

Family-Group Names in Diptera  
and  
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# MYIA

The International Journal  
of the  
North American Dipterists' Society

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Volume 10  
Editor: F. Christian Thompson

**Review Committee**

Roger W. Crosskey  
Allen L. Norrbom  
Thomas Pape

Published for  
North American Dipterists' Society by  
Backhuys Publishers



# **Family-Group Names in Diptera**

An annotated catalog.

By

Curtis W. Sabrosky

## **Bibliography**

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Backhuys Publishers

Leiden

1999

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ISBN 90-5782-???-?

MYIA is devoted to dissemination of research and other information on flies (Diptera). The series was established by Paul H. Arnaud, Jr., and supported in part by the California Academy of Sciences. Five volumes have been published. The series is now jointly sponsored by the North American Dipterists' Society, with individual volumes edited and produced either by Paul Arnaud at San Francisco or by Chris Thompson at Washington.

This volume is printed and distributed by Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands.

Printed in the Netherlands



**Curtis W. Sabrosky**  
**1910-1997**





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**Curtis W. Sabrosky**

**Family-Group Names in Diptera**



## Preface and Acknowledgments

Family-group names in Diptera became an early special interest of mine, stimulated by the need to explain to students such differences in usage as Tachinidae vs. Larvaevoridae, Borboridae vs. Sphaeroceridae, and Rhyphidae-Anisopodidae-Sylvicolidae. I presented a paper on such problems at the VIIth International Congress of Entomology, Berlin, 1938, and in later publications (Sabrosky 1939, 1941, 1946, 1947, 1954, 1984). The compilation of names and references has continued to the present time.

From time to time, some reference works have cited author and date for family names in Diptera, but these contain a high percentage of incorrect dates, no doubt due in large part to the inadequate cataloging of such names (e.g., Handlirsch 1925, Séguéy 1951, Kéler 1956, Rohdendorf 1977). Two specific examples: Kéler (1956) cited the oldest reference for 81 named families: 16 right, 65 wrong. Rohdendorf (1977a), covering a wider range of families, both extant and extinct, recognized 159 families with 86 right, 73 wrong.

The variety of endings and spellings and consequent problems of arrangement and indexing early led to organization of the material under type genera. Differences in recorded authorship, dates, references, and type fixations demanded a check of original references as far as possible, hopefully for everything. (Only one or two have not been seen as this book goes to press.) This means that I have personally examined almost all the references cited in this catalog, and any errors are mine and cannot be blamed on anyone else!

The appearance of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature 1961, 1964, 1985), with more complete provisions for family-group names than in the old *International Rules*, answered some questions from the early years of the project and gave guidelines for handling later problems as they developed. Some arguments of interpretation remain, and these are discussed in the Introduction or in Notes.

The work is aimed at being historical as well as nomenclatural and bibliographical. Annotations have been used liberally, especially to show the reasoning behind my decisions so that anyone who disagrees with a conclusion or who wishes to review the relevant evidence does not have to struggle to find out why and where. In a number of instances I have called attention to the need for action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. I hope that specialists will be stimulated to apply to the Commission to clear up the problem cases so that future work will be unimpeded by uncertainty and long-overdue decisions.

It would be nice to think that this catalog is perfect or even nearly so, but I am all too aware of the vast literature and the likelihood that some names or relevant designations have been missed. Perfection, in a work of seemingly endless detail, is technically possible but highly improbable. Nevertheless it must be a goal, unlikely though its achievement seems. I can only hope that any errors or omissions will be few and insignificant.

Acknowledgments: It is impossible at this late date to name the innumerable cooperators among the dipterists, colleagues, librarians and others who helped in various ways during the last half century. My deepest thanks to all of them. I wish particularly to acknowledge my gratitude and indebtedness to several significant cooperators: to my friend of many years and my long-time colleague, Alan Stone, whose continual interest and cooperation supplied me with many names and references; to my friend of over a half century and sparring partner on zoological nomenclature, the late George C. Steyskal, for frequent assistance with languages and references, for innumerable discussions of nomenclature, gender concord, and similar matters, and at the end for his generous review of stems and proper spelling of group names; to friend and colleague F. Christian Thompson, for constant

encouragement toward finalization of this task, stimulating arguments on nomenclature, invaluable assistance in helping an old dog learn new tricks in the world of word processors, and finally expert assistance in preparing the Bibliography and in steering the work to publication; to my good friend and correspondent of many years, Roger W. Crosskey, for help far beyond the call of duty, in supplying rare and unusual publications and expediting my visits to the library of The Natural History Museum in London, for innumerable discussions on rules of nomenclature, and finally for detailed scrutiny of the manuscript of the Catalog; and to friend Neal L. Evenhuis for exceptional cooperation with his detailed studies of the literature of Diptera and dates of publication, and his generosity with that information. Finally, I acknowledge with deep appreciation the many useful comments of thorough referees Roger W. Crosskey and Thomas Pape, and of the reviewers Sueo Nakahara and Allen Norrbom.

Curtis W. Sabrosky  
Medford, New Jersey  
September 28, 1996

## Introduction

The original plan for this catalog included a history of the classification of Diptera, especially the development of families, then subdivisions of families, and in the other direction the development of superfamilies, and higher into the ordinal group. Time and the size of the project have limited the catalog to the basic facts of the names.

Suffice it here to point out that after the large genera of Linnaeus and his immediate successors, a classification of the genera into groups began in the closing years of the 18th century. The French botanists Adanson (1763) and de Jussieu (1789) had grouped the genera of plants into “familles,” and this undoubtedly influenced the French entomologists at about the turn of the century, Latreille and Duméril, to arrange the genera of insects into supra-generic taxa, the “familles” or “familles naturelles.”

Latreille (1797) was apparently the first to divide the Diptera in this way, but although he stated the division clearly in the preface to his *Précis*, and numbered and diagnosed each family in the body of the work, he provided no names for them, either vernacular or latinized. He grouped 35 genera into 8 families, in addition to which his new genus *Nycteribia* appeared elsewhere in the class “Acéphales.” Duméril (1800b), in a folded synoptic table in the back of Cuvier’s *Leçons d’Anatomie Comparée*, quickly followed with a different arrangement, grouping genera into four families, three of which he named but only with vernacular names and none of those based on a generic name (Hydromies, Sarcostomes, Sclérostomes). Valid and available family names in Diptera appeared first in Latreille (1802) in volume 3 of his *Histoire naturelle*.... Twelve families were recognized, with latinized names, but only 9 based on the names of included genera. In subsequent works, Latreille further divided families and laid the basic structure for family classification in the order. A final touch was added by the English entomologist Kirby (1813), who proposed the ending -idae for family names, a proposal that ultimately became the universally adopted standard. Although Kirby & Spence (1817) made use of the ending for some families of Diptera, Samouelle (1819) was the first to apply the -idae ending throughout the order, with the exception of Dolychopodae [sic] and Stratiomyidae.

“Familles” of the early authors did not always mean families as we know them today. For example, Latreille (1804a: 321) in volume 21 of the *Nouveau dictionnaire d’histoire naturelle* wrote that the genus *Syrphus* had been divided in his 1802 work into “deux familles,” the Brevicornes and the Longicornes. Many different family-group names have also been used—cohors, phalanx, etc.—with a great variety of endings. Even after the ending -idae became widely accepted, other endings continued to appear, especially through half or more of the 19th century.

## Arrangement and Format

The work consists of four alphabetical lists: (1) a *Conspectus* listing under the currently recognized families the type genera concerned within the family limits; (2) the main body of the work, an *Annotated Catalog of Family-Group Names*, arranged by type genus; (3) a *Supplemental List* including group names not based on generic names, with references and brief definitions, and including many order-group names of Diptera; and (4) *Bibliography*, with annotations where necessary or desirable. An Index is unnecessary because of the alphabetization and the liberal use of cross-references.

Names of both extant and extinct Diptera are included. Bracketed entries [—] are those described as Diptera but now classified otherwise (Example: *Dahlia*). Names have been entered up to the end of 1995 as far as known. In summary (see *Conspectus*), for 136 families 2172 generic names are listed, including 107 senior synonyms not or not yet the basis of family-group names. Generic names



of fossils are listed under “Fossils” in the Conspectus, without separation into families. In the Catalog itself, genera of fossils may be cited in modern families, if known. The family Tachinidae is far in the lead, with 429 generic names, followed at some distance by the Sarcophagidae with 123, Cecidomyiidae with 94, and Syrphidae with 84. On the other hand, 102 families have 10 or fewer generic names, and of these 65 have only 1 to 3 generic names.

The actual number of zoological genera (valid names) involved is difficult to determine, but elimination of objective synonymy and of preoccupied names, suppressed names, emendations, and significantly different spellings that affect recognition or reference yields an approximate total of 1900. Subjective synonymy would decrease this figure, but differences of opinion between splitters and lumpers, especially in Tachinidae and Sarcophagidae, make a final total an impractical goal.

A common type of entry will furnish a basis for explanation:

**Scathophaga** Meigen 1803: 277. Type, *Musca merdaria* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Scathophaga stercoraria* (Linnaeus 1758)[*Musca*]. Scathophagidae.

*Scatophaga* (error) Fabricius 1805: 203.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Scopeuma* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Scatomyza* Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Scatophaginae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614 (priority from 1810, Scatomyzides Fallén).

Scatophagoidae Agassiz 1846b: 333.

Scatophagidae Brauer 1883: 40 (40).

Scathophagidae Cresson 1918: 133.

Other spellings: Scatophagites Newman 1834: 379; etc.

Note 1... etc.

**Citations** are by author-date-page, with references in the Bibliography. Suffix letters a, b, etc. indicate an author’s multiple publications in the same year. Dates for specific names, as in type species or generic combinations, for senior homonyms (usually non-Diptera), and for generic or family-group names of non-Diptera, do not refer to the Bibliography. Commas are not used between authors and dates.

**Generic names:** Boldface if presently considered taxonomically valid, italics if not (serious differences are annotated). The correct stem is shown, if this has been at times, or is likely to be, incorrectly understood. Some generic names that have not been the basis of family-group names, as far as I know, are included when they are senior synonyms of names that have been so used; this is for possible future use, or in case of oversight of any proposals of family-group names based on these senior synonyms.

**Type species** (referred to simply as “Type” for brevity in this large work): Cited first in its original combination, with author and date, regardless of the combination used by the author of the genus at the time of proposal or cited at the time of a subsequent designation. If an original publication had no named species, that is so stated, and the species construed to be the originally included species are cited from a later work (author-date-page). “Species” in this catalog usually means “nominal species;” this is sometimes stated specifically if needed to avoid possible confusion with zoological species.

**Type fixation:** Abbreviated terms show fixation by original designation (orig.des.), monotypy (mon.), subsequent monotypy (sub.mon.), automatic fixation (aut.), or subsequent designation (des. by author-date-page). Misidentifications are accepted as type species. (See discussion under Nomenclature: Generic Names.)

**Currently recognized generic combination** follows the sign of equality (=), the specific name being the senior synonym currently recognized. The author’s name is placed in parentheses when

required for changed combinations (Code, Art. 51c), followed by the name of the original genus in square brackets.

**Family name:** the present position of the genus. Zoological decisions are beyond the scope of this catalog. The families are accepted as listed by Colless & McAlpine (1991) in *The Insects of Australia* (ed. 2, vol. 2), and by authors in the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera*, vol. 3 (1989), supplemented by later published names. Differences among the modern regional catalogs are often recorded in the Notes.

**Emendations and errors** in the generic name (cited, with author-date-page, only if involved in group names). The term “error” is used for brevity, rather than the long “incorrect subsequent spelling.” (Errors are usually subsequent; the occasional errors that arise from a reviser’s choice between alternate original spellings are specified.) Very different spellings are cross-referenced, e.g. “*Henica*. See **Enica**.” Minor differences that do not seriously affect recognition, especially in the latter part of the name, are not cross-referenced, e.g., endings *-mya* and *-myia*, *-cheta* and *chaeta*, and different connective letters, as in *Dichelocera* and **Dichelacera**.

**Generic synonyms** relevant to the family-name catalog are briefly listed, with author-date followed by “q.v.” Synonymy usually follows the most recent catalog or subsequent revision. Unfortunately, in some families great differences of opinion exist, with differing views of broad versus restricted genera. Tachinidae and Sarcophagidae are especially difficult in this respect.

**Family-group names** under each nominal type genus are arranged chronologically, beginning with the earliest appearance in the literature of a group name based on the generic name. As a practical matter, not all the changes, the up-grading and down-grading of taxa, could be or need be detailed, but the following steps are essential. The earliest available family-group name that established its date for priority, regardless of rank or spelling, is in **boldface**. Earlier names that are unavailable, suppressed, or preoccupied are listed for historical purposes. (These are not boldfaced, not even the oldest, because they cannot be used.) Following the boldfaced name are listed, if any, the first uses at successively higher levels, e.g., tribe to subfamily to family, up to the highest rank ever attained, even into the order group if such names were based on a nominal type genus. The subsequent fate of these names, whether downgrading or disuse, is not shown.

**“Other spellings” of family-group names**, if any, are listed chronologically, with author-date-page for each. These variant spellings have no nomenclatural significance, and only limited historical interest, but they may have some reference value. This is especially true if the variant is so unlike the correct or the familiar spelling that recognition is hindered or even impossible. Any that are significantly different are cross-referenced. Example: “Antomidae. See **Anthomyia**.”

For citing the authorship of a family-group name—seldom really needed—there may be conflicting elements of reality and nomenclatural priority. For example, for group names based on the midge genus **Chironomus**, priority dates from Chironomites Newman 1834. When citing modern taxa, it would be bibliographically incorrect—although nomenclaturally correct under the Code—to say Chironomidae or Chironomoidea Newman 1834 because Newman did not use those forms, and indeed superfamilies did not appear until years later [The earliest use of superfamilies of which I am aware, but without having searched extensively, was in Hemiptera by P.R. Uhler (1876). Coquillett (1901a) first introduced superfamilies in Diptera.]. One might say, for example, Chironomoidea (Newman 1834), which would suggest, at least to working taxonomists, that Newman used a different spelling. The most satisfactory way would be to use a double-author citation: Chironomoidea (Newman 1834) Malloch 1917. Dates could be omitted, but if the case required such attention to authorship, dates could be a useful addition.

Repeated proposals of family-group taxa as new are not cataloged unless there are spelling differences. For example, *Macronychiinae* Rohdendorf (1937) was published as “subfam.nov.,” but it is not cataloged because it is antedated by *Macronychiidae* Brauer and Bergenstamm (1889). An author may also publish a taxon as new in more than one paper; only the oldest is cataloged.

When family-group names have been based on both preoccupied generic names and their replacements, or on both senior generic names and their synonyms, the group names are recorded under the appropriate type genera, with cross-reference (q.v.) under each generic name. Thus all information on a taxon is available to an interested reader but under the respective type genera without repetition of the data and mixing of the group names. Example: Under **Chironomus**: “Unavailable senior synonym: *Tendipes* Meigen 1800, q.v.” Under *Tendipes* will be found the data on that name and the family-group names based on it.

If no family-group name was based on the preoccupied generic name, this preoccupied name is cited only under the replacement name, with cross-reference to it in the usual alphabetical order. Example:

**Ledomymia** ... [complete data]

*Lepidomyia* (preocc.) ... [complete data]

*Lepidomyia* See under **Ledomymia**.

**Notes** are grouped together at the end of each genus entry. These deal with such details as spelling of generic name, date of publication, basis of nomenclatural decisions, and differences of opinion on type species, synonymy, or family position as reflected in published modern catalogs. In the notes, excessive use of parentheses is avoided. Thus “the two senior *Helophilus*: that of Fabricius 1805 ... and *Helophilus* Leach 1817 ...” is clear and unencumbered, especially since no date-page reference is involved. Parentheses are also not used for non-Diptera citations (e. g., preoccupations and are family-group names in other animal classes), which are usually not included in the bibliography.

Names or designations that are not technically valid are sometimes recognized, where appropriate ICZN action seems justified and probable when specialists eventually apply for it. These are always clearly identified.

## Classification

The present work avoids zoological decisions as far as possible. However, in deciding how to cite the currently accepted generic combination and specific name of the type species, one is occasionally confronted with radically different classifications. As an example, contrast the Simuliidae of Rubzov (Rubtsov) and Yankovsky (1988) in volume 3 of the *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera* with that of Crosskey (1988, 1990) in important reviews of the world Simuliidae. The latter is the classification followed here, usually annotated.

European and North American classifications differ in several families or family groups, notably in the Tipulidae, Mycetophilidae, and Empididae. The *Insects of Australia* (Colless & McAlpine 1991) and the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera*, volume 3 (McAlpine & Wood 1989) retained such families in a broad sense, with subfamilies, and these works are followed in this catalog; many or some authors recognize the subfamilies as families. The overall arrangement by type genus will enable both generalists and specialists to find their special interests.

In some families the problems are not so much in the family-group taxa to be recognized as in the generic classification, with currently existing extremes in what are recognized. For example, in the Sarcophagidae, the genus-group names *Heteronychia* and *Parasarcophaga* are the bases of subtribal names proposed by Rohdendorf in 1965, but Sugiyama & Kano (1984) placed these genera and 30

others as junior synonyms of *Sarcophaga*. For present purposes I have listed the genera as distinct, with their proposed tribes or subtribes. The weary cataloger cannot hope to satisfy everybody. In general I have followed the modern regional catalogs, and note any important differences. Specialists in the family will make their own choices in future revisions. Pape (1990: 44) has commented that “Much remains to be done before generic limits stabilize.”

Specific names (type species), because of modern studies of type specimens, are generally more stable today than are generic names, and only occasionally has it been necessary to comment on them.

## Nomenclature: Generic Names

Use of type species of genera dates at least from the early years of the 19th century. The first edition of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire* contained some definite designations; e.g., for the genus *Simulium*, Latreille (1804b: 189) spoke of Fabricius’ “*rhagio colombaschensis*, type de ce genre.” Although the example is appropriate here, actually that is not the valid type fixation; the same nominal species was type by monotypy for *Simulium* Latreille 1802.

**Designations of type species** (herein as “Type” for brevity, since type specimens are not involved in this catalog). The use of “Type” or strictly equivalent expression is rigidly construed (Code, Art. 67c). Use of the definite article is accepted (“die typische Art”), but use of an indefinite article (“a”) is not (See *Euaresta* Loew (1873c), where he referred to “a typical form of the genus *Euaresta*”). [Compare ICZN 1922: Opinion 71 on the typical species in Westwood (1840).]

In my opinion, the only completely objective criterion is whether the author says “Type” or strictly equivalent expression (e.g., *Typus*, *espèce-type*, the typical species). Expressions such as “proposed for,” “für,” “erected for,” etc., are ambiguous; they could be, in the words of Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 232), “simple statements of the existence of a single included species.” Such cases, fortunately, are merely a question of nomenclatural terminology; the type species is the same under either interpretation because only one species is involved.

Special problems are annotated. Annotations in past catalogs have sometimes been too brief, not helpful for reviewers or later catalogers. A note such as “Earlier type designations invalid under I.C.Z.N. Code,” does not reveal what designations were considered, which species were originally included, or which provisions of the Code were involved.

**Original designation versus monotypy.** A school of thought has maintained that monotypy should take precedence over original designation when only one species is involved. Regardless of merit in this position, both the Codes (3 editions) and the old *Rules* have always provided that the fixation of type species shall apply in the order of precedence (Art. 68a), and original designation (Art. 68b) was cited before monotypy (Art. 68d).

**Misidentified type species** are treated here as dipterists have commonly done: Acceptance of the species actually involved when the named species is found to be incorrect. The Code (Art. 70b) provides that such cases are to be referred to the ICZN, but in practice dipterists—and others!—have proceeded without doing so in cases where the evidence was clear. Sabrosky (1984: 156-8) proposed an amendment to the Code to recognize the practice, and hopefully the 4th edition of the Code now in advanced preparation will include such a provision. In the present catalog, type species of 26 genera are recorded as misidentifications in addition to those for which the ICZN designated the type species.

**“Gen.n., sp.n.”** Genera so proposed are numerous in the literature, and are considered to be available (before 1931, Art. 12b.6; after 1930, Art. 13c). The formula “gen.n., sp.n.” or its equivalent, as used in Article 68b.i, has commonly been considered to be original designation. What seems to have escaped notice is that Art. 68b.i provides that such a formula “applied before 1931 to *only one*

*of two or more* [italics mine] new nominal species included in a newly established nominal genus or subgenus” is deemed to be an original designation, if no other type species was designated. Rigidly construed, as type designations must be (Code, Art. 76c), this means that “gen.n., sp.n.” or its equivalent applied to only a single included species is not an unequivocal designation; it is ambiguous because it could have been a simple way of saying there is only one species. The North American *Catalog* (Stone et al. 1965) cited over 40 genera as being established by “orig.des., as gen.n., sp.n.” but it is now realized that only one (*Zygosturmia*, q.v.) is actually original designation under that rule; the others are, correctly, monotypy. The first edition of the Code (1961) implied this (“applied before 1931 to only one of the new nominal species included”) but did not state it as precisely as did the third edition (1985). I have found very few legitimate cases where more than one originally included species was present. Three examples, q.v., are *Urophylla* and *Dexodes*, both Brauer and Bergenstamm 1889, and *Zygosturmia* Townsend 1911.

**Emendations versus errors.** Variant spellings are unfortunately abundant in the literature, thanks to the foibles of typesetters or the laxity of proofreaders, and ultimately the lapses or inattention of taxonomists. For the names of type genera of family-group names, the Code has been applied strictly. Nomenclators and catalogs often state “pro —” or “error or emend.,” if they are not sure what it is. Nomenclaturally all such names must be deemed incorrect subsequent spellings, that is ‘errors’ for brevity, and they are so recorded in this catalog. Some changes could well have been intentional, e.g., *Hylemya* to *Hylemyia*, and similar treatment for many *-mya* names, but strictly speaking they are errors if not demonstrably intentional. A spelling error is sometimes cited alone, without an emendation. A true emendation may exist somewhere in the literature but it is not worthwhile to search for it. Errors and emendations are not critical for family-group names. Group names can be based on either and their priority is unaffected; they are simply correctable to the proper spelling. Variant spellings in an original publication require action by a first reviser and any rejected spelling then becomes an incorrect original spelling. Varied endings plus correct, emended, and incorrect spellings result in a considerable array of orthography in some cases. For extreme examples, the reader is referred to the numerous different spellings of such family names as Bombyliidae or Dolichopodidae.

**Changed combinations**, usually in the correct name of the type species, also furnish the reader the correct spelling. For example, in the Afrotropical Catalogue, for *Andrenosoma* (p. 349), the type species is listed as “*Laphria atra* Fabricius, 1805 = *Asilus ater* Linnaeus, 1758” but the reader is not informed whether he should write *Andrenosoma atra* or *Andrenosoma ater*. The answer is neither! The proper form is *Andrenosoma atrum* (Linnaeus) because *-soma* names are treated as neuter and the specific name is changed to agree, as shown in this catalog.

**Parentheses** have been used in changed combinations (Code, Art. 51c). This is disregarded by some taxonomists, and the rule may be changed in future editions of the Code. However, because I believe in maximum usefulness of a catalog, parentheses are used herein to show the correct form for those who desire it and for those who follow the present provisions of the Code.

## Nomenclature: Family-Group Names

Inevitably the cataloging of a large order of animals reveals numerous problems in the nomenclature of family-group names. The present catalog is based on the application of the rules of nomenclature as they appear in the 3rd edition (1985) of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. Should the 4th edition (in preparation) make serious changes and make these retroactive, some conclusions in this catalog may be affected, and readers should be aware of these possibilities.

A few simple rules on family names can be stated at the outset, after which certain problems need further discussion.

1. A family-group name is based on the name of a genus, which is thereby automatically the type genus of the family (Code, Arts. 11f, 29).
2. The characteristic ending of the group taxon is added to the stem of the generic name (Code, Art. 29). For discussion of stems, see the following section on Problems of Orthography.
3. The few endings mandated in the Code are -IDAE for family and -INAE for subfamily (Code, Art. 29a). The endings -OIDEA for superfamily and -INI for tribe are recommended (Rec. 29A). In Diptera, -INA has become commonly used for subtribe.
4. Priority dates from a Latin or latinized name for a taxon of the family-group, regardless of the ending of the name or of what rank or category was cited in that original publication.

In the first half century or more of family-group names, authors used many different endings: -IDES, -ITES, -IDA, -I, etc., sometimes for primary divisions (families), sometimes first for subdivisions at various levels. The ending -IDAE was first suggested by Kirby (1813) in England as a characteristic ending for family names. The idea quickly caught on, no doubt aided by some major publications in insect classification, especially in the English-speaking world: Kirby & Spence (1817), Samouelle (1819), Curtis (*British Entomology* 1824-39, and his *Guide* 1831, 1837), and Westwood (1838-40).

5. Before 1931, a family-group name is available and dates for priority from the time it is published in Latin or latinized form provided it is based on an available and valid generic name, whether or not the group taxon was described or diagnosed (Code, Arts. 11f, 12a, b.4).
6. After 1930, a family-group name requires a diagnosis in words for availability (Code, Art. 13a). Again, the type genus is automatic, in the formation of the name.
7. The name of a new family-group taxon can be made available by the “combined description or definition of a new nominal family-group taxon and a single new nominal genus” (Code, Art.13d).
8. An error or emendation in the name of a type genus does not affect the priority or availability of a family-group name based on it; both generic and group names are to be corrected to the proper spelling (Code, Art. 32c.iii, d).
9. Under the Principle of Coordination (Code, Art. 36), the proposal of a family-group name at any rank automatically establishes it (same date and author for priority) at ranks above and below it without separate diagnosis. Thus a family Oestridae, based on *Oestrus*, was simultaneously available for taxa at other ranks:
  - (Superfamily Oestroidea)
  - Family Oestridae Leach 1815 (as Oestrides)
  - (Subfamily Oestrinae)
  - (Tribe Oestrini)
  - (Any others desired, e.g., subtribe Oestrina)

**Date of priority.** Sometimes an author has clearly indicated that a family-group taxon is or should be recognized but without actually giving it a name. Technically, albeit somewhat reluctantly, I have boldfaced the first actual use of a name, so as to be nomenclaturally and bibliographically correct, although historically the earlier author must be acknowledged as the first to recognize the group or the first to propose it. For example, for the genus *Tapeigaster*, q.v., Bezzi (1923a) recognized a taxon “as a special subfamily between the Scatophaginae and the Norelliinae” and diagnosed it with five characteristics, but unfortunately without actually naming it. Also see Note under *Leptogaster* for a quotation from Janssens (1954) that antedated Martin’s actual use of a group name by 14 years. And Townsend’s (1936a) use of Aulacephalinae was preceded by Brauer (1863b), who referred to it as an ‘unnamed group of Diptera.’

The availability of many group names by Townsend (1911-14) is arguable. An example is the following, based on the emendation *Gymnochaeta*, which appears in this Catalog under **Gymnochaeta** Robineau-Desvoidy, q.v.:

“GYMNOCHAETINE series” Townsend 1911a (July): 133.

[Gymnochaetini] Townsend 1911c (Oct.): 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Gymnochaetini** Townsend 1914a: 15.

The first entry (July 1911) was a vernacular. The second, later in the same year, represents a general statement correcting the endings of the group names used in the first but without actually using the names. Townsend (Oct. 1911: 329) clearly stated: “Each series name given in the paper should have the final “E” changed to “I” and serve as the name of a tribe, each tribe taking as its type the type species of the genus from which its name is derived.” Finally, in later papers (chiefly 1913-14), Townsend used the names in proper latinized form. I was at first inclined to cite the October paper as an acceptable published correction of the names in the July paper, but in the end I boldfaced the published latinized form. Townsend sometimes changed his mind between second and third steps, either never again mentioning the group, or using a different ending (e.g., [Echinodexiini] actually appeared as Echinodexiae Townsend 1913a). In all of these Townsend cases, no other publications intervened, and any differences of interpretation would only change the date by two or three years without changing authorship.

**Article 40b and backdating.** An important but overlooked point of priority in family-group names is Article 40b and Recommendation 40A. When a family-group name was replaced before 1961 because of synonymy of the type genus, and the replacement name is generally accepted, the replacement name takes the date of priority of the replaced name but retains its own author. That makes it possible in this catalog to cite the bibliographically correct author-date-page for a group name and to indicate the earlier date of priority of the name replaced. Sometimes this makes a considerable difference in time. Thus for example, under **Metopia** Meigen one could cite “**Metopiini** Townsend 1908: 64 (1863),” where 1863 is the date of *Argyridae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, based on *Argyria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, preoccupied. That form is recommended in the Code (Rec. 40A), but I believe it is useful for a cataloger to show the source of the date, thus I have cited “(1863, priority from *Argyridae* Robineau-Desvoidy).”

In the case of a preoccupied generic name that has been the basis of a family-group name, and that has been replaced but without a family-group name being based on the replacement name (e.g., **Neoascia** Williston, a new name for the preoccupied *Ascia* Meigen 1822, on which *Asciti* Liroy 1864 and *Ascinae* Williston (1885a), correctly *Asciiti* and *Asciinae*, were based), a replacement family-group name will be needed if the taxon is ever recognized. However, the present Code makes no provision for recognizing priority from the earlier date in cases of homonymy, as it does for straight synonymy of the type genus (Article 40a refers only to cases where the type genus is rejected as a junior synonym). I believe that it is just as logical to do so for homonymy, and thus I would favor the priority of *Neoasciinae* (if ever needed) dated from 1864, from *Asciti* Liroy. In the example of **Metopia**, *Argyria* was a junior homonym, but it was also a junior synonym of the much older **Metopia**.

*Nomina nuda*, names suppressed by the Commission under suspension of the Rules, and names that are unavailable as a result of the Commission’s suppression of a publication (e.g., that of Meigen 1800) are not counted in priority and hence do not enter into backdating.

**Nomina nuda in family-group names.** Before 1931, a family-group name founded on a valid generic name was automatically an available name with a type genus. However, Article 13a of the Code (ed. 3, 1985) requires that after 1930 the name of any zoological taxon, to be available, must be published with a diagnosis in words of the characters that purport to distinguish it. This was an

outgrowth of the rule adopted at the Budapest Congress in 1927, effective Jan. 1, 1931. The rule was easily applied to generic and specific names, but the coverage of family-group names was not generally realized. Family-group names published after 1930 without a diagnosis are technically unavailable, although I have cited them as part of the history of family-group taxa. It is just as logical to ask an author to state on what basis he considers a family-taxon to be recognized as it is to require that an author do it for a generic name. It is the responsibility of an original author to do his own work so that other authors will know the basis of the proposal and can evaluate it, give appropriate credit for the author's perceptive characterization, or, conversely, criticize its weaknesses. In this catalog, citation of post-1930 names without comment means that they are available names under the requirements of the Code.

**Difficulty in finding a diagnosis.** Another aspect of the problem is sometimes the difficulty of finding a diagnosis. Some authors have nowhere clearly and concisely diagnosed new family-group nominal taxa, and mentions of new family-group names were scattered through pages of discussion of phylogeny, numerical taxonomy, cladograms, etc., but then often combined with two or more other group names in such a way that no one group was uniquely diagnosed. I have accepted names that I could find diagnosed in some manner, even if scattered, but many had to be classed as *nomina nuda*, lacking valid diagnoses. Oversight is possible in scanning a large and involved work, and demonstrable proof of my error in these cases would be welcomed.

Use of Articles 13c and 13d combined makes possible accepting subtribe, generic, and specific names that might otherwise be *nomina nuda*. For examples, see *Arabisca* and *Archizelmira*.

**Suppressed and unavailable generic names.** Suppressed generic names are those that have been suppressed, for nomenclatural purposes, by the Commission under its plenary power. All such names involved in family-group names are unavailable for purposes of the Principle of Priority, although some may still serve under the Principle of Homonymy. Unavailable names may arise from situations other than direct suppression by the Commission. If the names were published in an unavailable work, e.g., pre-Linnaean, or in a work suppressed by the Commission, the names are automatically unavailable without specific action on them by the Commission, and therefore they do not appear on the *Official Index*. Some names in a suppressed work may be validated by the Commission under its plenary power (e.g., the Diptera names of Geoffroy 1762 in Opinions 441 and 442 (ICZN 1957b, c)).

Any family-group names founded on suppressed or unavailable generic names (e.g., Meigen 1800 names) are themselves invalid and unavailable. They are cited for historical purposes and because there is sometimes a considerable body of literature on them. If a group name is unavailable because based on a junior homonym, and it has been replaced by a group name based on the replacement name, the unavailable name might still furnish an earlier date for priority. See discussion under **Article 40b and backdating**.

**Homonymy in family-group names** often passes unnoticed for many years in the diverse phyla of animals. In the development of the present catalog, general works—catalogs, monographs, revisions, etc.—were regularly checked for homonymous or confusingly similar family-group names in other parts of the Animal Kingdom. Many conflicts or near-conflicts in group names are mentioned in the Notes. Actually, there were surprisingly few, undoubtedly because of the different structures and characters in other animals and consequently the different Greek and Latin roots used in forming generic names and hence the family-group names founded on them.

## Problems of Orthography

**The U and V problem.** The V is an architectural form of putting the letter U in stone. For example a statue to the German general Baron von Steuben has the name STEVBEN, and one of his Christian



names as AVGVSTVS. Sometimes the use is a matter of capitalization; e.g., Panzer in *Fauna Germanica* used *Lauxania* on the figure but LAVXANIA in capitals in the text. Latreille (1797), in the folded table accompanying the work, used Névroptères for the French vernacular and Neuroptera for the Latin name, but his Classe NEUVIEME used both U and V in the same name, as he did also in the Latin generic name *Reduvius*. The ‘v’ was used when it occurred between two vowels; e.g., Agassiz (1846b) in his *Index Universalis* wrote “*Thereua* (Scr. *Thereva*),” and *clauipes* has regularly been cited as *clavipes*. Latreille (1797) apparently followed this practice (cf. his *Choleva*, *Lesteva*, *Evevia*). Unfortunately, generic names that were originally published with a ‘v’, such as *Diplonevra* in the Phoridae, but used for years as *Diploneura*, have been returned to the original spelling in modern regional catalogs and revisions. I have cited the original spellings in these cases, in accordance with modern usage, but with the feeling that the modernists were unjustified and that the ‘old timers’ were correct in using *-neura* and similar spellings. [Imagine mammalogists dropping *Equus* and returning to *Eqvus* Linnaeus 1758: 19, 73, which is not even cited in Neave’s *Nomenclator*!]

**Stems of generic names.** The stem of a generic name is that basic part of the name that is used as a combining form, for example in the formation of family-group names. The stem is derived from the genitive (possessive) case of the name, minus the case ending. For names with a simple genitive, the stem is short and simple, thus *Musca*, *Muscae* has *Musc-* for its stem and *Muscidae* for the family name. For names with a longer genitive, such as many derived from classical Greek, an augmented stem results, as in *Dolichopus*, *Dolichopodos*, stem *Dolichopod-*, family name *Dolichopodidae*. Stems in this catalog conform to those in Appendix D. VII, Table 2, of the Code. I am deeply indebted to George Steyskal for advice and guidance on these matters.

Generic names with peculiar or unfamiliar endings have the proper stem listed after the reference to the generic name. Certain commonly used and widely understood stems are not annotated, where the generic names have simple genitives that yield stems by dropping the simple endings, thus generic names ending in *-us*, *-a*, *-um*: *Tabanus*, *Taban-us*, *Musca*, *Musc-a*, *Simulium*, *Simuli-um*; names ending in *-e*: *Anarete*, *Anaret-e*. When names end in *-ia*, as in *-myia* (fly), of which there are many in Diptera, the stem is *-myi-*, dropping the *a*, as in *Anthomyia*, *Anthomyi-a*, *Anthomyiidae*.

A few generalizations may be helpful. They are listed here in order of the final letter or letters of the generic names.

*-a*: From classical Greek but with simple stem, dropping the *a*. Many familiar names, those in *-cephala*, *-chaeta*, *-mya*, *-neura*, *-phaga*, *-phila*, *-phora*. For *-ma* names, see that category.

*-as* as in *Mydas*: Not a classical word, unless it was a change from *Midas*, a spelling used by Latreille (1797). A masculine noun with the simple stem *Myd-*, which is commonly used in modern literature. However, the first family-group name used the complete generic name as stem, in *Mydasii* Latreille 1809, and under the rule that the first author determines the stem for non-classical words (Code, Art. 29b.ii), the complete generic name would be the stem. However, assuming that *Mydas* was merely a different spelling of *Midas*, the simple stem *Myd-* is justified. Both stems have been extensively used in the literature.

*-cerus*, *-cera*, *-cerum*, and *-ceras* or *-ceros*: Treatment of the many generic names based upon the Greek *keras*, a horn, follows the eminently practical conclusions of Grensted (1948). Names that were latinized to end in *-cerus*, *-cera*, or *-cerum*, are treated as being fully latinized with the simple stem *-cer-*. Family names based upon any of these will end in *-ceridae*, thus *Trichoceridae*, based on *Trichocera*, not *Trichoceratidae*. Names that retain the full Greek form, transliterated as *-ceras* or *-ceros*, retain the Greek augmented stem and family names based on them will end in, respectively, *-ceratidae* or *-cerotidae*.

*-er* (as in *-gaster*, *-calypter*): In such names, the *-e-* is elided and the telescoped stem is, for example *-gastr-*, as in Aulacigastridae, from *Aulacigaster*, and *calyptr-*, as in Calypttratae. [However, the complete name is used as stem in *Psammorycter*.] The elision is familiar in such Latin adjectives as *ater*, *glaber*, and *ruber*, e.g., as in *ruber*, *rubra*, *rubrum*. If *-er-* occurs earlier in the name of the genus, it is retained without elision, thus Gasterophilidae, based on *Gasterophilus*, although *Gastrophilus* would have been proper in the first place.

*-es*: In names ending in *-ides*, *-ites*, *-odes* (but not *-pes*, q.v.), the *-es* is dropped to yield a simple stem, thus Ogcodidae from *Ogcodes*, *Ogcod-*, *Ogcodinae*.

*-is* names are a mixture of divergent usage and difficulties.

Most have an augmented stem *-id-*: *Aphritis*, *Beris*, *Empis*, etc., as in *Empis*, *Empid-*, *Empididae*. [See the special discussion, at the end of the section on stems, for *Ceratitis* and *Tephritis*, both of which have classical usage and fall in this class.]

Classical names, but no augmented stem: *Sepsis*, *Diplosis*, *Eristalis*, etc., as in *Sepsis*, *Seps-*, *Sepsidae*.

Non-classical names, simple stem: *Oscinis*, *Leucopis*, etc., as in *Leucopis*, *Leucop-*, *Leucopinae*.

Names ending in *-scelis*, with two different meanings and stems involved: *-scelis* meaning leg: augmented stem *-scelid-*, as in *Periscelis*, *Periscelid-*, *Periscelididae*; *-scelis* meaning 'rib' (wing vein): simple stem [none in this catalog].

*-ma*: Many names from classical Greek, neuter gender, with augmented stem *-mat-*: *-omma-*, *-soma*, *-stoma*, *-stigma*, *-phragma*, and a few *-ma* names not associated with a particular root (*Orygma*, *Scopeuma*). Example: *Chrysosoma*, *Chrysosomat-*, *Chrysosomatinae*.

Names from classical Greek, feminine gender, no augmented stem: Names ending in *-coma*, *-toma*, *-cnema*, as in *Pericoma*, *Pericom-*, *Pericominae*.

Names from classical Greek, ending in *-gramma*: See long special discussion at the end of the section on stems.

Names from Latin, feminine gender, no augmented stem: names ending in *-mima*, as in *Setomima*, *Setomim-*, *Setomimini*.

*-o*: Names have an augmented stem *-on* or *-in*, as in *Bibio*, *Bibion-*, *Bibionidae*; *Rhagio*, *Rhagion-*, *Rhagionidae*; *Nemo*, *Nemin-*, *Nemininae*. See Note under *Dryxo*, the basis of a tribe proposed as *Dryxini*.

*-on*: Three possible stems depend partly on whether the *-o-* of *-on* is long (*omega* in 1, 2) or short (*omicron* in 3) in classical Greek. (1) The entire generic name may be the stem, as in *Dasypogon*, *Dasypogon-*, *Dasypogoninae*, and many other names in Asilidae; or (2) the stem is augmented, with *-on* becoming *-ont-* as in *Microdon*, *Microdont-*, *Microdontinae*; or (3) the *-on* is dropped entirely, as in *Ascodipteron*, *Ascodipter-*, *Ascodipterinae*, and *Synneuron*, *Synneur-*, *Synneuridae*. The third alternative is also true in classical usage for *Zodion*, stem *Zodi-*, but authors have consistently followed the original proposal of *Zodioninae*, using the entire name as stem. *Cerotelion*, *Ophirion* and *Thrixion* have also been used in the same way, but they have no classical usage and the original author's usage determines the stem. There is confusion here, and I elect to follow the consistent authors' usage and recognize *Zodion-* as the stem and *Zodioninae* as the accepted spelling.

*-or*: The complete name is used as stem, as in *Miastor*, *Miastor-*, *Miastorinae*.

*-os*: Certain names with this ending drop the *-os* to yield a simple stem: *Doros*, Dor-, Dorinae; *Tylos*, Tyl-, Tyliidae; *Hybos*, Hyb-, Hybinae. The last name has commonly been used with stem Hybot-, Hybotinae, but *hybos* is a masculine noun and I am informed that there is no authority for use of the augmented stem. No doubt it was used by analogy with the *-ceros* names such as *Rhinoceros*, Rhinocerotidae. Hybotinae was used by the original author (Meigen 1820) and it has been used almost consistently ever since. It would be as pragmatic to recognize Hybot- as the stem of *Hybos* as it is to recognize *Zodion-* as the stem of *Zodion*. [See above under *-on*.]

*-pes*: Augmented stem *-ped-*, as in *Tendipes*, Tendiped-, Tendipedidae.

*-pus*: Augmented stem *-pod-*, as in *Dolichopus*, Dolichopod-, Dolichopodidae.

*-s*: The *-s* is dropped for a simple stem: *Stomoxys*, Stomoxy-, Stomoxyinae; *Chrysops*, Chrysop-, Chrysopinae [this correct form has recently been changed to *Chrysops-*, *Chrysopsinae*, to avoid homonymy with the much older Chrysopidae, Chrysopinae from *Chrysopa* in Neuroptera].

*-x*: Names that end with this letter have different roots in the last part of the name and each must be separately considered.

In many the *-x* changes to *-c-* in the stem: *Anthrax*, Anthrac-, Anthracinae; *Atherix*, Atheric-, Athericidae; *Culex*, Culic-, Culicidae.

The *-x* changes to *-g-* in names ending in *-pteryx*, *-mastix*, and *-merinx*: *Muscopteryx*, Muscopteryg-, Muscopterygini; *Macromastix*, Macromastig-, Macromastiginae; *Meristomerinx*, Meristomer-ing-, Meristomerini.

The *-x* changes to *-ch-* in names ending in *-onyx*: *Mochlonyx*, Mochlonych-, Mochlonychinae.

For names ending in *-thrix*, the change is tricky, to *-trich-*: *Eriothrix*, Eriotrich-, Eriotrichini.

**Ceratitis** and **Tephritis**, both important names in Diptera, in the fruit flies (Tephritidae), are a special case. Both are from good Latin words, with augmented stem *-itid-*, which has rarely been used for either and not at all at the present time. As indicated under *Tephritis*, in view of the extensive literature on Tephritidae, I have chosen a pragmatical approach and retained a simple stem Tephrit- and spelling Tephritidae. However, by such an approach *Ceratitis* (q.v.) would yield a family-group name that is a junior homonym of a much older one used in Mollusca Cephalopoda. Homonymy can be avoided here by using the proper stem *Ceratitid-*, which as a family name *Ceratitididae* (unused and unneeded) would be an undesirably repetitive mouthful, but a bit less so as *Ceratitidinae* or *Ceratitidini*.

**Names from classical Greek ending in *-gramma***. Names derived from the Greek *gramme*, meaning line, would be feminine with stem *-gramm-*, yielding *-gramminae* and other group names. Names derived from the Greek *gramma*, meaning letter or written character, would be neuter with augmented stem *-grammat-*, yielding *-grammatinae*, etc.

There are three generic names ending in *-gramma* in one family, Sarcophagidae. *Miltogramma* Meigen 1803, the oldest and most important of the three—and which may have suggested the later use of *-gramma* in the other two—is apparently feminine, from internal evidence in the description and from the fact that the first author to associate species with it, Meigen himself in 1824 had 12 of the 15 specific names with feminine endings (*fasciata*, *taeniata*, *punctata*, etc.; the other three did not show gender). The first author to propose a family-group name based on this genus also used the simple stem consistent with feminine gender: *Miltogrammini* Lioy 1864. Perris 1852 did not state the derivation of his *Taxigramma* and the associated species, *T. pipiens* Perris, did not show gender, but Rohdendorf 1967 used it as neuter in proposing the subtribe *Taxigrammatina*. The third genus,

*Chrysogramma* Rohdendorf 1935, was treated as neuter, the type being *C. variabile* Rohdendorf and the concurrently proposed subtribe Chrysogrammatina having the typical augmented stem of neuter *-ma* names. Rohdendorf also changed Miltogramminae to Miltogrammatinae, in line with his treatment of the other genera.

It is awkward and confusing that within one family three generic names with the same ending show two different genders, reflected in different endings of the specific names and different stems and endings for the family-group names. There is also a genus *Xanthogramma* in Syrphidae, which has had a subfamily name Xanthogrammatinae founded on it. Clearly it would be useful to have an arbitrary rule, like that for names ending in *ops* treated as masculine (Code, Art. 30a.ii), that all *-gramma* names are to be treated alike, either all feminine or all neuter, regardless of derivation or first associated species. The shortest solution would be to call them all feminine, which is the most likely derivation, with the simple stem *-gramm-*. This would agree with the oldest and most important genus, *Miltogramma*, which governs the name of the important subfamily Miltogrammatinae. For a full discussion, see the Note under *Miltogramma*.

### Notes on Certain Publications

For a few works, principally by Brauer (1882-83), Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889-93), and Macquart (1826-55), a double-page citation is given, e.g., 58 (126), to assist the reader who may have either a journal version or its separate publication. Each page number is in the order of priority, which varies between journal and separate, as noted in the *Bibliography*. A double-page citation is also given for Russian works that have been translated in the *Entomological Review*, as noted in the *Bibliography*.

When an author contributes a species or a part in another's work, he is cited as a separate entry. Thus, Meigen (1818-1838) clearly credited some species to Wiedemann, by direct acknowledgment and use of quotation marks, and these are cited as Wiedemann *in* Meigen.

**Agassiz (1846b), *Index universalis*.** This work, a major source of emendations for both generic and family-group names, was long considered as published in 1846, then in 1847 (Smith et al. 1980: 894), and now back to 1846 (Evenhuis 1994b: 478).

**Geoffroy (1762).** New generic names in this work, the basis for important family-group names, had long been accepted and widely used in Diptera. These generic names were invalidated from 1762 by the decision of the International Congress of Zoology (Paris 1948) to substitute "binominal" for "binary" in the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1954a). The first subsequent use of the names sometimes changed the type species and even the relevant family names. Therefore the Washington dipterists promptly applied to the Commission (Stone et al. 1954: 241-6). In response the Commission (1957b, c) issued Opinions 441 and 442 and conserved *Biblio*, *Nemotelus*, *Scatopse*, *Stomoxys*, *Stratiomys*, and *Volucella*, all involved in family-group names. Recently, in Opinion 1754 (ICZN 1994a), the Commission reversed its stand in Opinion 228 and ruled that "notwithstanding the use of polynominal specific names ... [in Geoffroy 1762]..., the generic names published in that work are deemed to be available," which returns to the pre-Paris practice. Opinion 1754 is thus a general ruling, although because of complications in genera of Crustacea and Insecta some generic names had already been dealt with in various ways. The Diptera were treated by Opinions 441 and 442, including type designations.

**Haliday (1837) in Curtis' *Guide* (ed. 2).** The generic names cited in synonymy in this work and utilized by later authors have been subject to much difference of opinion and divergent usage on date and authorship, with consequences for the type species and their fixation. The 1837 work and succeeding literature were studied in depth by Thompson & Mathis (1981). I have reviewed the

literature and their study for the genera in family-group names, and I concur in all but *Oecothea*, q.v. The authorship of these generic names remains a special problem. Under Code Article 50g (available to Thompson & Mathis only as a draft proposal), the author of a name first published in synonymy is the person “who published it as a synonym,” hence Curtis for those names in synonymy in his *Guide*, but most authors have credited the names to Haliday, as did Curtis himself. Thompson & Mathis suggested that if the proposed section (g) were adopted—as done in the 3rd edition of the Code (1985)—an application should be made to the Commission to fix the author as Haliday in accordance with predominant usage. In anticipation of the likelihood of adoption of such a proposal, Haliday is herein recognized as author of the eight generic names involved in family-group names, with the annotation “(as Haliday *in* Curtis).” This not only agrees with predominant usage but accords with Curtis’ attribution of the names to Haliday and his thanks to Haliday (Curtis 1837a: vi). The Commission (ICZN 1995), in the case of **Oecothea**, decided that the authorship should be Haliday *in* Curtis, and presumably the others can be so attributed.

**Latreille (1797)**, *Précis des caractères génériques des insectes*. This work has long been dated as 1796, but as 19 January 1797 by Evenhuis (1994b: 517).

**Lindner’s *Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region***. The eight volumes and numerous parts and Lieferungen are difficult to cite. Published references have cited them by volume and part, by family number, or by Lieferung number. Libraries and individuals may have them bound in different ways. Separate Lieferungen, which individuals and specialists may have, do not show volume and part. For maximum usefulness, volume-part, family number, and Lieferung number are all cited in the references.

**Lutz (1909a, 1911)**. An article on the collections of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz in Rio de Janeiro appeared in a brochure of that Instituto in 1909, and it was repeated with minor changes for an international exhibition in Dresden, Germany in 1911. The 1911 publication cited Lutz as the author, and the 1909 article is accepted as his work, though anonymous at that time. The section on Tabanidae contained several new generic names and a number of new specific names, the latter undescribed and hence *nomina nuda*. However, some new generic names contained already described nominal species, and for that date such names are available (Code, Art. 12b.5). Several widely used generic names in Tabanidae are involved. Unfortunately two important recent publications differ in their treatment of the names. Coscarón & Papavero (1993) in an illustrated key to the Neotropical Tabanidae recognized the 1909 work, whereas Fairchild & Burger (1994) in a catalog of the Neotropical Tabanidae deny that it is a publication in the meaning of the Code. In my opinion it is, and the genera are correctly dated from 1909.

**Meigen (1800)**. This work was suppressed by the Commission (1963b), but the generic names themselves (with few exceptions) were not specifically ruled on. Hence they do not appear in the *Official Index*, but in a suppressed work they are unavailable and are so recorded here. The names had considerable use from 1908-1963 and were the basis of many family-group names and must be accounted for. Hendel (1908) quoted the descriptions, indicated the synonymous—in his opinion at least—names of Meigen (1803), and cited one or more species. Stone (1941) reviewed the 1800 names and cited type species for both 1800 and 1803 names. He usually cited Coquillett (1910b) as designator of type species for the 1800 names; however, when Hendel cited only one species, this was actually the first species associated with the 1800 name and is thus the type by subsequent monotypy. When Hendel listed two or more species, these are deemed to be the “originally included species” (Code, Art. 69a.i.1) and a type remained to be designated. For all genera involved in family-group names, Coquillett (1910) chose one of the species listed by Hendel.

*Opinions* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) are cited by the standard year and letter system as are all other citations. The *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* are seldom mentioned. I see no special significance to their numbers, which are cited in some catalogs. Further, I have always objected to the useless bookwork of placing most misspellings of family-group names on the *Official Index*. For example, there are four official entries for Dolichopodidae, one correct and three incorrect. (There are actually earlier references for the correct form and for one of the incorrect!) In the present catalog, there are 25 incorrect spellings, all of which are just as invalid as if they were on the *Official Index*, and they have ‘achieved’ that status without the extra and costly formality and bookkeeping.

**Robineau-Desvoidy (1826):** This work, in which 52 family-group names appeared for the first time, was suppressed by the Commission (1990a: Opinion 1601). Names in it are therefore unavailable, but they are included here for historical interest, not for priority. Some were never again used, and some were used by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830). Others were not based on generic names, and these are cited in the *Supplemental List*.

## Abbreviations

Abbreviations are limited to those widely used and/or widely understood by taxonomists. Not listed here are those that are clear in context (initial letters of generic names), initials of authors, and names of months.

- Abt.—Abteilung.
- Anon.—anonymous author.
- Art(s).—Article(s) of the Code.
- Auct., Auctt.—of author(s).
- aut.—automatic typification.
- Beih.—Beiheft.
- C. I. E.—Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.
- Code—International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ed. 3).
- Commission—the ICZN.
- concl.—conclusion.
- cont.—continued.
- des.—designation (subsequent, when “des.” used alone).
- e.g.—*exempli gratia*, for example.
- ed.—edition, or editor (clear in context).
- emend.—emendation.
- error—incorrect subsequent spelling.
- et al.—*et alii*, and others.
- ex—from.
- fam. n.—Familia nova (new).
- fasc.—fascicle.
- ff.—and following pages.
- fig(s).—figure(s).
- gen.n., sp.n.—*genus novum, species nova*.
- H.—Heft.
- ICZN—International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
- ib.—*ibidem*, in the same place.
- i.e.—*id est*, that is.
- in litt.—*in litteris* (in correspondence).

Lfg.—Lieferung.  
Livr.—Livraison.  
misident.—misidentification.  
mon.—monotypy.  
Ms.—manuscript name.  
n.g., n.sp.—new genus, new species.  
no.—number.  
n.s.—new series.  
orig.des.—original designation.  
p.(pp.)—page(s).  
pl., pls.—plate(s).  
preocc.—preoccupied.  
pt—part.  
publ.—publication.  
q.v.—*quod vide*, which see.  
re—regarding.  
Rec.—Recommendation of the Code.  
sect.—section.  
sens. lat.—*sensu lato*, in the wide sense.  
ser.—series.  
sic—thus.  
sub.mon.—subsequent monotypy.  
type—type species.  
unno.—unnumbered.  
v.i.—*vide infra*, see below.  
v.s.—*vide supra*, see above.  
vol.(s)—volume(s).

## Conspectus by Families of the Type Genera of Family-Group Names

Families, and genus-group names associated with them, are alphabetical. "Fossils" are listed together, without family assignments. For this list, major errors are included. Terminal variants such as *-mya* or *-myia* and *-cheta* or *-chaeta* are not included, but variants in the initial part of a name are shown if they seriously affect recognition or retrieval. Names in italics are preoccupied (junior homonyms), nomina nuda, suppressed, or names unavailable from suppression of the work in which they were published (the Meigen 1800 names), also three misuses (*Eugenia*, *Eumetopiella*, *Melusina*). Names in square brackets [ ] are now known not to be Diptera. If genera seem to be missing, perhaps because of changes in family position, check the *Annotated Catalog*, where all generic names are alphabetical, or in a few cases cross-referenced. A number after a family name shows the number of generic names concerned, whatever their status, and not the number of distinct taxa.

**ACARTOPHTHALMIDAE** (1): *Acartophthalmus*.

**ACROCERIDAE** (9): *Acrocera*, *Astomella*, *Cyrtus*, *Henops*, *Ogcodes*, *Oncodes*, *Panops*, *Philopota*.

**AGROMYZIDAE** (4): *Agromyza*, *Encoelocera* (*Eucol-*), *Phytomyza*, *Selachops*.

**ANISOPODIDAE** (11): *Adonia*, *Anisopus*, *Eogaster*, *Lobogaster*, *Mesochria*, *Mycetobia*, *Olbiogaster*, *Phryne*, *Rhyphus*, *Sylvicola*, *Valeseguya*.

**ANTHOMYIIDAE** (18): *Acridomyia*, *Acyglossa*, *Anthomyia*, *Botanophila*, *Chelisia*, *Chortophila*, *Delia*, *Egle*, *Emmesomyia*, *Eutrichota*, *Fucellia*, *Hydrophoria*, *Hylemya*, *Hyporites*, *Mycophaga*, *Myopina*, *Pegomya*, *Phorbia*.

**ANTHOMYZIDAE** (2): *Anthomyza*, *Leptomyza*.

**APIOCERIDAE** (3): *Apiocera*, *Apomera*, *Pomacera*.

**APYSTOMYIIDAE** (1): *Apystomyia*.

**ASILIDAE** (48): *Acronyches*, *Andrenosoma*, *Apoclea*, *Archilaphria*, *Asilus*, *Atomosia*, *Bathypogon*, *Blepharepium*, *Brachyrhopala*, *Ceraturgus*, *Chrysopogon*, *Ctenota*, *Cyrtophrys*, *Cyrtopogon*, *Damalis*, *Dasypogon*, *Dasythrix*, *Dioctria*, *Echthodopa*, *Enigmomorphus*, *Hoplistomerus*, *Isopogon*, *Lagodias*, *Laphria*, *Laphystia*, *Lapria*, *Lastaurax*, *Leptarthrus*, *Leptogaster*, *Lycomya*, *Machimus*, *Megapoda*, *Mochtherus*, *Neomochtherus*, *Nusa*, *Ommatius*, *Phellus*, *Plesiomma*, *Promachus*, *Saropogon*, *Senobasis*, *Stenopogon*, *Stichopogon*, *Thereutria*, *Tillobroma*, *Trigonomima*, *Willistonina*, *Xenomyza*.

**ASTEIIDAE** (2): *Asteia*, *Sigaloessa*.

**ATELESTIDAE**: See EMPIDIDAE.

**ATHERICIDAE** (2): *Atherix*, *Dasyomma*.

**AULACIGASTRIDAE** (2): *Aulacigaster*, *Nemo*. [For *Stenomicro*, see PERISCELIDIDAE].

**AUSTRALIMYZIDAE** (1): *Australimyza* (? CARNIDAE).

**AXINIIDAE** (2): *Axinia*, *Barrinea*.

**AXYMYIIDAE** (1): *Axymyia*.



**BIBIONIDAE** (6): *Amasia*, *Bibio*, *Hesperinus*, *Hirtea*, *Penthetria*, *Plecia*.

**BLEPHARICERIDAE** (9): *Ablepharocera*, *Apistomyia*, *Asthenia*, *Blepharicera*, *Edwardsina*, *Hapalothrix*, *Liponeura*, *Paltostoma*, *Paulianina*.

**BOMBYLIIDAE** (61): *Acrophthalmyda*, *Anthrax*, *Antonia*, *Aphoebantus*, *Apolysis*, (*Apystomyia*, see **APYSTOMYIIDAE**), *Bombylius*, *Comptosia*, *Conophorus*, *Corsomyza*, *Crocidium*, *Cyllenia*, *Cyrtosia*, *Cytherea*, *Desmatomyia*, *Dischistus*, *Dolichomyia*, *Eclimus*, *Empidideicus*, *Enica*, *Exoprosopa*, *Geron*, *Glabellula*, *Henica*, *Heterostylum*, *Heterotropus*, *Hilarimorpha*, *Lepidophora*, *Lomatia*, *Lordotus*, *Mariobezzia*, *Mulio*, *Myonema*, *Mythicomyia*, *Neosardus*, *Oestrimyza*, *Oligodranes*, *Oniromyia*, *Paratoxophora*, *Peringueyimyia*, *Petrorossia*, *Phthiria*, *Platygaster*, *Platypygus*, *Plesiocera*, *Poecilognathus*, *Prorostoma*, *Psiloderoides*, *Sphaerogaster*, *Spogostylum*, *Spongostylum*, *Stygia*, *Systropus*, *Tomomyza*, *Toxophora*, *Usia*, *Villa*, *Villoestrus*, *Voluccella*, *Walkeromyia*, *Xenoprosopa*, *Xeramoeba*.

**BRAULIDAE** (2): *Braula*, *Entomibia*.

**CALLIPHORIDAE** (60): *Acrophaga*, *Albuquerquea*, *Amenia*, *Angioneura*, *Apaulina*, *Auchmeromyia*, *Bengalia*, *Booponus*, *Borbororhinia*, *Boreellus*, *Calliphora*, *Callitroga*, *Catapicephala*, *Chrysomya*, *Cochliomyia*, *Cordylobia*, *Cosmina*, *Eggisops*, *Engyzops*, *Eucalliphora*, *Eumesembrinella*, *Eurychaeta*, *Helicobosca*, *Hemilucilia*, *Isomyia*, *Kuschelomyia*, *Laneella*, *Lucilia*, *Melanodexia*, *Melanomya*, *Mesembrinella*, *Morinia*, *Mystacinobia*, *Neta*, *Opsodexia*, *Pachychoeromyia*, *Paramenia*, *Phormia*, *Phumosia*, *Pollenia*, *Prosthetosoma*, *Protocalliphora*, *Protophormia*, *Rhinia*, *Rhynchoestrus*, *Rhyncomyia*, *Sarconesia*, *Sarconesiomima*, *Silbomyia*, *Sokotra*, *Souzalopesiella*, *Stegosoma*, *Stilbomyia*, *Thelychaeta*, *Theria*, *Toxotarsus*, *Trichoberia*, *Tricyclea*, *Trixoneura*, *Villeneuveiella*.

**CAMILLIDAE** (1): *Camilla*.

**CANACIDAE** (5): *Canace*, *Dynomiella*, *Nocticanace*, *Zale*, *Zalea*.

**CANTHYLOSCELIDIDAE** (6): *Canthyloscelis*, *Corynoscelis*, *Eucorynoscelis*, *Hyperoscelis*, *Spiloptera*, *Synneuron*.

**CARNIDAE** (2): *Carnus*, *Meoneura*, (? *Australimyza*).

**CECIDOMYIIDAE** (94): *Acoenonia*, *Alycaulus*, *Ametrodiplosis*, *Anabremia*, *Anadiplosis*, *Anarete*, *Antichira*, *Antichiridium*, *Aphidoletes*, *Aplonyx*, *Asphondylia*, *Asynapta*, *Baeonotus*, *Baldratia*, *Brachineura*, *Bremia*, *Bruggmannia*, *Bruggmanniella*, *Bryocrypta*, *Bryomyia*, *Camptoneuromyia*, *Campylomyza*, *Catocha*, *Catotricha*, *Cecidomyia*, *Centrodiplosis*, *Choristoneura*, *Clinodiplosis*, *Contarinia*, *Coquilletomyia*, *Cystiphora*, *Dasineura*, *Diallactes*, *Dicerura*, *Dichrona*, *Diplosis*, *Dirhiza*, *Epidosis*, *Epimyia*, *Forbesomyia*, *Geocrypta*, *Haplodiplosis*, *Hemiasphondylia*, *Heteropeza*, *Holoneura*, *Holoneurus*, *Hormomyia*, *Houardiella*, *Itonida*, *Kalidiomyia*, *Kiefferia*, *Lasioptera*, *Lasiopteryx*, *Ledomyia*, *Lepidomyia*,

*Leptodiplosis*, *Leptosyna*, *Lestodiplosis*, *Lestremia*, *Lopesia*, *Macrolabis*, *Macroporpa*, *Mayetia*, *Mayetiola*, *Miastor*, *Micromya*, *Monarthropalpus*, *Monodiplosis*, *Mycodiplosis*, *Myricomyia*, *Octodiplosis*, *Oligarces*, *Oligotrophus*, *Peromyia*, *Perrisia*, *Phegomyia*, *Pisoniamyia*, *Planetella*, *Planetes*, *Polystepha*, *Poomyia*, *Porricondyla*, *Rhizomyia*, *Rhopalomyia*, *Schizomyia*, *Solntsevia*, *Stefaniella*, *Stenodiplosis*, *Stomatosema*, *Stroblia*, *Termitomastus*, *Trotteria*, *Winnertzia*, *Xenasphondylia*.

**CELYPHIDAE** (1): *Celyphus*.

**CERATOPOGONIDAE** (19): *Austroconops*, *Bezzia*, *Brachypogon*, *Ceratopogon*, *Culicoides*, *Dasyhelea*, *Dicrobezzia*, *Forcipomyia*, *Helea*, *Heteromyia*, *Johannsenomyia*, *Labidomyia*, *Leptoconops*, *Oecacta*, *Palpomyia*, *Probezzia*, *Sphaeromyias*, *Stenoxenus*, *Stilobezzia*.

**CHAMAEMYIIDAE** (7): *Acrometopia*, *Chamaemyia*, *Cremifania*, *Leucopis*, *Ochtiphila*, *Paraleucopis*, *Pseudoleucopis*.

**CHAOBORIDAE** (5): *Chaoborus*, *Corethra*, *Cryophila*, *Eucorethra*, *Mochlonyx*.  
[For *Corethrella*, see **CORETHRELLIDAE**.]

**CHIRONOMIDAE** (44): *Abiskomyia*, *Ablabesmyia*, *Anatopynia*, *Aphrotenia*, *Boreochlus*, *Boreoheptagyia*, *Buchonomyia*, *Calopsectra*, *Campontia*, *Cardiocladius*, *Chilenomyia*, *Chironomus*, *Clunio*, *Coelopynia*, *Coelotanypus*, *Corynoneura*, *Cryptochironomus*, *Diamesa*, *Diplocladius*, *Eretmoptera*, *Eurycnemus*, *Harrisonina*, *Heptagyia*, *Heterotanytarsus*, *Hydrobaenus*, *Lobodiamesa*, *Macropelopia*, *Metricnemus*, *Natarsia*, *Nepalia*, *Oreadomyia*, *Orthocladius*, *Pelopia*, *Pentaneura*, *Podonomus*, *Procladius*, *Prodiamesa*, *Protanypus*, *Pseudochironomus*, *Tanypus*, *Tanytarsus*, *Telmatogeton*, *Tendipes*, *Zavrelia*.

**CHLOROPIDAE** (36): *Anatrichus*, *Botanobia*, *Cadrema*, *Centor*, *Cetema*, *Chlorops*, *Dicraeus*, *Diplotoxa*, *Echinia*, *Elachiptera*, *Eurina*, *Fiebrigella*, *Gaurax*, *Hippelates*, *Incertella*, *Lasiosina*, *Lipara*, *Mepachymerus*, *Meromyza*, *Meroscinis*, *Minda*, *Myrmemorpha* (*Mirm*-), *Oscinella*, *Oscinis*, *Oscinisoma*, *Pachylophus*, *Parastia*, *Pemphigonotus*, *Pseudothaumatomyia*, *Rhodesiella*, *Scoliophthalmus*, *Siphonella*, *Siphonellopsis*, *Stenoscinis*, *Titania*, *Tricimba*.

**CHYROMYIDAE** (1): *Chyromya*.

**CLUSIIDAE** (3): *Clusia*, *Clusiodes*, *Heteroneura*.

**COELOPIDAE** (8): *Amma*, *Coelopa*, *Coelopella*, *Gluma*, *Lopa*, *Malacomyia*, *Malacomyza*, *Phycodroma*.

**CONOPIDAE** (10): *Brachyceraea*, *Conops*, *Dalmanina*, *Myopa*, *Physocephala*, *Pleurocerinella*, *Sicus*, *Stylogaster*, *Tropidomyia*, *Zodion*.

**CORETHRELLIDAE** (1): *Corethrella*.

**CRYPTOCHETIDAE** (1): *Cryptochetum*.

**CTENOSTYLIDAE** (2): *Ctenostylum*, *Lochmostyilia*.

- CULICIDAE** (32): Aedeomyia, Aedes, Ankylorhynchus, Anopheles, Culex, Culiseta, Deinocerites, Dendromyia, Ficalbia, Haemagogus, Harpagomyia, Heptaphlebomyia, Hodgesia, Hyloconops, Joblotia, Limatus, Lynchiella, Malaya, Mansonia, *Megarhinus*, Opifex, Orthopodomomyia, *Panoplites*, Psorophora, Sabethes, Stegomyia, *Taeniorhynchus*, *Theobaldia*, Toxorhynchites, Trichoprosopon, Uranotaenia, Wyeomyia.
- CURTONOTIDAE** (1): Curtonotum (Cyrto-).
- CUTEREBRIDAE**: See OESTRIDAE.
- CYLINDROTOMIDAE**: See TIPULIDAE.
- CYPSELOSOMATIDAE** (4): Cypselosoma, Formicosepsis, Latheticomyia, Pseudopomyza.
- DEUTEROPHLEBIIDAE** (1): Deuterophlebia.
- DIASTATIDAE** (2): Campichoeta, Diastata.
- DIOPSIDAE** (3): Centrioncus, Diopsis, Sphyracephala.
- DIXIDAE** (4): Dixa, Dixella, Meringodixa, Paradixa.
- DOLICHOPODIDAE** (32): *Agonosoma*, *Ammobates*, *Anchineura*, Aphrosylus, Argyra, Asyndetus, Babindella, Campsicnemus, *Camptosceles*, Chrysosoma, Coeloglutus, *Collinellula*, Diaphorus, Dolichopus (Doly-), Enlinia, Hydrophorus, *Leptopus*, Medetera, Mesorhaga, Neurigona, Peloropeodes, Plagioneurus, *Psilopus*, Rhaphium, Sciapus, Stolidosoma, Sympycnus, Systemus, Tachytrechus, Thinophilus, Thrypticus, Xanthochlorus.
- DROSOPHILIDAE** (14): Acletoxenus, Amiota, Cladochaeta, Colocasiomyia, Dettopsomyia, Drosophila, Gitona, Hypselothyrea, Laccodrosophila, Leucophenga, Microdrosophila, Mycodrosophila, Phortica, Stegana.
- DRYOMYZIDAE** (2): Dryomyza, Helcomyza. [For Heterocheila, see HETEROCHEILIDAE.]
- ELEUCIDAE** (1): *Eleucus*: Family uncertain. See TIPULIDAE.
- EMPIDIDAE** (32): *Atalanta*, Atelestus, Brachystoma, Ceratomerus, Chelifera, Chelipoda, Clinocera, *Coryneta*, Crossopalpus, Drapetis, Empis, Hemerodromia, Hilara, Homalocnemis, Hybos, Lemtopeza, Leptozeza, Microphor, Microphorus, *Noeza*, Ocydromia, Oedalea, Oreogeton, Parathalassius, Phyllodromia, Platycnema, Platypalpus, *Sicus*, Tachydromia, Therinopsis, Trichina, Trichopeza.
- EPHYDRIDAE** (28): Atissa, Clanoneurum, Dagus, Discocerina, Discomyza, Dryxo, Ephydra, Gastrops, Gymnomyza, Gymnopa, Halmopota, Hecamede, Heringium, Hyadina, Hydrellia, *Hydrina*, Hydropota, Ilythea, Lipochaeta, Mosillus, *Napaea*, Notiphila, Ochthera, Parydra, Philygria, Psilopa, Scatella, Typopsilopa.
- Eugenia* (misuse): See MUSCIDAE.
- Eumetopiella* (misuse): See SARCOPHAGIDAE.
- EURYCHOROMYIIDAE** (1): Eurychoromyia.

**EXERETONEVRIDAE** (1): Exeretonevra.

**FANNIIDAE** (2): Fannia, Homalomyia.

**FERGUSONINIDAE** (1): Fergusonina.

**FOSSILS** (109): Alinka, *Ansorgia*, Ansorgius, Antefungivora, Antiquamedia, Archinemestrius, *Archiphora*, Archisargus, Architendipes, Architipula, Archizelmira, Archocyrtus, Asilopsis, Asiochaoborus, Boholdoya, Chironomaptera, Cretodiamesa, Crosaphis, Cytтарыmyia (also Recent), [Dictyodiptera], Diplopolyneura, Dixamima, Dyspolyneura, Electrotenia, Ellia, Eoasilidea, Eohelea, Eolimnobia, Eomyia, Eophlebomyia, Eoplecia, Eopolyneura, Eoptychoptera, Eostratiomyia, Eotipula, Eremochaetus, Etoptychoptera, Fungivorites, Gracilitipula, Grauvogelia, Heterorhyphus, Huaxiaplecia, Hyperpolyneura, Kovalevimyia, Laurentiptera, Limnorhyphus, Luanpingites, Lycoriomimodes, Macrochile (also Recent), Mangas, Mesophantasma, Mesorhyphus, Mesosciophila, Mesotendipes, Mimallactoneura, Mimalycoria, Musidoromima, Mycetophaetus, Mycetophilites, Necromyza, Oligophryne, *Palaeolimnobia*, Palaeomyopa, Palaeophora, Palaeoplecia, Palaeostratiomyia, Palaeotanypeza, *Paraphryne*, Paraplecia, *Paratendipes*, Paraxymyia, Paritonida, Permotanyderus, Permotipula, Phragmoligoneura, Pleciodictya, Pleciofungivora, Pleciomima, Procramptonomyia, Proneottiophilum, Protabanus, Protempis, Protendipes, Protobibio, Protobrachyceron, [Protocyrtus], Protolbiogaster, Protoligoneura, Protomphrale, Protoplecia, Protorhagio, Protorhyphus, Protoscatopse, Protosciara, Pseudodiptera, Rhaetomyia, Rhagionemestrius, Rhagionempis, Serendipa, Siberhyphus, Sinemedia, Sinolesta, Sinotendipes, Styringomyia (also Recent), Tanyderophryne, Tipulodictya, Tipuloplecia, Ulaia, Zhangobia.

**GASTEROPHILIDAE**: See OESTRIDAE.

**GLOSSINIDAE** (1): Glossina.

**HELCOMYZIDAE**: See DRYOMYZIDAE.

**HELEOMYZIDAE** (34): Aecothea, Allophylopsis, Blaesochaetophora, Blephariptera, Borboroides, Borboropsis, Chiropteromyza, Cinderella, Cnemospathis, Diacia, Epistomyia, Fenwickia, Gephyromyza, Heleomyza (Helo-), Heteromyza, Leria, Mayomyia, Neoeothea, Neossos, Nephellum, *Nephoneura*, Notomyza, Oeothea, Orbellia, Pentachaeta, Prosopantrum, Rhinотора, Suillia, Tapeigaster, Thyreophorella, Trichoscelis, Trixoscelis, Waterhouseia, Zachaetomyia.

**HELOSCIOMYZIDAE** (1): Helosciomyza.

**HETEROCHEILIDAE** (2): Heterocheila, *Heterostoma*.

**HILARIMORPHIDAE**: See BOMBYLIIDAE.

**HIPPOBOSCIDAE** (9): Allobosca, *Feronia*, Hippobosca, Lipoptena, Melophagus, Olfersia, Ornithoica, Ornithomya, Ortholfersia.

**HYPODERMATIDAE**: See OESTRIDAE.

**IRONOMYIIDAE** (1): Ironomyia.

**LAUXANIIDAE** (7): Homoneura, Lauxania, Minettia, Noonamyia, Sapromyza, Terenia, Trigonometopus.

**LIMONIIDAE**: See TIPULIDAE.

**LONCHAEIDAE** (3): Dasiops, Earomyia, Lonchaea.

**LONCHOPTERIDAE** (2): Lonchoptera, *Musidora*.

**MARGINIDAE** (1): Margo.

**MEGAMERINIDAE** (3): *Lissa*, *Lissodema*, Megamerina.

*Melusina* (misuse): See SIMULIIDAE.

**MICROPEZIDAE** (12): Calobata, Calycopteryx, Cardiacephala, Eurybata, Grallipeza, Metopochetus, Micropeza, Rainieria, Taeniptera, Tanipoda (Tany-), *Trepidaria*, *Tylos*.

**MILICHIIDAE** (5): Madiza, Milichia, Pholeomyia, Phyllomyza, Rhynchomilichia.

**MORMOTOMYIIDAE** (1): Mormotomyia.

**MUSCIDAE** (56): Achaetina, Achantiptera, Allognota, *Aricia*, Atherigona, Azelia, Balioglutum, Bebryx, Brontaea, Caricea, Chortinus, Clinopera, Coenosia, Cyrtoneurina, Dasyphora, Dichaetomyia, Drymeia, Eginia, *Eriphia*, *Eugenia* (misuse), Eumusca, Graphomya, Haematobia, Helina, Hemichlora, Hydrotaea, Hypodermodes, Jeanneliotis, Limnophora, Limosia, Lispe, Lispocephala, Mesembrina, Mesembrinellopsis, Metopomyia, Morellia, Musca, Muscina, Mydaea, Myospila, Neohelina, Phaonia, Philaematomyia, Plaxemya, Polietes, Pseudocoenosia, Pyrellia, Reinwardtia, Schoenomyza, Spilogona, Stomoxys, Syllegoptera, Synthesiomyia, Thricops, Trichomorellia, Xenomyia.

**MYCETOPHILIDAE** (39): Allactoneura, Arachnocampa, Azana, Boletina, Bolitophila, Ceroplatus, Cerotelion, Chiasmoneura, Clastobasis, Cycloneura, [Dahlica], Diadocidia, Ditomyia, Eudicrana, *Euphrosyne*, Exechia, *Fungivora*, Gnoriste, Keroplatus, Leia, Lygistorrhina, Macrocera, Manota, Metanepsia, Monoclona, Mycetophila, Mycomya, Nervijuncta, Novakia, Orfelia, Paraleia, Phronia, Platyura, Robsonomyia, Sciophila, Selkirkius, *Staegeria*, Tetragoneura, *Zelmira*.

**MYDIDAE** (20): Anomalomydas, Apiophora, Cacatuopyga, Cephalocera, Diochlistus, Dolichogaster, Ectyphus, Halterorchis, Leptomydas, Megascelus, Messiasia, Midas, Mydas, Mydaselpis, Phyllomydas, Protomydas, Rhaphiomidas, Rhopalia, Stratiomydas, Syllegomydas.

**MYSTACINOBIIDAE**: See CALLIPHORIDAE.

**NANNODASTIIDAE** (1): Nannodastia.

**NEMESTRINIDAE** (8): Atriadops, *Colax*, Cyclopsidea, Fallenia, Hirmoneura (Herm-), Nemestrinus, Rhynchocephalus, Trichopsidea.

**NEOTTIOPHILIDAE**: See PIOPHILIDAE.

- NERIIDAE** (3): Longina, Nerius, Telostylus.  
**NEUROCHAETIDAE** (1): Neurochaeta.  
**NOTHYBIDAE** (1): Nothybus.  
**NYCTERIBIIDAE** (3): Archinycteribia, Cyclopodia, Nycteribia.  
**NYMPHOMYIIDAE** (1): Nymphomyia.  
**ODINIIDAE** (2): Odinia, Traginops.  
**OESTRIDAE** (33): Acrocomyia, Cephalopina, *Cephalopsis*, Cephenemyia, Cobboldia, Cuterebra, Cutiterebra, Dermatobia, Dermatoestrus, Gasterophilus (Gastro-), Gedoelstia, Gruninia, Gyrostigma, Hypoderma, *Kirkia*, Kirkioestrus, Loewioestrus, *Microcephalus*, Neocuterebra, Ochotonia, Oestroderma, Oestromyia, Oestrus, Pharyngobolus, Pharyngomyia, Portschinskia, Pseudogametes, Rhinoestrus, Rogenhoferia, Ruttenia, Strobiloestrus, Suinoestrus, Tracheomyia.  
**OPOMYZIDAE** (2): Geomyza, Opomyza.  
**OTITIDAE** (19): Cephalia, Ceroxys, Chaetopsis, Chrysomyza, Dorycera (Dori-), *Eumetopia*, Eumetopiella, Euxesta, Lipsana, Myodina, Myrmecomya, *Ortalis*, Ortaliscus, Otites, Physiphora, Pterocalla, Seioptera, Tetanops, Ulidia.  
**PACHYNEURIDAE** (2): Cramptonomyia, Pachyneura.  
**PALLOPTERIDAE** (2): Eurygnathomyia, Palloptera.  
**PANTOPHTHALMIDAE** (3): Acanthomera, Pantophthalmus, Rhapsiorhynchus.  
**PELECORHYNCHIDAE** (5): Bequaertomyia, Coenura, Glutops, Pelecorhynchus, Pseudoerinna.  
**PERISCELIDIDAE** (2): Periscelis, Stenomicro.  
**PERISSOMMATIDAE** (1): Perissomma.  
**PHORIDAE** (20): Aenigmatias, Alamira, Beckerina, Borborus, Borophaga, Conicera, *Cypsela*, Diplonevra, Gymnophora, Hypocera, Megaselia, Metopina, Phora, *Platyphora*, Platyphorella, Puliciphora, Stethopathus, Termitoxenia, Thaumatoxenia, Trineura.  
**PHYTALMIIDAE**. See TEPHRITIDAE.  
**PIOPHILIDAE** (4): Mycetaulus, Neottiophilum, Piophila, Thyreophora.  
**PIPUNCULIDAE** (10): *Alloneura*, Cephalops, Chalarus, *Dorilas* (Dory-), Eudorylas, Microcephalops, Nephrocerus, Pipunculus, Protonephrocerus, Tomosvaryella.  
**PLATYPEZIDAE** (7): Callomyia, *Cleona*, *Clythia*, Microsania, Opetia, Platypeza, Platypezina.  
**PLATYSTOMATIDAE** (13): Achias, Angitula, Cleitamia, Lamprogaster, Loxonevra, Megaglossa, Plastotephritis, Platystoma, Rivellia, Scholastes, Senopterina (Steno-), Traphera, Xiria.  
**PSEUDOPOMYZIDAE**: See CYPSELOSOMATIDAE.  
**PSILIDAE** (4): Chyliza, Loxocera, Psila, Psilomyia.

**PSYCHODIDAE** (23): Arisemus, Bruchomyia, Brunettia, Clytocerus, *Flebotomus*, *Hebetomus* (*Hebo-*), Horaiella, Maruina, Mormia, Nemopalpus (Nema-), Neomaruina, Paramormia, Pericoma, Phlebotomus, Psychoda, *Saccopteryx*, Setomima, Sycorax, Telmatoscopus, Termitodipteron, Threticus, Trichomyia, Ulomyia.

**PTYCHOPTERIDAE** (3): Bittacomorpha, *Liriope*, Ptychoptera.

**PYRGOTIDAE** (6): Adapsilia, Paratoxura, Prodalmannia, Pyrgota, Teretrura, Toxura.

**RHACICERIDAE**: See XYLOPHAGIDAE.

**RHAGIONIDAE** (10): Arthroceras, Arthroteles, Atherimorpha, Austroleptis, Bicalcar, Bolbomyia, Chrysopilus, Leptis, Rhagio, Spania.

