 as part of the ESNPS (White et al. 2022) based on rarity, trend, and threat information. The species has been documented post 2000 in Onondaga County at Camillus Unique Area as well as a site near Ballston Lake, Saratoga County (VanDyk 2024, White et al. 2022). It is not historically known from NY. While there are likely undocumented locations still to be found, it is expected to remain rare due to its habitat requirements and the fact that the species is encountered infrequently throughout its range.

**II. Abundance and Distribution Trends**

Region	Present?	Abundance	Distribution	Time Frame	Listing status or S-Rank	SGCN?
North America	Yes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		
Northeastern US	Yes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No
New York	Yes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	S1	No
Connecticut	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	SNR	No
Massachusetts	No	-	-	-		
New Jersey	No	-	-	-		
Pennsylvania	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	SNR	No
Vermont	No	-	-	-		
Ontario	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	SU	
Quebec	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	SNR	

*Column options*

**Present?:** Yes; No; Unknown; No data; (blank) or Choose an Item

**Abundance and Distribution:** Declining; Increasing; Stable; Unknown; Extirpated; N/A; (blank) or Choose an item

**SGCN?:** Yes; No; Unknown; (blank) or Choose an item

**Monitoring in New York**

*(specify any monitoring activities or regular surveys that are conducted in New York):*

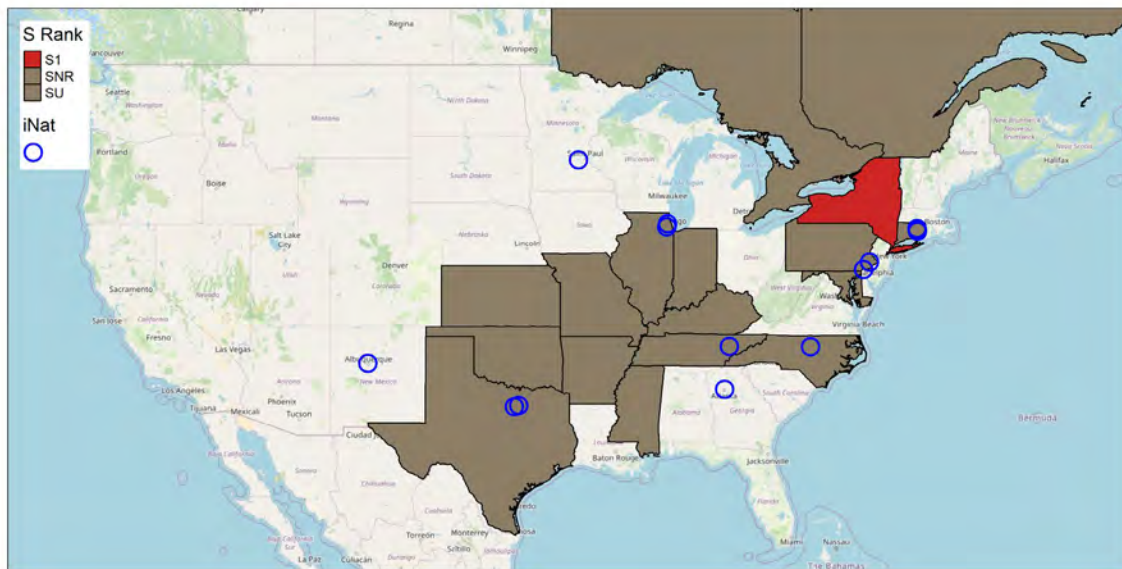
The Empire State Native Pollinator Survey (ESNPS) was conducted from 2017-2021, but there are no organized, regular monitoring or survey activities directed toward this species or to sites where they have been documented. Some regular monitoring may occur at protected sites that

Heritage staff revisit if they occur on state properties, as part of OPRHP or State Lands inventory work.