**RHINOPHORIDAE** (8): Acompomintho (*Acam-*), Azaisia, Eophyto, Melanophora, Mimodexia, Phyto, Rhinophora, Stevenia.

**RHINOTORIDAE**: See HELEOMYZIDAE.

**RICHARDIIDAE** (4): Epiplatea, Michogaster, Richardia, Setellia.

**RISIDAE** (1): Risa.

**ROPALOMERIDAE** (1): Ropalomera (*Rho-*).

**SARCOPHAGIDAE** (123): Acanthodotheca, Adiscochaeta, Aenigmatopia, *Africasia*, Africasiomia, Agria, Amobia, Angiometopa, Apodacra, Arabisca, Argoravinia, *Argyria*, Austrometopia, Bellieria, Beludzhia, Bezziola, Blaesoxipha, Blaesoxiphella, Boettcheria, Boettcherisca, Brachicoma, Chauliooestrus, Chivamyia, Chorezmomyia, *Chrysogramma*, Comasarcophaga, *Craticula*, Craticulina, Cucullomyia, Dexagria, Dexosarcophaga, Dolichotachina, Emblemiasoma, Emdenimyia, Erwinlindneria, Eumacronychia, *Eumetopia*, *Eumetopiella* (misuse), Euphyto, Galopagomyia, *Gesneria*, *Gesneriodes*, Goniophyto, Harpagophalla, Helicobia, Helicophagella, Heteronychia, Hilarella, Hoplacephala, Hypopelta, Hystricocnema, Imparia, Johnsonia, Kellymyia, Kozlovea, Lamprometopia, Lepidodexia, Leucomyia, Lipoptilocnema, Macronychia, Malacophagomyia, *Megaera*, Mesomelena, Metopia, Metopodia, Metoposarcophaga, Microcerella, Miltogramma, *Mulsantia*, Myorhina, Neophyto, Nephochaetopteryx, Notochaeta, *Nyctella*, Nyctia, Oebalia, Opsidia, Oxysarcodexia, Pachyophthalmus, Panava, Paramacronychia, Paraphrissopoda, Parasarcophaga, Parthomyia, Pattonella, Peckia, Pediasiomia, Phallantha, *Phrosina*, Phrosinella, Phylloteles, Phytosarcophaga, Pierretia, Protodexia, *Pseudomacronychia*, Pterella, Rafaelia, Ravinia, Rettenmeyerina, Sarcodexia, Sarcofahrtia, Sarconeiva, Sarcophaga, Sarcophagula, Sarcotachina, Sarcotachinella, Sarothromyia, Sarothromyiops, Seniorwhitea, Senotainia, Servaisia, Sogdianomyia, Sphecatopodes, Sphenometopa, Stephanostoma, Taxigramma, Tephromyia,

- Tricharaea, Tripanurga, Udamopyga, Uroxanthisca, Wohlfahrtia, Xanthopterisca.
- SCATHOPHAGIDAE** (9): Cleigastrea (Clido-), Cordilura, Delina, Hydromyza, Norellia, Scathophaga, Scatophaga, Scatomyza, *Scopeuma*.
- SCATOPSIDAE** (10): Anapausis, Aspistes, Colobostema, Diamphidicus, Ectactia, Parascatopse, Psectroscliara, Rhegmoclema, Scatopse, Swammerdamella.
- SCENOPINIDAE** (4): Caenotus, *Omphrale*, Prorates, Scenopinus.
- SCIADOCERIDAE** (1): Sciadocera.
- SCIARIDAE** (8): Amesicrium, Cratyna, *Lycoria*, Megalosphys, Moehnia, Pseudosciara, Sciara, Zygoneura.
- SCIOMYZIDAE** (18): Chaetomacera, Colobaea, Ctenulus, Ditaenia, Euthycera, Huttonina, Neolimnia, Oidematops, Pelidnoptera, Phaeomyia, Pherbellia, Prosochaeta, Renocera, Salticella, Sciomyza, Sepedon, Tetanocera, Tetanura.
- SEPSIDAE** (9): Meroplius, Nemopoda, Orygma, Palaeosepsis, *Pandora*, Saltella, Sepsis, Themira, Toxopoda.
- SIMULIIDAE** (18): Austrosimulium, Cnephia, Cnesia, Ectemnia, Eusimulium, *Friesia*, Gymnopais, Hellichia, Helodon, *Melusina* (misuse), Nevermannia, Odagmia, Parasimulium, Prosimulium, Simulium, Stegopterna, Tetisimulium, Wilhelmia.
- SOMATIIDAE** (1): Somatia.
- SPHAEROCERIDAE** (9): Archiborborus, *Borborus* of authors, Ceroptera, Copromyza, *Cypsela* of authors, Leptocera, Limosina, Sphaerocera, Tucma.
- STENOMICRIDAE**: See PERISCCELIDIDAE.
- STRATIOMYIDAE** (53): Abavus, Acrochaeta, Actina, Adoxomyia, Altermetoponia, Analcocerus, Antissa, Antissops, Archimyza, Artemita, Beris, Berismyia, Chelonomima, Chiromyza, Chloromyia, Chrysochlora, Clitellaria, Cyphomyia, Dicranophora, Ehippiomyia, *Ehippium*, *Eulalia*, Evaza, Geosargus, Hermetia, *Hermione*, Hoplomyia, Inopus, Lagarinus, *Lagarus*, Lasiopa, Lophoteles, Meristomerinx, Merosargus, *Metoponia*, Myxosargus, Nematelus, Odontomyia, Oxycera, Pachygaster, Panacris, Parhadrestia, Platyna, Porpocera, *Potamida*, Prosopochrysa, Ptecticus, Raphiocera (Rhaph-), Sargus, Stratiomys, Stratiotomyia, Tana, Tinda.
- STREBLIDAE** (7): Ascodipteron, Brachytarsina, Megistopoda, Nycteribosca, Nycterophilia, Strebla, Trichobius.
- STRONGYLOPHTHALMYIDAE** (2): *Strongylophthalmus*, Strongylophthalmyia.
- SYNNEURIDAE**: See CANTHYLOSCELIDIDAE.
- SYRINGOGASTRIDAE** (1): Syringogaster.
- SYRPHIDAE** (84): *Antiopa*, Aphritis, *Apivora*, Arctophila, *Ascia*, Baccha, Blera, Brachyopa, Brachypalpus, Callicera, Ceratophya, *Ceria*, Ceriana,



Ceriodes, Cheilosia, Chilomyia, Chilosia, *Chrysogaster* 1800, *Chrysogaster* 1803, *Chrysotoxum*, Cina, *Cinxia*, Copestylum, Criorhina, Didea, Dolichogyna, Doros, *Elophilus*, Epistrophe, Eristalis, *Eumeros*, *Eumerus* 1804, *Eumerus* 1822, Ferdinandea, Graptomyza, *Heliophilus*, *Helophilus*, *Lampetia*, Mallota, Masarygus, Megaspis, Melangyna, Melanostoma, Merapioidus, Merodon, Microdon, Milesia, Myolepta, Nausigaster, Neoascia, Ornidia, Paragus, Pelecocera, *Penthesilea*, Philippimyia, Phytomia, Pilinasica, Pipiza, Platycheirus, Pocota, Psarus, Psilota, Pterallastes, Rhingia, Senogaster, Sericomomyia, Sphaerophoria, Sphegina, Spheginobaccha, Sphixea, Sphiximorpha, Spilomyia, Stenosyrphus, Syritta, Syrphus, Temnostoma, Toxomerus, *Tritonia*, Tropidia, *Tubifera*, Volucella, Xanthogramma, Xylota, *Zelima*.

**TABANIDAE** (46): Acanthocera, Adersia, Aegophagamyia, *Bellardia*, *Bellaria*, Bolbodimyia, *Bouvierella*, Bouvieromyia, Braunsiomyia, *Brodenia*, Catachlorops, Chasmia, Chlorotabanus, Chrysops, *Chrysozona*, Dasyrhamphis, *Diabasis*, Diachlorus, Dichelacera, Dicladocera, Erodiorhynchus, Fidena, Haematopota, Heptatoma, Katachlorops, Lepidoselaga, Lepiselaga, Melpia, Merycomyia, Mycteromyia, Neotabanus, Pangonius (-ia), Philolice, Pityocera, Psalidia, Rhigioglossa, Rhinomyza, Scarphia, Scephsis, Scione, Selasoma, Silvius, Stenotabanus, Tabanus, Thaumastocera, Triclida.

**TACHINIDAE** (429): Acaulona, Acemya, Actia, Adenia, Admontia, *Agalmia*, Almugmyia, Alophora (Allo-), Amedoria, *Ammobia*, Amphibolia, Anacamptomyia, Ancistrophora, Angiorhina, Anisia, Anthomyiopsis, Anurogyna, Aphria, Aplomya, *Archiclops*, Archytas, Argyrophyllax, Atacta, Ateria, Athrycia, Atrophopoda, Atylomyia, Atylostoma, Aubaea, Aulacephala, Azygobothria, Baumhaueria, Belida, Belvosia, Beskia, Bessa, Bigonicheta, Billaea, Bithia, Blepharella, Blepharidea, Blepharigena, Blepharipa, Blepharipeza, *Blepharipoda*, Blepharomyia, Blondelia, Bombyliomyia, Brachicheta, Brachymasicera, Brachymera, Bucentes, *Calirrhoe*, Calodexia, Calyptromyia, Campogaster, Campylocheta, Carcelia, Catharosia, Celatoria, Ceromasia, Ceromasiops, Ceromya, Cestonia, Chaetogaedia, Chaetomera, Chaetona, Chaetophorocera, Chaetotachina, Chetogena, Chiricahuia, Chromatophania, Chrysocosmius, Chrysorutilia, *Chrysozona*, Chrysotachina, Cinochira, Cistogaster, Clairvillia, Clausicella, Clemelis, Cleonice, Clistomorpha, Clytho, *Clytia*, Clytiomyia, Cnephalyomyia, Compsilura, Copecrypta, Cordyligaster, Coronimyia, *Crocota*, Cryptomeigenia, Cryptopalpus, Cuphocera, Cyndromasicera, Cyndromyia, Cyndrophasia, *Cynthia*, *Cyrtosoma*, Cyzenis, Degeeria, Dejeania, Dejeaniops, Demoticus, Deuterammobia, Dexia, Dexilla, Dexiomimops, Dexiosoma, Dexodes, *Diaphania*, Digonochaeta, Dimasicera, Dinera, Dionaea, Doleschalla, Doria,

Drino, Dufouria, Ebenia, Echinodexia, Echinomya, Ectophasia, Elfia, Eloceria, Elodia, Elomya, Epalpus, *Ephyra*, Epidexia, Epigrimyia, Epimasicera, *Erigone*, Eriothrix, Ernestia, Ervia, Erycia, Erythrocerata, Ethilla (Ethylla), Euantha, Euceromasia, Eudejeania, Euexorista, Eugymnochaeta, Eulasiona, Eulasiopalpus, Eumasicera, Eumea, Eumegaparia, Eumyobia, Eurithia (Eurythia), Euscopoliopteryx, Eusisyropa, Eutachina, Euthelaira, Euthera, Eutheresia, Eutrixia, Euzenillia, Exorista, *Fabricia*, Freraea, Frontina, Gaedia, Germaria, Germariochaeta, Glaucophana, Glaurocara, Gonatorrhina, Gonia, Graphogaster, Grisdalemyia, Guerinia, Gymnocheta, Gymnomma, Gymnopeza, Gymnophryxe, Gymnosoma, Gynandromyia, Habrota, Halidayopsis, *Harrisia* Meigen, *Harrisia* Robineau-Desvoidy, Helocera, Helomyia, Hemimasicera, Hemyda, Hermya, Hesperophasia, *Hexamera*, *Himantostoma*, Histochaeta, Hyalomya, Hyalomyodes, Hyalurgus, Hyperaea, Hyperecteina, Hyphantrophaga, Hypochaeta, Hypostena, Hypotachina, *Hyria*, Hystricephala, Hystricia, Hystriomyia, Icelia, Imitomyia, *Ismenia*, Istocheta, Jurinia, Kirbya, *Larvaevora*, Lasiopalpus, Leptothelaira, Leschenaultia, Leskia, Leucostoma, Linnaemya, Lixophaga, Loevia, Loewia, Lomachantha, Lophosia, Lydella, Lydina, Lypha, Macquartia, Macromyia, Malaisimyia, Masicera, Masiphya, Medina, *Medoria*, Megaprosopus, Meigenia, *Melania*, Melanophrys, Melanota, *Melia*, Melisoneura, Metopiops, Metoposisyrops, Metopotachina, Microchaetina, Microchira, Micropalpis, Microphthalma, Microsoma, Microtropesa, Mintho, Mochlosoma, Monochaeta, Morphomya, Muscopteryx, Myiomintho, Myiopharus, Myiophasia, Myiotrixia, *Myobia*, Myocerops, Myxarchiclops, Myxexorista, Neaera, Nemoraea, Nemorilla, Neobrachelia, Neomintho, Neopales, Neophorocera, Neothelaira, Nilea, Occisor, Ocyptera, Ocyrtosoma, Ocytata, Oedematocera, Oestrogaster, Oestrophasia, Oliviera, Omalogaster, Ommasica, Opesia, Ophirion, Ophirodexia, Ophirosturmia, Ormia, Oswaldia, Otomasica, Oxynops, Oxyphyllomyia, Pachystylum, Pales, Palpostoma, Panzeria, Paradejeania, Paradidyma, Paraexorista, Paraplagia, Paratheresia, Paratrixia, Parerigone, Parexorista, Pelamera, Pelatachina, Peleteria, Pericheta, Petagnia, Peteina, Phaedima, Phania, Phasia, Phasiatacta, Phasiopsis, Phasiopteryx, Phasmophaga, Phebellia, Phorcida, Phorinia, Phorocera, Phorocerosoma, Phryno, Phryxe, Phyllomya, Plagia, Plagiops, Platymyia, Policheta, Polidea, Prodiaphania, Proscissio, Prosenia, Prosheliomyia, Protohystricia, Pseudochaeta, Pseudocoptera, Pseudodexia, Pseudomintho, Pseudomyothyria, Pseudopachystylum, Pseudoperichaeta, Ptesiomyia, *Ptilocera*, Ptilops, Ptilopsina, Pyrrosia, Racodineura, Ramonda, Rhamphina, Rhamphiochaeta, Rhinomacquartia, Rhinometopia, *Rhodogyne*, Richteriola, *Roederia*, *Roeselia*, Rondania, Rondaniooestrus, Rutilia, *Salia*, *Salmacia*, Sardiocera, Sarrorhina, Saundersia, Schinaria, Senometopia, Senostoma, Servillia, Shanniella,

Siphona, Siphosturmia, Sirostoma, Smidtia, Solieria, Sophia, Spallanzania, Spathidexia, Stackelbergomyia, *Steinia*, *Steiniella*, Stenosoma, Stomatomyia, Stomina, Strongygaster, Sturmia, Tachina, Tachinodes, Takanoella, Tarassus, Telothyria, Thecocarcelia, Thelaira, Theresia, Thereuops, Thrixion, Thryptocera, Triachora, Triarthria, Trichiopoda, Trichodura, Trichiformosomyia, Trichopareia, Trichophora, Trichopoda, Trichoprosopus, Tritaxys, Trixa, Trixodes, Tropicodexia, Tryphera, Uramya, Urodexia, Urophylla, Viviania, Voria, Wagneria, Weberia, Willistonina, Winthemia, *Xanthomelana*, Xanthomelanodes, Xysta, Zaira, Zambesa, Zelia, Zenillia, Zeuxia, Zophomyia, Zygosturmia.

**TACHINISCIDAE** (4): Anthophasia, Bibundia, Tachiniscus, *Tachinoestrus*.

**TANYDERIDAE** (2): Macrochile (also FOSSIL), Tanyderus.

**TANYPEZIDAE** (1): Tanypeza.

**TEPHRITIDAE** (67): Acanthonevra, Acidia, Acidoxantha, Acinia, Aciura, Acrotaenia, Adrama, Afrodacus, Anastrepha, Athlodacus, Bactrocera, Blepharoneura, Callantra, Carpomya, Cecidochares, Ceratitis, Daculus, Dacus, Didacus, Dithryca (Ditricha), Epacrocercus, Euaresta, Euphranta, *Euribia*, Eurosta, Eutreta, Gastrozona, Gymnodacus, Hexachaeta, *Icaria*, Ichneumonopsis, Metidacus, Monacrostichus, Myopites, Nitrariomyia, Notomma, Oedaspis, Orellia, Ortalotrypeta, Paracantha, Paraterellia, Phasca, Phytalmia, Pionodacus, Platensina, Platyparea, Plioreocepta, Poeciloptera, Psilodacus, Ptilona, Rhabdochaeta, Rhochmopterum, Rivelliomima, Schistopterum, Spathulina, Strumeta, Tephrella, Tephritis, Terastiomyia, Terellia, Toxotrypana, Trupanea (Try-), Trypeta, Urophora, Xarnuta, Xyphosia, Zacerata.

**TERATOMYZIDAE** (1): Teratomyza.

**TETHINIDAE** (3): Horaismoptera, Pelomyia, Tethina.

**THAUMALEIDAE** (3): Chenesia, Orphnephila, Thaumalea.

**THEREVIDAE** (4): Apsilocephala, Phycus, Thereva, Xestomyza.

**THYREOPHORIDAE**: see PIOPHILIDAE.

**TIPULIDAE** (69): Adelphomyia, Amalopsis, Amphilimnobia, *Amphinome*, Anisomera, Antocha, Atarba, Berteia, Ceratocheilus, Chionea, Cladura, Conosia, Crypteria, Ctenophora, Cyllindrotoma, Cyttaromyia (also FOSSIL), Dactylolabis, Dicranomyia, Dicranoptycha, Dicranota, Dolichocheza, Elephantomyia, *?Eleucus*, Elliptera, Epiphragma, Eriocera, Erioptera, *Flabellifera*, Glochina, Gonomyia, Gynoplistia (Gymno-), Helius, Hexatoma, Lechria, Leptotarsus, Limnobia, Limnophila, Limonia, Longurio, Macromastix, *Macrothorax*, Megarhina, Molophilus, Orimarga, *Oxydiscus*, Oxyrhiza, Paradelphomyia, Pedicia, Penthoptera, Phyllolabis, Plusiomyia, *Polymeda*, Polymera, Prionocera, Pselliophora, Pseudolimnophila, Ptilogyna, Rhamphidia, Stibadocera, Styringomyia (also FOSSIL), Tanyptera,

Thaumastoptera, Tipula, Tonnoiromyia, Toxorhina, Trentepohlia, Tricyphona, Ula, Ulomorpha.

**TRICHOCERIDAE** (7): *Diazoma*, *Diazosma*, *Kawasemyia*, *Melusina*, *Paracladura*, *Petaurista*, *Trichocera*.

**TRIXOSCELIDIDAE**: See HELEOMYZIDAE.

**ULIDIIDAE**: See OTITIDAE.

**VERMILEONIDAE** (3): *Lampromyia*, *Psammorycter*, *Vermileo*.

**XENASTEIIDAE** (2): *Tunisimyia*, *Xenasteia*.

**XYLOMYIDAE** (3): *Solva*, *Subula*, *Xylomya*.

**XYLOPHAGIDAE** (10): *Arthropeas*, *Coenomyia*, *Erinna*, *Heterostomus*, *Odontosabula*, *Pachystomus*, *Rachicerus* (Rha-), *Sicus*, *Stratioleptis*, *Xylophagus*.



## Annotated Catalog of Family-Group Names, Alphabetical by Type Genera

Aaphondyliini. See **Asphondylia**.

**Abavus** Enderlein 1914c: 23. Type, *Abavus priscus* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.

**Abavini** Enderlein 1914c: 2, 3, 21.

**Abiskomyia** Edwards 1937b: 140. Type, *A. virgo* Edwards 1937 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

Abiskomyiini Saether 1977: 85. *Nomen nudum*; mentioned as a possible tribe of Orthocladiinae but neither adopted nor diagnosed.

Abiskomyiini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Ablabesmyia** Johannsen 1905: 125, 135. Type, *Tipula monilis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 502) = *Pentaneura monilis* (Johannsen). Chironomidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Pelopia* Meigen 1800, q.v. (Note 1).

Senior synonym: **Pentaneura** Philippi 1865, q.v.

**Ablabesmiini** Hennig 1950a: 239. *Nomen nudum*; in center heading as junior synonym of Pentaneurini, hence not adopted (Code, Art. 11d).

**Ablabesmyiini**. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Johannsen (1907: 400) stated that in 1905 he had proposed *Ablabesmyia* for those species of *Tanypus* with hairy wings and sessile cubitus, "as in *monilis*," and had retained *Tanypus* for those with hairy wings and petiolate cubitus, as in *punctipennis*. But, realizing that Curtis and others had already designated *monilis* as type of *Tanypus*, he reversed himself, proposed *Protenthes* new name, type *punctipennis*, for *Tanypus* sensu Johannsen 1905, and "*Tanypus* Meigen (part), type *monilis*, with *Ablabesmyia* Johannsen, and *Isoplastus* Skuse, as synonyms." Ashe (1983: 9) accepted this as designation for *Ablabesmyia* "as it is clear that he [Johannsen] regarded this species [*monilis*] as the type of the genus." Unfortunately this 'designation' is not precise for *Ablabesmyia*, however possible that it was in Johannsen's mind. Nomenclaturally the clear designation is that of Coquillett (1910), who designated *monilis* as his own designation, presumably having considered that Johannsen did not clearly designate.

**Ablepharocera** Loew 1877: 56 [stem Ablepharocer-]. Type, *Blepharicera limbipennis* Macquart 1843 (aut.) = *B. fasciata* (Westwood 1842) [*Asthenia*]. Blephariceridae.

Senior synonym: **Blepharicera** Macquart 1843, q.v.

**Ablepharoceridae** Loew 1877: 59.

Note. *Ablepharocera* was an unnecessary renaming on grounds of inappropriateness of *Blepharocera*. See *Blepharicera*.

*Acampomintho*. See **Acompomintho**.

*Acanthiptera*. See **Acanthiptera**.

**Acanthocera** Macquart 1834a: 209 [stem Acanthocer-]. Type, *Tabanus longicornis* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Acanthocera longicornis* (Fabricius). Tabanidae.

Acanthocerini Enderlein 1922c: 349.

Note. This group name is preoccupied in Hemiptera, where Acanthocerini is based on *Acanthocerus* Palisot de Beauvois 1818 and dates from Acanthoceraria Bergroth 1913. There are similar even older group names in Coleoptera Scarabaeidae (Acanthocerides Lacordaire 1856, Acanthocerini Leconte 1862), which were based on *Acanthocerus* Macleay 1819, but the latter is a junior homonym and the family-group names founded on it cannot stand.

**Acanthodotheca** Townsend 1918a: 159. Type, *Sarcophaga prohibita* Aldrich 1916 (orig. des.) = *Acanthodotheca prohibita* (Aldrich). Sarcophagidae.

Acanthodothecina Lopes 1982: 306. *Nomen nudum*; no diagnosis of subtribe.

Note. Lopes stated that "The proposed subtribe is based on the peculiar features of the penis found in the species of the group," but the features were not stated and the description is of a 1st-stage larva.

Note 2. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Blaesoxipha*.

- Acanthomera* Wiedemann 1821b: 60. Type, *Acanthomera picta* Wiedemann 1821 (mon.) = *Rhaphiorhynchus pictus* (Wiedemann). Pantophthalmidae.  
Senior synonym: **Rhaphiorhynchus** Wiedemann 1821, q.v.  
**Acanthomeridae** Macquart 1838b: 165 (1838c: 169). See Note 2 under **Pantophthalmus** for discussion of the confusion in the family name, when *Acanthomera* was considered its synonym.
- Acanthoneura*. See **Acanthonevra**.
- Acanthonevra** Macquart 1844: 220 (337) [stem Acanthonevr-]. Type, *Acanthonevra fuscipennis* Macquart 1844 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.  
*Acanthoneura* (error) Schiner 1868a: 228.  
*Acanthoneurini* Hering 1941a: 57. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Acanthoneurinae** (lapsus for -ini) Hering 1941b: 16.  
*Acanthonevrini* Hardy 1970: 122.  
*Acanthonevrinae* Korneyev 1986: 129.  
Other spellings: *Acanthoneyrini* Korneyev 1979: 38.  
Note. The use of *Acanthoneura* as a true emendation has not been traced. Agassiz (1846b) had used *-neura* but in the misquotation *Acanthineura* which he then emended to *Acanthonevra*, bringing it back to the original.
- Acartophthalmus** Czerny 1902: 256. Type, *Anthophilina nigrina* Zetterstedt 1848 (mon.) = *Acartophthalmus nigrinus* (Zetterstedt). Acartophthalmidae.  
**Acartophthalminae** Czerny 1928: 3.  
*Acartophthalmidae* Hennig 1958: 621.  
Other spellings: *Acartophthalmiidae* McAlpine & Munroe 1968: 1161.
- Acaulona** Wulp 1888: 4. Type, *A. costata* Wulp 1888 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
*Acaulonina* Dupuis 1963: 91. *Nomen nudum*.  
Note. Dupuis stated that *Acaulonina* “= *Acaulona* complex, partim, Sabrosky 1950: 361, 367,” but Dupuis neither diagnosed nor described what he meant by *Acaulonina*.
- Acemya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 202. Type, *A. oblonga* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Desmarest 1849a: 318) = *A. acuticornis* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
*Acomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 3. No family-group names have used the spelling *Aco-*, but *Acomyia* is the earliest emendation to *-myia* that I have found.  
*Acemyia* (error) Macquart 1834: 267 (267), Lioy 1864: 1349.  
**Acemyidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80 (12).  
Other spellings: *Acemyiini* van Emden 1950a: 193.  
Note. Herting (1984: 33) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 172) accepted the designation by Rondani (1856: 75) of *A. subrotunda* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, which is also a synonym of *A. acuticornis*.
- Achaetina* Malloch 1918b: 67. Type, *Musca ciliata* Fabricius 1794 (orig. des.) = *Hydrotaea diabolus* (Harris 1780) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.  
Senior synonym: **Hydrotaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
*Achaetinoini* Townsend 1935b: 82. *Nomen nudum*; the tribal name appeared in a key with a subfamily and 4 tribes, not separately diagnosed.  
Note. *Musca ciliata* Fabricius is preoccupied in O. F. Müller 1776 and de Villers 1789.
- Acanthiptera** Rondani 1856: 95. Type, *Musca inanis* Fallén 1825 (orig. des.; *inanis* preocc. Linnaeus 1758 in Diptera) = *A. rohrelliformis* (Robineau-Desvoidy 1830) [*Phyllis*]. Muscidae.  
*Acanthiptera* (error) Lioy 1864: 897.  
*Acanthiptera* (emend.) Stein 1907: 632.  
**Acanthipterinae** (lapsus for -ini) Hennig 1962: 621.
- Achias** Fabricius 1805: 247 [stem Achi-]. Type, *A. oculus* Fabricius 1805 (mon.). Platystomatidae.  
**Achiasidae** Fleming 1821: 55, 1822: 584.  
*Achinae* Schiner 1868a: 229.  
*Achiinae* Brauer 1880: 118 (14).

Achiidae Steyskal and McAlpine 1974: 59; ICZN 1979.

Other spellings: "Familia Achiidarum" Wiedemann 1830b: 11; Achiadae Bigot 1852: 486; Achiides Walker 1856a: 36.

Note 1. Achiasidae (1821) is older than Platystomatidae (1862), but the ICZN (1979) ruled under its plenary power that family-group names based on *Platystoma* are to be given precedence over those based on *Achias* when the two are in the same family-group taxon.

Note 2. In the *Official List of Family-Group Names*, Achiasidae is credited in error to Fleming "1821, *Philos. Zool.*: 55." Fleming's "*The Philosophy of Zoology*" (2 vols., Insects in vol. 2) appeared in 1822. The date and page (1821: 55) apply to a different publication (see references), which is prior. The applicants Steyskal and McAlpine had correctly formed and referenced the family name.

**Acidia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 720. Type, *Tephritis cognata* Wiedemann 1817 (as "*Tephritis cognata*, Wintheim [sic]") (des. Rondani 1870: 10, as "*Tripeta cognata*. Mgn.") = *Acidia cognata* (Wiedemann). Tephritidae.

**Acidiini** Collin 1947: 1, 3.

Note. The name *Acidia* was used twice earlier than 1830, but not in a way that preoccupied: first by Illiger 1804 in Coleoptera, as "124. AKIS [besser *Acidia*]," and second by Bosc 1816 as an error for *Acidia* in Mollusca. Collin (1947: 9-10) considered that the first was not an intended emendation and the other was an error, and he disregarded both as preoccupying *Acidia*. The first was obviously an emendation, and so considered in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, but it was not adopted by Illiger and is not an available name under the rule that "a name must be treated as valid for a taxon when proposed" (Code, Art. 11d).

**Acidoxantha** Hendel 1914a: 83. Type, *A. punctiventris* Hendel 1914 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Acidoxanthina** Korneyev 1995: 42.

Korneyev (1995: 26) referred to Acidoxanthini, but it was apparently a slip for the subtribe. Nowhere else was a tribe mentioned and the subtribe was proposed and diagnosed on page 42.

**Acinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 775. Type, *A. jaceae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Duponchel 1840: 85) = *A. corniculata* (Zetterstedt). Tephritidae.

**Aciniini** Collin 1947: 1, 7.

Note. Rondani (1856: 113) designated *corniculata* as type species, but that was not an originally included nominal species. He repeated the designation (Rondani 1871: 4), but there showed the originally included species *jaceae* as a synonym (Code, Art. 69a.v). Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 232) gave the type as *A. jaceae* by designation of Duponchel (as "*Acinia corniculata* Fabricius ou l'*A. jaceae* Rob.-Desv.>").

**Aciura** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 773. Type, *A. femoralis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1856: 113) = *A. coryli* (Rossi 1794) [*Musca*]. Tephritidae.

Aciurini Hering 1941d: 196. *Nomen nudum*.

**Aciurinae** Hering 1941c: 108.

**Acletoxenus** Frauenfeld 1868: 152. Type, *A. syrphoides* Frauenfeld 1868 (mon.) = *A. formosus* (Loew 1864) [*Gitona*]. Drosophilidae.

**Acletoxenina** Grimaldi 1990: 113.

**Acoenonia** Pritchard 1947: 14. Type, *A. perissa* Pritchard 1947 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Acoenoniini** Pritchard 1960a: 306, 312.

**Acompomintho** Villeneuve 1927: 223 [stem Acompominthon-]. Type, *A. lobata* Villeneuve 1927 (mon.). Rhinophoridae.

*Acompomintho* (error) Townsend 1935b: 111, 253.

**Acompominthoini** Townsend 1935b: 111, 253.

Acompominthonini. [Corrected spelling.]

*Acomyia*. See **Acemya**.

**Acridomyia** Stackelberg 1929: 121, 126. Type, *A. sacharovi* Stackelberg 1929 (orig. des.). Anthomyiidae.

Acridomyiidae Rohdendorf 1951: 78, 121. *Nomen nudum*.



- Acridomyina** Zimin 1951: 277.  
Acridomyiidae Rohdendorf 1959: 294.
- Acrocera** Meigen 1803: 266 [stem Acrocer-]. Type, *Syrphus globulus* Panzer 1803 (mon.) = *Acrocera orbiculus* (Fabricius 1787) [*Syrphus*]. Acroceridae.
- Acrocerides** Leach 1815a: 162.  
Acroceridae Samouelle 1819: 296.  
Other spellings: Acrocerinae (as family) Zetterstedt 1837: 33; Acroceroidae Agassiz 1846b: 5; Acroceridea Bellardi 1859: 77; Acrocerida Marschall 1873: 321; Acroceridi Griffini 1896: 1; Acrocerii Acloque 1897: 440, 451; Macroceridae Arias 1920: 191; Acroceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 22, 292.  
Note. *Syrphus globulus* Panzer is sometimes cited as 1804 (e.g., Schlinger 1980: 378; Nartshuk 1988: 192), but it was already noted by Meigen in 1803. Evenhuis (1997: 600) lists it as “17 May 1803.” The specific name *globulus* is a noun and retains that spelling in *Acrocera*, not *globula* as sometimes cited.
- Acrochaeta** Wiedemann 1830a: 42. Type, *A. fasciata* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.). Stratiomyidae.
- Acrochaetaria** Enderlein 1914b: 579, 594.
- Acrocomyia** Papavero 1977: 52, 54. Type, *Oestrus auribarbis* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Acrocomyia auribarbis* (Meigen). Oestridae.
- Acrocomyiina** Papavero 1977: 52, 53, 54.
- Acrometopia** Schiner 1862: 434. Type, *Oxyrhina wahlbergi* Zetterstedt 1846 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 503) = *Acrometopia wahlbergi* (Zetterstedt). Chamaemyiidae.  
Acrometopiini Tanasijtshuk 1994: 223. *Nomen nudum*.  
Note. Coquillett listed the type as *O. wahlbergi* “by original designation of Zetterstedt,” but Zetterstedt (1846: 1953) designated the species as type of *Oxyrhina*. The designation for *Acrometopia* is credited to Coquillett, who accepted it as such although for the wrong reason (Code, Art. 69a.iv).
- Acronyches** Williston 1908: 388, fig. 163. No included nominal species; 3 species in Hermann 1921: 120-22. Type, *A. willistoni* Hermann 1921 (des. Hermann 1921: 121). Asilidae.
- Acronychini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 141.
- Acrophaga** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 63 (367). Type, *A. stelviana* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (des. Brauer 1893: 500) = *Calliphora (Acrophaga) stelviana* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Calliphoridae.
- Acrophagini** Lehrer 1970: 18.  
Note. *Acrophaga stelviana* has been considered a synonym of *Calliphora alpina* (Zetterstedt 1838) (e.g., Schumann 1986: 16), but *C. alpina* has been placed by Rognes (1986a: 351-4, 1991: 68) as a junior synonym of *Calliphora genarum* (Zetterstedt 1838) [*Musca*].
- Acrophthalmyda** Bigot 1858: 573, 583. Type, *Cyllenina elegantula* Bigot 1857 (mon.) = *A. sphenoptera* (Loew 1855) [*Bombylius*]. Bombyliidae.
- Acrophthalmydini** Hull 1973: 70.
- Acrotaenia** Loew 1873c: 274. Type, *Trypeta latipennis* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Wulp 1899: 414) = *Acrotaenia latipennis* (Wiedemann). Tephritidae.
- Acrotaeniini** Foote, Blanc & Norrbom 1993: 26.  
Note. Foote (1965b: 664, 1967: 5) in the catalogs for the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions, respectively, cited the type as *Trypeta testudinea* Loew 1873 by original designation, but I do not find a designation in Loew (1873). Nor did Coquillett (1910b: 503), who designated *T. testudinea* “by present designation.” All authors except Foote et al. (1993) overlooked the designation of *T. latipennis* by Wulp.
- Actia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 85. Type, *Roeselia lamia* Meigen 1838 (des. ICZN 1987a) = *Actia lamia* (Meigen). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Thryptocera* Macquart 1834, q.v.
- Actiidae** (correctly **Actiidae**) Bigot 1882b: 9 (priority from 1851, Thryptoceratae Robineau-Desvoidy).  
Actiinae Malloch 1924a: 409.

Note 1. The two originally included species were *Actia cingulata* and *A. pilipennis*, both Robineau-Desvoidy 1830. Rondani (1856: 60) designated *Actia* “*vitripennis* mihi” as type species, but that was new and not an originally included species. Herting (1984: 122) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 128) accepted Rondani’s designation on the ground that *vitripennis* was a replacement name for *pilipennis* Robineau-Desvoidy, preoccupied in *Actia* by *Tachina pilipennis* Fallén 1810, but there was no mention of that in 1856 and the synonymy was not shown until Rondani (1859: 19). The first nomenclaturally valid designation was that of Coquillett (1910b: 503), who unfortunately designated *A. cingulata*, a species long referred to a different genus, *Elfia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1850, and designated as type of *Elfia* by its author in 1863. Most authors have followed the clear intent of Robineau-Desvoidy (1830), and the abundant usage was confirmed by the Commission in Opinion 1432.

Note 2. A family-group name Actinae, based on *Actis* McCook, appeared in Arachnida, but it is later (McCook 1889), and its correct form Actinae does not preoccupy the correct form Actiinae in Diptera. Moreover the arachnid group name is technically unavailable under the rule that it must be based on a generic name then used as valid (Code, Art. 11d, f), *Actis* then being treated as a synonym.

Actiini (lapsus for Actinini). See **Actina**.

**Actina** Meigen 1804: 116. Type, *A. chalybea* Meigen 1804 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 503). Stratiomyidae.

**Actininae** Enderlein 1913b: 534, 548.

Other spellings: Actiini Malloch 1928a: 363.

Note. Coquillett credited the designation to Rondani (1864: 87), but Rondani had designated *Beris nitens* Latreille 1805, not an originally included species. Coquillett’s designation of *chalybea* is acceptable in its own right (Art. 69a.iv).

**Acyglossa** Rondani 1866a: 74, 175, 1866b: 74, 175. Type, *A. diversa* Rondani 1866 (orig. des.) = *A. atramentaria* (Meigen 1826) [*Anthomyia*]. Anthomyiidae.

**Acyglossini** Fan et al. 1986: 39.

**Adapsilia** Waga 1842: 294, 1843: 279. Type, *A. coarctata* Waga 1842 (mon.). Pyrgotidae.

**Adapsilioidi** Rondani 1869: 6.

**Adelphomyia** Bergroth 1891: 134. Type, *A. helvetica* Bergroth 1891 (des. Alexander & Alexander 1973: 157) = *Limnophila (Adelphomyia) punctum* (Meigen 1818) [*Limnobia*]. Tipulidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Limnophila** Macquart 1834, q.v.

**Adelphomyaria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 894, 895.

Note 1. *Adelphomyia* is recognized as a distinct genus by Savchenko et al. (1992: 215).

Note 2. Type by monotypy has been the usual citation but Bergroth had also included *Limnophila senilis* Haliday and designation was required.

*Adenia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863. See Note under **Guerinia**.

**Adersia** Austen 1912: 4. Type, *Silvius oestroides* Karsch 1888 (orig. des.) = *Adersia oestroides* (Karsch). Tabanidae.

**Adersiinae** Dias 1962: 8.

**Adiscochaeta** Enderlein 1928: 44. Type, *A. abnormis* Enderlein 1928 (orig. des.) = *Peckia ingens* (Walker 1849) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Adiscochaetina** Lopes 1982: 310.

**Admontia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 104 (36). Type, *A. podomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Trichopareia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Admontiini Townsend 1931b: 474 (“Admontiini Auctt.”), in synonymy under *Trichopareia*, both there *nomina nuda*.

Note. Townsend, Mesnil, and probably others, used *Trichopareia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 with *Admontia* as junior synonym, but the first reviser, Strobl (1909: 137), had chosen *Admontia* over *Trichopareia*, as recognized by Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 1068), Herting (1984: 26, 186), and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 160).

*Adonia*. See **Olbiogaster**.

**Adoxomyia** Kertész 1907: 499. Type, *Clitellaria dahlii* Meigen 1830 (des. Bezzi 1908b: 75) = *Adoxomyia dahlii* (Meigen). Stratiomyidae.

**Adoxomyiini** Kertész 1923: 96.

Adoxomyiinae James 1950: 71.

Note. Confusing elements have given rise to different interpretations, with different authorship for the generic name, although luckily with the same type species. Kertész published *Adoxomyia* without description or mention of species, as a new name for “*Clitellaria* Auct. plur.” James (1965: 305) considered it a *nomen nudum* and credited the genus to Bezzi (1908b), who also gave no description but did designate a type species. However, in a later catalog James (1980: 259) stated that *Adoxomyia* was available from Kertész (1907) by indication: i.e., a bibliographic reference to Speiser (1905: 406-407), who had noted that 8 species in the Palaearctic *Katalog* (Bezzi 1903, 2: 5) were a different group than *Clitellaria* s.str. I conclude that Kertész (1907) furnished the name for this group and that Bezzi (1908) supplied the designation.

**Adrama** Walker, 1859: 117 [stem Adram-]. Type, *A. selecta* Walker 1859 (mon.). Tephritidae.

**Adramini** Hendel 1914a: 73.

Adraminae Bezzi 1924c: 449.

Other spellings: Adraminii Malloch 1939: 410; Adramiini Foote 1979: 97.

*Aecothea*. See **Oecothea**.

**Aedeomyia** Theobald 1901b: 235. No species; two species in Theobald, 1901d: 98, 105. Type, *Aedes squamipennis* Lynch A. 1878 (des. Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 223) = *Aedeomyia squamipennis* (Lynch). Culicidae.

**Aedeomyia** Theobald 1901c: xiii.

Aedeomyiinae Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 201.

Aedeomyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: AEdomina Giles 1902: 255, 256, 475.

**Aedes** Meigen 1818: 13 [stem Aed-]. Type, *A. cinereus* Wiedemann 1818 (mon.). Culicidae.

Junior synonym (valid subgenus): **Stegomyia** Theobald 1901, q.v.

**Aedeinae** Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 201, 220.

Aedinae Lutz 1904: [folded synoptic table], also pp. “45” [p. 11 of *Catalogo*], “53” [p. 3 of key], and “65”.

Other spellings: Aedina Lahille 1904: 79, 84, (11, 16), large tableau.

Note. *Aedes cinereus* is customarily credited to Meigen (1818), but the heading, “*Aedes cinereus* Hoffmgg.,” and the description are both in quotation marks, followed by a statement that clearly shows Meigen did not describe—or even know—the species (“Dies ist alles, was mir Hr. Justizrath Wiedemann von dieser Art bemerkt hat, die ich weiter nicht kenne.”). Wiedemann apparently described the species and used a Hoffmannsegg manuscript name.

Aedina, -inae. See **Aedes**.

AEdomina. See **Aedeomyia**.

**Aegophagomyia** Austen 1912: 12. Type, *A. pungens* Austen 1912 (orig. des.). Tabanidae.

*Aegophagomyia* (error) Neave 1939: 70.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Bouvierella* Surcouf 1909, q.v.

Junior synonyms: **Triclida** (subgenus) Enderlein 1923, q.v.; *Bouvieromyia* Strand 1928, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Aenigmatias** Meinert 1890: 213 [stem Aenigmati-]. Type, *A. blattoides* Meinert 1890 (mon.) = *A. lubbocki* (Verrall 1877) [*Platyphora*]. Phoridae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Platyphora* Verrall 1877, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Aenigmatiinae** Schmitz 1929a: 2, 1929b: 69, 72, 82.

Aenigmatiidae Rohdendorf [1961]: 158.

**Aenigmatopia** Malloch 1930b: 447. Type, *A. fergusonii* Malloch 1930 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Aenigmatopiina** Verves 1989b: 123, 124.

AEstrinae. See **Oestrus**.

*Africasia* Rohdendorf 1934: 14 (preocc. Viets 1931 in Arachnida Acari). Type, *A. oestroidea* Rohdendorf 1934 (orig. des.) = *Africasiomyia oestroidea* (Rohdendorf). Sarcophagidae.

Valid name: **Africasiomyia** Rohdendorf 1975, q.v.

*Africasiina* Rohdendorf 1934: 14.

**Africasiomyia** Rohdendorf 1975: 199 (new name for *Africasia* Rohdendorf). Type, *Africasia oestroidea* Rohdendorf 1934 (aut.) = *Africasiomyia oestroidea* (Rohdendorf). Sarcophagidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Africasia* Rohdendorf 1934, q.v.

*Africasiomyiina* Rohdendorf 1935: 95, 1967: 69, 70. Unavailable; see Note.

**Africasiomyiina** Rohdendorf 1975: 198, 199.

Note. This is a peculiar situation, not uncommon in Rohdendorf's publications where group names have been used, often on figures alone, years before diagnosis and formal validation. The first publication of *Africasiomyiina* in 1935 diagnosed the subtribe but made no mention of a genus, and there was no mention of preoccupation of *Africasia*. In 1967 both genus and subtribe were mentioned and the subtribe diagnosed, which appeared to validate the genus from that date under Code Article 13d, the "Combined description of new family-group taxon and new genus." However there was no mention of a type species, and without that or any stated connection with *Africasia*, *Africasiomyia* is unavailable from 1967 under Article 13b. Finally, in 1975 *Africasiomyia* was stated to be a new name for the preoccupied *Africasia* and the genus was properly validated, along with the subtribe.

**Afrodacus** Bezzi 1924c: 469, 1924d: 73, 91. Type, *Chaetodacus biguttulus* Bezzi 1922 (mon.) = *Afrodacus biguttulus* (Bezzi). Tephritidae.

**Afrodacini** Munro 1984: 13 (as Afrodocini), 14, 22.

Note. Both papers appeared in August 1924. The second cited the first as if it was already published, but possibly a page proof was available. The first has full description.

Afrodocini. See **Afrodacus**.

*Agalmia* Enderlein 1936c: 400, 433 (preocc. Enderlein 1934 in Muscidae). Type, *Rutilia albopicta* Thomson [1869] (orig. des.) = *Rutilia dorsomaculata* (Macquart 1851) [*Grapholostylum*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Rutilia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

*Agalmiini* Enderlein 1936c: 397, 433.

*Agonosoma* Guérin-Méneville 1838: 293 (preocc. Laporte 1832 in Hemiptera) [stem Agonosomat-]. Type, *Chrysosoma fasciatum* Guérin-Méneville 1831 (aut.; ?mon., see Note 2). Dolichopodidae.

Senior synonym: **Chrysosoma** Guérin-Méneville 1831, q.v.

*Agonosominae* Aldrich 1905: 283.

*Agonosomatinae* Robinson 1970b: 2 (in synonymy of *Sciapodinae*).

Note 1. *Agonosoma* was published in 1838 as a replacement name for *Chrysosoma* because of Macquart's 1834 use of *Chrysosoma* in Tachinidae. However, recognition of the earlier appearance (1831) of the plates for the dolichopodid genus made *Agonosoma* an unnecessary replacement name.

Note 2. As a replacement name, *Agonosoma* takes the same type species as *Chrysosoma*, but a quirk in the proposal makes another interpretation possible. When the text for the 1831 plates was finally published in 1838, *Agonosoma fasciata* [sic] was used on p. 293 but *Chrysosoma* was retained for the other species, *maculipennis* [sic], on p. 294. Someone might argue that the type of *Agonosoma* was then established by monotypy, and that the type of *Chrysosoma* was also thereby established (Code, Art. 67h). However, it seems more likely, in view of the closely related species involved, that failure to change both names was an oversight on the part of the author. Luckily the type species is the same under either interpretation.

Agramyzidae. See **Agromyza**.

**Agria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 376. Type, *A. punctata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 6) = *A. affinis* (Fallén 1817) [*Musca*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Agriiinae** Enderlein 1928: 6, 53.

Note 1. Coquillett's designation (1910b: 504) of *Musca affinis* Fallén is invalid because it was not an originally included nominal species. Earlier uses of "*Musca affinis*" by Turton 1800 and Lamarck 1816 were only subsequent uses of a different species, *Syrphus affinis* Fabricius, and do not preoccupy.

Note 2. The family-group name is involved in various problems. Robineau-Desvoidy's tribe Agridae, which contained only tachinid genera, was not based on a generic name and is not available. Agridae Kirby 1837 in Coleoptera, now used as a tribe Agrini, is based on *Agra* Fabricius 1801 and technically does not preoccupy names based on *Agria*, although very similar in spelling. However, Agriidae is one of several possible family names from *Agrion* Fabricius 1775 in Odonata, and I have seen reference to an Agriidi in Lepidoptera, apparently based on *Agrias* Doubleday 1844. I have not ascertained the priority of these family-group names, but it seems likely that they antedate Enderlein (1928). This situation needs clarification.

**Agromyza** Fallén 1810: 21. No named species; 13 species and one variety in Fallén 1823b: 3-7. Type, *Agromyza reptans* Fallén 1823 (des. ICZN 1988b). Agromyzidae.

**Agromyzides** Fallén 1823b: 1.

Agromyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 12.

Agromyzidae Macquart 1851b: 364.

Agromyzoinea Griffiths 1972: 213 (prefamily, called suprafamily by McAlpine 1989: 1458).

Agromyzoidea Hennig 1973: 60.

Other spellings: Agromysinae Meunier 1908b: 271; Agramyzidae Ragués 1908: 318; Agromizidae Valladares 1984: 13; Argomyzidae Radoslava 1986: 193.

Note. The earliest designation, by Westwood (1840b: 151), was of *Agromyza nigripes* Meigen, an ineligible species. The second, by Rondani (1856: 121), chose *A. aeneoventris* Fallén (as *aeneiventris*), now type species of the large genus *Melanagromyza* Hendel 1920. To avoid this upsetting and confusing change, specialists agreed that the Commission should designate the type species.

**Alamira** Schmitz 1951: 146, 150. Type, *A. termitoxenizans* Schmitz 1952 (orig. des.). Phoridae.

**Alamirinae** Schmitz 1951: 145.

Note. The title page of Schmitz's work stated "1950-51" and the Zoological Record cited it for the year 1951, but a printed note on the reverse of the title page reads "Tipographia Compositori -5-1952," and the Afrotropical *Catalogue* recognized 1952. The copy at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington was received June 16, 1952. However, an "Estratto del Bollettino..." is labeled "Pubblicato il 16 Maggio 1951," and this was apparently a preprint, which would date the priority as 1951.

**Albuquerquea** Melo 1967: 3, 10. Type, *A. latifrons* Melo 1967 (orig. des.). Calliphoridae.

Albuquerqueina, -ini Guimarães 1973: 53, 59. Thesis.

**Albuquerqueina** Guimarães 1977: 16, 36.

**Alinka** Krzeminski 1992b: 45, 46. Type, *A. cara* Krzeminski 1992 (mon.). Fossil (Tabanoidea).

**Alinkidae** Krzeminski 1992b: 45.

Note. The species was described and figured on p. 46. On p. 45 appeared only center headings for family and generic names, followed by the statement "Diagnosis of the family and genus is identical with those of the only known species, *Alinka cara* n.sp." This applied together Code Article 13c and 13d on combined descriptions.

**Allactoneura** Meijere 1907: 201. Type, *A. cincta* Meijere 1907 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

**Allactoneuridae** Rohdendorf 1938: 42, 62.

Note. The family name was proposed in a work on fossils, to include four new genera of fossil Diptera, but the type genus was based on an extant species from Java. Later Rohdendorf referred the fossil genera to other families and thus confined Allactoneuridae to Recent Diptera.

**Allobosca** Speiser 1899a: 198. Type, *A. crassipes* Speiser 1899 (orig. des.). Hippoboscidae.

**Alloboscinae** Speiser 1908: 445.

**Allognota** Pokorný 1893a: 64. Type, *Coenosia agromizella* Rondani 1866 (mon.) = *Coenosia agromyzina* (Fallén 1825) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Coenosia** Meigen 1826, q.v.

**Allognotinae** Enderlein 1936: 192, 201.

*Alloneura*. See **Tomosvaryella**.

*Allophora*. See **Alophora**.

**Allophylopsis** Lamb 1909: 142. Type, *A. punctata* Lamb 1909 (mon.). Heleomyzidae.

**Allophylopsini** McAlpine 1967: 75.

*Almugmyia* Townsend 1911a: 136. Type, *A. arida* Townsend 1911 (orig. des.) = *Microchaetina arida* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Microchaetina** Wulp 1891, q.v.

“ALMUGMYIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 148.

[Almugmyiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

*Alophora* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 293. Type, *Syrphus hemipterus* Fabricius 1794 (as *Phasia hemiptera* Meigen) (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 226, as *Thereva hemiptera* of Fabricius 1805, who cited *Syrphus hemipterus*) = *Phasia hemiptera* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

*Allophora* (emend.) Mik 1894: 49.

Senior generic name: **Phasia** Latreille 1804, q.v.

**Allophorini** Townsend 1908: 126.

Other spellings: *Allophorina* Dupuis 1950: 555; *Allophorini* Dugdale 1969: 626.

Note. Catalogs and specialists differ on whether this is a distinct genus or a synonym of **Phasia**, q.v.

Altericidae. See **Atherix**.

*Altermetoponia*. See *Metoponia* Note and **Inopus**.

**Alycaulus** Rübsaamen 1916: 476. Type, *A. mikaniae* Rübsaamen 1916 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Alycaulini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 83.

**Amalopsis** Haliday 1856: xv. Type, *Limnobia occulta* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Pedicia (Amalopsis) occulta* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Pedicia** Latreille 1809, q.v.

**Amalopina** Osten Sacken 1869: 23 ff.

Amalopinae Verrall 1886: 119, 123.

*Amasia* Meigen 1800: 20. No named species; one species by Rohdendorf 1951: 65, fig. 28B. Type, *Crapitula motschulskii* Gimmerthal 1845 (sub.mon.) = *Penthetria motschulskii* (Gimmerthal).

*Amasia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work by ICZN (1963b). Bibionidae.

Valid name: **Penthetria** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Amasiidae Rohdendorf 1951: 14, 34, 64, 65, fig. 28B. *Nomen nudum*; not diagnosed, adopted as senior synonym of Penthetriidae.

Note 1. Hendel (1908: 50) considered *Amasia* to be a synonym of *Penthetria* but he did not associate a species with *Amasia* and the synonymy was not generally accepted. Stone (1941: 408) regarded *Amasia* as a genus dubium.

Note 2. Rohdendorf (1951: 65, fig. 28B) figured the wing of *Amasia motschulskii* (Gimmerthal) [*Crapitula*], now *Penthetria*, but the family was still not diagnosed.

*Amedoria* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 106 (38). Type, *Hypostena medorina* Schiner 1862 (mon.) = *Medina luctuosa* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Medina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Amedoriidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82, 106 (14, 38) (82 and 14 as Amedoridae).

**Amenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 443. Type, *Musca leonina* Fabricius 1775 (des. Macquart 1843a: 116 (273)) = *Amenia leonina* (Fabricius). Calliphoridae.

**Ameniidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 81, 150 (13, 82).

Note. This group has also been placed in the Tachinidae.

**Amesicrium** Enderlein 1911c: 125, 128. Type, *A. nanum* Enderlein 1911 (orig. des.). Sciaridae.

**Amesicriini** Enderlein 1911c: 123, 125, 128.

**Ametrodiplosis** Rübsaamen 1910: 289. Type, *Clinodiplosis thalictricola* Rübsaamen 1895 (mon.) = *Ametrodiplosis thalictricola* (Rübsaamen). Cecidomyiidae.

**Ametrodiplolina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 80.

Note. Some authors have considered the type fixation as original designation. However, I can find no mention of “type” in that 1910 paper or in earlier parts of it.

**Amiota** Loew 1862b: 229, 230 (1864: 99, 100). Type, *A. leucostoma* Loew 1862 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 505). Drosophilidae.

Junior synonym (valid subgenus): **Phortica** Schiner 1862, q.v.

**Amiotinae** Brues & Melander 1932: 345 (priority from 1926, Phorticinae Duda).

Note. Okada (1989: 392, 396) placed *Amiota* in the tribe Steganini, subfamily Steganinae.

**Amma** McAlpine 1991a: 50, 76 [stem Amm-]. Type, *A. blancheae* McAlpine 1991 (orig. des.). Coelopidae.

**Ammini** McAlpine 1991a: 49.

*Ammobates*. See **Tachytrechus**.

*Ammobia*. See **Deuterammobia**.

**Amobia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 96. Type, *A. conica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *A. signata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonym: *Pachyophthalmus* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

Unnamed tribe, Townsend 1917d: 189. *Amobia* mentioned as type of a tribe, not formally named.

**Amobiinae** Townsend 1918a: 158.

Note. For a time, *Amobia* was thought to be preoccupied by *Ammobia* Billberg 1820 and was abandoned in favor of *Pachyophthalmus*, a position later reversed.

**Amphibolia** Macquart 1843a: 121 (278). Type, *A. valentina* Macquart 1843 (orig. des.) = *A. vidua* (Guérin-Méneville 1843) [*Rutilia*]. Tachinidae.

**Amphiboliidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76, 152 (8, 84).

Note. There is a similar but distinct family Amphibolidae Gray 1840 for a family of pulmonate Mollusca-Gastropoda, based on *Amphibola* Schumacher 1817. Agassiz (1846b: 18) also cited Amphibolae Nitzsch 1840 (Amphiboli Illiger 1841) in Aves, but these were not based on a generic name.

**Amphilimnobia** Alexander 1920d: 465. Type, *A. leucopeza* Alexander 1920 (orig. des.). Tipulidae.

**Amphilimnobiaria** Alexander 1927: 69.

*Amphinome* Meigen 1800: 15 (preocc. Bruguière 1792 in Annelida Polychaeta) [stem Amphinom-].

No named species; 5 species by Hendel (1908: 43). Type, *Tipula tripunctata* Fabricius 1781 [? 1782] (des. Coquillett 1910b: 505) (preocc. O.F. Müller 1764) = *Limonia phragmitidis* (Schrank 1781) [*Tipula*]. *Amphinome* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work by ICZN (1963b). Tipulidae.

Valid name: **Limonia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Amphinominae (as synonym of Limnobiinae) Riedel 1918: 316.

Amphinomidae Riedel 1919: 1.

Note. An earlier family name Amphinomidae, used at least by Pascoe 1877 in Annelida Polychaeta, was based on the prior *Amphinome* Bruguière 1792.

**Anabremia** Kieffer 1912b: 1 (1912: xi). Type, *Macrodiplosis bellevoeyi* Kieffer 1896 (orig. des.) = *Anabremia bellevoeyi* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

**Anabremiina** Mamaev 1968: 28.

**Anacamptomyia** Bischof 1904: 79. Type, *A. africana* Bischof 1904 (mon.). Tachinidae.

“Groupe des Anacamptomyies” (vernacular) Roubaud 1924: 201, 202.

Anacamptomyiini Townsend 1931b: 465. *Nomen nudum*.

**Anacamptomyiini** Townsend 1936a: 35, 38, 41.

**Anadiplosis** Tavares 1916: 41. Type, *A. pulchra* Tavares 1916 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

Anadiplosariae Tavares 1920a: 42. *Nomen nudum*.

**Anadiplosariae** Tavares 1920b: 59.

**Analcocerus** Loew 1855b: 140. Type, *A. atriceps* Loew 1855 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.

**Analcocerinae** Enderlein 1914b: 579, 597.

- Anapausis** Enderlein 1912d: 278. Type, *Scatopse soluta* Loew 1846 (orig.des.) = *Anapausis soluta* (Loew). Scatopsidae.
- Anapausini** Amorim 1994: 110.
- Anarete** Haliday 1833: 156. Type, *A. candidata* Haliday 1833 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Anaretina** Loew 1862a: 7.  
Note. On a later page of the same volume as Loew (1862), Osten Sacken (1862b: 177) noted that “Mr. Winnertz prefers to isolate them as a distinct family.”
- Anastrepha** Schiner 1868a: 263. Type, *Dacus serpentinus* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Anastrepha serpentina* (Wiedemann). Tephritidae.
- Anastrephini** Hancock 1986: 277.
- Anatopynia** Johannsen 1905: 135. Type, *Tanytarsus plumipes* Fries 1823 (orig. des.) = *Anatopynia plumipes* (Fries). Chironomidae.
- Anatopyniini** Fittkau 1962: 61 ff., especially 92-93.  
Other spellings: Anatopyini Fittkau 1968: 34.
- Anatrichus** Loew 1860a: 97. Type, *A. erinaceus* Loew 1860 (mon.). Chloropidae.  
Junior synonym: *Echinia* Paramonov 1961, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
*Anchineura*. See **Asyndetus**.
- Ancistrophora** Schiner 1865: 992, 997. Type, *A. mikii* Schiner 1865 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Ancistrophoridae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 78 (10).  
Other spellings: Ancystrophorinae Thalhammer 1918: 50.  
Ancystrophorinae. See **Ancistrophora**.
- Andrenosoma** Rondani 1856: 160 [stem Andrenosomat-]. Type, *Asilus ater* Linnaeus 1758 (as *Laphria atra* Fabricius) (orig. des.) = *Andrenosoma atrum* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Asilus*]. Asilidae.
- Andrenosomini** Hull 1962: 348.  
Andrenosomatini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Angiometopa** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 123 (55). Type, *Musca ruralis* Fallén 1817 (mon.; junior primary homonym of *Musca ruralis* Gravenhorst 1807) = *A. falleni* Pape 1986. Sarcophagidae.  
Junior synonym: *Sarcofahrtia* Parker 1916, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Note 1. See Note under *Sarcofahrtia*.  
Note 2. *Omocera* Lioy 1864, never involved in a family-group name, is now recognized as senior synonym, but it is preoccupied by Chevrolat 1836 in Coleoptera.
- Angioneura** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 79 (167). Type, *Myobia vetusta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (as Stein Ms.)(mon.) = *A. acerba* (Meigen 1838) [*Medoria*]. Calliphoridae.
- Angioneurinae** Enderlein 1928: 6.  
Note. The genus has also been placed in the Rhinophoridae. In the Calliphoridae it has sometimes been placed as a subgenus of *Melanomya* Rondani 1856.
- Angiorhina** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 163 (95). Type, *Tachina crudelis* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Angiorhina crudelis* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Myiophasia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.
- Angiorhinini** Richter & Farinets 1986: 195 (29).  
Note. Under Code Article 40a, a family-group name is not to be replaced when the synonymy of the type genus occurs after 1960. *Myiophasia* was rejected as a junior synonym of *Angiorhina* by Mesnil (1974: 1243), and he correctly retained the tribal name Myiophasiini.
- Angitula** Walker 1859a: 123 (in Sepsidae). Type, *A. longicollis* Walker 1859 (mon.) = *A. cyanea* (Guérin-Méneville 1831) [*Neria*]. Platystomatidae.
- Angitulinae** Enderlein 1936a: 225, 226.
- Anisia** Wulp 1890: 44. No species; 31 species in Wulp 1890: 186-188. Type, *A. inflexa* Wulp 1890 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 507). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Oedematocera* Townsend 1916, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).



*Anisomera* Meigen 1818: 210. Type, *A. obscura* Meigen 1818 (mon.) = *Hexatoma obscura* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Senior synonym: **Hexatoma** Latreille 1809, q.v.

**Anisomeraeformes** Osten Sacken 1860: 199, 254.

Anisomeraeformia Osten Sacken 1865: 225.

Anisomerina Osten Sacken 1869: 23, 45, 50, 238.

Anisomerinae Wulp 1877: 337, 340.

*Anisopus* Meigen 1803: 264 [stem Anisopod-]. No species; two species in Meigen 1804: 103. Type, *A. fuscus* Meigen 1804 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 507) = *Sylvicola fuscata* (Fabricius 1775) [*Tipula*]. Anisopodidae.

Senior synonym: **Sylvicola** Harris 1780, q.v.

Unavailable name: *Phryne* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Anisopidae** Knab 1912: 111 (priority from 1834, Rhyphites Newman).

Anisopodidae Edwards 1921a: 24.

Anisopodoidea Alexander 1927: 70.

Anisopodomorpha Tuomikoski 1961: 68.

Anisopodiformia Hennig 1973: 30.

Note. Although *Anisopus* is a synonym of *Sylvicola* Harris, q.v., the family name Anisopodidae has been retained because the change to Sylvicolidae before 1961 has not won general acceptance (Code, Art. 40b).

**Ankylorhynchus** Lutz 1904: “53,” “65” [both p. 3 of key]. Type, *Megarhinus purpureus* Theobald 1901 (des. Stone 1961: 31) = *Toxorhynchites (Ankylorhynchus) purpureus* (Theobald). Culicidae.

Senior synonym: **Toxorhynchites** Theobald 1901, q.v.

**Ankylorhynchae** Lutz 1904: [folded synoptic table], also p. “53” [p. 3 of key]. Group of Lutz’s SIPHONATAE, to include only the subfamily Megarhininae, in which was included the genus *Ankylorhynchus*. The correct plural would have been Ankylorhynchi.

Note. Lutz included *purpureus* Theobald as a synonym of “*Culex violaceus* Hoffmegg.” [Hoffmansegg], really *C. violaceus* Wiedemann, and as a synonym it is an originally included nominal species and eligible for designation. Stone, recognizing that *violaceus* and *purpureus* are distinct species in different subgenera of *Toxorhynchites*, considered that *purpureus* of Lutz was a misidentified type species and that action by the ICZN “should be requested” to avoid confusion and unnecessary renaming. That was never done. Knight & Stone (1977: 355), in the 2nd edition of the world catalog of mosquitoes, stated flatly that *purpureus* is the logotype [subsequent designation] but without comment whether they considered it an originally included nominal species or a misidentified type species.

**Anomalomydas** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 9 [stem Anomalomyd-]. Type, *Miltinus mackerrasi* Norris 1938 (orig. des.) = *Anomalomydas mackerrasi* (Papavero & Wilcox). Mydidae.

**Anomalomydinae** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 8, 9.

**Anopheles** Meigen 1818: 10. Type, *A. maculipennis* Meigen 1818 (des. ICZN 1959a). Culicidae.

**Anophelinae** Grassi 1900: 359.

Anophelidae Eysell 1905a: 24, 1905b: 55.

Other spellings: Anophelina Theobald 1901d: 97, 115; Anopheleinae Eysell 1905b: 55; Anophilini Pearse 1936: 53.

Note 1. The earliest type designation for *Anopheles* is that of Curtis (1828: 210), who designated *Culex bifurcatus* Linnaeus 1758. This is the male of *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus, and *Anopheles* would fall as a synonym of *Culex*, but the misidentified *bifurcatus* of Curtis, Meigen, and others was the species now known as *Anopheles claviger* (Meigen). Because of the significant association of *Anopheles* and *maculipennis*, the latter species was selected as type by the ICZN.

Note 2. In Opinion 547, the ICZN (1959a) placed “Anophelinae (correction of Anophelina) Theobald, 1901” on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. However, the use of Anophelinae by Grassi (1900), hitherto unnoticed, has historical precedence for priority.

*Anoplistia*. See **Gynoplistia**, Note 2.

*Ansorgia* Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch 1993: 594 (preocc. Warren 1899 in Lepidoptera). Type, *A. praedicta* Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch 1993 (mon.) = *Ansorgius praedictus* (Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch). Fossil.

Valid name: **Ansorgius** Krzeminiski 1994, q.v.

Ansorgiidae Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch 1993: 594.

Note 1. Both generic and family names were described and thus properly validated, but *Ansorgia* is preoccupied and the family name also falls.

Note 2. The Abstract of the 1993 publication referred to "gen. et sp. n.," but that is not a designation for a single included species (Code, Art. 68b.i).

**Ansorgius** Krzeminiski 1994: 216 (new name for *Ansorgia* Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch). Type, *Ansorgia praedicta* Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch 1993 (aut.) = *Ansorgius praedictus* (Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch). Fossil.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Ansorgia* Krzeminiski & Lukashevitch 1993, q.v.

**Ansorgiidae** Evenhuis 1994b: 216. Technically a junior homonym of Ansorgiidae based on the preoccupied *Ansorgia*, but best maintained. A peculiar situation.

**Antefungivora** Rohdendorf 1938a: 48, 65. Type, *A. prima* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.

Junior synonym: *Paritonida* Rohdendorf 1946, q.v.

**Antefungivorinae** Rohdendorf 1938a: 30, 47, 65.

Antefungivoridae Evenhuis 1994b: 101.

Note 1. *Paritonida* was synonymized by Kovalev (1990: 159).

Note 2. Rohdendorf first proposed Antefungivorinae as subfamily of Allactoneuridae, but later (1946: 61, 62) made it a subfamily of Pleciomimidae. However, a family-group name based on *Antefungivora* antedates one based on *Pleciomima*, and Evenhuis (1994) correctly used Antefungivoridae for the family.

Anthomizides, -idae. See **Anthomyia**.

Anthomycides, Anthomycinae. See **Anthomyia**.

**Anthomyia** Meigen 1803: 281. Type, *Musca pluvialis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 444) = *Anthomyia pluvialis* (Linnaeus). Anthomyiidae.

*Anthomya* (emend.) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 581.

*Anthomyza* (emend.) Zetterstedt 1837: 42, 1838b: 661. Preocc. Fallén 1810 in Diptera.

**Anthomyzides** Latreille 1829: 519. On *Anthomyia*, hence to be corrected to **-myiides**, now -myiidae, and priority of the group dates from 1829 (Code, Art. 11f.ii).

Anthomyidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473 (as Anto-), 545.

Anthomyzidae Macquart 1835: 278.

Anthomyidae Swainson 1840: 377, 378.

Anthomyiidae Meade 1875: 199.

Anthomyioidea Townsend 1908: 47, 49.

Other spellings: Anthomizides Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 710; Anthomyridae Macquart 1839: 115; Anthomyiadae Harris 1841: 414; Anthomycides Staeger 1845: 348, 349; Anthomyina Loew 1845b: 57; Anthomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 26 or Anthomyioidae 1846b: 27; Anthomyzida Heer [1849]: 248; Anthomizidae Macquart 1850a: 256 (229); Anthomyides Walker 1853b: 3; Anthomyina Rondani 1856: 24, 93; Anthomyziles, also -zitae Desmarest 1859: 5; Antomidae Rondani 1863: 33; Anthomyzidi and -ziti Lioy 1864: 900, 908; Anthomyiides Rye 1875: 422; Anthomycinae Brauer 1883: 73; Antyomydae Ragués 1908: 313; Anthomiidae Berlese 1914: 194; Anthomyiidae Brunetti 1923: 385; Anthromyiidae Barrett 1932: 295; Anthomyiidea Rohdendorf 1964: 18, 110; Anthomiidae Fan et al. 1992: 1153 ff.

Note. ANTHOMYA Rafinesque 1815 was proposed as a subfamily of Tipularia, not based on *Anthomyia*. See Supplemental List.

**Anthomyiopsis** Townsend 1916d: 20. Type, *A. cypseloides* Townsend 1916 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Ptilopsina* Villeneuve 1920, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Anthomyridae, Anthomysidae. See **Anthomyza**.

*Anthomyza* (emend.), plus group endings. See **Anthomyia**.

**Anthomyza** Fallén 1810: 20. No named species; 4 species in Fallén 1823b: 7-8. Type, *A. gracilis* Fallén 1823 (des. Westwood 1840b: 152). Anthomyzidae.

Junior synonym: *Leptomyza* Macquart 1835, q.v.

**Anthomyzidae** Czerny 1903a: 63 (priority from 1864, Leptomyzini Lioy).

Anthomyzoidea Hendel 1922: 152.

Anthomyzoinea Griffiths 1972: 191 (prefamily).

Other spellings: Anthomyziidae Coe 1960: 64; Anthomysidae McAlpine 1978b: 276.

Note 1. Anthomyzides as used by Latreille (1829: 519) was based on **Anthomyia**, q.v. The family name is to be corrected and does not preoccupy the true Anthomyzidae (Code, Art. 33c).

Note 2. Agassiz recorded Anthomysi Vieillot 1816 (emended by Agassiz to -myzi) and Anthomyzi Vieillot 1818 as based on "*Anthomyza* Swainson 1837" in Aves. These group names would long antedate the dipterous family Anthomyzidae. However, Swainson's name was an error (by Swainson or Agassiz?) for *Anthomiza* Swainson 1833, hence the Vieillot group names would be corrected and would not preoccupy. Even more critical, the Vieillot names are nearly two decades prior to *Anthomiza* Swainson and are thus not based on a generic name.

Anthomyzides. See **Anthomyia**.

*Anthophasia* Speiser 1906b: 302 (new name for *Tachinoestrus* Grünberg). Type, *Tachinoestrus fenestratus* Grünberg 1906 (aut.) = *Bibundia hermanni* Bischof 1903. Tachiniscidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Tachinoestrus* Grünberg 1906, q.v.

Senior synonym: **Bibundia** Bischof 1903, q.v.

**Anthophasiinae** Townsend 1935b: 82, 91.

Anthrac- in group names. See **Anthrax**.

**Anthrax** Scopoli 1763: 358 [stem Anthrac-]. Type, *Musca morio* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.; misident.) = *Anthrax anthrax* (Schrank 1781) [*Musca*]. Bombyliidae.

**Anthracii** Latreille 1804: 189, 190.

Anthracides Fallén 1810: 6.

Anthracidae Samouelle 1819: 295.

Other spellings: Anthracinia Rafinesque 1815: 130; Anthracina Burmeister 1829: 24; Anthracites Newman 1834: 379, 390; Anthracida Perty 1841: 892; Anthraciae Loew 1862f: 10; Anthraciti Lioy 1864: 730.

Note. *Anthrax* of many 19th-century authors equaled either *Villa* Lioy sens. lat., or *Hemipenthes* Loew 1869 with its type *Musca morio* Linnaeus, misidentified as *Anthrax*. A misidentified type species is involved in *Anthrax*, but authors have long operated without application to the Commission.

Anthromyiidae. See **Anthomyia**.

Anthomyiidae. See **Anthomyia**.

*Antichira*. See **Antichiridium**.

**Antichiridium** Rübsaamen 1911: 168 (new name for *Antichira* Rübsaamen). Type, *Antichira striata* Rübsaamen 1910 (aut.) = *Antichiridium striatum* (Rübsaamen). Cecidomyiidae.

*Antichira* Rübsaamen 1910: 285 (preocc. Agassiz 1846b in Coleoptera). Type, *A. striata* Rübsaamen 1910 (mon.) = *Antichiridium striatum* (Rübsaamen). Cecidomyiidae.

**Antichiridina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 79.

Antichiridiina Enderlein 1936d: 68, 69.

Note. Rübsaamen (1911) said the preoccupation was by Eschscholz 1818, but that was *Anticheira* [in Coleoptera] and does not preoccupy.

*Antiopa* Meigen 1800: 32. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 508. Type, *Musca bicincta* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon., Coquillett 1910b: 508) = *Chrysotoxum bicinctum* (Linnaeus). *Antiopa* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Chrysotoxum** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Antiopinae Hennig 1952: 180. *Nomen nudum*.

Antiopinae Brues et al. 1954: 348.

Note. Hennig's Antiopinae may be available by indication, although it is of no consequence because of the unavailability of generic names from the Meigen (1800) work. In Hennig's key to larvae he used "Chrysotoxinae: *Chrysotoxum*" with a footnote to that entry that the genus is now called *Antiopa*.

**Antiquamedia** Rohdendorf 1938a: 47, 65. Type, *A. tenuipes* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Antiquamediinae** Rohdendorf 1938a: 30, 47, 64.

Antiquamediidae Evenhuis 1994b: 101 (synonym of Antefungivoridae).

Note. Originally a subfamily of Allactoneuridae, but later Rohdendorf (1946) merged it with the subfamily Antefungivorinae in the new family Pleciomimidae.

**Antissa** Walker 1854: 63 (as *Clitellaria* subgenus). Type, *Clitellaria cuprea* Walker 1854 (mon.) = *Antissa cuprea* (Walker). Stratiomyidae.

**Antissinae** Kertész 1908: 121.

**Antissops** Enderlein 1914a: 314 [stem Antissop-]. Type, *A. denticulata* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.) = *Berismyia denticulata* (Enderlein). Stratiomyidae.

Senior synonym: **Berismyia** Giglio-Tos 1891, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Antissopini** Enderlein 1914a: 293.

**Antocha** Osten Sacken 1860a: 203, 219. Type, *A. saxicola* Osten Sacken 1860 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 508). Tipulidae.

**Antochinae** Wulp 1877: 337, 338.

Other spellings: Antochiinae Riedel 1918: 316.

Note 1. Statements of type by monotypy are incorrect. Two nominal species were included.

Note 2. Savchenko et al. (1992: 322) maintained *Antocha* for reasons of stability and usage but called attention to a possible senior synonym, *Taphrophila* Rondani 1856, which involves a misidentified type species.

Antomidae, Antomyidae. See **Anthomyia**.

**Antonia** Loew 1856a: 30. Type, *A. suavissima* Loew 1856 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Antoniini** Hull 1973: 303.

Antoniinae Bowden 1980: 407.

Antyomyidae. See **Anthomyia**.

**Anurogyna** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 145 (77). Type, *A. dispar* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *Graphogaster dispar* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Graphogaster** Rondani 1868, q.v.

**Anurogynidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 (11).

Other spellings: Anurogina Belanovsky 1951: 134.

**Apaulina** Hall (D.G.) 1948: 179. Type, *Protocalliphora avium* Shannon & Dobroscky 1924 (orig. des.) = *Protocalliphora avium* (Shannon & Dobroscky) Calliphoridae.

Senior synonym: **Protocalliphora** Hough 1899, q.v.

Apaulinidae Norris 1958: 262. *Nomen nudum*.

**Aphidoletes** Kieffer 1904: 385. Type, *Bremia abietis* Kieffer 1896 (des. Felt 1911: 53) = *Aphidoletes abietis* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

**Aphidoletini** Harris 1966: 318, 339.

**Aphoebantus** Loew 1872a: 76, 77 (1872b: 252, 253). Type, *A. cervinus* Loew 1872 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Aphoebantinae** Becker 1913a: 434, 467.

Aphosylinae. See **Aphrosylus**.

**Aphria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 89. Type, *A. abdominalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 767, as *A. longirostris* with *abdominalis* in synonymy) = *Aphria longirostris* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Aphriini** Townsend 1914a: 12.

Note. In recent publications, *Aphria* is referred to the tribe Leskiini (q.v., priority from 1889).

*Aphritis* Latreille 1804b: 193 [stem Aphritid-]. No named species; 3 species in Latreille 1805: 358.

Type, *Musca mutabilis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. É. Blanchard 1846: pl. 175) = *Microdon mutabilis* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

Senior synonym: **Microdon** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Aphritadae** Fleming 1821: 55.

Aphritidae Fleming 1822: 584.

Aphritididae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note 1. The type cannot be by subsequent monotypy, as stated in the modern catalogs of Nearctic and Palaearctic Diptera. In 1805 Latreille listed his species *Aphritis auropubescens* and then added two more nominal species in a final paragraph: “Il paroît que l’on y rapporte le *mulio mutabilis* de Fabricius. Le *stratiomys conica* de Panz. (12, 21) est de ce genre.”

Note 2. The stated type designation follows the rule that only nominal species are eligible as originally included species (Code, Art. 69a.i), but further discussion may be of interest. Latreille (1804) based his genus on “Mouche abeille de Degéer,” (i.e., *Musca apiformis* De Geer 1776). In Latreille (1805), “Mouche abeille” is in the synonymy of *Aphritis auropubescens* Latreille. Latreille (1810: 443), in his table of genera with indication of the species that serve as types, listed “Aphrite. *Mulio apiformis*, Fab.” (The generic combination is that of Fabricius 1805, who listed *Musca apiformis* De Geer in the synonymy of *Mulio apiarius* Fabricius). Latreille (1816a: 231) stated “Ce genre [*Aphritis*] a pour type la mouche abeille (*apiformis*) de Degeer.” This was reiterated by Duponchel (1841a: 3), who cited “une espèce qui forme le type du genre, l’*Aph. apiformis*.” Actually the reference in 1804 to De Geer might be interpreted as making *apiformis* an originally included species by bibliographic reference (indication). By that reference the genus would be regarded as monobasic in 1804, reinforced by Latreille (1810 and 1816). De Geer’s *apiformis*, Latreille’s *auropubescens*, and Fabricius’ *apiarius* are all now regarded as synonyms of *Microdon mutabilis* so the end result would be the same.

Note 3. A family-group name founded on *Aphritis* long antedates one founded on *Microdon*, but *Aphritis* has long been sunk in synonymy under *Microdon* and family-group names based on the latter are maintained (Code, Art. 40b).

**Aphrosylus** Haliday 1851b: 220. Type, *A. raptor* Haliday 1851 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 508). Dolichopodidae.

**Aphrosylinae** Aldrich 1905: 298.

Aphrosylinae (error) Venturi 1960: 37.

Note. The genus and species might appear to be Walker’s, but in the Preface, p. [iii], Walker stated that Haliday “contributed ... the whole of the Dolichopidae.”

**Aphrotenia** Brundin 1966: 338. Type, *A. tsitsikamae* Brundin 1966 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

Aphroteniinae Brundin 1965: 497 ff. *Nomen nudum*.

**Aphroteniinae** Brundin 1966: 326.

**Apiocera** Westwood 1835: 448 [stem Apiocer-]. Type, *A. fuscicollis* Westwood 1835 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 508) = *A. brevicornis* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Laphria*]. Apioceridae.

*Apomera* Bigot 1852: 481. Apparently a lapsus; there is no evidence of emendation.

Junior synonym: *Pomacera* Macquart 1847, q.v.

**Apomeridii** Bigot 1852: 481 (priority from 1847, Pomaceritae Macquart).

Apioceridae Bigot 1857a: 536.

Other spellings: Apomeridae Pandellé 1894: 4; Apioceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 22, 294.

Note 1. Paramonov (1953: 451-2) insisted that *Apiocera asilica* Westwood 1835 is the type because it was called “sp. 1” and because the second species, *fuscicollis*, was listed as “An varietas praecedentis.” However, “an” in Latin introduces a sentence that implies doubt; in other words Westwood was saying ‘possibly a variety of the preceding.’ He listed it as a species (“sp. 2”) and as such it is an originally included nominal species and eligible for type designation. Paramonov also rejected the view that *fuscicollis* is a synonym of *brevicornis*, but the synonymy is accepted in the latest catalog (Daniels 1989c: 324).

Note 2. The oldest family-group name is Pomaceritae Macquart 1847, based on *Pomacera* Macquart 1847, q.v., but the group name was synonymized early on (Bigot 1852, Osten Sacken 1878) and Apioiceridae is maintained (Code, Art. 40b). Pomaceridae has had only slight use for the family (Osten Sacken 1877, Paramonov 1953).

**Apiophora** Philippi 1865: 682. Type, *A. paulseni* Philippi 1865 (orig. des.). Mydidae.

**Apiophorinae** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 9, 12.

Apistinae. See **Aspistes**.

**Apistomyia** Bigot 1862: 109. Type, *A. elegans* Bigot 1862 (orig. des.). Blephariceridae.

**Apistomyiinae** Bezzi 1913b: 66.

Apistomyiinae Edwards 1929c: 42 [correct spelling].

Other spellings: Aspistomyiinae Kitakami 1950: 23, 26; Hennig 1950b: 243.

Note. The designation is an example of one overlooked by mention under the species: "L'insecte, type du nouveau genre que je propose ici ...."

*Apivora* Meigen 1800: 37. No named species; 4 species in Hendel 1908: 64. Type, *Musca pellucens* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 508) = *Volucella pellucens* (Linnaeus 1758). *Apivora* unavailable by suppression of Meigen (1800) work by ICZN (1963b). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Volucella** Geoffroy 1762, q.v.

Apivorinae Brues et al. 1954: 349.

**Aplomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 184. Type, *A. zonata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 459, in synonymy under *Tachina confinis* Fallén) = *Aplomya confinis* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Aplomyia* (error) Agassiz 1846b: 29. Agassiz misspelt *Aplomya* and then emended the misspelling to *Haplomyia*.

**Aplomyiariae** Mesnil 1953a: 292, 293, 295.

Aplomyiina Mesnil 1975: 1383.

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy designated *Tachina confinis* as type, with *Phryxe zonata* Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 159) in formal synonymy, but *Aplomya zonata* Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 185) is also a synonym by virtue of the statement in the discussion (1863a: 459) that he had named the species twice. The two *zonatas* can be confusing, but the two are different nominal species with different type specimens. *Phryxe zonata* is not an originally included nominal species in *Aplomya*. *Aplomya zonata* is the type, as recognized by Coquillett (1910b: 509), Herting (1984: 40, and Note 30, p. 187), and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 183).

**Aplonyx** De Stefani 1908: 174 [stem Aplonych-]. Type, *A. chenopodii* De Stefani 1908 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Aplonyxini** De Stefani 1908: 176.

Aplonychini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Apoclea** Macquart 1838d: 119 (1839b: 235) [stem Apocle-]. Type, *A. pallida* Macquart 1838 (des. Hull 1962: 453) = *Apoclea algira* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Asilus*]. Asilidae.

Apocliina Lehr 1969: 532 (341). *Nomen nudum*; in ecological discussion without description or diagnosis.

**Apocleinae** Papavero 1973a: 233, 236 (cited as Apocliinae Lehr).

Note. Hull (1962: 453) and the recent catalogs of the Afrotropical and Palaearctic Regions credit the designation of *pallida* to Engel (1926: 40, 42), but Engel cited both originally included species, *pallida* and *fuscana*, in the synonymy of *algira* and thus did not precisely designate one of them. Although Hull's crediting was erroneous, he fixed the designation on one species and this can be accepted as type designation (Code, Art. 67f).

**Apodacra** Macquart 1854: 425. Type, *A. seriemaculata* Macquart 1854 (mon.). Sarcophagidae.

**Apodacrina** Rohdendorf 1967: 63, 64, 66.

**Apolysis** Loew 1860a: 86, 1860b: 269 [stem Apolys-]. Type, *A. humilis* Loew 1860 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Apolysini** Evenhuis 1990a: 26.

*Apomera*. See **Apiocera**.

**Apsilocephala** Kröber 1914: 36. Type, *A. longistyla* Kröber 1914 (mon.). Therevidae.

**Apsilocephalidae** Nagatomi et al. 1991: 579.

**Apystomyia** Melander 1950: 146. Type, *A. elinguis* Melander 1950 (orig. des.). Apystomyiidae (formerly in Bombyliidae).

**Apystomyiidae** Nagatomi & Liu 1994: 203.

*Araba*. See note under *Eumetopiella*.

**Arabisca** Rohdendorf 1967: 69, 70. Type, *A. dimorpha* Rohdendorf 1967 (mon.) = *Sphecatodes ornatus* Villeneuve 1913. Sarcophagidae.

*Arabisca* Rohdendorf 1937: 45, figs. 35, 36. Unavailable.

Senior synonym: **Sphecatodes** Villeneuve 1913, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Arabiscina** Rohdendorf 1967: 69, 70. (See Note 1.)

Note 1. Both *Arabisca* and *A. dimorpha* were unavailable in 1937, being based only on two figures without description (Code, Art. 13a). Rohdendorf (1967: 70) gave a lengthy paragraph on the subtribe *Arabiscina* but again no description in words of genus or species. However, I believe that all three taxa can be recognized there as available, albeit barely, by the combined application of Articles 13c and 13d. This is certainly not a desirable procedure, and one undoubtedly not contemplated when these two sections of Article 13 were drafted. Verves (1986a: 107) synonymized *Arabisca* under **Sphecatodes**.

Note 2. No family-group name has been based on the senior synonym, *Sphecatodes*, q.v. Verves (1989b: 121) used *Arabiscina* in a phylogenetic diagram (his Table I) with three Arabic numerals referring to apomorphic features, but he mentioned only *Sphecatodes*.

**Arachnocampa** Edwards 1924a: 177. Type, *Bolitophila luminosa* Skuse 1890 (orig. des.) = *Arachnocampa luminosa* (Skuse). Mycetophilidae.

Arachnocampidae Rohdendorf 1962a: 330 (1991: 481). *Nomen nudum*.

[Arachnocampinae] Colless 1970: 84. The genus is referred to Keroplatinae, “but it might well be given one [subfamily] of its own.”

**Arachnocampinae** Matile 1981: 115.

**Archiborborus** Duda 1921: 125. Type, *A. subannulatus* Duda 1921 (des. Cresson 1923: 58). Sphaeroceridae.

**Archiborborini** Norrbom & Kim 1985: 168.

Note 1. *Archiborborus* Duda is called a new genus in the title (p. 119) and on p. 125, but on p. 126 it is called a subgenus (“Untergattung”), presumably of *Borborus*. This mixed usage is frequent in Duda’s work in several acalyptrate families and has given rise to differences of opinion that could be critical in cases of apparent primary homonymy in specific names. Fortunately the availability of family-group names is not affected.

Note 2. *Archiborborini*, although not diagnosed by Norrbom & Kim, is available by indication, by bibliographic reference to the *Archiborborus* genus group of Hackman (1969: 196-7, 210). The group is not called that on pp. 196-7, but is so referred to on p. 210.

**Archiclops** Bischof 1900a: 131, 1900b: 496 (preocc. Karsch 1891 in Odonata) [stem *Archiclop*-].

Type, *A. carthaginiensis* Bischof 1900 (orig. des., p. 131) = *Gymnophryxe carthaginiensis* (Bischof). Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Gymnophryxe** Villeneuve 1922, q.v.

**Archiclopsariae** Mesnil 1956a: 495, 496.

Archiclopsariae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Archilaphria** Enderlein 1914e: 151. Type, *A. ava* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.). Asilidae.

**Archilaphriinae** Enderlein 1914e: 151.

**Archimyza** Enderlein 1921b: 157. Type, *A. ava* Enderlein 1921 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.

**Archimyzini** Enderlein 1921b: 154, 156.

**Archinemestrius** Rohdendorf 1968a: 181. Type, *A. karatavicus* Rohdendorf 1968 (orig. des.). Fossil (Nemestrinidae).

**Archinemestriinae** Rohdendorf 1968a: 181.

Other spellings: Archinemestrinae Hong & Wang 1990: 150.

**Archinycteribia** Speiser 1900: 30, 1901: 20. Type, *A. actena* Speiser 1900 (orig. des.). Nycteribiidae.

**Archinycteribiinae** Maa 1975: 465.

Note. The two Speiser papers are apparently the same, except for pagination, but that in the Archiv appeared earlier than the Inaugural-Dissertation.

**Archiphora** Rohdendorf 1938a: 41, 62 (preocc. Schmitz 1929 in Diptera Sciadoceridae). Type, *A. ancestris* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.) = *Palaeophora ancestris* (Rohdendorf). Fossil.

Valid name: **Palaeophora** Rohdendorf 1951, q.v.

Archiphoridae Rohdendorf 1938a: 40, 62.

**Archisargus** Rohdendorf 1938a: 30. Type, *A. pulcher* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil (? Eremochaetidae).

Archisargidae Rohdendorf 1951: 84, 94, 1957: 91. *Nomen nudum*.

**Archisargidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 334 (1991: 486).

Archisargoidea Mostovski 1996: 11.

**Architendipes** Rohdendorf 1962a: 317 (1991: 459) [stem Architendiped-]. Type, *A. tschernovskiji* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Architendipedidae** Rohdendorf 1962: 317 (1991: 459).

Note. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from examination of Rohdendorf's material that Architendipedidae is a synonym of Rhaetomyiidae.

**Architipula** Handlirsch 1906: 490. Type, *A. seebachiana* Handlirsch 1906 (des. Rohdendorf 1962a: 313 (1991: 452)). Fossil (Tipulidae).

Junior synonym: *Eoasilidea* Bode 1953, q.v.

**Architipulidae** Handlirsch 1906: 490.

Note. Alexander (1927: 57) considered this group as at most a subfamily of Tipulidae. Kalugina (1985: 56) placed it in the Limoniidae, as did Krzeminski & Kovalev (1988: 55).

**Archizelmira** Rohdendorf 1962a: 326 (1991: 473). Type, *A. kazachstanica* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Combined description, names available under Article 13c of the Code, as is the family name below. Fossil.

**Archizelmiridae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 326 (1991: 473).

Other spellings: Archizelmyridae Kalugina & Kovalev 1985: 8.

**Archocyrtus** Ussatchov 1968: 622 (381). Type, *A. gibbosus* Ussatchov (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Archocyrtinae** Ussatchov 1968: 622 (381).

**Archytas** Jaenicke 1867: 392 (1868: 84) [stem Archyt-]. Type, *A. bicolor* Jaenicke 1867 (mon.) = *A. diaphanus* (Fabricius 1805) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Tachinodes* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Arctophila** Schiner 1860b: 215. Type, *Syrphus bombiformis* Fallén 1810 (as *bombyformis*) (des. Williston 1887a: 158) = *Arctophila bombiformis* (Fallén). Syrphidae.

**Arctophilinae** Sack 1928: 6.

Note. Sack used Arctophilinae in a key on p. 6, but on p. 11 and in 1932: 346 he called it Cinxinae, on the genus *Cinxia*, q.v., which is **Sericomyia**, q.v.

Argomyzidae. See **Agromyza**.

**Argoravinia** Townsend 1917d: 190, 193, 195. Type, *Sarcophaga argentea* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *A. rufiventris* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Argoraviniina** Lopes 1975a: 292.

Note. Townsend's *Sarcophaga argentea* was listed for many years as a synonym of *S. modesta* Wiedemann 1830, following the synonymy published by Aldrich (1930b: 5-8). Aldrich had the types of both and of *S. rufiventris* before him, and synonymized *argentea* with *modesta*, both with female types, but he did not synonymize them with *rufiventris*, which had a male type. Probably he was not sure of the association of the sexes. Lopes (1969: 46) selected *rufiventris* (p. 362) over *modesta* (p. 363), presumably on the basis of page precedence, and he appears to be the first reviser. Use of page precedence was not



mandatory, and the choice was unfortunate inasmuch as *modesta* had had far more use, plus long recognition as senior synonym of *argentea*.

**Argyra** Macquart 1834: 456. Type, *Musca diaphana* Fabricius 1775 (des. Rondani 1856: 141) = *Argyra diaphana* (Fabricius). Dolichopodidae.

**Argyrini** Negrobov 1986: 184 (18).

Note. Dyte & Smith (1980: 458) noted that the prior and correct name for this genus is *Porphyrops* Meigen 1824, with the same type species. They adopted *Argyra* because of established usage, noting that Suspension of the Rules would be required. Usage has indeed favored *Argyra*, adopted in all the modern catalogs except for the Australasian-Oceanian, where it did not occur. Maintenance of this usage by the Commission would seem justified and is accepted here.

**Argyria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 82 (preocc. Hübner 1818 in Lepidoptera). Type, *Musca leucocephala* Rossi 1790 (orig. des.; preocc. de Villers 1789) = *Metopia argyrocephala* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Sarcophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Metopia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Argyridae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 77.

Argyriidae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Argyrophylax** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 163 (95) [stem Argyrophylac-]. Type, *Tachina albincisa* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Argyrophylax albincisa* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

**Argyrophylacini** Townsend 1919c: 581.

**Aricia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 486 (preocc. *Aricia* "R.L.", [i.e., Reichenbach, Leipzig] 1817 in Lepidoptera and Savigny 1822 in Annelida Polychaeta). Type, *A. impunctata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1901b: 135) = *Helina impuncta* (Fallén 1824) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Helina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Aricinae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 11. Work suppressed by ICZN 1990. Name also a *nomen nudum*; the genus did not appear until 1830.

Aricinae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473.

Aricidae Schnabl & Dzierzicki 1911: 64.

Ariciinae Brues & Melander 1932: 320.

Other spellings: Muscinae ariciaefomes Stein 1907: 611.

Note. A family Ariciidae in Annelida Polychaeta was used at least by Pascoe 1877, based on the preoccupied *Aricia* Savigny 1822. The Savigny name is now a synonym of *Orbinia* Quatrefages [1866] and the family is known as Orbiniidae.

**Arisemus** Satchell 1955: 88 (as *Telmatoscopus* subgenus). Type, *Telmatoscopus (Arisemus) maculosus* Satchell 1955 (orig. des.) = *Arisemus maculosus* (Satchell). Psychodidae.

**Arisemini** Vaillant 1982: 190.

**Artemita** Walker 1854: 61 (as *Clitellaria* subgenus). Type, *Clitellaria amenides* Walker 1854 (des. Brauer 1882: 86 (30)) = *Artemita amenides* (Walker). Stratiomyidae.

**Artemitini** Enderlein 1914a: 292.

**Arthroceras** Williston 1886a: 107 [stem Arthrocerat-]. Type, *A. pollinosum* Williston 1886 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 510). Rhagionidae.

**Arthrocerinae** Williston 1887b: 125.

Arthroceratinae Williston 1896a: 43.

Note. The genus has variously been referred to the Coenomyiidae, Xylophagidae, and Rhagionidae.

**Arthropeas** Loew 1850c: 304 [stem Arthrope-]. Type, *A. sibirica* Loew 1850 (mon.). Xylophagidae.

**Arthropidae** Meunier 1908a: 261.

Arthropeinae Pleske 1925c: 163, 165.

Note 1. Like *Arthroceras*, the genus has been placed in the Coenomyiidae, Rhagionidae, and Xylophagidae. Most authors have placed it in the Coenomyiidae and that has been the recent conclusion of Nagatomi (1975a: 452, 1975b: 457-9), Webb (1983: 738), and Majer (1988: 32). James (1981: 490) placed it in the Xylophagidae, subfamily Coenomyiinae, as did Woodley (1989: 1375).

Note 2. The date of Arthopeinae is uncertain. A footnote on p. 184, at the end of Pleske's revision, reads "15.X.1925," which is accepted in volume 5 of the *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera*, but a note on the back of the bastard title page of Fascicle 4 (pp. 161-208) states "a paru le 31 mars 1926." Were there preprints, or advance distribution of separates?

**Arthroteles** Bezzi 1926: 298, 321. Type, *A. bombyliiformis* Bezzi 1926 (orig. des.). Rhagionidae.

**Arthrotelinae** Bezzi 1926: 298, 321.

Note. Bezzi proposed the group as a subfamily of Rhagionidae, but it was subsequently referred to the Coenomyiidae in Brues & Melander (1932: 289) and Steyskal (1953: 239), and to Erinnidae (i.e., Xylophagidae) by Stuckenberg (1956b: 332-4). Stuckenberg (1980: 309) returned it to its original position in the Rhagionidae, and it was so cited by Woodley (1989: 1379).

*Ascia* Meigen 1822: 185 (preocc. Scopoli 1777 in Lepidoptera). Type, *Syrphus podagricus* Fabricius 1775 (des. Westwood 1840b: 136) = *Neoascia podagrica* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Neoascia** Williston 1887, q.v.

Asciti Liroy 1864: 759.

Ascinae Williston 1885a: 131, 135.

Asciiti, Ascinae. [Corrected spellings].

Note. Group names based on the preoccupied *Ascia* are invalid, but none has been proposed on the replacement name **Neoascia**. If one were needed, Neosciinae could be used.

Ascididae. See **Asilus**.

**Ascodipter** Adensamer 1896: 400 [stem Ascodipter-]. Type, *A. phyllorhinae* Adensamer 1896 (mon.). Streblidae.

**Ascodipteridae** Monticelli 1898: 224, 225.

Note. Now recognized as a subfamily of Streblidae, at least from Falcoz (1926: 40).

**Asilopsis** Cockerell 1920: 250. Type, *A. fuscus* Cockerell 1920 (orig. des.) = *A. fuscula* Cockerell. Fossil.

**Asilopsinae** Cockerell 1920: 251.

**Asilus** Linnaeus 1758: 605. Type, *A. crabroniformis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443). Asilidae.

**Asilici** Latreille 1802: 432.

Asilides Leach 1815a: 161.

Asilidae Kirby & Spence 1817: 360, 379.

Asiloidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Asiliformia Hennig 1948a: 58, 59, 71.

Asilidea (superfamily) and Asilomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Other spellings: Asilini Schinz 1823: 861; Asilica Burmeister 1829: 24; Asiliadae Harris 1833: 594; Asilina Newman 1834: 379, 391; Asilites Newman 1834: 379, 392; Asilitae Macquart 1838d: 79 bis (1839b: 195 bis); Asilida Perty 1841: 892; Asilidii Bigot 1852: 481, 484; Asilidi Bigot 1857b: 536; Asilii Desmarest 1859: 311; Asilidea Bellardi 1861: 5; Asiliti Liroy 1864: 593; Asilicae Philippi 1865: 641; Olsilidae Jaennicke 1867: 315 (7); Asiliidae Comstock 1880: 170 or 1880: 291; Assilomorpha Lipke et al. 1983: 4.

**Asiochaoborus** Hong & Wang 1990: 125, 183. Type, *A. tenuous* Hong & Wang 1990 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Asiochaoboridae** Hong & Wang 1990: 123, 182.

**Asphondylia** Loew 1850a: 20, 21, 37 (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus). Type, *Cecidomyia sarothamni* Loew 1850 (des. Karsch 1877: 15) = *A. sarothamni* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

*Asphondyla* (error) Schiner 1856: 220.

**Asphondylides** Kieffer 1898: 17.

Asphondilinae Meunier 1901: 186.

Asphondyliini Enderlein 1914d: 279 [stem is correct, Asphondyli-].

Asphondyliinae Hennig 1948a: 157.

Other spellings: Asphondyliariae Kertész 1902b: 59; Asphondylariae Kieffer 1913c: 17, 87; Asphondylidi Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 77, 81 (supertribe); Asphondylaridae Pearse 1946: 150; Asphondyliidi Harris 1966: 319; Aaphondyliini Neacsu 1967: 70.

**Aspistes** Meigen 1818: 319. Type, *A. berolinensis* Meigen 1818 (mon.). Scatopsidae.

**Aspistinae** Rondani 1840b: 6.

Aspistidae Crampton 1925a: 60.

Other spellings: Aspistinae Colless & McAlpine 1975: 92; Apistinae Wood & Borkent 1989: 1353.

Aspistomyiinae. See **Apistomyia**.

Aspistinae. See **Aspistes**.

Assilomorpha. See **Asilus**.

**Asteia** Meigen 1830: 88. Type, *A. amoena* Meigen 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 152). Asteiidae.

*Astia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 37.

**Asteina** Rondani 1856: 27, 135.

Asteidae Loew 1861a: 89.

Asteiidae Grimshaw 1901: 73.

Asteioidea Colless & McAlpine 1970: 678, 729.

Other spellings: Astiadae Verrall 1888: 30; Astiidae Czerny 1903b: 127; Asteriidae Young 1986: 583; Asteioidea Nartshuk 1994: 23.

*Astenia*. See *Asthenia*.

Asteriidae. See **Asteia**.

*Asthenia* Westwood 1842: 1 (of text to pl. 94) (preocc. Hübner 1816, 1825 in Lepidoptera). Type, *A. fasciata* Westwood 1842 (mon.) = *Blepharicera fasciata* (Westwood). Blephariceridae.

*Astenia* (error) Rondani 1856: 190.

Valid name: **Blepharicera** Macquart 1843, q.v.

Asthenidae Rondani 1856: 17, 202 (as Astenidae, p. 39).

Astenidae Bigot 1862: 110.

Astheniidae (as synonym) Van Bruggen 1960: 115.

*Astia*. See **Asteia**.

**Astomella** Latreille 1809: 319. No named species; one species in Lamarck 1816: 415. Type, *A. hispaniae* Lamarck 1816 (sub. mon.). Acroceridae.

**Astomellina** Rondani 1856: 34, 166.

Note. *Astomella* has been attributed to Lamarck (1816: 415), who properly described it and the species *A. hispaniae* Lamarck. However, Latreille 1809 gave a few characters of *Astomella*, brief and inadequate though they are, that made it available from 1809. Latreille (1810: 443) designated as type *A. marginata* Dufour, a *nomen nudum*, but *A. hispaniae* is recognized as type by subsequent monotypy (Nartshuk 1988: 188).

**Asynapta** Loew 1850a: 20, 21, 39 (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus). Type, *Cecidomyia longicollis* Loew 1850 (des. Karsch 1877: 14) = *Asynapta longicollis* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

**Asynaptini** Enderlein 1920: 271.

**Asyndetus** Loew 1869: 34-36 (1872b: 148-150). Type, *A. ammophilus* Loew 1869 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 511). Dolichopodidae.

*Anchineura* Thomson 1869: 506. Type, *Anchineura tibialis* Thomson 1869 (mon.) = *Asyndetus tibialis* (Thomson). See Note.

**Asyndetini** Enderlein 1936d: 112.

Note 1. Robinson (1970b: 27) noted the questionable priority of *Asyndetus* over *Anchineura* Thomson 1869, saying that receipt of the Thomson publication was recorded at the June 18 meeting of the Royal Danish Society of Science, only one month after publication of Loew's genus. Thomson's work appeared before 10 March 1869 (Evenhuis (1997: 770), and thus *Anchineura* is definitely prior. Saving the well known and long-used name *Asyndetus*, if desired, would require Suspension of the Rules by the Commission.

Note 2. The catalogs for the Nearctic, Neotropical, and Afrotropical Regions (1965, 1970, 1980) recognized *Asyndetus ammophilus* Loew by designation of Coquillett (1910b). The catalogs for the Oriental, Australasian-Oceanian, and Palaearctic Regions (1975, 1989, 1991) recognized *Diaphorus interruptus* Loew 1861 by designation of Bigot (1890c: 278).

Loew's long Note 2, which followed the description of *A. ammophilus*, shows that *D. interruptus* Loew was not originally included in *Asyndetus* and is thus ineligible for type designation, even though it is included in the genus in modern classification. I am indebted to classical scholar Prof. H. D. Cameron for a careful translation of Loew's Latin, which had left me and others uncertain. After discussion of *Diaphorus* and its feature in males of elongate pulvilli on at least the fore tarsi, Loew noted that his two new species lacked the elongate pulvilli and also had characteristic wing venation. "In order to separate out these two species I have erected the genus *Asyndetus*. In this *Diaphorus interruptus* might eventually be included, since it has precisely the same pattern of wing venation, but since it has the elongated pulvilli it would be necessary for it to constitute a special separate group distinguished by this feature of the pulvilli."

It is interesting to see that the scholarly Osten Sacken (1878: 113) reached the same conclusion and recorded *D. interruptus* in *Diaphorus* and cited *Asyndetus* as having only the two described species, *A. ammophilus* and *A. appendiculatus*.

**Atacta** Schiner 1868a: 328. Type, *A. brasiliensis* Schiner 1868 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Atactiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

**Atalanta** Meigen 1800: 31. No named species; many species in Kertész 1909c: 111. Type, *Clinocera nigra* Meigen 1804 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 511). *Atalanta* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Empididae.

Valid name: **Clinocera** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Atalantinae Kertész 1909c: 111.

**Atarba** Osten Sacken 1869: 127. Type, *A. picticornis* Osten Sacken 1869 (mon.). Tipulidae.

**Atarbaria** Alexander 1933: 352.

Atarbini Savchenko et al. 1992: 236.

Note. Osten Sacken (1878: 27) dated the genus as 1868, although in Osten Sacken (1869: xxxviii) it is listed as January 1869. Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* said "before 9.i.1869" and Evenhuis et al. (1989: 936) recorded January 1869. Secretary Joseph Henry's "Advertisement" for that monograph is dated December 1868, which would be possible for January issue of the volume. However, signatures through the volume have their own dates, and *Atarba* is in signature 8 which is dated July 1868. Were signatures distributed (published) in advance of the completed volume?

**Atelestus** Walker 1837: 229. Type, *A. sylvicola* Walker 1837 (mon.) = *A. pulicarius* (Fallén 1816) [*Empis*]. Empididae (sens.lat.).

Junior synonym: *Platycnema* Zetterstedt 1838, q.v.

**Atelestinae** Hennig 1970: 1, 3, 5, 6 (brief diagnosis scattered in discussion).

Atelestidae Chvála 1983: 85, 228.

Note. Various placed in the Platypezidae, Empididae, or Atelestidae.

**Ateria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 809. Type, *A. nitida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (mon.) = *Ramonda prunaria* (Rondani 1861) [*Phorichaeta*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Ramonda** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Ateridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 782.

Note. At one time *Ateria* was synonymized with *Periscepsia* Gistel 1848 but in recent Palaearctic literature (Mesnil 1974: 1296, Herting 1984: 150, Herting & Dely-Draskovits 1993: 377) it is synonymized with *Ramonda*, considered distinct from *Periscepsia*.

Atheric-, stem in group names. See *Atherix*.

**Atherigona** Rondani 1856: 97. Type, *Anthomyia varia* Meigen 1826 (as "*Coenosia varia* Meigen") (orig. des.) = *Atherigona varia* (Meigen). Muscidae.

**Atherigonini** Fan 1965: 64.

Atherigoninae Skidmore 1985: 289.

Other spellings: Atherigoniini Skidmore 1973: 54.

- Atherimorpha** White 1914: 41. Type, *A. vernalis* White 1914 (mon.). Rhagionidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Bicalcar* Lindner 1923, q.v. (basis of family-group name).  
 Note. The volume of the *Papers of the Royal Society of Tasmania* for 1914 was issued in 1915, but separates of White's paper were issued 10 Sept. 1914.
- Atherix** Meigen 1803: 271 [stem Atheric-]. Type, *Rhagio diadema* Fabricius 1775 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 511; misident. by Meigen) = *Atherix ibis* (Fabricius 1798) [*Rhagio*]. Action by ICZN is required. Athericidae.
- Athericina** Nowicki 1873: 21.  
 Athericidae Stuckenberg 1973: 669.  
 Other spellings: Athericerina Schnabl 1877b: 4; Altericidae Dorskocil 1977: 20.  
 Note. Coquillett designated "*Sylvicolae* [sic] *melancholica* Harris (as *Rhagio diadema* Fabricius)," the latter the first species in Meigen (1803), but Meigen's use of *diadema* is considered a misidentification. Moreover, *R. diadema* is now regarded as a *nomen dubium* in the family Rhagionidae (Majer 1988: 29). Action by the ICZN is needed to designate a type species, as pointed out by Majer (1988: 11). Previous designations by Latreille (1810: 443) and Westwood (1840b: 134) involved nominal species that were not originally included in the genus.
- Athlodacus** Munro 1984: 124, 150. Type, *A. externellus* Munro 1984 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.  
**Athlodacini** Munro 1984: 13, 14, 150.
- Athrycia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 111. Type, *A. erythrocerca* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 830) = *A. trepida* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonyms: *Blepharigena* Rondani 1856, q.v.; *Paraplagia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.  
**Athryciini** Mesnil 1939a: 37, 40, 41 (priority from 1914, Paraplagiina Townsend).
- Atissa** Haliday (as Haliday in Curtis) 1837: 281, as synonym of *Notiphila*. Type, *Ephydra pygmaea* Haliday 1833 (mon.) = *Atissa pygmaea* (Haliday). Ephydridae.  
**Atissini** Cresson 1942: 103.  
 Note. *Atissa* was a generic name published in synonymy and made available by adoption by Haliday (1839b: 401, 404) (Code, Art. 11e). See the Introduction for discussion of the generic names of Haliday in Curtis.
- Atomasiinae. See **Atomosia**.
- Atomosia** Macquart 1838d: 73 (1839b: 189). Type, *A. incisuralis* Macquart 1838 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 512) = *A. puella* (Wiedemann 1828) [*Laphria*]. Asilidae.  
**Atomosiaria** Lynch A. 1882: 144.  
 Atomosiinae Hermann 1912: 21.  
 Atomosiinae Hardy 1928: 472.  
 Other spellings: Atomasiinae Engel 1929: 161.  
 Note. Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 232-233) pointed out that the prior designation of *Atomosia annulipes* Macquart 1838 by Duponchel (1841c: 310), a species now referred to *Aphestia* Schiner 1866, would change the concepts of both genera and should warrant action by the Commission to avoid the confusion. In anticipation of this, I tentatively recognize the Coquillett designation, which would maintain established usage.
- Atriadops** Wandolleck 1897: 245, 246 (new name for *Colax* Wiedemann) [stem Atriadop-]. Type, *Colax macula* Wiedemann 1824 (aut.) = *Atriadops macula* (Wiedemann). Nemestrinidae.  
 Preocc. senior synonym: *Colax* Wiedemann 1824, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).  
**Atriadopsinae** Bernardi 1973b: 230, 277.  
 Atriadopinae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Atrophopoda** Townsend 1891a: 373. Type, *A. singularis* Townsend 1891 (orig. des.) = *Paradidyma singularis* (Townsend). Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Paradidyma** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.  
 "ATROPHOPODINE series" Townsend 1911a: 147.  
 [Atrophopodini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

- Atrophopodiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.
- Atylomyia** Brauer 1898: 525. Type, *A. loewii* Brauer 1898 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Atylomyina** Mesnil 1956b: 557.
- Atylomyiina Mesnil 1960: 646 [stem correct, Atylomyi-].
- Atylostoma** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 138(70) [stem Atylostomat-]. Type, *Leskia tricolor* Mik 1884 (mon.) = *Atylostoma tricolor* (Mik). Tachinidae.
- Atylostomini Verbeke 1960: 334. *Nomen nudum*.
- Atylostomatini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Aubaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 185. Type, *A. aurulenta* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *Nemorilla floralis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.
- Senior synonym: **Nemorilla** Rondani 1856, q.v.
- Aubaeidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 177.
- Note. There were two proposals of *Aubaea* in Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, both in Tachinidae. The above, in volume 1, equals *Nemorilla*; that in volume 2 (1863b: 182) equals *Cylindromyia*, subgenus *Ocypterula* Rondani 1856.
- Auchmeromyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 87 (391). Type, *Musca luteola* Fabricius 1805 (mon.; preocc. Scopoli 1763) = *A. senegalensis* (Macquart 1851) [*Ochromyia*]. Calliphoridae.
- Auchmeromyiinae** Patton 1935: 228.
- Auchmeromyiinae Rognes 1991: 15 [stem correct, Auchmeromyi-].
- Aulacephala** Macquart 1851a: 138 (1851b:165). Type, *A. maculithorax* Macquart 1851 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Unnamed group of Oestridae, Brauer 1863b: 41.
- Aulacephalini Townsend 1931b: 320. *Nomen nudum*.
- Aulacephalinae Townsend 1935b: 83. *Nomen nudum*.
- Aulacephalinae** Townsend 1936a: 18, 112.
- Aulacigaster** Macquart 1835: 579 [stem Aulacigastr-]. Type, *A. rufitarsis* Macquart 1835 (mon.) = *A. leucopeza* (Meigen 1830) [*Diastata*]. Aulacigastridae.
- Aulacogaster* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 40.
- Aulacogastridae** Duda 1924: 173, 176.
- Aulacogastridae Kloet & Hincks 1945: 400.
- Other spellings: Aulacogasteridae Enderlein 1936d: 4, 141, 178; Aulacigasteridae Carles-Tolrá et al. 1993: 85.
- Note. Séguéy (1951: 703) credited Aulacogasteridae to Hendel (1922: 256), but Hendel merely referred the genus to the Drosophilidae, with a question.
- Aulacogaster*. See **Aulacigaster**.
- Australimyza** Harrison 1953: 277. Type, *A. anisotomae* Harrison 1953 (orig. des.). Australimyziidae (? Carnidae).
- Australimyziidae** Griffiths 1972: 163-165.
- Australimyzoidea Steyskal 1974: 515.
- Note. This genus was placed by Colless & McAlpine (1991: 776, 777) as a subfamily of Carnidae.
- Australometopia*. See **Austrometopia**.
- Austroconops** Wirth & Lee 1959: 337 [stem Austroconop-]. Type, *A. mcmillani* Wirth & Lee 1959 (orig. des.). Ceratopogonidae.
- Austroconopinae** Borkent et al. 1987: 588.
- Austroleptis** Hardy 1920: 126 [stem Austrolept-]. Type, *A. rhyphoides* Hardy 1920 (orig. des.). Rhagionidae.
- Austroleptinae** Nagatomi 1982: 34, 36.
- Austrometopia** Malloch 1930b: 438. Type, *A. burnsi* Malloch 1930 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.
- Australometopia* (error) Verves 1989b: 120.
- Austrometopiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 61, 62.

- Other spellings: Australometopiina Verves 1989b: 120.
- Austrosimulium** Tonnoir 1925: 230. Type, *Simulia* [sic] *australensis* Schiner 1868 (orig. des.) = *Austrosimulium australe* (Schiner). Simuliidae.
- Austrosimuliini** Smart 1945: 472.
- Axinia** Colless 1994: 484. Type, *A. arenaria* Colless 1994 (orig. des.). Axiniidae.
- Axiniidae** Colless 1994: 476.
- Note. The author stated that the new family is “apparently related most closely to the Tachinidae.”
- Axymyia** McAtee 1921: 49. Type, *A. furcata* McAtee 1921 (orig. des.). Axymyiidae.
- Axymyinae** Shannon 1921a: 51.
- Axymyiidae Rohdendorf 1946: 11 ff. [Stem correct, Axymyi-].
- Axymyiidea (superfamily) Mamaev & Krivosheina 1966: 180 (99) (Axymyioidea, error in English translation, Ent. Rev. 45(1): 99).
- Axymyioidea Mamaev 1977: 65.
- Axymyiomorpha McAlpine et al. 1981: 2 (infraorder).
- Other spellings: Azymyiidae Crozy 1975: 243; Axymyiidae Commonwealth Institute of Entomology & Zoological Society of London 1971: 360; Axymyidae Nartshuk 1983a: 106; Axymyioidea Kovalev 1987: 46.
- Note. This genus has also been variously placed in the Bibionidae, Anisopodidae, or Pachyneuridae.
- Azaisia** Villeneuve 1939a: 350. Type, *A. setitarsis* Villeneuve 1939 (orig. des.). Rhinophoridae.
- Azaisiini** Herting 1961: 4, 33.
- Azana** Walker 1856b: 26. Type, *A. scatopsoides* Walker 1856 (mon.) = *A. anomala* (Staeger 1840) [*Boletina*]. Mycetophilidae.
- Azaninae Rohdendorf 1946: 32. *Nomen nudum*.
- Azelia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 592. Type, *A. florea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1866: 72, 135, as *triquetra* “Fallén,” i.e., Wiedemann, with *florea* in synonymy) = *Azelia triquetra* (Wiedemann 1817) [*Anthomyia*]. Muscidae.
- Azelidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 591.
- Azeliini Karl 1928: iii, 70, 222.
- Other spellings: Azelioidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 42; Azellinae Pamplona & Couri 1990: 419.
- Azellinae. See **Azelia**.
- Azygobothria** Townsend 1911a: 142, adult Townsend 1912d: 322. Type, *A. aurea* Townsend 1911 (mon.) = *Sturmia aurea* (Townsend). Tachinidae.
- Senior synonym: **Sturmia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.
- “AZYGOBOTHRIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 142.
- [Azygobothriini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Azygobothriiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.
- Azmyiidae. See **Axymyia**.
- Babindella** Bickel 1987: 97. Type, *B. physoura* Bickel 1987 (orig. des.). Dolichopodidae.
- Babindellinae** Bickel 1987: 97.
- Baccha** Fabricius 1805: 199. Type, *Syrphus elongatus* Fabricius 1775 (des. Curtis 1839: 737) = *Baccha elongata* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.
- Bacchidae** Bigot 1883: 231, 234.
- Bacchinae Williston 1885a: 131, 133.
- Bactrocera** Macquart 1835: 452 [stem Bactrocer-]. Type, *B. longicornis* Macquart 1835 (mon.). Tephritidae.
- Junior synonym: *Strumeta* Walker 1856, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Baeonotus** Byers 1969: 366. Type, *B. microps* Byers 1969 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Baeonotidae** Byers 1969: 366, 369 ff.
- Baeonotini Gagné 1981: 261.

Note. This genus has also been placed in Sciaridae.

- Baldratia** Kieffer 1897: 7. Type, *B. salicorniae* Kieffer 1897 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Baldratiina** Mamaev 1968: 16, 26. Barely diagnosed: wing venation like Lasiopterina, ovipositor distinctive (“sickle-shaped in Baldratiina”).
- Balioglutum** Aldrich 1925: 9. Type, *B. illingworthi* Aldrich 1925 (mon.). Muscidae.  
Balioglutidae Townsend 1935b: 16. *Nomen nudum*, in list of 9 families of Anthomyioidea.
- Barrinea** Colless 1994: 511. Type, *B. disjuncta* Colless 1994 (orig. des.). Axiniidae.
- Barrineinae** Colless 1994: 510.
- Bathypogon** Loew 1851b: 13 (as *Dasyogon* subgenus) [stem Bathypogon-]. Type, *Dasyogon asiliformis* Loew 1851 (orig. des.) = *Bathypogon asiliformis* (Loew). Asilidae.
- Bathypogonini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 140.
- Baumhaueria** Meigen 1838: 251. Type, *Tachina goniaeformis* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Baumhaueria goniaeformis* (Meigen). Tachinidae.
- Baumhaueridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 755. Based on *Baumhaueria* but spelled with “v” both here and in the Index p. 1139, and in the French vernacular “Les Baumhauvérides.”
- Baumhaueriidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82 (14).
- Bebryx*. See Note under *Eriphia*.
- Beckerina** Malloch 1910: 17 (Jan., in key), 90 (April). No species in January; one species in April.  
Type, *Phora umbrimargo* Becker 1901 (sub. mon.) = *Beckerina umbrimargo* (Becker). Phoridae.
- Beckerinini** Enderlein 1936d: 116, 118.  
Other spellings: Beckerini Korytkowski 1969: 33.
- Belida** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 45. Type, *B. flavipalpis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (mon.) = *B. angelicae* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Neothelaira* Townsend 1912, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Bellardia** Rondani 1863: 81, 1864: 81 (preocc. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 in Diptera). Type, *Tabanus albonotatus* Bellardi 1859 (orig. des.) = *Tabanus oculus* Walker 1848. Tabanidae.  
Senior synonym: **Tabanus** Linnaeus 1758, q.v.  
Bellardiinae Enderlein 1922c: 336, 344.  
Other spellings: Bellardinae Fairchild 1961: 235.  
Note. *Bellardia* was renamed *Bellaria* Strand 1928, now considered a synonym of *Tabanus*, and not used for a family-group name.
- Bellaria*. See *Bellardia*.
- Bellieria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 432. Type, *Myophora cinerea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Bellieria cinerea* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Sarcophagidae.
- Bellieriini** Enderlein 1928: 9. Renamed Helicophagellina, q.v.  
Note. Lopes (1953: 269) pointed out that although *Sarcophaga melanura* Meigen had long been accepted as the senior synonym of *cinerea*, there is a serious discrepancy between the description of *melanura* and the generic description of *Bellieria*. He therefore regarded *cinerea* as a species dubium, leaving **Bellieria** as an unplaced genus, and recognized in its place **Helicophagella** Enderlein (1928), q.v. This course was followed by Verves (1986a: 136, 190).
- Beludzhia** Rohdendorf 1935: 109, 110. Type, *B. phylloteliptera* Rohdendorf 1935 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.
- Beludzhiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 66, 67, 69.  
Other spellings: Beludzhina Verves 1990b: 253.
- Belvosia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 103. Type, *B. bicincta* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonyms: *Willistonina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, misident., q.v.; *Triachora* Townsend 1908, q.v.  
“BELVOSIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 143.



- [Belvosiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Belvosiini** Townsend 1913a: 45 [priority from 1889, Willistoniidae Brauer & Bergenstamm].
- Bengalia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 425. Type, *B. testacea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Duponchel 1842a: 542) = *B. torosa* (Wiedemann 1819) [*Musca*]. Calliphoridae.
- Bengaliinae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 85 (17).
- Bequaertomyia* Brennan 1935: 376. Type, *B. anthracina* Brennan 1935 (orig. des.) = *Pseudoerinna jonesi* (Cresson 1919) [*Arthropeas*]. Pelecorhynchidae.
- Senior synonym: **Pseudoerinna** Shiraki 1932, q.v.
- Bequaertomyini** Philip 1941: 4.
- Bequaertomyiinae* Philip 1965: 319 [stem is correct, *Bequaertomyi*-].
- Note. The genus was described in the Tabanidae, later referred to the Coenomyiidae, and finally to the Pelecorhynchidae by Philip (1965: 319). It was synonymized with *Pseudoerinna* Shiraki 1932 in the Rhagionidae by Nagatomi (1975a: 452, 1975c: 464). Teskey (1981: 460) accepted the generic synonymy but returned the genus to the Pelecorhynchidae (as *Bequaertomyia*, corrected to *Pseudoerinna* in McAlpine et al. (1987: 1305).
- Beris** Latreille 1802: 447 [stem Berid-]. Type, *Stratiomys sexdentata* Fabricius 1781 (mon.) = *Beris chalybata* (Forster 1771) [*Musca*]. Stratiomyidae.
- Beridae** Westwood 1838: 420.
- Beridina Rondani 1856: 36, 173.
- Beridinae Williston 1885c: 116.
- Other spellings: Beridiinae Kertész 1908: 122; Beriinae Surcouf 1921: 24.
- Note. The senior specific synonym has often been cited as *chalybeata*, but Forster published it as *chalybata*.
- Berismyia** Giglio-Tos 1891: 2. No nominal species; one species in Giglio-Tos 1893a: 7 (103). Type, *B. fusca* Giglio-Tos 1893 (sub. mon.). Stratiomyidae.
- Junior synonym: *Antissops* Enderlein 1914, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Note. Giglio-Tos (1891: 2) wrote of one specimen from the series of *Beris mexicana* Bellardi “come tipo di un genere nuovo,” but he did not then name the species.
- Berteia** Rondani 1856: 190, 1861: 56. Type, *B. subaptera* Rondani 1856 (orig. des.). Tipulidae.
- Berteidae** Rondani 1856: 17, 39.
- Note. Actually no description of genus or species appeared on p. 190. The family Berteidae was proposed in the family key on p. 17 and the descriptive matter is construed to make available the unique family, genus, and species (Code, Art. 13c, d). Both genus and species were described by Rondani (1861a: 56).
- Beskia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 139 (71). Type, *B. cornuta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) ?= *B. aelops* (Walker 1849) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.
- “BESKIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 147.
- [Beskiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Beskiini** Dupuis 1963: 92.
- Note 1. The type species, from Brazil, is very close to *B. aelops* from Georgia.
- Note 2. Beskiini Dupuis is available by bibliographic reference to Townsend’s brief characterization (1911a: 147).
- Bessa** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 164. Type, *B. secutrix* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *B. selecta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.
- Junior synonym: *Ephyra* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Bexidae. See under **Dexia**.
- Bezzia** Kieffer 1899: 69. Type, *Ceratopogon ornatus* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Bezzia ornata* (Meigen). Ceratopogonidae.
- Bezziinae** Enderlein 1936d: 49.
- Bezziola** Lopes 1958: 24. Type, *Sarcophaga stricklandi* Hall (D.G.) & Bohart 1948 (orig. des.) = *Bezziola stricklandi* (Hall & Bohart). Sarcophagidae.

**Bezzolina** Rohdendorf 1965: 677 (398).

Note. Pape (1996) treated *Bezziola* as synonym of subgenus *Sarcosolomonica* in *Sarcophaga*.

**Bibio** Geoffroy 1762: 450, 568 [stem Bibion-]. Type, *Tipula hortulana* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1957b, as Latreille 1810: 442) = *Bibio hortulanus* (Linnaeus). Bibionidae.

Preocc. junior synonym: *Hirtea* Fabricius 1798, q.v.

**Bibionidae** Fleming 1821: 55.

Bibionoidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Bibiomorpha (Section of Nematocera) Hennig 1948a: 52, 56, 69, 74.

Bibionomorpha Hennig 1954: 290.

Other spellings: Bibionites Newman 1834: 379, 387; Bibionides Westwood 1840a: 527, 1840b: 129; Bibionina Agassiz 1846b: 46; Bibiones Heer [1849]: 209; Bibionitae Desmarest 1860: 8; Bibionida Marschall 1873: 323; Bibionidi Bigot 1888a: Dv.17; Bibionii Acloque 1897: 409, 430; “Bibioniformes” (vernacular) Lameere 1936: 87; Bibionoidae Rohdendorf 1939: 87; Bibioformia (subsection of Bibiomorpha) Hennig 1948: 69, 75, 81; Bibioniformi Séguy 1951: 583; Bibioniformia Hennig 1954: 294; Bibionidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Bibionomorpha Griffiths 1972: 58.

Note 1. Geoffroy (1762) was non-binominal, but *Bibio* was validated by the ICZN in Opinion 441 (1957b), with the same type species. Fabricius (1775: 756-9) had used the name in a different sense. See Introduction, note on Geoffroy 1762.

Note 2. In the same Opinion, Bibionidae was placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names* with the priority of Newman 1834, as Bibionites, but Bibionidae was used earlier by Fleming 1821.

Bibionomorpha. See **Bibio**.

**Bibundia** Bischof 1903: 41. Type, *B. hermanni* Bischof 1903 (mon.) Tachiniscidae.

Junior synonym: *Anthophasia* Speiser 1906, q.v.; *Tachinoestrus* Grünberg 1906, q.v.

**Bibundiinae** Townsend 1935b: 82, 91.

**Bicalcar** Lindner 1923a: 4 [stem Bicalcar-]. Type, *Chrysopila* [sic] *obscuripennis* Loew 1873 (mon.) = *Atherimorpha obscuripennis* (Loew). Rhagionidae.

Senior synonym: **Atherimorpha** White 1914, q.v.

**Bicalcarinae** Lindner 1923a: 3.

**Bigonicheta** Rondani 1844b: 32, 34. Type, *B. mariettii* Rondani 1845 (mon.) = *Triarthria setipennis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Bigonichaeta* (error) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 102 (34).

*Digonochaeta* (emend.) Bezzi 1907c: 384.

Senior synonym: *Triarthria* Stephens 1829, q.v.

**Bigonichaetiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Bigonichetini Townsend 1919c: 585.

Other spellings: Digonochaetina Mesnil 1966: 882, 893.

**Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 328. Type, *B. grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *B. pectinata* (Meigen 1826) [*Dexia*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms (q.v. for all): *Theresia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830; *Omalogaster* Macquart 1834; *Sirostoma* Rondani 1862; *Sardiocera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889; *Eutheresia* Townsend 1912; *Paratheresia* Townsend 1915.

**Billaeiae** Townsend 1913a: 55 (priority from 1864, Omalogastrini Lioy).

**Bithia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 770. Type, *Tachina sprete* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Bithia sprete* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Preoccupied synonym: *Cynthia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v., which has one-page precedence and has been used in a family-group name, but it is preoccupied and *Bithia* is an available replacement.

**Bittacomorpha** Macquart 1835: 648. Type, *Tipula clauipes* Fabricius 1781 (as *clavipes* by Macquart) (mon.) = *Bittacomorpha clavipes* (Fabricius). Ptychopteridae.

*Bittacomorpha* Westwood 1835: 281.

**Bittacomorphinae** Alexander 1919: 779, 884.

Note 1. Evenhuis (1990b: 3) pointed out that Macquart's use of Westwood's generic name actually antedated Westwood's publication, and authorship of the name must be credited to Macquart.

Note 2. The specific name in Fabricius (1781: 404) was clearly *clauipes*, the Latin letter in italics appearing almost like a "v." Fabricius himself wrote *clavipes* in 1794 and 1805, and it was written with a v in ordinary Roman in the Index to the 1805 work. Both Macquart (1835: 648) and Westwood (1835: 281) cited the name as *clavipes*, which is the correct Latin spelling, with v used between two vowels.

**Blaesochaetophora** Czerny 1904b: 206. Type, *Leria picticornis* Bigot 1888 (mon.) = *Blaesochaetophora picticornis* (Bigot). Heleomyzidae.

**Blaesochaetophorini** McAlpine 1985b: 222, 226.

**Blaesoxipha** Loew 1861b: 386. Type, *B. grylloctona* Loew 1861 (mon.) = *B. laticornis* (Meigen 1826) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonyms: *Hystricocnema* Townsend 1919a, q.v.; *Imparia* Roback 1954, q.v.; *Kellymyia* Townsend 1917d, q. v.

Blaesoxiphini Baranov 1941: 396, 401. *Nomen nudum*.

**Blaesoxiphini** Fan 1965: 219 or **Blaesoxiphina** Rohdendorf 1965: 676 (397).

Note 1. Without extant type material, opinion differs as to whether one or both original nominal species are *nomina dubia*.

Note 2. Rohdendorf (1965) was sent to the printer 28 August. The journal was received at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on 16 November.

**Blaesoxiphella** Villeneuve 1912: 613. Type, *B. brevicornis* Villeneuve 1912 (mon.). Sarcophagidae.

**Blaesoxiphellini** Rohdendorf 1928a: 8, 12, also 1928b: 321 (as *-ellinin*, obvious error).

Other spellings: *Blaesoxiphellina* Venturi 1953: 151; *Blaesoxiphelina* Lopes 1982: 297.

*Blaesoxiphellina*. See **Blaesoxiphella**.

*Blefaroceridi*. See **Blepharicera**.

**Blepharella** Macquart 1851a: 176 (1851b: 203). Type, *B. lateralis* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Blepharellariae** Mesnil 1949: 101.

*Blepharellina* Mesnil 1975: 1375.

Note 1. Herting (1984: 76) and Herting and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 250) list the typification as monotypy. Macquart said "Le type est asiatique," which could be either type species or type specimen, but it is at the end of the generic description and in similar places he referred to type species.

Note 2. The type species has been said to equal *Tachina munda* Wiedemann, but this has been found from the type specimen to be a *Palexorista* (Crosskey 1966: 136).

**Blepharepium** Rondani 1848: 89. Type, *B. luridum* Rondani 1848 (mon.). Asilidae.

**Blepharepiini** Papavero 1973b: 276, 277.

**Blepharicera** Macquart 1843b: 61 [stem *Blepharicer-*]. Type, *B. limbipennis* Macquart 1843 (mon.) = *B. fasciata* (Westwood 1842) [*Asthenia*]. Blephariceridae.

*Blepharocera* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 47.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Asthenia* Westwood 1842, q.v.

Junior synonyms: *Liponeura* Loew 1844, q.v.; *Ablepharocera* Loew 1877, q.v.

**Blepharoceridae** Loew 1861a: 88.

Blephariceridae Schiner 1868a: 27.

Blepharoceroidea Crampton 1924b: 241.

Blepharoceriformi Séguy 1951: 632.

Blephariceromorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Blephariceroidea Hennig 1973: 22.

Blepharicerimorpha Steyskal 1974: 514.

Other spellings: Blepharoceridae Brauer 1869: 847; Blepharocerida Marschall 1873: 321; Blepharicidae Walker 1874: 1; Blefaroceridi Bezzi 1923b:102; Blepharoceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 22, 269, -toidea, p. 22; Blephariceratoidea Rohdendorf 1947: 758; Blephariceratidae Rohdendorf 1951: 19.

Note. Zwick (1992: 42) cited the type species as original designation. Macquart on p. 58 did refer to *B. limbipennis* "comme type d'une tribu nouvelle," thus bypassing the genus. It is not a designation for the genus, strictly speaking, but the case is marginal. Luckily the end result is the same.

*Blepharidea* Rondani 1856: 67. Type, *Tachina vulgaris* Fallén 1810 (orig. des.) = *Phryxe vulgaris* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Phryxe** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Blepharidea** (Gruppe) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 94 (398). Group and genus with same name, not really different than saying a genus group.

Note. There was a Blepharidae Horn 1889 [but correctly Blepharididae] in Coleoptera Chrysomelidae, based on *Blepharida* Chevrolat 1837.

*Blepharigena* Rondani 1856: 69. Type, *Tachina trepida* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Athrycia trepida* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Athrycia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Blepharigeniina** d'Aguilar 1957: 242, 244.

Note 1. There is difference of opinion as to whether *trepida* was misidentified by Rondani so that *trepida* sensu Rondani equals *A. curvinervis* (Zetterstedt 1844) [*Tachina*], fortunately congeneric.

Note 2. D'Aguilar recognized *Blepharigena* over *Athrycia* by accepting as valid the preoccupied emendation *Atrichia*.

**Blepharipa** Rondani 1856: 71. Type, *Erycia ciliata* Macquart 1834 (as "*Masicera ciliata*") (orig. des.) = *Blepharipa pratensis* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Blepharipoda* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Blepharipeza* Macquart 1843a: 54 (211). Type, *B. rufipalpis* Macquart 1843 (mon.) = *Leschenaultia leucophrys* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Leschenaultia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

"BLEPHARPEZINE series" Townsend 1911a: 143.

[Blepharipezini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Blepharipezinae** Townsend 1912d: 350.

*Blepharipoda* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 96 (28) (preocc. Randall 1840 in Crustacea). Type, *Nemoraea scutellata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Blepharipa pratensis* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: *Blepharipa* Rondani 1856, q.v.

Blepharipoda (Gruppe) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 81 (13). Group and genus with same name, not really different from saying a genus group.

Blepharipodinae Thalhammer 1918: 45.

*Blephariptera* Macquart 1835: 412. Type, *Musca serrata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 145) = *Heleomyza serrata* (Linnaeus). Heleomyzidae.

*Blepharoptera* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 47.

Senior synonym: **Heleomyza** Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Blepharopterina** Loew 1862d: 16, 43.

Blepharopterinae Becker 1915a: 128.

Blepharipterinae. [Corrected spelling.]

*Blepharocera*, Blepharo- in group names. See **Blepharicera**.

**Blepharomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 105 (37). Type, *Tachina amplicornis* Zetterstedt 1844 (mon.) = *Blepharomyia pagana* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae. Not used in a family-group name, but by some authors considered a senior synonym of *Muscopteryx* Townsend 1892, q.v., which has been so used.

- Blepharoneura** Loew 1873c: 272. Type, *Trypeta poecilogastra* Loew 1873 (orig.des.) = *Blepharoneura poecilosoma* (Schiner 1868) [*Oxyphora*]. Tephritidae.  
Blepharoneuridae Wolcott 1936: 380. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Blepharoneurinae** Korneyev 1994: 8.  
*Blepharoptera*. See *Blephariptera*.  
Blephoroceridae. See **Blepharicera**.
- Blera** Billberg 1820: 118. Type, *Musca fallax* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Johnson 1911: 73) = *Blera fallax* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.  
Unavailable senior synonym: *Penthesilea* Meigen 1800, q.v.  
**Blerini** Shatalkin 1975b: 907 (132).
- Blondelia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 122. Type, *B. nitida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Desmarest 1842: 609) = *B. nigripes* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
“la nouvelle tribu des Blondéliidées” Robineau-Desvoidy 1851a: xxvi, xxvii.  
**Blondelidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 24.  
Blondeliidae. [Corrected spelling.]  
Other spellings: Blondellini Domínguez R. & Carrillo S. 1976: 186.  
Note. The type designation has had a checkered history. The name *Blondelia* is widely used for *nigripes* and this species was designated by Coquillett (1910b: 515) as senior synonym for “the first two and the last supposed species.” However, this designation is invalid: *nigripes* was not an originally included nominal species, and the designation did not precisely select one of the three others mentioned. Townsend (1916c: 6) attempted to fix this by designating the third species, *B. pallidipalpis*, which was the type species of *Lambertia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 30 (both names omitted in Herting’s *Catalogue* (1984)). Herting (1974: 33) considered that of the four original species, three were elsewhere, leaving *nitida* as type, but this is type by elimination, not recognized in the Code (Art. 69b). Herting (1984: 31) adopted *nitida* as type, equaling *nigripes*, but with Suspension of the Rules by ICZN required to avoid the valid designation by Townsend (1916). Recently Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 233) pointed out the early and valid designation of *nitida* by Desmarest 1842, and thus action by the ICZN is unnecessary.
- Bobmyliidae. See **Bombylius**.  
Boborinae. See *Borborus* of authors.  
Bobyarii, Bobyliidae. See **Bombylius**.
- Boettcheria** Parker 1914: 65. Type, *B. latisterna* Parker 1914 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.  
**Boettcheriina** Roback 1954: 49.  
Boettcheriini Shewell 1987: 1174.
- Boettcherisca** Rohdendorf 1937: 270. Type, *Myophora peregrina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Boettcherisca peregrina* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Sarcophagidae.  
Boettcheriscina Verves 1990b: 253. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Boettcheriscina** Verves 1990c: 539, 540.  
Other spellings: Boettcheriiscina Verves 1990b: 529 (in abstract of the paper).  
Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.
- Boholdoya** Kovalev 1985b: 180. Type, *B. alata* Kovalev 1985 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Boholdoyidae** Kovalev 1985b: 179.  
Other spellings: Boholdoyiidae Kovalev 1987: 46.
- Bolbodimyia** Bigot 1892b: 162. Type, *B. bicolor* Bigot 1892 (mon.). Tabanidae.  
**Bolbodimyini** Philip 1941: 5.  
Bolbodimyinae Brues et al. 1954: 329 [correct spelling.]
- Bolbomyia** Loew 1850b: 39. No named species; one species by Loew 1862b: 188 (1864: 58). Type, *B. nana* Loew 1862 (sub. mon.). Rhagionidae.  
Bolbomyiidae Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 119. *Nomen nudum*; in list of three family names.
- Boletina** Staeger 1840: 233. Type, *Leia trivittata* Meigen 1818 (des. Johannsen 1909: 73) = *Boletina trivittata* (Meigen). Mycetophilidae.

Boletinini Rohdendorf 1946: 91. *Nomen nudum*.

**Bolitophila** Meigen 1818: 220. Type, *B. cinerea* Wiedemann (des. Westwood 1840b: 127, as *cinerea* Hoffmanssegg). Mycetophilidae.

**Bolitophilinae** Winnertz 1863: 657, 672.

Bolitophilidae Malloch 1917a: 182, 184, 247.

Bolitophiloidea Rohdendorf 1951: 20.

Other spellings: Bolitophilii Acloque 1897: 409, 423; Bolitophilidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Note 1. The name *cinerea* has usually been credited to Meigen, but Meigen cited “*Bol. cinerea* Hgg.,” placed the description in quotation marks also, and credited it to Wiedemann who said the material was in the collection of Graf von Hoffmanssegg.

Note 2. J. Müller (1872), in his *Terminologia Entomologica*, referred to the Rindenwanzen (*Aradus*) in Hemiptera as Bolitophilen (p. 36) or Bolitophilae (Index, p. 293).

Bombilidae, Bombiliites. See **Bombylius**.

Bombycidae. See **Bombylius**.

**Bombyliomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 131 (63). Type, *Hystricia flavipalpis* Macquart 1846 (mon.) = *Bombyliomyia flavipalpis* (Macquart). Tachinidae.

**Bombyliomyina** Mesnil 1966: 890.

Bombyliomyiina. [Corrected spelling; stem Bombyliomyi-].

**Bombylius** Linnaeus 1758: 606. Type, *B. major* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443). Bombyliidae.

**Bombylarii** Latreille 1802: 427.

Bombyliarii Latreille 1805: 296 [stem correct, Bombyli-].

Bombyliidae Samouelle (ex Leach) 1819: 295.

Bombyliidae Westwood 1838: 420.

Bombylioidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Bombyliformia Hull 1962: 5.

Other spellings: Bombylides Leach 1815a: 162; Bombyliides Billberg 1820: 117; Bombylica Burmeister 1829: 24; Bombyloidea Burmeister 1832: 387; Bombylii Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 753; Bombiliites Newman 1834: 379, 389; Bombyliodea Burmeister 1837: 615; Bombyliadae Kirby 1837: 312; Bombyliari Macquart 1839: 105; Bobylarii Loew 1840a: 12; Bombyliida Perty 1841: 892; Bombyliites Newman 1841: 220; Bombyliaria Loew 1844a: 127, 157, 160; Bombylioidae Agassiz 1846b: 49; Bombylida Gistel 1848: 153; Bombylina Rondani 1856: 33, 162; Bombijlida Doleschall 1856: 408; Bombyliti Lioy 1864: 727; Bombyliariae Philippi 1865: 641, 649; Bombilidae Rondani 1875b: 452; Bombiliidae Hutton 1881: 24; Bombyliaridae Brodie & White 1883: 53; Bombilydae Pandellé 1894: 5; Bombycidae Johnson 1898: 158; Bombyloidea Séguy 1926b: 15; Bombyllidae d'Andretta & Carrera 1950: 351; Bobmyliidae Hardy 1960: 7; Bombyliidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Bobyliidae Springer 1966: 387.

Note. Bombyliae was used for a group of Lepidoptera Sphingidae by Hübner (1816-1826), based on *Bombylia* Hübner 1822. The group name in Diptera is prior.

**Booponus** Aldrich 1923: 141. Type, *B. intonsus* Aldrich 1923 (mon.). Calliphoridae.

**Booponini** Fan 1992: 461.

Borbodida. See *Borborus* of authors.

Borboninae. See *Borborus* of authors.

**Borboroides** Malloch 1925: 85 [stem Borboroid-]. Type, *B. atra* Malloch 1925 (orig. des.) = *B. ater* Malloch. Heleomyzidae.

**Borboroidini** McAlpine 1985b: 223, 229.

**Borboropsis** Czerny 1902: 256 [stem Borborops-]. Type, *Anthomyza fulviceps* Strobl 1898 (mon.) = *B. puberula* (Zetterstedt 1838)[*Anthophilina*]. Heleomyzidae.

**Borboropsidae** Griffiths 1972: 200.

**Borbororhinia** Townsend 1917c: 188. Type, *B. pubescens* Townsend 1917 (orig. des.) = *B. bivittata* (Walker 1856) [*Idia*]. Calliphoridae.

**Borbororhiniina** Fang & Fan 1988: 187.

*Borborus* Meigen 1803: 276. No species; 30 species in Meigen 1830: 198-209. Type, *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Curtis 1833: 469) = *Borophaga subsultans* (Linnaeus) [See Notes 2, 3]. Phoridae.

Valid name (See Note 3): **Borophaga** Enderlein 1924, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

Note 1. For *Borborus* as used for many years in a family now known as the Sphaeroceridae, see the following entry: *Borborus* Meigen of authors.

Note 2. The putative type specimen of *subsultans* is a phorid, recognized as long ago as Haliday (1851a: 144), confirmed by Richards (1930: 263), and recently placed in the phorid genus *Borophaga* by Disney (1982: 115). Richards believed the best course was to regard *Borborus* as a *genus dubium*, use *Sphaerocera* Latreille for *Borborus* of authors, and adopt Sphaeroceridae for the family long called Borboridae. This course has been followed in all the modern regional catalogs and in the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera*, and is well established usage. For further relevant references, see *Cypsela*, *Cypsela* of authors, and *Sphaerocera*.

Note 3. It is important to realize that recognition of *Borborus* as a phorid (Note 2) means that it is the prior name for *Borophaga*. In view of the long and extensive use of *Borborus* (and Borboridae) in the acalyptrate family now known as Sphaeroceridae, the name *Borborus* should be suppressed to avoid confusion. An application on the subject was published by Brown and Sabrosky (1994) and the Commission has ruled (ICZN 1997a), suppressing *Borborus* Meigen.

*Borborus* Meigen of authors. Sphaeroceridae.

Borborites Newman 1834: 379, 396.

Borboridae Stenhammar 1854: 265.

Borboroidea Townsend 1914b: 161.

Other spellings: Borborides Westwood 1840b: 144; Borboninae Schiner 1868b: 560; Borborida Marschall 1873: 324; Boborinae Hutton 1881: 7; Bordoridae Steyskal 1949: 135; Borboridea Rohdendorf 1964: 17, 109.

Bordoridae. See *Borborus* of authors.

*Boreellus* Aldrich & Shannon 1923: 107. Type, *B. aristatus* Aldrich & Shannon 1923 (mon.) = *Protophormia atriceps* (Zetterstedt 1845) [*Sarcophaga*]. Calliphoridae.

Senior synonym: **Protophormia** Townsend 1908, q.v.

*Boreellini* Lehrer 1970: 24. *Nomen nudum*.

**Boreochlus** Edwards 1938b: 152. Type, *B. thienemanni* Edwards 1938 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

*Boreochlini* Brundin 1965: 499. *Nomen nudum*.

**Boreochlini** Brundin 1966: 103, 104.

**Boreoheptagyia** Brundin 1966: 420. Type, *Heptagyia* (as *Heptagia*) *rugosa* Saunders 1930 (orig. des.) = *Boreoheptagyia rugosa* (Saunders). Chironomidae.

*Boreoheptagyini* Brundin 1965: 502, 504. *Nomen nudum*.

**Boreoheptagyini** Brundin 1966: 366.

*Boreoheptagyini* Saether 1977: vi (in Contents, but -yini on pp. 35, 64) [stem correct, *Boreoheptagyini*].

**Borophaga** Enderlein 1924b: 277. Type, *Phora flavimana* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Borophaga femorata* (Meigen 1830) [*Phora*]. Phoridae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Cypsela* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Unused senior synonym: *Borborus* Meigen 1803, q.v.

Note 1. *Borophaga* was conserved by ICZN following the suppression of *Borborus* Meigen 1803 (ICZN 1997).

Note 2. The two species, *Phora flavimana* and *P. femorata*, appeared in that sequence on the same page of Meigen. The first reviser to consider them synonymous was free to choose either name (Code, Art. 24).

As far as I can find, the first reviser was Zetterstedt (1848: 2886-7), who chose *femorata*, and he was followed by Schiner (1863c: 339). The old Palaearctic *Katalog* (Bezzi 1907c: 174) chose *flavimana* over *femorata*, presumably on the basis of position precedence on the same page, but the new Palaearctic *Catalogue* (Disney 1991: 146) correctly returned to the use of *femorata* as senior synonym.

*Botanobia* Lioy 1864: 1125 [stem Botanobi-]. Type, *Oscinis dubia* Macquart 1835 (mon.) = *Gaurax dubius* (Macquart). Chloropidae.

Senior synonym: **Gaurax** Loew 1863, q.v.

**Botanobinae** Malloch 1913a: 177.

Botanobiinae Malloch 1913c: 239 [spelling correct].

Note. This family group has no relation to BOTANOBIAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, which was proposed for phasiine Tachinidae. See the Supplemental List.

**Botanophila** Lioy 1864: 990. Type, *Anthomyia varicolor* Meigen 1826 (mon.) = *Botanophila varicolor* (Meigen). Anthomyiidae.

**Botanophilini** Fan et al. 1986: 39.

*Bouvierella* Surcouf 1909: 176 (preocc. Chevreux 1900 in Crustacea). Type, *Bouvierella notata* Surcouf 1909 (des. Enderlein 1922: 341) = *Aegophagamyia (Triclida) notata* (Surcouf). Tabanidae.

Valid name: **Aegophagamyia** Austen 1912, q.v.

Valid subgeneric name: **Triclida** Enderlein 1923, q.v.

Bouvierellini Enderlein 1922c: 341.

*Bouvieromyia* Strand 1928: 73 (new name for *Bouvierella* Surcouf). Type, *Bouvierella notata* Surcouf 1909 (aut.) = *Aegophagamyia (Triclida) notata* (Surcouf). Tabanidae.

Preocc. generic name: *Bouvierella* Surcouf 1909, q.v.

Valid name: **Aegophagamyia** Austen 1912, q.v.

Senior subgeneric name: **Triclida** Enderlein 1923, q.v.

**Bouvieromyiini** Séguy 1950: 277.

Other spellings: Bouvieromyini Dias 1958a: 756.

Note 1. *Bouvieromyia* is a synonym of subgenus *Triclida* Enderlein 1923 in the genus *Aegophagamyia* Austen 1912, but the last two have not been used in family-group names and authors have maintained the tribe Bouvieromyiini (Code, Art. 40a).

Note 2. Séguy's Bouvieromyiini was not diagnosed, but it was a renaming of Bouvierellini Enderlein after the preoccupied *Bouvierella* was renamed. The renaming was noted by Séguy on p. 282.

**Brachicheta** Rondani 1861d: 36, 37, 164 (as *Frontina* subgenus). Type, *Frontina spinigera* Rondani 1861 (orig. des.) = *Brachicheta strigata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Brachychaeta* (emend.) Bezzi 1907c: 357.

**Brachychaetina** Mesnil 1939a: 27, 29.

Brachichetina. [Corrected spelling; stem Brachichet-].

Other spellings: Brachychaetariae Mesnil 1956a: 495, 496.

**Brachicoma** Rondani 1856: 69 [stem Brachicom-]. Type, *Tachina nitidula* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Brachicoma devia* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Sarcophagidae.

*Brachycoma* (error) Meade 1892: 75.

Unnamed tribe, Townsend 1917d: 189. *Brachicoma* mentioned as type of a tribe, not formally named.

**Brachicomini** Townsend 1918a: 158.

Other spellings: Brachycomini Rohdendorf 1937: 35.

Note. True *Tachina nitidula* Meigen is a tachinid, *Labigaster nitidula* (Meigen).

**Brachineura** Rondani 1840b: 12, 16 [stem Brachineur-]. Type, *B. fuscogrisea* Rondani 1840 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

*Brachyneura* (error) Agassiz 1846b: 51. Agassiz incorrectly cited *Brachineura* as *Brachyneura* and then emended the latter to *Brachynevra*; there is no mention of *Brachineura*.



*Brachyneura* (emend.) Kieffer 1913c: 113. Earlier emendations may exist.

“Brachyneurinen” (vernacular) Rübisaamen 1910: 199.

**Brachyneurariae** Kieffer 1913c: 17, 101.

Brachyneurini Enderlein 1920: 271.

Brachyneurinae Edwards 1937a: 149.

Brachineurini Foote 1965a: 252.

Brachineuridi (supertribe) Gagné 1994: 39, 52, 54.

Other spellings: Brachyneuriariae Felt 1914: 185.

Note. Skuhrová (1986: 201) cited Rondani (1846: 5) for the emendation but I have been unable to find it. Other pages in the same article cite the original spelling *Brachineura*.

*Brachiopa*. See **Brachyopa**.

**Brachyceraea** Röder 1892: 366. Type, *Conops brevicornis* Loew 1847 (orig. des.) = *Brachyceraea brevicornis* (Röder). Conopidae.

**Brachyceraeini** Zimina 1960: 728.

Note. Röder (1893: 62) renamed his genus *Brachyceratias* because of the supposed preoccupation by *Brachyceraea* Fieber 1861 in Hemiptera. However, the latter was an error and does not preoccupy.

*Brachychaeta*. See **Brachicheta**.

*Brachycoma*. See **Brachicoma**.

**Brachymasicera** Townsend 1911a: 143; adult, Townsend 1912d: 340 [stem Brachymasicer-]. Type, *B. polita* Townsend 1911 (mon.). Tachinidae.

“BRACHYMASICERATINE series” Townsend 1911a: 143.

[Brachymasiceratini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Brachymasiceratiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

Brachymasiceriae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. The original of *B. polita* was a brief two-line description of the female reproductive system and egg.

**Brachymera** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 116 (48). Type, *Pachystylum letochai* Mik 1874 (mon.) = *Brachymera letochai* (Mik). Tachinidae.

**Brachymerina** Mesnil 1939a: 48, 49.

Brachymerini Herting 1984: 111.

Note. There was a family name Brachymeridae in Amphibia, based on *Brachymerus* Smith 1847 which is a homonym twice over, hence the family name could not be maintained. The subfamily name Phrynomantinae Noble 1931 is now in use, based on *Phrynomantis* Peters 1867, new name for the preoccupied *Brachymerus*.

*Brachyneura*. See **Brachineura**.

**Brachyopa** Meigen 1822: 260. Type, *Musca conica* Panzer 1798 (des. Westwood 1840b: 137; preocc. Gmelin 1790) = *Brachyopa panzeri* Goffe 1945. Syrphidae.

*Brachiopa* (error) Rondani 1845a: 459.

**Brachyopinae** Williston 1885a: 131, 135.

Other spellings: Brachiopinae Glumac 1958: 125.

**Brachypalpus** Macquart 1834: 523. Type, *B. tuberculatus* Macquart 1834 (des. Rondani 1845a: 456) = *B. valgus* (Panzer 1798) [*Syrphus*]. Syrphidae.

Brachypalpina Goffe 1952: 113, 115, 122. *Nomen nudum*.

**Brachypogon** Kieffer 1899: 69 [stem Brachypogon-]. Type, *Ceratopogon vitiosus* Winnertz 1852 (orig. des.) = *Brachypogon vitiosus* (Winnertz). Ceratopogonidae.

**Brachypogoninae** Enderlein 1936d: 49.

**Brachyrrhopala** Macquart 1847b: 35 (1847c: 51). Type, *B. ruficornis* Macquart 1847 (orig. des.). Asilidae.

*Brachyrrhopala* (error) Kertész 1909a: 142.

**Brachyrrhopalini** Hardy 1926: 306, 307.

Brachyrhopalini. [Corrected spelling; stem Brachyrhopal-].

**Brachystoma** Meigen 1822: 12 [stem Brachystomat-]. Type, *Syrphus vesiculosus* Fabricius 1794 (des. É. Blanchard 1840: 582) = *Brachystoma vesiculosum* (Fabricius). Empididae.

**Brachystomatinae** Melander 1908: 222.

Note 1. Evenhuis (1994b: 345) noted that Blanchard's 1840 designation (26 Dec.) was antedated by Westwood (1840b, 6 June: 132). Unfortunately, Westwood designated *B. longicornis* Meigen 1822, which is the type species of *Trichopeza* Rondani 1856. Evenhuis wisely chose to maintain the status quo and avoid the confusing upsets, but ICZN action will be required to suppress the Westwood designation.

Note 2. **Brachystoma** has no relation to the group name BRACHYSTOMA Macquart 1834 for his tribes Xylotomae, Leptides, Dolichopoda, and Syrphidae. See the Supplemental List.

**Brachytarsina** Macquart 1851a: 280 (1851b:307). Type, *B. flavipennis* Macquart 1851 (mon.). Streblidae.

Junior synonym: *Nycteribosca* Speiser 1899, q.v.

**Brachytarsininae** Maa 1965: 383.

Note. Brachytarsininae was substituted for Nycteriboscinae because *Brachytarsina* is the senior synonym. However, under Article 40 of the International Code (1961 and 1985 editions), Nycteriboscinae Speiser 1900 should have been retained when synonymy was made after 1960.

**Braula** Nitzsch 1818: 286, 287, 314. Type, *B. coeca* Nitzsch 1818 (mon.). Braulidae.

Junior synonym: *Entomibia* Costa 1846, q.v.

**Braulida** Egger 1853: 406 (priority from 1846, Entomibiti Costa).

Braulinae Schiner 1864a: xxxi, 1864b: 114.

Braulidae Pascoe 1877: 88.

Braulidea (superfamily) Séguy 1951: 709.

Brauloidea Brues et al. 1954: 23.

Braulomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Other spellings: Braulina Gerstaecker 1863: 283; Braulides Hendel 1936b: 1979.

Note. The family relationships and superfamily position of Braulidae are controversial. For a review of the ideas about this enigmatic family see Grimaldi & Underwood (1986: 427-429).

**Braunsiomyia** Bequaert 1924: 26 (new name for *Brodenia* Surcouf). Type, *Brodenia cinerea* Surcouf 1921 (aut.) = *Braunsiomyia cinerea* (Surcouf). Tabanidae.

*Brodenia* Surcouf 1921: 160 (preocc. Gedoelst 1913 in Trematoda). Type, *Brodenia cinerea* Surcouf 1921 (mon.) = *Braunsiomyia cinerea* (Surcouf). Tabanidae.

**Braunsiomyiini** Dias 1958b: 96.

**Bremia** Rondani 1861c: 289 (as *Diplosis* subgenus). Type, *Cecidomyia decorata* Loew 1850 (orig. des.) = *Bremia decorata* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

**Bremiina** Mamaev 1968: 16, 28.

*Brodenia*. See **Braunsiomyia**.

**Brontaea** Kowarz 1873: 461. Type, *Anthomyia polystigma* Meigen 1826 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 516) = *Brontaea polystigma* (Meigen). Muscidae.

**Brontaeini** Skidmore 1985: 428.

**Bruchomyia** Alexander 1921: 403. Type, *B. argentina* Alexander 1921 (orig. des.). Psychodidae.

**Bruchomyiinae** Alexander 1921: 402, 403 (as a subfamily of Tanyderidae) [stem correct, Bruchomyi-].

Bruchomyidae Crampton 1924b: 238, 239.

**Bruggmannia** Tavares 1906: 81. Type, *B. braziliensis* Tavares 1906 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

Bruggmanniina Möhn 1961: 147, 154, 193, 194. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. This and the following subtribe are mentioned a number of times by Möhn in discussions of different character states in the various life stages, but I have been unable to find a diagnosis. Often references are to two or more tribes or subtribes together, without individual distinguishing characteristics.

**Bruggmanniella** Tavares 1909: 19. Type, *B. braziliensis* Tavares 1909 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

- Bruggmanniellina Möhn 1961: 151 ff. to 203. *Nomen nudum*.  
 Note. See Note under **Bruggmannia**.
- Brunettia** Annandale 1910: 141. Type, *Diplonema superstes* Annandale 1908 (des. Brunetti 1911a: 310) = *Brunettia superstes* (Annandale). Psychodidae.
- Brunettiini** Vaillant 1971: 38.
- Bryocrypta** Kieffer 1896c: 2, 8. Type, *B. dubia* Kieffer 1896 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Bryocryptina** Mamaev 1966: 217, 229.
- Bryomyia** Kieffer 1895f: 78. Type, *B. bergrothi* Kieffer 1895 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Bryomyini** Berest 1993: 3.  
 Bryomyiini. [Corrected spelling; stem Bryomyi-].
- Bucentes** Latreille 1809: 339. Type, *B. cinereus* Latreille 1809 (mon.) = *Siphona geniculata* (De Geer 1776) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Siphona** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
 Bucentini Townsend 1931b: 476. Unavailable; see Note.  
 Note. Bucentini "Auctt." was cited as a synonym of Crocutini but I have been unable to find earlier uses of the name. As a synonym, not adopted, it is unavailable (Code, Art. 11d).
- Buchomyiinae. See **Buchonomyia**.
- Buchonomyia** Fittkau 1955: 403. Type, *B. thienemanni* Fittkau 1955 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.
- Buchomyiinae** Brundin & Saether 1978: 275 (also as Buchomyiinae, error).
- Cacatuopyga** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 12. Type, *Mydas fruhstorferi* Wulp 1896 (orig. des.) = *Cacatuopyga fruhstorferi* (Wulp). Mydidae.
- Cacatuopyginae** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 9, 12.
- Cadrema** Walker 1859a: 117 [stem Cadrem-]. Type, *C. lonchopteroides* Walker 1859 (mon.). Chloropidae.
- Cadremini** Enderlein 1938b: 658.  
 Note. The advance issue of Enderlein's paper was published Oct. 13, 1938, but vol. 3, part 5 of Skottsberg was published in 1940, the date used in Neave and the *Zoological Record*.
- Caelopidae. See **Coelopa**.
- Caenomy- stem in group names. See **Coenomyia**.
- Caenotus** Cole 1923: 14 (in Therevidae). Type, *C. inornatus* Cole 1923 (orig. des.). Scenopinidae.
- Caenotinae** Yeates 1992: 23.
- Caeromydae. See **Coenomyia**.
- Calicera**, Calicerellae. See **Callicera**.
- Calirrhoe** Meigen 1800: 39. No named species; one species in Hendel 1908: 68. Type, *Stomoxys siberita* Fabricius 1775 (sub. mon.) = *Prosenia siberita* (Fabricius). *Calirrhoe* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Tachinidae.  
 Valid name: **Prosenia** Lepeletier & Serville 1828, q.v.  
 Calirrhoini Townsend 1912a: 52.  
 Callirhoidae Townsend 1915e: 285.  
 Callirhoidae Townsend 1915f: 405.  
 Other spellings: Calirroidae Townsend 1928: 87.
- Callantra** Walker 1860a: 153. Type, *C. smieroides* Walker 1860 (mon.) = *Dacus (Callantra) smieroides* (Walker). Tephritidae.
- Callantrinae** Munro 1984: 13, 14.
- Callicera** Panzer 1806b: 17 [stem Callicer-]. Type, *Bibio aenea* Fabricius 1777 (mon.) = *Callicera aenea* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.  
*Calicera* (emend.) Billberg 1820: 118.  
**Calicerellae** Rondani 1845a: 451.  
 Callicerina Rondani 1856: 20, 55.

Callicerinae Rondani 1857: 208.

Other spellings: Calliceriti Lioy 1895: vi, 170; Calliceratinae Brues & Melander 1932: 308.

Note. A junior homonym, Callicerini Jacobson 1908 in Coleoptera Staphylinidae, was based on *Callicerus* Gravenhorst 1802.

Calliforinae, Calliphoridae. See **Calliphora**.

**Calliphora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 433. Type, *Musca vomitoria* Linnaeus 1758 (orig. des.) = *Calliphora vomitoria* (Linnaeus). Calliphoridae.

*Calliphora* Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 11. Unavailable.

**Calliphorinae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 85 (17).

Calliphoridae Townsend 1915g: 646.

Calliphoroidea Hennig 1958: 679 (provisional group, for discussion).

Other spellings: Calliforinae Pleske 1925a: 217; Calliphoriinae Bryan 1934: 452; Callipholidae Ôuchi 1936: 183.

Callirrhoidae. See *Calirrhoe*.

*Callitroga*. See **Cochliomyia**.

Callobatidae. See **Calobata**.

**Callomyia** Meigen 1804: 311. Type, *C. elegans* Meigen 1804 (mon.). Platypezidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Cleona* Meigen 1800, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Callomyinae** Rondani 1841: 280.