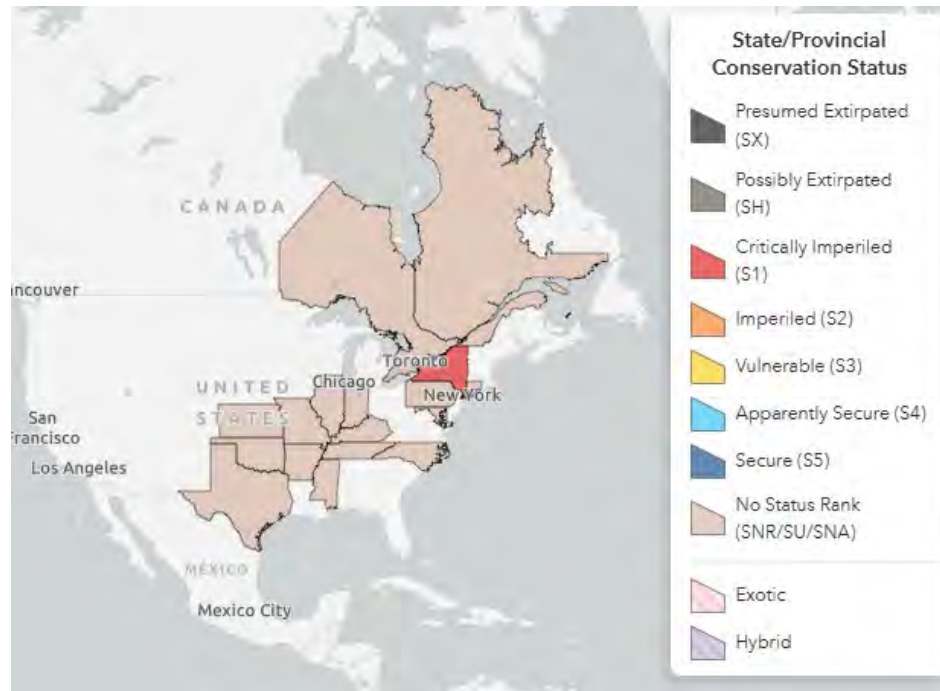
## Trends Discussion

(insert map of North American/regional distribution and status):

The species has been documented post 2000 in Onondaga County at Camillus Unique Area as well as a site near Ballston Lake, Saratoga County (VanDyk 2024, White et al. 2022). It is not historically known from NY, and there are two locations. While there are likely undocumented locations, it is expected to remain rare as the species is encountered infrequently throughout its range and due to its habitat requirements.



**Figure 1.** *Myolepta strigilata* North American distribution. Points show research-grade iNaturalist observations.



**Figure 2.** Conservation status of *Myolepta strigilata* in North America (NatureServe 2024).

### III. New York Rarity

(provide map, numbers, and percent of state occupied)

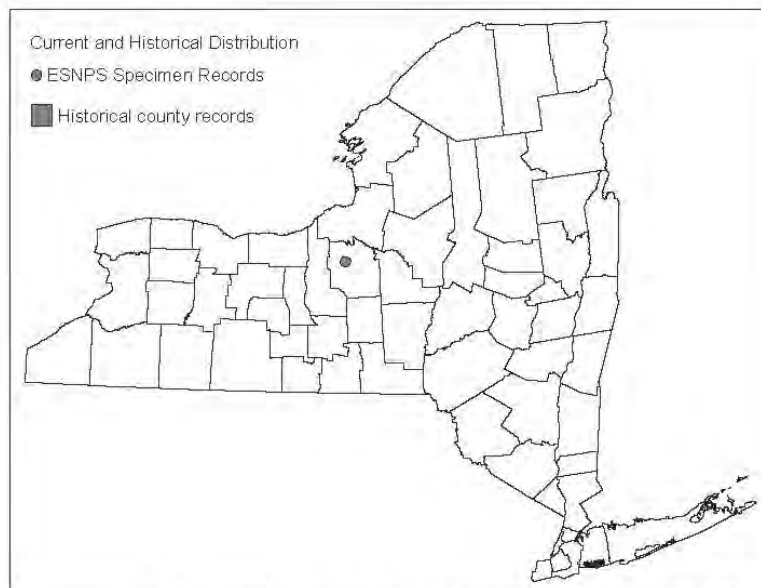


Figure 1: Observations from 2000 to present depicted as dots; those from 1999 and earlier as shaded counties.

**Figure 3.** NYS distribution for *Myolepta strigilata* based on ESNPS data (White et al. 2022).

Table 1. Number of observations of *Myolepta strigilata* grouped by the dates known to be extant (repeat observations (element occurrences) include the years spanning first observation to last observation) and the number and percent of total of counties these observations fall within for New York State.

Years	Observations	# of Counties	% of counties in State
Pre-2000	0	0	0.0
2000-2023	3	2	3.2

**Details of historic and current occurrence:**

The species has been documented post 2000 in Onondaga County at Camillus Unique Area as well as a site near Ballston Lake, Saratoga County (VanDyk 2024, White et al. 2022).