Callomyiinae Chandler 1989: 420.

Note. Kessel & Maggioncalda (1968) included *Callomyia* in their new subfamily Platypezininae, which should have been called Callomyiinae, the oldest family-group name (1841) for an included genus.

**Calobata** Meigen 1803: 276. Type, *Musca petronella* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Calobata petronella* (Linnaeus). Micropezidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Trepidaria* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Calobatidae** Bigot 1853b: 303, 312.

Calobatoidea Crampton 1944a: 9, 1944b: 154.

Other spellings: Callobatidae Rettenmeyer 1961: 1002.

Note 1. The type species is usually (e.g., Coquillett 1910b: 517, Soós 1984a: 21) said to have been designated by Westwood (1840b: 148), as the second of two originally included nominal species. However, the first was *Musca calobata* Panzer, a *nomen nudum*. Hence the type is *petronella* by monotypy. Had both species been valid nominal species, the type would have been fixed as *calobata* by absolute tautonymy.

Note 2. See **Micropeza** for a discussion of the priority of names for this family.

**Calodexia** Wulp 1891a: 213, no species, 1891a: 257, 3 species. Type, *C. majuscula* Wulp 1891 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 517). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Oestrogaster* Townsend 1912, q.v.

**Calodexiini** Guimarães 1971: 153.

Note. Townsend's *Oestrogaster* (1931b: 335) is an earlier name but it was only a citation in synonymy, not adopted and never used, and is thus unavailable (Code, Art. 11d). See under *Oestrogaster*.

**Calopsectra** Kieffer 1909: 50 (as *Tanytarsus* subgenus). Type, *Tanytarsus gregarius* Kieffer 1909 (des. Kieffer 1921a: 36) = *Tanytarsus gregarius* Kieffer. Chironomidae.

Senior synonym: **Tanytarsus** Wulp 1874, q.v.

**Calopsectrini** Townes 1945: 12.

**Calycopteryx** Eaton 1875: 59 [stem Calycopteryg-]. Type, *C. mosleyi* Eaton 1875 (mon.). Micropezidae.

**Calycopteryginae** McAlpine 1975: 237.

**Calyptromyia** Villeneuve 1915a: 92. Type, *C. barbata* Villeneuve 1915 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Calyptromyina** Mesnil 1966: 889.

Calyptromyiini Mesnil 1980: 2.

Other spellings: Calyptromiina Tschorsnig 1985b: 69, 113.

Camilinae, -idae. See **Camilla**.

**Camilla** Haliday 1838: 188 (as *Diastata* subgenus). Type, *Drosophila glabra* Fallén 1823 (mon.) = *Camilla glabra* (Fallén). Camillidae.

**Camillidae** Frey 1921: 26, 65.

Other spellings: Camilinae Hendel 1922: 152; Camilidae Beschovski 1976a: 94.

Note. The name "*Camilla* Haliday" first appeared in Curtis (1837a: 281) as a distinct genus with one species *C. aerata* Haliday, but both names there are *nomina nuda*. In 1838 Haliday cited *aerata* as a synonym of *Camilla glabra*.

**Campichoeta** Macquart 1835: 547. Type, *C. rufipes* Macquart 1835 (mon.) = *C. obscuripennis* (Meigen 1830) [*Diastata*]. Diastatidae.

**Campichoetidae** Griffiths 1972: 109-111.

Note. Chandler (1987: 1-50) accepted Campichoetidae as distinct from Diastatidae. Papp (1984d: 184) and McAlpine (1987c: 1022) referred the genus to Diastatidae in its own subfamily.

**Campogaster** Rondani 1856: 80 [stem Campogastr-]. Type, *C. parvula* Rondani 1856 (as *parvulus*) (orig. des.) = *Microsoma exiguum* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Microsoma** Macquart 1855, q.v.

Campogastrini Mesnil 1960: 645. *Nomen nudum*.

**Campogastrina** Mesnil 1966: 887.

Campogastrini Mesnil 1980: 2.

**Campontia** Johnston 1827: 325. Type, *C. eruciformis* Johnston 1827 (mon.). *Nomen dubium*; Chironomidae.

**Campontiinae** Townes 1945: 12 (as senior synonym of Clunioninae) in Chironomidae.

Other spellings: Camptoniinae Cole 1969: 98, 106.

Note. *Campontia* was originally described as an annelid worm. Theobald (1892: 202), under the double error *Compontia cruciformis*, quoted Swainson as thinking that the larva might be the chironomid *Thalassomya frauenfeldi* Schiner, but recent authors (e.g., Ashe 1983: 14; Cranston 1990: 354) consider *Campontia* a *nomen dubium*.

**Campsicnemus** Haliday 1851b: 187. Type, *Dolichopus scambus* Fallén 1823 (des. ICZN 1958c) = *Campsicnemus scambus* (Fallén). Dolichopodidae.

**Camptosceles** Haliday 1832: 357 (as *Medeterus* subgenus). Type, *Dolichopus scambus* Fallén 1823 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 518). Senior synonym, not preoccupied by *Camptoscelis* Dejean 1828 in Coleoptera, but suppressed by ICZN (1958c).

**Campsicnemininae** Becker 1917: 122, 123.

Other spellings: Campsicneninae Hennig 1973: 47; Campsicnini Negrobov 1986: 184 (18, quoted, then corrected, by Editor).

Note 1. Hardy (1956: 178-180) regarded *Campsicnemus* as a change of name for *Camptosceles*, both to take the same type whenever established. He therefore regarded *D. scambus* as the type of each, and he requested use of the plenary power of ICZN to suppress *Camptosceles* in favor of the widely used *Campsicnemus*. Haliday did not state that the latter was a substitute name for the former, nor that the former was preoccupied, although one might infer substitution from the fact that his first entry in synonymy under *Campsicnemus* is "*Camptosceles* Hal. z.j.v." [= *Zoological Journal*, vol. 5]. Coquillett (1910b: 518) treated them as separate proposals and designated *D. curvipes* Fallén 1823 for *Campsicnemus* and *scambus* for *Camptosceles*; both species are now in *Campsicnemus*. In addition to very limited usage, *Camptosceles* has not been the basis of a family-group name. The ICZN placed *Campsicnemus* on the *Official List*, but (in error) said that *D. scambus* was designated by Coquillett.

Note 2. Hardy (1956) stated that no family-group names were involved, but he overlooked Campsicnemininae Becker (1917).

**Camptoneuromyia** Felt 1908: 334. Type, *Dasyneura* [sic] *virginica* Felt 1907 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 518) = *Camptoneuromyia virginica* (Felt). Cecidomyiidae.

**Camptoneuromyiina** Mamaev 1968: 16, 26.

- Camptoneuromyiini Gagné 1994: 59, 61, 76.
- Camptoniinae. See **Campontia**.
- Camptosceles*. See **Campticnemus**.
- Camptosia*. See **Comptosia**.
- Campylocheta** Rondani 1859: 157, 169. Type, *Tachina schistacea* Meigen 1824 (as *Phora schistacea*) (orig. des.; misident.) = *Campylocheta praecox* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.
- Campylochaeta* (emend.) Bezzi 1907c: 305.
- Junior synonym: *Hypochaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.
- Campylochetaini Townsend 1931a: 182. *Nomen nudum*.
- Campylochetaini** Townsend 1936a: 21, 23, 229 (priority from 1930, Hypochaetini Malloch).
- Other spellings: Campylochaetini Mesnil 1939a: 37, 39, 41.
- Note. The type specimen of *Tachina schistacea* Meigen was found to be *Cyzenis albicans* (Fallén), in a different genus than *schistacea* sensu Rondani. The latter was recognized as *Campylochaeta praecox* by Mesnil (1974: 1251), Herting (1984: 148), and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 375), as already done by Townsend (1939b: 363).
- Campylomyza** Meigen 1818: 101. Type, *C. flavipes* Meigen 1818 (des. Westwood 1840b: 126). Cecidomyiidae.
- Campylomyzides** Kieffer 1898: 48.
- Campylomyzariae Kieffer 1901: 451.
- Campylomyzini Enderlein 1911c: 187, 195.
- Campylomyzinae Enderlein 1912d: 262.
- Campylomyzidae Enderlein 1936d: 4, 60.
- Other spellings: Campylomyzidae Enderlein 1936: 53.
- Canace** Haliday 1837: 281 (as synonym of *Ephydra*) [stem Canac-]. No species with available names; one species in Haliday 1839b: 411. Type, *Ephydra (Canace) nasica* Haliday 1839 (sub. mon.) = *Canace nasica* (Haliday). Canacidae.
- Canacena**e Jones 1906: 170, 173, 198.
- Canaceinae Hendel 1913: 93.
- Canacinae Enderlein 1914d: 326, 327.
- Canaceidae Hendel 1916: 297.
- Canacidae Enderlein 1935a: 235.
- Note 1. See Introduction for discussion of the recognition of Haliday 1837.
- Note 2. The different spellings of the group names resulted from use of different stems in name formation. Canace was a proper name used in Latin, with genitive Canaces and stem Canac-; hence Canacidae is the correct form.
- Canopsariae. See **Conops**.
- Canthyloscelis** Edwards 1922a: 267 [stem Canthyloscelid-]. Type, *C. antennata* Edwards 1922 (orig. des.). Canthyloscelididae.
- Canthyloscelidae** Shannon 1927a: 13, 1927b: 32.
- Canthyloscelididae Rohdendorf 1951: 28, 64.
- Note. Edwards placed his genus in the Scatopsidae, near *Corynoscelis*, a preoccupied name now replaced by *Hyperoscelis*. Hutson (1977: 67-100) recognized two families, the Synneuridae and the Canthyloscelidae (including *Hyperoscelis*), and stated that if these two are "regarded as one composite family" the correct name would be Synneuridae Enderlein 1936. This name was adopted by Wood & Borkent (1989: 1353, 1357). However both Hutson and Wood & Borkent overlooked the priority of Shannon 1927.
- Carcelia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 176. Type, *C. bombylans* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 220, 238). Tachinidae.
- Junior synonym: *Parexorista* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.
- Carceliiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

Carcelliini Townsend 1919c: 582.

Note. Acceptance of the 1863 designation requires explanation, in view of the fact that subsequent designation has in the past been credited to Coquillett (1910b: 518) or Townsend (1916c: 6). Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 220) designated *Tachina gnava* Meigen 1824 as type, but that species is ineligible, not originally included. However, it has been overlooked that in the same work, p. 238, he synonymized *gnava* and *bombylans*, the latter originally included, hence recognized as type species (Code, Art. 69a.v). From the type specimens Herting (1975: 4) found that these two nominal species are distinct, with *gnava* a synonym of *C. lucorum* Meigen.

**Cardiacephala** Macquart 1843a: 242 (399). Type, *Musca longipes* Fabricius 1787 (orig. des., as “*Nerius longipes*, Fab.”; preocc. Scopoli 1763) = *Cardiacephala guttata* (Walker 1852) [*Calobata*]. Micropezidae.

**Cardiacephalina** Albuquerque 1990: 19.

**Cardiocladius** Kieffer 1912a: 22. Type, *C. ceylanicus* Kieffer 1912 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

Cardiocladiini Saether 1977: 85. Unavailable under Code, Art. 15; it was mentioned as a possible tribe of Orthocladiinae under one kind of classification, but not adopted and also not diagnosed.

**Caricea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 530. Type, *C. communis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Duponchel 1842b: 172) = *Coenosia tigrina* Fabricius (1775) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Coenosia** Meigen 1826, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Carnus** Nitzsch 1818: 284, 305. Type, *C. hemapterus* Nitzsch 1818 (mon.). Carnidae.

**Carnites** Newman 1834: 379, 396.

Carnidae Frey 1921: 29, 149.

Carnoidea McAlpine 1989: 1468.

Other spellings: Carniidae Cogan 1976: 82.

**Carpomya** Costa 1854: 87. Type, *C. vesuviana* Costa 1854 (mon.). Tephritidae.

**Carpomyina** Norrbom 1989: 62.

Carpomyini Korneyev 1995: 32.

*Catachlorops*. See **Katachlorops**.

**Catapicephala** Macquart 1851a: 210 (1851b:237). Type, *C. splendens* Macquart 1851 (? orig. des. or mon.). Calliphoridae.

**Catapicephalini** Kurahashi 1987: 48.

Note. Macquart said “Le type est de Java” but the context of the book shows that in his format “type” referred to the type species of a genus rather than to the type specimen of a species. A difference of opinion would not be serious; the same species is fixed as type, whether by original designation or by monotypy.

**Catharosia** Rondani 1868a: 46. Type, *Thereva pygmaea* Fallén 1815 (orig. des.) = *Catharosia pygmaea* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Catharosiini Townsend 1932a: 33. *Nomen nudum*.

**Catharosiini** Townsend 1936a: 15, 61.

**Catocha** Haliday 1833: 156. Type, *C. latipes* Haliday 1833 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Catochini** Edwards 1938c: 24.

Other spellings: Catochariae Mani 1946: 191.

**Catotricha** Edwards 1938c: 102. Type, *Catocha americana* Felt 1908 (orig. des.) = *Catotricha americana* (Felt). Cecidomyiidae.

**Catotrichini** Edwards 1938c: 102.

Other spellings: Catotrichiariae Mani 1946: 191.

Cecidiomyiidae. See **Cecidomyia**.

**Cecidochares** Bezzi 1910a: 6, 20 [reprint pages] (1911: 8, 22) [stem Cecidochar-]. Type, *Trypeta nigerrima* Loew 1862 (des. Hendel 1914d: 40; misident.) = *Cecidochares rufescens* Bezzi 1913. Tephritidae.

**Cecidocharini** Hering 1947: 4, 13.

Note. The misidentification was by Bezzi 1910a. Loew's *Trypeta nigerrima* is a different species of *Cecidochares* and now a synonym of *C. connexa* (Macquart).

**Cecidomyia** Meigen 1803: 261. Type, *Tipula pini* De Geer 1776 (mon.) = *Cecidomyia pini* (De Geer).

Cecidomyiidae.

*Cecidomyza* (error) Zetterstedt 1837: 60.

*Cecidomia* (error) Rondani 1840b: 8, 11-15.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Itonida* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Diplosis* Loew 1850, q.v.

**Cecidomiites** Newman 1834: 379, 386.

Cecidomidae Macquart 1838b: 79 (1838c: 83).

Cecidomyiidae Erichson 1841: 230.

Cecidomyiidae Rye 1874: 382.

Cecidomyioidea Malloch 1917a: 182, 292.

Other spellings: Cecidomyites Newman 1835: 181, 254; Cecidomyzides Zetterstedt 1837: 60; Cecydomyides Westwood 1840b: 587; Cecidomyides Westwood 1840a: 126; Cecidominae Rondani 1840: 7; Cecidomyiadae Harris 1841: 421; Cecidomyiae Oken 1844: 450; Cecidomyinae Rondani 1846: 363, 370; Cecidomyioidea Agassiz 1846b: 69; Cecidomyina Rondani 1847c: 445; Cecidomydes Macquart 1850b: 463; Cecidomydoe Macquart 1850: 464; Cecidomyzidae Haliday 1851b: 7; Cecidomydae Bigot 1852: 484; Cecidomyitae Desmarest 1860: 11; Cecydomidae Targioni Tozzetti 1870: 90; Cecidomyda Marschall 1873: 321 ff (also as -myida: 322 ff.); Cecidomydi Bigot 1891: 253; Cecydomyidae Wesché 1912: 255; Cecidomycidae Handlirsch 1924: 956; Cecidiomyidae Pearse 1946: 150; Cecidomyoidea Bertrand 1954: 176; Cecidomyiidea Tuomikoski 1961: 66; Cecidomyiioidea Kovalev 1987: 46.

Cecydomyides, -idae. See **Cecidomyia**.

Cehlipodini. See **Chelipoda**.

**Celatoria** Coquillett 1890: 235. Type, *C. crawii* Coquillett 1890 (orig. des.) = *C. diabroticae* (Shimer 1871) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

“CELATORIINE group” Townsend 1911a: 141.

[Celatoriini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Celatoriinae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Celatoriinae Walton 1914: 11. Misquotation of Townsend.

**Celyphus** Dalman 1818: 72, 1823: 32. Type, *C. obtectus* Dalman 1818 (mon.). Celyphidae.

**Celyphidae** Bigot 1852: 488.

Other spellings: Celyphiidae Zoological Society of London 1973: 508.

*Centor* Loew. See **Cetema**.

**Centrioncus** Speiser 1910a: 190. Type, *C. prodiopsis* Speiser 1910 (mon.). Diopsidae.

**Centrioncinae** Hennig 1965b: 16, 54-63.

Centrioncidae Feijen 1983: 67.

**Centrodiplosis** Kieffer & Jörgensen 1910: 405 [stem Centrodiplos-]. Type, *C. crassipes* Kieffer & Jörgensen 1910 (des. Gagné 1968: 31). Cecidomyiidae.

**Centrodiplosini** Gagné 1994: 151.

Ceolopidae. See **Coelopa**.

**Cephalia** Meigen 1826: 293. Type, *C. nigripes* Meigen 1826 (des. É. Blanchard 1846: pl. 181) = *C. rufipes* Meigen 1826. Otitidae.

Junior synonym: *Myrmecomya* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Cephalinae** Schiner 1864b: 63.

Cephalinae Snow 1896: 115, 116 [stem correct].

Cephaliiidae Sturtevant 1926: 213.

Other spellings: Cephalina Loew 1868b: 1, 7.



- Cephalocera** Latreille 1829: 480 (as *Mydas* subgenus) [stem Cephalocer-]. No named species; one species in Macquart 1834: 273. Type, *Midas longirostris* Wiedemann 1830 (sub. mon.) = *Cephalocera longirostris* (Wiedemann). Mydidae.
- Cephalocerini** Hesse 1969: 10, 295.  
 Note. Hesse (1969: 297) stated that the type of the genus is *Midas longirostris* Wiedemann s.str. and not the *longirostris* figured in Latreille (1829: pl. 172, fig. 1), which he did not believe to be a *Cephalocera*.
- Cephalopina** Strand 1928: 48 (new name for *Cephalopsis* Townsend). Type, *Oestrus maculatus* Wiedemann 1830 (aut.) = *Cephalopina titillator* (Clark 1816) [*Oestrus*]. Oestridae.  
*Cephalopsis* Townsend 1912a: 53 (preocc. Fitzinger 1874 in Pisces). Type, *Oestrus maculatus* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Cephalopina titillator* (Clark 1816) [*Oestrus*]. Oestridae.
- Cephalopinini** Papavero 1977: 71, 73, 96.
- Cephalops** Fallén 1810: 10, 25 [stem Cephalop-]. Type, *C. aeneus* Fallén 1810 (mon.). Subgenus of *Pipunculus* by some authors, separate genus by others. Pipunculidae.  
 “Céphalopsides” (vernacular) Latreille 1829: 473.
- Cephalopsidae** Macquart 1834b: 219 (352).  
 Cephalopidae Agassiz 1846b: 71.  
 Other spellings: Cephalopsida Macquart 1835: 8; Cephalosides Burmeister 1835: 63; Cephalopsiti Lioy 1864: 770.
- Cephalopsis*. See **Cephalopina**.
- Cephenemyia** Latreille 1818: 271. Type, *Oestrus trompe* Modeer 1786 (mon.) = *Cephenemyia trompe* (Modeer). Oestridae.  
*Cephenomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 72.  
 “Cephenomyien” (Gruppe of Oestridae) Brauer 1863: 41, 42.
- Cephenomyiinae** Patton 1921: 249.  
 Cephenomyiini Handlirsch 1924: 1027.  
 Cephenomyiinae Townsend 1935b: 83 [spelling correct; stem Cephenemyi-].
- Ceratitidis** Macleay 1829: 482 [stem Ceratitid-; see Note]. Type, *C. citriperda* Macleay 1829 (mon.) = *C. capitata* (Wiedemann 1824) [*Tephritis*]. Tephritidae.
- Ceratitidinae** (tribe!) Bezzi 1910a: 3, 4 (1911: 5, 6).  
 Ceratitidinae Bezzi 1913: 60.  
 Ceratitidinae. [Corrected spelling.]  
 Other spellings: Coratitini Aczél 1953: 106.  
 Note 1. Bezzi’s Ceratitidinae was a tribe, so spelled to distinguish it from subfamily endings. The extra letters “in-” were also used in tribal names based on *Myopites* and *Trypanea*.  
 Note 2. There is in Mollusca Cephalopoda a Ceratitidinae in ammonites, based on *Ceratites* de Haan 1825, which is distinct from the slightly younger *Ceratitidis* in Diptera. The molluscan family-group name is much older than that in Diptera, dating from Ceratitidae Mojsisovics 1879, according to Arkell et al. (1957: 151). *Ceratitidis*, genitive *Ceratitidis*, is in the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (1982 edition), and the distinct stem avoids homonymy in the family-group name. Compare also the discussion under *Tephritis*.
- Ceratocheilus** Wesché 1910: 358, 359. Type, *C. winnsampsoni* Wesché 1910 (des. Brunetti 1920: 230) = *Toxorhina* (*Ceratocheilus*) *cornigera* (Speiser 1908) [*Styrgomyia*]. Tipulidae.  
 Senior generic synonym: **Toxorhina** Loew 1850, q.v.
- Ceratocheilinae** Wesché 1910: 355, 356.
- Ceratomerus** Philippi 1865: 765. Type, *C. paradoxus* Philippi 1865 (mon.). Empididae.
- Ceratomerinae** Collin 1928: 1, 3, 16.
- Ceratophya** Wiedemann 1824: 14 [stem Ceratophy-]. Type, *C. notata* Wiedemann 1824 (des. É. Blanchard 1846: pl. 175) = *Microdon* (*Ceratophya*) *notatus* (Wiedemann). Syrphidae.  
 Senior generic synonym: **Microdon** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
 Ceratophyani Hull 1949: 305. Unavailable (Code, Art. 15).  
 Ceratophyini. [Corrected spelling; stem Ceratophy-].

Note 1. Authors disagree: *Ceratophya* is either a subgenus of *Microdon* or a distinct genus. See **Masarygus**, Note 2.

Note 2. Hull gave a one-line diagnosis for the tribe, but no formal proposal ("Perhaps two tribes should be recognized," Microdonini and Ceratophyani).

**Ceratopogon** Meigen 1803: 261 [stem Ceratopogon-]. Type, *Tipula barbicornis* Linnaeus 1767 (as Fabricius) (mon.; misident.) = *Ceratopogon communis* Meigen 1804. Ceratopogonidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Helea* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Ceratopogonites** Newman 1834: 379, 388.

Ceratopogonina Skuse 1889b: 222.

Ceratopogonidae Grassi 1900: 331, 332 (also published separately).

Other spellings: Ceratopoginae Lynch A. 1893: 220; Ceratopogonidae Hong 1981: 58.

Note. Edwards (1920a: 127-130) reviewed the case in detail, noted that the specimen of "*barbicornis*" in the Fabrician collection is an *Orthocladus* (Chironomidae), and concluded from Meigen's own words in 1804 and 1818 that he had before him the species that he described in 1804 as *Ceratopogon communis*. This view has been followed by modern workers and in recent catalogs.

**Ceraturgus** Wiedemann 1824: 12. Type, *Dasyopogon aurulentus* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Ceraturgus aurulentus* (Fabricius). Asilidae.

**Ceraturgini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 141.

**Ceria** Fabricius 1794: 277 (preocc. Scopoli 1763 in Diptera Scatopsidae). No named species; one species in Weber 1795: 161. Type, *Ceria clavicornis* Fabricius 1795 (sub. mon.; See Note) = *Ceriana conopsoides* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Syrphidae.

Possible replacement names: *Cina* Fabricius 1798, q.v., and **Ceriana** Rafinesque 1815, q.v.

Ceriellae Rondani 1845a: 451.

Cerinae Schiner 1864b: 112.

Ceridae Bigot 1883: 230, 232.

Ceriinae Bezzi 1894: 289 [stem correct, Ceri-].

Other spellings: Ceridii Bigot 1852: 482; Ceridi Bigot 1858: 593; Ceriti Liroy 1864: 739; Cerina Nowicki 1873: 24.

Note 1. For many years, the species believed first associated with *Ceria* were the two by Fabricius (1798), and the subsequent designation of the first species, *clavicornis*, by Latreille (1810) was recognized. Discovery of the earlier Weber reference (see Thompson 1999) presented that same nominal species as type, by subsequent monotypy but without stated authorship. The omission of the specific name after *Ceria* in Fabricius (1794: 277) was undoubtedly inadvertent, because Fabricius (1798: 557, 1805: 173) under *Ceria* indexed *clavicornis* to 1794, p. 277, even though it does not in reality occur there. No doubt Fabricius recognized the error of omission and informed Weber and other correspondents. Weber (1795: 161) listed the species in the *Entomologia Systematica*, and this was the first time that *Ceria clavicornis* appeared.

Note 2. The genus *Ceriodes* Rondani has also entered into the confusion because the family-group name based on it is often used as replacement for that based on *Ceria* even though the two are distinct genera, albeit in the same tribe. See the references under *Ceriodes*.

Note 3. There is a family name Ceriidae in the Mollusca Gastropoda, based on *Cerion* [Röding 1798]. Mr David Heppell of the Royal Museum of Scotland has kindly informed me that the family name dates from Pilsbry (1901: 174), as Cerionidae. It was changed to the correct form Ceriidae by Winckworth (1945: 146), Ceri- being the correct stem for *Cerion*. The Diptera group names based on *Ceria* are much older but *Ceria* is preoccupied and those group names cannot be used in Diptera.

**Ceriana** Rafinesque 1815: 131 (new name for *Ceria* Fabricius). Type, *Ceria clavicornis* Fabricius 1795 [See Note 1 under *Ceria*] (aut.) = *Ceriana conopsoides* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Syrphidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Ceria* Fabricius 1794, q.v.

Synonyms: *Sphiximorpha* Rondani 1850, q.v. (sometimes used as subgenus); *Ceriodes* Rondani 1850, q.v.

**Cerianinae** Séguy 1948: 160.

Note 1. The generic name for this group has been a confused situation. *Ceria* is preoccupied and neither it nor family-group names based on it can be used. The next oldest name is *Cina*, rejected as an “unavailable name cited in generic synonymy” (Wirth et al. 1965:615, Vockeroth 1971:283, Peck 1988:177), actually in a specific synonymy. *Cina* has also been considered a lapsus or error for *Ceria*, especially since Fabricius listed *Ceria*, with no mention of *Cina*, in *Index Alphabeticus* (1799). (As a manuscript name cited in synonymy, he would probably not have indexed it.) However, *Cina* was picked up and used by Goffe (1945: 120-122), and it is thus available under the saving clause for names first published in synonymy but before 1961 adopted as the name of a taxon (Code, Art. 11e), *Cina* has priority over *Ceriana* Rafinesque (1815), which is currently used as a replacement name for *Ceria* Fabricius. If specialists desire to retain *Ceriana*, application to the ICZN would be necessary. *Cina* was used only once, and not followed, whereas *Ceriana* is widely used, e.g., in all modern catalogs for regions where the genus occurs. I presume that this use will be followed and accordingly I have recognized *Ceriana*.

Note 2. The tribal name for the group is usually Cerioidini, based on a related genus *Ceriodes*, q.v., although there is limited use for one based on *Ceriana*.

**Ceriodes** Rondani 1850a: 211 (Published in synonymy under Rondani’s new genus *Sphiximorpha*, but made available under Code, Article 11e, by adoption by Bezzi (1907c: 156)) [stem Cerioid-]. Type, *Ceria subsessilis* Illiger 1807 (mon.) = *Ceriana (Sphiximorpha) subsessilis* (Illiger). Syrphidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Ceriana** Rafinesque 1815, q.v.

Senior subgeneric synonym: **Sphiximorpha** Rondani 1850, q.v.

**Ceriodinae** Wahlgren 1909: 12, 85.

Other spellings: Cerioidini Peck 1988: 177.

Note. Cerioidinae was also used by Kertész (1910: 361), but since then it has been commonly used as tribe Cerioidini although *Ceriodes* is submerged as a synonym of subgenus *Sphiximorpha* of the genus *Ceriana* (Thompson & Vockeroth 1989: 456), or a synonym of genus **Sphiximorpha** (Peck 1988: 180).

**Ceromasia** Rondani 1856: 71 (as *Masicera* subgenus). No named species; 10 species in Rondani (1861d: 18-19). Type, *Masicera florum* Macquart 1850 (des. Brauer 1893: 476, as *florum* Rondani) = *Ceromasia rubrifrons* (Macquart 1834) [*Phorocera*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Loevia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Ceromasiops* Townsend 1911b: 156, 170. Type, *Ceromasiops rufipes* Townsend [cited as “*Ceromasia rufipes* B. B. in the sense of Pantel (1910)”] (orig. des.) = *Ocytata pallipes* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Ocytata** Gistel 1848, q.v.

**Ceromasiopie** Townsend 1913a: 54.

Note. The deliberate use of the misidentified nominal species means that the type species should be cited as *Ceromasiops rufipes* Townsend (Code, Arts. 11i, 70c).

**Ceromya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 86. Type, *C. testacea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 520) = *C. bicolor* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

“*Céromydes*” (vernacular) Robineau-Desvoidy 1849c: xxv.

**Ceromyidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1850b: 183.

Ceromidae Rondani 1861d: 184.

Ceromyidae. [Corrected spelling; stem Ceromy-].

Note. A family name Ceromyidae in Mollusca is much younger (Fischer 1887), as well as invalid because based on the junior homonym *Ceromya* Agassiz 1842.

*Ceroplatus* and group names. See **Keroplatus**.

**Ceroptera** Macquart 1835: 564. Type, *Borborus rufitarsis* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Ceroptera rufitarsis* (Meigen). Sphaeroceridae.

Ceropterinae Vanschuytbroeck 1959: 15. *Nomen nudum*; only in title, neither adopted nor diagnosed.

**Ceropterinae** Papp 1977c: 371.

- Cerotelion** Rondani 1856: 191 [stem Cerotelion-; see Note under **Ophirion**]. Type, *Platyura laticornis* Meigen 1818 (orig. des.) = *C. lineatus* (Fabricius 1775) [*Tipula*]. Mycetophilidae.  
Cerotelionina Matile 1990: 532, 537. Unavailable; in phylogenetic speculation but neither adopted nor diagnosed.
- Ceroxys** Macquart 1835: 437 [stem Ceroxy-]. Type, *Musca urticae* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 149) = *Ceroxys urticae* (Linnaeus). Otitidae.  
Ceroxydidae Steyskal 1946: 168. *Nomen nudum*; not diagnosed and not adopted, suggested in a discussion of the Ortalidae-Otitidae case.  
Ceroxyidae. Corrected spelling.
- Cestonia** Rondani 1861d: 105. Type, *C. cineraria* Rondani 1861 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Cestoniina** Mesnil 1939: 30, 31.
- Cetema** Hendel 1907a: 98 (new name for *Centor* Loew) [stem Cetemat-]. Type, *Oscinis cereris* Fallén 1820 (aut.) = *Cetema cereris* (Fallén). Chloropidae.  
*Centor* Loew 1866c: 6, 7 (preocc. Schönherr 1847 or 1848 in Coleoptera). Type, *Oscinis cereris* Fallén 1820 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 519) = *Cetema cereris* (Fallén). Chloropidae.
- Cetemini** Nartshuk 1983b: 646 (190).  
Cetematini. [Corrected spelling, see Note.]  
Note. Unlike many genera ending in *-ma*, *Cetema* is a Greek word with augmented stem.
- Chaetogaedia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 32 (336). Type, *Prospheya vilis* Wulp 1890 (des. Townsend 1908: 94) = *Chaetogaedia vilis* (Wulp). Tachinidae.
- Chaetogaediina** Sabrosky & Arnaud 1965: 1078.
- Chaetomacera** Cresson 1920: 54 [stem Chaetomacer-]. Type, *Musca elata* Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Tetanocera elata* (Fabricius). Sciomyzidae.  
Senior synonym: **Tetanocera** Duméril 1800, q.v.
- Chaetomacerini** Cresson 1920: 50, 87.  
Note. Cresson correctly noted that the first available use of *Tetanocera* included only *Musca graminum* Fabricius, an otitid of the genus *Dorycera*, and accordingly he proposed *Chaetomacera* for *Tetanocera* of authors in the Sciomyzidae. However, *Tetanocera* continued to be almost universally used. Steyskal (1965: 693) noted that application to the ICZN was necessary to maintain this usage. Unfortunately that was never done but the usage continued and is tentatively adopted here.
- Chaetomera** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 99 (31). Type, *C. fumipennis* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *Pachystylum bremii* Macquart 1848. Tachinidae.  
Senior synonym: **Pachystylum** Macquart 1848, q.v.
- Chaetomerariae** Mesnil 1953a: 293, 295.
- Chaetona** Wulp 1891a: 213 (April, no species; 1891a: 253 (July), 2 species). Type, *Dexia longiseta* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 521) = *Chaetona longiseta* (Wulp). Tachinidae.
- Chaetonidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 5 (309).
- Chaetophorocera** Townsend 1912d: 342 [stem Chaetophorocer-]. Type, *C. andina* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.
- Chaetophoroceratae** Townsend 1913a: 54.  
Chaetophoroceriae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Chaetopsis** Loew 1868a: 315 [stem Chaetops-]. Type, *Ortalis aenea* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 521) = *Chaetopsis aenea* (Wiedemann). Otitidae.
- Chaetopsidae** Crampton 1944b: 153.  
Note. Van Bruggen (1960: 115) considered that Chaetopsidae should be rejected as a synonym of Ulidiidae because family-group names from three similar genera might be confusing: *Chaetops* Swainson 1832 in Aves, *Chaetopsia* Gebien 1925 in Coleoptera, and *Chaetopsis* Loew 1868 in Diptera. However, the three generic names would yield different family names: Chaetopidae, Chaetopsiidae, and Chaetopsidae, respectively, in well separated animal taxa. There is no problem anyway in the Diptera: Both Otitidae (1932) and Ulidiidae (1835) have priority over Chaetopsidae.

*Chaetotachina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 98 (30). Type, *Tachina rustica* Fallén 1810 (mon.) = *Exorista (Guerinia) rustica* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Exorista** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Senior subgeneric synonym: **Guerinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Chaetotachinae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

**Chalarus** Walker 1834: 269 [stem Chalar-]. Type, *Cephalops spurius* Fallén 1816 (des. Westwood 1840b: 135) = *Chalarus spurius* (Fallén). Pipunculidae.

Chalariini Aczél 1938: 36. *Nomen nudum*.

**Chalariini** Aczél 1939: 20.

Chalarinae Hardy 1965: 550.

Other spellings: Charlarinae Hardy 1943: 24; Chalariiae Aczél 1940: 149, 150.

**Chamaemyia** Meigen 1803: 278. No species; one species in Illiger 1807: 481 (See Note). Type, *C. elegans* Panzer 1807 (des. ICZN 1968a). Chamaemyiidae.

Junior synonym: *Ochtiphila* Fallén 1823, q.v.

**Chamaemyiinae** Hendel 1910b: 313 (priority from 1823, Ochtidae Fallén).

Chamaemyiidae Wahlgren 1917: 121.

Chamaemyioinea (prefamily) Griffiths 1972: 96 ff.

Other spellings: Chamaemyinae Bezzi 1911b: 118; Chamaemyidae Hendel 1916: 297.

Note. For many years the first associated species was considered to be *Chamaemyia elegans* Panzer 1807. However, the first association with *Chamaemyia* was by Illiger (1807: 481) in his revised edition of Rossi's *Fauna Etrusca*. Unfortunately that was *Musca flava* Linnaeus, the type species of *Chyromyia*, family Chyromyidae. The resurrection of this long-overlooked association would have caused upsetting confusion in two families of acalyptrates, a problem resolved by the ICZN under its plenary power in Opinion 847 (1968).

Chaoberidae. See **Chaoborus**.

**Chaoborus** Lichtenstein 1800: 174. Type, *C. antisepticus* Lichtenstein 1800 (mon.) = *C. crystallinus* (De Geer 1776) [*Tipula*]. Chaoboridae.

Junior synonym: *Corethra* Meigen 1803, q.v. (for many years basis of the generic and family-group names).

**Chaoborinae** Edwards 1912: 48 (priority from 1834, Corethrites Newman).

Chaoboridae Crampton 1924b: 241.

Chaoboridae Cook 1965a: 102.

Chaoboroidea Hong & Wang 1990: 123.

Other spellings: Chaoberidae Hong 1981: 27.

Note. The group has often been treated as a subfamily of the Culicidae. Kalugina & Kovalev (1985: 65) cited the family name as Edwards (1920b: 264), but Edwards there used only Chaoborinae. Hong & Wang (1990) credited Chaoboroidea to Hendel (1936) but I have not found such a reference.

Chaoboridae. See **Chaoborus**.

Charlarinae. See **Chalarus**.

**Chasmia** Enderlein 1922c: 344. Type, *C. bicincta* Enderlein 1922 (orig. des.) = *C. bifasciata* (Meijere 1913) [*Tabanus*]. Tabanidae.

**Chasmiinae** Enderlein 1922c: 335.

**Chaulioostrus** Villeneuve 1925a: 25 [stem Chaulioostr-]. Type, *C. capensis* Villeneuve 1925 (mon.; see Note 1) = *C. denudatus* (Villeneuve 1920) [*Pododexia*]. Sarcophagidae.

*Chaulioostrus* (error) Villeneuve 1925b: 48.

Chaulioestrini Townsend 1931c: 381. *Nomen nudum*.

**Chaulioestrinae** Townsend 1935b: 110, 236.

Chaulioestrinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note 1. There are peculiar quirks in this situation. Villeneuve (1925) published two short papers in the same journal, one on pp. 24-26, the other pp. 48-52, with this genus and species described in each. The

genus was spelled *Chaulioeustrus* on pp. 24-25 and *Chaulioeustrus* on p. 48. "Génotype" is mentioned on p. 48 but not in the first paper. Both papers appeared at the same time, in combined Heft 1-2, published on 15 March 1925. Pont (1980b: 884) adopted *Chaulioeustrus*, with type by monotypy, and considered *Chaulioeustrus* an "incorrect original spelling." For two names published on the same date, even if in different works by the same author (cf. Code, Art. 24a), Pont is certainly a reviser, and as far as I know the first reviser. Thus he established *Chaulioeustrus* as the senior name and monotypy as method of type fixation. The second name, *Chaulioeustrus*, is junior as is its method of type fixation. Pape (1991: 188) regarded *Chaulioeustrus* as an incorrect subsequent spelling.

Note 2. The genus was placed in the Cuterebridae by Townsend and the Gasterophilidae by Pont (1980b: 884), but both families were included in the Oestridae by Wood (1987a) and McAlpine (1989), although without mention of *Chaulioeustrus*. Pape (1991: 187-198) revised the genus and placed it in the Sarcophagidae, subfamily Miltogrammatinae.

**Cheilisia** Meigen 1822: 289, 296 [stem Cheilosi-]. Type, *Syrphus flavipes* Panzer 1798 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 521, per ICZN 1993b) = *Cheilisia flavipes* (Panzer) [see Note]. Syrphidae.  
*Chilisia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 78, 80.

Senior generic homonym: *Cheilisia* Panzer 1809 [see Note].

Junior synonym: *Chilomyia* Shannon 1922, q.v.

**Chilosinae** Williston 1885a: 131, 132.

Cheilosini Cockerell 1917: 15 [spelling correct].

Cheilosinae Wirth & Stone 1956: 461.

Chilosidae Glumac & Vujic 1990: 69.

Other spellings: Chilosiinae Malloch 1922b: 42; Cheilosinae Curran 1928: 143.

Note. The name *Cheilisia* was first published by Panzer (1809b: 14) for one species, *Syrphus rosarum* Fabricius 1787, now the type species of the genus *Pyrophaena* Schiner 1860. Strict application of priority would be very upsetting, transferring the important name *Cheilisia* from a large, species-rich genus to a small and relatively unimportant genus in a different subfamily. Wirth et al. (1965: 583), in the first of the modern regional catalogs of Diptera, called attention to the need for Commission action, but no application was made until that of Barkalov & Kerzhner (1991: 312-315). The relevant regional catalogs (Nearctic, Neotropical, Palaearctic) accepted as type *Eristalis scutellata* Fallén (des. Rondani 1856: 51), but Barkalov & Kerzhner requested designation of *Syrphus flavipes* Panzer 1798 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 521). Neither species was originally included but either would have preserved the traditional usage of *Cheilisia* Meigen. The Commission followed the Barkalov-Kerzhner proposal, under Suspension of the Rules.

*Cheironomus*. See **Chironomus**.

**Chelifera** Macquart 1823: 150. Type, *C. raptor* Macquart 1823 (mon.) = *C. monostigma* (Meigen 1822) [*Hemerodromia*]. Empididae.

Cheliferini (as synonym of Chelipodini) Hendel 1936b: 1929. Unavailable, not adopted when proposed (Code, Art. 11d).

Note 1. There has been some usage of *C. praecatoria* (Fallén 1815) [*Tachydromia*] as senior synonym of *raptor*. The synonymy with *monostigma* is that accepted in Wagner (1989: 315).

Note 2. The unavailable tribal name is also a junior homonym of Cheliferidae Westwood 1838 in Arachnida, placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* in Opinion 1542 (1989a) at the same time that *Chelifera* Geoffroy 1762 was conserved under the plenary power.

**Chelipoda** Macquart 1823: 148. Type, *Tachydromia mantispa* Meigen in Panzer 180 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Chelipoda vocatoria* (Fallén 1815) [*Tachydromia*]. Empididae.

**Chelipodini** Hendel 1936b: 1929.

Other spellings: Cehlipodini Arnett 1985: 678.

Note. Panzer (1806a: 16) credited *T. mantispa* to Meigen on the plate, wrote "Meigen in litt." after the 2-line diagnosis, and "Meigen" at the end of the 5-line description. *Trachydromia mantispa* Meigen in Panzer is type species of *Lepidomyia* Bigot (= *Phyllodromia* Zetterstedt 1837).

**Chelisia** Rondani 1856: 101. Type, *Coenosia monilis* Meigen 1826 (orig. des.) = *Chelisia monilis* (Meigen). Anthomyiidae.

- Chelisiini** Karl 1928: 204, 205.  
Chelisiinae Enderlein 1936d: 192, 199.
- Chelonomima** Enderlein 1914a: 312 [stem Chelonomim-]. Type, *C. particeps* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.
- Chelonomimini** Enderlein 1914a: 293.  
*Chenesia* Macquart 1834: 151 [stem Chenesi-]. Type, *C. testacea* Macquart 1834 (mon.) = *Thaumalea testacea* Ruthe 1831. Thaumaleidae.  
Senior synonym: **Thaumalea** Ruthe 1831, q.v.
- Chenesinae** Rondani 1840b: 7.  
Chenesiinae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Chetogena** Rondani 1856: 68. Type, *Tachina gramma* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Chetogena rondaniana* (Villeneuve 1931) [*Salia*]. Tachinidae.  
Preoccupied senior synonym: *Salia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Stomatomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, *Rhinometopia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893, *Plagiops* Townsend 1911, *Deuterammobia* Bezzi 1906, and *Neophorocera* Townsend 1912.
- Chiasmoneura** Meijere 1913c: 323. Type, *C. anthracina* Meijere 1913 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.  
**Chiasmoneurini** Coher 1988: 82, 83.
- Chilenomyia** Brundin 1983a: 33. Type, *C. paradoxa* Brundin 1983 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.  
**Chilenomyiinae** Brundin 1983a: 44.  
*Chiliza* and group names based on it. See **Chyliza**.
- Chilomyia* Shannon 1922b: 127 (as *Chilosia* subgenus). Type, *Chilosia occidentalis* Williston 1882 (orig. des.) = *Cheilosia occidentalis* Williston. Syrphidae.  
Senior synonym: **Cheilosia** Meigen 1822, q.v.  
*Chilomyiina* Goffe 1952: 113, 115, 122. *Nomen nudum*.
- Chilosia* and group names. See **Cheilosia**.
- Chionea** Dalman 1816: 104. Type, *C. araneoides* Dalman 1816 (mon.). Tipulidae.  
**Chioneinae** Rondani 1841: 284.  
Chioneidae Bigot 1854: 466.  
Other spellings: *Chioneides* Zetterstedt 1842: 11, 104; *Chioneina* Rondani 1856: 38, 189.  
Note. A similar but distinct family-group name is *Chionidae* Lesson 1828 in Aves, based on *Chionis* Forster 1788.
- Chiricahuia** Townsend 1918b: 177. Type, *C. cavicola* Townsend 1918 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
**Chiricahuini** Townsend 1919c: 591.
- Chironomides. See **Chironomus**.
- Chiromidae. See **Chironomus**.
- Chiromyia*. See **Chyromyia**.
- Chiromyza** Wiedemann 1820a: 19. Type, *C. vittata* Wiedemann 1820 (orig. des., on plate). Stratiomyidae.  
**Chiromyzidae** Brauer 1880: 114 (10).  
Other spellings: *Chiromyzii* Acloque 1897: 457.
- Chironimidae. See **Chironomus**.
- Chironomaptera** Ping 1928: 33. Type, *Samarura gregaria* Grabau 1923 (orig. des.) = *Chironomaptera gregaria* (Grabau). Fossil.  
Junior synonym: *Mesotendipes* Hong 1982, q.v.
- Chironomapteridae** Kalugina 1974: 50.  
Note 1. Hong (1982: 161) synonymized *Chironomaptera* under "*Mesotendipes* Ping 1928," but the latter is not found in Ping 1928 and is apparently a manuscript name. It properly dates from Hong 1982 and is a junior synonym of *Chironomaptera*.

Note 2. The genus was described in Odonata but later found to belong in Diptera, first placed in Chironomidae, later in its own family or in Protendipedidae. Kalugina (1977: 29, 1985: 66) referred it to the Chaoboridae, a conclusion supported by Zhang (1990: 239).

**Chironomus** Meigen 1803: 260. Type, *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 442, as "*Chironomus plumosus*, Fab.") = *Chironomus plumosus* Linnaeus. Chironomidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Tendipes* Meigen 1800, q.v.

*Chironomus* (error) Wollaston 1858: 114.

**Chironomites** Newman 1834: 379, 388.

Chironominae Rondani 1840b: 5.

Chironomidae Erichson 1841: 229.

Chironomoidea Malloch 1917: 182, 280.

Other spellings: Chironomii Zetterstedt 1837: 59; Chironomides Macquart 1838b: 36 (1838a: 40); Chironomides Coates 1842: 192; Chironomoidae Agassiz 1846b: 81; Chironomida Heer 1849: 188; Chironomina Rondani 1856: 37, 175; Chironomitae Desmarest 1860: 13; Chironomidi Bigot 1888a: 2; Chironomydi Bigot 1891: 252; Cheironomii Acloque 1897: 409; Chiromomidae Williston 1907: 326, 330; Chironomyidae Wesché 1908: 291; Chiromidae Garrett 1925: 1; Chironimidae Pearse 1946: 150; Chironomidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 316 (1991: 459).

*Chiropteromyza* Frey 1952: 5. Type, *C. wegelii* Frey 1952 (orig. des.) = *Neossos wegelii* (Frey). Heleomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Neossos** Malloch 1927, q.v.

**Chiropteromyzidae** Frey 1952: 5.

Other spellings: Chyropteromyzidae Nartshuk 1992: 467.

Note. McAlpine (1985b: 220, 227) referred Frey's genus to the family Heleomyzidae as a junior synonym of *Neossos* Malloch 1927, while retaining the tribal name Chiropteromyzini (Code, Art. 40a).

**Chivamyia** Pape 1996: 81 (new name for *Chrysogramma* Rohdendorf). Type, *Chrysogramma variabile* Rohdendorf 1935 (aut.) = *Chivamyia variabilis* (Rohdendorf). Sarcophagidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Chrysogramma* Rohdendorf, q.v.

**Chloromyia** Duncan 1837: 164. Type, *Musca formosa* Scopoli 1763 (des. Verrall 1909a: 188) = *Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli). Stratiomyidae.

**Chloromyiinae** Séguy 1930: 58, 66.

**Chlorops** Meigen 1803: 278 [stem Chlorop-]. No species; 60 species in Meigen (1830: 140-163). Type, *Musca pumilionis* Bjerkander 1778 (des. ICZN 1955a) = *Chlorops pumilionis* (Bjerkander). Genus placed on the *Official List* in Opinion 348 (ICZN 1955a) under the plenary power, when *Titania* Meigen 1800 was suppressed. Chloropidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Titania* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Oscinis* Latreille 1804, q.v.

**Chloropina** Rondani 1856: 26 (priority from 1820, *Oscinides* Fallén).

Chloropinae Loew 1862f: 34; Schiner 1862c: 431.

Chloropidae Verrall 1888: 29.

Chloropoidea Hendel 1922: 152.

Chloropiformes Sturtevant 1926: 15 (group for Chloropidae plus Milichiidae).

Other spellings: Cloropina Rondani 1856: 125; Chloropsini Lioy 1864: 1122; Chloropsinae Wulp 1881: 2; Chloropsinidae Kirby 1882: 253; Chloropodae Wesché 1904b: 30, 43; Shloropidae Rohdendorf 1928a: 3; Chloropoidea (as tribe of Chloropinae) Duda 1932: 17; Cloropidae Kröber 1949: 86; Chloropidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 18, 109.

Note 1. Confusion is possible on the gender of the generic name. All the modern regional catalogs used *Chlorops* as masculine, following the decision at the International Congress of Zoology (Washington, D.C., 1963) and announced by ICZN (1964a: 172). This was not formally incorporated into the Code until the third edition (International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature 1985) as Article 30a(ii), but



meanwhile the catalogs were uniform in following the 1963 decision. What was apparently overlooked is that in an earlier Opinion 348 (ICZN 1955a), when the ICZN suppressed the senior name *Titania* Meigen 1800 and validated *Chlorops* under its plenary power, it placed the latter on the *Official List* with “gender feminine.” All three editions of the Code have carried a provision, of slightly different wording but substantively the same, protecting “Previous decisions of the Commission” (1985: Art. 78i). At the 1963 Congress, the gender of *ops* was discussed at some length, even somewhat heatedly, and a clear decision was made that for reasons of uniformity and stability all *-ops* names were to be treated as masculine. This can be interpreted as an overriding change by the Commission (then meeting) and the Congress of what was actually only an editorial addition to the *Official List* and not a formal decision. Obviously this problem should be clarified.

Note 2. Chloropinae was placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names* by Direction 28 (ICZN 1955c) as dating from Loew (1862). This is antedated by Rondani (1856).

**Chlorotabanus** [Lutz] 1909a: 30, 1911: 35. Type, *Tabanus mexicanus* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Chlorotabanus mexicanus* (Linnaeus). Tabanidae.

**Chlorotabanini** Philip 1941: 5.

Chlorotabaninae Brues et al. 1954: 329.

Note 1. *Chlorotabanus* is sometimes credited to Lutz 1913 or 1914, but the name is available from the 1909 publication, in which the names are anonymous but known to be Lutz's. See Note under **Katachlorops** and discussion of the Lutz names in the Introduction.

Note 2. Fairchild (1961: 238) reported that *mexicanus* in the Lutz Collection was a mixture of three other species, and “it is doubtful if Lutz had true *mexicanus* before him.” If so the type species was misidentified, but inasmuch as all four species are *Chlorotabanus*, there is no harm in leaving *mexicanus* as the type species and avoiding application to the ICZN to fix one of the other three species as the type.

**Chorezmomyia** Rohdendorf 1935: 96, 104. Type, *C. geophila* Rohdendorf 1935 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Chorezmomyiina** Rohdendorf 1935: 96, 104.

Chorezmomyiinae Verves 1989b: 116.

*Choristoneura*. See **Trotteria**.

*Chortinus* Aldrich 1932a: 23. Type, *C. bequaerti* Aldrich 1932 (orig. des.) = *Cyrtoneurina bequaerti* (Aldrich). Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Cyrtoneurina** Giglio-Tos 1893, q.v.

Chortinoini Townsend 1935b: 82. *Nomen nudum*.

Chortinini. [Corrected spelling; stem Chortin-].

*Chortophila* Macquart 1835: 323. Type, *Anthomyia sepia* Meigen 1826 (des. Westwood 1840b: 142) = *Phorbia sepia* (Meigen). Anthomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Phorbia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Chortophilinae** Bezzi 1894: 322.

Chriorhinini. See **Criorhina**.

**Chromatophania** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 141 (73). Type, *Gonia picta* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Chromatophania picta* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

Chromatophaniini Townsend 1932a: 43. *Nomen nudum*.

Chryomyidae, -myiidae, -myzidae. See **Chyromya**.

**Chrysochlora** Latreille 1829: 486. Type, *Sargus amethystinus* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Chrysochlora amethystina* (Fabricius). Stratiomyidae.

**Chrysochlorinae** Kertész 1908: 89. Preocc.; see Note.

Note. A family Chrysochloridae, based on *Chrysochloris* de Lacépède 1799, is used in the order Insectivora in Mammalia for South African golden moles. The family as -idae was said by Simpson 1945 to date from Mivart 1868, but Palmer 1904 gave Chrysochlorina Gray 1825 as the oldest use of a group name. In either case, the use in Mammalia long antedates that in Diptera.

*Chrysocosmius* Bezzi 1907b: 294 (new name for *Chrysosoma* Macquart). Type, “*Gymnochaeta viridis* Robineau-Desvoidy” 1830 (aut.) = *Gymnocheta viridis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Chrysosoma* Macquart 1834b: 119 (255) (preocc. Guérin-Méneville 1831 in Diptera Dolichopodidae). Type, “*Gymnochaeta viridis* Robineau-Desvoidy” 1830 (mon.) = *Gymnocheta viridis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Gymnocheta** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Chrysocosmiina** Zimin 1958: 41.

Note. Herting (1984: 100) adopted *Chrysocosmius* for *Chrysosoma* of authors, type *Tachina aurata* Fallén 1820 (des. Rondani 1861d: 158). He maintained that although Bezzi (1907) proposed *Chrysocosmius* as a replacement name for *Chrysosoma* preocc., Bezzi clearly intended to provide a generic name for *Tachina aurata* and not a new synonym for *Gymnocheta*. Herting’s position would have required Suspension of the Rules by the ICZN, but the type was accepted as *viridis* in Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 303).

*Chrysogaster* Meigen 1800: 32. No named species; 3 species in Hendel 1908: 60. Type, *Musca cemiteriorum* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 523, “as *coemiteriorum* Fabricius” cited as synonym of *Eristalis solstitialis* Fallén) = *Chrysogaster* [of 1803] *cemiteriorum* (Linnaeus). *Chrysogaster* 1800 unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.

**Chrysogaster** Meigen 1803: 274 [stem Chrysogastr-]. Type, *Musca cemiteriorum* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 523, “as *coemiteriorum* Fabricius” cited as synonym of *Eristalis solstitialis* Fallén) = *Chrysogaster cemiteriorum* (Linnaeus). *Chrysogaster* 1803 was made a potentially valid name by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963). Syrphidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Chrysogaster* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Chrysogastrinae Verrall 1901a: 137. Unavailable; a “possible” group, but not adopted (Code, Art. 11d).

**Chrysogasterini** Shannon 1922b: 118, 119.

Chrysogastrini Hull 1949: 323.

Note 1. This is a confused situation treated in different ways by specialists and catalogers. Three species were cited in Meigen (1803): “*Syrph[us] coemiteriorum [sic], metallinus, umbrarum* Fab.” Only the first is involved in the *Chrysogaster* problem. Fabricius (1775: 779) cited *Musca coemiteriorum* Linnaeus under his *Syrphus*, and the Linnaean and Fabrician descriptions are almost the same. Designations of *Eristalis solstitialis* Fallén, e.g., by Zetterstedt (1843: 816) and Coquillett (1910b: 523), are invalid because that nominal species was not originally included. Zetterstedt did cite *Musca coemiteriorum* in synonymy (p. 817) but with question, and at the end of the species (p. 818) he stated that he retained the Fallén name *solstitialis* because the synonymy with the Linnaean species was uncertain (“incertum”). Coquillett however cited the synonymy without question, while attributing the designation to Zetterstedt. Coquillett’s unquestioned association with an originally included nominal species justifies crediting the designation to him (Code, Art. 69a.v), as done in the Afrotropical and Australasian-Oceanian catalogs (Smith & Vockeroth 1980: 496, Thompson & Vockeroth 1989: 453).

Note 2. Names ending in *-gaster* regularly yield the combining form *-gastr-* by elision of the letter e (Code, Table 2, Part A).

*Chrysogramma* Rohdendorf 1935: 95, 106 (preocc. Jacoby 1885 in Coleoptera). Type, *C. variabile* Rohdendorf (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

Valid name: **Chivamyia** Pape 1996, q.v.

Chrysogrammatina Rohdendorf 1935: 95, 106.

Chrysogrammatinae Rohdendorf 1937: 46, 393.

Note. See Note on gender and endings under **Miltogramma**.

**Chrysomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 444 [stem Chrysomy-]. Type, *C. regalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 523). Calliphoridae.

*Chrysomyia* (error) Macquart 1835: 251.

*Chrysomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 85. Preocc. Macquart 1834 in Stratiomyidae.

**Chrysomyini** Shannon 1923: 103 [spelling correct].

Chrysomyiinae Malloch 1927b: 299, 300, 324.

Chrysomyinae Roback 1951: 334, 357.

Other spellings: Chrysomyiini Shannon 1926a: 118; Chrysomiini Zumpt 1955: 324.

Note. The designation has often been credited to Rondani (1863: 27), but his designation was for *C. marginalis*, an ineligible (not originally included) nominal species with no synonymy shown. Coquillett credited the designation of *regalis* to Rondani (same reference but as 1864). Even though in error, Coquillett can be credited with the designation because he accepted it (Code, Art. 69a.iv).

*Chrysomyza* Fallén 1817c: 3. Type, *C. splendida* Fallén 1817 (aut.) = *Physiphora demandata* (Fabricius 1798) [*Musca*]. Otitidae.

Senior synonym: **Physiphora** Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Chrysomyzinae** Cockerell 1917: 17.

Note. Unjustified new name for *Physiphora* Fallén 1810. Fallén apparently believed that his genus was preoccupied in Mollusca but I have been unable to trace such a name.

Chrysop- in group names. See **Chrysops**.

**Chrysopilus** Macquart 1826b: 403 (82). Type, *Musca diadema* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Westwood 1840b: 134; misident.) = *Chrysopilus aureus* (Meigen 1804) [*Rhagio*]. Rhagionidae.

**Chrysopilinae** Bezzi 1903: 83.

Note. True *Musca diadema* is the type species of *Medetera* in the Dolichopodidae.

**Chrysopogon** Röder 1881: 213 [stem Chrysopogon-]. Type, *C. crabroniformis* Röder 1881 (mon.). Asilidae.

**Chrysopogonini** Hardy 1934: 506, 508.

**Chrysops** Meigen 1803: 267 [true stem Chrysop-, now Chrysops-, see Note]. Type, *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Chrysops caecutiens* (Linnaeus). Tabanidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Chrysops* Meigen 1800: 23. No named species; one species in Hendel 1908: 53. Type, *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908) = *Chrysops caecutiens* (Linnaeus). Unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b).

“Chrysopites” (vernacular) É. Blanchard 1840: 588, 590.

“Chrysopsites” (vernacular) É. Blanchard 1845a: 471, 474.

**Chrysopinae** Lutz 1905: 21.

Chrysopsinae Tjeder 1966: 332.

Chrysopsinae ICZN 1968b (stem *Chrysops*- under the plenary power).

Other spellings: Crysopinae Dias 1958b: 93.

Note. The use of Chrysopsinae avoided homonymy with names in the Neuroptera dating from Chrysopina Schneider 1851, based on *Chrysopa* Leach 1815.

**Chrysorutilia** Townsend 1915: 23. Type, *Rutilia formosa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Rutilia (Chrysorutilia) formosa* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Rutilia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Junior subgeneric synonym: *Habrota* Enderlein 1936, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy cited “*Musca formosa* Donovan,” but no such species can be found in Donovan’s work (Crosskey 1973a: 124) and *Rutilia formosa* is credited to Robineau-Desvoidy.

**Chrysosoma** Guérin-Méneville 1831: pl. 20, figs. 5, 6 [stem Chrysosomat-]. Type, *C. fasciata* Guérin-Méneville 1831 (des. Enderlein 1912b: 373) = *Chrysosoma fasciatum* (Guérin-Méneville). Dolichopodidae.

*Agonosoma* Guérin-Méneville 1838, q.v. Unnecessary replacement name; also preocc. See Note under *Agonosoma*.

**Chrysosomatinae** Speiser 1920: 218.

Other spellings: Chrysomatinae Brues & Melander 1932: 303.

*Chrysosoma* Macquart 1834, preocc. See *Chrysocosmius*.

- Chrysotachina** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 161 (93). Type, *Tachina reinwardtii* Wiedemann 1830 (mon., as *Rheinwarti*; misident.) = *C. braueri* Townsend 1931. Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Eugymnochaeta* Townsend 1912, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Chrysothoxini. See **Chrysotoxum**.
- Chrysotoxum** Meigen 1803: 275. Type, *Musca bicincta* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443, as "*Mulio bicinctus*, Fab.") = *Chrysotoxum bicinctum* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.  
Unavailable senior synonym: *Antiopa* Meigen 1800, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
**Chrysotoxites** Newman 1834: 379, 394.  
Chrysotoxinae Schiner 1864b: 110.  
Other spellings: Chrysotoxitae Desmarest 1860: 13; Chrysotoxellae Rondani 1845a: 451; Chrysotoxinae Drensky 1934: 120; Chysotoxinae Hull 1949: 279.
- Chrysozona** Meigen 1800: 23. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 54. Type, *Tabanus pluvialis* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908) = *Haematopota pluvialis* (Linnaeus).  
*Chrysozona* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Tabanidae.  
Valid name: **Haematopota** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
Chrysozoninae Hendel 1936: 1915.
- Chyliza** Fallén 1820b: 6. Type, *Musca leptogaster* Panzer 1798 (des. Westwood 1840b: 146) = *Chyliza leptogaster* (Panzer). Psilidae.  
*Chiliza* (error) Rondani 1856: 123.  
**Chilizina** Rondani 1856: 25, 122.  
Chylizinae Rondani 1876: 187.  
Chylisidae Bigot 1892a: 229.  
Other spellings: Chilizinae Bigot 1887b: 17.  
Note. Cogan (1980a: 590) treated *C. scutellata* (Fabricius 1798) as senior synonym of *C. leptogaster* (Panzer 1798). However, Panzer's fascicle 54 was published before 1 May 1798, Fabricius' work on 20 May 1798. Soós (1984b: 35) correctly gave priority to *leptogaster*.
- Chyromya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 620. Type, *Chyromya fenestrarum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *C. flava* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Chyromyidae.  
*Chiromyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 85.  
*Chyromyia* (error) Schiner 1863b: 282.  
**Chyromyidae** Hendel 1916: 297.  
Other spellings: Chyromyiidae Hendel 1917: 38; Chiromyiidae Sturtevant 1926: 4; Chiromyidae Czerny 1927c: 51; Chryomyidae Bromley 1937: 106; Chyromyzidae Hennig 1969a: 606; Chryomyzidae Mani 1974: 223, and Chyromyiidae Mani 1974: 241.  
Note 1. Unfortunately, *Musca flava* Linnaeus was first associated with the genus *Chamaemyia* Meigen 1803 in the family Chamaemyiidae, a long-overlooked situation that would have upset the long-established usage of the two families. This was avoided by the ICZN (1968a) in Opinion 847. See under *Chamaemyia*.  
Note 2. A family Cheiromyidae in the Mammalia (Primates: Lemuroidea), based on *Cheiromys* Cuvier 1800, was spelled Chiromyidae by Agassiz 1846b and Bonaparte 1850, based on the error *Chiromys* Illiger 1811. Correctly derived, from *Chyro-* and *Cheiro-*, respectively, there is no conflict between the family-group names.
- Chyropteromyzidae. See **Chiropteromyza**.  
Chysotoxinae (error). See **Chrysotoxum**.  
Ciachlorini (error). See **Diachlorus**.
- Cina** Fabricius 1798: 557. Type, *Ceria clavicornis* Fabricius 1795 [see Note 1 under *Ceria*] (mon.) = *Ceriana conopsoides* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Syrphidae.  
Possible valid name (See Note below): **Ceriana** Rafinesque 1815, q.v.  
**Cinina** Goffe 1945: 122 (priority from 1845, *Ceriellae* Rondani).

Note. The availability of the manuscript name *Cina* was discussed under *Ceriana*, q.v. *Cina* has been variously referred to as a misspelling or as an “Unavailable name cited in generic synonymy” [actually specific synonymy], but it was picked up and used by Goffe (1945) and thus qualifies as available under Code, Article 11e, and as a possible replacement name. Use of *Ceriana* would require action by the ICZN under its plenary power, and it appears likely that this wide usage would be confirmed.

**Cinderella** Steyskal 1949: 134. Type, *C. lampra* Steyskal 1949 (mon.). Heleomyzidae.

**Cinderellini** McAlpine 1985b: 222, 228.

Note. The combined description of genus and species after 1930 is now construed to make the names available (Code, Art. 13c).

**Cinochira** Zetterstedt 1844: 1261. No species; one species in Zetterstedt 1845: 1358. Type, *C. atra* Zetterstedt 1845 (sub. mon.). Tachinidae.

**Cinochirinae** Townsend 1935b: 83, 87, etc.

Note. *Cinochira* first appeared in 1844 in a footnote, with barely enough data to make it available. Dupuis (1963: 72) has interpreted the specific name as Wahlberg *in* Zetterstedt, but I believe it was merely a manuscript name used by Zetterstedt and to be credited to him.

**Cinxia** Meigen 1800: 35. No named species; two species in Hendel 1908: 62. Type, *Musca lappona* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 524) = *Sericomyia lappona* (Linnaeus). *Cinxia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Sericomyia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Cinxiinae Sack 1928: 11.

Other spellings: Cinxinae Shiraki 1949: 60, 67.

**Cistogaster** Latreille 1829: 511 [stem Cistogastr-]. No species; three species in Macquart 1834b: 74-5 (210-11). Type, *Syrphus globosus* Fabricius 1775 (des. É. Blanchard 1840: 612) = *Cistogaster globosa* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

**Cistogasterini** Townsend 1908: 127.

Cistogastrini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Cladochaeta** Coquillett 1900b: 263. Type, *C. nebulosa* Coquillett 1900 (orig. des.). Drosophilidae.

**Cladochaetini** Grimaldi 1990: 114.

**Cladura** Osten Sacken 1860a: 203, 229. Type, *C. flavoferruginea* Osten Sacken 1860 (mon.). Tipulidae.

Claduraria Alexander 1922: 4. Unavailable; not clearly adopted (“a separate subtribe, the Chionearia or Claduraria, the former name being based on the oldest genus”).

**Claduraria** Crampton 1925b: 200.

Cladurini Mendl 1979: 353.

**Clairvillia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 234 [stem Clairvilli-]. Type, *Ocyptera pusilla* Meigen 1824 (mon.; misident.) = *Clairvillia biguttata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Clairvillidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 184.

Clairvilliina Mesnil 1939: 58, 59 [spelling correct].

Note. Herting (1972:12) found from the type specimen that *O. pusilla* Meigen is a *Cylindromyia*. Townsend (1938b: 182) had already stated that *pusilla* sensu Robineau-Desvoidy was *Tachina biguttata* Meigen.

**Clanoneurum** Becker 1903: 165. Type, *Discomyza cimiciformis* Haliday 1855 (des. Becker 1926: 24) = *Clanoneurum cimiciforme* (Haliday). Ephydriidae.

Junior synonym: *Heringium* Enderlein 1934, q.v.

**Clanoneurinae** Enderlein 1936d: 168 (priority from 1934, Heringiinae Enderlein).

**Clastobasis** Skuse 1890c: 617 [stem Clastobas-]. Type, *C. tryoni* Skuse 1890 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

**Clastobasini** Ostroverkhova 1970: 453 (271).

**Clausicella** Rondani 1856: 61. Type, *C. suturata* Rondani 1856 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Coronimyia* Townsend 1892, q.v.

**Clausicellina** Mesnil 1966: 882, 892 (priority from 1908, Coronimyiini Townsend).

Clausicellini Richter 1990: 191.

**Cleigastra** Macquart 1835: 384. Type, *Cordylura apicalis* Meigen 1826 (des. Westwood 1840b: 144) = *Cleigastra apicalis* (Meigen). Scathophagidae.

*Clidogastra* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 89.

Clidogastrinae Becker 1894: 82 [misuse; see Note, and **Delina**].

Cleigastrinae Williston 1896a: 130, 132 [misuse; see **Delina**].

Note. Becker (1894) used Clidogastrinae but followed Rondani (1856: 101) and used the wrong type species, *Cordylura nigrita* Fallén, now in the genus *Delina* in the Scathophagidae. Williston followed Becker but reverted to the original spelling of the generic name and therefore used Cleigastrinae. See **Delina** for these two usages.

**Cleitamia** Macquart 1835: 440. Type, *Ortalis astrolabei* Macquart 1835 (mon.) = *Cleitamia astrolabei* (Macquart). Platystomatidae.

**Cleitamiina** Hendel 1914b: 2, 10, 15; 1914c: 3, 7.

Cleitamiini Enderlein 1924a: 115.

**Clemelis** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 481 [stem Clemel-]. Type, *Zenillia ciligera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Clemelis pullata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Clemelidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 478.

Clenophorinae. See **Ctenophora**.

*Cleona* Meigen 1800: 30. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 525. Type, *Callomyia elegans* Meigen 1804 (des. and sub. mon. Coquillett 1910b: 525) = *Callomyia elegans* (Meigen). *Cleona* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Platypezidae.

Valid name: **Callomyia** Meigen 1804, q.v.

**Cleonice** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 1097 [stem Cleonic-]. Type, *Tachina grisea* Fallén 1810 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Cleonice callida* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Steinia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893; *Steiniella* Berg 1898; *Grisdalemyia* Curran 1926.

Cleonicina Mesnil 1972a: 1038. Unavailable name; not adopted when named (Code, Art. 11d).

Note 1. Later in the same work Mesnil (1972b: 1088) expressed uncertainty about the name of the tribe ("Grisdalemyina oder Cleonicina"), apparently because on p. 1090 he synonymized *Grisdalemyia* under *Cleonice*. The name *Grisdalemyina* has priority (Mesnil 1966) and can be maintained.

Note 2. True *Tachina grisea* Fallén is a *Macquartia*.

*Clidogastra*. See **Cleigastra** and **Delina**.

**Clinocera** Meigen 1803: 271 [stem Clinocer-]. No species; one species in Meigen 1804: 292. Type, *C. nigra* Meigen 1804 (sub. mon.). Empididae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Atalanta* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Clinocerinae** Collin 1928: 2, 3, 59.

Clinoceratinae Melander 1928: 10, 210.

**Clinodiplosis** Kieffer 1894b: 120, 1894f: cclxxx [stem Clinodiplos-]. Type, *Diplosis cilicrus* Kieffer 1889 (mon.) = *Clinodiplosis cilicrus* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

**Clinodiplosini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 78, 80.

Note. Two publications by Kieffer differ slightly and have given rise to different citations of type fixation. In 1894b: 120, *Diplosis cilicrus* was type by monotypy; in 1894f: cclxxx, Kieffer designated it as type species.

*Clinopera* Wulp 1896a: 305. Type, *C. hieroglyphica* Wulp 1896 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 525) = *Cyrtoneurina uber* Giglio-Tos 1893. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Cyrtoneurina** Giglio-Tos 1893, q.v.

Clinoperoini Townsend 1935b: 82. *Nomen nudum*.

*Clistomorpha* Townsend 1892a: 79. Type, *C. hyalomoides* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.) = *Strongygaster didyma* (Loew 1863) [*Xysta*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: *Strongygaster* Macquart 1834, q.v.

**Clistomorphini** Townsend 1908: 126.

**Clitellaria** Meigen 1803: 265 [stem Clitellari-]. Type, *Stratiomys ephippium* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Clitellaria ephippium* (Fabricius). Stratiomyidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Potamida* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Ephippium* Latreille 1802, q.v.

**Clitellarinae** Brauer 1882: 27 (83).

Clitellariinae Lundbeck 1907: 17, 18 [spelling correct].

Cloropina, -pidae. See **Chlorops**.

**Clunio** Haliday 1855: 62 [stem Clunion-]. Type, *C. marinus* Haliday 1855 (mon.). Chironomidae.

**Clunioninae** Kieffer 1906b: 314, 315.

Clunionidae Townes 1945: 12 (as synonym of Campontiinae).

Other spellings: Clunioniinae Cole 1969: 106.

**Clusia** Haliday 1838: 188. Type, *Heteromyza flava* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Clusia flava* (Meigen). Clusiidae (?Clusiodidae).

**Clusiinae** Handlirsch 1884: 137.

Clusiidae Hendel 1916: 298.

Clusioinea (suprafamily) McAlpine 1989: 1456.

Other spellings: Clusidae Hendel 1916: 297.

Note. The name Heteroneuridae, long used for this small family, was based on a preoccupied generic name and cannot be used. Clusiidae is commonly used (e.g., all modern regional catalogs, the *Nearctic Manual*, and *The Insects of Australia*). There was some usage for Clusiodidae, based on *Clusiodes* Coquillett 1904, q.v., new name for the preoccupied *Heteroneura*, but Clusiidae is the prior name (1884 against 1913).

**Clusiodes** Coquillett 1904a: 93 (new name for *Heteroneura* Fallén) [stem Clusiod-]. Type, *Heteroneura geomyzina* Fallén 1823 (but see Note 1) = *Clusiodes geomyzinus* (Fallén). Clusiidae (?Clusiodidae).

Preoccupied senior synonym: *Heteroneura* Fallén 1823, q.v.

**Clusiodidae** Johnson 1913a: 39, 79, 1913b: 97.

Other spellings: Clusiodidae Malloch 1929c: 98.

Note 1. An application to the Commission will be necessary to save *Clusiodes* in the above sense. The recognized designation for *Heteroneura* in the Clusiidae has long been that of *H. geomyzina* by Zetterstedt (1848: 2787) (accepted in the modern regional catalogs for the Nearctic, Oriental, Palearctic, and Australasian-Oceanian Regions). Earlier designations by Curtis (1838: 721), Westwood (1840b: 152), and É. Blanchard (1840: 628) were invalid because they cited non-originally included nominal species. The first but long-overlooked designation was that by Zetterstedt (1838b: 784), which fixed *Heteroneura muscaria* Fallén as type species of *Heteroneura* (preocc.) and hence of its replacement *Clusiodes*. On that species they would become junior synonyms of *Cnemacontha* Macquart (1835) in the family Lauxaniidae, which would cause no difficulty in that family. However all uses of *Heteroneura* and its replacement *Clusiodes*, as well as family-group names founded on them (dating back to 1861), have always been in the family now called Clusiidae. It seems desirable to avoid confusion in the family name plus avoiding a change of name for *Clusiodes* of authors in the Clusiidae. Application should be made to the ICZN for Suspension of the Rules to fix *geomyzina* as type species of *Heteroneura* Fallén (1823) and its replacement *Clusiodes*.

Note 2. Problems of the family name are discussed in the Note under **Clusia**.

Clypselidae. See *Cypsela* of authors.

**Clythia** Meigen 1800: 30. No named species; one species by Coquillett 1910b: 525. Type, *Platypeza fasciata* Meigen 1804 (des. and sub. mon. Coquillett 1910b: 525). *Clythia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963). Platypezidae.

Valid name: **Platypeza** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Clythiidae Kertész 1910: 421.

- Clythioidea Brues et al. 1954: 22.  
 Other spellings: Clytiidae Séguy 1934: 24; Clythiidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.
- Clytho** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 375 [stem Clython-]. Type, *C. aurulenta* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 6). Tachinidae.  
 Clythoini Townsend 1932a: 34. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Clythoini** Townsend 1936a: 27, 1936b: 75.  
 Clythonini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Clytia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 287 (preocc. Lamouroux 1812 in Coelenterata). Type, *Musca continua* Panzer 1798 (des. Westwood 1840b: 139, as *continua* Fabricius) = *Clytiomya continua* (Panzer). Tachinidae.  
 Valid name: **Clytiomya** Rondani 1861, q.v.
- Clytidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 268.  
 Other spellings: Clytini Lioy 1864: 60.  
 Clytiidae. See *Clythia*.
- Clytiomya** Rondani 1861d: 9 (new name for *Clytia* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Musca continua* Panzer 1798 (aut.) = *Clytiomya continua* (Panzer). Tachinidae.  
 Preocc. senior synonym: *Clytia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Clytocerus** Eaton 1904: 59. No species; one species in Tonnoir (1920: 137). Type, *C. africanus* Tonnoir 1920 (sub. mon.) = *Pericoma (Clytocerus) africana* (Tonnoir). Psychodidae.  
 Senior generic synonym: **Pericoma** Haliday 1856, q.v.  
**Clytocerina** Enderlein 1937b: 82, 90.  
 Clytocerini Bertrand 1954: 410.
- Cnemospathis* Enderlein 1938b: 655 [stem Cnemospathid-]. Type, *C. baekstroemi* Enderlein 1938 (orig. des.) = *Prosopantrum baekstroemi* (Enderlein). Heleomyzidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Prosopantrum** Enderlein 1912, q.v.  
**Cnemospathidae** Enderlein 1938b: 655.  
 Cnemospathidini McAlpine & Kent 1982: 34.  
 Note 1. The title page of volume 3 (which contains *Cnemospathis*) shows 1940, but on p. 680 is a note "Printed 13/10 1938." Both dates have been used, but 1938 is that recognized by Richards (1955: 92) and by McAlpine (1985b:220) in his revision of the Heleomyzidae.  
 Note 2. A longer stem appears to be correct. Cnemospathidini has been retained, even though *Cnemospathis* has been a synonym of *Prosopantrum* since Hennig (1948b: 169). No family-group name has been founded on the latter.
- Cnephomyia* Townsend 1911a: 144, 1912b: 113. Type, *C. floridana* Townsend 1911 (mon.) = *Spallanzania floridana* (Townsend). Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Spallanzania** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
 "CNEPHALOMYIINE series" Townsend 1911a: 144.  
 [Cnephomyiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.  
**Cnephomyiinae** Townsend 1912b: 114.
- Cnephia** Enderlein 1921a: 199. Type, *Simulium pecuarum* Riley 1887 (orig. des.) = *Cnephia pecuarum* (Riley). Simuliidae.  
**Cnephiini** Grenier & Rageau 1960: 739.  
 Cnephiinae Rubtsov 1974: 241.
- Cnesia** Enderlein 1934b: 273. Type, *Simulium gynandrum* Edwards 1931 (orig. des.) = *Cnesia dissimilis* (Edwards 1931) [*Simulium*]. Simuliidae.  
**Cnesiinae** Enderlein 1934b: 273.
- Cobbaldiinae. See **Cobboldia**.
- Cobboldia** Brauer 1887b: 217, 218. Type, *Gastrophilus* [sic] *elephantis* Cobbold 1882 (mon.) = *Cobboldia elephantis* (Cobbold) [See Note]. Oestridae, Gasterophilinae.  
**Cobboldiinae** Enderlein 1910a: 145.



Cobboldiidae Enderlein 1934c: 425.

Other spellings: Cobboldidae Rubtsov 1939: 683; Cobboldiidae Drew 1963: 203.

Note. Confusion in references to the authorship and date of the specific name *elephantis* originated with the attribution of *Oestrus elephantis*, in the *Zoological Record* for 1882 (W.F. Kirby 1884: 246) and by Cobbold (1882), to Steel in the *Medical Examiner* (London) for 1878, p. 886, a reference that does not exist. There is a *nomen nudum* *O. elephantis* by Steel (1878: 56), but the name *elephantis* is properly dated from a description and figure of the larva of *Gastrophilus* [sic] *elephantis* by Cobbold (1882: 246). The various papers and their effect on the availability of the name and whether it properly applied to the Indian or African elephant were thoroughly researched by Pont (1976: 19-23).

**Cochliomyia** Townsend 1915g: 646. Type, *Musca macellaria* Fabricius 1775 (orig. des.) = *Cochliomyia macellaria* (Fabricius). Generic name conserved by ICZN (1986) in Opinion 1399, in which *Callitroga* Brauer 1883 was suppressed for purposes of priority. Calliphoridae.

Suppressed senior synonym: *Callitroga* Brauer 1883: 74 (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Cochliomyiini** Lehrer 1970: 27.

**Coeloglutus** Aldrich 1896: 338. Type, *C. concavus* Aldrich 1896 (mon.). Dolichopodidae.

*Coelogluthus* (error) Negrobov 1986: 183 (18).

**Coelogluthinae** Negrobov 1986: 183 (18).

Coeloglutinae. [Corrected spelling; stem Coeloglut-].

**Coelopa** Meigen 1830: 8. Type, *Musca frigida* Fabricius 1805 (mon.; misident.) = *Coelopa pilipes* Haliday 1838. Coelopidae.

**Coelopinae** Hendel 1910a: 112.

Coelopidae Enderlein 1914d: 310.

Other spellings: Ceelopidae Hennig 1938: 166; Caelopidae Crampton 1943: 160.

Note 1. The identity of *Musca frigida* has been disputed. Some authors considered it a *Scathophaga*, but Aldrich (1930a: 26) reported that two male cotypes found in the Museum at Copenhagen were *Coelopa*. It is accepted that Meigen misidentified *frigida* and that he had the species later described as *C. pilipes*. True *Coelopa frigida* is sometimes placed in a different subgenus from *pilipes*.

Note 2. See Note under *Phycodroma* for discussion of the family names Phycodromidae, Malacomyiidae, and Coelopidae, and the need for Commission action for Coelopidae.

**Coelopella** Malloch 1933b: 341, 348. Type, *C. plebeia* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.) = *C. curvipes* (Hutton 1902) [*Coelopa*]. Coelopidae.

**Coelopellini** McAlpine 1991a: 49.

**Coelopynia** Freeman 1961: 626. Type, *C. pruinosa* Freeman 1961 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

**Coelopyniini** Roback 1982: 150.

**Coelotanypus** Kieffer 1913b: 154 [stem Coelotanypod-]. Type, *Tanypus humeralis* Loew 1866 (orig. des.) = *Coelotanypus humeralis* (Loew). Chironomidae.

Coelotanypodini Fittkau 1962: 62 ff. *Nomen nudum*.

**Coelotanypodini** Coffman 1978: 349.

**Coenomyia** Latreille 1797: 159. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 439 (as "*Sicus ferruginea* F."). Type, *Musca ferruginea* Scopoli 1763 (sub. mon., Latreille 1802) = *Coenomyia ferruginea* (Scopoli). Xylophagidae.

*Caenomyia* (error) Westwood 1838: 420.

Junior synonym (preocc.): *Sicus* Fabricius 1798, q.v.

**Caenomyidae** Westwood 1838: 420.

Coenomyidae Westwood 1840a: 505, 535, 1840b: 130.

Coenomyiidae Rye 1879: 191 [spelling correct; stem Coenomyi-].

Other spellings: Coenomyidae, Coenomydaae Rondani 1841: 278, 282; Caenomyidae Rondani 1847a: 15; Caeromyidae Rondani 1847c: 19; Coenomyioidae Agassiz 1846b: 93; Coenomyina Rondani 1856: 36, 172; Coenomyina Loew 1862a: 16; Coenomyida Marschall 1873: 322;

Coenomyiadae Lynch A. 1882: 124; Caenomidae Pandellé 1894: 5; Coenomyii Acloque 1897: 436.

Note 1. The history of *Coenomyia* is bound up in the confusion surrounding the name *Sicus*, used in three different families. See under *Sicus* Fabricius, preoccupied, which equals *Coenomyia*. The application by Camras (1994a) regarding *Sicus* Scopoli and *Myopa* Fabricius unfortunately included a proposal to suppress *Coenomyia*. This proposal has been vigorously objected to and was withdrawn (see ICZN 1997b). It is irrelevant to the *Sicus-Myopa* problem.

Note 2. *Coenomyia* has been placed in the past in its own family, in Rhagionidae, and in Xylophagidae.

**Coenosia** Meigen 1826: 210 [stem Coenosi-]. Type, *Musca tigrina* Fabricius 1775 (des. Westwood 1840b: 143) = *Coenosia tigrina* (Fabricius). Muscidae.

Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Caricea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (not the basis of a family-group name); *Limosia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830; *Allognota* Pokorny 1893.

**Coenosinae** Verrall 1888: 24 (priority from 1830, Limosellae Robineau-Desvoidy).

Coenosiinae Townsend 1892h: 290 [spelling correct].

Coenosiidae Townsend 1914b: 166.

*Coenura* Bigot 1857a: 286. Type, *C. longicauda* Bigot 1857 (mon.) = *Pelecorhynchus longicauda* (Bigot). Pelecorhynchidae.

Senior synonym: **Pelecorhynchus** Macquart 1850, q.v.

**Coenurinae** Handlirsch 1908: 1270.

Note. The priority of Coenurinae 1908 seems to have been recognized only by Brues & Melander (1932: 288), who adopted Coenurinae in preference to Pelecorhynchinae 1922, and by Hendel (1937b: 1994), who recognized the two genera (1936b: 1914, 1915) but did not mention Pelecorhynchinae. Brues et al. (1954: 328) changed to Pelecorhynchinae after the synonymy of *Coenura* under *Pelecorhynchus*. This change of family-group name before 1961 because of the synonymy of the type genus is acceptable if “the replacement name has won general acceptance” (Code, Art. 40b), which is certainly true for Pelecorhynchidae.

*Colax* Wiedemann 1824: 18 (preocc. Hübner 1819 in Lepidoptera). Type, *C. macula* Wiedemann 1824 (des. É. Blanchard 1840: 608) = *Atriadops macula* (Wiedemann). Nemestrinidae.

Valid name: **Atriadops** Wandolleck 1897, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Collinellula* Aldrich, preocc. See **Enlinia**.

**Colobaea** Zetterstedt 1837: 53. Type, *Opomyza bifasciella* Fallén 1820 (mon., as “*bifasciata* Fall.,” lapsus) = *Colobaea bifasciella* (Fallén). Sciomyzidae.

Junior synonym: *Ctenulus* Rondani 1856, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Colobostema** Enderlein 1926: 140 [stem Colobostemat-]. Type, *C. oldenbergi* Enderlein 1926 (orig. des.). Scatopsidae.

**Colobostematini** Amorim 1994: 111.

**Colocasiomyia** Meijere 1914: 272. Type, *C. cristata* Meijere 1914 (mon.). Drosophilidae.

**Colocasiomyini** Okada 1989: 397.

Colocasiomyiini Grimaldi 1990: 115.

**Comasarcophaga** Hall (D.G.) 1931: 280. Type, *C. texana* Hall 1931 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Comasarcophagini** Shewell 1987: 1163.

**Compsilura** Bouché 1834: 58. Type, *Tachina concinnata* Meigen 1824 (des. Mik 1894: 52-53) = *Compsilura concinnata* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Doria* Meigen 1838, q.v.

“COMPSILURINE series” Townsend 1911a: 130.

[Compsilurini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Compsiluriae** Townsend 1913a: 48, 53 [priority from 1863, Doridae Robineau-Desvoidy].

Compsilurini Townsend 1936a: 31 to 42.

Note. The designation of *concinnata* has long been accepted as dating from Coquillett (1910b: 526). Herting (1984: 32) reported an earlier designation by Mik & Wachtl (1895: 237). Even earlier, a conditional designation was made by Mik (1894: 52-53): “... falls man letztere Art [i.e., *concinnata*] für

den Typus einer eigenen Gattung ansehen will, für diese den Namen *Compsilura* Bché. beibehalten müssen.”

**Comptosia** Macquart 1840: 80 (1841: 358) (as *Camptosia*, plate 14). Type, *C. fascipennis* Macquart 1840 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Comptosiini** Hull 1973: 303, 305 (as Comptosini, p. 279).

Condyluridae. See **Cordilura**.

**Conicera** Meigen 1830: 226 [stem Conicer-]. Type, *C. atra* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *C. dauci* (Meigen 1830) [*Phora*]. Phoridae.

**Coniceriti** Lioy 1864: 80.

Conicerinae Brown 1992b: 29.

Conipidae. See **Conops**.

Conopariae, -ii. See **Conops**.

**Conophorus** Meigen 1803: 268. Type, *Bombylius maurus* Mikan 1796 (mon.) = *Conophorus virescens* (Fabricius 1787) [*Bombylius*]. Bombyliidae.

**Conophorinae** Becker 1913: 438, 479.

Conopi- in group names. See **Conops**.

**Conops** Linnaeus 1758: 604 [stem Conop-]. Type, *C. flavipes* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1831a: 377). Conopidae.

**Conopsariae** Latreille 1802: 442.

Conopsidae Kirby & Spence 1817: 360.

Conopidae Stephens 1829a: 54, 1829b: 294.

Conopoidea Townsend 1935b: 81.

Conopiformes (superfamily) Frey 1921: 216.

Other spellings: Conopsarii Latreille 1805: 345; Conopsides Leach 1815a: 162; Conopsidia Rafinesque 1815: 131; Gonopsides Leach 1816: 752; Conopica Nitzsch 1818: 305; Conopiadae Harris 1833: 594; Conopites Newman 1834: 379, 390; Conopsidii Bigot 1852: 482; Conopida Doleschall 1856: 409; Conopina Rondani 1856: 21, 56; Conopsidi Bigot 1858: 594; Conopsiti Lioy 1864: 1325; Canopsariae Neuhaus 1886: xiv, xv; Conopsii Acloque 1897: 470, 472; Conopodae Wesché 1904b: 29, 38; Conopariae, -parii Handlirsch 1924: 1007; Conopoidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Conipidae Camras 1990: 75.

**Conosia** Wulp 1880: 159. Type, *Limnobia irrorata* Wiedemann 1828 (mon.) = *Conosia irrorata* (Wiedemann). Tipulidae.

**Conosiaria** Alexander 1927: 54.

**Contarinia** Rondani 1861c: 289 (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus). Type, *Tipula loti* De Geer 1776 (orig. des.) = *Contarinia loti* (De Geer). Cecidomyiidae.

Junior synonym: *Stenodiplosis* Reuter 1895, q.v.

**Contarinini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 78, 80.

Contariniini Enderlein 1936d: 67, 71 [stem correct].

Note. The date 1860 was used for *Contarinia* in Foote (1965a: 277), but the original wrapper is dated 1861. The entire volume, which was issued at one time, contained the report of the meeting of Dec. 23, 1860 and thus an early 1861 date seems probable (Evenhuis et al. 1989: 949).

**Copecrypta** Townsend 1908: 109. Type, *Schineria ruficauda* Wulp 1867 (mon.) = *Copecrypta ruficauda* (Wulp). Tachinidae.

**Copecryptiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Copestilini. See **Copestylum**.

**Copestylum** Macquart 1846: 252 (124) [stem Copestyl-]. Type, *C. flaviventre* Macquart 1846 (mon.). Syrphidae.

**Copestilini** Glumac 1961a: 92.

Copestylini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Copromyza** Fallén 1810: 19. No named species; 7 species in Fallén 1820a: 5-8. Type, *C. equina* Fallén 1820 (des. Zetterstedt 1847: 2475). Sphaeroceridae.

**Copromyzinae** Stenhammar 1854: 257 ff., 290.

Other spellings: Copromyzina Rondani 1856: 25, 123.

**Coquilletomyia** Felt 1908: 398. Type, *Mycodiplosis lobata* Felt 1907 (orig. des.) = *Coquilletomyia lobata* (Felt). Cecidomyiidae.

**Coquilletomyiina** Mamaev 1968: 28.

Coratitini. See **Ceratitidis**.

**Cordilura** Fallén 1810: 15 [stem Cordilur-]. Type, *Musca pubera* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.; misident.) = *Cordilura rufipes* Meigen 1826. Scathophagidae.

*Cordylura* (error) Fallén 1819: 6; Meigen 1826: 229.

**Cordyluridae** Macquart 1835: 375.

Cordyluridae Macquart 1850b: 537.

Cordyluroidea Crampton 1944a: 24.

Other spellings: Cordylurae Haliday 1839b: 217, 218; Cordyluroidea Agassiz 1846b: 99; Cordylurida Heer 1849: 250; Cordyluritae Desmarest 1860: 16; Cordyluriti Lioy 1864: 1003; Condyluridae Brodie & White 1883: 56; Cordylerinae Bezzi 1892: 142.

Note 1. The putative type specimens of *Musca pubera* Linnaeus in the collection of the Linnean Society of London, including a male labeled *Musca pubera* and two other males, are actually of a species of *Themira*, family Sepsidae (J.R. Vockeroth, in litt.). The males show the typical abdomen of male *Themira*, distally with long reflexed hairs as clearly described by Linnaeus (1758: 598, “abdominis ultimo segmento incurvato: pube utrinque reflexa”), thus not at all like *Cordilura*. There is no question from Fallén’s detailed description of *Cordilura pubera* (1819) that his conception of *pubera* was the *Cordilura pubera* of authors and not at all a *Themira*. The problem is one of misidentified type species. The type species of *Cordilura* can be whatever name is found valid for *Cordilura pubera* sensu Fallén, not Linnaeus. Gorodkov (1986: 13) and Evenhuis (1994: 456) listed the type species as *Cordilura rufimana* Meigen 1826 (*Cordylura*), but Gorodkov showed the synonym of *pubera* to be another species *C. rufipes* Meigen 1826, as already cited by Vockeroth (1965: 827). The Commission and/or specialists should clarify this situation.

Note 2. Agassiz (1846b), the great emender, indexed *Cordylura* but not *Cordilura*, and showed no emendation.

Cordylerinae. See **Cordilura**.

**Cordyligaster** Macquart 1843a: 90 (247) [stem Cordyligastr-]. Type, *Dexia petiolata* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Cordyligaster petiolata* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

**Cordyligasterini** Townsend 1914a: 93.

Cordyligastriini Townsend 1931b: 335.

**Cordylobia** Grünberg 1903: 410. Type, *Ochromyia anthropophaga* Blanchard (É.) 1872 (mon.) = *Cordylobia anthropophaga* (Blanchard). Calliphoridae.

Cordylobiini Lehrer 1970: 23. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. Larrey (1872: 1133-4) presented a manuscript from Bérenger-Féraud in Senegal on the description and habits of an undescribed species. É. Blanchard (1872: 1134) added a note that the maggot could be named *Ochromyia anthropophaga*. With one author responsible for the name and the other for the description, joint authorship seemed a reasonable conclusion (Smith et al. 1980: 1045), but under Code Art. 50a the author is technically Blanchard in Larrey.

*Cordylura*, Cordyl- in group names. See **Cordilura**.

**Corethra** Meigen 1803: 260. Type, *Tipula culiciformis* De Geer 1776 (mon.; misident.) = *Chaoborus crystallinus* (De Geer 1776) [*Tipula crystallina*]. Chaoboridae.

Senior synonym: **Chaoborus** Lichtenstein 1800, q.v.

**Corethrites** Newman 1834: 379, 388.

Corethrinae Schiner 1864a: xxx.

Corethridae Dyar 1905: 13; Eysell 1905a: 24, 1905b: 55.

Other spellings: *Corethrina* Rondani 1856: 37, 177; *Corethrinidae* Theobald 1905: 41.

Note. According to Edwards (1916: 60), De Geer's *culiciformis*, long assumed to be a *Corethra*, was found to be *Mochlonyx velutinus* (Ruthe 1831) [*Corethra*]. De Geer's *Tipula culiciformis* is also a junior homonym of the same name by Linnaeus 1767, for a different species.

**Corethrella** Coquillett 1902a: 191. Type, *Corethra brakeleyi* Coquillett 1902 (orig. des.) = *Corethrella brakeleyi* (Coquillett). *Corethrellidae* (formerly in *Chaoboridae*).

**Corethrellini** Edwards 1932: 16.

*Corethrellinae* Cook 1965a: 104.

*Corethrellidae* Wood & Borkent 1986: 262, 1989: 1359, 1366.

Note. Priority is credited to Edwards because the tribe is stated as monobasic for *Corethrella* and the genus is defined in the first couplet of the key to genera.

*Corinoscelididae*. See **Corynoscelis**.

*Coronimyia* Townsend 1892d: 128. Type, *C. geniculata* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.) = *Clausicella geniculata* (Townsend). *Tachinidae*.

Senior synonym: **Clausicella** Rondani 1856, q.v.

**Coronimyini** Townsend 1908: 84.

**Corsomyza** Wiedemann 1820a: 13. Type, *C. simplex* Wiedemann 1820 (orig. des., on plate). *Bombyliidae*.

*Corsomyzini* Hull 1973: 61, 70, 72. Unavailable; undescribed (Code, Art. 13a).

**Corsomyzini** Bowden 1975a: 104.

*Corsomyzinae* Theodor 1983: 16-17, 150.

Note. Hull gave no statement of characters for the tribe, citing it in association with *Mariobezziini* but not distinguished from it. Indeed he stated on p. 70 that "probably these two tribes must be united."

*Coryneta* Meigen 1800: 27. No named species; two species in Hendel 1908: 56 (but one referred to *Platypalpus* in note on p. 67). Type, *Musca cimicoides* Fabricius 1779 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908) = *Tachydromia arrogans* (Linnaeus 1761) [*Musca*]. *Coryneta* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). *Empididae*.

Valid name: **Tachydromia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

*Corynetinae* Kertész 1909a: 129.

Note. *Coryneta* had been considered a synonym of *Platypalpus* Macquart, based on the designation of *Musca cursitans* Fabricius 1775 by Engel (1939: 43), and apparently because Hendel's note and the resulting subsequent monotypy had not been noticed. Because *Coryneta* is unavailable, the change of type species is merely for the record and will cause no problems.

**Corynoneura** Winnertz 1846: 12. Type, *C. scutellata* Winnertz 1846 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 528). *Chironomidae*.

**Corynoneurariae** Goetghebuer 1919: 69.

*Corynoneurinae* Goetghebuer 1932: 4, 5, 131.

Other spellings: *Coryneurinae* Bertrand 1954: 250 ff.

*Corynoscelis* Boheman 1858: 56 (preocc. Burmeister 1847 in *Coleoptera*) [stem *Corynoscelid*-].

Type, *C. eximia* Boheman 1858 (mon.) = *Hyperoscelis eximia* (Boheman). *Canthyloscelididae*.

Valid name: **Hyperoscelis** Hardy & Nagatomi 1960, q.v.

[Distinct family] Dahl 1911: 212-221. See Note.

*Corynoscelinae* Enderlein 1912d: 264.

*Corynoscelidae* Hendel 1936b: 1880; Enderlein 1936d: 4, 53, 56.

*Corynoscelididae* Rohdendorf 1938a: 53.

Other spellings: *Corynosceridae* Essig 1942: 736; *Corinoscelididae* Cook 1967: 1.

Note. Dahl (1911) studied *Corynoscelis* and provisionally regarded it as representing a distinct family of *Diptera*, but he did not actually use a family name.

*Corynosceridae*. See *Corynoscelis*.

*Cosmiini*. See **Cosmina**.

- Cosmina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 423. Type, *C. fuscipennis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916: 6). Calliphoridae.
- Cosminidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 83 (15).  
Other spellings: Cosmiini Kurahashi 1967: 278.
- Cramptonomyia** Alexander 1931a: 7. Type, *C. spenceri* Alexander 1931 (orig. des.). Pachyneuridae.  
Cramptonomyiidae Rohdendorf 1962a: 331 (1991: 482), 1964: 16, 62, 72. *Nomen nudum*.  
Cramptonomyiidae Hennig 1968: 3. *Nomen nudum*.
- Cramptonomyiidae** Hennig 1969c: 389-90.  
Note. Wood (1981: 216) and Wood & Borkent (1989: 350-1) recognized it as a subfamily of the Pachyneuridae.
- Craticula*, preocc. See **Craticulina**.
- Craticulina** Bezzi 1906a: 49 (new name for *Craticula* Pandellé). Type, *Craticula frontale* Pandellé 1895 (aut.) = *Craticulina tabaniformis* (Fabricius 1805) [*Musca*]. Sarcophagidae.  
*Craticula* Pandellé 1895: 290 (preocc. Lowe 1852 in Mollusca). Type, *Craticula frontale* Pandellé 1895 (des. Townsend 1916c: 6) = *Craticulina tabaniformis* (Fabricius). Sarcophagidae.
- Craticulinina** Rohdendorf 1967: 63 ff.  
Other spellings: Craticulinia Lopes et al. 1977: 559.
- Cratyna** Winnertz 1867: 176. Type, *C. atra* Winnertz 1867 (mon.). Sciaridae.
- Cratyninae** Enderlein 1911c: 119, 123, 124.
- Cremifania** Czerny 1904a: 169. Type, *C. nigrocellulata* Czerny 1904 (mon.). Chamaemyiidae.
- Cremifaniinae** McAlpine 1963: 250.  
Cremifaniidae Griffiths 1972: 187-189.  
Note. The family position is in some doubt. The taxon was retained in the Chamaemyiidae by McAlpine in Stone et al. (1965) and in McAlpine et al. (1981) and McAlpine (1989), whereas Griffiths (1972) and Tanasijtshuk (1984: 232) recognized Cremifaniidae. Rohdendorf (1977a: 87) had placed Cremifaniidae in the superfamily Heleomyzoidea and the Chamaemyiidae in the superfamily Sapromyzoidea, showing the quite different positions that he recognized.
- Cretodiamesa** Kalugina 1976: 88 (79). Type, *C. taimyrica* Kalugina 1976 (orig. des.). Fossil (Chironomidae).
- Cretodiamesini** Kalugina 1976: 87.
- Criorhina** Meigen 1822: 236 (as synonym, perhaps subgenus, of *Milesia*). Type, *Syrphus asilicus* Fallén 1816 (des. Westwood 1840b: 136) = *Criorhina asilica* (Fallén). Syrphidae.  
*Criorrhina* (emend.) Scudder 1882: 90 (credited to Verrall, perhaps from a manuscript. I cannot find an earlier emendation by Verrall than 1901b: 96).  
Unavailable senior synonym: *Penthesilea* Meigen 1800, q.v. (See Note 3 following.)
- Chriorhinini** Lynch A.(F.) 1892: 188.  
Criorhinini. [Corrected spelling.]  
Other spellings: Criorrhini Shannon 1922a: 32; Criorhini Curran 1925: 123; Criorrhinini Hull 1949: 356.  
Note 1. There are several erroneous spellings of the generic name in the literature. Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* credited the *-rr-* spelling to Meigen (1822), and Verrall (1901b: 96) credited it to Walker (1851); both are in error.  
Note 2. Meigen (1822) did not adopt the name *Criorhina* but cited it in parentheses after his Division B of the genus *Milesia*. It is not immediately apparent whether he was recognizing it as a subgenus or merely citing in synonymy the manuscript name by Hoffmannsegg. The latter is more probable, since he does not index the name *Criorhina*. He did adopt it as a genus in his later work (1838).  
Note 3. As indicated under *Penthesilea*, that is either a synonym of *Criorhina* because of misidentified type species, or a synonym of *Blera*. The choice is of no consequence since *Penthesilea* fell under Opinion 678 of the ICZN (1963), which suppressed the Meigen 1800 work.
- Crocidium** Loew 1860a: 85, 1860b: 267. Type, *C. poecilopterum* Loew 1860 (mon.). Bombyliidae.  
**Crociidiini** Hull 1973: 70 (as Crocidini, p. 194).

- Crocidiinae Yeates 1994: 151.
- Crocuta* Meigen 1800: 39. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 528. Type, *Musca geniculata* De Geer 1776 (des. and sub. mon. Coquillett 1910b: 528) = *Siphona geniculata* (De Geer). *Crocuta* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Tachinidae.
- Valid name: **Siphona** Meigen 1803, q.v.
- Crocutini Townsend 1912a: 49.
- Crocutidae Townsend 1915f: 414.
- Crosaphis** Evans 1971: 146 [stem Crosaphid-]. Type, *C. anomala* Evans 1971 (orig. des.). Fossil Diptera, originally described as Hemiptera (Homoptera).
- Crosaphididae** Kovalev 1983a: 63b, 1983b: 802 (132).
- Note. Evenhuis (1994: 208), from the type specimen, suggested that the genus may actually be a primitive Mythicomysiidae. Amarin & Tozoni (1994: 517, 534) consider *Crosaphis incertae sedis* in Mycetobiidae, and Crosaphididae a synonym of Mycetobiidae.
- Crossopalpus** Bigot 1857b: 557, 563. Type, *Platypalpus ambiguus* Macquart 1827 (mon.) ?= *Crossopalpus flexuosus* (Loew 1840) [*Drapetis*]. Empididae.
- Junior synonym: *Therinosopsis* Vimmer 1939, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Note. Chvála & Kovalev (1989: 223) list *P. ambiguus* in *Crossopalpus* as a doubtful species, “probably a senior synonym of *flexuosus* Loew.”
- Cryophila** Edwards 1930b: 540. Type, *Mochlonyx lapponicus* Martini 1928 (orig. des.) = *Chaoborus (Cryophila) lapponicus* (Martini). Chaoboridae.
- Cryophilini Saether 1970: 51. *Nomen nudum*.
- Crypteria** Bergroth 1913b: 4. Type, *C. limnophiloides* Bergroth 1913 (mon.). Tipulidae.
- Crypterini** Pierre 1924: 69, 113.
- Crypterinae Enderlein 1936d: 17, 21.
- Crypteriinae Hendel 1936b: 1892.
- Cryptochetum** Rondani 1875a: 167, 172 (1875: 2, 7) (172 and 7 show *-choetum*) [stem Cryptochet-]. Type, *C. grandicorne* Rondani 1875 (orig. des.). Cryptochetidae.
- Cryptochaetum* (error) Williston 1896a: 104.
- Cryptochaetidae** Brues & Melander 1932: 342.
- Cryptochetidae Hennig 1958: 645.
- Note. Apparently the spelling *Cryptochetum* was intended. It appeared in Rondani on p. 167 (7), in the Index on p. 190 (25), and in the Index to volume 7 of the Bollettino. *Cryptochoetum* appeared only once. The genus has been variously placed in the families Agromyzidae, Carnidae, Chamaemyiidae, Chloropidae, Drosophilidae, and Milichiidae, as well as a distinct family of its own.
- Cryptochironomus** Kieffer 1918: 38, 46, 50 (as *Chironomus* subgenus). Type, *Chironomus chlorobolus* Kieffer 1918 (orig. des.) = *Cryptochironomus supplicans* (Meigen 1830) [*Chironomus*]. Chironomidae.
- Cryptochironominae** Lenz 1921: 3, 4, 12, 15.
- Cryptomeigenia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 7 (311). Type, *C. setifacies* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Cryptomeigeniiae** (as typographical error *Cyrpto-*) Townsend 1913a: 52.
- Cryptopalpus** Rondani 1850b: 169. Type, *Micropalpus ornatus* Macquart 1843 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 528) = *Cryptopalpus ornatus* (Macquart). Tachinidae.
- Junior synonym: *Saundersia* Schiner 1868, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Crysopinae. See **Chrysops**.
- Ctenophora** Meigen 1803: 263. Type (but see Note), *Tipula pectinicornis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 128) = *Ctenophora pectinicornis* (Linnaeus). Tipulidae.
- Unavailable senior synonym: *Flabellifera* Meigen 1800, q.v.
- Junior generic synonym: **Tanyptera** Latreille 1804, q.v. (valid subgenus).

**Ctenophorina** Osten Sacken 1887: 155.

Ctenophorinae Kertész 1902b: 265.

Other spellings: Ctenoporinae Wahlgren 1905: 123; Ctenophorinae Enderlein 1944: 325.

Note. Alexander (1965: 19) and later authors (e.g., Oosterbroek 1989: 54), maintained the Westwood designation over the prior designation of *Tipula atrata* Linnaeus 1758 by Latreille (1810: 442), in the interests of maintaining usage and stability, but the necessary application to the ICZN has not been made. The two species are in the same genus but in different subgenera, *atrata* being in the subgenus *Tanyptera*, q.v., which is a distinct genus in Oosterbroek & Theowald (1992: 87). These authors (1992: 59) listed a designation for *Ctenophora* of *T. pectinicornis* by Latreille (1804: 188), but Latreille's mere mention of the species is not a recognizable designation. Latreille's designation of *T. atrata* in 1810 suggests that he himself did not regard the 1804 mention as a designation.

Ctenoporinae. See **Ctenophora**.

**Ctenostylum** Macquart 1851a: 140 (1851b:167). Type, *C. rufum* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.). Ctenostylidae.

**Ctenostylidae** Bigot 1882b: 22.

Other spellings: Ctenotyliidae Barraclough 1994b: 5.

Note. This family has rarely been mentioned, and then with puzzlement as to its true position. Bigot (1882) stated that although the mouthparts approached those of the Oestridae and the pseudo-reticulated wing that of the Nemestrinidae, the preponderance of characters appeared to relate it to the Conopidae and Myopidae. Brues & Melander (1932: 322) noted it in a footnote under Gasterophilidae, probably because of the widely open apical cell and atrophied mouthparts. They did not mention the family in the 3rd edition (Brues et al. 1954). Lopes (1935: 247-253) reviewed the history of the family, included two other genera—but not *Lochmostyia*—and believed that they represented a distinct family, or at least a subfamily of Pyrgotidae. Steyskal (1967: 5) listed it as an unrecognized taxon of Pyrgotidae, considering *C. rufum* as “very likely” the male of an unrecognized species of Lochmostyliinae. McAlpine (1990: 365-371) finally synonymized Lochmostyliinae under Ctenostylidae, recognizing the latter as a distinct family but of obscure relationships.

**Ctenota** Loew 1873a: 135. Type, *C. molitrix* Loew 1873 (mon.). Asilidae.

**Ctenotini** Hull 1962: 362.

**Ctenulus** Rondani 1856: 107. Type, *Opomyza pectoralis* Zetterstedt 1847 (ex Staeger in litt.) (orig. des.) = *Colobaea pectoralis* (Zetterstedt). Sciomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Colobaea** Zetterstedt 1837, q.v.

Ctenulina Verbeke 1950: 10. *Nomen nudum*.

**Cucullomyia** Roback 1954: 83. Type, *Sarcophaga pedunculata* Hall 1931 (orig. des.) = *Cucullomyia pedunculata* (Hall). Sarcophagidae.

**Cucullomyiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 57-59.

Cucullomyiini Lopes 1982: 316.

Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Titanogrypa*.

Cucullomyiini. See **Cucullomyia**.

**Culex** Linnaeus 1758: 602 [stem Culic-]. Type, *C. pipiens* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 442). Culicidae.

Junior synonym: *Heptaphlebomyia* Theobald 1903, q.v.

“Culicides” (vernacular) Latreille 1817: 332.

**Culiciformes** Meigen 1818: xxxiii.

Culicidae Stephens 1829a: 51, 1829b: 232.

Culicoidea Malloch 1917: 182, 263.

Culicomorpha (infraorder) Hennig 1948a: 52, 56, 70, 74.

Other spellings: Culicides Billberg 1820: 122; Culiciformia Burmeister 1829: 24; Culicina Burmeister 1832: 313; Culices Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 726; Culicites Newman 1834: 379, 388; Culicida Perty 1841: 888; Culicea Bellardi 1859: 5; Culicii Desmarest 1859: 311;



Culicidi Lioy 1863: 202; Culicales Alcock 1911: 241, 247; Culiciformi Séguy 1951: 602; Culicidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Culic-, stem in group names. See **Culex**.

**Culicoides** Latreille 1809: 251 [stem Culicoid-]. Type, *Culicoides punctata* Latreille 1809 (mon.; preocc.) = *Culicoides punctatus* (Meigen 1804) [*Ceratopogon*]. Ceratopogonidae.

Junior synonym: *Oecacta* Poey 1853, q.v.

**Culicoidinae** Kieffer 1911d: 1, 1911b: 319 (priority from 1853, Eactana Poey).

Note 1. Meigen's specific name is both prior to that of Latreille and within the same genus the senior homonym. Most of the modern regional catalogs recognized the Latreille name. Remm (1988: 47) cited the type as *punctatus* Meigen but overlooked the fact that *C. punctata* Latreille was the type and a distinct proposal from that of Meigen.

Note 2. *Culicoides* must not be confused with Culicoidea, a superfamily name from *Culex*-Culicidae.

**Culiseta** Felt 1904: 391c. Type, *Culex absobrinus* Felt 1904 (orig. des.) = *Culiseta impatiens* (Walker 1848) [*Culex*]. Culicidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Theobaldia* Neveu-Lemaire 1902b: 1331 (preocc. Fischer 1887 in Mollusca). Type, *Culex annulatus* Schrank 1776 (orig. des.) = *Culiseta annulata* (Schrank). Culicidae.

Culisetini Stone 1957: 333. *Nomen nudum*.

**Culisetina** Maslov 1964: 198 (97) [Cited Maslov 1963 in his doctoral dissertation, Zoological Institute, Akademia Nauk, not seen.].

Note. The name *Theobaldia* had extensive use as a generic name but did not appear in a family-group name. Both Neave and Schulze in their nomenclators show *Theobaldia* Fischer simply as "pro -dius," which suggests an error, or at least uncertain status. However, in P.H. Fischer (1885, *Manuel*: 744) *Theobaldia* is clearly an emendation, which preoccupies the Neveu-Lemaire name.

**Cuphocera** Macquart 1845: 267 [stem Cuphocer-]. Type, *Micropalpus ruficornis* Macquart 1835 (orig. des.) = *Peleteria ruficornis* (Macquart). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Peleteria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Cuphoceratini Townsend 1931a: 168. *Nomen nudum*.

**Cuphoceratini** Townsend 1936a: 22-27, 190.

Cuphocerini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Curtonotum** Macquart 1843a: 193 (350) [stem Curtonot-]. Type, *Musca gibba* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.; preocc.) = *Curtonotum taeniatum* Hendel 1913. Curtonotidae.

*Cyrtonotum* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 108.

**Cyrtonotinae** Enderlein 1914d: 326, 327 (as subfamily of Ephydriidae).

Curtonotidae Duda 1934b: 1.

Other spellings: Cyrtonotidae Enderlein 1936d: 4, 142, 174.

Note 1. The specific name *gibba* is preoccupied twice over in *Musca*, in O. F. Müller 1776 and P. Rossi 1794. The preoccupation was noted by Wirth & Tsacas (1980: 671) in the Afrotropical *Catalogue*, but *gibba* was left unnamed pending proper revision of the genus.

Note 2. This peculiar genus has been variously referred to the families Curtonotidae, Diastatidae, Drosophilidae, Ephydriidae, Heleomyzidae, and Opomyzidae (as Geomyzidae).

**Cuterebra** Clark 1815: 64, 70. Type, *Oestrus cuniculi* Clark 1797 (des. Desmarest 1859: 247, as "*C. cuniculi* Fabr.") = *Cuterebra cuniculi* (Clark). Oestridae.

*Cutiterebra* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 108.

"Cuterebriden" (vernacular) Brauer 1863b: 42.

**Cuterebridae** Brauer 1887a: 5-15.

Other spellings: Cutiterebrinae Austen 1895: 378; Cuteribrinae Rodhain 1927: 200.

Note. Clark (1843: 88) referred to "this singular tribe of insects, the Cuterebrae," but apparently he used the name as a generic plural, and "tribe" in a general sense rather than as a family-group name. There is considerable usage as a family Cuterebridae, but Wood (1986: 261), McAlpine (1989: 1502), and Pape (1992a: 47) have placed the group as a subfamily of Oestridae.

*Cutiterebra*, -brinae. See **Cuterebra**.

**Cycloneura** Marshall 1896: 289. Type, *C. flava* Marshall 1896 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

**Cycloneurini** Shaw & Shaw 1951: 15.

**Cyclopodia** Kolenati 1863: 82 (74). Type, *Nycteribia sykesii* Westwood 1835 (des. Scott 1917: 607, as *sykesi*) = *Cyclopodia sykesii* (Westwood). Nycteribiidae.

**Cyclopodiinae** Theodor 1967: 401.

**Cyclopsidea** Mackerras 1925: 557. Type, *C. hardyi* Mackerras 1925 (orig. des.). Nemestrinidae.

**Cyclopsideinae** Bernardi 1973b: 230, 269.

Cyglotomatidae. See **Cypselosoma**.

Cyleninnae. See **Cyllenia**.

**Cylindromasicera** Townsend 1915c: 61 [stem *Cylindromasicer-*]. Type, *C. prima* Townsend 1915 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

*Cylindromasiceratinae* Townsend 1913a: 54. Unavailable; type genus not yet described.

**Cylindromasiceratinae** Townsend 1915c: 61.

*Cylindromasicerinae*. [Corrected spelling.]

**Cylindromyia** Meigen 1803: 279. Type, *Musca brassicaria* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Cylindromyia brassicaria* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Ocyptera* Latreille 1804, q.v.

**Cylindromyiini** Townsend 1912a: 48 (1830, priority from *Ocyptera* Robineau-Desvoidy).

*Cylindromyiinae* Aldrich 1926: 6.

*Cylindromyiidae* Townsend 1935b: 16.

Other spellings: *Cylindromyiidae* Rubtsov 1951: 242; *Cylintromyiidae* Labandeira 1994: 35.

Note. Under family-group names based on *Ocyptera*, the taxon was recognized by authors as long ago as 1830, and the change to names based on *Cylindromyia* is relatively modern.

**Cylindrophasia** Townsend 1916b: 22. Type, *Phania simillima* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Cylindrophasia simillima* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

“*Cylindrophasia* group” Townsend 1936: 49.

**Cylindrophasiina** Dupuis 1963: 90. Available by bibliographic reference to “*Trichopoda atypica*” in Sabrosky (1950: 366), where there is a diagnosis.

**Cylindrotoma** Macquart 1834: 107 [stem *Cylindrotom-*]. Type, *Limnobia distinctissima* Meigen 1818 (des. Westwood 1840b: 128, as *distinctissima* “Macquart”) = *Cylindrotoma distinctissima* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

**Cylindrotomaeformes** Schiner 1863a: 220 (as -tomeformes), 223.

*Cylindrotomina* Osten Sacken 1869: 17, 26, 45-50, 289.

*Cylindrotomidae* Kertész 1902b: 327.

Other spellings: *Cylindrotomaeformia* Osten Sacken 1865: 225, 234; *Cylindrotomiidae* Labandeira 1994: 35.

**Cyllenia** Latreille 1802: 429. Type, *C. maculata* Latreille 1802 (mon.) = *C. rustica* (Rossi 1790) [*Asilus*]. Bombyliidae.

**Cylleniinae** Becker 1913: 436, 472.

Other spellings: *Cyleninnae* Hall (J.C.) 1976: 268.

Cymnosomatini. See **Gymnosoma**.

**Cynthia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 769 (preocc. Fabricius 1807 in Lepidoptera). Type, *C. pudica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *Bithia spreta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Bithia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v. (no family-group names have been based on it).

*Cynthidae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 763.

*Cynthiidae*. [Corrected spelling; stem *Cynthi-*].

**Cyphomyia** Wiedemann (ex Hoffmanssegg) 1819: 54-55 [stem Cyphomyi-]. Type, *Stratiomys cyanea* Fabricius 1794 (des. Duponchel 1844a: 548) = *Cyphomyia cyanea* (Fabricius). Stratiomyidae.

**Cyphomyiini** James 1940: 120.

Cyphomyiini James 1953: 308, 309 [spelling correct].

Cyphomyiinae James 1957: 639.

Note. *C. auriflamma* Wiedemann 1819 has usually been cited as type of *Cyphomyia* by designation of Brauer (1882: 87 (31)) or É. Blanchard (1847: pl. 172 bis). James (1973: 25) cited “*cyanea* Fabricius of Macquart, 1834” as a synonym of *auriflamma*, but whichever *cyanea* was involved in the Duponchel designation it referred to *Cyphomyia*.

**Cypsela** Meigen 1800: 31. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 530. Type, *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus 1767 (des. and sub. mon. Coquillett 1910b: 530) = *Borophaga subsultans* (Linnaeus). *Cypsela* is unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Phoridae.

Valid name: **Borophaga** Enderlein 1924, q.v.

Note. Family-group names for *Cypsela* of authors, q.v., refer to the family now known as Sphaeroceridae.

*Cypsela* of authors. Sphaeroceridae.

Cypselinae Hendel 1910b: 309.

Cypselidae Bezzi 1911a: 16, 62.

Cypseloidea Townsend 1916g: 105.

Other spellings: Clypselidae Peters 1976: 518.

Note 1. With the revival of the Meigen 1800 names in 1908, *Cypsela* replaced *Borborus* Meigen 1803. Both names were long considered dubious because of the uncertainty regarding the identity of the type species. The putative type of *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus is now identified as *Borophaga subsultans* in the Phoridae, but family-group names based on *Cypsela* all referred to the family now known as Sphaeroceridae, as did the names based on *Borborus*, q.v.

Note 2. There is a family Cypselidae Sundevall 1836 and Cypselinae Bonaparte 1838 based on *Cypselus* Illiger 1811 in Aves. *Cypselus* was an unjustified name change for, and hence junior synonym of *Apus* Scopoli 1777. The ICZN (1958a) adopted *Apus* and Apodidae, rejected *Cypselus*, and suppressed Cypselinae for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the Law of Homonymy. Thus Cypselidae in Diptera is preoccupied, in addition to its other troubles.

**Cypselosoma** Hendel 1913: 105 [stem Cypselosomat-]. Type, *C. gephyrae* Hendel 1913 (mon.). Cypselosomatidae.

**Cypselosominae** Hendel 1931: 5.

Cypselosomatinae Brues et al. 1954: 377.

Cypselosomatidae Hennig 1958: 551.

Other spellings: Cyglostomatidae Hennig 1965b: 26; Cypselostomatidae Nartshuk 1992: 474.

Note. This peculiar genus has been variously referred to the families Clusiidae, Micropezidae (as Tylidae), and Sphaeroceridae (as Cypselidae, in which it was originally described), in addition to its own family.

Cypselostomatidae. See **Cypselosoma**.

Cyrtomeigeniinae. See **Cryptomeigenia**.

**Cyrtoneurina** Giglio-Tos 1893b: 5 [stem Cyrtoneurin-]. Type, *C. uber* Giglio-Tos 1893 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 530). Muscidae.

Junior synonyms: *Clinopera* Wulp 1896, q.v.; *Chortinus* Aldrich 1932, q.v.

**Cyrtoneurini** Snyder 1954: 421.

Cyrtoneurinae Hennig 1965a: 22, 69 [spelling correct].

Note. Giglio-Tos designated two species as “species tipicae.”

*Cyrtonotum*, and Cyrto- in group names. See **Curtonotum**.

**Cyrtophrys** Loew 1851b: 3 (as *Dasyogon* subgenus) [stem Cyrtophry-]. Type, *Dasyogon attenuatus* Loew 1851 (orig. des.) = *C. attenuatus* (Loew). Asilidae.

- Cyrtophryina** Papavero 1975: 229.
- Cyrtopogon** Loew 1847: 516 (as *Dasyopogon* subgenus) [stem Cyrtopogon-]. Type, *Asilus ruficornis* Fabricius 1794 (des. Rondani 1856: 157) = *Cyrtopogon ruficornis* (Fabricius). Asilidae.
- Cyrtopogonini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 141.
- Cyrtosia** Perris 1839: 54, 55. Type, *C. marginata* Perris 1839 (mon.). Bombyliidae.
- Cyrtosiinae** Becker 1913: 436, 472.
- Cyrtosiidae Rohdendorf 1964: 16 ff.  
Note. See Note under **Platypygus**.
- Cyrtosoma*, preocc. See **Ocyrtosoma**.
- Cyrtus** Latreille 1797: 154. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 431. Type, *Empis acephala* de Villers 1789 (sub. mon., Latreille 1802; see Note) = *Cyrtus gibbus* (Fabricius 1794) [*Syrphus*]. Acroceridae.  
Junior synonym: *Henops* Illiger 1798, q.v.
- Cyrtites** Newman 1834: 379, 389.
- Cyrtidae Rondani 1856: 14, 33.
- Cyrtoidea Malloch 1917: 308, 368.
- Other spellings: Cyrtidii Bigot 1853b: 312, 314; Cyrtitae Osten Sacken 1878: 239; Cyrtidi Bigot 1890b: 313, 315; Cyrtidea (superfamily) Hennig 1948a: 70.  
Note. De Villers' *acephala* has been considered a synonym of the better known and long-used *Cyrtus gibbus*. Nartshuk (1988: 190) noted that plenary power of the ICZN is needed to reject *acephala* in favor of *gibbus*.
- Cystiphora** Kieffer 1892: 212. Type, *C. pilosellae* Kieffer 1892 (des. Felt 1911: 44) = *C. sanguinea* (Brems 1847) [*Cecidomyia*]. Cecidomyiidae.
- Cystiphorini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 81, 82.  
Note. Designation of *Cecidomyia hieracii* Löw 1877, another synonym of *Cystiphora sanguinea*, has commonly been credited to Rübsaamen (1910: 337), but I have been unable to find that he designated it. He mentioned one species, and the table looks as if he were citing type species, but he does not appear to say so. Kieffer (1913c: 64) designated still a different species, *Cecidomyia taraxaci* Kieffer 1888, a distinct species of the same genus *Cystiphora*.
- Cytherea** Fabricius 1794: 413 [stem Cythere-]. Type, *C. obscura* Fabricius 1794 (aut.). Bombyliidae.  
Junior synonym: *Mulio* Latreille 1797: 155. Type, *Cytherea obscura* Fabricius 1794 (des. Latreille 1810: 443). Unnecessary new name (and unused in a family-group name). *Cytherea* then considered preocc. by *Cythere* Mueller 1785 in Crustacea. Bombyliidae.
- Cythereinae** Becker 1913: 433, 455.  
Note 1. The subsequent designation by Latreille (1810) of a type species for the unnecessary replacement name *Mulio* Latreille 1797 also fixed a type for *Cytherea*, since the type of one, when established, is automatically the type of the other, if eligible (Code, Art. 67h).  
Note 2. There is a family Cytheridae in Crustacea (Ostracoda), based on *Cythere* Mueller 1785, stem *Cyther-*, but the stem of *Cytherea* is *Cythere-* and this will distinguish the two in group names, without homonymy.
- Cyttaromyia** Scudder 1877: 751 [stem Cyttaromyi-]. Type, *C. fenestrata* Scudder 1877 (mon.). Fossil (Tipulidae).
- Cyttaromini** Meunier 1915: 229.
- Cyttaromyini Alexander 1928: 14.
- Cyttaromyiini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Cyzenis** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 544 [stem Cyzen-]. Type, *Phryno hemisphaerica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Cyzenis albicans* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Monochaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Note. Both Herting (1884: 69, 188, Note 53) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 236) cite *Cyzenis hemisphaerica* Robineau-Desvoidy as type of *Cyzenis* by original designation. The designation was actually as *Phryno hemisphaerica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, but Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 918) in a

list of errata directed the deletion of the *Phryno* entry. *Phryno hemisphaerica* is now regarded as a doubtful taxon (Herting & Dely-Draskovits 1993: 447).

Dachineini. See **Tachina**.

Dacina, Dacoidi. See **Dacus**.

**Dactylolabis** Osten Sacken 1860a: 240 (as *Limnophila* subgenus) [stem Dactylolabid-]. Type, *Limnophila montana* Osten Sacken 1860 (mon.) = *Dactylolabis montana* (Osten Sacken). Tipulidae.

**Dactylolabaria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 836, 852.

Dactylolabidaria. [Corrected spelling.]

**Daculus** Speiser 1924: 140. Type, *Musca oleae* Gmelin 1790 (orig. des.) = *Dacus* (or *Daculus*) *oleae* (Gmelin). Tephritidae.

**Daculini** Munro 1984: 13, 14, 26.

Note. Recognized as a valid genus by Cogan & Munro (1980: 519) but as a synonym of *Dacus* by Foote (1984: 80).

**Dacus** Fabricius 1805: 272. Type, *Dacus armatus* Fabricius 1805 (des. Speiser 1924: 140). Tephritidae.

Junior generic synonym: *Strumeta* Walker 1856, q.v. [Synonym of subgenus **Bactrocera** Macquart 1835, the latter not used in a family-group name.]

**Dacina** Loew 1862a: 40, 1862e: 7.

Dacinae Schiner 1864b: 63.

Dacidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 135 (439).

Other spellings: Dacides Rye 1873: 396; Dacoidi Rondani 1871: 184.

**Dagus** Cresson 1935: 345. Type, *Ephydra rostrata* Cresson 1918 (orig. des.) = *Dagus rostratus* (Cresson). Ephydriidae.

**Dagini** Mathis 1982a: 3.

[*Dahlica* Enderlein 1912d: 264. Type, *D. larviformis* Enderlein 1912 (mon.). Lepidoptera.]

Dahlicinae Enderlein 1936d: 10, 16.

Note. Štys (1960: 76-82) identified *Dahlica*, which was described from a wingless female believed to be a mycetophilid, as a lepidopteran of the family Psychidae. It was cited as a synonym of *Solenobia* Duponchel 1842 by Hennig (1973: 35).

*Dalmania*. See Note under **Dalmannia**.

**Dalmannia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 248. Type, *Myopa punctata* Fabricius 1794 (des. Rondani 1856: 59) = *Dalmannia punctata* (Fabricius). Conopidae.

**Dalmanniinae** Hendel 1916: 298.

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy (1853: 92, 146) changed the spelling to *Dalmania*, apparently an intentional emendation since he cited *Dalmannia* in synonymy, but *Dalmania* had already been used by Emmerich 1845 in Trilobita.

**Damalis** Fabricius 1805: 147 [stem Damal-]. Type, *D. planiceps* Fabricius 1805 (des. Hull 1962: 53 and ICZN 1985c). Asilidae.

Junior synonym: *Xenomyza* Wiedemann 1817, q.v.

**Damalini** Hull 1962: 51. See Note 2.

Note 1. The first type designation, by Westwood (1836: 684), chose *D. curvipes* Fabricius 1805, which is an empidid. Hull (1962) elected to continue *Damalis* in the Asilidae and this was confirmed by the ICZN (1985). *D. planiceps* is also the type of *Xenomyza*, which fell as a synonym of *Damalis*.

Note 2. After 1960, Article 40a applies and Hull should have retained the name Xenomyzini Hardy 1948. Under Article 40a.i, Damalini falls as a synonym of the earlier Xenomyzini.

Darylinae, subfamily error. See Dorilas.

**Dasineura** Rondani 1840b: 12, 17 [stem Dasineur-]. Type, *D. obscura* Rondani 1840 (des. Rondani 1856: 200). Cecidomyiidae.

*Dasyneura* (error) Agassiz 1846a: 11.

Junior synonym: *Perrisia* Rondani 1846, q.v.

**Dasyneurariæ** Felt 1908: 308, 335.

Dasyneurini Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 81, 82.

Dasineurini Harris 1966: 319.

Other spellings: Dasyneurariæ Mani 1934: 402.

Note 1. Gagné and others (1997) have proposed that ICZN under its plenary power suppress the Rondani (1856) designation of *D. obscura*, an unrecognized species, even to genus, and instead validate the designation of Rondani (1861c) of *Tipula sisymbrii* Schrank 1803, a well known European species in the very large genus *Dasineura*.

Note 2. Agassiz (1846a,b) listed *Dasyneura* without comment and without showing *Dasineura*; hence *Dasyneura* must there be considered an error. If it were an emendation, it would be preoccupied by Saunders 1842 in Diptera Tephritidae.

Note 3. Before Felt, Kieffer (1898: 2) had a Section *Dasyneura* but without giving it a family-group name.

**Dasiops** Rondani 1856: 120 [stem Dasiop-]. Type, *Lonchaea latifrons* Meigen 1826 (des. ICZN 1963) = *Dasiops latifrons* (Meigen). Lonchaeidae.

**Dasiopinae** Morge 1963: 145, 217.

*Dasipogon*. See **Dasyogon**.

**Dasyhelea** Kieffer 1911d: 5. Type, *D. halophila* Kieffer 1911 (mon.). Ceratopogonidae.

**Dasyheleinae** Lenz 1934: 96.

Note. Kieffer (1911) gave no generic description, saying only “Ce genre n’était connu que des Indes-Orientales.” Then he described the one included species, *D. halophila* from Austria, which validated the generic name by indication before 1931 (Code, Art. 12b.6).

*Dasyneura*. See **Dasineura**.

**Dasyomma** Macquart 1840: 31 (1841: 309) [stem Dasyommat-]. Type, *D. caerulea* Macquart 1840 (orig. des.) = *Dasyomma caeruleum* Macquart. Athericidae.

**Dasyomminae** Stuckenberg 1973: 671.

Dasyommatinae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Dasyphora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 409. Type, *Musca agilis* Meigen 1826 (des. Townsend 1916c: 6, as *Dasyphora agilis* Robineau-Desvoidy; misident.) = *D. pratorum* (Meigen 1826) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

**Dasyphoraeformes** Schnabl 1911: 97.

Dasyphoriae Townsend 1913a: 52.

**Dasyogon** Meigen 1803: 270 [stem Dasyogon-]. Type, *Asilus diadema* Fabricius 1781: 462 (des. Westwood 1840b: 133) = *Dasyogon diadema* (Fabricius). Asilidae.

*Dasipogon* (error) Rondani 1856: 157.

**Dasyogonitæ** Macquart 1838d: 22 (1839b: 138).

Dasyogonidae Bigot 1852: 485.

Dasipogoninae Karl 1935: 113.

Other spellings: Dasyogonites Macquart 1850: 472; Dasyogonidii Bigot 1853b: 300; Dasipogonina Rondani 1856: 32, 156; Dasyogonina Loew 1857c: 342; Dasyogoginae Wulp 1896b: 75; Dasyogomonia, Dasipogonia Ragués 1908: 309, 310.

Note. The type designation has long been credited to Latreille (1810: 443), e.g., by Coquillett (1910b) and the modern catalogs of Palaearctic and Australasian-Oceanian Regions. However, everyone seems to have overlooked the Commission’s Opinion 136 (1939) which limited acceptable designations by Latreille (1810) to those genera for which only one nominal species was mentioned. This eliminated those such as *Dasyogon*: “*Dasyogon diadema*, Fab., mas.; ejusd. *D. punctatus*, fem.” Perhaps there are type designations earlier than Westwood’s, but at least that is an acceptable designation.

**Dasyrhamphis** Enderlein 1922c: 346 [stem Dasyrhamph-]. Type, *Tabanus ater* Rossi 1790 (orig. des.) = *Dasyrhamphis atra* (Rossi). Tabanidae.

**Dasyrhamphini** Olsufjev 1964: 74.

- Dasythrix* Loew 1851b: 21 (as *Laphria* subgenus) [stem Dasytrich-]. Type, *Laphria infumata* Loew 1851 (des. Engel 1928: 236) = *Nusa infumata* (Loew). Asilidae.  
Senior synonym: **Nusa** Walker 1851, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).  
**Dasythricaria** Lynch A.(E.) 1882: 145.  
Dasytricharia. [Corrected spelling.]
- Degeeria* Meigen 1838: 249. Type, *Tachina collaris* Fallén (des. Rondani 1856: 72) = *Medina collaris* (Fallén). Tachinidae.  
Senior synonym: **Medina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
**Degeeriidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 67 (371).  
Other spellings: Degeeriaeformes Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 12 (100).  
Note. There was an older family Degeeriidae in the Collembola, as Degeeriadae Lubbock 1873 (Degeeriidae Tullberg 1876), based on *Degeeria* Nicolet 1841, which is a junior homonym of *Degeeria* Meigen 1838. Because of the homonymy, the genus and family have been renamed, as *Entomobrya* Rondani 1861 and Entomobryidae Schäffer 1896, respectively (See ICZN 1957a).
- Deinocerites** Theobald 1901b: 235 (no species), 1901d: 215 (one species). Type, *D. cancer* Theobald 1901 (sub. mon.). Culicidae.  
*Dinocerites* (emend.) R. Blanchard 1905: 413.  
**Deinoceritinae** Mitchell 1906: 19.  
Other spellings: Deinoceratinae Theobald 1907: 18; Dinoceratinae Alcock 1911: 247.
- Dejeania** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 33. Type, *D. capensis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 531) = *D. bombylans* (Fabricius 1798) [*Stomoxys*]. Tachinidae.  
“DEJEANIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 143.  
[Dejeaniini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.  
**Dejeaniini** Townsend 1913b: 102, 103.  
Dejeaniinae Engel 1920: 275.  
Other spellings: Dejeanini Townsend 1913a: 45; Dejeaniiae Townsend 1913a: 53; Dejeaminae Yábar 1979: 3.
- Dejeaniops** Townsend 1913b: 104, 105 [stem Dejeaniop-]. Type, *D. ollachea* Townsend 1913 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
**Dejeaniopina** Townsend 1913b: 102, 104.
- Delia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 571. Type, *D. floricola* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 531). Anthomyiidae.  
**Deliini** Fan et al. 1986: 39.  
Note. The type species has been commonly cited as a synonym of *D. cardui* (Meigen 1826) [*Anthomyia*], but Hennig (1974: 769, 820) maintained the two as distinct species.
- Delina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 669. Type, *D. dejeanii* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Séguy 1952: 56) = *D. nigrita* (Fallén 1819) [*Cordylura*]. Scathophagidae.  
Synonym: *Cleigastra* or *Clidogastra*, authors. See **Cleigastra**.  
Clidogastrinae Becker 1894: 82. Misuse; wrong type species.  
Cleigastrinae Williston 1896a: 130, 132. Ditto.  
**Deliminae** Séguy 1952: 10, 52.  
Note. The erroneous designation by Rondani (1856: 101) of *Cordyla nigrita* Fallén as type species of *Cleigastra* was followed for many years and was the basis of the family-group names by Becker and Williston, which zoologically belong here rather than under *Cleigastra*.
- Demoticus** Macquart 1854: 442. Type, *Tachina plebeja* Fallén 1810 (mon., as *plebeia*) = *Demoticus plebejus* (Fallén). Tachinidae.  
**Demoticiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 134 (66).
- Dendromyia** Theobald 1903a: 313. Type, *Wyeomyia luteoventralis* Theobald 1901 (des. R. Blanchard 1905: 426) = *Wyeomyia* (*Dendromyia*) *luteoventralis* Theobald. Culicidae.  
**Dendromyinae** Lutz 1904: Quadro and pp. “47,” “56,” and “67.”

Dendromyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Deniariae, error. See **Dexia**.

**Dermatobia** Brauer 1861b: 782. Type, *Cuterebra cyaniventris* Macquart 1843 (des. Guimarães & Papavero 1966: 228) = *Dermatobia hominis* (Linnaeus Jr. 1781) [*Oestrus*]. Oestridae.

**Dermatobiinae** Townsend 1913a: 57.

Dermatobiinae Townsend 1917b: 23.

Dermatobiidae Bromley 1937: 105.

Note. Brauer's work was dated 1860 by Brauer himself (1863) and by Osten Sacken (1878), and it so appears on both the title page of volume 10 and that of Heft 4 which contains the paper, but it is cited as 1861 by Guimarães (1967: 7) and accepted as 1861 by Evenhuis (1994: 483). The Secretary's Vorwort is dated December 1860, and in the Sitzungsberichte the last meeting is given as 5 December 1860, when the *Dermatobia* paper was presented.

**Dermatoestrus** Brauer 1892a: 12. Type, *D. strepsicerontis* Brauer 1892 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Dermatoestrini** Grunin 1977: 223, 226 (168, 169).

Note. Dermatoestrini might at first glance appear to depend on a figure and hence be unavailable for its date of 1977 (Code, Art. 13a.i). However, the figure is accompanied by words that state the difference shown by the figure (p. 223, 168): the subfamily Hypodermatinae is "clearly divided by appearance into two tribes: Dermatoestrini (1 genus -*Dermatoestrus*) and Hypodermatini," and on p. 226 (169) are distinctive figures of six genera representing six tribes, including the above two tribes (Figs. 5, 6).

**Desmatomyia** Williston 1895b: 268. Type, *D. anomala* Williston 1895 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Desmatomyiinae** Hall & Evenhuis 1987: 629.

**Dettopsomyia** Lamb 1914: 349. Type, *D. formosa* Lamb 1914 (orig. des.). Drosophilidae.

**Dettopsomyiini** Okada 1989: 397.

Dettopsomyiini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Deuterammobia** Bezzi 1906a: 49 (new name for *Ammobia* Wulp). Type, *Ammobia glabriventris* Wulp 1869 (aut.) = *Chetogena acuminata* Rondani 1859. Tachinidae.

*Ammobia* Wulp 1869: 147 (preocc. Billberg 1820 in Hymenoptera). Type, *A. glabriventris* Wulp 1869 (mon.) = *Chetogena acuminata* Rondani 1859. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

**Deuterammobiina** Séguy 1941: 246, 321.

Deuterammobiini Venturi 1960: 4.

Note. No family-group names have been based on *Chetogena*, nor on *Ammobia*, the latter once thought to preoccupy.

**Deuterophlebia** Edwards 1922b: 380. Type, *D. mirabilis* Edwards 1922 (mon.). Deuterophlebiidae.

**Deuterophlebiidae** Edwards 1922b: 380.

Deuterophlebiomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Deuterophlebioidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Note. Edwards used the word 'type' but in a general way not a clear designation of a type species: "... there can be no question that the insect represents a new Dipterous type for which it will be necessary to erect a special family." Jedlicka (1992: 55) recorded this as original designation, but in view of the generalized meaning of "type," I regard the type fixation as monotypy. As a single species, the case also does not fit the "gen.n., sp.n." rule of Article 68b.i of the Code.

**Dexagria** Rohdendorf 1978: 416 (293). Type, *D. ushinskyi* Rohdendorf 1978 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Dexagriina** Rohdendorf 1978: 416 (293).

**Dexia** Meigen 1826: 33. Type, *Musca rustica* Fabricius 1775 (des. ICZN 1988a) = *Dexia rustica* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Dexilla* Westwood 1840, q.v.

**Dexiariae** Macquart 1834b: 49 (185).

Dexidae Bigot 1852: 486.

Dexiidae Sharp 1887: 309.



Deximorpha Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 114 (46). Sectio of Schizometopa for Dexiidae and two other families.

Other spellings: Dexides Walker 1853b: 3; Dexina Rondani 1856: 23, 83; Deniariae Doleschall 1859: 108; Dexitae Desmarest 1860: 19; Dexinae Rondani 1862: 47; Dexiariti Lioy 1864: 884; Dexiadae Bigot 1888b: 96; Dexiti Lioy 1895: vi, 223; Bexidae Ragués 1908: 313; Dixiidae Bhatia & Keilin 1937: 407.

Note 1. The type species and consequent use of *Dexia* were controversial issues that divided specialists for many years. The nomenclatural situation was detailed by Crosskey et al. (1986: 282-7) in applying to the ICZN for action under the plenary power. The earliest type designation for *Dexia* was by Westwood (1840b: 139), who designated *Musca volvulus* Fabricius 1794. This action made *Dexia* the senior synonym of a small genus *Phyllomya* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830. In the same work (p. 140) Westwood designated *M. rustica* Fabricius as type of his new genus *Dexilla*. European taxonomists disregarded *Dexilla* and considered *Musca rustica* Fabricius 1775 as type of *Dexia*, while American taxonomists followed Townsend and the International Rules and Code and recognized the Westwood designation, using *Dexilla* for *rustica*. Hence a subfamily Dexiinae was contemporaneously used in two different meanings. The importance of this species in biological control and the subfamily confusion justified ICZN action to resolve the impasse.

Note 2. Probably most of these family-group names used *Dexia* in the sense of *rustica*. Sorting them out would be time-consuming, complicated by the fact that some authors considered *Dexia* and *Dexilla* as congeneric, and others with *Dexia* and *Phyllomya* as congeneric. For present purposes, all are cited here. Two further items show the confusion. É. Blanchard (1846: pl. 177 bis) designated *Dexia leucozona* Meigen (i.e., Panzer) and this is a valid specific name in the genus *Theaira*. Finally, Rondani (1856: 84) designated *Musca carinifrons* Fallén 1817, which is the type species of yet another genus, *Dinera* Robineau-Desvoidy.

**Dexilla** Westwood 1840b: 140. Type, *Musca rustica* Fabricius 1775 (orig. des.) = *Dexia rustica* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym of **Dexia**, q.v. for confused usage.

Dexillini Townsend 1931a: 97. *Nomen nudum*.

Dexillinae Townsend 1935b: 84. *Nomen nudum*.

**Dexillini** Townsend 1936a: 18-20, 116.

Note. There was considerable usage for *Dexilla*, but the Commission in Opinion 1475 (1988a) suspended the Rules and made *Musca rustica* the type species of the older genus *Dexia*, thus rejecting *Dexilla*. See discussion under **Dexia**.

**Dexiomimops** Townsend 1926c: 21 [stem Dexiomimop-]. Type, *D. longipes* Townsend 1926 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Dexiomimopsina** Mesnil 1966: 892.

Dexiomimopina. [Corrected spelling.]

**Dexiosoma** Rondani 1856: 85. Type, *Musca caninum* Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Dexiosoma caninum* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

**Dexiosomina** Mesnil 1939: 53, 54.

Dexiosomatini Crosskey 1976b: 77 [stem correct, Dexiosomat-].

**Dexodes** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 87, 128 (19, 60)[stem Dexod-]. Type, *Dexodes eggeri* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (orig. des., under the gen.n., sp.n. rule) = *Oswaldia eggeri* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Oswaldia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Dexodidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80 (12).

Note. The type species of *Dexodes* is one of the few cases I have seen of designation by the “gen.n., sp.n., or its equivalent” rule (Code, Art. 68b.i). Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889) included four nominal species in *Dexodes* in different places in their 1889 work: on p. 19 (87) “*Dexodes* n. *spectabilis* Mg.” and “*D. machairopsis* n.”; on p. 60 (128) “*Dexodes* nob. *Eggeri* nob.,” and on p. 111 (178), fig. 213 in the explanation of plates is *Dexodes spinuligerus* Rondani. This established *D. eggeri* as the type species. Herting (1984: 28) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 162) accepted *Tachina spectabilis* Meigen

1824 as type species by designation of Brauer (1893: 476). Townsend (1940a: 41) considered that the type species was misidentified and that "*spectabilis* BB nec Meigen" = *albiquama* Zetterstedt, which was the view of Coquillett (1910b: 532) and Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 1046). However, Herting (1972, 1974) found from the types that *albiquama* = *spectabilis*. Fortunately, *D. eggeri* and *D. spectabilis* are congeneric. The other two originally included species are now in different genera.

**Dexosarcophaga** Townsend 1917e: 221. Type, *D. transita* Townsend 1917 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Dexosarcophagina** Lopes 1975a: 287.

*Diabasis*. See **Diachlorus**.

**Diachlorus** Osten Sacken 1876: 475 (new name for *Diabasis* Macquart). Type, *Tabanus bicinctus* Fabricius 1805 (as *2 cinctus*) (aut.) = *Diachlorus bicinctus* (Fabricius). Tabanidae.

Preocc. senior synonym (unused in a family-group name): *Diabasis* Macquart 1834: 207 (preocc. Hoffmannsegg 1817 in Coleoptera and Desmarest 1823 in Pisces). Type, *Tabanus bicinctus* Fabricius 1805 (des. Duponchel 1844a: 717) = *Diachlorus bicinctus* (Fabricius). Tabanidae.

**Diachlorinae** [Lutz] 1909a: 29.

Other spellings: Ciachlorini Philip & Fairchild 1974: cover of Sept. issue.

**Diacia** Wiedemann 1830a: 449 (name cited in synonymy under *Scatophaga diadema* Wiedemann 1830). Type, *Scatophaga diadema* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Diacia diadema* (Wiedemann). Heleomyzidae.

Junior synonym: *Thyreophorella* Hendel 1910, q.v.

**Diaciini** McAlpine 1985b: 221-2, 225-6. [Priority from 1927, Thyreophorellinae Czerny.]

Note. Malloch (1933d: 190) accepted *Diacia* as the senior synonym of *Thyreophorella* Hendel 1910 and this action, before 1961, validated the manuscript name *Diacia* as of Wiedemann 1830 (Code, Art. 11e). Because the synonymy antedated 1961, McAlpine (1985) correctly adopted Diaciini over Thyreophorellinae Czerny (1927).

**Diadocidia** Ruthe 1831: 1210. Type, *D. flavicans* Ruthe (mon.) = *D. ferruginosa* (Meigen 1830) [*Mycetobia*]. Mycetophilidae.

**Diadocidiinae** Winnertz 1863: 656, 665.

Diadocidiinae Kertész 1902a: 37.

Diadocidiidae Hendel 1928: 66.

Other spellings: Diadocodiidae Hennig 1954: 306.

**Diallactes** Kieffer 1894d: 313, 347 (preocc. Reichenbach 1850 in Aves). Type, *D. crocea* Kieffer 1894 (orig. des.) = *D. croceus* Kieffer 1894. Cecidomyiidae.

Diallactini Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 77, 78.

Diallactinae Enderlein 1936d: 60.

Note 1. The preoccupied generic name and any family-group name founded on it must sometime be replaced (Code Arts. 23e, 39), a fact that has been overlooked by recent catalogers.

Note 2. The generic name is correctly masculine, and correction of the specific name was accepted by Kieffer (1913c: 284).

**Diamesa** Meigen 1835: 66. Type, *D. cinerella* Meigen 1835 (mon.). Chironomidae.

**Diamesiariae** Kieffer 1922: 23. Also Diamesariae Lenz & Thienemann 1922: 7 in the following number of the Reports.

Diamesinae Edwards 1929e: 286, 302.

Note. There is confusion enough here for everyone! The generic name was long credited to Meigen (1838: 12), with type *D. waltlii* Meigen 1838 by designation of Coquillett (1910b: 532). However, the name *Diamesa* first appeared in Meigen (1830: plate 65), but on p. 308 of this same work Meigen noted that *Diamesa* was an error, that the name was to be deleted from the plate and replaced by *Lestremia*, as he also noted in the Index, p. 398. This is an acceptable Corrigendum in the same work and that '*Diamesa*' does not preoccupy. *Diamesa* next appeared in Waltl (1835: 66), with name and description credited to Meigen, hence the attribution 'Meigen in Waltl,' sometimes cited as Meigen *in* Gistel (or Gistel). It is important to note the exact title of this 1835 paper: "Neue Arten von Dipteren aus der Umgegend von

München, benannt und beschrieben von Meigen, aufgefunden von Dr. J. Waltl." Waltl (1837: 283), who is sometimes credited with authorship of *Diamesa*, repeated the 1835 paper, with minor changes. Meigen (1838) finally published *Diamesa* on his own, with two included species, *D. waltlii* and *D. gaedii*, which led to Coquillett's designation as he apparently was not aware of the earlier publications. Hansen & Cook (1976: 3-5) considered that Meigen 1838 renamed *cinerella* as *waltlii*, but this detail is not significant nomenclaturally.

**Diamphidicus** Cook 1971: 5, 48. Type, *D. australis* Cook 1971 (orig.des.). Scatopsidae.

**Diamphidicina** Amorim 1994: 110.

*Diaphania*, preocc. See **Prodiaphania**.

**Diaphorus** Meigen 1824: 32. Type, *D. flavocinctus* Meigen 1824 (des. Westwood 1840b: 134) = *D. oculatus* (Fallén 1823) [*Dolichopus*]. Dolichopodidae.

**Diaphorinae** Schiner 1864b: 47.

Note. In the Psyllidae (Hemiptera-Homoptera), a tribe Diaphorini was proposed in 1951 but later (1957) corrected to Diaphorini. The latter form, based on *Diaphorina* Löw 1880, is correct and does not conflict with the family-group name in Diptera.

**Diastata** Meigen 1830: 94. Type, *Geomyza obscurella* Fallén 1823 (des. Westwood 1840b: 152, as *obscurella* Meigen; misident.) = *Diastata vagans* Loew 1864. Diastatidae.

**Diastatinae** Hendel 1917: 43.

Diastatidae Frey 1921: 26, 59.

Note. True *obscurella* Fallén is a *Trixoscelis*, and it is agreed that Meigen's identification of *obscurella* Fallén was an error for *D. vagans* Loew. Westwood's designation confused the nomenclature of two families for years. However, for some years authors have recognized *vagans* as the type of *Diastata*, thus accepting what Meigen had before him rather than his identification of it. Thus the genera *Diastata* and *Trixoscelis* and the family-group taxa based on them, family or subfamily, have coexisted happily for over a half century without formal action by the Commission.

*Diazoma*. See **Diazosma**.

**Diazosma** Bergroth 1913a: 583 (new name for *Diazoma* Wallengren) [stem Diazosm-]. Type, *Trichocera hirtipennis* Siebke 1863 (aut.) = *Diazosma hirtipenne* (Siebke). Trichoceridae.

*Diazoma* Wallengren 1882: 180, 196 (preocc. Lamarck 1816 in Mollusca). Type, *Trichocera hirtipennis* Siebke 1863 (mon.). Trichoceridae.

**Diazosminae** Crampton 1925a: 55.

**Dicerura** Kieffer 1898: 57. Type, *D. scirpicola* Kieffer 1898 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Dicerurina** Mamaev 1966: 217, 225.

Dicerurini Parnell 1971: 307.

**Dichaetomyia** Malloch 1921a: 163. Type, *D. polita* Malloch 1921 (orig. des.). Muscidae.

**Dichaetomyiini** van Emden 1951: 377.

Dichaetomyiinae Hennig 1965a: 22.

**Dichelacera** Macquart 1838b: 112 (1838c: 116) [stem Dichelacer-]. Type, *Tabanus cervicornis* Fabricius 1805 (des. Ricardo 1904: 365) = *D. cervicornis* (Fabricius). Tabanidae.

*Dichelocera* (error) Enderlein 1922c: 346.

**Dichelocerini** Enderlein 1922c: 345.

Dichelacerinae Kröber 1930: 110.

*Dichrona* Rübsaamen 1899: 542. Type, *D. gallarum* Rübsaamen 1899 (mon.) = *Planetella gallarum* (Rübsaamen). Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Planetella** Westwood 1840, q.v.

**Dichronini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 78, 79.

**Di cladocera** [Lutz] 1909a: 29, 1911: 34 [stem Di cladocer-]. Type, *Tabanus guttipennis* Wiedemann 1828 (des. Enderlein 1922: 346) = *Di cladocera guttipennis* (Wiedemann). Tabanidae.

**Di cladocerinae** Enderlein 1927: 234.

Dicomyiidae. See **Ditomyia**.

- Dicraeus** Loew 1873b: 51. Type, *D. obscurus* Loew 1873 (mon.) = *D. raptus* (Haliday 1838) [*Oscinis rapta*]. Chloropidae.  
Junior synonym: *Parastia* Pandellé 1898, q.v.
- Dicraeini** Nartshuk 1983b: 644 (187).
- Dicranomyia** Stephens 1829a: 53, 1829b: 243 (both as genus). Type, *Limnobia modesta* Meigen 1818 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 533) = *Limonia* (*Dicranomyia*) *modesta* (Meigen). Tipulidae.  
Senior generic synonym: **Limonia** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
Junior subgeneric synonym: *Glochina* Meigen 1830, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Note. Meigen credited the name *modesta* to Wiedemann, but the description is not in quotation marks, as Meigen did when he received both name and description from Wiedemann, nor did he refer to Wiedemann in his discussion. It would appear that the name was a label name adopted by Meigen.
- Dicranophora** Macquart 1834: 255. Type, *Sargus furcifer* Wiedemann 1824 (orig. des.) = *D. furcifer* (Wiedemann). Stratiomyidae.  
**Dicranophoraria** Enderlein 1914b: 579.  
Note. In *Sargus*, the specific name *furcifer* could in that form have been either a noun or an adjective, hence it is deemed a noun and indeclinable (Code, Art. 31b.i).
- Dicranoptycha** Osten Sacken 1860a: 203, 217. Type, *D. germana* Osten Sacken 1860 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 533). Tipulidae.  
**Dicranoptycharia** Alexander 1920b: 701, 796, 828.
- Dicranota** Zetterstedt 1838b: 851. Type, *D. guerini* Zetterstedt 1838 (mon.). Tipulidae.  
**Dicranotae** Alexander 1920b: 899, 906.  
Note. Both generic and specific names appeared in Zetterstedt (1837: 65), but as *nomina nuda*.
- Dicrobezzia* Kieffer 1919: 127 [stem *Dicrobezzi*-]. Type, *Ceratopogon venustus* Meigen 1818 (orig. des.) = *Probezzia seminigra* (Panzer 1798) [*Tipula*]. Ceratopogonidae.  
Senior synonym: **Probezzia** Kieffer 1906, q.v.  
Dicrobezzidae Dubinin 1954: 230. *Nomen nudum*.  
Dicrobezziiidae. [Corrected spelling.]
- [**Dictyodiptera** Rohdendorf 1961a: 91. Type, *D. multinervis* Rohdendorf 1961 (orig. des.). Fossil (Not Diptera, Note).]  
**Dictyopteridae** and Dictyodipteromorpha (infraordo) Rohdendorf 1961a: 90, 97.  
Dictyodipteridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 308 (1991: 445).  
Note. Krzeminski (1992b: 47) reported that restudy of Rohdendorf's material, part of the original basis of his suborder Archidiptera, revealed that *Dictyodiptera multinervis* is not a dipteran. Evenhuis (1994: 475) listed it as questionably Mecoptera.
- Didacus** Collart 1935: 33 (as *Dacus* subgenus). Type, *Dacus ciliatus* Loew 1862 (orig. des.) = *Didacus ciliatus* (Loew) by some authors. Tephritidae.  
**Didacini** Munro 1984: 14, 73.
- Didea** Macquart 1834: 508. Type, *D. fasciata* Macquart 1834 (mon.). Syrphidae.  
Dideina Goffe 1952: 109, 111, 124. *Nomen nudum*.  
Dideini Dušek & Láška 1967: 373. *Nomen nudum*; lumped with Sphaerophorini and Paragini, not individually diagnosed.  
**Dideini** Shatalkin 1975a: 172 (122).  
*Digonochaeta*. See *Bigonicheta*.
- Dimasicera* Townsend 1915c: 62 [stem *Dimasicer*-]. Type, *D. nitida* Townsend 1915 (orig. des.) = *Pseudochaeta nitida* (Townsend). Tachinidae.  
Senior synonym: **Pseudochaeta** Coquillett 1895, q.v.  
Dimasiceratae Townsend 1913a: 54. *Nomen nudum*; genus *Dimasicera* not published until 1915.
- Dinera** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 307. Type, *D. grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 6) = *D. carinifrons* (Fallén 1817) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Myocerops* Townsend 1916, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Dinocerites*. See **Deinocerites**.

Diochiini. See **Dioctria**.

**Dioclistus** Gerstaecker 1868: 73. Type, *D. mitis* Gerstaecker 1868 (mon.). Mydidae.

**Dioclistinae** Bequaert 1963: 3.

**Dioctria** Meigen 1803: 270. Type, *Asilus oelandicus* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443, as "*Dioctria oelandica*, F.") = *Dioctria oelandica* (Linnaeus). Asilidae.

**Dioctriini** Hendel 1936b: 1923.

Dioctriinae Enderlein 1936d: 92.

Other spellings: Dioctrini Lehr 1977: 48, 51; Diochiini Arnett 1985: 675.

**Dionaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 253. Type, *D. forcipata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 54, as *D. lineata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, new name for *forcipata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 not Meigen 1824) = *D. aurifrons* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Dionaeiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

Note. *Dionaea* Meigen (1800: 24), in the Empididae, was made unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work by ICZN (1963).

**Diopsis** Linnaeus 1775: 5, 1785: 306 [stem Diops-]. Type, *D. ichneumonea* Linnaeus 1775 (mon.). Diopsidae.

**Diopsides** Billberg 1820: 115.

Diopsidae Bigot 1852: 487.

Diopsioinea Griffiths 1972: 165.

Diopsoidea Steyskal 1974: 515.

Other spellings: Diopsideae Macquart 1843a: 234 (391); Diopsidinae Rondani 1875b: 442; Diopsydinae Anon. 1876: 181 (in review of Rondani 1875); Diopsidides Rye 1877: 448; Diopseinae W.F.Kirby 1884: 252; Diopsidi Bigot 1886c: 289; Leiopsidae Townsend 1893a: 10; Diopseidae Rohdendorf 1964: 17 ff.

**Diplocladius** Kieffer 1908: 6. Type, *D. cultriger* Kieffer 1908 (mon.). Chironomidae.

Diplocladiini Saether 1977: 85. Unavailable; undescribed and not adopted (Code, Arts. 13a, 15).

**Diplonevra** Lioy 1864: 77 [stem Diplonevr-]. Type, *Bibio florea* Fabricius 1794 (des. Enderlein 1924: 272) = *Diplonevra florea* (Fabricius). Phoridae.

*Diplonevra* (error) Marschall 1873: 328 (erroneously credited to Lioy without mention of *Diplonevra*).

*Diplonevra* (emend.) Scudder 1882: 110.

**Diploneurini** Enderlein 1924: 271.

Diplonevrini Brown 1992b: 57.

**Diplopolynura** Rohdendorf 1961a: 98. Type, *D. mirabilis* Rohdendorf 1961 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Diplopolyneuridae** and Diplopolyneuromorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961a: 97, 98.

Note. Krzeminski (1992b: 47) reported from study of Rohdendorf's material that *Diplopolynura mirabilis* belonged to the Limoniidae [Tipulidae s.l.].

**Diplosis** Loew 1850a: 20, 32 (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus) [stem Diplos-]. Type, *Tipula pini* De Geer 1776 (des. Rondani 1861c: 289) = *Cecidomyia pini* (De Geer). Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Cecidomyia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Diplosinae** Kieffer 1898: 26.

Other spellings: Diplosariae Kieffer 1901: 437.

**Diplotoxax** Loew 1863b: 54 (1864: 156). Type, *Chlorops versicolor* Loew 1863 (mon.) = *Diplotoxax versicolor* (Loew). Chloropidae.

**Diplotoxini** Nartshuk 1983b: 646 (190).

Note. Proposed in a note as a good genus, but the species was still described as *Chlorops versicolor* and so listed at the beginning of the paper.

**Dirhiza** Loew 1850a: 20, 21 (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus). Type, *Cecidomyia lateritia* Loew 1850 (mon.) = *Dirhiza lateritia* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

**Dirhizina** Mamaev 1966: 216, 225.

Dirhizini Parnell 1971: 306.

**Dischistus** Loew 1855a: 45 (as *Bombylius* subgenus). Type, *Bombylius mystax* Wiedemann 1818 (des. Becker 1913: 494) = *Dischistus mystax* (Wiedemann). Bombyliidae.

**Dischistini** Hull 1973: 69.

Discidae. See **Dixa**.

**Discocerina** Macquart 1835: 527 [stem Discocerin-]. Type, *Notiphila pusilla* Meigen 1830 (des. Cresson 1925: 253) = *D. obscurella* (Fallén 1813) [*Notiphila*]. Ephydriidae.

**Discocerini** Cresson 1925: 228.

Discocerinini Cresson 1942: 104, 113 [Stem correct].

Note. Cresson attributed the designation to Coquillett (1910b: 534) "as *Notiphila pusilla* Meigen, 1830," but Coquillett did not actually mention *pusilla* by name. He said "Type, *Notiphila obscurella* Fallén, the first species, by present designation," and the first species was *pusilla*. He did not show the synonymy, although it is assumed that he was following the accepted synonymy of the time (e.g., Becker 1905: 195). Cresson (1925) was the first to clearly show the designation of an originally included nominal species.

**Discomyza** Meigen 1830: 76. Type, *Psilopa incurva* Fallén 1823 (mon.) = *Discomyza incurva* (Fallén). Ephydriidae.

**Discomyzini** Acloque 1897: 486.

Discomyzinae Zatwarnicki 1992: 86.

Districhini. See **Dithryca**.

**Ditaenia** Hendel 1902b: 17, 66. Type, *Sciomyza cinerella* Fallén 1820 (des. Cresson 1920: 49) = *Pherbellia cinerella* (Fallén). Sciomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Pherbellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Ditaeniinae** Sack 1939: 8, 36.

Note 1. It is possible that Hendel (1902b: 17) intended to designate *cinerella* as type species by citing it with the generic name in his key, but he did not so state. Rigidly construed, it is not a type designation. Inasmuch as Cresson chose the same nominal species, no confusion would result from difference of opinion.

Note 2. Some authors, e.g., Sack (1939: 36), have cited *Dyctia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 as senior synonym of the much younger *Ditaenia*, but *Dyctia* appears to be merely an error for *Dictya*.