Percent of North American Range in NY	Classification of NY Range	Distance to core population, if not in NY
1-25%	Peripheral	~600

*Column options*

**Percent of North American Range in NY:** 100% (endemic); 76-99%; 51-75%; 26-50% 1-25%; 0%; Choose an item  
**Classification of NY Range:** Core; Peripheral; Disjunct; (blank) or Choose an item

**IV. Primary Habitat or Community Type**

*(from NY crosswalk of NE Aquatic, Marine, or Terrestrial Habitat Classification Systems):*

Mixed Northern Hardwoods

**Habitat or Community Type Trend in New York**

Habitat Specialist?	Indicator Species?	Habitat/ Community Trend	Time frame of Decline/ Increase
Yes	Yes	Unknown	Unknown

*Column options*

**Habitat Specialist and Indicator Species:** Yes; No; Unkown; (blank) or Choose an item  
**Habitat/Community Trend:** Declining; Stable; Increasing: Unkown; (blank) or Choose an item

**Habitat Discussion:**

Scaled Pegleg is found in rich deciduous woodlands and larvae live in tree rot holes (Skevington et al. 2019).

## V. Species Demographics and Life History

Breeder in NY?	Non-breeder in NY?	Migratory Only?	Summer Resident?	Winter Resident?	Anadromous/Catadromous?
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

*Column options*

**First 5 fields:** Yes; No; Unknown; (blank) or Choose an item

**Anadromous/Catadromous:** Anadromous; Catadromous; (blank) or Choose an item

### Species Demographics and Life History Discussion

*(include information about species life span, reproductive longevity, reproductive capacity, age to maturity, and ability to disperse and colonize):*

Adult flight times throughout its northern range are late April to late June (Skevington et al. 2019) and NY records are from late April to late June (White et al. 2022, VanDyk 2024).

## VI. Threats

Threats facing saproxylic hover flies include habitat loss and degradation, invasive plants and pathogens, pesticides, and climate change (White et al. 2022). Habitat shifting and alteration, droughts, and more frequent severe weather events due to climate change is expected to impact saproxylic flies and beetles. Like all saproxylic (dead wood) insects, this hover fly is threatened by modern forestry and land management practices that remove trees from stands before they can reach old age because the partially decayed breeding sites within senescent trees take upwards of 100 years to form (Speight 2015, New York Natural Heritage Program 2024).

<b>Threat Level 1</b>	<b>Threat Level 2</b>	<b>Threat Level 3</b>	<b>Spatial Extent</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Immediacy</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Certainty</b>
1. Residential and Commercial	1.3 Tourism & Recreation Areas	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
4. Transportation & Service Corridors	4.2 Utility & Service Lines	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
4. Transportation & Service Corridors	4.1 Roads & Railroads	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
5. Biological Resource Use	5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species	8.1 Invasive Non-Native Plants & Animals	8.1.1 Terrestrial animals (wood-boring insects)	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species	8.1 Invasive Non-Native Plants & Animals	8.1.2 Terrestrial plants	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species	8.4 Pathogens	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
9. Pollution	9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents	9.3.3 Herbicides & pesticides	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
11. Climate Change	11.3 Changes in Temperature Regimes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
11. Climate Change	11.4 Changes in Precipitation & Hydrological Regimes	11.4.2 Droughts	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
11. Climate Change	11.5 Storms & Severe Weather	11.5.1 Storms & severe weather	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Table 2. Threats to *Myolepta strigilata*.



Action Category	Action	Description
C.9 Education and Training	C.9.2.0.0 Training and individual skill development	Training

Table 3. Recommended conservation actions for *Myolepta strigilata*.

## VII. References

### This SSA drew heavily from these resources:

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Additional references:

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Northeast Fish and Wildlife Diversity. 2024. Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need (2024). <https://northeastwildlifediversity.org/rsgcn>. Accessed October 10, 2024.

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VanDyk, John, ed. 2024. *BugGuide.Net: Identification, Images, & Information For Insects, Spiders & Their Kin For the United States & Canada*. Iowa State University. Accessed October 10, 2024. <https://bugguide.net/>.

White, E.L., M. D. Schlesinger, and T.G. Howard. 2022. The Empire State Native Pollinator Survey (2017-2021). New York Natural Heritage Program, Albany, NY.

<b>Originally prepared by</b>	Erin L. White
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