*Dithricha*. See **Dithryca**.

**Dithryca** Rondani 1856: 113 (as *Dithricha* in Index, p. 208) [stem Dithryc-]. Type, *Trypeta guttularis* Meigen 1826 (orig. des.) = *Dithryca guttularis* (Meigen). Tephritidae.

*Ditricha* (error) Rondani 1871: 161-3.

*Ditricha* (emend.) Becker 1905: 129.

**Ditrichini** Hendel 1927: 22, 205.

Ditrichinae Malloch 1941a: 123.

Dithrycini Foote et al. 1993: 27.

Other spellings: Districhini Malloch 1941b: 32; Dithrychini Cogan 1976: 70.

Note. The proper spelling of the generic name, hence of the stem for formation of relevant family-group names, may depend on a search for first reviser. The spelling *Ditricha* has been generally used but it does not appear in the original publication, which contained only *Dithryca* and (Index only: 208) *Dithricha*. The latter spelling seems not to have been noticed, and the original spelling *Dithryca* was long disregarded in favor of Rondani's (1871) *Ditricha*, an error. The first definite emendation I can find is that of Becker (1905: 129), who made another error, *Ditryca*, in quoting Rondani (1856).

**Ditomyia** Winnertz 1846: 14. Type, *D. trifasciata* Winnertz 1846 (mon.) = *D. fasciata* (Meigen 1818) [*Mycetobia*]. Mycetophilidae.

**Ditomyidae** Keilin 1919: 40.

Ditomyiidae Edwards 1921a: 24.

Other spellings: Dityomiidae Sharp 1921: 206; Dytomyiidae Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Dicomyiidae Zaitzev 1982: 31.

Note. Malloch (1917: 247) had suggested that “*Ditomyia* and *Symmerus* should form a family by themselves,” but he did not formally name it.

*Ditricha*. See **Dithryca**.

**Dixa** Meigen 1818: 216. Type, *D. maculata* Meigen 1818 (des. Curtis 1832: 409). Dixidae.

**Dixidae** Schiner 1868a: 48.

Dixoidea Rohdendorf 1951: 20.

Other spellings: Dixadi Bigot 1891: 254; Discidae White 1914: 36; Dixiinae Trojan 1957: 75;

Dixidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

**Dixamima** Rohdendorf 1962a: 314 (1991: 456), or 1964: 208 [See Note] [stem Dixamim-]. Type,

*D. villosa* Rohdendorf 1962 or 1964 (orig. des.). Fossil.

Dixamimidae Rohdendorf 1951: 59, 59; 1959: 108. Technically unavailable. See Note.

**Dixamimidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 314 (1991: 456) or 1964: 208. See Note.

Note. Rohdendorf sometimes used family and/or generic and specific names years before they were made available nomenclaturally. The first unquestionably available description or diagnosis of *Dixamima* and *D. villosa* came in Rohdendorf (1964: 208, genus, and 209, species), but arguably they might be considered available at some earlier date. A figure of the wing of *Dixamima villosa*, family Dixamimidae, first appeared in Rohdendorf (1951: 58, fig. 26, in error as “*villosa* Rond.”), and on p. 59 *Dixamima* was clearly albeit briefly distinguished from *Dixa* [“The difference in wings of *Dixamima* from modern *Dixa* comes down to the large absolute size of the insect and at the same time the smaller size of the wings” (translated from Russian)]. This almost fits the combined description provision of Article 13c but for the lack of “n.g., n.sp. or equivalent expression.” Mention of Dixamimidae in the same paragraph (1951: 59) also appears at quick glance to make available family and generic names under Article 13d (“Combined description of new family-group taxon and new genus”), but for the lack of available generic name. Technically, therefore, Dixamimidae, *Dixamima*, and *D. villosa* are not available from 1951. The same three names were repeated in Rohdendorf (1959: 108), again the names technically unavailable. If they were deemed available, it would mean an interlocking effect of Sections (c) and (d) of Article 13, with the family and specific names both dependent on association with the generic name, and all three dependent on the brief comparison of *Dixa* and *Dixamima*. Perhaps the Commission should reexamine the present wording of those sections for the effect of their rigorous application. In 1962, however, Dixamimidae was separately diagnosed, and the generic and specific names depend on a separate combined description headed “*Dixamima* Rohdendorf, 1951. Genotype—*D. villosa* Rohdendorf, 1951.” Again the magic formula “n.g., n.sp.” is lacking, but we have here a generic name and a specific name that seem to be newly available based on a combined description that is in effect n.g., n.sp. even if not so labeled as required by Article 13c of the Code. If the names are nevertheless ruled out on narrow technical grounds, they will date from Rohdendorf (1964: 208, 209).

**Dixella** Dyar & Shannon 1924a: 200 (as *Dixa* subgenus). Type, *Dixa lirio* Dyar & Shannon 1924 (mon.) = *Dixella lirio* (Dyar & Shannon). Dixidae.

Junior synonym: *Paradixa* Tonnoir 1924 (Dec.), q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Dixiidae. See **Dexia**.

**Doleschalla** Walker 1861: 242. Type, *D. cylindrica* Walker 1861 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Doleschallidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80, 128 (12, 60).

Other spellings: Doleschaliini Mesnil & Shima 1979: 477.

**Dolichogaster** Macquart 1848b: 178 (18) [stem Dolichogastr-]. Type, *Mydas brevicornis* Wiedemann 1821 (mon.) = *D. brevicornis* (Wiedemann). Mydidae.

**Dolichogasterini** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 37.

Dolichogastrini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Dolichogyna** Macquart 1842: 65 (125). Type, *D. fasciata* Macquart 1842 (orig. des.) = *D. chiliensis* (Guérin-Ménéville 1835) [*Helophilus*]. Syrphidae.

**Dolichogynini** (error) Glumac 1961a: 77, 88, 91.

Other spellings: Dolichognyi Glumac 1961b: 205.

**Dolichomyia** Wiedemann 1830a: 642. Type, *D. nigra* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Dolichomyiini** Hull 1973: 62 (as -myini, p. 243).

**Dolichozeza** Curtis 1825: 62. Type, *D. sylvicola* Curtis 1825 (orig. des.) = *D. albipes* (Ström 1768) [*Tipula*]. Tipulidae.

**Dolichozeza** Osten Sacken 1887: 155.

Dolichozezinae Kertész 1902a: 262.

Other spellings: Dolichozezinina Masaki 1933: 77, 78.

**Dolichopus** Latreille 1797: 159 [stem Dolichopod-]. No named species; two species in Latreille 1802: 439-440. Type, *Musca unguolata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443, as *Dolichopus unguolatus*, Fabricius) = *D. unguolatus* (Linnaeus). Dolichopodidae.

*Dolychopus* (error) Leach 1817: 157.

*Dolicopus* (error) Rondani 1856: 144.

**Dolichopodes** Latreille 1809: 239, 290.

Dolichopidae Stephens 1829a: 56, 1829b: 266.

Dolichopodidae Agassiz 1846b: 128.

Other spellings: Dolychipodes Leach 1815a: 161; Dolychopides Leach 1817c: 157; Dolichopoda Latreille 1817: 530; Dolychopodae Samouelle 1819: 294; Dolichopides Billberg 1820: 120; Dolichopodii Wiedemann 1830a: 211; Dolichopdoea Burmeister 1832: 233; Dolichopi Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 755; Dolichopites Newman 1834: 379, 393; Dolichopodea Shuckard 1836: 217; Dolychopidae Swainson 1840: 375; Dolycopinae Rondani 1841: 281; Dolichopodeae Stenhammar 1850: 280; Dolycopodinae Rondani 1851: 367; Dolycopidae Rondani 1856: 13, 29; Donichopoda Doleschall 1859: 94; Dolichopodi Bigot 1859b: 212, 223; Dolichopodidi Lioy 1864: 761; Dolichopida Marschall 1873: 319; Dolichopodae Wulp 1877: 40; Dolochopidae Pandellé 1894: 5; Dolychopodidae Ragués 1908: 314; Dolichodidae Carrera 1944: 42.

Note 1. Re the spelling *Dolicopus*, Rondani (1841: 281) had earlier used the group name Dolycopinae but without mention of the generic name.

Note 2. The ICZN (1956c: Direction 49) placed Dolichopodidae on the *Official List* from Loew 1862: 32, but this is antedated by Agassiz 1846b: 128.

Note 3. Group names Dolichopodidae, -podinae, or -podini in Orthoptera Saltatoria, in camel crickets, are based on *Dolichopoda* Bolívar 1880. The similar names in Diptera, which are much older, are based on a very distinct genus *Dolichopus* but also with the stem Dolichopod-.

**Dolichotachina** Villeneuve 1913b: 112. Type, *Tachina marginella* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Dolichotachina marginella* (Wiedemann). Sarcophagidae.

**Dolichotachinina** Rohdendorf 1935: 96, 102.

Dolichotachinini Venturi 1960: 4.

Other spellings: Dolichotachinicae Séguy 1941: 289, 290.

*Dolicopus*, Dolico- in group names. See **Dolichopus**.

Dolochopidae. See **Dolichopus**.

*Dolychopus* and group names based on it. See **Dolichopus**.

Donichopoda. See **Dolichopus**.

**Doria** Meigen 1838: 263. Type, *Tachina concinnata* Meigen 1824 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 535) = *Compsilura concinnata* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Compsilura** Bouché 1834, q.v.

**Doridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 533.

*Doricera*. See **Dorycera**.

**Dorilas** Meigen 1800: 31 [stem Doril-]. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 535. Type, *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille 1802 (des. and sub mon., Coquillett 1910b: 535). *Dorilas* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work by ICZN (1963b). Pipunculidae.

Valid name: **Pipunculus** Latreille 1802, q.v.



*Dorylas* (error) Kertész 1910: 368.

Dorylidae Kertész 1910: 367.

Dorilidae Speiser 1910a: 198.

Other spellings: Dorylidae Becker & Stein 1912: 607; Doriladidae Wahlgren 1922: 501, 509; Darylinae Aczél 1940: 151.

Dorina. See **Doros**, not *Doria*.

**Doros** Meigen 1803: 274 [stem Dor-]. Type, *Syrphus conopseus* Fabricius 1775 (des. Westwood 1840b: 136) = *Doros conopseus* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Dorina Goffe 1952: 109, 111, 124. *Nomen nudum*.

**Dorycera** Meigen 1830: 29 [stem Dorycer-]. Type, *Musca graminum* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Dorycera graminum* (Fabricius). Otitidae.

*Doricera* (error) Rondani 1856: 109.

**Dorycerinae** Schiner 1862a: 148.

Doryceridae Brauer 1880: 117 (13).

Other spellings: Doricerinae Rondani 1869: 102.

*Dorylas*. See **Dorilas**.

**Drapetis** Meigen 1822: 91 [stem Drapetid-]. Type, *D. exilis* Meigen 1822 (mon.). Empididae.

**Drapetini** Collin 1961: 26.

Drapetidini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Drino** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 250 [stem Drinon-]. Type, *D. volucris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *D. lota* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Zygosturmia* Townsend 1911, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Driomyzinae. See **Dryomyza**.

Drosophilidae. See **Drosophila**.

**Drosophila** Fallén 1823d: 4. Type, *Musca funebris* Fabricius 1787 (des. Macquart 1835: 548) = *Drosophila funebris* (Fabricius). Drosophilidae.

**Drosophilina** Rondani 1856: 27, 133.

Drosophilidae (error) Loew 1861a: 89.

Drosophilidae Loew 1862a: 45.

Drosophiloidea Hendel 1916: 298.

Drosophilomorphae (group of superfamilies) Hendel 1922: 152.

Other spellings: Drosophiliti Lioy 1864: 1106; Drosophilomorpha Hennig 1939a: 82, 84; Drosophiliformes Crampton 1944b: 154; Drosophilidea Séguy 1951: 698.

Note. All the modern regional catalogs cite *Musca funebris* as type species by designation of Zetterstedt (1847: 2542). However this designation is antedated by Macquart (1835), who designated *Musca cellaris* Linnaeus 1758 (an ineligible species) but at the same time showed *M. funebris* in synonymy. He is therefore to be considered as having fixed *funebris* as type (Code, Art. 69a.v). Luckily, the same nominal species is involved as in the previously recognized designation.

Dryamyzidae. See **Dryomyza**.

**Drymeia** Meigen 1826: 204. Type, *D. obscura* Meigen 1826 (mon.) = *D. hamata* (Fallén 1823) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

Junior synonym: *Eriphia* Meigen 1826, q.v.

Drymeiidae Townsend 1935b: 16. *Nomen nudum*.

**Dryomyza** Fallén 1820: 15. Type, *D. anilis* Fallén 1820 (des. Zetterstedt 1846: 2082). Dryomyzidae.

**Dryomyzinae** Schiner 1862a: 148.

Dryomyzidae Brauer 1883: 39 (39).

Dryomyzoidea Crampton 1944b: 153.

Other spellings: Dyomyzinae Becker 1915a: 128; Driomyzinae Vimmer 1927: 40; Dryomyziidae Kano et al. 1965: 388; Dryamyzidae Mani 1974: 222; Dryomyzidae Nartshuk 1992: 474.

Note. The type species has often been cited as *Musca flaveola* Fabricius 1794 by designation of Westwood (1840b: 145), but that nominal species was not originally included, and Westwood showed no synonymy that would link it with an originally included species.

**Dryxo** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 787 [stem Dryx-; see Note]. Type, *D. lispoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Ephydriidae.

**Dryxini** Zatwarnicki 1992: 85.

Note. Generic names ending in *-o*, Latin or treated as Latin, have a stem ending in *-on*, which would yield Dryxonini. However, the name *Dryxo* is neither Greek nor Latin and can be interpreted under Code Article 29b.ii, in which the stem is determined by the author who first proposed a family-group name (hence Dryx-). However, it seems to me that it would have been desirable for uniformity to have written Dryxonini, to continue the Latin rule for consistent treatment of *-o* names.

**Dufouria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 257. Type, *D. aperta* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Duponchel 1844b: 144) = *D. chalybeata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Ptilops* Rondani 1857, q.v. (especially Note).

**Dufouridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 252.

Dufouriina Agassiz 1846b: 131.

Note 1. In recent years the group has often been used as a subfamily, Dufouriinae, or tribe Dufouriini. *Dufouria* has sometimes been treated as a junior synonym of *Minella* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, but the type species of the latter, *M. nitida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, is now considered a junior synonym of *Macquartia tenebricosa* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*].

Note 2. A similar but distinct name, Dufoureinae in Hymenoptera Halictidae (bees), is based on *Dufourea* Lepeletier 1841.

Note 3. The type species of *Ptilops* Rondani 1857 is actually a *Macquartia*, but confusion in the type species led Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889: 80 (12)) to use Ptilopidae [See *Ptilops*] in the sense of *Dufouria*.

**Dynomiella** Giordani Soika 1956: 130. Type, *D. arenicola* Giordani Soika 1956 (orig. des.) = *Dynomiella stuckenbergi* (Wirth 1956) [*Canace*]. Canacidae.

**Dynomiellini** Mathis 1982b: 3.

Dyomyzinae. See **Dryomyza**.

**Dyspolynura** Rohdendorf 1961a: 96. Type, *D. longipennis* Rohdendorf 1961 (orig. des.). Fossil (Archidiptera).

**Dyspolynuridae** Rohdendorf 1961a: 95.

Dyspolynuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 310 (1991:448).

Note. Krzeminski (1992b: 47) reported from restudy of Rohdendorf's material that *Dyspolynura longipennis* is referable to the Protopleciidae in the Bibionomorpha.

Dytomyiidae. See **Ditomyia**.

**Earomyia** Zetterstedt 1842: 78. No species; one species in Zetterstedt 1848: 2690. Type, *E. lonchaeoides* Zetterstedt 1848 (sub. mon.). Lonchaeidae.

**Earomyiinae** Morge 1963: 145 ff., 217.

**Ebenia** Macquart 1846: 299 (171). Type, *E. claripennis* Macquart 1846 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Ebeniini Townsend 1931b: 343. *Nomen nudum*.

**Ebeniini** Townsend 1935b: 28, 29.

Ebeninae [correctly Ebeniinae] Mesnil 1975: 1355.

*Echinia* Paramonov 1961: 97. Type, *E. bisegmenta* Paramonov 1961 (orig. des.) = *Anatrichus pygmaeus* Lamb 1918. Chloropidae.

Senior synonym: **Anatrichus** Loew 1860, q.v.

Echiniidae Paramonov 1959: 165, 177. *Nomen nudum*.

**Echiniidae** Paramonov 1961: 97, 100.

Note. The family name is similar to the family Echinidae in Echinodermata, based on *Echinus* Linnaeus 1758, but with a one-letter difference in the stem.

- Echinodexia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 86, 94 (174, 182). Type, *Hystriisiphona pseudohystricia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *Echinodexia pseudohystricia* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.  
 “ECHINODEXIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 149.  
 [Echinodexiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.  
**Echinodexiiae** Townsend 1913a: 45.  
 Echinodexiini Townsend 1915c: 66.
- Echinomya* Latreille 1805: 377 [stem Echinomy-]. Type, *Musca grossa* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 444) = *Tachina grossa* (Linnaeus). Tachinidae.  
*Echinomyia* (error) Latreille 1809: 342.  
 Senior synonym: **Tachina** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
**Echinomyidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 610.  
 Echinomyini Lioy 1864: 1334.  
 Echinomyiinae Townsend 1908: 109.  
 Echinomyidae Townsend 1931b: 347 (cited as of “Auctt.” but no references have been found).  
 Other spellings: Echynomyini Acloque 1897: 473.  
 Note. In Mammalia, Echinomyidae Agassiz 1846b: 133 is a synonym of Echimyidae Gray 1825. The latter, based on *Echimys* Cuvier 1809, was emended to *Echinomys* by Geoffroy 1840 and others, and Agassiz emended the family-group name accordingly. This antedates the use in Diptera, but the name is a synonym in both Diptera and Mammalia.
- Echthodopa** Loew 1866b: 15, 16 (1872b: 75, 76). Type, *E. pubera* Loew 1866 (mon.). Asilidae.  
**Echthodopini** Adisoemarto & Wood 1975: 513, 523.  
 Echynomyini. See *Echinomya*.
- Eclimus** Loew 1844a: 154. Type, *E. perspicillaris* Loew 1844 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 536). Bombyliidae.  
**Ecliminae** Hall (J.C.) 1969: 5, 6.  
 Ecoprosopinae. See **Exoprosopa**.
- Ectaetia** Enderlein 1912d: 264, 279. Type, *Scatopse clavipes* Loew 1846 (orig. des.) = *Ectaetia clavipes* (Loew). Scatopsidae.  
**Ectaetiinae** Enderlein 1936d: 56.
- Ectemnia** Enderlein 1930: 83, 88. Type, *Cnetha taeniatifrons* Enderlein 1925 (orig. des.) = *Ectemnia taeniatifrons* (Enderlein). Simuliidae.  
**Ectemniinae** Enderlein 1930: 81, 83, 88.  
 Note. Subgenus of *Cnephia* in some older classifications.
- Ectophasia** Townsend 1912a: 46. Type, *Syrphus crassipennis* Fabricius 1794 (orig. des.) = *Ectophasia crassipennis* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.  
**Ectophasiinae** Townsend 1912a: 46.  
 Ectophasiidae Lehrer 1973: 409.
- Ectyphus** Gerstaecker 1868: 92. Type, *E. pinguis* Gerstaecker 1868 (mon.). Mydidae.  
**Ectyphinae** Wilcox & Papavero 1971: 66.
- Edwardsina** Alexander 1920c: 2. Type, *E. chilensis* Alexander 1920 (orig. des.). Blephariceridae.  
**Edwardsininae** Crampton 1924b: 241.  
 Other spellings: Edwardsinae Brues & Melander 1932: 270; Edwardsiinae Bertrand 1954: 383, 384.
- Eggisops** Rondani 1862: 152, 177 [stem Eggisop-]. Type, *E. pecchiolii* Rondani 1862 (mon.). Calliphoridae.  
*Engyzops* (emend.) Scudder 1882: 123.  
 Eggisopsini Townsend 1935a: 69. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Eggisopsini** Townsend 1935b: 111, 254.

Eggisopini. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Engyzopinae Enderlein 1936d: 208, 211.

Note: By some authors considered a subgenus of *Melanomya*.

Egiinae. See **Eginia**.

**Eginia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 502. Type, *E. cylindrica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Muscidae.

Junior synonyms: *Syllegoptera* Rondani 1856, q.v.; *Eugenia* Nartshuk 1992: 467 (misprint).

**Eginiinae** Stein 1907: 584 (priority from 1889, Syllegopteridae Brauer & Bergenstamm).

Eginiidae Enderlein 1934d: 187.

Other spellings: Egiinae Kröber 1932: 75; Egyniidae Vimmer 1934: 129; Eugeniidae Nartshuk 1992: 467.

**Egle** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 584. Type, *E. parva* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 536). Anthomyiidae.

**Eglini** Fan et al. 1986: 38.

Egyniidae. See **Eginia**.

**Elachiptera** Macquart 1835: 621. Type, *Chlorops brevipennis* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Elachiptera brevipennis* (Meigen). Chloropidae.

**Elachipterini** Lioy 1864: 1317.

Other spellings: Elachipteri Lioy 1895: 293.

**Electrotenia** Kalugina 1980: 91. Type, *E. brundini* Kalugina 1980 (orig. des.). Fossil.

*Electrotenia* Kalugina 1974: 49. *Nomen nudum*.

Electroteniini Kalugina 1974: 49. *Nomen nudum*.

**Electroteniini** Kalugina 1980: 89.

**Elephantomyia** Osten Sacken 1860a: 203, 220. Type, *Limnobia rhynchus canadensis* Westwood 1835 (orig. des.; misident.) = *E. westwoodi* Osten Sacken 1869. Tipulidae.

**Elephantomyaria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 908, 952.

Elephantomyiini Savchenko 1986: 195, 197.

Elephantomyiini Savchenko et al. 1992: 319.

Note. Alexander (1965: 71) in the Nearctic *Catalog* erred in saying that the type was fixed by monotypy.

Osten Sacken specifically said in his discussion "a new genus, with *L. canadensis* for its type."

*Eleucus* Kirby. *Nomen nudum*. ? Tipulidae.

Eleucidae and Eleucina Rondani 1856: 200, 209. *Nomina nuda*.

Note. On p. 200 of Rondani (1856) the footnote proposing a new family and stirps for *Eleucus* Kirby had been pasted over in the copy examined but was still faintly readable. (That area is blank in Junk's facsimile edition of Rondani.) The group names still appeared in the Index on p. 209. Bigot (1857b: 521) merely listed "*Eleucus* Kyrb." with genera unknown to him. Scudder (1882: 120) cited "Verrall, Bigot" as his source and said "Dipt., Tipulid.?", but without specific reference. I cannot find a Verrall reference, at least the name does not appear in Verrall's lists of British Diptera (1888, 1901), and the only Bigot reference is noted above. The name does not appear in Sherborn's *Index animalium* nor in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. Schulze refers to Scudder (1882). I have concluded that it is a *nomen nudum*, from a manuscript or a collection label.

**Elfia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1850: 190. Type, *Actia cingulata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 672) = *Elfia cingulata* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Tachinidae.

**Elfiariae** Mesnil 1973b: 1182.

Elfiini Tschorsnig 1985b: 124.

**Ellia** Krzeminska et al. 1993: 583. Type, *E. colorissima* Krzeminska et al. 1993 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Ellidae** Krzeminska et al. 1993: 583.

**Elliptera** Schiner 1863a: 222. Type, *E. omissa* Schiner 1863 (orig. des.). Tipulidae.

**Ellipteraria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 796, 806.

- Eloceria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 702. Type, *E. macrocera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *Eloceria delecta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
*Helocera* (emend.) Mik 1883: 184 (1884: 184).  
**Helocerina** Mesnil 1939: 43.  
 Helocerini van Emden 1954: 33.  
 Eloceriini Crosskey 1976a: 99.
- Elodia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 936. Type, *E. gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *E. morio* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Elodiini Townsend 1931a: 173. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Elodiini** Townsend 1936a: 31, 41.
- Elomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 296. Type, *E. claripennis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 6) = *E. lateralis* (Meigen 1824) [*Phasia*]. Tachinidae.  
*Helomyia* (emend.) Meigen 1838: 283.  
**Helomyiina** Dupuis 1963: 80.  
 Elomyina. [Corrected spelling.]
- Elophilus** Meigen 1803: 274. Type, *Musca tenax* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Eristalis tenax* (Linnaeus). Suppressed for Priority (ICZN 1993c). Syrphidae.  
*Helophilus* Fabricius 1805: 233. ? Error or emend. [but see **Helophilus** Meigen 1822].  
*Helophilus* (emend.) Leach 1817c: 159; also Agassiz 1846b: 136.  
 Valid name: **Eristalis** Latreille 1804, q.v.  
**Elophilini** Cockerell 1917: 16.  
 Note. *Elophilus* antedates *Eristalis* Latreille 1804, both with the same type species, but the latter is firmly entrenched in the literature. Application was made (Zatwarnicki 1991: 308) for Suspension of the Rules to suppress *Elophilus* and conserve *Eristalis*, and also to conserve *Helophilus* Fabricius 1805 for a different genus, and these changes were ruled by the Commission in Opinion 1747 (ICZN 1993c). However, Fabricius' *Helophilus* was an error or emendation of *Elophilus* and it is really a synonym of *Eristalis*. See **Helophilus** for discussion of the problem. The confusing similarity of *Elophilus*, *Helophilus*, and *Heliophilus* in proposals, emendations, and errors has been a headache in the nomenclature of Syrphidae.
- Emblemasoma** Aldrich 1916: 20, 56 [stem Emblemasomat-]. Type, *E. erro* Aldrich 1916 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.  
**Emblemasomina** Lopes 1975c: 516.  
 Emblemasomatini Lopes 1982: 315 [spelling correct].
- Emdenimyia** Lopes 1946: 117 [stem Emdenimy-]. Type, *Dexomyophora myersi* (as *meyersi*) Curran 1938 (orig. des.) = *Emdenimyia myersi* (Curran). Sarcophagidae.  
**Emdenimyina** Lopes 1975a: 272.  
 Emdenimyina Lopes 1975b: 505 [spelling correct].  
 Other spellings: Emdenimyia Lopes 1984: 339.  
 Note. The original spelling of the specific name was *meyersi*, for material collected by J. G. Myers. Emendation to *myersi* is accepted here. In proposing the new genus, Lopes twice cited the species as *myersi*, as he did also in 1969: 17, undoubtedly in recognition of the correct name of the well known collector but all without indication that it was an emendation.
- Emmesomyia** Malloch 1917c: 114. Type, *E. unica* Malloch 1917 (orig. des.) = *E. socialis* (Stein 1898) [*Spilogaster*]. Anthomyiidae.  
*Emmesiomyia* (error, implied by formation of group name) Townsend 1935: 82.  
 Emmesiomyiini Townsend 1935b: 82. *Nomen nudum*.
- Empid- plus endings. See **Empis**.
- Empidideicus** Becker 1907a: 97. Type, *E. carthaginiensis* Becker 1907 (mon.). Bombyliidae.  
**Empidideicini** Hull 1973: 265.  
 Empipidae. See **Empis**.

- Empis** Linnaeus 1758: 603 [stem Empid-]. Type, *E. pennipes* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443). Empididae.
- Empides** Latreille 1804: 189, 191.
- Empidae Samouelle (ex Leach) 1819: 295.
- Empidides Billberg 1820: 120.
- Empididae Giebel 1856: 206.
- Empididoidea Malloch 1917: 308, 399.
- Empidiformia Hennig 1948a: 58, 60, 71.
- Empidoidea Séguy 1951: 657.
- Other spellings: Empidii Fallén 1810: 9; Empidiae Fallén 1815b: title p., 1; Empidia Rafinesque 1815: 130; Empidoides Burmeister 1829: 24; Empidodea Burmeister 1832: 233; Empites Newman 1834: 379, 392; Empidea Perty 1841: 892; Empidoidea Agassiz 1846b: 137; Empideae Scholtz 1850: 50; Empidina Rondani 1856: 149; Empidi Bigot 1857b: 559; Empiti Liroy 1864: 598; Empida Marschall 1873: 319; Empisii Acloque 1897: 440, 445; Empydae Ragués 1908: 313; Empidoidea Hennig 1941: 70; Empidiodoidea Miskimen & Bond 1970: 63; Empipidae Young 1986: 583.
- Empiti, Empydae. See **Empis**.
- Encoelocera** Loew 1844b: 321 [stem Encoelocer-]. Type, *E. bicolor* Loew 1844 (mon.) = *Selachops flavocincta* Wahlberg 1844. Agromyzidae.
- Eucolocera* (error) Hackman & Väisänen 1985: 200.
- Eucolocerinae** Hackman & Väisänen 1985: 200.
- Encoelocerinae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Engyzops* and -pinae. See **Eggisops**.
- Enica** Macquart 1834: 399 [stem Enic-]. Type, *Anthrax longirostris* Wiedemann 1819 (mon.) = *Enica longirostris* (Wiedemann). Bombyliidae.
- Henica* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 138.
- Henicinae** Hall (J.C.) 1969: 3 (Diagnosed by indication, a bibliographic reference to Hesse 1956: Division II).
- Enicini Bowden 1980: 403 [spelling correct].
- Other spellings: Heniconiinae Hull 1973: 279.
- Enigmomorphus** Hermann 1912: 272. Type, *E. paradoxus* Hermann 1912 (orig. des.). Asilidae.
- Enigmomorphini** Hull 1962: 291.
- Enlinia** Aldrich 1933a: 168 (new name for *Collinellula* Aldrich). Type, *Collinellula magistri* Aldrich 1932 (aut.) = *Enlinia magistri* (Aldrich). Dolichopodidae.
- Collinellula* Aldrich 1932b: 4 (preocc. Strand 1928 in Diptera). Type, *C. magistri* Aldrich 1932 (mon.). Dolichopodidae.
- Enliniinae** Robinson 1970a: 55.
- Entomibia* Costa 1846a: 301, 1846b: 679. Type, *E. apum* Costa 1846 (mon.) = *Braula coeca* Nitzsch 1818. Braulidae.
- Senior synonym: **Braula** Nitzsch 1818, q.v.
- Entomibiti** Costa 1846a: 300; 1846b: 678.
- Entomobiiti. [Corrected spelling.]
- Eoasilidea* Bode 1953: 315 [stem Eoasilide-]. Type, *E. fragmentosa* Bode 1953 (orig. des.) = *Architipula fragmentosa* (Bode). Fossil (Tipulidae, or Limoniidae).
- Senior synonym: **Architipula** Handlirsch 1906, q.v.
- Eoasilidae** Bode 1953: 315.
- Eoasilideidae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Note. There was no diagnosis of the new family-group taxon, which was simply stated to be “Founded on these fossil remains.” Apparently the family-group name can be accepted under Code Article 13d,

since essentially both new genus (described) and new family depend on the same description. The point appears to be unimportant here; Krzeminski & Kovalev (1988: 55) stated that *Eoasilidea* is a junior synonym of *Architipula*, and Eoasilidae a synonym of Limoniidae (i.e., Tipulidae sens.lat.). *Architipula* was the basis of its own family, by Handlirsch (1906), and that too has been synonymized with Limoniidae, by Kalugina (1985).

**Eogaster** Amorim & Tozoni 1994: 530. Type, *Olbiogaster africana* Edwards 1915 (orig. des.) = *E. africana* (Edwards). Anisopodidae.

**Eogastrini** Amorim & Tozoni 1994: 530.

**Eohelea** Petrunkevitch 1957: 208 [stem Eohele-]. Type, *E. stridulans* Petrunkevitch 1957 (orig. des.) = *E. sinuosa* (Meunier 1904) [*Ceratopogon*]. Fossil.

Eoheleinae Petrunkevitch 1956: 675. Unavailable. See Note.

**Eoheleinae** Petrunkevitch 1957: 208.

Note. *Eohelea stridulans* first appeared in a short article by Petrunkevitch in *Science* (1956: 675) without mention of new genus and new species, and without a formal description or diagnosis. The names, with the brief notes on stridulating apparatus, are not available under the combined-description rule (Code, Art. 13c) because of the absence of the critical component “if marked by ‘n.g., n.sp.’ or an equivalent expression.” In 1957 the names were properly proposed, with original designation of the type species.

Eolimbiidae. See **Eolimnobia**.

**Eolimnobia** Handlirsch 1906: 489. Type, *E. geinitzi* Handlirsch 1906 (mon.). Fossil.

Eolimnobiidae Rohdendorf 1951: 50, 51. *Nomen nudum* (not clearly separated from Liriopeidae).

**Eolimnobiidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 313 (1991: 452). Called a new family and clearly diagnosed.

Other spellings: Eolimbiidae, Eolimoniidae Hong & Wang 1990: 122.

Eolimoniidae. See **Eolimnobia**.

**Eomyia** Rohdendorf 1962a: 334 (1991: 487). Type, *E. veterrima* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Eomyiidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 334 (1991: 486).

Note 1. *Eomyia* is available under Code Art. 13c.

Note 2. In fossil Mammalia, there is a similar family name, Eomyidae, based on *Eomys* Schlosser 1884.

This family name, distinct by one letter, dates from Eomyini Winge 1887.

**Eophlebomyia** Cockerell 1924: 4. Type, *E. claripennis* Cockerell (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Eophlebomyiidae** Cockerell 1925: 230.

Note. Originally referred to the Trypetidae (i.e., Tephritidae) but later placed in its own family, “possibly representing an annectant form between the Anthomyiidae and the blood-sucking Muscidae, as represented by *Glossina*.”

**Eophyto** Townsend 1919a: 163 [stem Eophyton-]. Type, *E. ceylanica* Townsend 1919 (orig. des.) = *Stevenia ceylanica* (Townsend). Rhinophoridae.

Senior synonym: **Stevenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Eophytoini Townsend 1931c: 383. *Nomen nudum*.

Eophytonini. [Corrected spelling, if ever needed.]

Note. The group was abandoned by Townsend in his *Manual of Myiology*, where he placed *Eophyto* in the Melanophorini.

**Eoplecia** Handlirsch 1920: 203. Type, *E. primitiva* Handlirsch 1920 (mon.) = *Mesorhyphus nanus* Handlirsch 1920. Fossil. *Mesorhyphus* Handlirsch 1920.

Senior synonym:

**Eopleciidae** Rohdendorf 1946: 39, 41, 43.

Eoplecioidea Kovalev 1990: 146.

**Eopolyneura** Rohdendorf 1962a: 311 (1991: 451). Type, *E. tenuinervis* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Eopolyneuridae** and Eopolyneuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 311 (1991: 451).

Eopolyneuroidea Rohdendorf and Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Note 1. *Eopolyneura* is available under Code Article 13c.

Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that *Eopolyneura* can be attributed to Protorhyphidae.

**Eoptychoptera** Handlirsch 1906: 489. Type, *Eoptychoptera simplex* Handlirsch 1906 (mon.). Fossil.

**Eoptychopteridae** Handlirsch 1906: 488.

Eoptychopteridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 314 (1991: 456).

Eoptychopteroidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Note. Handlirsch recognized two different genera in figures 12 and 13 under the name *Phryganidium simplex* Geinitz. He restricted use of the name *simplex* to the species represented by fig. 13 [see under *Protorhyphus*, family Protorhyphidae], and also adopted the name *simplex* for the species represented by fig. 12, in his new genus *Eoptychoptera*, citing it as “*Eoptychoptera simplex* (Geinitz) m.” This is an example of Code Article 11i, the deliberate use of a misidentification, in which Handlirsch is to be credited with the name *simplex* in the new combination. In a later work, Handlirsch (1909: 269) did credit himself with *simplex*.

**Eostratiomyia** Rohdendorf 1951: 79, 85. Type, *E. avia* Rohdendorf 1951 (mon.). Fossil.

**Eostratiomyiidae** Rohdendorf 1951: 79, 84, 85.

Note. Rohdendorf (1962a: 336, 1991: 489) properly described the genus and species, in a combined description (= n.gen., n.sp.) and named the family. However, in 1951 he published the three names in a way that apparently makes them available under Code Article 13d. He figured the wing of *Eostratiomyia avia* on p. 79 (Fig. 33b), and by itself the names would be *nomina nuda*, lacking a description in words (Code, Art. 13a.i). On p. 85 there is a long paragraph on the family Eostratiomyiidae, with a reference to Fig. 33b. Although there is no direct mention of generic and specific names, reference to the figure includes them. It may be an unwarranted extension of Article 13d to include the specific name, but that seems to be the pragmatic solution here. The same names occurred in Rohdendorf (1959: 270, 274), in which he figured the wing and on another page defined the family. If 1951 and 1959 were rejected, the names would date from Rohdendorf (1962).

**Eotipula** Handlirsch 1906: 491. Type, *E. parva* Handlirsch (des. Carpenter 1992: 402). Fossil (Architipulidae).

**Eotipulinae** Kalugina 1985: 51.

Note 1. Handlirsch described two new species, *E. parva* and *E. lapidaria*, without designating a type species. Carpenter (1992: 402) recorded the type fixation as original designation for *E. parva*. Although incorrect, if no other designation exists Carpenter can be recorded as subsequent designation (Code, Art. 69a.iv).

Note 2. Kalugina (1985: 51) placed Eotipulinae and Architipulinae as subfamilies of Limoniidae.

**Epacrocercus** Hardy 1982: 79. Type, *E. splendens* Hardy 1982 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Epacrocercinae** Korneyev 1994: 10.

**Epalpus** Rondani 1850b: 168, 169. Type, *Micropalpus rufipennis* Macquart 1846 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 538) = *Epalpus rufipennis* (Macquart). Tachinidae.

**Epalpini** Townsend 1913c: 148.

Epalpinae Engel 1920: 274, 277.

Note. Townsend (1939b: 120) accepted the designation of the same species by Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889: 132 (64)), but under Opinion 98 (ICZN 1928) their mere listing of the name is not considered a designation.

Ephdrinidae, Ephidrina, Ephindridae. See **Ephydra**.

*Ephippiomyia*. See *Ephippium*, Note 1.

*Ephippium* Latreille 1802: 448 (preocc. Bolten 1798 in Mollusca). Type, *Stratiomys ephippium*

Fabricius 1775 (absolute tautonymy) = *Clitellaria ephippium* (Fabricius). Stratiomyidae.

Senior synonym: **Clitellaria** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Ephippiinae Hendel 1936b: 1917, 1918.

Note 1. *Ephippium* was renamed *Ephippiomyia* by Bezzi (1902: 191), but the latter name was never used in a family-group name and is in synonymy under *Clitellaria*.

Note 2. There is a similar but technically distinct name in Pisces, with one-letter difference, Ephippinae, based on *Ephippus* Cuvier 1817.



Ephydidae, Ephydininae. See **Ephydra**.

**Ephydra** Fallén 1810: 22. No named species; 4 species in Fallén 1813: 246-248. Type, *E. riparia* Fallén 1813 (des. Curtis 1832: 413). Ephydridae.

**Ephydrinae** Zetterstedt 1837: 48.

Ephydroidae Agassiz 1846b: 140.

Ephydridae Osten Sacken 1878: 200, 261.

Ephydroidea Hendel 1922: 152.

Other spellings: Ephydrina Rondani 1856: 26, 129; Ephydrinidae Loew 1860c: 1; Ephydininae Hutton 1881: 7; Ephyrinidae Gundlach 1887: 198; Ephydrinidae Bigot 1892a: 230; Ephydrinae Lundbeck 1895: 116; Ephyrididae Ragués 1908: 317; Ephydridae Pazos 1914: 1000; Ephyridae Gowdey 1926: 88; Ephydidae Bertrand 1954: 173; Ephyhydrinae Rohdendorf 1959: 293; Ephydridea Hennig 1971: 56.

Note. The Commission in 1985b (Opinion 1321) gave Ephydridae Zetterstedt (1837) “nomenclatural precedence” over the earlier Hydrelliidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 “whenever the two are subjectively considered to be synonyms,” thus conserving the family name Ephydridae. A further application (Mathis & Zatrarnicki 1992: 133) asked the Commission to give precedence to Ephydridae over the older Gymnomyzides Latreille 1829, and this was so ruled by the Commission (1993d). See Note for *Gymnomyza*.

Ephygdrinae, Ephyhydrinae. See **Ephydra**.

*Ephyra* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 156 (preocc. three times, by Péron & Lesueur 1810 in Coelenterata, and others). Type, *Phorinia micromera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Bessa selecta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Bessa** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

Ephyridae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 152.

Note. In a footnote Robineau-Desvoidy showed awareness of all three preoccupations, but he retained his *Ephyra* because his tribal name was founded on it.

Ephyridae, -rinidae. See **Ephydra**.

**Epidexia** Townsend 1912b: 112. Type, *E. filamentosa* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Epidexiini** Townsend 1912b: 112.

*Epidosis* Loew 1850a: 20, 21, 38 (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus) [stem Epidos-]. Type, *Cecidomyia fragilis* Loew 1850 (des. Brunetti 1920: 17) = *Porricondyla fragilis* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Porricondyla** Rondani 1840, q.v.

**Epidosides** Kieffer 1898: 42.

Epidosinae Meunier 1901: 187 (188, as Epidosidae, error).

Other spellings: Epidosariae Kieffer 1901: 441; Epidoseini Hardy 1960: 278.

**Epigrimyia** Townsend 1891a: 375. Type, *E. polita* Townsend 1891 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Epigrimyini** Townsend 1908: 76.

*Epimasicerca* Townsend 1912a: 51 [stem Epimasicer-]. Type, *Tachina westermanni* Zetterstedt 1844 (orig. des.; preocc. Wiedemann 1819) = *Eumea linearicornis* (Zetterstedt 1844) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Eumea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Epimasiceratini** Townsend 1912a: 51.

Epimasicerini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. *Tachina westermanni* Zetterstedt 1844, from northern Europe, not listed in Sherborn's *Index Animalium*, is a different nominal species from, and preoccupied by, *T. westermanni* Wiedemann 1819 from the Cape of Good Hope, now a good species of *Pericallimya* in the Calliphoridae. The preoccupation was recognized at least by Townsend (1940a: 45), who adopted the synonym *T. spermenda* Zetterstedt 1844 as replacement. He was followed by Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 1096) but various authors, e.g., Ringdahl (1945: 29), Mesnil (1954: 387), and Herting (1974: 9), continued respectively to use the preoccupied *westermanni* Zetterstedt in *Exorista*, *Platymyia*, or *Eumea*. Ringdahl (1945: 28) first synonymized *linearicornis* and *spermenda* but he treated both as junior synonyms of *westermanni*. Herting

(1984: 188) was the first reviser to choose between them, and he adopted *linearicornis*, presumably on the basis of page precedence (Zetterstedt 1844: 1118, compared with *spernenda* : 1122). Page precedence is a recommendation (Code, Rec. 24A), not mandatory, and it was not necessary to upset the much earlier choice of *spernenda* by Townsend (1940a: 45) as replacement for the preoccupied *westermanni*.

**Epimyia** Felt 1911: 38. Type, *E. carolina* Felt 1911 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

Epimyina Mamaev 1968: 16, 24. *Nomen nudum*.

**Epiphragma** Osten Sacken 1860a: 238 (as *Limnophila* subgenus) [stem Epiphragmat-]. Type, *Limnophila pavonina* Osten Sacken 1860 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 539) = *Epiphragma fasciapenne* (Say 1823) [*Limnobia*]. Tipulidae.

**Epiphragmaria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 836, 843.

Epiphragmini Mendl 1979: 351.

Epiphragmatini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Epiplatea** Loew 1868a: 324. Type, *E. erosa* Loew 1868 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 539). Richardiidae.

**Epiplateinae** Steyskal 1987a: 834.

Note 1. The genus has usually been considered monotypic for *erosa*. However, in his discussion Loew also included *Ortalis trifasciata* and *O. atomaria*, both of Wiedemann 1830. The first person to state that *erosa* was the type, although for the wrong reason (monotypy), is considered to have designated that species (Code, Art. 69a.iv). As far as I know, Coquillett (1910) was the first to do so.

Note 2. McAlpine (1976: 849-853) had earlier suggested that *Epiplatea* and others may be worthy of subfamily rank, but without formal naming.

**Epistomyia** Malloch 1933d: 182, 198. Type, *E. aurifrons* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

**Epistomyiini** McAlpine 1985b: 223, 228.

**Epistrophe** Walker 1852: 242. Type, *E. conjungens* Walker 1852 (mon.) = *E. grossulariae* (Meigen 1822) [*Syrphus*]. Syrphidae.

Epistrophini Goffe 1946: 23. *Nomen nudum*.

**Epistrophini** Hull 1949: 280.

Note. Coquillett (1910b: 539) listed the type as *Musca formosa* Harris, as senior synonym of *E. conjungens* Walker, but Harris' name is preoccupied in Scopoli 1763.

**Eremochaetus** Ussatchov 1968: 618 (378). Type, *E. asilicus* Ussatchov 1968 (orig. des.). Fossil (Asilomorpha).

**Eremochaetidae** and -idea (superfamily) Ussatchov 1968: 617 (378).

Eremochaetoidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 120.

Other spellings: Bremochaetidae Kovalev 1990: 100.

**Eremomukha** Mostovski 1996: 118. Type, *E. tsokotukha* Mostovski 1996 (orig. des.). Eremochaetidae,

Eremomukhinae Mostovski 1996: 118.

**Eretmoptera** Kellogg 1900: 82. Type, *E. browni* Kellogg 1900 (mon.). Chironomidae.

**Eretmopteridae** Kellogg 1900: 81.

Eribiini. See **Euribia**.

*Erigone* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 65 (preocc. Audouin 1826 in Arachnida). Type, *E. anthophila* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1939b: 250; see Note) = *Eurithia anthophila* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Eurithia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1844, q.v.

**Erigonidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 94 (398).

Note 1. This is a complex web of difficulties. Until recently the type was cited as *Musca radicum* Fabricius 1794, a nominal species not originally included, but sometimes with one or more originally included species cited in synonymy. Desmarest (1845: 396) may have intended to designate one as type, but he did not use the term 'type.' ("Nous citerons seulement la première *Erigone anthophila* [sic].") Robineau-Desvoidy himself (1863a: 152) designated *Musca radicum* Fabricius 1794 but included as synonyms two originally included nominal species, *E. anthophila* and *E. scutellaris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, thus not precisely fixing a single nominal species as type. As far as I can find, Townsend (1939)

was the first to fix just one of the original species as type, which he cited in the synonymy of *radicum*. He cited Robineau-Desvoidy (1863) as designating the type, an error as already noted, but Townsend can be accepted as fixing the type, albeit for the wrong reason (Code, Art. 69a.iv). A further complication has been that *M. radicum* of Fabricius 1794 is antedated by *M. radicum* Linnaeus 1758, but it appears that this involves a misidentification rather than homonymy. Fabricius (1794: 326) cited both Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae*: 992, no. 79, which is the 12th edition (1767), and *Fauna svecica*: 1839, which is Linnaeus (1761). The description on p. 992 is identical to that in Linnaeus (1758: 596) and both state "Habitat in radicibus Raphani." This *radicum* Linnaeus 1758 is now *Delia radicum* in the Anthomyiidae. A further contribution to confusion, probably a mere slip of the pen, is that number 1839 in the *Fauna svecica*, cited by Fabricius 1794, is *Musca larvarum*, whereas *M. radicum* is no. 1840. But the description in Fabricius (1794) is different from either one! Luckily, for all this confusion, the real point here is the fixation of *anthophila* as type, a nominal species now considered a distinct species of *Eurithia*.

Note 2. *Erigone* was replaced by *Varichaeta* Speiser 1903, but *Eurithia* is the senior synonym. *Varichaeta* has not been used in a family-group name.

Note 3. There is a group in spiders, Erigonidae, or the subfamily Erigoninae of the family Linyphiidae, based on *Erigone* Audouin 1826, but I have not traced the date of its priority. This is of no consequence in Diptera because the preoccupation of *Erigone* Robineau-Desvoidy renders use of the group name in Diptera impossible.

**Erinna** Meigen 1800: 21. No named species; one species in Hendel 1908: 51. Type, *Nemotelus cinctus* De Geer 1776 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908: 51). *Erinna* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Xylophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Xylophagus** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Erinnidae Kertész 1908: 133.

Erinnoidea Hennig 1948a: 60.

Other spellings: Errinidae Stuckenberg 1956a: 142, 1956b: 313.

**Eriocera** Macquart 1838a: 74 (78) [stem Eriocer-]. Type, *Eriocera nigra* Macquart 1838 (mon.: preocc., see Note 2) = *Hexatoma (Eriocera) macquarti* (Enderlein 1912) [*Eriocera*]. Tipulidae.

Senior synonym: **Hexatoma** Latreille 1809, q.v.

Junior subgeneric synonym: *Penthoptera* Schiner 1863, q.v.

**Eriocerini** Handlirsch 1924: 965.

Note 1. All the other modern regional catalogs agreed with Alexander (1965: 69) in the Nearctic *Catalog* and maintained the use of *Eriocera* over its senior synonym *Caloptera* Guérin-Méneville 1831 in the interests of stability. Suspension of the Rules by the Commission is required, but this has not been applied for.

Note 2. The type has usually been cited as *Limnobia nigra* Wiedemann 1828, but it might be cited as *Eriocera nigra* Macquart. Macquart wrote: "Nous formons ce genre pour une Tipulaire qui paraît être la *Limnobia nigra*, Wied., mais dont cet auteur n'aurait pas vu les antennes." Then on the following page: "ERIOCERA NIGRA. *Limnobia nigra* ? Wied." This perhaps fits the Code, Art. 11i, for specific names deliberately used in the meaning of a previous misuse. Even so, that specific name *nigra* cannot be used; in the genus *Hexatoma* it is a junior secondary homonym of *H. nigra* Latreille 1809.

**Erioptera** Meigen 1803: 262. No species; six species in Meigen 1804: 50-52. Type, *E. lutea* Meigen 1804 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 540; see Note). Tipulidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Polymeda* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Eriopteraeformes** Osten Sacken 1860a: 199, 253.

Eriopterina Osten Sacken 1869: 23, 45 ff.

Eriopterinae Wulp 1877: 337, 340.

Other spellings: Eriopteraeformia Osten Sacken 1865: 225; Eriopteraria Lynch A. 1882: 121.

Note. Recognition of *E. lutea* for this large and cosmopolitan genus was accepted in the interests of stability by authors in all the modern regional catalogs. However, Suspension of the Rules is needed to avoid the effect of earlier designations, the earliest of *E. grisea* Meigen 1804 by É. Blanchard (1848, pl. 163, fig. 3), which would transfer *Erioptera* to another genus as the senior synonym of *Molophilus* Curtis 1833.

Eriothrichini. See **Eriothrix**.

**Eriothrix** Meigen 1803: 279 [stem Eriotrich-]. Type, *Musca lateralis* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) (preocc. Linnaeus 1758) = *Eriothrix rufomaculata* De Geer 1776 [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Olivieria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Eriothryginae** Townsend 1913a: 53 (priority from 1863, Olivieridae Robineau-Desvoidy).

Eriothrixini Townsend 1936a: 28.

Eriotrichini [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Eriothrichini Richter 1991: 241 (146); Eriothricini Richter 1991 (English translation): 146.

*Eriphia* Meigen 1826: 206 (preocc. Latreille 1817 in Crustacea). Type, *E. cinerea* Meigen 1826 (mon.) = *Drymeia cinerea* (Meigen). Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Drymeia** Meigen 1826, q.v.

Eriphiidae Townsend 1935b: 16. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. Gistel (1848: ix) renamed the genus *Bebryx*, and this name was used by Hockett (1965: 903), but no group name has been founded on it. Pont (1986: 70) synonymized both *Eriphia* and *Bebryx* under *Drymeia*.

**Eristalis** Latreille 1804: 194 [stem Eristal-]. Type, *Musca tenax* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1832: 432) = *E. tenax* (Linnaeus). Generic name conserved by ICZN (1993c). Syrphidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Tubifera* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Suppressed senior synonym: *Elophilus* Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Eristalites** Newman 1834: 379, 394.

Eristalinae Rondani 1857: 33.

Eristalidae Bigot 1883: 231, 235.

Other spellings: Eristalina Rondani 1856: 20, 44; Eristaliti Lioy 1864: 741; Eristalinae Shannon 1922b: 118; Eristaliinae Malloch 1922b: 42, 1922c: 227.

Note. See under *Elophilus* for discussion of the suppression that validated *Eristalis* (ICZN 1993c).

Eristilinae. See **Eristalis**.

*Ernestia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 60. Type, *E. microcera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Panzeria rudis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Panzeria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Ernestiini** Townsend 1912a: 50.

Ernestiinae Townsend 1912d: 324.

Other spellings: Ernestini Belanovsky 1953: 5.

Note. *Ernestia* and *Panzeria* Robineau-Desvoidy are synonyms because the type species of the two are now regarded as synonyms of Fallén's *Tachina rudis*. Predominant usage for many years was *Ernestia*, with *Panzeria* as junior synonym, perhaps influenced by the page precedence of the former. However, *Panzeria* was the choice of the first reviser (Code, Art. 24a), who in this case was Robineau-Desvoidy himself (1846a: 22-3, and again in 1863a: 144, 145). Recently Wood (1987c: 1261) returned to the use of *Panzeria*, but retained the long-used tribal name Ernestiini. Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 293) have retained *Ernestia*.

*Erodiorhynchus* Macquart 1838b: 110 (1838c: 114). Type, *E. eristaloides* Macquart 1838 (mon.) = *Rhigioglossa edentula* (Wiedemann 1828) [*Rhinomyza*]. Tabanidae.

Senior synonym: **Rhigioglossa** Wiedemann 1828, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Erodiorhynchini** Dias & Sousa Júnior 1958: 92, 135.

Note. There was no diagnosis for the tribe, but it was a replacement name for Bouvieromyiini and the diagnosis for the latter will suffice. However, the renaming was unnecessary, being done because of the synonymy of *Bouvieromyia*.

Errinidae. See *Erinna*.

**Ervia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 225. Type, *Ocyptera triquetra* Olivier 1812 (mon.) = *Ervia triquetra* (Olivier). Tachinidae.

**Erviina** Mesnil 1966: 892, 894.

*Erwinlindneria* Rohdendorf 1963: 12. Type, *Sarcophaga lindneriana* Zumpt 1954 (orig. des.) = *Heteronychia (Uroxanthisca) lindneriana* (Zumpt). Sarcophagidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Heteronychia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

Senior subgeneric synonym: **Uroxanthisca** Rohdendorf 1963, q.v.

**Erwinlindneriina** Rohdendorf 1967: 55, 58.

Note. *Erwinlindneria* was placed as a synonym of subgenus *Uroxanthisca* in *Heteronychia* by Dear (1980: 809). As first reviser—he was, as far as I know—Dear was free to choose between the two genus-group names that had appeared at the same time in the same paper. Logically, the one proposed for a genus (*Erwinlindneria*) should have had precedence over one proposed for a subgenus (*Uroxanthisca*), by analogy with the situation outlined in Code Articles 24b.i and 56d, in which in the case of homonymous genus-group names published on the same date, precedence is given to one proposed for a genus over one proposed for a subgenus. The same rule of precedence is applied to species-group names (Code, Art. 57g). Unfortunately, the Code has no rule covering synonymous but non-homonymous names, however logical and consistent this would be, and *Uroxanthisca* was chosen. *Erwinlindneria* had also the additional recommendation of having been chosen by Rohdendorf (1967) as the type genus of a family-group name.

**Erycia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 146. Type, *E. grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *E. fatua* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Hemimasicera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

**Erycinae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 142.

Erycinidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 898.

Eryciinae, Eryciini Townsend 1912a: 49.

Other spellings: Erycioidae Agassiz 1846b: 144.

Note 1. For many years, *E. grisea* was considered a synonym of *Tachina rutila* Meigen 1824, but Herting (1972: 12) found from the type specimen that *rutila* is an *Erycilla* Mesnil.

Note 2. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 902) actually designated *fatua* as type, an ineligible nominal species, but in its synonymy listed two of the originally included species and thus did not precisely fix the type on one nominal species.

Note 3. There was a family Erycidae Bonaparte 1838 in Reptilia Boidae, based on *Eryx* Daudion 1803. There was also a family Erycinidae in Mollusca Bivalvia, based on *Erycina* Lamarck 1805, but now a synonym of Lasaeidae. Also a family Erycinidae Swainson 1827 in Lepidoptera, invalid because the type genus, *Erycina* Fabricius 1807, is a junior homonym. None of these group names interferes with the dipterous Eryciinae when the latter is properly spelled, or so corrected.

**Erythrocerata** Robineau-Desvoidy 1849a: 436 [stem Erythrocer-]. Type, *Phryno nigripes* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 600) = *Erythrocerata nigripes* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Tachinidae.

**Erythroceratoidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1849a: 429.

Erythroceridae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 592.

Estridi. See **Oestrus**.

**Ethilla** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 202 [stem Ethill-]. Type, *Tachina aemula* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Ethilla aemula* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

*Ethylla* (error) Mesnil 1949: 60.

**Ethyllina** Mesnil 1944: 23.

Ethyllini Mesnil 1960: 646, or Verbeke 1960: 334.

Ethillini Verbeke 1962: 3, 18.

*Ethylla*, Ethy- in group names. See **Ethilla**.

**Etoptychoptera** Handlirsch 1909: 264 ff., 1910: 122 (full description) and fig. 30. Type, *E. tertiaria* Handlirsch 1909 (mon.). Fossil (Ptychopteridae).

**Etoptychopterina** Handlirsch 1909: 268, 269.

Etoptychopterinae Handlirsch 1921: 261.

Note. The genus and species were weakly established in 1909. A slight characteristic was mentioned on p. 266. A figure 5 was referred to on p. 265, but the 13 figures on plate XI are not numbered. A full description appeared in Handlirsch (1910).

**Euantha** Wulp 1885: 198. Type, *Dexia dives* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Euantha dives* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

**Euanthina** Mesnil 1966: 888.

**Euaresta** Loew 1873: 296. Type, *Trypeta festiva* Loew (des. Coquillett 1910b: 540) = *Euaresta festiva* (Loew). Tephritidae.

Euarestini Hering 1942b: 9. *Nomen nudum*.

**Euarestini** Hering 1947: 12.

Note: Loew (1873c: 309) referred to *festiva* as “a typical form of the genus *Euaresta*,” not a definite type designation.

**Eucalliphora** Townsend 1908: 118. Type, *Calliphora latifrons* Hough 1899 (orig. des.) = *E. latifrons* (Hough). Calliphoridae.

Note 1. The type species was known as *E. lilaea* (Walker 1849) [*Musca*], at least since Townsend (1935b: 170, 1937: 148) and Hall (D.G.) (1948: 284), but Walker’s type specimen proved to be another calliphorid, *Cynomya cadaverina* Robineau-Desvoidy.

Note 2. This entry is included because one might think that EUCALLIPHORINAE Villeneuve (1920b: 225) was founded on *Eucalliphora*. However, in the context of Villeneuve’s paper, it is clear that he was dividing the Calliphorinae verae into two groups, neither based on a generic name, the EUCALLIPHORINAE or true calliphorines, including most of the usual metallic-colored species, and the XANTHOCALIPHORINAE, the yellowish calliphorines. See the Supplemental List.

**Euceromasia** Townsend 1912b: 112. Type, *E. spinosa* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Euceromasiini** Townsend 1912b: 113.

*Eucolocera*. See **Encoelocera**.

**Eucorethra** Underwood 1903: 182, 183. Type, *E. underwoodi* Underwood (mon.). Chaoboridae.

**Eucorethrini** Edwards 1932: 16.

Eucorethrinae Cook 1965a: 104.

Note. The oddity of a person apparently naming a species after himself resulted from Underwood’s semipopular account of *E. underwoodi* being published on 7 August 1903, whereas the formal description (Coquillett 1903b: 272) did not appear until the October 1903 issue of *Canadian Entomologist*. Coquillett himself recognized the situation; in his formal descriptions of genus and species he credited both to Underwood, giving a reference to the Underwood paper in *Science*. In his work on type species Coquillett (1910b) cited “*Eucorethra underwoodi* Underwood” as the type.

*Eucorynoscelis*. See Note 1 under *Hyperoscelis*.

**Eudejeania** Townsend 1912d: 334. Type, *E. subalpina* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Eudejeaniinae** Townsend 1913b: 102, 104.

Eudejeaniinae Engel 1920: 277.

**Eudicrana** Loew 1870: 141, 142 (1872b: 179, 180). Type, *E. obumbrata* Loew 1869 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

**Eudicraninae** Väisänen 1984: 8.

**Eudorylas** Aczél 1940: 151 [stem Eudoryl-]. Type, *Cephalops opacus* Fallén 1816 (orig. des.) = *Eudorylas opacus* (Fallén). Pipunculidae.

**Eudorylini** Rafael & De Meyer 1992: 652.

Note. The tribe was diagnosed by cladograms and numbered characters.

**Euexorista** Townsend 1912c: 166. Type, *Tachina futilis* Osten Sacken 1887 (orig. des.) = *Euexorista futilis* (Osten Sacken). Tachinidae.

**Euexoristiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

*Eugenia*, Eugeniidae. See **Eginia**.

**Eugymnochaeta** Townsend 1912d: 314. Type, *Gymnochaeta alcedo* Loew 1869 (orig. des.) = *Chrysotachina alcedo* (Loew). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Chrysotachina** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

**Eugynnochaetiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

*Eulalia* Meigen 1800: 21. No named species; three species by Hendel 1908: 52. Type, *Musca hydroleon* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 541) = *Odontomyia hydroleon* (Linnaeus).

*Eulalia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Stratiomyidae.

Valid name: **Odontomyia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Eulaliini James & Steyskal 1952: 385, 386.

**Eulasiona** Townsend 1892d: 119. Type, *E. comstocki* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Eulasionina** Mesnil 1966: 892.

Eulasionini Mesnil 1980: 2.

**Eulasiopalpus** Townsend 1913b: 104, 105. Type, *Lasiopalpus albipes* Townsend 1913 (orig. des.) = *Eulasiopalpus albipes* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

**Eulasiopalpiae** Townsend 1913b: 104.

Note. The type species, described as new in the same paper as *Eulasiopalpus* and designated as its type, should have been described in *Eulasiopalpus* but was not, possibly by having been described in *Lasiopalpus* before a decision to propose a new genus for it.

**Eumacronychia** Townsend 1892d: 98. Type, *E. decens* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Eumacronychiini** Townsend 1908: 64.

**Eumasicerca** Townsend 1909: 249 [stem Eumasicer-]. Type, *E. coccidella* Townsend 1909 (orig. des.) = *E. sternalis* (Coquillett 1897) [*Sturmia*]. Tachinidae.

**Eumasiceratae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

Eumasicerini Sabrosky & Arnaud 1965: 1094.

**Eumea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 302. Type, *E. locuples* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *E. linearicornis* (Zetterstedt 1844) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Epimasicerca* Townsend 1912, q.v.

**Eumeina** Mesnil 1939: 325, 327 (priority from 1912, Epimasiceratini Townsend).

Note. At various times, *Eumea locuples* has been synonymized with *Tachina westermanni* Zetterstedt (preocc. Wiedemann 1819), *T. spermenda* Zetterstedt, or *T. linearicornis* Zetterstedt, all three dating from 1844. I have cited the last named, as used in Herting (1984: 63, 64) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 225). See also the note under *Epimasicerca*, a synonym of *Eumea*.

**Eumegaparia** Townsend 1908: 58. Type, *Megaparia flaveola* Coquillett 1902 (orig. des.) = *Eumegaparia flaveola* (Coquillett). Tachinidae.

**Eumegapariini** Townsend 1908: 58.

**Eumeros** Meigen 1803: 273. Type, *Musca segnis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 541) = *Xylota segnis* (Linnaeus). Suppressed for Priority (ICZN 1993c). Syrphidae.

*Eumerus* (error) Meigen 1804: xx. No evidence of emendation. Suppressed for both Priority and Homonymy (ICZN 1993c).

Unavailable senior synonym: *Zelima* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Conserved synonym: **Xylota** Meigen 1822, q.v. (basis of a family-group name). See Note.

Note. As modern regional catalogs have noted since Wirth et al. (1965: 604-5), Suspension of the Rules would be required to suppress *Eumeros* and conserve *Xylota*. Application was made by Zatwarnicki (1991: 308-311), and so ruled by the Commission. *Eumeros* (*Eumerus* Meigen 1804) is not the same genus as the extensively used *Eumerus* Meigen 1822, q.v., the basis of Eumerinae.

*Eumerus* Meigen 1804. See *Eumeros*.

**Eumerus** Meigen 1822: 202. Type, *Syrphus tricolor* Fabricius 1798 (des. Curtis 1839: 749) = *Eumerus tricolor* (Fabricius). Validated by the suppression of *Eumeros* (q.v.) and *Eumerus* Meigen 1804 (ICZN 1993c). Syrphidae.

**Eumerinae** Smirnov 1924: 350.

Note. In the Nearctic *Catalog*, Wirth et al. (1965: 596) noted that application should be made to the ICZN to suppress *Eumeros* Meigen 1803 and its change to *Eumerus* Meigen 1804 in order to conserve

the use of *Eumerus* Meigen 1822 for this important genus of pest species. Other modern regional catalogs recorded the same, but application was not made until Zatwarnicki (1991: 308-311), now granted by the Commission. As an error, *Eumerus* Meigen 1804 would not preoccupy, but it might be interpreted as a separate proposal and formal suppression was desirable.

**Eumesebrinella** Townsend 1931a: 69. Type, *Musca quadrilineata* Fabricius 1805 (mon.; misident.) = *Eumesebrinella flavipennis* (Macquart 1843) [*Ochromyia*]. Calliphoridae.

**Eumesebrinellini** Guimarães 1977: 16, 38.

Note. Giglio-Tos (1893b: 4) designated *Musca quadrilineata* as type of his new genus *Mesebrinella* (q.v.), but he misidentified the species, as recognized by Aldrich (1922: 11) from "one of the type specimens."

*Eumetopia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889. See **Eumetopiella** Hendel sensu Verves.

*Eumetopia* Macquart 1847. See **Eumetopiella** Hendel.

**Eumetopiella** Hendel 1907a: 98 (new name for *Eumetopia* Macquart). Type, *Eumetopia rufipes* Macquart 1847 (aut.) = *Eumetopiella rufipes* (Macquart). Otitidae.

*Eumetopia* Macquart 1847b: 87 (1847c: 103) (preocc. Westwood 1838 in Hemiptera). Type, *Eumetopia rufipes* Macquart 1847 (orig. des.) = *Eumetopiella rufipes* (Macquart). Otitidae.

Note. This entry is included for information. *Eumetopiellina* Verves (1986b: 248) [See following entry] was erroneously considered to be in Sarcophagidae, whereas Hendel had renamed Macquart's otitid genus, not *Eumetopia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, for which those authors (1891: 44 (359)) had promptly adopted *Araba* Robineau-Desvoidy, now considered a synonym of *Metopia* Meigen. Verves (1989b: 119) recognized the error and proposed *Sphenometopiina* for the sarcophagid subtribe. See **Sphenometopa**.

*Eumetopiella* Hendel sensu Verves 1986b: 248. Erroneous use of Hendel's generic name, which replaced *Eumetopia* Macquart in Otitidae rather than *Eumetopia* Brauer & Bergenstamm in Sarcophagidae. As stated above, Verves (1989b: 119) noted the error while proposing *Sphenometopiina*. See **Sphenometopa**. Sarcophagidae.

*Eumetopiellina* Verves 1986b: 248. *Nomen nudum*.

*Eumusca* Townsend 1911b: 170. Type, *Musca corvina* (as *coruina*) Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Musca autumnalis* De Geer 1776. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Musca** Linnaeus 1758 q.v.

**Eumusciae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

*Eumyobia* Townsend 1911a: 146 (female reproductive system), 1912b: 312 (adult). Type, *E. flava* Townsend 1911 (mon.) = *Leskia flava* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Leskia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

"EUMYOBIINE series" Townsend 1911a: 146.

**Eumyobiini** Townsend 1911c: 329.

Other spellings: *Eumyobii* Townsend 1913a: 53.

**Euphranta** Loew 1862c: 21, 28. Type, *Musca connexa* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Euphranta connexa* (Fabricius). Tephritidae.

*Euphrantini* Hering 1941a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

**Euphrantini** Hering 1947: 15.

*Euphrantinae* Cogan & Munro 1980: 525.

*Euphrosinae*. See *Euphrosyne*.

*Euphrosyne* Meigen 1800: 16 [stem *Euphrosyn*-]. No named species; one species by Coquillett 1910b: 542. Type, *Macrocera lutea* Meigen 1804 (des. and sub. mon., Coquillett 1910b: 542).

*Euphrosyne* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Mycetophilidae.

Valid name: **Macrocera** Meigen 1803, q.v.

*Euphrosinae* Enderlein 1911c: 123.

*Euphrosyninae* Shaw & Fisher 1952: 178, 182, 184.



Euphrosynidae Brues et al. 1954: 22, 321.

Note 1. Meigen (1818: 223) cited *Musca lutea* Panzer 1807 in synonymy, but Panzer credited the name to Meigen 1804.

Note 2. Hendel (1908: 47) cited “*Tip. longicornis* ?” for *Euphrosyne*, but the question eliminates this as a positive reference of a species.

**Euphyto** Townsend 1908: 63 [stem Euphyton-]. Type, *Leucostoma subopaca* Coquillett 1897 (orig. des.) = *Euphyto subopaca* (Coquillett). Sarcophagidae.

Euphytoina Verves 1986b: 248. *Nomen nudum*.

Euphytonina. [Corrected spelling, if ever needed.]

*Eurhina*. See **Eurina**.

*Euribia* Meigen 1800: 36. No named species; two species in Latreille 1802: 458. Type, *Musca cardui* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Hendel 1927: 37) = *Urophora cardui* (Linnaeus). *Euribia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Tephritidae.

Valid name: **Urophora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Euribiidae Czerny 1909: 252.

Other spellings: Eribiini Hardy 1957: 260.

Note 1. There was some confusion in the application of this generic name. Czerny (1909: 252) stated that *Euribia* equaled *Trypeta*, but without designating a type species. Coquillett (1910b: 542) followed this with the designation of *Musca artemisiae* Fabricius 1794, which synonymized *Euribia* and *Trypeta*. Later it was realized that the two species first associated with *Euribia*, by Latreille 1802, were *Musca cardui* and a pallopterid, *Musca umbellatarum* Fabricius, hence the designation by Hendel (1927). One can also argue that *Euribia* did not necessarily include those two species, that all were merely listed together as examples of Latreille’s MUSCIDES CAUDATAE (“*Musca umbellatarum*, F. — *M. cardui*. Lin. — Le genre *Euribia* de Mingen [sic]”). I am inclined to favor this last interpretation, but with *Euribia* suppressed the exact type species and generic synonym are technicalities, and it is not worthwhile to disturb the long-accepted designation by Hendel.

Note 2. A minor oddity: Four of the modern regional catalogs cite p. 41 for Hendel’s designation, but that is the page for the description of *cardui* itself; the designation occurs on p. 37! The other two catalogs merely cite the suppression.

**Eurina** Meigen 1830: 3. Type, *E. lurida* Meigen 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 147, as *Eurhina*). Chloropidae.

**Eurinina** Nartshuk 1983b: 646 (190).

**Eurithia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1844: 24. Type, *Erigone puparum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Eurithia caesia* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Eurythia* (error) Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 148.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Erigone* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Eurosta** Loew 1873c: 280. Type, *Acinia solidaginis* Fitch 1856 (mon.) = *Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch). Tephritidae.

Eurostina Foote, Blanc & Norrbom 1993: 29. *Nomen nudum* (See Note)..

Note. The subtribe is not diagnosed. Three genera were included, and “Their monophyly is indicated by the shape of the elongate surstylus (Norrbom 1985, fig. 1).” The shape is not explained, and their reference is to an unpublished dissertation on another genus, probably a citation error.

**Eurybata** Osten Sacken 1882c: 204. Type, *E. hexapla* Osten Sacken 1882 (orig. des.). Micropezidae.

**Eurybatini** Frey 1958: 45.

Eurybatinae Colless & McAlpine 1975: 95.

**Eurychaeta** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 63 (367), as *Eurychaeta* Wulp, manuscript name cited in synonymy under *Theria* Robineau-Desvoidy (preocc. Hübner 1825 in Lepidoptera). Type, *Theria palpalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (sub.mon., and des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *Eurychaeta palpalis* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Calliphoridae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Theria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 [See under *Helicobosca*].

Junior synonym: *Helicobosca* Bezzi 1906, q.v.

Eurychaetini Baranov 1942: 522. *Nomen nudum*; neither diagnosed nor adopted.

Note 1. *Eurychaeta* was adopted by Townsend (1916c: 7, 10) as replacement for the preoccupied *Theria* on the basis of the Commission's Opinion 4 (Stiles 1907). It is an available name from 1891 under Code Article 11e, with authorship Brauer & Bergenstamm under Article 50g. Verves (1986: 114), Pape (1987: 12), and Rognes (1991: 140, 1993: 391) have recently adopted *Eurychaeta* as the senior synonym of *Helicobosca* Bezzi 1906 (q.v.), while retaining (Art. 40a) the subfamily name Helicoboscinae. Verves placed the genus in the Sarcophagidae, but Pape and Rognes in the Calliphoridae. See Note under *Helicobosca*.

Note 2. The type species requires discussion. Recent authors (e.g., Verves 1986a: 114; Rognes 1991: 141) have recognized *Sarcophaga muscaria* Meigen 1826, but in my opinion *Theria palpalis* was the nominal species "first directly associated" with *Eurychaeta* (Code, Art. 67l), by Townsend (1916), and therefore the type. Brauer & Bergenstamm (1891: 63 (367)) did associate the generic names: ("Zur *Theria* gehört die Gattung *Eurychaeta* v.d.Wulp. B.C-Am."), and they referred to p. 122, line 9 of their 1889 work (separate p. 54). That line reads "*Theria* R.D. *muscaria* Mg. Europa." But this reference in 1891 was for correction of a taxonomic character in the key and not a direct association of *Eurychaeta* with *muscaria*. Elsewhere in the same 1891 work (p. 111, (415)), they listed the two generic names separately, with "sp. C.-Am." under *Eurychaeta* and a few lines farther on "*muscaria* Mg." under *Theria*. Nor can *T. palpalis* be the type of *Eurychaeta* automatically: Article 67l provides that in the case of a name first published as a junior synonym and made available by later adoption (Art. 11e), the type species is not automatically that of the senior synonym. The type was also not original designation by Brauer & Bergenstamm, as stated by Verves (1986a: 114); so-called designations by those authors (1891-94) were ruled out by the Commission in Opinion 98 (1928) "except in the cases where they distinctly state that the species mentioned is the type of the genus," which is not true for *Eurychaeta*. There remains the definite association by Townsend (1916c: 7, 10) of the type of *Theria*, which is *palpalis*, with *Eurychaeta*. Since *palpalis* and *muscaria* are congeneric, no confusion would result from difference of opinion on the type species.

Note 3. For the tribal name, Baranov wrote: "... *Eurychaeta*, the type of a separate tribe Eurychaetini. In my work, which is only faunistic, I do not wish to introduce it [Eurychaetini] even though Enderlein has already used it in his classification" [translated by G. Steyskal]. I have been unable to locate the Enderlein reference.

Note 4. *Eurychaeta* is one of the occasional oddities in the application of rules of nomenclature. It is now a genus of the Palaearctic Region, whereas the name first referred to an unnamed species of the Neotropical Region. Brauer & Bergenstamm must have had access to the name from a label or manuscript from the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*. Neither *Eurychaeta* nor *Theria* nor *Helicobosca* have appeared in Neotropical literature.

Note 5. See under the long-used synonym *Helicobosca* for discussion of the family position.

**Eurychoromyia** Hendel 1910a: 123 [Eurychoromyi-]. Type, *E. mallea* Hendel 1910 (mon.). Eurychoromyiidae.

**Eurychoromyiinae** Hendel 1910: 123.

Eurychoromyiinae Brues & Melander 1932: 322 [spelling correct].

Eurychoromyiidae Hennig 1958: 599.

Note. Relationships of this group have been uncertain. Hendel described it as an isolated group, unplaced to family. Hennig (1958: 599) believed it was most closely related to the Chamaemyiidae, but in the absence of males he left the relationship open for further study. Bickel (1982: 587) placed the genus in the Ropalomeridae. McAlpine (1968b: 819-823) gave a detailed analysis and considered that it certainly belonged in the superfamily Sciomyzoidea (including Lauxanioidea), nearest Ropalomeridae and Lauxaniidae. McAlpine (1989: 1504) placed it as a separate family in the Lauxanioidea, between Lauxaniidae and Chamaemyiidae.

**Eurycnemus** Wulp 1874: 135. Type, *Chironomus elegans* Meigen 1818 (orig. des.) = *Eurycnemus crassipes* (Meigen 1810) [*Chironomus*]. Chironomidae.

Eurycnemini Saether 1977: 85. Unavailable name; mentioned as a possible tribe of Orthocladiinae under one system of classification, but neither adopted nor diagnosed.

Note. *Chironomus crassipes* has been credited to Panzer (1810: 22), but Panzer labeled his figure *crassipes* Meigen, and the description “Meigen in litt.”

**Eurygnathomyia** Czerny 1904b: 208. Type, *Heteromyza opomyzina* Zetterstedt 1855 (mon.) = *E. bicolor* (Zetterstedt 1837) [*Sciomyza*]. Pallopteridae.

**Eurygnathomyiinae** Czerny 1934: 7, 37.

Eurygnathomyiinae Enderlein 1936d: 152, 153; Hendel 1936b: 1952.

Eurygnathomyiidae Griffiths 1972: 247.

Note. Originally proposed in the Lonchaeidae. Morge (1967: 177) and McAlpine (1981: 81-91, 1989: 1504) placed it as a subfamily of Pallopteridae.

*Eurythia*. See **Eurithia**.

**Euscopolipteryx** Townsend 1917e: 223 [stem Euscopolipteryg-]. Type, *E. nebulosa* Townsend 1917 (orig. des.) = *E. externa* (Fabricius 1805) [*Dictya*]. Tachinidae.

Euscopolipterygini Townsend 1931a: 87. *Nomen nudum*.

**Euscopolipterygini** Townsend 1936a: 16, 86.

Eusiinae. See **Usia**.

**Eusimulium** Roubaud 1906: 521 (as *Simulium* subgenus). Type, *Simulia aurea* Fries 1824 (mon.) = *Simulium (Eusimulium) aureum* Fries. Simuliidae.

**Eusimuliini** Rubtsov 1974: 256, 275.

*Eusisyropa* Townsend 1908: 97. Type, *Tachina blanda* Osten Sacken 1887 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 543) = *Hyphantrophaga blanda* (Osten Sacken). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Hyphantrophaga** Townsend 1892, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Eusisyropiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

Note. Both Coquillett (1910) and Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 1093) recorded *Eusisyropa* as based on one species, hence monotypic. On p. 97, Townsend did clearly state “Proposed for *Exorista blanda* Osten Sacken,” but in the discussion on p. 98 he also characterized *Eusisyropa boarmiae* (Coquillett 1897) [*Exorista*], thus making type designation necessary. Coquillett’s statement of “Type” is an acceptable subsequent designation (Code, Art. 69a.iv).

*Eutachina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 98 (30). Type, *Musca larvarum* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Exorista larvarum* (Linnaeus). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Exorista** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Eutachinidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80, 82, 98 (12, 14, 30).

Note. See under **Exorista** for further discussion. EUTACHININAE Villeneuve (1924: 14 ff.) was not really based on *Eutachina* but was proposed for the most highly evolved group of tachinids as opposed to his PROTACHININAE. See Supplemental List.

**Euthelaira** Townsend 1912d: 305. Type, *E. inambarica* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Euthelairini** Townsend 1919c: 558.

**Euthera** Loew 1866b: 46, 47 (1872b: 106, 107). Type, *E. tentatrix* Loew 1866 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Eutherini** Townsend 1912a: 49.

*Eutheresia* Townsend 1912b: 117. Type, *E. monohammi* Townsend 1912 (mon.) = *Billaea monohammi* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

*Eutheresia* Townsend 1911a: 149. *Nomen nudum*.

Senior synonym: **Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Eutheresiiae** Townsend 1913a: 55.

Note. Townsend wrote: “*Eutheresia* gen. nov. for Coquillett’s *Theresia analis*.” In a few lines he characterized the maggots of *Sardiocera* and *Eutheresia* but without distinguishing the two genera. Coquillett did not publish a *Theresia analis*, and Townsend (1912b: 117) stated that as far as he could find it was a manuscript name. Aldrich in his Card Catalogue (National Museum of Natural History) recorded that Coquillett labeled the species “*analis* Desv.,” and the holotype of *E. monohammi* bears the old label “*Theresia analis* Desv.” From all this esoteric information, I conclude that Townsend’s expression “for Coquillett’s *Theresia analis*” meant for *analis* Robineau-Desvoidy sensu Coquillett, but on balance I consider that the 1911 publication does not make *Eutheresia* available.

**Euthycera** Latreille 1829: 529 [stem Euthycer-]. Type, *Musca chaerophylli* Fabricius 1798 (mon.) = *Euthycera chaerophylli* (Fabricius). Sciomyzidae.

**Euthycerinae** Cresson 1920: 29, 50, 87.

Note. Rozkošný & Elberg (1984: 181) considered that Cresson (1920: 73) designated the type species, but Latreille mentioned only one nominal species by name. His “et quelques tétanocères” did not affect the nomenclaturally correct monotypy, which Cresson recognized (“monotypic”).

**Eutreta** Loew 1873c: 276. Type, *Trypeta sparsa* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 543) = *Eutreta sparsa* (Wiedemann). Tephritidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Icaria* Schiner 1868a: 276 (preocc. Saussure 1853 in Hymenoptera). Type, *Trypeta sparsa* Wiedemann 1830 (orig.des.) = *Eutreta sparsa* (Wiedemann). Not the basis of a family-group name.

**Eutretini** Munro 1952: 221.

**Eutrichota** Kowarz 1893: 138, 140. Type, *Coenosia inornata* Loew 1873 (mon.) = *Eutrichota inornata* (Loew). Anthomyiidae.

**Eutrichotini** Fan et al. 1986: 39.

**Eutrixa** Coquillett 1897: 39, 72. Type, *Tachina masurius* Walker 1849 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Eutrixa exilis* (Coquillett 1895) [*Clytiomyia*]. Tachinidae.

**Eutrixariae** Mesnil 1974: 1237.

**Euxesta** Loew 1868a: 297. Type, *Ortalis notata* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 543) = *Euxesta notata* (Wiedemann). Otitidae.

**Euxestinae** Hennig 1940: 3, 4.

Euxestidae Frey 1964: 3.

Note. The family-group name is preoccupied by Euxestinae Grouvelle 1908 in Coleoptera, based on *Euxestus* Wollaston 1848, formerly included in the family Colydiidae but now in the Cerylonidae. Lawrence 1982 cited Euxestidae in the synonymy of Cerylonidae.

**Euzenillia** Townsend 1911a: 148 (maggot), 1912b (as *Euzenilla*, error): 111 (adult and larva). Type, *E. aurea* Townsend 1911 (mon.) = *Lixophaga variabilis* (Coquillett 1895) [*Hypostena*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Lixophaga** Townsend 1908, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

“Euzenilline series” Townsend 1911a: 148.

[*Euzenilliini*] Townsend 1911c): 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Euzenilliini** Townsend 1912b: 112.

**Evaza** Walker 1856c: 109. Type, *E. bipars* Walker 1856 (mon.). Stratiomyidae.

**Evazini** Enderlein 1914a: 292.

**Exechia** Winnertz 1863: 879 [stem Exechi-]. Type, *Tipula fungorum* De Geer 1776 (des. Johannsen 1909: 106; misident.) = *Exechia fusca* (Meigen 1804) [*Mycetophila*]. Mycetophilidae.

**Exechini** Edwards 1925: 585.

Exechiini Enderlein 1936d: 15 [spelling correct].

Exechiinae Hendel 1936b: 1895.

**Exeretonevra** Macquart 1846: 233 (105) [stem Exeretonevr-]. Type, *E. maculipennis* Macquart 1846 (mon.). Exeretonevridae.

*Exeretoneura* (error or emend.). See Note 2.

**Exeretoneuridae** Nagatomi & Iwata 1976: 6, 17.

Exeretonevridae Daniels 1989a: 321.

Note 1. An isolated genus of uncertain position. It was described in the Rhagionidae (as Leptidae) and subsequently placed in the Nemestrinidae. Woodley (1989: 1374, 1376) left it as *incertae sedis* in the Xylophagomorpha.

Note 2. Both Marshall (1873) and Scudder (1882) list *Exeretoneura* without comment, and no earlier source has been located.

**Exoprosopa** Macquart 1840: 35 (1841: 313). Type, *Anthrax pandora* Fabricius 1805 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 544, confirmed ICZN 1991) = *Exoprosopa pandora* (Fabricius). Bombyliidae.

**Exoprosopinae** Becker 1913: 432, 449.

Other spellings: Ecoprosopinae Springer 1966: 387.

Note. Rondani (1856: 162) designated *Anthrax capucina* Fabricius as type, but that was not an originally included species. Coquillett accepted Rondani's designation but at the same time linked it with the originally included *Anthrax pandora*; thus he can be regarded as designating *pandora* (Code, Art. 69a.iv). Recent discovery of an early designation by Duponchel (1845a: 545) of *E. audouinii* Macquart 1840, a species of the widespread tropical genus *Ligyra* Newman, stimulated an application to the ICZN (Evenhuis & Greathead 1989: 250) to suspend the Rules and suppress the Duponchel designation in favor of Coquillett's, to which the Commission agreed.

**Exorista** Meigen 1803: 280. Type, *Musca larvarum* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Exorista larvarum* (Linnaeus). Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms: *Chaetotachina* and *Eutachina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, both q.v.

Valid subgenus: **Guerinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Exoristidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 244.

Other spellings: Exotistinae Yábar 1979: 3.

Note. Townsend (1912a: 47) called attention to the change of concept that has confused the nomenclature of Tachinidae. With the recognition of *larvarum* as type of *Exorista*, *Tachina* of authors became *Exorista*, the true *Tachina* having hitherto been called *Echinomya* (or *Echinomyia*). *Exorista* of earlier authors is now referred partly to *Huebneria*, partly to *Epimasicerca*. Since the time of Townsend (1912), *Exorista* has been properly used, but Exoristidae of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863) was based on *Exorista* of authors, *Musca larvarum* being contained in his *Tachina* in Tachinidae. Thus his Exoristidae was based on an erroneous type genus, but its current usage, often as Exoristinae or Exoristini, is correct.

Exotistinae. See *Exorista*.

*Fabricia* Meigen. See *Viviania*.

**Fallenia** Meigen 1820: 134. Type, *Cytherea fasciata* Fabricius 1805 (des. É. Blanchard 1845b: pl. 168) = *Fallenia fasciata* (Fabricius). Nemestrinidae.

**Fallenina** Rondani 1856: 33, 161.

Falleniinae Rondani 1863:49 (1864:49).

**Fannia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 567. Type, *F. saltatrix* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *F. scalaris* (Fabricius 1794) [*Musca*]. Fanniidae.

Junior synonym: *Homalomyia* Bouché 1834, q.v.

**Fanniaeformes** Schnabl 1911: 89 (priority from 1888, Homalomyinae Verrall).

Fanninae Schnabl & Dziedzicki 1911: 64, 83, 124, 128.

Fanniinae Malloch 1917: 407, 408.

Fanniidae Townsend 1935b: 16.

Other spellings: Faniidae Mallo 1961: 20; Finniinae Roonwal (ed.) 1965: iii.

Note. Fanniinae was a subfamily of Muscidae in vol. 2 of the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera* (Huckett & Vockeroth 1987: 1118), but recognized as a family in volume 3 (McAlpine 1989: 1497, 1504).

**Fenwickia** Malloch 1930a: 335, 336. Type, *F. hirsuta* Malloch 1930 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

**Fenwickiini** McAlpine 1985b: 222, 234.

**Ferdinandea** Rondani 1844a: 196 [stem Ferdinande-]. Type, *Conops cupreus* Scopoli 1763 (des. Rondani 1856: 51, via des. for *Chrysochlamys* Rondani "(Genus *Ferdinandaea* Rndn Olim)"). Syrphidae.

Ferdinandina Goffe 1952: 113, 115, 121. *Nomen nudum*.

**Ferdinandini** Glumac 1961a: 79, 90, 97.

Ferdinandeini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Fergusonina** Malloch 1924b: 337. Type, *F. microcera* Malloch 1924 (orig. des.). Fergusoninidae.

**Fergusoninae** Tonnoir 1937: 129.

Fergusonininae McAlpine 1958: 185.

Fergusoninidae Hennig 1958: 642.

Other spellings: Fergusonsonioninidae Nartshuk 1992: 473.

Note. The genus was originally described in the Agromyzidae, but was rejected by specialists in that family. As a distinct family it is placed next to the Agromyzidae, as in McAlpine (1989: 1504).

*Feronia*. See **Olfersia**.

**Ficalbia** Theobald 1903a: 296. Type, *Uranotaenia minima* Theobald 1901 (des. R. Blanchard 1905: 418) = *Ficalbia minima* (Theobald). Culicidae.

**Ficalbiini** Belkin 1962: 117, 119-122, 297.

**Fidena** Walker 1850: 8 (as *Pangonia* subgenus). Type, *Pangonia leucopogon* Wiedemann 1828 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 545) = *Fidena leucopogon* (Wiedemann). Tabanidae.

Junior synonym: *Melpia* Walker 1850, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. *Fidena* was adopted over *Melpia* by recent authors, apparently on the basis of line precedence on the same page, but it is not clear if the question of first reviser was ever investigated.

**Fiebrigella** Duda 1921: 125, 143. Type, *F. verrucosa* Duda 1921 (mon.). Chloropidae.

**Fiebrigellini** Nartshuk 1983b: 643 (186).

Note. The Neotropical, Afrotropical, and Palaearctic catalogues all say orig. des., presumably on the basis of the 'gen.n., sp.n.' situation, but that provision does not apply when there is only one included species (Code, Art. 68b.i).

Finniinae. See **Fannia**.

*Flabellifera* Meigen 1800: 13. No named species; four species in Hendel 1908: 45. Type, *Tipula atrata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 545) = *Ctenophora (Tanyptera) atrata* (Linnaeus). *Flabellifera* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Tipulidae.

Valid name: **Ctenophora** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Valid subgeneric name: **Tanyptera** Latreille 1804, q.v.

Flabelliferinae Enderlein 1912a: 18.

Note. In Oosterbroek & Theowald (1992: 59), *Flabellifera* is placed as a synonym of *Ctenophora* but the type species, *Tipula atrata*, is listed as type of *Tanyptera* (: 87).

*Flebotomus*, Fleb- in group names. See **Phlebotomus**.

**Forbesomyia** Malloch 1914a: 234. Type, *F. atra* Malloch 1914 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Forbesomyiini** Pritchard 1960b: 193.

Note 1. Originally described in the Bibionidae, which then included Scatopsidae to which it was thought related. It was later placed in the family Scatopsidae, and finally in the Cecidomyiidae.

Note 2. The tribal name is a borderline case. There is no formal diagnosis of the tribe, the author merely stating "With the characters of the genus." This does not satisfy the exact requirements of availability of the combined-description rule (Code, Art. 13d), which applies to "the combined description or definition of a new family-group taxon and a single new nominal genus of which the name provides the basis for the new family-group name." There is however some discussion of how the genus differs from the Scatopsidae and how it resembles the Lestremiinae, and probably the distinctive wing venation is sufficient to make the name Forbesomyiini available (Code Art. 13a.i).

**Forcipomyia** Meigen 1818: 73, 75 [stem Forcipomyi-]. Type, *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus 1767 (aut.) = *Forcipomyia bipunctata* (Linnaeus). Ceratopogonidae.

*Labidomyia* Stephens 1829a: 52, 1829b: 239. Unnecessary new name for *Forcipomyia*. Type, *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Westwood 1840b: 126) = *Forcipomyia bipunctata* (Linnaeus). Ceratopogonidae.

**Forcipomyiinae** Lenz 1934: 96, 97.

Forcipomyiinae Enderlein 1936d: 49 [spelling correct].

Forcipomyidae Kremer 1972: 645.

Note. This case has been very confusing, as reflected in the differences among the modern regional catalogs. The generic name *Forcipomyia* first appeared in two specific synonymies in Meigen (1818), under *Ceratopogon albipennis* Meigen (as *Forcipomyia albipennis* Megerle, manuscript name, with *C.*

*ambiguus* Meigen 1804 in synonymy), and under *C. bipunctatus* Linnaeus 1767 (with *Forcipomyia pictipennis* Megerle, manuscript name, cited in synonymy). The generic name *Forcipomyia* has been widely used and dated from Meigen (1818) and is therefore available from that date under Code Article 11e. Coquillett (1910b: 545) designated *C. ambiguus* as type species, but *ambiguus* was a doubtful species and an application was to be submitted to the ICZN to designate *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus as type species, as reported by Wirth (1965a: 123) in the Nearctic *Catalog*. This was done but withdrawn when it was realized that the type species was already fixed by Westwood's designation for *Labidomyia*, the unnecessary replacement name for *Forcipomyia*. Inasmuch as *T. bipunctata* had been included in both *Forcipomyia* and *Labidomyia*, it was eligible as type species for both, and designation for one automatically fixed it for the other (Code, Art. 67h). This is so recorded in the Afrotropical and Australasian-Oceanian catalogues, but Remm (1988: 94) recognized *ambiguus* by designation of Coquillett (1910). The ? mark in Westwood, which may be considered a flaw in his designation, is not about the synonymy of *Forcipomyia* and *Labidomyia*, which was clear in Stephens (1829a, b), but rather questions "Meig." as the author of *Forcipomyia* rather than Megerle, who was the source of the manuscript name published by Meigen.

Forcipomyiidae. See **Forcipomyia**.

**Formicosepsis** Meijere 1916: 199 [stem Formicosepsis-]. Type, *F. tinctipennis* Meijere 1916 (mon.). Cypselosomatidae.

Formicosepsidinae Rohdendorf 1964: 108. *Nomen nudum*.

Formicosepsinae. [Corrected spelling, if ever needed.]

Note. This peculiar genus had previously been placed in either Sepsidae or Micropezidae, and finally (Hennig 1958: 551) in the Cypselosomatidae.

**Freraea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 285. Type, *F. gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Gymnopeza* Zetterstedt 1838, q.v.

**Freraeini** Townsend 1936a: 15, 59 (priority from 1926, Gymnopezini Townsend).

**Friesia** Enderlein 1922a: 69 (preocc. Barnes & McDunnough 1912 in Lepidoptera). Type, *Nevermannia tristrigata* Enderlein 1921 (orig. des.) = *Simulium (Tetisimulium) bezzii* Corti 1914 [*Simulium*]. Simuliidae.

Valid subgeneric name: **Tetisimulium** Rubtsov 1963, q.v.

**Friesiini** Enderlein 1936b: 117. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. Authorities differ widely here on zoological matters, and the above follows Crosskey (1985: 174, 1988: 481). Rubtsov & Yankovsky (1988: 140, 146, 172) synonymized the preoccupied *Friesia* under *Cnetha* Enderlein 1921, with *tristrigata* as a valid species, and *bezzii* as a good species of a distant genus *Tetisimulium*, considered as a valid genus near *Simulium*. This classification places the two species, which were considered synonymous by Crosskey, and earlier by Enderlein himself, as distinct species in different tribes!

**Frontina** Meigen 1838: 247. Type, *Tachina laeta* Meigen 1824 (des. Macquart 1850: 433) = *Frontina laeta* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

**Frontinini** Townsend 1928: 84.

**Fucellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1843: 269. Type, *F. arenaria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1842 (mon.) = *F. maritima* (Haliday 1838) [*Scatophaga*]. Anthomyiidae.

**Fucelliinae** Stein 1907: 828.

Fucellidae Bequaert 1914: 181.

Fucelliidae Lindner 1971: [1].

Other spellings: Fuecliinae Xue et al. 1990: 3.

Fungitinae. See **Fungivorites**.

Fungivoidea. See *Fungivora*.

**Fungivora** Meigen 1800: 16. No named species; two species (or one a manuscript name?) by Hendel 1908: 48. Type, *Tipula agarici* de Villers 1789 (? sub. mon., or des. Coquillett 1910b: 545) =

*Mycetophila agarici* (de Villers). *Fungivora* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Mycetophilidae.

Valid name: **Mycetophila** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Fungivoridae Speiser 1909: 35.

Fungivoroidea Hendel 1928: 9.

Fungivoriformia Hennig 1948a: 76, 91.

Other spellings: Fungivoridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Fungivoidea Hong 1981: 60.

Note 1. The type situation is confusing. Hendel listed as first species “*Tipula fungivora*,” which suggests absolute tautonymy, but that *fungivora* is either a manuscript name and *nomen nudum*, or an error for *Tipula fungorum* De Geer, which Meigen (1803) had listed as one of the two species in his *Mycetophila*. If a manuscript name, then the other species, *T. agarici*, is type by monotypy; if an error and correctable, there is no tautonymy and a type species must be designated. Coquillett (1910) is usually quoted as the designator, but Johannsen (1909: 116) had also designated *agarici*, but as “*M. agarici* Mg. 1803” with *agarici* de Villers as questionable synonym. The interpretations of the identity of *agarici* by various authors involve several genera and further complicate the picture. Laštovka (1988: 279) left *agarici* as a doubtful species of *Mycetophila*. Fortunately, the suppression of the Meigen 1800 work removed any need to worry about the the type of *Fungivora*. It is sufficient to record the agony.

Note 2. FUNGIVORAE Latreille 1809 (FUNGIVORA of later authors) [See Supplemental List] was a descriptive term for a subdivision of Tipulariae and was not founded on *Fungivora*, at least this was not mentioned as one of the five nominal genera of FUNGIVORAE. Rohdendorf (1962a: 324 (1991: 472)) is here regarded as in error in considering Fungivoridae an emendation of FUNGIVORAE and dating the family name from Latreille 1809. Thanks to the suppression of the Meigen 1800 work and the unavailability of *Fungivora*, it will not matter if I am wrong!

**Fungivorites** Rohdendorf 1938a: 46, 64. Type, *F. latimediis* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Fungivoritinae** Rohdendorf 1946: 76, 79.

Fungivoritidae Rohdendorf 1957: 91, 1962a: 323 (1991: 470).

Other spellings: Fungitinae Hennig 1954: 320.

Note. See comment under *Pleciofungivora*, where Fungivoritinae is synonymized under Pleciofungivoridae of the same date.

**Gaedia** Meigen 1838: 216. Type, *Tachina connexa* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Gaedia connexa* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

**Gaedidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 759.

Other spellings: Gaediiae Townsend 1913a: 54.

*Galapagomyia*. See **Galopagomyia**.

**Galopagomyia** Bischof 1904: 100. Type, *Microcerella steindachneri* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (orig. des.) = *Galopagomyia inoa* (Walker 1849) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

*Galapagomyia* (error) Lopes 1969: 7.

*Galapagomyiina* Verves 1990b: 253. *Nomen nudum*.

**Galapagomyiini** Verves 1990a: 28, 29.

Note. There is a similar *Galapagomyia* Johnson 1924 in Chironomidae, which would preoccupy use in Sarcophagidae. Bischof’s spelling is consistent with his use of “Galapagos Inseln.”

**Gasterophilus** Leach 1817a: 2 [stem Gasterophil-]. Type, *Oestrus equi* Clark 1797 (des. Curtis 1826: 146) = *Gasterophilus intestinalis* (De Geer 1776) [*Oestrus*]. Oestridae.

*Gastrophilus* (error) Meigen 1824: 174.

*Gastrophilus* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 159.

**Gastrophilinae** Girschner 1896: 63.

Gastrophilidae Brues & Melander 1915: 4, 67.

Gastrophilinae Rodhain & Bequaert 1919: 379, 435; Gedoelst 1919: 333.

Gastrophilidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 341 (1991: 496).

Gastrophiloidea Rohdendorf 1977a: 88.



Gasterophiloidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Note. This has often been placed as a distinct family, but it is a subfamily of Oestridae in Wood (1987a: 1150).

*Gastrophilus*. See **Gasterophilus**.

**Gastrops** Williston 1897: 3 [stem Gastrop-]. Type, *G. niger* Williston 1897 (mon.). Ephydriidae.

**Gastropsini** Cresson 1949: 250.

Gastropinae Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1990: 899 (rejected).

Note. Gastropinae was rejected in favor of Hyadinae (*Hyadina*, q.v.) by Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1990: 899), acting as first revisers of the two group names published simultaneously in 1949 (as tribes).

**Gastrozona** Bezzi 1913a: 105. Type, *Tephritis fasciventris* Macquart 1843 (orig. des.) = *Gastrozona fasciventris* (Macquart). Tephritidae.

Gastrozonini Hering 1944: 3. *Nomen nudum*.

**Gastrozonini** Hering 1947: 16.

Other spellings: Gostrozonini Aczél 1953: 100.

Note. Macquart cited the specific name as *fasciventris* in his Index (1843: 302 (459)), but as *fasciventris* on p. 225 (382), and 291 (448) in the Explanation of plate 31. Bezzi (1913a: 105) cited both spellings and, as first reviser, selected *fasciventris*.

**Gaurax** Loew 1863b: 35 (1864: 137) [stem Gaurac-]. Type, *G. festivus* Loew 1863 (mon.). Chloropidae.

Junior synonym: *Botanobia* Lioy 1864, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Gedolstia** Rodhain & Bequaert 1913: 173. Type, *G. cristata* Rodhain & Bequaert 1913 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Gedolstiini** Papavero 1977: 71, 73, 94.

Gemomyzidae. See **Geomyza**.

**Geocrypta** Kieffer 1913c: 37, 68. Type, *Cecidomyia braueri* Handlirsch 1884 = *Geocrypta braueri* (Handlirsch). Cecidomyiidae.

**Geocryptina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 82.

Geomysidae. See **Geomyza**.

**Geomyza** Fallén 1810: 18. Type, *Musca combinata* Linnaeus 1767 (mon.) = *Geomyza combinata* (Linnaeus). Opomyzidae.

**Geomyzides** Fallén 1823d: title p., 1.

Geomyzidae Haliday 1839b: 218.

Other spellings: Geomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 161; Geomysidae Coquillett 1895a: 339; Oeomyzidae Slosson 1902: 8; Gemomyzidae Knowlton & Cutler 1932: 112.

**Geosargus** Bezzi 1907a: 53 (unnecessary new name for *Sargus* Fabricius, q.v.). Type, *Musca cupraria* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Sargus cuprarius* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.

Senior synonym: **Sargus** Fabricius 1798, q.v.

**Geosarginae** Enderlein 1914b: 579.

Geosargidae Enderlein 1937a: 431.

Note. Following Bezzi, who considered that *Sargus* Fabricius 1798 was preoccupied by *Sargus* Walbaum 1792 in Pisces, authors adopted *Geosargus*. However, the ICZN ruled in its early Opinion 5 (Stiles 1907) that reprinting (without acceptance) of pre-Linnaean names did not thereby give them availability, and this was backed up by Opinion 21 (ICZN 1910b), referring specifically to the names of Klein 1744 in Walbaum. Authors later returned to the use of *Sargus* Fabricius, as in all the modern regional catalogs.

**Gephyromyza** Malloch 1933d: 181, 208. Type, *G. testaceipes* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

**Gephyromyzini** McAlpine 1985b: 222, 230.

**Germaria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 83. Type, *G. latifrons* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *G. ruficeps* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

- Germariidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 81 (13).
- Germariochaeta** Villeneuve 1937: 5. Type, *G. clavata* Villeneuve 1937 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Germariochaetina** Mesnil 1966: 885.
- Germariochaetini Crosskey 1976b: 162, 194.
- Geron** Meigen 1820: 223 [stem Geront-]. Type, *G. gibbosus* Meigen 1820 (des. Duponchel 1845b: 206) = *G. gibbosus* (Olivier 1789) [*Bombylius*]. Bombyliidae.
- Geroninae** Hesse 1938: 36, 866.
- Gerontinae Hull 1973: 66.
- Other spellings: Gerontiinae Zaitzev 1989: 66.
- Gesneria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 378 (preocc. Hübner 1825 in Lepidoptera). Type, *G. erythrocerca* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *Tephromyia grisea* (Meigen 1826) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.
- Valid name: **Tephromyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.
- Gesneriidae Villeneuve 1908: 282. See Note 2.
- Note 1. The preoccupied *Gesneria* was renamed *Gesneriodes* by Villeneuve (1909: 47), although Verves (1986: 124) treated *Gesneriodes* as a distinct proposal, with *Musca lineata* Fallén 1817 as type. *Gesneriodes* has not been used in a family-group name, and both *Gesneria* and its replacement *Gesneriodes* are now synonyms of *Tephromyia*. *Gesneriodes* sensu Verves equals *Blaesoxipha* Loew 1861.
- Note 2. Villeneuve's *Gesneria* s. str. (Gesneriidae) included *Musca lineata* Fallén [preocc.], now equal to *Blaesoxipha lapidosa* Pape 1994, and *Sarcophaga erythrura* Meigen 1826, now in *Servaisia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863.
- Gesneriodes*. See *Gesneria*, Note 1.
- Gitona** Meigen 1830: 129. Type, *G. distigma* Meigen 1830 (mon.). Drosophilidae.
- Gitonini** Grimaldi 1990: 112.
- Glbellula** Bezzi 1902: 191 (new name for *Platygaster* Zetterstedt). Type, *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt 1838 (des. ICZN 1989b) = *Glbellula arctica* (Zetterstedt). Bombyliidae (See Note 2).
- Platygaster* Zetterstedt 1838: 574 (preocc. Latreille 1809 in Hymenoptera). Type, *P. arcticus* Zetterstedt 1838 (mon.) = *Glbellula arctica* (Zetterstedt).
- Sphaerogaster* Zetterstedt 1842: 232 (preocc. Sturm 1826 in Coleoptera). Type, *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt 1838 (aut.) = *Glbellula arctica* (Zetterstedt).
- Glbellulinae** Cockerell 1914: 232.
- Note 1. Zetterstedt (1842: 232) replaced his preoccupied *Platygaster* by *Sphaerogaster*, but that too was preoccupied. Neither name has been used as the basis of a family-group name. Various confusing circumstances led the ICZN to issue an Opinion with clear designation of the type species.
- Note 2. Evenhuis (1994: 139) placed *Glbellula* and synonyms in Mythicomysiidae, long a subfamily of Bombyliidae.
- Glaucophana** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 50 (354). Type, *G. amasiae* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.) = *Neaera atra* Robineau-Desvoidy 1850. Tachinidae.
- Senior synonym: **Neaera** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.
- Glaucophaniae** Townsend 1913a: 53.
- Glaurocara** Thomson 1869: 518. Type, *G. flava* Thomson 1869 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Glaurocarini** Townsend 1926b: 529.
- Glaurocarina Mesnil 1966: 896.
- Glochina** Meigen 1830: 280. Type, *G. sericata* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Limonia (Dicranomyia) sericata* (Meigen). Tipulidae.
- Senior generic synonym: **Limonia** Meigen 1803, q.v.
- Senior subgeneric synonym: **Dicranomyia** Stephens 1829, q.v.
- Glochiniinae** Rondani 1840b: 4.

Note 1. Savchenko et al. (1992: 343) recognized *Glochina* as a distinct subgenus in the genus *Dicranomyia*.

Note 2. Savchenko et al. (loc. cit.) designated *G. sericata* as type species, obviously regarding the two species mentioned in Meigen's last paragraph as being referred to *Glochina*, thus requiring a designation instead of what had long been regarded as monotypy. However, Meigen's words can be regarded as expressing a possibility rather than a definite indication, especially since he had placed these two species in the genus *Limnobia* only two pages before.

**Glossina** Wiedemann 1830a: 253. Type, *G. longipalpis* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.). Glossinidae.

**Glossinidae** Theobald 1903b: ii.

Glossinidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Glossinoidea Hennig 1971: 62.

Note. Malloch (1929a: 553) marked his Glossinidae as a new family, but Cockerell (1908: 65) and Williston (1908: 340) had each used the name, and it had appeared even earlier in Theobald's rather obscure list of mosquitoes and a few other insects.

**Gluma** McAlpine 1991a: 56 [stem Glum-]. Type, *G. nitida* McAlpine 1991 (orig. des.). Coelopidae.

**Glumini** McAlpine 1991a: 49.

**Glutops** Burgess 1878: 321 [stem Glutop-]. Type, *G. singularis* Burgess 1878 (mon.). Pelecorhynchidae.

**Glutopidae** Krivosheina 1971: 681 (387).

Note. This genus had previously been placed in Coenomyiidae or Rhagionidae as well as in Pelecorhynchidae. It is retained in the last named by Woodley (1989: 1379).

**Gnoriste** Meigen 1818: 243. Type, *G. apicalis* Meigen 1818 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

**Gnoristini** Edwards 1925: 546, 565.

Gnoristinae Hennig 1948a: 99, 101.

**Gonatorrhina** Röder 1886b: 264. Type, *G. paramonensis* Röder 1886 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Gonatorrhinini** Townsend 1936a: 27.

**Gonia** Meigen 1803: 280. No species; 2 species in Wiedemann 1819: 25. Type, *Gonia bimaculata* Wiedemann 1819 (des. Sabrosky & Arnaud 1965: 1075). Tachinidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Salmacia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Gonidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 74, 1851c: 305, 1863a: 728. Unavailable (cited in synonymy, not adopted).

Gonioidae Agassiz 1846b: 165. Emendation of Gonidae.

**Gonini** Lioy 1864: 1332.

Goniidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 81 (13).

Note 1. For many years the accepted designation for *Gonia* was that of Curtis (1835: 533), when it was considered that the first species associated with the genus were the 13 by Meigen himself (1826: 2-7). This overlooked the two new species of Wiedemann 1819, which are the originally included species for purposes of type designation.

Note 2. The oldest proposed group based on *Gonia*, Gonidae Robineau-Desvoidy, was mentioned only in synonymy and not adopted as a valid name, hence unavailable (Code Art. 11d). Robineau-Desvoidy stated that he did not adopt *Gonia* because of its previous use in conchology, but I have been unable to trace such a use. Perhaps it was pre-Linnaean. Gonioidae Agassiz was merely an emendation of Gonidae Robineau-Desvoidy (1830). Both Lioy (1864) and Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889) used *Gonia* as a valid generic name.

**Goniophyto** Townsend 1927d: 281 [stem Goniophyton-]. Type, *G. formosensis* Townsend 1927 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Goniophytonina** Rohdendorf 1962b: 936 (579).

Goniophytonini Verves 1980: 1477.

Other spellings: Goniophytoina Lopes 1982: 297; Goniophytoini Verves 1982: 250.

**Gonomyia** Meigen 1818: 147. Type, *Limnobia tenella* Meigen 1818 (mon.) = *G. tenella* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

**Gonomyria** Alexander 1927: 53, 54.

Gonomyriaria Alexander 1965: 71.

Gonomyrini Savchenko & Krivolutskaya 1976: 103.

Gonomyriini Savchenko et al. 1992: 295.

Note. *Gonomyria* first appeared in a manuscript name, *Gonomyria tricolor* Megerle, in the synonymy of *Limnobia tenella* Meigen 1818. It is recognized as available from Meigen (1818) under Code Article 11e for names first published as junior synonyms and made available by later adoption.

Gonopsides. See **Conops**.

Gostrozonini. See **Gastrozona**.

**Gracilitipula** Hong & Wang 1990: 122, 182. Type, *G. asiatica* Hong & Wang 1990 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Gracilitipulidae** Hong & Wang 1990: 121, 182.

**Grallipeza** Rondani 1850b: 180. Type, *Calobata unimaculata* Macquart 1846 (orig. des.) = *Grallipeza unimaculata* (Macquart). Micropezidae.

**Grallipezini** Aczél 1951: 483 ff., 533.

**Graphogaster** Rondani 1868a: 46 [stem Graphogastr-]. Type, *G. vestita* Rondani 1868 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Anurogyna* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

“GRAPHOGASTERINE series” Townsend 1911a: 128.

[Graphogasterini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Graphogastrini** Townsend 1931a: 183 (priority from 1889, Anurogynidae Brauer & Bergenstamm).

**Graphomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 403. Type, *Musca maculata* Scopoli 1763 (des. Duponchel 1845b: 305) = *Graphomya maculata* (Scopoli). Muscidae.

*Graphomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 167.

**Graphomyiini** Townsend 1935b: 107, 128.

Other spellings: Graphomyiini Collin 1948a: 127.

Note. Pont (1986: 162) considered that Westwood (1840b: 141) designated *M. maculata* for *Graphomya*, but the designation is not as clearcut as it should be. Westwood designated *M. maculata* “Fab.” as type of *Curtoneura* Macquart, a genus that he recognized, and under which he noted “Obs. *M. maculata* Fab., and *meditabunda* F. Pz. 44.23, is the type of *Graphomyia* R.D.” The mention of two nominal species and the uncertain subject of the singular “is” are complications.

**Graptomyza** Wiedemann 1820a: 16. Type, *G. longirostris* Wiedemann 1820 (orig. des., on plate). Syrphidae.

Graptomyzini Hull 1949: 346. *Nomen nudum*.

**Graptomyzinae** Shiraki 1949: 60, 70.

Other spellings: Graptomuzini Glumac 1961a: 90; Graptomyzini Glumac 1961a: 95.

Note. Graptomyzae Osten Sacken (1882c: 118) was a plural noun referring only to the species of *Graptomyza* in his synopsis of 11 species from the Indo-Malayan Archipelago. It has no validity as a family-group name.

**Grauvogelia** Krzeminaki et al. 1994: 96. Type, *G. arzwilleriana* Krzeminaki et al. (mon.). Fossil.

**Grauvogeliidae, Grauvogeliomorpha** Krzeminaki et al. 1994: 96.

Note. The combined description of new genus and new species can be construed to make the names available under Article 13c. The names of higher taxa would have to be construed under Article 13d, based on the authors’ statement: “Diagnosis of the new infraorder, new family and new genus is covered by that of the new species.”

**Grisdalemyia** Curran 1926: 133. Type, *G. bigelowi* Curran 1926 (orig. des.) = *Cleonice bigelowi* (Curran). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Cleonice** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Grisdalemyina** Mesnil 1966: 894.

Gridalemyiina Tschorsnig 1985b: 124.

**Gruninia** Papavero 1977: 77, 80. Type, *Rhinoestrus tshernyshevi* Grunin 1951 (orig. des.) = *Gruninia tshernyshevi* (Grunin). Oestridae.

**Gruniniina** Papavero 1977: 77, 79.

Note. Both generic and subtribal names are available under Code Art. 13d, covering “the combined description or definition of a new nominal family-group taxon and a single new nominal genus.”

**Guerinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 196. Type, *G. festiva* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 548) = *Exorista (Guerinia) rustica* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Exorista** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Junior subgeneric synonym: *Adenia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (See Note, below).

**Guerinidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 1121.

Gueriniidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Herting (1984: 8) synonymized “*Guerinia* (Robineau-Desvoidy) of Coquillett (1910b: 548) and subsequent authors, misidentification” under *Exorista*, subgenus *Adenia*. However, Coquillett designated *Tachina festiva* as type, a species included by Herting in *Adenia* as a junior synonym of *Exorista rustica* (Fallén). It is true that Coquillett interpreted Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) as “1 species (as 6),” but he did say “Type, *Guerinia festiva* Desvoidy,” which is an originally included nominal species and eligible for designation. *Adenia* Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 1041) has not been the basis of a family-group name. In the latest catalog of Palaearctic Tachinidae (Herting & Dely-Draskovits 1993: 436), *Guerinia* is listed as a doubtful taxon, but in my opinion it is the correct name for this subgenus of *Exorista*.

**Gymnocheta** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 371 [stem Gymnochet-]. Type, *Tachina viridis* Fallén 1810 (mon.) = *Gymnocheta viridis* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

*Gymnochaeta* (error) Macquart 1835: 149.

*Gymnochaeta* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 168.

Junior synonym: *Chrysocosmius* Bezzi 1907, q.v.

“GYMNOCHAETINE series” Townsend 1911a: 133.

[Gymnochaetini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Gymnochaetini** Townsend 1914a: 15.

Gymnochetini Townsend 1919c: 589 [spelling correct].

**Gymnodacus** Munro 1938: 117 (as *Dacus* subgenus). Type, *Dacus mesomelas* Bezzi 1908 (orig. des.) = *Gymnodacus mesomelas* (Munro). Tephritidae.

**Gymnodacini** Munro 1984: 13, 14, 19.

Gymnolomae. See **Gymnosoma**.

**Gymnomma** Wulp 1888: 38 [stem Gymnommat-]. Type, *G. nitidiventris* Wulp 1888 (mon.) = *G. nitidiventre* Wulp. Tachinidae.

**Gymnommini** Townsend 1913c: 148.

Gymnommatini. [Corrected spelling.]

*Gymnomyza* Fallén 1810: 19. No named species; one species by Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1990: 895.

Type, *Syrphus subsultans* Fabricius 1794 (des. Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1990: 895, and sub.mon.) = *Mosillus subsultans* (Fabricius). Ephydriidae.

Senior synonym: **Mosillus** Latreille 1804, q.v.

**Gymnomyzides** Latreille 1829: 535.

Gymnomyzinae and -ini Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1990: 892.

Note. To promote stability among conflicting claims, Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1990: 892) elected to use for a subfamily the oldest group name within the family, based on *Gymnomyza*, but to let the generic name fall as a synonym of the older name *Mosillus*. Application was made to the Commission by Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1992: 133) to suspend the Rules and give precedence at the family level to the universally used (but junior) family name Ephydriidae Zetterstedt 1837. This was confirmed by the Commission (ICZN 1993d).

*Gymnopa* Fallén 1820d: 10. Type, *G. aenea* Fallén 1820 (mon.) = *Mosillus subsultans* (Fabricius 1794) [*Syrphus*]. Ephydriidae.

Senior synonym: **Mosillus** Latreille 1804, q.v.

**Gymnopinae** Cresson 1922: 326.

Note. There was an older but unavailable *Gymnopidae* Sundevall 1836 in Aves, based on the preoccupied *Gymnops* Cuvier 1829. That *Gymnopidae* is a synonym of *Sturnidae* Rafinesque 1815, and *Gymnops* was renamed *Sarcops* Walden 1875.

**Gymnopais** Stone 1949: 260 [stem *Gymnopaid-*]. Type, *G. dichopticus* Stone 1949 (orig. des.). Simuliidae.

**Gymnopaoidinae** Rubtsov 1955: 329, 330.

Other spellings: *Gymnopainae* Novák 1957b: 227; *Gymnopaoidiinae* Dumbleton 1963: 322.

**Gymnopeza** Zetterstedt 1838b: 629. Type, *G. albipennis* Zetterstedt 1838 (mon.) = *Freraea gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym; **Freraea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Gymnopezini** Townsend 1926a: 25.

Note. There is only a slight description in Zetterstedt (1838), which serves for both genus and species. Full descriptions appeared in Zetterstedt (1844: 1257, 1258).

**Gymnophora** Macquart 1835: 631. Type, *Phora arcuata* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Gymnophora arcuata* (Meigen). Phoridae.

**Gymnophorini** Enderlein 1924b: 273.

*Gymnophorinae* Enderlein 1929: 104.

**Gymnophryxe** Villeneuve 1922: 292, 293 (as *Ceratochaeta* subgenus). Type, *Ceratochaeta nudigena* Villeneuve 1922 (mon., cited as *Gymnophryxe nudigena*, using the subgeneric name in a binomen) = *Gymnophryxe nudigena* Villeneuve. Tachinidae.

Replacement name for *Archiclops* Bischof 1900, preocc., q.v.

Note. At one stage this nominal genus was synonymized under *Archiclops* Bischof 1900, but the latter was found to be preoccupied and *Gymnophryxe* was substituted. It has not been used in a family-group name, but *Archiclops* had been the basis of a subtribal name.

*Gymnoplística*. See **Gynoplistia**.

**Gymnosoma** Meigen 1803: 278 [stem *Gymnosomat-*]. Type, *Musca rotundata* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Gymnosoma rotundatum* (Linnaeus). Tachinidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Rhodogyne* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Gymnosomeae** Macquart 1834b: 72, 73 (208).

*Gymnosominae* Schiner 1861b: 140, 1861c: 409.

*Gymnosomatinae* Kirby 1884: 247.

*Gymnosomatidae* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 (11).

*Gymnosomatoidea* Townsend 1935b: 16.

Other spellings: *Gymnosomae* Swainson 1840: 377; *Hymnosomeae* Agassiz 1846a: 15; *Gymnosomea* Agassiz 1846a: 16; *Gymnosomitae* Desmarest 1860: 28; *Gymnosomina* Loew 1862a: 35; *Gymnosomiti* Lioy 1864: 74; *Gymnolomae* Bigot 1892a: 179; *Cymnosomatini* Arnett 1985: 702.

**Gynandromyia** Bezzi 1923c: 97. Type, *G. seychellensis* Bezzi 1923 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

*Gynandromyiini* (ex Herting) Léonide 1963: 1592. *Nomen nudum*.

**Gynandromyina** Mesnil 1966: 894.

*Gynandromyiini* Herting 1984: 36.

**Gynoplistia** Macquart 1835: 649. Type (See Note 1), *G. annulata* Macquart 1835 (des. Theischinger 1993: 5). Tipulidae.

*Gynoplistia* Westwood 1835: 280 (preocc. Macquart 1835). Type, *Ctenophora vilis* Walker 1835 (des. Brunetti 1918: 332) = *G. vilis* (Walker 1835) [*Ctenophora*]. See Notes 1, 2.

*Gymnoplística* (error) Bigot 1854: 456.

**Gynoplistiaria** Alexander 1927: 50.

Note 1. Evenhuis (1990b: 3) pointed out that Macquart's use of Westwood's generic name actually antedated Westwood's publication. The generic name must therefore be credited to Macquart, and designation of a type species is required. Alexander's group name was based on *Gynoplistia* Westwood.

Note 2. *Gynoplistia* Westwood was actually a change of name for *Anoplistes* Westwood, the latter delayed in press and still unpublished when the same name was used in Coleoptera. Although both Westwood names were published at the same time and place, under the circumstances *Gynoplistia* is best considered as proposed in its own right and not a new name, *Anoplistes* then being no more than a manuscript name cited in synonymy.

**Gyrostigma** Brauer 1885a: 269 [stem Gyrostigmat-]. Type, *G. sumatrensis* Brauer 1885 (mon.). Oestridae.

Gyrostigmatini Townsend 1931c: 370. *Nomen nudum*.

**Gyrostigmatinae** Townsend 1935b: 107, 122.

Other spellings: Gyrostigminae Séguy 1937a: 31 ff., 157.

*Habrota* Enderlein 1936c: 399. Type, *Rutilia formosa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Rutilia* (*Chryсорutilia*) *formosa* Robineau-Desvoidy. Tachinidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Rutilia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Senior subgeneric synonym: **Chryсорutilia** Townsend 1915, q.v.

**Habrotina** Enderlein 1936c: 398 [Name corrected to Amphiboliina on p. 446].

Note. Enderlein (1936c: 446) himself corrected *Habrota* to *Chryсорutilia* Townsend 1915 (the change had also been made on p. 401 in a list of species), and changed *Habrotina* to Amphiboliina. See **Amphibolia**.

Haelomyzinae. See **Heleomyza**.

**Haemagogus** Williston 1896b: 271. Type, *H. splendens* Williston 1896 (mon.). Culicidae.

**Haemagoginae** Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table, also "47" and "66."

**Haematobia** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 499, 831 (as *Stomoxys* subgenus). Type, *Conops irritans* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 140, confirmed ICZN 1974b) = *Haematobia irritans* (Linnaeus). Muscidae.

**Haematobiti** Liroy 1864: 891.

Haematobiini Malloch 1932a: 379, 380 (April), 433 (May).

Other spellings: Hematobiti Liroy 1895: vi, 220; Haematobini Zumpt 1939: 1723.

Note 1. Lepeletier & Serville credited *Haematobia* to Robineau-Desvoidy, but the latter's *Essai* was not published until 1830.

Note 2. See Note under **Siphona** for the *Siphona-Haematobia* mixup. In 1974, the ICZN in Opinion 1008 suspended the Rules and designated a tachinid as type species of *Siphona*, while confirming Westwood's designation for *Haematobia*.

**Haematopota** Meigen 1803: 267. Type, *Tabanus pluvialis* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Haematopota pluvialis* (Linnaeus). Tabanidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Chrysozona* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Haematopotinae** Enderlein 1922c: 335, 350.

Halcomyzidae. See **Helcomyza**.

Haleidae. See *Helea*.

*Halidayopsis* Townsend 1927d: 282 [stem Halidayops-]. Type, *H. formosensis* Townsend 1927 (orig. des.) = *Prosheliomyia formosensis* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Prosheliomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

Halidayiopsisina [sic] Mesnil 1960: 646. *Nomen nudum*.

Halidayopsina. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Mesnil (1974: 1246) later synonymized *Halidayopsis* but did not recognize a subtribe for the replacement.

**Halmopota** Haliday 1856: 346. Type, *Ephydra salinaria* Bouché 1834 (mon.) = *Halmopota salinarius* (Bouché). Ephydriidae.

**Halmopotinae** Canzoneri & Meneghini 1974: 147.

Note. Cogan (1984: 171) cited the type species as *salinarum*, as did the old Palaearctic *Katalog* and Canzoneri & Meneghini (1974), the *Katalog* with "*salinaria* Haliday" in synonymy. However, Bouché's original spelling was *salinaria* and there is no apparent reason for *salinarum*.

**Halterorchis** Bezzi 1924b: 217 [stem Halterorch-]. Type, *H. inermis* Bezzi 1924 (orig. des.). Mydidae.

**Halterorchini** Hesse 1972: 149.

**Hapalothrix** Loew 1876: 211 [stem Hapalotrich-]. Type, *H. lugubris* Loew 1876 (orig. des.). Blephariceridae.

**Hapalotrichinae** Bezzi 1913b: 66.

Note. Zwick (1992: 45) considered the genus monotypic, but Loew's words indicate designation: "wohl darauf sie als Typus einer neuen ... Gattung angesehen werden, welcher ich den Namen *Hapalothrix* beilage."

**Haplodiplosis** Rübsaamen 1910: 288, 1911: 393 [stem Haplodiplos-]. Type, *Diplosis equestris* Wagner 1871 (mon.) = *Haplodiplosis marginata* (Röser 1840) [*Diplosis*]. Cecidomyiidae.

**Haplodiplosina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 79.

Note. Regarding type fixation, see Note under *Ametrodiplosis*.

*Haplomyia*. See under **Aplomyia**.

**Harpagomyia** Meijere 1909: 165. Type, *H. splendens* Meijere 1909 (mon.) = *Malaya splendens* (Meijere). Culicidae.

Senior synonym: **Malaya** Leicester 1908, q.v.

**Harpagomyiinae** Ludlow 1911: 127, 132.

Harpagomyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Harpagophalla** Rohdendorf 1937: 276, 460. Type, *Sarcophaga sera* Rohdendorf 1930 (orig. des.) = *Harpagophalla kempi* (Senior-White 1924) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Harpagophallina** Rohdendorf 1965: 679 (398).

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

*Harrisia* Meigen 1838, preocc. See *Polidea*.

**Harrisia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 323. Type, *H. scutellaris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916: 7). Tachinidae.

Harrisiiini Townsend 1931a: 175. *Nomen nudum*.

**Harrisiiini** Townsend 1936a: 35, 39, 42, 1936b: 186.

**Harrisonina** Freeman 1956: 293, 318 [stem Harrisonin-]. Type, *H. petricola* Freeman 1956 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

Harrisonini Brundin 1965: 502, 504. *Nomen nudum*.

**Harrisonini** Brundin 1966: 368, 369.

Harrisoninini. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Horisonini Kalugina 1976: 92; Harrisoniini Ashe 1983: 5.

*Hebetomus*, *Hebotomus*, and group names based on them. See **Phlebotomus**.

**Hecamede** Haliday 1837: 281, as synonym of *Notiphila*. Type, *Notiphila albicans* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Hecamede albicans* (Meigen). Ephydriidae.

**Hecamedini** Mathis 1991: 2.

Note. The generic name, proposed in the synonymy of *Notiphila*, was made available by adoption by Haliday (1839b: 221, 224) (Code, Art. 11e). See Introduction for discussion of the recognition of Haliday (1837).

**Helcomyza** Curtis 1825: 66. Type, *H. ustulata* Curtis 1825 (orig. des.). Dryomyzidae.

**Helcomyzinae** Hendel 1924: 213.

Helcomyzidae Malloch 1933d: 324.

Other spellings: Halcomyzidae Maa & Gressitt 1973: 287; Heleomyzinae McAlpine 1989: 1451.



Note. Authorities have vacillated between recognizing this taxon as a separate family or as a Dryomyzidae subfamily. McAlpine (1989a: 1451) placed it as a subfamily of Dryomyzidae, but Pitkin (1989a: 575) and McAlpine (1991a: 45) recognized it as a family.

*Helea* Meigen 1800: 18. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 49. Type, *Tipula barbicornis* Linnaeus 1767 (as "*Tip. barbicornis* F.") (sub. mon.; misident.) = *Ceratopogon communis* Meigen 1804. *Helea* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Ceratopogonidae.

Valid name: **Ceratopogon** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Heleinae Speiser 1910b: 735, 1910a: 198.

Heleidae Hendel 1928: 68.

Other spellings: Haleidae Rohdendorf 1951: 62; Heleidiidae Dubinin 1954: 230.

Note 1. See Note under **Ceratopogon** for explanation of the misidentification.

Note 2. The name Heleidae was also used in Coleoptera by Broun (1893: 1155), based on *Heleus* Latreille 1817.

*Helemyia*, -mydae. See **Hylemya**.

**Heleomyza** Fallén 1810: 19 [stem Heleomyz-]. Type, *Musca serrata* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *H. serrata* (Linnaeus). Heleomyzidae.

*Helomyza* (error) Fallén 1820a: 3.

Junior synonyms: *Blephariptera* Macquart 1835, q.v., and *Leria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Helomyzides** Westwood 1840b: 145.

Helomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 176.

Helomyzinae Stenhammar 1854: 287.

Helomyzidae Doleschall 1859: 118.

Heleomyzidae Bezzi 1911a: 17, 71.

Helomyzoidea Hendel 1916: 298.

Heleomyzoidea McAlpine 1968: 514.

Other spellings: Helomyinae Hutton 1881: 7; Haelomyzinae Giglio-Tos 1893c: 8; Helomyrinae Pandellé 1898: 3; Helomyzridae Slosson 1902: 8; Heliomyzidae Wesché 1904b: 44; Heliomyzidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 17, 108.

Note 1. *Heleomyza* and *Helomyza* were considered distinct proposals by some authors. However, *Heleomyza serrata*, the type species by monotypy, was included in the expanded (five species) *Helomyza*. Further, Collin (1939: 148) pointed out that virtually every word in the diagnosis of *Heleomyza* appeared in that of *Helomyza*. Since Fallén never again used the name *Heleomyza*, it is reasonable to believe that *Helomyza* was merely a different spelling of *Heleomyza*. The change may have been intentional, but there is no statement or evidence of that, and nomenclaturally *Helomyza* must be considered an error. Even if it were considered an emendation, the type species would be *serrata*, because the type of one, if eligible, is automatically the type of the other (Code, Art. 67h), and *serrata* was the type of *Heleomyza* by monotypy.

Note 2. There are confusing elements in the name of this family, and the ICZN will have to rule on it. For many years the accepted spelling was Helomyzidae and the prior spelling of the type genus, *Heleomyza*, was overlooked or disregarded, or it was considered that *Heleomyza* and *Helomyza* were distinct proposals. Westwood's *Helomyza*, the basis of the group name Helomyzidae, was the genus now called *Suillia*. As a crowning complication the oldest proposed name for the family is Heteromyzides Fallén 1820! See the discussion under **Heteromyza**.

Heleomyzinae (error for Helcomyzinae). See **Helcomyza**.

**Helicobia** Coquillett 1895a: 317. Type, *Sarcophaga helicis* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.) = *Helicobia rapax* (Walker 1849) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Helicobiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 58, 59.

*Helicobosca* Bezzi 1906a: 49 (new name for *Theria* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Theria palpalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (aut.) = *Eurychaeta palpalis* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Calliphoridae.

*Theria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 337 (preocc. Hübner 1825 in Lepidoptera). Type, *T. palpalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Calliphoridae.

Senior synonym: **Eurychaeta** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

**Helicoboscina** Verves 1980: 1477.

Helicoboscinae Rognes 1986b: 75, 83, 86.

Note 1. This genus was long placed in the Sarcophagidae, as did Verves (1986a: 114), but Rognes (1986b: 75, 1991: 140, 1993: 391) and Pape (1987: 12, 1992a: 47) referred it to the Calliphoridae. Verves (1990a: 25, 27) and Shewell (1991: 364) reiterated that *Eurychaeta* properly belonged in the sarcophagid subfamily Paramacronychiinae, but Rognes (1993: 391-404) reexamined the two points of view and reaffirmed his belief in Calliphoridae. Shewell (1991) admitted a mixture of characteristics: "At the beginning of its ontogeny, *Eurychaeta* resembles a Paramacronychiine Sarcophagid, but at the end it has apparently a mixture of Sarcophagid and Calliphorid characters."

Note 2. **Eurychaeta** has not been the basis of a family-group name, and because all this has come to pass since 1960, Helicoboscinae can be retained (Code, Art. 40a).

**Helicophagella** Enderlein 1928: 38. Type, *Sarcophaga noverca* Rondani 1860 (orig. des.) = *Helicophagella noverca* (Rondani). Sarcophagidae.

**Helicophagellina** Lopes et al. 1977: 576.

Note 1. *Helicophagella* is considered a subgenus of *Sarcophaga* by Pape (1988: 12).

Note 2. Helicophagellina was a new name for Bellieriini Enderlein (1928: 9), which was based on a misidentification of *Bellieria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863. The subtribal name was made available by bibliographic reference to Enderlein (1928) where there is a diagnosis of his "Bellieriini" in a key. Verves (1987: 664 (22)) credited Helicophagellina to Kano et al. (1967: 20), but that work recorded the genus and the misidentification of *Bellieria* without use of the subtribal name.

Note 3. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Helina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 493. Type, *H. euphemioidea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1901b: 137) = *Helina pertusa* (Meigen 1826) [*Anthomyia*]. Muscidae.

Junior synonym: *Aricia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, preocc., q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Heliomyzidae. See **Heleomyza**.

**Heliophilus** Meigen 1803: 273. Type, *Musca sylvarum* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Xylota sylvarum* (Linnaeus). Suppressed for Priority (ICZN 1993c). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Xylota** Meigen 1822, q.v.

**Heliophilinae** Telford 1939: 12, 55.

Note. All the modern regional catalogs, following Wirth et al. (1965: 604), chose to retain the unjustified new name *Xylota* Meigen 1822, q.v., over its senior synonym *Heliophilus* on grounds of general usage and stability, noting that an application should be made to the ICZN for Suspension of the Rules. This was at last done (Zatwarnicki 1991: 308-311), and confirmed by the Commission (ICZN 1993c). Meigen changed his 1803 name because of similarity to a generic name in plants, but unfortunately proposed a substitute that is confusingly similar to his own *Helophilus* in the same family. Nor did he help by having a similar name *Elophilus* Meigen 1803 also in the same family.

**Helius** Lapeletier & Serville 1828: 655. Unjustified new name for *Megarhina* Lapeletier & Serville, q.v. Type, *Limnobia longirostris* Meigen 1818 (aut.) = *Helius longirostris* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Junior synonym (but see Note): *Megarhina* Lapeletier & Serville 1828: 585. Type, *Limnobia longirostris* Meigen 1818 (mon.) = *Helius longirostris* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Junior synonym: *Rhamphidia* Meigen 1830, q.v.

**Heliaria** Alexander 1927: 69 (priority from 1865, *Rhamphidiaeformia* Osten Sacken).

Heliini Lackschewitz & Pagast 1940: 3.

Other spellings: **Heliusaria** Alexander 1931b: 11.

Note. *Helius* is tentatively recognized here as the valid name, with *Megarhina* as its junior synonym, in accordance with long-established and prevailing usage (all current regional catalogs). However, in my opinion action by the ICZN under its plenary power is required for *Helius*. *Helius* was adopted on the basis of usage by Alexander (1965: 50) in the North American *Catalog*, the first of the modern regional catalogs, and this course was followed in all subsequent regional catalogs. The editors of the North

American *Catalog* pointed out, however, that *Helius* was published in vernacular form *Hélius* (pp. 831, 832) and was also an unjustified new name for the valid name *Megarhina*, incorrectly thought to be preoccupied by *Megarhinus* Robineau-Desvoidy 1827. Recent catalogers have continued the use of *Helius* on the grounds that *Hélius* was really “Latin in a nomenclatural sense” and most important that its precedence over *Megarhina* had long been settled on the First Reviser Principle (Hutson 1980: 59, in the Afrotropical *Catalogue*, and Oosterbroek 1989: 67, in the Australasian-Oceanian *Catalog*). *Hélius* appeared on pp. 831, 832 in accented French in what must surely be counted as vernacular because of both the accent mark and the format of the work. More important, however, all regional catalogs have overlooked the fact that *Helius* appeared in proper Latin form in a footnote on p. 655. A reasonable presumption is that the *Helius* footnote was inserted when the supposed preoccupation was discovered, but that *Megarhina* on the earlier page was left uncorrected. If one did consider that *Helius* and *Megarhina* are alternative, concurrently proposed names, as the recent catalogers have done, then the decision is said to have been made long ago under the First Reviser Principle. Unfortunately the catalogers did not name the reviser and reference, which I have not found. However, these were not alternative names; *Helius* was a new name for what was presumed to be a preoccupied *Megarhina*. The fact that it is not actually preoccupied by *Megarhinus* in Coleoptera means that *Helius* is still an available even though unjustified replacement name, hence a synonym of a valid *Megarhina*. If this conclusion is correct, action by the ICZN is needed to maintain the usage of *Helius*, first reviser being irrelevant. Not all early authors adopted *Helius*. Coquillett (1910b: 566) correctly adopted *Megarhina* as the valid name over *Helius*.

**Hellichia** Enderlein 1925b: 203. Type, *H. latifrons* Enderlein 1925 (orig. des.) = *Prosimulium macropyga* (Lundström 1911) [*Melusina*]. Simuliidae.

Senior synonym: **Prosimulium** Roubaud 1906, q.v.

**Hellichiini** Enderlein 1925b: 203.

Hellichiinae Enderlein 1930b: 81, 83, 87.

*Helocera*, Helocer- in group names. See **Eloceria**.

**Helodon** Enderlein 1921a: 199 [stem Helodont-]. Type, *Simulia ferruginea* Wahlberg 1844 (orig. des.) = *Prosimulium (Helodon) ferrugineum* (Wahlberg). Simuliidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Prosimulium** Roubaud 1906, q.v.

**Helodoini** Ono 1982: 280, 282.

Helodontini Crosskey 1985: 173.

Note. Under Suspension of the Rules, the ICZN (1988c) gave precedence to the Wahlberg specific name over two senior synonyms.

*Helomyia* and group names based on it. See **Elomya**.

Helomyinae, Helomyrinae. See **Heleomyza**.

*Helomyza* and group names based on it. See **Heleomyza**.

Helomyzridae. See **Heleomyza**.

*Helophilus* (emend.). See *Elophilus*.

**Helophilus** Fabricius 1805: 233 (validated by ICZN 1993c). Type, *Musca pendula* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1832: 429) = *Helophilus pendulus* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

Junior synonym (valid subgenus): **Pilinasica** Malloch 1922, q.v.

**Helophilites** Newman 1835: 193, 254.

Helophilidae Bigot 1883: 231, 238.

Other spellings: Helophilellae Rondani 1845a: 450, 452.

Note. *Helophilus* Fabricius 1805 was interpreted by Zatwarnicki (1991: 308) as an emendation, which it may have been but there is no evidence of that, either by direct statement or by accompanying citation of *Elophilus* Meigen 1803, hence nomenclaturally an error. Even interpreted as an emendation, it would be an emendation of *Elophilus* Meigen 1803, a suppressed synonym of *Eristalis* Latreille 1804. The real use of *Helophilus* for *Musca pendula* Linnaeus and congeners dates from Meigen (1822: 368), as recognized by Wirth et al. (1965: 617, 622) and in all modern regional catalogs, but the Commission elected to recognize *Helophilus* from Fabricius (1805). In my opinion it would have been preferable, and more accurate, to have recognized *Helophilus* from Meigen (1822) and suppressed the two *Helophilus* senior to it: that of Fabricius 1805 (error or possible emendation, or available under the published-in-syn-

onymy rule, Art.11e), and that of *Helophilus* Leach 1817 (an emendation and hence an available name in its own right). The subsequent uses of *Helophilus* and family-group names based on it were almost exclusively based on Meigen (1822).

**Helosciomyza** Hendel 1917: 33. Type, *H. ferruginea* Hendel 1917 (mon.). Helosciomyzidae.

**Helosciomyzinae** Steyskal 1965a: 593.

Helosciomyzidae Griffiths 1972: 180.

Note. Originally proposed in the Sciomyzidae.

Hemarodromiinae. See **Hemerodromia**.

Hematobiti. See **Haematobia**.

**Hemerodromia** Meigen 1822: 61. Type, *Tachydromia oratoria* Fallén 1815 (des. Rondani 1856: 148; see Note 1) = *Hemerodromia oratoria* (Fallén). Empididae.

“Hemerodrominen” (vernacular) Schiner 1860a: 53.

**Hemerodrominae** Schiner 1862b: li, lii.

Hemerodromiinae Wheeler & Melander 1901: 376.

Other spellings: Hemerodromyidae Bigot 1889c: 113, 114, 123; Hemarodromiinae Marina 1983: 98.

Note 1. All modern regional catalogs accepted Rondani’s designation in order to avoid shifting the use of *Hemerodromia* to a different genus, *Phyllodromia* Zetterstedt 1837, as would be required by the oldest type designation, *Tachydromia mantispa* Meigen in Panzer 1806, by Westwood (1840b: 132). Suspension of the Rules by ICZN is required, as pointed out by Melander (1928: 252, 1965: 470).

Note 2. See under **Phyllodromia** that a family-group name based on that genus is older than one based on **Hemerodromia**. Commission action might be considered appropriate.

**Hemiasphondylia** Möhn 1960: 229. Type, *H. mimosa* Möhn 1960 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

Hemiasphondyliina Möhn 1961: 151 ff. *Nomen nudum*? See Introduction, section on Nomenclature, re difficulty of finding a diagnosis.

**Hemichlora** Wulp 1896a: 303. Type, *Curtonevra vittigera* Bigot 1887 (mon.) = *Hemichlora scordalus* (Walker 1861) [*Pyrellia*]. Muscidae.

Hemichlorini Townsend 1931b: 314. *Nomen nudum*.

**Hemichlorinae** Townsend 1935b: 107, 140.

**Hemilucilia** Brauer 1895: 598. Type, *Musca segmentaria* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.) (preocc. Panzer 1804) = *Hemilucilia nubipennis* (Rondani 1848) [*Lucilia*]. Calliphoridae.

**Hemiluciliini** Lehrer 1970: 25.

Note. Authors have overlooked the preoccupation of *Musca segmentaria* Fabricius 1805 by Panzer 1804. There are several accepted synonyms, of which Rondani’s *nubipennis* is the oldest (Thompson & Pont 1994: 119).

*Hemimasicerca* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 87 (19) [stem Hemimasicer-]. Type, *Tachina ferruginea* Meigen 1824 (as Rondani) (mon.; misident.) = *Erycia fatua* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Erycia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Hemimasiceratini** Townsend 1909: 248.

Hemimasicerini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Brauer & Bergenstamm referred simply to “*ferruginea* Rdi.,” which apparently referred to Rondani (1861d: 29), where *ferruginea* is credited to Meigen. Herting (1984: 60) noted the misidentification and identified the species as *Erycia fatua* (Meigen), a position continued by Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 221).

**Hemyda** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 226. Type, *H. aurata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Hemydiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

Note. Herting (1984: 181) noted that *Phania* sensu Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889) was an “incorrect use of *Phania* Meigen” that belonged under **Hemyda**. Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 432) listed *Phania* Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889) with type species *Phania vittata* Meigen 1824 by monotypy, as

if it were a distinct proposal, which it was not. As a synonym of *Hemyda*, it is *Phania* sensu Brauer & Bergenstamm, as well as sensu Meigen 1838, Rondani, and Schiner.

*Henica*, *Heni-* in group names. See **Enica**.

*Henops* Illiger 1798: 500. Type, *Syrphus gibbus* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Cyrtus gibbus* (Fabricius). Acroceridae.

Senior synonym: **Cyrtus** Latreille 1797, q.v. For *Henops* of Meigen 1803 and authors, see following entry, also **Ogcodes** Latreille 1797.

Note 1. *Henops* Meigen (1803: 266) [See following entry] appeared to be an independent proposal, with type by monotypy *Musca gibbosa* Linnaeus 1758 (as “*Syrphus gibbosus* Fabr.”). As an independent proposal it would be preoccupied by *Henops* Illiger 1798 and a synonym of *Ogcodes* Latreille 1797. However, Meigen (1822: 99) showed that he was actually using Illiger’s name *Henops*, except that he interpreted it as based on *Syrphus gibbosus*, not on *S. gibbus*. So it was really a misidentification by Meigen rather than an independent proposal. However, the point is of no consequence as in either sense *Henops* of Meigen is a synonym.

Note 2. All family-group names based on *Henops* were, as far as I know, not based on *Henops* Illiger 1798 (which is a synonym of *Cyrtus*) but on *Henops* in the sense of Meigen (See following entry).

*Henops* of Meigen 1803: 266 [stem *Henop-*]. Acroceridae.

Senior synonym: **Ogcodes** Latreille 1797, q.v. [True *Henops* Illiger 1798 is a synonym of **Cyrtus** Latreille 1797.]

**Henopides** Billberg 1820: 117.

Henopidae Westwood 1838: 420.

Other spellings: *Henopii* Erichson 1841: 235; *Henopidina* Rondani 1856: 34, 166.

**Heptagya** Philippi 1865: 635. Type, *H. annulipes* Philippi 1865 (mon.). Chironomidae.

Heptagyini Brundin 1965: 502, 504. *Nomen nudum*.

**Heptagyini** Brundin 1966: 366.

Heptagyini Ashe 1983: 5.

*Heptaphlebomyia* Theobald 1903a: 336. Type, *H. simplex* Theobald 1903 (mon.) = *Culex* (*Culex*) *univittatus* Theobald 1901. Culicidae.

Senior synonym: **Culex** Linnaeus 1758, q.v.

**Heptaphlebomyina** Theobald 1903: 336.

Heptaphlebomyinae Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table.

Heptaphlebomyiini Handlirsch 1924: 973 [spelling correct; stem *Heptaphlebomyi-*].

**Heptatoma** Meigen 1803: 266. No named species; one species in Meigen 1804: 156. Type, *Heptatoma bimaculata* Meigen 1804 (sub. mon.) = *Heptatoma pellucens* (Fabricius 1776) [*Tabanus*]. Tabanidae.

**Heptatomini** Terterian 1980: 245.

*Heringium* Enderlein 1934a: 192. Type, *H. ephyrinum* Enderlein 1934 (orig. des.) = *Clanoneurum cimiciforme* (Haliday 1855) [*Discomyza*]. Ephydriidae.

Senior synonym: **Clanoneurum** Becker 1903, q.v.

**Heringiniinae** Enderlein 1934a: 191, 192.

Note. Originally described in the Chloropidae, but recognized as *Clanoneurum* (Ephydriidae) by Enderlein himself (1936a: 168).

**Hermetia** Latreille 1804: 192. Type, *Musca illucens* Linnaeus 1758 (as “*Mydas illucens* Fabricius”) (mon.) = *Hermetia illucens* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.

“Hermetiinen” (vernacular) Loew 1860b: 75.

**Hermetina** Loew 1862a: 18.

Hermetiinae Rondani 1863-1864: 86.

Other spellings: *Hermeteinae* Pandellé 1894: 6; *Hermetilnae* Brunetti 1907: 89; *Hermiinae* Hackman & Väisänen 1985: 174.

Hermiinae. See **Hermetia**.

*Hermione* Meigen 1800: 22. No named species; two species in Hendel 1908: 53. Type, *Musca hypoleon* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 551) = *Oxycera trilineata* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Musca*]. *Hermione* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Stratiomyidae.

Valid name: **Oxycera** Meigen 1803, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Hermoneura*, Hermo- in group names. See **Hirmoneura**.

**Hermya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 226. Type, *H. afra* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *H. diabolus* (Wiedemann 1819) [*Ocyptera*]. Tachinidae.

**Hermyina** Dupuis 1958: 72 (diagnosed by bibliographic reference).

Hermyini Mesnil 1980: 2.

**Hesperinus** Walker 1848: 81. Type, *H. brevifrons* Walker 1848 (mon.). Bibionidae.

**Hesperinae** Schiner 1868a: 16.

Hesperinidae Hendel 1928: 59.

Other spellings: Hesperinidae Krivosheina 1991: 167.

Note. This group has been recognized as a family by some authors, including Krivosheina & Mamaev (1986: 318).

*Hesperophasia* Townsend 1915i: 220. Type, *H. setosa* Townsend 1915 (orig. des.) = *Kirbya setosa* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Kirbya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Hesperophasiini Townsend 1931a: 87. *Nomen nudum*.

**Hesperophasiini** Townsend 1936a: 16, 83.

Hesperinidae. See **Hesperinus**.

Heteripezinae. See **Heteropeza**.

**Heterocheila** Rondani 1857: 13 (new name for *Heterostoma* Rondani). Type, *Heteromyia buccata* Fallén 1820 (aut.) = *Heterocheila buccata* (Fallén). Heterocheilidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Heterostoma* Rondani 1856: 104 (preocc. De Filippi 1837 in Trematoda).

Type, *Heteromyza buccata* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Heterocheila buccata* (Fallén).

**Heterocheilidae** McAlpine 1991c: 198.

Note. Griffiths (1972: 171 ff.) placed this genus in the Coelopidae, Steyskal (1987b: 926) and McAlpine (1989: 1451) in the Dryomyzidae, subfamily Helcomyzinae.

**Heteromyia** Say 1825: pl. 35 (Le Conte 1859: 79). Type, *H. fasciata* Say 1825 (mon.). Ceratopogonidae.

**Heteromyiini** Wirth 1962: 274, 275.

Other spellings: Heteromiini Cornet 1981: 632, 635.

**Heteromyza** Fallén 1820a: 1. Type, *H. oculata* Fallén 1820 (des. Westwood 1840b: 145). Heleomyzidae.

**Heteromyzides** Fallén 1820a: 1.

Heteromyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 180.

Heteromyzidae Macquart 1846: 345 (217).

Other spellings: Heteromyzida Heer [1849]: 253; Heteromizydae Macquart 1850b: 550; Haeteromyzidae Desmarest 1860: 29; Heteromyziti Liroy 1864: 1117; Heteromyzini Acloque 1897: 488.

Note 1. Several authors had designated non-originally included nominal species as type species. If one also considered restriction to a single species, one might argue that *H. oculata* had been fixed by Haliday (1833: 168). However, Westwood's designation was clear and unambiguous.

Note 2. Family-group names based on *Heteromyza* antedate those based on *Heleomyza*, which date from Westwood (1840b). Recent workers who recognized this fact have elected to maintain the long-established usage of Heleomyzidae (or Helomyzidae) for the family, with Heteromyzinae sometimes considered as a subfamily (as a separate family by Griffiths 1972: 135-6). Use of Heleomyzidae for the broad family would require action by the ICZN under Suspension of the Rules. The genus *Heteromyza*

or its originally included species had at various times been placed in Heleomyzidae, Coelopidae, or Helcomyzidae. This uncertainty undoubtedly contributed to the maintenance of the younger name Heleomyzidae in the interests of stability, a factor that should be considered for the future.

Note 3. The name HETEROMYZIDAE was also used in a different sense, not based on the generic name *Heteromyza*. In Macquart (1835) the genus *Heteromyza* Fallén appeared on p. 415 in the acalyptate 'subtribe' Scatomyzidae, whereas the 'subtribe' HETEROMYZIDAE (p. 574) [See Supplemental List] included a heterogeneous assortment of 22 genera now found in numerous modern families. By 1843a: 261 (418), however, Macquart recognized Heteromyzides (then including *Heteromyza*) as a distinct group, changed in 1846 to Heteromyzidae.

Note 4. The similar family name Heteromyiidae in Mammalia, dating from Heteromyia Gray 1868, is based on *Heteromys* Desmarest 1817 (stem Heteromy-).

*Heteroneura* Fallén 1823: 2 (preocc. Fallén 1810 in Diptera Platypezidae). Type, *H. geomyzina* Fallén 1823 [See Note 1] = *Clusiodes geomyzina* (Fallén). Clusiidae.

Valid name [ICZN action necessary for type species]: **Clusiodes** Coquillett 1904, q.v. [See Notes below and under **Clusiodes**.]

Heteroneuridae Loew 1861: 89.

Other spellings: Heteroneuridae Enderlein 1914: 310.

Note 1. *Heteroneura* Fallén 1823 is preoccupied by Fallén's own use of the name in 1810 for a genus of Platypezidae, which is now a synonym of *Callomyia* Meigen 1804. The problem with *Heteroneura* and its replacement name *Clusiodes*, both used for many years in the family Clusiidae, lies in the type species, from a long-overlooked type designation that would transfer both names to the Lauxaniidae. See Note under **Clusiodes** for a full explanation.

Note 2. See Note under **Clusia** and **Clusiodes** for discussion of the proper family-group name.

**Heteronychia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 124 (56). Type, *H. chaetoneura* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *H. dissimilis* (Meigen 1826) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonyms: **Uroxanthisca** (valid subgenus) and *Erwinlindneria*, both Rohdendorf 1963, q.v.

**Heteronychia** Rohdendorf 1965: 677 (397).

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Heteropeza** Winnertz 1846: 13. Type, *H. pygmaea* Winnertz 1846 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

Junior synonym: *Oligarces* Meinert 1865, q.v.

**Heteropezinae** Schiner 1868a: 5.

Heteropezidae Hendel 1936b: 1879; Enderlein 1936d: 4, 53, 63.

Other spellings: Heteripezinae Crozy 1975: 13, 14.

**Heterorhynchus** Bode 1953: 297. Type, *H. latus* Bode (orig. des.). Fossil Anisopodomorpha.

**Heterorhynchidae** Ansorge & Krzeminski 1995: 170.

*Heterostilum*. See **Heterostylum**.

*Heterostoma*. See **Heterocheila**.

**Heterostomus** Bigot 1857a: 283. Type, *H. curvipalpis* Bigot 1857 (mon.). Xylophagidae.

**Heterostomidae** Nagatomi 1977: 325.

Note 1. This was possibly original designation, but it is not clear whether the author meant type species or type specimen: "...à proposer cette nouvelle coupe générique pour un type fort remarquable sous divers rapports."

Note 2. The genus has sometimes been referred to the Rhagionidae or the Tabanidae, but Woodley (1989: 1376) placed it in his Xylophagomorpha as *incertae sedis*, now in Xylophagidae.

**Heterostylum** Macquart 1848b: 195 (35). Type, *H. flavum* Macquart 1848 (orig. des.) = *H. hirsutum* (Thunberg 1827) [*Tanyglossa*]. Bombyliidae.

*Heterostilum* Macquart 1848b: 231 (71). Error in legend for plates, correctly *-stylum* on plate itself.

**Heterostyliini** Hull 1973: 69.

**Heterotanytarsus** Spärck 1923: 92. Type, *Metriocnemus apicalis* Kieffer 1921 (mon.) = *Heterotanytarsus apicalis* (Kieffer). Chironomidae.

Heterotanytarsini Saether 1977: 85. *Nomen nudum*. Mentioned as a possible tribe of Orthocladiinae under one system of classification, but not diagnosed and not adopted, hence unavailable under Code Article 15.

Heterotrophinae. See **Heterotropus**.

**Heterotropus** Loew 1873a: 180, 182. Type, *H. albidipennis* Loew 1873 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Heterotropinae** Becker 1913: 438, 481.

Other spellings: Heterotrophinae Bickel 1982: 577.

Note. Yeates & Irwin (1992) concluded that *Heterotropus* does not belong in Bombyliidae and “deserves status as a separate family,” but they deferred formal establishment until completion of more extensive phylogenetic study of the Bombyliidae.

**Hexachaeta** Loew 1873: 219. Type, *Trypeta eximia* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 552) = *Hexachaeta eximia* (Wiedemann). Tephritidae.

**Hexachaetini** Korneyev 1994: 15.

*Hexamera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 132 (64) (preocc. Schilling 1827 in Diptera Tipulidae).

Type, *Hystricia orientalis* “Nob.” [actually Schiner 1868; corrected Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 57 (145)] (mon.) = *Protohystricia orientalis* (Schiner). Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Protohystricia** Malloch 1929, q.v.

Hexamerina Mesnil 1966: 888.

Note. The senior synonym of *orientalis* is *Tachina signata* Walker 1849, but this is preoccupied in Meigen (1824) and *orientalis* is valid.

**Hexatoma** Latreille 1809: 260 [stem Hexatom-]. Type, *H. nigra* Latreille 1809 (mon.). Tipulidae.

Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Anisomera* Meigen 1818; *Eriocera* Macquart 1838; *Pentoptera* Schiner 1863.

**Hexatomini** Alexander 1914: 33 (priority from 1869, Anisomerina Osten Sacken).

Hexatominae Malloch 1917: 232.

Other spellings: Hexatomiinae Brues & Melander 1932: 268.

Hidrotaeini. See **Hydrotaea**.

**Hilara** Meigen 1822: 1. Type, *Empis maura* Fabricius 1777 (des. Curtis 1826: 130) = *Hilara maura* (Fabricius). Empididae.

**Hilarini** Collin 1961: 326.

Note. *Empis maura* was cited in synonymy under the second species, *H. globulipes* Meigen 1822.

**Hilarella** Rondani 1856: 70. Type, *Hilarella zetterstedtii* Rondani 1856 (orig. des., see Note) = *Hilarella hilarella* (Zetterstedt 1844) [*Miltogramma*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Hilarellina** Rohdendorf 1967: 66, 67, 69.

Note 1. Rondani’s type designation has been interpreted in several different ways. Rondani bracketed together two species, “*Hilarella zetterstedtii* Mihi” and “*Miltogramma hilarella* Zett.,” in that order. Coquillett (1910b: 552) said one species, type *M. hilarella* Zetterstedt. Downes (1965: 936) recognized only type fixation by tautonymy. Dear (1980: 803) said there were two names cited and the type was *hilarella* by original designation and tautonymy, but “the second [actually the first in Rondani!], *zetterstedtii* Rondani, in synonymy with *hilarella*.” Verves (1986a: 94) stated that the type was *zetterstedtii* [correctly *-tii*] by original designation, and a synonym of *hilarella*. The pattern in Rondani’s work—correctly interpreted by Pape (1988: 16), in my opinion—is that when two names were bracketed, the older species was being renamed (the new one marked mihi), apparently to avoid absolute tautonymy. Thus he renamed *Ochtiphila litorella* Fallén under his genus *Litorella* (p. 101) and *Lonchaea dasiops* Meigen under his genus *Dasiops* (p. 120), as well as *Miltogramma hilarella* Zetterstedt under his genus *Hilarella*. In the present case, then, Rondani recognized one zoological species, *Hilarella zetterstedtii* new name [unnecessary in present nomenclature]. There is thus original designation for *zetterstedtii* and such designation takes precedence over tautonymy (Code, Art. 68a, b).

Note 2. *Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (q.v.) is interpreted in this catalog as a preoccupied senior synonym of **Senotainia** Macquart 1846. Verves (1986a: 94) regarded it as a preoccupied senior synonym of **Hilarella** Rondani 1856. See the full discussion under *Megaera*.



Note 3. Pape (1996) treated *Hilarella* as a synonym of *Taxigramma*.

**Hilarimorpha** Schiner 1860a: 54. Type, *H. singularis* Schiner 1860 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae (or Hilarimorphidae).

**Hilarimorphinae** Williston 1896a: 73, 74.

Hilarimorphidae Hendel 1936b: 1882, 1927.

Other spellings: Hilarimoophidae Séguy 1951: 657; Hylarimorphidae Nartshuk 1992: 467.

Note 1. Schiner designated the type species as “*H. singularis* Egger” but he was publishing a manuscript name not published by Egger until later in the year (1860: 346).

Note 2. The family position of this genus is still uncertain and has been the subject of much discussion and varied usage. Webb (1981: 603) recognized it as a distinct family, as had some earlier authors, but Woodley (1989: 1384) followed Griffiths (1972: 59) and Hennig (1973: 42) in placing it in the Bombyliidae. Evenhuis (1991: 44), in reviewing the world genera of Bombyliidae, regarded it as “*Incertae sedis* (within non-cyclorrhaphous Diptera),” and Sinclair et al. (1994: 420) considered it as *incertae sedis* in the Therevidae. Other authors in the past have referred it to the Empididae, Rhagionidae, or Therevidae. It was first published as a subfamily of Empididae.

*Himantostoma* Loew 1863c: 320, 321 (1864: 204, 205) (preocc. Agassiz 1862 in Coelenterata) [stem Himantostomat-]. Type, *H. sugens* Loew 1863 (mon.) = *Imitomyia sugens* (Loew). Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Imitomyia** Townsend 1912, q.v.

Himantostomatini Townsend 1931b: 329. *Nomen nudum*; cited in synonymy as “Auctt.” under the *nomen nudum* *Imitomyiini*, but I have not located any earlier uses of Himantostomatini.

Hipoboscidae. See Hippobosca.

**Hippelates** Loew 1863b: 35, 36 (1864: 137, 138) [stem Hippelat-]. Type, *H. plebejus* Loew 1863 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 552). Chloropidae.

Hippelatinae Duda 1930b: 55, 56. Unavailable (Code, Art. 11d), mentioned but not adopted; the subfamily was formally named PALAEOCINELLINAE, a name not founded on a valid generic name.

**Hippelatoidea** (as subtribe) Duda 1932: 14, 17.

Hippelatini Enderlein 1936d: 185.

Hippelatinae Nartshuk 1983b: 644 (187-8).

**Hippobosca** Linnaeus 1758: 607. Type, *H. equina* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 444, as “*equina*, Fab.”). Hippoboscidae.

**Hippoboscidae** Samouelle 1819: 302.

Hippoboscoidea Brues & Melander 1932: 23.

Other spellings: Hippoboscaedes Billberg 1820: 123; Hyppoboscidae Fleming 1821: 55; Hypoboscidae Fleming 1822: 585; Hippoboscina Presl 1827: 264; Hippobosciidae Harris 1833: 594; Hippoboscina Newman 1834: 379, 396; Hippoboscites Newman 1834: 379, 397; Hippoboscadae Harris 1841: 18; Ippoboscidae Rondani 1841: 269; Hippoboscida Egger 1853: 406; Hippoboscidae Haliday 1855: 57; Hippobosciti Rondani 1875b: 464; Hippoboscita Rondani 1879: 3; Hippoboscidae Howard 1883: 11; Hippoboscidi Acloque 1897: 433, 489; Hippoboscidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Hipoboscidae (English transl. of Dubinina 1955) 1977: 40; Hoppoboscoidea McAlpine 1989: 1504.

**Hirmoneura** Meigen 1820: 132. Type, *H. obscura* Wiedemann 1820 (mon.). Nemestrinidae.

*Hermoneura* (emend.) Philippi 1865: 655.

**Hirmoneuridae** Loew 1860b: 317.

Other spellings: Hermoneuridae Scudder 1881: 291, Hutton 1881: 6.

Note. Meigen (1820: 132) credited the specific name to Wiedemann and placed the description in quotation marks. Clearly the name must be credited to Wiedemann *in* Meigen.

*Hirtea* Fabricius 1798: 547, 551 (preocc. *Hirtea* Scopoli 1763 in Diptera Stratiomyidae). Type, *Tipula marci* Linnaeus 1758 (cited by Fabricius in synonymy under 2nd species) (des. Zetterstedt 1850: 3368) = *Bibio marci* (Linnaeus). Bibionidae.

Valid name: **Bibio** Geoffroy 1762, q.v.

Hirteaedes Billberg 1820: 121.

Hirteidae ICZN 1957b: 90.

Other spellings: Hirteides Zetterstedt 1837: 57, 1838: 501, 798; Hirteidea Bellardi 1859: 14;

Hirtaeides ICZN 1957b (error in citing Billberg 1820).

*Histochoeta*. See **Istocheta**.

Histicriidae. See **Hystricia**.

**Hodgesia** Theobald 1904a: 17. Type, *H. sanguinae* Theobald 1904 (mon.). Culicidae.

**Hodgesiini** Belkin 1962: 117 et al., 278.

*Holoneura*. See **Holoneurus**.

**Holoneurus** Kieffer 1895c: 115 (new name for *Holoneura* Kieffer). Type, *Holoneura cincta* Kieffer 1894 (aut.) = *Holoneurus cinctus* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Holoneura* Kieffer 1894b: 2 (separate), 84 (journal) (preocc. Tetens 1891 in Psocoptera). Type, *Holoneura cincta* Kieffer 1894 (orig. des.) = *Holoneurus cinctus* (Kieffer).

**Holoneurini** Enderlein 1936d: 65.

**Homalocnemis** Philippi 1865: 752 [stem Homalocnem-]. Type, *H. nigripennis* Philippi 1865 (mon.). Empididae.

**Homalocneminae** Collin 1928: 2, 3, 54.

*Homalomyia* Bouché 1834: 89 (as *Anthomyia* subgenus) [stem Homalomyi-]. Type, *Musca canicularis* Linnaeus 1761 (des. Westwood 1840b: 143) = *Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus). Fanniidae.

Senior synonym: **Fannia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Homalomyinae** Verrall 1888: 24.

Homalomyiinae Wesché 1904a: 225 [spelling correct].

Homalomyidae Schnabl 1911: 89.

**Homoneura** Wulp 1891b: 213. Type, *H. picea* Wulp 1891 (mon.). Lauxaniidae.

Homoneurinae Frey 1941: 23. *Nomen nudum*.

**Homoneurinae** Stuckenberg 1971: 517.

**Hoplcephala** Macquart 1846: 283 (155). Type, *H. tessellata* Macquart 1846 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

*Hoplocephala* (error) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 141 (445).

**Hoplcephalina** [**Hoplo-** on p. 69] Rohdendorf 1967: 69-71.

Other spellings: Hoplociphalina Verves 1986b: 248.

**Hoplistomerus** Macquart 1838d: 59 (1839b: 175). Type, *H. serripes* Macquart 1838 (mon.). Asilidae.

Incorrect original spelling: Hoplistomera (p. 60, 200 (p. 176, 316)) (revision Bezzi 1903: 138, see note).

**Hoplistomerinae** Enderlein 1936d: 91, 94.

Note. *Hoplistomera* may have been the intended original spelling. It appeared at the head of the species description, on the legend for plate 5, fig. 4, and in the Index, whereas *Hoplistomerus* appears only once, at the head of the generic description. *Hoplistomera* was used by authors in early years after its proposal (e.g., Duponchel 1845, Macquart himself 1846, Agassiz 1846a, b, Walker 1855, Loew 1857, 1860), but without comment or mention of *Hoplistomerus*, so they cannot be counted as revisers. Bezzi (1903: 138) was truly a reviser, using the ending *-merus* with the synonym "*Hoplistomera* Lw. et auct.," and he has been followed in this by recent authors (e.g., Engel 1930, Hull 1962, Oldroyd 1980). The authors speak of Walker 1855 and of Loew and authors, but none mentioned that *-merus* and *-mera* were alternate original spellings requiring action by a reviser. I have not found an earlier reviser than Bezzi (1903), nor a true reviser, strictly speaking, of the original publication, but one may exist. Meanwhile, the pragmatic course is to recognize Bezzi (1903).

*Hoplocephala* and Hoplociphalina. See **Hoplcephala**.

*Hoplomyia* Zeller 1842: “882” (error for 828) (unnecessary change of name for *Stratiomys* Geoffroy 1762). Type, *Musca chamaeleon* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Stratiomys chamaeleon* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.

Senior synonym: **Stratiomys** Geoffroy 1762, q.v.

Hoplomyiidae Schiner 1868a: 51. Unavailable (Code, Art. 11d); not adopted, merely cited as example of the change required if *Hoplomyia* were to supplant *Stratiomys*.

Note. Zeller stated that *Stratiomys* (soldier fly) was an erroneous representation of Réaumur’s “mouche armée,” which should have been translated *Hoplomyia* (armed fly).

Hoppoboscoidea. See **Hippobosca**.

**Horaiella** Tonnoir 1933: 54. Type, *H. prodigiosa* Tonnoir 1933 (orig. des.). Psychodidae.

**Horaiellinae** Enderlein 1937b: 110 (as Horaillinae, p. 82).

Other spellings: Horaellinae Lewis et al. 1977: 322.

**Horaismoptera** Hendel 1907b: 238. Type, *H. vulpina* Hendel 1907 (mon.). Tethinidae.

**Horaismopterinae** Sabrosky 1978: 335.

Horisonini. See **Harrisonina**.

*Hormomyia* (as *Cecidomyia* subgenus) Loew 1850a: 20, 31. Type, *Cecidomyia crassipes* Loew 1850 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 553) = *Planetella extrema* (Walker 1835) [*Planetes*]. Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Planetella** Westwood 1840, q.v.

**Hormomyini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 78, 79.

Hormomyiini Enderlein 1936d: 68.

Other spellings: Hormonyiina Crozy 1975: 20.

Note. See Note under **Planetella**.

**Houardiella** Kieffer 1912d: 69. Type, *H. salicorniae* Kieffer 1912 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

Houardiellina Möhn 1961: 151 ff. ? *Nomen nudum*.

**Huaxiamplecia** Hong 1992: 26, 33 (English). Type, *H. zhongguanensis* Hong 1992 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Huaxiampleciinae** Hong 1992: 26, 33 (English).

**Huttonina** Tonnoir & Malloch 1928: 174. Type, *H. abrupta* Tonnoir & Malloch 1928 (orig. des.). Sciomyzidae.

**Huttonininae** Steyskal 1965a: 593; Hennig 1965b: 85.

Huttoninidae McAlpine 1991c: 197; Colless & McAlpine 1991: 734.

**Hyadina** Haliday 1837: 282 (cited in synonymy under *Ephydra*). No included species; two species in Haliday 1839b: 404, 406, as *Ephydra*, subgenus *Hyadina*. Type, *Notiphila guttata* Fallén 1813 (des. Westwood 1840b: 153) = *Hyadina guttata* (Fallén). Ephydridae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Hydrina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Hyadinini** American Entomological Society 1949: 251.

Hyadininae Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1990: 899.

Note 1. See Introduction for discussion of the recognition of Haliday 1837.

Note 2. Cresson (1949) was a posthumous publication completed by the Publication Committee from his nearly completed typescript and handwritten notes. At the end, four genera could not be placed in other tribes of the Napaeinae because they lacked certain characters, and the Committee assumed that Cresson would have placed them in a new tribe Hyadinini, a name actually mentioned by Cresson in his notes. The new tribe was weakly diagnosed by negative characters (“not so”).

Note 3. Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1990: 899) as first revisers chose Hyadininae over the simultaneously published Gastropinae for the subfamily name.

**Hyalomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 298. Type, *Phasia semicinerea* Meigen 1824 (des. Westwood 1840b: 140) = *Phasia (Hyalomya) pusilla* Meigen 1824. Tachinidae.

*Hyalomyia* (error) Macquart 1834b: 69 (205).

Senior generic synonym: **Phasia** Latreille 1804, q.v.

**Hyalomyini** Lioy 1864: 882 (priority from 1830, Phasianae Robineau-Desvoidy).

Other spellings: Hyalomyiti Lioy 1895: vi, 221.

Note. Both *semicinerea* and *pusilla* were published in Meigen (1824). The latter name has page precedence, and it is used here as the valid name following Herting's *Catalogue* (1984: 170) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 413). I have not determined if there was an earlier first reviser who would assure use of *pusilla*. Such authors as Schiner (1862) in the *Fauna Austriaca* and Bezzi (1907c) in the Palaearctic *Katalog* recognized the two as distinct species.

*Hyalomyodes* Townsend 1893b: 429. Type, *H. weedii* Townsend 1893 (mon.) = *Strongygaster triangulifera* (Loew 1863) [*Hyalomyia*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Strongygaster** Macquart 1834, q.v.

**Hyalomyodiæ** Townsend 1913a: 53.

**Hyalurgus** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 7, 48 (95, 136). Type, *Tachina lucida* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Hyalurgus lucidus* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

**Hyalurgini** Townsend 1919c: 569.

Hyb- in group names. See **Hybos**.

**Hybos** Meigen 1803: 269 [stem Hyb-, Hybot-; see Note]. No named species; two species in Meigen 1804: 240. Type, *Hybos funebris* Meigen 1804 (des. Curtis 1837b: 661) = *H. grossipes* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Musca*]. Empididae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Noeza* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Hybotinae** Meigen 1820: x (See Note on stem).

Hybotidae Macquart 1827: 136.

Other spellings: Hypotini Berthold 1827: 499; Hybotina Burmeister 1837: 615; Hyboidae Agassiz 1846b: 187; Hybotidina Rondani 1856: 30, 152; Hybotydae Desmarest 1860: 31; Hybotidea Bellardi 1861: 97; Hybidae Pascoe 1880: 124; Hybotinidae Brodie & White 1883: 53; Hybosii Acloque 1897: 440, 444; Hymotinae Chvála 1986a: 10.

Note. I am informed (G. Steyskal) that *hybos* is a good Greek word with stem *hyb-*. There seems to be no classical authority for the stem Hybot-, but that was the original author's choice (Meigen 1820) and he has been almost universally followed, as recorded above.

Hybot- in group names. See **Hybos**.

Hycolonopinae. See *Hylaconops*.

**Hydrellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 790 [stem Hydrelli-]. Type, *H. communis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Duponchel 1845c: 743) = *H. griseola* (Fallén) [*Notiphila*]. Ephydridae.

Junior synonym: *Hydropota* Rondani 1861, q.v.

**Hydrellideae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 783.

Hydrellinae Schiner 1864a: xii, 1864b: 57.

Hydrelliinae Becker 1907b: 302 [spelling correct].

Hydrellidae Brues & Melander 1932: 343 (in synonymy).

Hydrelliidae Mathis 1981: 201 (in application for precedence of Ephydridae).

Other spellings: Hydrellina Loew 1860c: 4, 15.

Note 1. Westwood (1840b: 153) designated *Notiphila flaviceps* Meigen, not an originally included nominal species. Coquillett (1910b: 553) did associate an original nominal species by stating "Type, *Notiphila flaviceps* Meigen (as *aurifacies*, new species)," and this was accepted as the valid designation in the modern regional catalogs for Oriental and Afrotropical Regions, and, by later correction, in that for the Nearctic Region. Duponchel's older designation was a recent discovery and has been used in the catalog for the Australasian-Oceanian Regions (as designated by Desmarest, in error). Luckily, all concerned species are congeneric in *Hydrellia* so no confusion has resulted.

Note 2. The new replacement name, *Hydropota*, was proposed on the erroneous assumption that *Hydrellia* was preoccupied by *Hydrelia* Hübner 1825 in Lepidoptera.

Note 3. Under Suspension of the Rules, the ICZN (1985b) gave nomenclatural precedence to the well known and long-established family name Ephydridae (1837) over the prior name Hydrelliidae (1830) "whenever the two are subjectively considered to be synonyms," at the family level. This preserved Hydrelliinae for use at the subfamily level.

Note 4. The tribe HYDRELLEAE of Robineau-Desvoidy (1826), a suppressed work, was not based on *Hydrellia*. See the Supplemental List.

*Hydrina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 794 (preocc. Rafinesque 1815 in Coelenterata). Type, *Hydrina vernalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 553) = *Hyadina guttata* (Fallén 1813) [*Notiphila*]. Ephydriidae.

Valid name: **Hyadina** Haliday 1837, q.v.

Hydrinini Cresson 1944: 175.

Hydrininae Dahl (R.G.) 1959: 106.

Note. There was a family Hydrinidae in the Mollusca Bivalvia, now considered a synonym of Hyriidae.

**Hydrobaenus** Fries 1830: 177. Type, *H. lugubris* Fries 1830 (mon.). Chironomidae.

**Hydrobaeninae** Townes 1945: 12.

**Hydromyza** Fallén 1813: 243. Type, *Musca livens* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Hydromyza livens* (Fabricius). Scathophagidae.

**Hydromyzides** Fallén 1813: 243.

Hydromyzinae Becker 1905: 14.

Note 1. HYDROMYZIDES Fallén 1810 was not founded on a generic name since *Hydromyza* was not proposed until 1813. The 1810 group included five genera of three families, three of the genera ephydriids. Long after the genus *Hydromyza* 1813 had been removed to the Scathophagidae (or Scathophaginae or Anthomyiidae or Muscidae, depending on the classification), HYDROMYZIDAE (and other endings) was continued for ephydriids by Macquart (1835), Haliday (1839) and other authors.

Note 2. A similar but distinct subfamily name in Mammalia Rodentia is Hydromyinae, based on the generic name *Hydromys* Geoffroy St. Hilaire 1805. The subfamily name, now absorbed in the Murinae, dates from Hydromina Gray 1835.

**Hydrophoria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 503 [stem Hydrophori-]. Type, *Musca lancifer* Harris 1780 (des. ICZN 1996: 62) = *Hydrophoria lancifer* (Harris). Anthomyiidae.

**Hydrophoriti** Lioy 1864: 903.

Hydrophoriini Fan et al. 1986: 38 [spelling correct].

Note 1. The type-species problem for *Hydrophoria* has been unsatisfactory for over a hundred and sixty years, with a series of invalid designations of nominal species not originally included and therefore ineligible, besides belonging to different genera in another family: *Musca nigrita* Fallén 1823 by Westwood (1840b: 142); "*H. conica* Fallén" 1825 by Duponchel (1845c: 760); *Musca pagana* Fabricius 1794 by Rondani (1856: 94); *Musca conica* Fallén 1825 (i.e., *Anthomyia conica* Wiedemann 1817) by Rondani (1866a: 72, 138); *Musca socia* Fallén 1825 by Coquillett (1901b: 143). Duponchel did mention "*H. tibialis* ? R.D.", but the questioned synonymy invalidated that as a firm designation. Coquillett (1901b) showed in synonymy the originally included Robineau-Desvoidy species *H. tibialis* and *H. sagittaria*, but he did not precisely fix one nominal species as the type (Sabrosky 1994b: 258). Finally Coquillett (1910b: 554) managed to make a valid designation: "Type, *Musca vespertina* Fallén (as *littoralis*, new species), the first species, by designation of Westwood . . ." Actually Westwood (1840b) did not mention *littoralis* but cited only "ARICINAE LITTORALES," the "LITTORALES" being Robineau-Desvoidy's descriptive group name for anthomyiid and muscid genera, including *Hydrophoria*. Although for the wrong reason, Coquillett's (1901b) acceptance of a single original nominal species, *littoralis*, was a valid type designation (Code, Art. 67f), but this would have upset nearly a century of usage by transferring the recognized anthomyiid genus *Hydrophoria* to the family Muscidae as senior synonym of *Hebecnema* Schnabl 1889. This was not followed by specialists but nothing was done about legitimizing the type species until the application by Griffiths (1994a). Dely-Draskovits (1993: 60) recognized the Coquillett designation but kept *H. littoralis* in *Hydrophoria* by synonymizing it under *H. lancifer* (Harris). Crosskey (1994: 258-9) pointed out the weakness of *Musca lancifer* as type species, and suggested that an appropriate neotype should be designated to stabilize the identity of the species. The Commission (ICZN 1996) designated *M. lancifer* and an appropriate neotype.

Note 2. Lioy (1864) proposed two taxa as Hydrophoriti in the same work. The one on p. 762 based on *Hydrophorus*, q.v., is correctly spelled, but that based on *Hydrophoria* is correctable to Hydrophoriiti and is not a homonym.

**Hydrophorus** Fallén 1823e: 2. Type, *H. nebulosus* Fallén 1823 (des. ICZN 1985a). Dolichopodidae.

**Hydrophoriti** Lioy 1864: 762.

Hydrophorinae Schiner 1864b: 46.

Note. The oldest valid type designation for *Hydrophorus* was that of Macquart (1827: 37 (1828: 248)), who designated *H. jaculus* Fallén. This is actually a *Medetera* Fischer 1819 and the ICZN suspended the Rules, in order to prevent confusion, by preserving the long-established and stable usage of *Hydrophorus* and family-group names founded on it.

*Hydropota* Rondani 1861d: 10 (unnecessary change of name for *Hydrellia*, q.v.). Type, *Hydrellia communis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (aut.) = *Hydrellia griseola* (Fallén 1813) [*Notiphila*]. Ephydriidae.

Senior synonym: **Hydrellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Hydropotinae Kloet & Hincks 1945: 396. *Nomen nudum*.

**Hydrotaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 509. Type, *Musca meteorica* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1839: 768) = *Hydrotaea meteorica* (Linnaeus). Muscidae.

Junior synonym: *Achaetina* Malloch 1918, q.v.

“Hydrothées” (vernacular) Pandellé 1898: 7, 25.

**Hydrotaeinae** Malloch 1917: 407, 408.

Other spellings: Hydrotaecinae Handlirsch 1924: 1023; Hidrotaeini Pamplona & Couri 1990: 419.

Hylarimorphidae. See **Hilarimorpha**.

**Hylemya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 550. Type, *H. strenua* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1866a: 74, 176) = *Musca strigosa* Fabricius 1794 (preocc. Gmelin 1790) = *Hylemya vagans* (Panzer 1798) [*Musca*]. Anthomyiidae.

*Hylemyia* (error) Macquart 1835: 315.

*Helemyia* (error) Duponchel 1841a: 595.

Hylemyidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 13. Suppressed work.

**Hylemyidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 549.

Hylemyini Lioy 1864: 908.

Hylemyidae Schnabl 1911: 70.

Other spellings: Helemyidae Duponchel 1841b: 595; Hylemyioidae Agassiz 1846b: 189; Hylemyiaeformes Stein 1907: 683; Hylemyiinae Johannsen 1916: 386, 387.

Note. Fabricius' *Musca strigosa* is preoccupied by Gmelin (1790: 2843). Rondani (1856: 96) designated *Musca strigosa* “Fall.” but this was not an eligible nominal species, and it was not until his 1866 designation that the association was made with an originally included nominal species, *Hylemya strenua*, listed on p. 184 as a synonym of *H. strigosa* (Fabricius). Earlier, Duponchel (1845c: 773) stated that Robineau-Desvoidy “place en tête de ce genre” his *H. strenua*.

*Hylaconops* Lutz 1904: “49,” “55” [stem *Hylaconop-*]. Type, *H. pallidiventer* Lutz 1904 (mon.) = *Trichoprosopon pallidiventer* (Lutz). Culicidae.

Senior synonym: **Trichoprosopon** Theobald 1901, q.v.

**Hylaconopinae** Lutz 1904: folded synoptic key, also on pp. “55”, “68” (in error on p. “49” as *Hylolonopinae*).

Hylophagidae. See **Xylophagus**.

Hylotinae. See **Xylota**.

Hymnosomeae. See **Gymnosoma**.

Hymotinae. See **Hybos**.

**Hyperaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 379. Type, *H. abdominalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (mon.) = *H. femoralis* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Hyperaeina** Mesnil 1966: 894.

*Hyperecteina* Schiner 1861b: 143. Type, *H. metopina* Schiner 1861 (orig. des.) = *Istocheta cinerea* (Macquart 1850) [*Phorocera*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Istocheta** Rondani 1859, q.v.

Hyperecteinini Townsend 1931b: 473. *Nomen nudum*.

**Hyperecteinini** Townsend 1936a: 31-41(in key), 1936b: 158 (description).

Note. There has been confusion in identification of species here. At one time *H. metopina*, now a synonym of *Istocheta cinerea* (Macquart), was considered a synonym of *Metopia cinerea* Perris 1852. Perris' *cinerea* is a different species, now called *I. polyphyllae* (Villeneuve 1917) because of preoccupation by Macquart's *cinerea*.

**Hyperoscelis** Hardy & Nagatomi 1960: 263, 264 (new name for *Corynoscelis* Boheman) [stem Hyperoscelid-]. Type, *Corynoscelis eximia* Boheman 1858 (aut.) = *Hyperoscelis eximia* (Boheman). Canthyloscelididae.

Preoccupied senior synonym: *Corynoscelis* Boheman 1858, q.v.

Senior synonym needing suppression [See Note 1]: *Spiloptera* Zetterstedt 1860: 6487. Type, *S. arctica* Zetterstedt 1860 (mon.) = *Hyperoscelis eximia* (Boheman 1858) [*Corynoscelis*].

Unavailable senior synonym: *Eucorynoscelis* Rohdendorf 1951. See Note 1.

**Hyperoscelidae** Hardy & Nagatomi 1960: 263.

Hyperoscelididae Rohdendorf 1964: 5, 16, 72.

Note 1. Hutson (1977: 77-78) discussed the possible nomenclatural complications of the synonyms and possible replacement names *Spiloptera* Zetterstedt and *Eucorynoscelis* Rohdendorf (1951: 65). The latter, based only on a figure, is not an available name (Code, Art. 13a.i). *Spiloptera*, proposed in synonymy in a footnote and used once as a senior homonym, is technically available under the Code (Art. 11e). Action by the Commission will be required to suppress this name in favor of *Hyperoscelis*, which seems desirable to avoid further confusion in an already confused situation.

Note 2. *Hyperoscelis*, along with *Canthyloscelis* and *Synneuron*, was placed in the family Synneuridae by Wood & Borkent (1989: 1354), whereas Hutson (1977) and Mamaev & Krivosheina (1986: 311) recognized two families, Synneuridae and Canthyloscelidae [sic]. If two are recognized, the last two names are correct but if they are combined, the correct name is Canthyloscelididae, q.v. The priority of Shannon (1927) has been long overlooked.

**Hyperpolyneura** Rohdendorf 1961a: 95. Type, *H. phryganeoides* Rohdendorf 1961 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Hyperpolyneuridae** Rohdendorf 1961a: 94.

Hyperpolyneuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 309 (1991: 448).

Hyperpolyneuroidea. [Corrected spelling of superfamily.]

Note. Krzeminski (1992b: 47) reported from his and Kovalev's study of Rohdendorf's material that *H. phryganeoides* was referable to the Bibionomorpha but the poor state of preservation did not permit family placement.

**Hyphantrophaga** Townsend 1892i: 247. Type, *Meigenia hyphantriae* Townsend 1891 (orig. des.) = *Hyphantrophaga hyphantriae* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Eusisyropa* Townsend 1908, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Hypoboscidae. See **Hippobosca**.

**Hypocera** Lioy 1864: 78 [stem Hypocer-]. Type, *Trineura mordellaria* Fallén 1823 (des. Brues 1906: 6) = *Hypocera mordellaria* (Fallén). Phoridae.

**Hypoceriti** Lioy 1864: 76.

Hypocerinae Brown 1992a: 296, 1992b: 26.

Other spellings: Ypoceriti Lioy 1895: vii, 320.

Note. This is not to be confused with HYPOCERA Latreille (1829) and other authors, which was a group name for phorids. See Supplemental List.

**Hypochoeta** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 93 (25). Type, *Hypochoeta longicornis* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *Campylocheta inepta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Campylocheta** Rondani 1859, q.v.

**Hypochoetini** Malloch 1930c: 148.

Note. Brauer & Bergenstamm stated "*Hypochoeta* nob. *longicornis* Schin. (non Fall.)," and *longicornis* is therefore credited to Brauer & Bergenstamm because of the intentional use of a misidentification (Code, Arts. 11i, 70c).

Hypoderatminae. See **Hypoderma**.

**Hypoderma** Latreille 1818: 272 [stem Hypodermat-]. Type, *Oestrus bovis* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Hypoderma bovis* (Linnaeus). Oestridae.

**Hypodermina** Rondani 1856: 19, 42.

Hypoderminae Rondani 1857: 20.

“HYPODERMATINE series” Townsend 1911a: 138.

[Hypodermatini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

Hypodermatidae Brues & Melander 1915: 67 (synonym of Oestridae).

Hypodermatidae Townsend 1916a: 617.

Other spellings: Hypoderatminae Brues & Melander 1932: 313; Hypodermidae Enderlein 1936d: 4, 204, 207.

Note. Most of the modern regional catalogs, also Wood (1987a: 1151) and McAlpine (1989: 1502, 1504), have recognized a subfamily Hypodermatinae in the Oestridae. Soós & Minar (1986: 244) recognized the family Hypodermatidae.

*Hypodermodes* Townsend 1912a: 46. Type, *Musca mystacea* Linnaeus 1758 (orig. des.) = *Mesembrina mystacea* (Linnaeus). Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Mesembrina** Meigen 1826, q.v.

**Hypodermodiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

*Hypopelta* Aldrich 1916: 49. Type, *H. scrofa* Aldrich 1916 (orig. des.) = *Microcerella scrofa* (Aldrich). Sarcophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Microcerella** Macquart 1851, q.v.

**Hypopeltina** Roback 1954: 49, 58.

**Hyporites** Pokorny 1893a: 54. Type, *Eriphia montana* Schiner 1862 (mon.) = *Hyporites montanus* (Schiner). Anthomyiidae.

**Hyporitini** Fan et al. 1986: 39.

*Hypostena* Meigen 1838: 239. Type, *Tachina procera* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Phyllomya procera* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Phyllomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Hypostenoidea** Villeneuve 1939b: 3. [Not a superfamily; a Sectio of a group PSEUDODEXII-DAE].

*Hypotachina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 47 (351). Type, *H. disparata* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.) = *Nemoraea chrysophora* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Nemoraea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Hypotachinini Townsend 1931a: 103. *Nomen nudum*.

**Hypotachinini** Townsend 1936a: 21, 160.

Hypotini. See **Hybos**.

Hypoboscidae. See **Hippobosca**.

**Hypselothyrea** Meijere 1906: 193 [stem Hypselothyre-]. Type, *H. dimidiata* Meijere 1906 (des. Okada 1956: 38). Drosophilidae.

**Hypselothyriini** Okada 1989: 392, 397.

Hypselothyreini. [Corrected spelling.]

*Hyria*. See **Pelatachina**.

Hystericiidae. See **Hystricia**.

**Hystricephala** Macquart 1846: 282 (154). Type, *H. nigra* Macquart 1846 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Hystricephalini Townsend 1931a: 98. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. When Townsend (1936) described and validated a number of the *nomina nuda* tribes of 1931, he abandoned the tribal name Hystricephalini for Trichoprosopini (1936: 125). Both type genera were and are valid, but he followed the oldest included genus for the family-group name. That practice is not recognized in the Code, but in this case the name adopted is correct because Hystricephalini is a *nomen nudum*.



- Hystricia** Macquart 1843a: 43 (200). Type, *H. amoena* Macquart 1843 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 555). Tachinidae.
- Hystriciidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 77 (9).  
Other spellings: Histicriidae (under Tachinidae) Brues & Melander 1915: 68; Hystericiidae Sharp 1922: 33.  
Note 1. The specific name is spelled *amaena* on p. 44 (201) and *amoena* in the Index, p. 297 (454), but the spelling *amaena* has apparently been ignored. I choose *amoena* because it is the correct form of the adjective, as well as commonly used.  
Note 2. A similar and barely distinct name is Hystricini A.G. Desmarest (1804: 16), now Hystricidae, based on *Hystrix* Linnaeus 1758, in Mammalia Rodentia for the Old World porcupines.
- Hystricocnema** Townsend 1919a: 160 [stem Hystricocnem-]. Type, *Sarcophaga robusta* Aldrich 1916 = *Blaesoxipha plinthopyga* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.  
Senior synonym: **Blaesoxipha** Loew 1861b, q.v.
- Hystricocnemina** Roback 1954: 49, 76.  
Note. Downes (1965: 945) listed the senior synonym as *Blaesoxipha (Kellymyia)*.
- Hystriomyia** Portschinsky 1881: 274. Type, *H. fetissowi* Portschinsky 1881 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
**Hystriomyiariae** Mesnil 1971: 986.
- Icaria*. See **Eutreta**.
- Icelia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 224. Type, *I. flavescens* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7). Tachinidae.  
Iceliini Townsend 1931a: 92. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Iceliini** Townsend 1936a: 28 (key), 1936b: 23 (description).  
Note. There is a family Icelidae in Pisces, based on *Icelus* Kroyer 1844. The date of the family name is unknown to me, but it and Iceliini are technically distinct, albeit only slightly so.
- Ichneumonopsis** Hardy 1973: 132 [stem Ichneumonops-]. Type, *I. burmensis* Hardy 1973 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.  
**Ichneumonopsidini** Hancock 1986: 278.  
Ichneumonopsini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Iestremiinae. See **Lestremia**.
- Ilythea** Haliday 1837: 281, as synonym of *Ephydra*. No species; one species in Haliday 1839b: 405, 408 (in *Ephydra*, subgenus *Ilythea*). Type, *Ephydra spilota* Curtis 1832 (sub. mon., Haliday 1839b: 408) = *Ilythea spilota* (Curtis). Ephydridae.  
**Ilytheini** Cresson 1943: 1, 2.  
Ilytheinae Zatwarnicki 1992: 89.  
Other spellings: Ilythenini Cresson 1944: 175.  
Note. See the Introduction for recognition of Haliday (1837) in Curtis' *Guide*.
- Imitomyia** Townsend 1912a: 49 (new name for *Himantostoma* Loew). Type, *Himantostoma sugens* Loew 1863 (aut.) = *Imitomyia sugens* (Loew). Tachinidae.  
Preocc. senior synonym: *Himantostoma* Loew 1863, q.v.  
Imitomyiini Townsend 1931b: 329. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Imitomyiini** Townsend 1936a: 15, 16 (key), 75 (description).  
Other spellings: Imitomyini Arnett 1985: 702.
- Imparia** Roback 1954: 57. Type, *Sarcophaga impar* Aldrich 1916 (orig. des.) = *Blaesoxipha impar* (Aldrich). Sarcophagidae.  
Senior synonym: **Blaesoxipha** Loew 1861b, q.v.  
**Impariina** Roback 1954: 48.  
Impariini Lopes 1982: 304.
- Incertella** Sabrosky 1980: 420. Type, *Oscinella incerta* Becker 1912 (orig. des.) = *Incertella incerta* (Becker). Chloropidae.  
**Incertellini** Nartshuk 1983b: 643 (187).

**Inopus** Walker 1850: 2. Type, *I. despectus* Walker 1850 (mon.) = *I. rubriceps* (Macquart 1847) [*Metoponia*]. Stratiomyidae.

Senior synonym of *Metoponia* Macquart 1847 (preocc.) and *Altermetoponia* Miller 1945, but of the three generic names only *Metoponia*, q.v., has been the basis of a family-group name.

Ippoboscidae. See **Hippobosca**.

**Ironomyia** White (Arthur) 1916: 216. Type, *I. nigromaculata* White 1916 (mon.). Ironomyiidae.

**Ironomyiidae** McAlpine & Martin 1966: 529.

Note. McAlpine & Martin (1966: 528) credited Tonnoir (1934: 9) with the original suggestion that *Ironomyia* represented a fourth family in the Phoroidea, but actually Tonnoir rejected the idea and referred the genus to the Platypezidae.

**Ismenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 585 (preocc. King 1850 in fossil Brachiopoda). Type, *Erycia villica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des., see Note) = *Ismenia villica* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Tachinidae.

Ismenidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 583.

Note. Actually no type species for the genus was designated from among the five included species, but on p. 584 *Erycia villica* was designated as type of the tribe. Since there is only one genus in the tribe, that is virtually a designation for the genus also, and I have accepted it as such. The same species was formally designated by Townsend (1916c: 7). There is no mention of the species in Herting's (1974) notes on the Robineau-Desvoidy species, nor of genus or species in Herting's (1984) *Catalogue of Palearctic Tachinidae*. Both are listed as doubtful taxa by Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 436, 458). A replacement name will be needed for the genus, if ever recognized.

**Isomyia** Walker 1859b: 134 (as *Musca* subgenus). Type, *Musca (Isomyia) delectans* Walker 1859 (mon.) = *Isomyia delectans* (Walker). Calliphoridae.

Junior synonym: *Thelychaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

**Isomyiini** Lehrer 1970: 28.

**Isopogon** Loew 1847: 492 (as *Dasyogon* subgenus) [stem Isopogon-]. Type, *Dioctria brevisrostris* Meigen 1804 (des. Hull 1962: 40) = *Leptarthrus brevisrostris* (Meigen). Asilidae.

Senior synonym: **Leptarthrus** Stephens 1829, q.v.

Isopogonini Hardy 1948: 118. Unavailable name [Note 2].

Isopogonini Lehr 1988: 257. *Nomen nudum*.

Note 1. Both Hull (1962: 40) and Lehr (1988: 257) stated that the type was fixed by monotypy, but Loew included two species and a designation is required. My search has not been exhaustive but so far no designation has been found. Hull's recognition of *brevisrostris* as type, even though erroneously cited as monotypy, will serve if no designation can be found (Code, Art. 69a.iv).

Note 2. Isopogonini was neither diagnosed nor adopted by Hardy. In couplet 6 of the key, the second choice, which leads to four tribes, has this note: "Possibly the Isopogonini should be added here." Then a further uncertainty at the end of the key: "To couplet 6 a note is added for a tribe that seems to be required, but whether the genus *Isopogon* belongs there is not known at present."

**Istocheta** Rondani 1859: 157, 171. Type, *I. frontosa* Rondani 1859 (orig. des., as "*frontalis* Mihi," incorrect original spelling for *frontosa*) = *Istocheta cinerea* (Macquart 1850) [*Phorocera*]. Tachinidae.

*Histochoeta* (emend.) Scudder 1882: 164, 175.

*Istochoeta* (emend.) Herting 1984: 23 (Any earlier emend.?).

Junior synonyms: *Hyperecteina* Schiner 1861, q.v., and *Urophylla* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v., each the basis of a family-group name.

Note 1. Rondani (1859: 157) listed the type as "*frontalis* Mihi," but in the body of the work (p. 171) and in the Index (p. 238) he used only *frontosa*. If one questioned whether *frontalis* was an error and whether Rondani had another species in mind, the result would be *frontalis* a *nomen nudum* and *frontosa* type by monotypy.

Note 2. *Histochoeta* has also been used incorrectly for *Musca marmorata* Fabricius 1805, which belongs in a distinct genus of Tachinidae.

Ithomiidae. See *Itonida*.

*Itonida* Meigen 1800: 19. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 50. Type, *Tipula pini* De Geer 1776 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908: 50) = *Cecidomyia pini* (De Geer). *Itonida* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Cecidomyiidae.

Valid name: **Cecidomyia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Itonididae Bezzi 1908c: 12.

Itonidoidea Hendel 1936b: 1897.

Other spellings: Itonidae Felt 1911: 31; Itoniidae Frey 1913: 3; Ithomiidae Lindner 1923b: 1; Itonididea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

*Jeanneliotis* Séguy 1940: 139 [stem Jeanneliot-]. Type, *J. notabilis* Séguy 1940 (orig. des.) = *Xenomyia notabilis* (Séguy) (? Synonym of *X. atra* Malloch 1921). Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Xenomyia** Malloch 1921, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Jeanneliotitae** Séguy 1940: 142.

Note. The ending *-iotis* added to a personal name is apparently like *-itis* and not a compound with the Latin *otis*, meaning a kind of bird, which would yield an augmented stem *-otid-*.

*Joblotia* Blanchard (R.) 1901: 1046 (new name for *Trichoprosopon* Theobald, erroneously considered preocc. by *Trichoprosopus* Macquart). Type, *Trichoprosopon nivipes* Theobald 1901 (aut.) = *Trichoprosopon nivipes* Theobald. Culicidae.

Senior synonym: **Trichoprosopon** Theobald 1901, q.v.

**Joblotina** Theobald 1903a: 334.

Joblotinae Theobald 1905: 5, 33; Blanchard 1905: 428.

Joblotiinae Grünberg 1907: 63, 107.

**Johannsenomyia** Malloch 1915: 332 [stem Johannsenomyi-]. Type, *J. halteralis* Malloch 1915 (des. Wirth 1952: 211) = *J. argentata* (Loew 1861) [*Ceratopogon*]. Ceratopogonidae.

**Johannsenomyidae** Crampton 1925a: 61 (also as Johansenomyidae).

Johannsenomyiidae Brues & Melander 1932: 282 [spelling correct].

Other spellings: Johannsenomydidae Tokunaga & Murachi 1959: 114.

Johansenomyidae. See **Johannsenomyia**.

**Johnsonia** Coquillett 1895a: 316. Type, *J. elegans* Coquillett 1895 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Johnsoniina** Rohdendorf 1967: 58.

Johnsoniini Lopes 1975a: 272.

Other spellings: Johnsoniia Lopes 1980: 339.

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Lepidodexia*.

**Jurinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 34. Type, *J. gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 556). Tachinidae.

**Juriniinae** Engel 1920: 276.

Note 1. *Jurinia* has been interpreted in two different ways, for species with or without palpi. The original description specifically mentioned palpi, but the species had been interpreted as lacking palpi from a specimen in the Museum at Paris that now appears not to have been the true holotype. Engel's interpretation agreed with that of Robineau-Desvoidy.

Note 2. A similar name in the fossil insect order Glosselytrodea is *Jurina* Zalessky 1929, type genus of the family Jurinidae. Both generic and family-group names are technically distinct with a one-letter difference.

**Kalidiomyia** Fedotova 1984: 1, 2. Type, *K. distincta* Fedotova 1984 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Kalidiomyiina** Fedotova 1984: 1, 2.

**Katachlorops** [Lutz] 1909a: 29, 1911: 34 [stem Katachlorop-]. Type, *Dichelacera fuscipennis* Macquart 1847 (des. J. Bequaert 1924: 27, as *Catachlorops*) = *Katachlorops* (*Katachlorops*) *psolopterus* (Wiedemann 1828). Tabanidae.

*Catachlorops* (error) Lutz 1913: 486, 487.

Junior generic synonym (valid subgenus): **Psalidia** Enderlein 1922, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. *Catachlorops* must be considered an error, in the absence of any evidence of emendation. The 1909 and 1911 publications listed the same five species, although in different sequence. The 1909 article, now attributed to Lutz, was anonymous, but for that time such names can be available (Code, Art. 14), and the included available species-group names made *Katachlorops* available (Code, Art. 12b.5). In 1911, the new generic names were credited to Lutz (e.g., “**Katachlorops** n.gen. Lutz”). See the Introduction for discussion of the Lutz names.

**Kawasemyia** Alexander 1952a: 15 [stem Kawasemyi-]. Type, *Alfredia imanishii* Tokunaga 1935 (orig. des.) = *Trichocera imanishii* (Tokunaga). Trichoceridae.

**Kawasemyinae** Alexander 1969: 51.

**Kawasemyiinae** Dahl (C.) & Alexander 1976: 8 [spelling correct].

Note 1. Dahl (C.) (1992: 67-71) concluded that the type species belonged in *Trichocera*, as a “polymorphic subapterous, high mountainous species,” and both genus and subfamily fall in synonymy.

Note 2. In context, the diagnosis of **Kawasemyinae** Alexander 1969 seems acceptable even though the discussion used the generic name *Kawasemyia* rather than the subfamily name. Alexander discussed the four other genera of the family, regarded them as forming the typical subfamily Trichocerinae, and then discussed the fifth genus and how it differed from the other four.

**Kellymyia** Townsend 1917d: 191, 195. Type, *Sarcophaga kellyi* Aldrich 1914 (orig. des.) = *Blaesoxipha (Kellymyia) kellyi* (Aldrich). Sarcophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Blaesoxipha** Loew 1861b, q. v.

**Kellymyiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 58 (priority from 1954, *Impariina* or *Hystericocnemina* Roback).

Note. The generic name is invalid and the group name is a synonym of *Impariini* Roback 1954.

**Keroplatus** Bosc 1792: 42. Type, *K. tipuloides* Bosc 1792 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

*Ceroplatus* (emend.) Fabricius 1798: 550.

**Ceroplantina** Rondani 1856: 40, 191.

*Ceroplantinae* Winnertz 1863: 658, 684.

*Ceroplataidae* Hendel 1928: 66.

*Keroplantinae* Freeman 1951: 6, 12.

*Keroplataidae* Tuomikoski 1966a: 255.

**Kiefferia** Mik 1895: 96. Type, *Asphondylia pimpinellae* F. Löw 1874 (mon.) = *Kiefferia pericarpicola* (Bremer 1847) [*Cecidomyia*]. Cecidomyiidae.

*Kiefferiini* Harris 1966: 319. *Nomen nudum*.

**Kirbya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 267. Type, *K. vernalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 817) = *K. moerens* (Meigen 1830) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Hesperophasia* Townsend 1915, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Kirkia*. See **Kirkioestrus**.

**Kirkioestrus** Rodhain & Bequaert 1915: 694 (new name for *Kirkia* Gedoelst). Type, *Kirkia blanchardi* Gedoelst 1914 (aut.) = *Kirkioestrus blanchardi* (Gedoelst). Oestridae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Kirkia* Gedoelst 1914: 211 (preocc. Pollonera 1909 in Mollusca) (not the basis of a family-group name). Type, *Kirkia blanchardi* Gedoelst 1914 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *Kirkioestrus blanchardi* (Gedoelst). Oestridae.

**Kirkioestrini** Papavero 1977: 71, 73.

**Kovalevimyia** Kalugina 1991: 72 (70). Type, *K. lacrimosa* Kalugina 1991 (orig. des.). Fossil (Simuliidae).

**Kovalevimyinae** Kalugina 1991: 71 (69).

**Kozlovea** Rohdendorf 1937: 300, 468. Type, *K. tshernovi* Rohdendorf 1937 (mon.). Sarcophagidae.

**Kozloveina** Verves 1989a: 33, 36.

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Kuschelomyia** Lopes 1961: 455. Type, *K. ambrosiana* Lopes 1961 (orig. des.). Calliphoridae.

**Kuschelomyinae** Lopes & Albuquerque 1982: 65.

Kuschelomyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

*Labidomyia*. See **Forcipomyia**.

**Laccodrosophila** Duda 1927: 33. Type, *L. flavipes* Duda 1927 (des. Wheeler 1957a: 111). Drosophilidae.

**Laccodrosophiliti** (infratribe) Grimaldi 1990: 115.

Laevidae. See *Loevia*.

**Lagarinus** Enderlein 1913a: 251. Type, *L. paradoxus* Enderlein 1913 (orig. des.) = *Tana paradoxa* (Enderlein). Stratiomyidae.

Senior synonym: **Tana** Reed 1888, q.v.

**Lagarininae** (also as Lagarinae) Enderlein 1913a: 250.

Note. The incorrect Lagarinae appeared in the center heading but the correct form Lagarininae was used in the discussion.

*Lagarus*. See **Tana**.

**Lagodias** Loew 1858b: 345 [stem Lagodi-]. Type, *L. albidipennis* Loew 1857 (mon.). Asilidae.

**Lagodiina** Papavero 1975: 228, 238.

**Lampetia** Meigen 1800: 34. No named species; two species by Hendel 1908: 62, the 2nd as “*Syrphus curvipes* F.”. Type, *Syrphus clavipes* Fabricius 1781 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 557) = *Merodon clavipes* (Fabricius 1781). *Lampetia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Merodon** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Lampetiinae Kertész 1910: 207.

Other spellings: Lampetinae Shiraki 1949: 60, 69.

Note. See under **Merodon** for note on the problem of the specific name, *clavipes* or *curvipes*. The suppression of the Meigen 1800 paper made the problem moot here.

*Lampometopia*, Lampometopiina. See **Lamprometopia**.

**Lamprogaster** Macquart 1843a: 211 (368) [stem Lamprogastr-]. Type, *L. flavipennis* Macquart 1843 (mon.). Platystomatidae.

**Lamprogastrina** Hendel 1914b: 3, 9 & 1914c: 2, 10, 16.

**Lamprometopia** Macquart 1846: 286 (158). Type, *L. caffra* Macquart 1846 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

*Lampometopia* (error) Verves 1989b: 122.

**Lamprometopiina** Verves 1989b: 120, 121.

Lamprometopiina. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. *Lamprometopia* was placed as a synonym of *Senotainia* Macquart (1846) by Dear (1980: 805).

**Lampromyia** Macquart 1835: 660. Type, *L. pallida* Macquart 1835 (mon.). Vermileonidae.

**Lampromyidae** Bigot 1857b: 559.

Lampromyiidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Lampromyidae is three decades older than the widely used Vermileoninae or Vermileonidae. ICZN action would be required to conserve names based on *Vermileo*.

**Lanceella** Melo 1967: 3. Type, *Mesembrinella brunnipes* Surcouf 1919 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Lanceella nigripes* Guimarães 1977. Calliphoridae.

**Lanceellinae** Guimarães 1977: 16 (as Laneellinae), 56.

Laphina. See **Laphria**.

**Laphria** Meigen 1803: 270 [stem Laphri-]. Type, *Asilus gibbosus* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Laphria gibbosa* (Linnaeus). Asilidae.

*Lapria* Meigen 1800: 25. No named species; six species by Hendel 1908: 55. Type, *Asilus gibbosus* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 557, as *Laphria*). *Lapria* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Asilidae.

**Laphritae** Macquart 1838d: 56 (1839b: 172).

- Laphritidae Bigot 1852: 485.  
 Laphridae Bigot 1857b: 536.  
 Laphriinae Schiner 1860b: 209 [spelling correct].  
 Other spellings: Laphriida Gistel 1848: 152; Laphrites Walker 1855b: 507; Laphriina Rondani 1856: 32 (Laphrina 160, 212); Laphina Ragués 1908: 309.  
 Note. Hendel (1908: 67) considered *Lapria* only a misprint for *Laphria*.
- Laphystia** Loew 1847: 538. Type, *L. sabulicola* Loew 1847 (mon.). Asilidae.  
**Laphystiini** Hendel 1936b: 1923.  
 Laphystiinae Papavero 1973a: 232, 243.
- Lapria*. See **Laphria**.
- Larvaevora* Meigen 1800: 38. No named species; 3 species by Hendel 1908: 65. Type, *Musca grossa* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 557) = *Tachina grossa* (Linnaeus). *Larvaevora* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Tachinidae.  
 Valid name: **Tachina** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
 Larvaevoridae Speiser 1910a: 132.  
 Larvaevoroidea Crampton 1944a: 24.  
 Other spellings: Larvivoridae Kröber 1932: 85; Larvaevoriidae Tiensuu 1936: 167; Larvevoridae Goidanich 1975: 284, 286-7.
- Larve-, Larvivoridae. See *Larvaevora*.
- Lasiopa** Brullé 1833: 307. Type, *L. peleteria* Brullé 1833 (mon.). Stratiomyidae.  
**Lasiopini** Enderlein 1914b: 579.  
 Lasiopinae Brues & Melander 1932: 286.
- Lasiopalpus** Macquart 1847b: 63 (1847c: 79). Type, *L. flavitarsis* Macquart 1847 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
**Lasiopalpina** Townsend 1913b: 102, 104.
- Lasioptera** Meigen 1818: 88. Type, *L. picta* Meigen 1818 (des. Karsch 1877: 14, confirmed ICZN 1970b) = *L. rubi* (Schrank 1803) [*Tipula*]. Cecidomyiidae.  
**Lasiopterina** Rondani 1856: 18.  
 Lasiopterinae Kieffer 1898: 2.  
 Other spellings: Lasiopterariae Kertész 1902b: 14; Lasiopterini Enderlein 1914d: 279; Lasiopteriaridae Felt 1915b: 101; Lasiopteridi (supertribe) Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 77, 83.  
 Note. Coquillett (1910b: 558) had designated *Cecidomyia albipennis* Meigen 1804 as type species, and this was accepted in the Nearctic *Catalog* (Foote 1965a: 270), but later the designation by Karsch (1877) was discovered. Even earlier, Rondani (1861c: 291) had designated *Tipula tuniperina* Linnaeus (obvious error for *Tipula juniperina* 1758), the 8th species in Meigen (1818). The latter is the type species of another important genus, *Oligotrophus* Latreille 1804, and to avoid this confusion the ICZN in Opinion 929 suppressed earlier designations and confirmed that of Karsch (1877).
- Lasiopteryx** Stephens 1829a: 53 [stem Lasiopteryg-]. Type, *Lasioptera obfuscata* Meigen 1818 (des. Westwood 1840b: 126) = *Lasiopteryx obfuscata* (Meigen). Cecidomyiidae.  
**Lasiopteryxariae** Kertész 1902b: 3.  
 Lasiopterygini Enderlein 1914d: 278.  
 Note. The genus remains doubtful because the type specimen of *obfuscata* is lost. Edwards (1937a: 151-152) believed that *obfuscata* probably belonged to the Lestremiinae or Heteropezinae but that Stephens apparently misidentified the species as being in the Cecidomyiinae, judging from material in the Stephens Collection. This material, used by Felt in his description of *Lasiopteryx*, later came to be known as *Phaenolauthia* Kieffer 1912, which is now a synonym of *Ledomyia* Kieffer 1895.
- Lasiosina** Becker 1910: 73. Type, *Chlorops cinctipes* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Lasiosina cinctipes* (Meigen). Chloropidae.  
**Lasiosinini** Nartshuk 1983b: 647 (191).
- Lastaurax** Carrera 1949: 109 [stem Lastaurac-]. Type, *L. lanei* Carrera 1949 (orig. des.). Asilidae.

- Lastaurini** Papavero 1973b: 277.  
Lastauracini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Latheticomyia** Wheeler 1956: 306. Type, *L. tricolor* Wheeler 1956 (orig. des.). Cypselosomatidae.  
Latheticomyiidae Commonwealth Institute of Entomology 1958: 462. *Nomen nudum*.
- Latheticomyiinae** Krivosheina 1979: 186, 167 (111-112).  
Note. Wheeler (1956) noted the peculiar combination of characters, unlike any known family, and believed that a new family would ultimately prove necessary, but he did not name it. The genus has sometimes been placed in the family Pseudopomyzidae, or in subfamily Pseudopomyzinae of the Cypselosomatidae (McAlpine 1987a: 760).
- Laurentiptera** Martynova & Willmann 1978: 61 (new name for *Pseudodiptera* Laurentiaux). Type, *Pseudodiptera gallica* Laurentiaux 1953 (mon.) = *Laurentiptera gallica* (Laurentiaux). Fossil (? Mecoptera).  
Preocc. name: *Pseudodiptera* Laurentiaux 1953, q.v.
- Laurentipteridae** Martynova & Willmann 1978: 61 (priority from 1961, Pseudodipteridae Martynova).  
Note. See *Pseudodiptera* for discussion of the ordinal position.
- Lausaniidae. See **Lauxania**.
- Lauxania** Latreille 1804: 196 [stem Lauxani-]. Type, *Musca cylindricornis* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Lauxania cylindricornis* (Fabricius). Lauxaniidae.
- Lauxanidae** Macquart 1835: 506.  
Lauxaniini Acloque 1897: 485 [spelling correct].  
Lauxaniinae Meijere 1913a: 60, 1913b: 378.  
Lauxaniidae Bezzi 1914: 310.  
Lauxanoidea Hendel 1916: 298.  
Lauxanoidea Crampton 1944b: 154.  
Lauxaniomorphae Hendel 1922: 151.  
Lauxanioinea (prefamily) Griffiths 1972: 93 ff.  
Other spellings: Lauxanides Macquart 1843a: 249 (406); Lauxanites d'Orbigny 1846a: 260; Lauxanioidae Agassiz 1846b: 203; Lauxanitae Desmarest 1860: 33; Lauxaniti Lioy 1864: 1096; Lauxaniides Hendel 1936b: 1961; Lauxaniomorpha Hennig 1939: 89, 93; Lauxaniiformes Crampton 1944: 154; Luxaniidae Bibby 1947: 70; Lauxaniidea Séguy 1951: 694; Lausaniidae Hong 1981: 143.  
Note 1. See Note under **Minettia** for the challenge from Terenidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, which has priority over Lauxaniidae.  
Note 2. The family name Lauxaniidae has a narrow margin of priority over Sapromyzidae. Both were published in 1835, the former "before 1 April," because it was presented at a society meeting on that date (Evenhuis et al. 1989: 914), the latter "April" (op. cit.: 981), which is nomenclaturally 30 April if the exact day is unknown (Code, Art. 21c.i).
- Lechria** Skuse 1890b: 830. Type, *L. singularis* Skuse 1890 (mon.). Tipulidae.
- Lechriini** Alexander 1927: 42, 43, 62.
- Ledomyia** Kieffer 1895e: cccxx (new name for *Lepidomyia* Kieffer). Type, *Lepidomyia lugens* Kieffer 1894 (aut.) = *Ledomyia lugens* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.  
Preocc. senior synonym (not basis of a family-group name): *Lepidomyia* Kieffer 1894e: 201 (preocc. Loew 1864 in Diptera Syrphidae). Type, *Lepidomyia lugens* Kieffer 1894 (mon.) = *Ledomyia lugens* (Kieffer).
- Ledomyiini** Enderlein 1936d: 73.
- Leia** Meigen 1818: 253. Type, *L. fascipennis* Meigen 1818 (des. Curtis 1837: 645). Mycetophilidae.
- Leini** Edwards 1925: 547, 575.  
Leiinae Hendel 1936b: 1895.  
Leiopsidae. See **Diopsis**.

*Lemtopeza*. See **Leptopeza** and its Note 1.

**Lepidodexia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 75 (379). Type, *L. tetraptera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.). Sarcophagidae.

**Lepidodexiina** Lopes 1975b: 505.

*Lepidomyia*. See **Ledomyia**.

**Lepidophora** Westwood 1835: 447. Type, *Ploas aegeriiformis* Gray 1832 (mon.) = *Lepidophora lepidocera* (Wiedemann 1828) [*Toxophora*]. Bombyliidae.

**Lepidophorini** Hull 1973: 62, 232.

Note. Gray (1832) used the spelling *aegeriformis* on p. 779 but *aegeriiformis* on plate 128. Unless earlier revisers are discovered, I elect here to follow the spelling found on the plate, which was that adopted by Westwood.

*Lepidoselaga*. See **Lepiselaga**.

**Lepiselaga** Macquart 1838b: 153 (1838c: 157) [stem Lepiselag-]. Type, *Tabanus lepidotus* Wiedemann 1828 (orig. des.) = *Lepiselaga crassipes* (Fabricius 1805) [*Haematopota*]. Tabanidae.

*Lepidoselaga* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 205.

**Lepidoselaginae** [Lutz] 1909a: 29.

Lepiselagini Enderlein 1925a: 261 [spelling correct].

Lepiselaginae Kröber 1930: 110.

Lepsides. See **Sepsis**.

**Leptarthrus** Stephens 1829a: 55, 1829b: 258. Type, *Dioctria brevirostris* Meigen 1804 (mon.) = *Leptarthrus brevirostris* (Meigen). Asilidae.

Junior synonym: *Isopogon* Loew 1847, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Leptid- in group names. See *Leptis*.

*Leptis* Fabricius 1805: 69 (unnecessary new name for *Rhagio* Fabricius 1775, thought preocc. by *Rhagium* in Coleoptera) [stem Lept-]. Type, *Musca scolopacea* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Rhagio scolopaceus* (Linnaeus). Rhagionidae.

Senior synonym: **Rhagio** Fabricius 1775, q.v.

**Leptides** Meigen 1820: viii.

Leptidae Burmeister 1837: 615.

Other spellings: Leptidoides Burmeister 1829: 24; Leptites Newman 1834: 379, 391; Leptodea Burmeister 1835: 9; Leptidea Perty 1841: 892; Leptidoidae Agassiz 1846b: 206; Leptida Gistel 1848: xv; Leptidinae Rondani 1850b: 183; Leptidii Bigot 1852: 482; Leptidina Rondani 1856: 31, 153; Leptiti Lioy 1864: 733; Leptisii Acloque 1897: 457; Leptididae Bezzi 1903: 75; Lyctidae (lapsus) Sack 1904: 98.

Note 1. In spite of the early start by Rhagionidae (1802-1820), Leptidae predominated for nearly a century, following Leptides Meigen (1820). Rhagionidae [see **Rhagio**] has replaced it in the 20th century, except for the early years.

Note 2. A subfamily Leptinae, based on *Leptus* Latreille 1797, in the family Erythraeidae, order Trombidiformes, Acarina, Arachnida, is credited to Southcott 1957. It is of course much younger than, and a junior homonym of, Leptinae in Diptera.

**Leptocera** Olivier 1813: 489 [stem Leptocer-]. Type, *L. nigra* Olivier 1813 (mon.). Sphaeroceridae.

**Leptocerinae** Hendel 1928: 105.

Leptoceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 344.

Leptoceridae Brues et al. 1954: 383.

Note 1. The identity of *L. nigra* is uncertain. Richards (1930: 263) regarded it as probably synonymous with the common *L. fontinalis* Fallén 1826, which he continued to recognize. Marshall (1982a: 841) and Papp (1984b: 90) placed *nigra* as a distinct species of the typical subgenus *Leptocera*, with two junior synonyms.

Note 2. The family Leptoceridae in Trichoptera, based on *Leptocerus* Leach 1815, dates from Leach 1815 and thus long antedates a family-group name in Diptera based on *Leptocera*. Marshall (1982b) and



Papp (1984: 80-81) avoided the homonymy by adopting Limosininae Stenhammar (1854), which is indeed older than Leptoconinae. See **Limosina**.

**Leptoconops** Skuse 1889b: 288 [stem Leptoconop-]. Type, *L. stygius* Skuse 1889 (mon.). Ceratopogonidae.

**Leptoconina** Noè 1907: 143.

Leptoconopinae Enderlein 1936d: 49, 50.

Leptoconopidae Zilahi-Sebess 1960: 232.

Leptodea. See *Leptis*.

*Leptodiplosis*. See **Lestodiplosis**.

**Leptogaster** Meigen 1803: 269 [stem Leptogastr-]. Type, *Asilus tipuloides* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.; misident.) = *Leptogaster cylindrica* (De Geer 1776) [*Asilus*]. Asilidae.

**Leptogastrinae** Schiner 1862b: liv.

Leptogastridae Martin 1968: 70.

Other spellings: Leptogasterinae Hardy 1926: 306.

Note 1. As a family, Leptogastridae was foreshadowed by Janssens (1954: 114), but without formal naming (“Je considère pour ces raisons qu’il y aurait lieu peut-être [‘that perhaps it would happen’] d’instituer pour *Leptogaster* et genres voisins une famille qui formera avec les Asilides une superfamille Asiloidea.”)

Note 2. There is a group name LEPTOGASTRINI Lioy (1864) in the Bombyliidae and a LEPTOGASTRI Latreille (1802) in Hymenoptera Ichneumonidae, but neither was founded on an included genus. See Supplemental List for such names.

**Leptomydas** Gerstaecker 1868: 81 [stem Leptomyd-]. Type, *Midas lusitanicus* Wiedemann 1820 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 560) = *Leptomydas lusitanicus* (Wiedemann). Mydidae.

**Leptomydinae** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 9, 15.

*Leptomya* Macquart 1835: 580 (unnecessary new name for *Anthomyza* Fallén, assumed preocc. by *Anthomyia* Meigen). Type, *Anthomyza gracilis* Fallén 1823 (aut.). Anthomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Anthomyza** Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Leptomyzini** Lioy 1864: 1117.

Other spellings: Leptomysi Lioy 1895: 281.

**Leptopeza** Macquart 1828a: 143 (as *Lemtopeza*). Type, *Lemtopeza flavipes* Macquart 1828 (mon.) = *Leptopeza flavipes* (Meigen 1820) [*Ocydromia*] [see note 2]. Empididae.

*Lemtopeza* Macquart 1828a: 143 (error, see Note 1).

*Leptopeza* Macquart 1834b: 320.

“*Leptopeza* group” Tuomikoski 1966b: 286.

Leptopezini Chvála 1981: 229. *Nomen nudum* (See Note 3).

Note 1. The spelling *Leptopeza* has been so widely adopted that I retain it here but with note of the circumstances. Authors have variously characterized the spelling *Lemtopeza* as an error, a *lapsus calami*, or a misprint. The spelling *Lemtopeza* was used only once in the original publication, but the vernacular “Lemtopèze” was used at least six times, including the Index and plates, which makes a mistake in the scientific name seem implausible. Macquart (1834: 320) used *Leptopeza* in several places but in the legend for plate VII, fig. 15, he cited the type species as “Lemtopèze flavipede, *L. flavipes*.” However, his statement (p. 320) “Étymologie: *Leptopeza*, pieds délicats” [from the Greek *leptos*, thin, slender] suggests that authors have been justified in considering the meaningless *Lemtopeza* as an error of some kind, perhaps inadvertent from the vernacular “Lemtopèze.”

Note 2. There is divergence of opinion in the modern regional catalogs on the valid specific name for the type species. Melander (1965) in the Nearctic *Catalog* and Smith (1967, 1975, and 1989) in the catalogs for the Neotropical, Oriental and Australasian-Oceanian Regions recognized *Leptopeza ruficollis* (Meigen 1820) whereas Chvála & Kovalev (1989) in the catalog for the Palaearctic Region used *Leptopeza flavipes* (Meigen 1820). The two names, once considered to refer to distinct species, represent the opposite sexes of the same species. The first reviser to synonymize the two and adopt one of the names would determine the valid name. This appears to be Loew (1840a: 19, or 1840b: 544-5), who placed *ruficollis* as a variety of *flavipes*. This action was soon backed up by Staeger (1842: 100), who pointed out that the two names

represented opposite sexes of the same species, and he too adopted *flavipes*. Incidentally, *L. flavipes* (Meigen 1820) is both senior homonym and senior synonym of *L. flavipes* Macquart (1828).

Note 3. Leptopezini Chvála is best considered a *nomen nudum*. Chvála mentioned that the tribe has “many apomorphous characters” and gave examples of three, but then noted that “some are present also in *Ocydromia*,” which leaves one with an imprecise or uncertain diagnosis of the tribe. It is presently a synonym of the tribe Ocydromiini.

**Leptopus** Fallén 1823e: 23 (preocc. thrice, first by Latreille 1809 in Hemiptera) [stem Leptopod-].

Type, *Dolichopus contristans* Wiedemann 1817 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 560) = *Sciapus contristans* (Wiedemann). Dolichopodidae.

Senior synonym: **Sciapus** Zeller 1842, q.v.

Leptopodinae Brues & Melander 1932: 303 (as junior synonym of Chrysosomatinae).

Note. See LEPTOPODITES in the supplemental list for a use of Leptopodidae in a completely different sense.

**Leptosyna** Kieffer 1894e: 201. Type, *L. acutipennis* Kieffer 1894 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Leptosyninae** Enderlein 1936d: 64.

**Leptotarsus** Guérin-Méneville 1831: plate 20, fig. 1, 1838: 286. Type, *L. macquartii* Guérin-Méneville 1831 (mon.). Tipulidae.

Junior synonyms (valid subgenera): **Longurio** Loew 1869, q.v.; **Macromastix** Osten Sacken 1887, q.v.

Leptotarsusinina Masaki 1933: 77. *Nomen nudum*.

Leptotarsini Savchenko 1983: 311, 469. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. An older group name also a *nomen nudum*, Longuriaria Alexander 1965, q.v., was based on a nominal genus now a subgenus of *Leptotarsus*.

**Leptothelaira** Mesnil & Shima 1979: 477. Type, *L. longicaudata* Mesnil & Shima 1979 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Leptothelairini** Mesnil & Shima 1979: 476.

**Leria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 653. Type, *L. domestica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1866c: 5, 42, 1867: 89, 126) = *Heleomyza serrata* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Heleomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Heleomyza** Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Leriinae** Czerny 1904b: 209.

Note 1. The senior specific synonym is listed as *serrata*, as customary, but Gorodkov (1984: 32) suggested that *domestica* may be synonymous with *H. captiosa* (Gorodkov 1962) [*Leria*].

Note 2. Rondani (1856: 103) designated *Musca serrata* Linnaeus as type, but without showing any connection to originally included nominal species. In 1866 and 1867 (pp. 5, 89, respectively), he again designated *serrata* but on later pages of the same two works (pp. 42, 126, respectively) he showed *domestica* as a synonym of *serrata*, thus in effect designating *domestica* (Code, Art. 69a.v).

Note 3. McAlpine (1985b: 220) synonymized Leriinae under Heleomyzini.

**Leschenaultia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 324. Type, *L. cilipes* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *L. leucophrys* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Blepharipeza* Macquart 1843, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Leskia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 100. Type, *L. flavescens* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *L. aurea* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms: *Eumyobia* Townsend 1911, q.v.; *Pyrrosia* Rondani 1856, q.v.

**Leskiini** Townsend 1919b: 20 (priority from 1889, Pyrrhosiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm).

Lesteremiidae. See **Lestremia**.

**Lestodiplosis** Kieffer 1894b: 84 (spelling validated by ICZN 1958b) [stem Lestodiplos-]. No species; type, *Lestodiplosis septemguttata* Kieffer 1894f: cclxxx (new name for *Cecidomyia pictipennis* Perris) (des. ICZN 1958b) = *Lestodiplosis septemguttata* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

*Leptodiplosis* Kieffer 1894a: xxviii. No species (the 5 listed are *nomina nuda*). Original spelling suppressed in favor of *Lestodiplosis* by ICZN (1958b). Cecidomyiidae.

**Lestodiplosini** Harris 1966: 318, 336.

Note. Even though ICZN (1958) appeared to validate the spelling *Lestodiplosis* over *Leptodiplosis*, validity of the action is questionable. Moreover, the differences among the regional catalogs and the oversight of significant references are such that it is desirable to give an orderly account of the relevant publications, all by Kieffer.

1894a (10 Feb.): xxviii. *Leptodiplosis* described; five new species listed by name only, hence *nomina nuda*. *L. septemguttata* is in the list as a new species, without indication that it is a replacement name.

1894b (1 Apr.): 84 (Page 2 of a separately paginated “Extrait” is dated 1 April and may be either a reprint or an author’s preprint). Two characters for *Lestodiplosis* are briefly referred to in the discussion of another genus, but no species are mentioned.

1894f (31 Dec.): cclxxx. Brief “provisoire” notes by Kieffer on his new genera, reported at the meeting of 26 Dec. 1894: “Genre *Lestodiplosis*. Sp.typ.: *L. septemguttata* Kieff. (*pictipennis* Perris nec Meigen).” This is the first evidence that *septemguttata* was a replacement name for Perris’ junior homonym. Skuhrová (1986: 268) dated *septemguttata* from 1898 but recognized *pictipennis* Perris as the valid name, whereas Perris’ name is a junior primary homonym, described in *Cecidomyia* and not in *Diplosis* as stated by Skuhrová. This 1894 paper is also the first association of a species with *Lestodiplosis*, hence subsequent monotypy in addition to the designation. There is no evidence of emendation, hence the citation (Neave’s *Nomenclator Zoologicus*) of *Lestodiplosis* as an error for *Leptodiplosis*.

1895a (20 Apr.): xxviii. *Lestodiplosis* briefly referred to, plus a footnote list of 15 species (and probably two others), including *septemguttata* (*pictipennis* Perris nec Meigen).

1895b: *Leptodiplosis*, with text identical to that of 1894a.

Kieffer himself (1913c: 195) used *Lestodiplosis* and never even mentioned the spelling *Leptodiplosis*, which suggests that *Lesto-* was his intended spelling and *Lepto-* an error, either typographical or lapsus. He dated *L. septemguttata* from 1898 rather than from 1895, and he did not mention *pictipennis* Perris, which *septemguttata* replaced.

Opinion 526 of the ICZN actually decided the case on incomplete premises, in the light of recent data on the dates of appearance of the Kieffer publications. The application of Hardy (cf. ICZN 1958b: 285) stated that the generic name in the Bulletin of the Entomological Society of France first “appeared (: 28) with the spelling *Leptodiplosis*; in the second [fascicle] (: 280) with the spelling *Lestodiplosis*. The two sets of notes appeared in the same number of the Bulletin.” On the contrary, we now know that the two were not in the same number (fascicle), the first in number 2, the second in number 20, both in the volume for 1894. The second note, in number 20, appeared on 31 Dec. 1894, reporting on the meeting of 26 December. Finally, the first use of *Lestodiplosis* was in 1894b, in a different journal, not cited in either application or Opinion. So there were not two simultaneously published original spellings, and suppression of the *sole* original spelling should have required Suspension of the Rules by ICZN. *Lestodiplosis* is used in this catalog because it is likely that current overwhelming usage will be maintained.

**Lestremia** Macquart 1826a: 173 (117) [stem *Lestremi-*]. Type, *L. cinerea* Macquart 1826 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Lestremiinae** Rondani 1840b: 5, 6, 18, 21.

Lestremiinae Williston 1896a: 11 [spelling correct].

Lestremiidae Rohdendorf 1938a: 53.

Other spellings: *Lestremia* Loew 1850a: 12; *Lestremides* Kieffer 1898: 52; *Lestremiariae* Kieffer 1901: 451; *Lestremiinariae* Kertész 1902b: 11; *Lestremiariae* Felt 1911: 31; *Lestremiidae* Rohdendorf 1938: 54; *Lestremiinae* Mani 1950: 8; *Lestromiidae* Rohdendorf 1959: 86; *Iestremiinae* Hutson 1981: 12.

Lestromiidae. See **Lestremia**.

**Leucomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 64 (368). Type, *Sarcophila alba* Schiner 1868 (mon.) = *Leucomyia alba* (Schiner). Sarcophagidae.

**Leucomyiina** Rohdendorf 1965: 677 (397).

Other spellings: *Leucomyina* Lopes et al. 1977: 581.

Note. The type species has been known as *Leucomyia cinerea* (Fabricius 1794) [*Musca*] (cf. Verves 1986a: 180), but this *Musca cinerea* is preoccupied by de Villers 1789.

Note 2. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Leucophenga** Mik 1886: 317. Type, *Drosophila maculata* Dufour 1839 (orig. des.) = *Leucophenga maculata* (Dufour). Drosophilidae.

**Leucophengini** Okada 1989: 396.

**Leucopis** Meigen 1830: 133 [stem Leucop-]. Type, *Anthomyza griseola* Fallén 1823 (des. É. Blanchard 1840: 627, as “*grisecla* [error], Meigen”) = *Leucopis griseola* (Fallén). Chamaemyiidae.

**Leucopinae** Hendel 1928: 92.

**Leucostoma** Meigen 1803: 279 [stem Leucostomat-]. No species; one species in Meigen 1824: 234. Type, *Ocyptera simplex* Fallén 1815 (sub. mon.) = *Leucostoma simplex* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

**Leucostomini** Townsend 1908: 76.

Leucostomatini Townsend 1931a: 88.

Leucostomatidae Townsend 1935b: 16.

Licoriidae. See *Lycoria*.

**Limatus** Theobald 1901e: 349. Type, *L. durhamii* Theobald 1901 (mon.). Culicidae.

**Limatinae** Theobald 1907: 18, 627.

**Limnobia** Meigen 1818: 116 (unjustified change of name for *Limonia*). Type, *Tipula tripunctata* Fabricius 1781 (preocc.) (des. Westwood 1840b: 129) = *Limonia phragmitidis* (Schrank 1781) [*Tipula*]. Tipulidae.

Senior synonym: **Limonia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Amphinome* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Limnobiina** Rondani 1856: 38, 179.

Limnobinae Schiner 1863a: 219, 220.

Limnobidae Brauer 1869: 847, 851.

Limnobiidae Rye 1873: 389.

Other spellings: Limnobiaeformes Osten Sacken 1860a: 199, 253; Limnobiaeae Osten Sacken 1861: 287; Limnobina Osten Sacken 1862a: 12; Limnobiaeformia Osten Sacken 1865: 225; Limnobiida Marschall 1873: 323 ff., also Limniobida, p. 328, & Limnobida, p. 330 ff.; Limnobiadae Verrall 1886: 117, 121; Limnobotidae Essig 1942: 736.

Note. Fabricius' *Tipula tripunctata* is a junior primary homonym of the same name by O. F. Müller (1764).

**Limnophila** Macquart 1834: 95. Type, *Limnobia pictipennis* Meigen 1818 (des. Westwood 1840b: 128) = *Limnophila pictipennis* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Junior name (valid subgenus): **Adelphomyia** Bergroth 1891, q.v.

**Limnophilidae** Bigot 1854: 466.

Other spellings: Limnophilaeformes Osten Sacken 1860a: 199, 253; Limnophilaeformia Osten Sacken 1865: 225; Limnophilina Osten Sacken 1869: 23, 45, 50, 190.

Note. A family Limnophilidae in Trichoptera is said to date from Kolenati 1848 as Limnophiloidea, based on *Limnophilus* Burmeister 1839, an emendation of *Limnephilus* Leach 1815. The family name would correctly be Limnephilidae, distinct from the family in Diptera.

**Limnophora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 517. Type, *L. palustris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 561) = *L. maculosa* (Meigen 1826) [*Anthomyia*]. Muscidae.

**Limnophorinae** Villeneuve 1902: 198.

Other spellings: Limnoporinae Xue et al. 1990: 4.

Note. Rondani (1856: 97) designated *Musca consimilis* Fallén 1825, but later (1866a: 72) he designated *Anthomyia compuncta* “Meigen” (actually Wiedemann 1817), but neither was originally included, nor was any connection made with an originally included nominal species. Both species are now in the muscid genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830.

**Limnorhyphus** Hong 1983: 132, 216 (English). Type, *L. haifanggouensis* Hong 1983 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Limnorhyphidae** Hong 1983: 131, 216 (English).

**Limonia** Meigen 1803: 262. Type, *Tipula tripunctata* Fabricius 1781 [?1782] (preocc.; aut.) = *Limonia phragmitidis* (Schrank 1781) [*Tipula*]. Tipulidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Amphinome* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonyms (all, q.v.): *Limnobia* Meigen 1818; **Dicranomyia** (valid subgenus) Stephens 1829; *Glochina* Meigen 1830.

**Limoniidae** Speiser 1909: 45 (priority from 1840, Glochininae Rondani, or 1856, Limnobiina Rondani).

Note 1. Westwood (1840b: 129) recognized *Limnobia* with *Limonia* in synonymy, and it seems reasonable for his designation to apply to the valid name, with (aut.) for the synonym. The type of either, when fixed, is automatically the type of the other if eligible (Code, Art. 67h). As already noted under *Limnobia*, *Tipula tripunctata* Fabricius 1781 is preoccupied in O.F. Müller 1764.

Note 2. Following Meigen's own rejection of *Limonia*, authors used *Limnobia* throughout the 19th century and until relatively recent times. There was no reason to reject *Limonia* and all the modern regional catalogs adopted it.

Note 3. Agassiz (1846b: 203) emended *Leimonia* and *Lemonia* Hübner 1816 in Lepidoptera to *Limonia* and on p. 204 emended Hübner's *Lemoniades* to *Limoniades*, which is prior to Speiser's *Limoniidae*. However, *Limonia* Agassiz is preoccupied by Meigen 1803, and any family-group names based on it are invalid and must be changed.

**Limosia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 535. Type, *L. campestris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1901b: 138) = *Coenosia campestris* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Coenosia** Meigen 1826, q.v.

**Limosellae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 528.

Limosellini Liroy 1864: 995.

Limosiini. [Corrected spelling; stem Limosi-].

Note 1. A group name LIMOSELLA had earlier been used by Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 12), but that work was suppressed by the ICZN (1990). Moreover *Limosia* was not published until 1830 and LIMOSELLA as a family-group name would have had no standing anyway from 1826.

Note 2. There is in Aves a similar but technically distinct group name Limosini Gray 1841, based on *Limosa* Brisson 1760, or Dumont 1805. Limosini in Aves is a synonym of Numeniini Gray 1840, and the group name in Diptera, if ever used for a tribe, would be Limosiini, so there is no problem on either side.

**Limosina** Macquart 1835: 571 [stem Limosin-]. Type, *Borborus silvaticus* Meigen 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 145, as *sylvaticus*) = *Limosina silvatica* (Meigen). Sphaeroceridae.

**Limosinae** Stenhammar 1854: 304-307, 360.

Limosiniinae Frey 1921: 27.

Note 1. *Limosina* was used as a subgenus of *Leptocera* in the Nearctic, Neotropical, and Afrotropical catalogs, all by O.W. Richards, but as a distinct genus in the Oriental, Palaearctic, and Australasian-Oceanian catalogs by more recent authors.

Note 2. Use of Limosiniinae instead of the widely used Leptocerinae not only recognizes the oldest name for the group but also avoids the latter's homonymy with the older Leptoceridae 1815 in Trichoptera, based on *Leptocerus* Leach 1815. See Note 2 under *Leptocera*.

**Linnaemya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 52 [stem Linnaemy-]. Type, *L. silvestris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 131) = *L. vulpina* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Micropalpis* Macquart 1834, q.v.

**Linnaemyini** Townsend 1919c: 591 (priority from 1863, Micropalpidae Robineau-Desvoidy).

Linnaemyiinae Enderlein 1937a: 441.

Other spellings: Linnaemyiini Malloch 1929d: 316; Linnaemiina Zimin 1961: 231.

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863) actually designated *vulpina* as type, but on the same page showed the originally included *silvestris* in synonymy (Code, Art. 69a.v).

**Lipara** Meigen 1830: 1 [stem Lipara-, see Note]. Type, *L. lucens* Meigen 1830 (mon.). Chloropidae.

**Liparini** Nartshuk 1987: 224.

Liparaini Tubbs 1990: 298.

Note. Liparini in Chloropidae is thrice preoccupied, in Lepidoptera by Liparini Boisduval 1834 based on *Liparis* Ochsenheimer 1810 (but this is a junior homonym and does not interfere), in Pisces by Liparidae (now Liparinae) Gill 1861 based on *Liparis* Scopoli 1777 [confirmed ICZN 1992], and in Coleoptera by Liparidae Pierce 1919 (occasionally used at tribal level) based on *Liparus* Olivier 1807. The correct stem for *Lipara* is Lipar-, yielding Liparini, but Liparaini was suggested to the ICZN by Korotyaev & Nartshuk (Tubbs 1990) as a way to avoid the homonymy for Chloropidae.

**Lipochaeta** Coquillett 1896: 220. Type, *L. slossonae* Coquillett 1896 (orig. des.). Ephydriidae.

**Lipochaeta** (lapsus) Coquillett 1896: 220 [see Note].

Lipochaetinae Becker 1896: 275 [correction of Lipochaeta as subfamily name].

Note. *Lipochaeta* was proposed as a new subfamily, but in error the generic name was used instead of Lipochaetinae. It seems reasonable to correct the obvious lapsus and credit Coquillett with the subfamily.

*Liponeura* Loew 1844a: 118. Type, *L. cinerascens* Loew 1844 (mon.) = *Blepharicera cinerascens* (Loew). Blephariceridae.

Senior synonym: **Blepharicera** Macquart 1843, q.v.

**Liponeuridae** Nowicki 1873: 17.

**Lipoptena** Nitzsch 1818: 310. Type, *L. cervina* Nitzsch 1818 (mon.) = *L. cervi* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Pediculus*]. Hippoboscidae.

**Lipopteninae** Speiser 1908: 445.

**Lipoptilocnema** Townsend 1934a: 111 [stem Lipoptilocnem-]. Type, *L. lanei* Townsend 1934 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Lipoptilocnemina** Rohdendorf & Gregor 1973: 13 [spelling correct].

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Lipsana** Enderlein 1938b: 676. Type, *L. insulaepaschalis* Enderlein 1938 (orig. des.). Otitidae.

**Lipsaninae** Enderlein 1938b: 676.

Note. The genus was originally described in the Lonchaeidae, but Hennig (1948c: 386) considered that it probably belonged to the Ulidiidae. The type series has apparently been lost, but the species should be recoverable in the isolated fauna of Easter Island.

*Liriop* Meigen 1800: 14. No named species; two species by Hendel 1908: 46. Type, *Tipula contaminata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 562) = *Ptychoptera contaminata* (Linnaeus). *Liriop* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Ptychopteridae.

Valid name: **Ptychoptera** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Liriopidae Grünberg 1910: 11, 14, 74.

Liriopoidea Hendel 1936b: 1901.

Other spellings: Liriopidae Brues & Melander 1915: 62; Liriopoidea Hennig 1941: 32.

*Lispa*. See **Lispe**.

**Lispe** Latreille 1797: 169. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 462. Type, *Musca tentaculata* De Geer 1776 (sub. mon.) = *Lispe tentaculata* (De Geer). Muscidae.

*Lispa* (emend.) Walckenaer 1802: 392.

**Lispinae** Malloch 1917: 407, 408.

Lispidae Townsend 1935b: 16.

**Lispocephala** Pokorny 1893b: 532. Type, *Anthomyia alma* Meigen 1826 (orig. des.) = *L. alma* (Meigen). Muscidae.

Lispocephalini Lobanov 1977: 62; 1984: 8, 14. *Nomina nuda*.

Note 1. This genus was at one time synonymized with *Caricea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, by acceptance of a type designation by Stein (1908: 11). See under *Caricea* for an earlier designation that synonymized it under *Coenosia* Meigen 1826 and restored the validity of *Lispocephala*.

Note 2. In Lobanov the tribe is mentioned on p. 8 but not separately diagnosed from Pseudocoenosiini, and is in a diagram on p. 14 but without statement of characters.

*Lissa* and *Lissodema*. See **Megamerina**.

- Lixophaga** Townsend 1908: 86. Type, *L. parva* Townsend 1908 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Euzenillia* Townsend 1911, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Loamatiinae. See **Lomatia**.
- Lobodiamesa** Pagast 1947: 446. Type, *L. campbelli* Pagast 1947 (mon.). Chironomidae.  
**Lobodiamesini** Brundin 1966: 366.
- Lobogaster** Philippi 1865: 632 [stem Lobogastr-]. Type, *L. paradoxus* Philippi 1865 (mon.) = *L. paradoxa* Philippi. Anisopodidae.  
**Lobogastrinae** Schiner 1868a: 16.  
Note. Amorim & Tozoni (1994: 530) recently placed this genus in Obligastridae.
- Lochmostyilia** Hendel 1934: 143. Type, *L. borgmeieri* Hendel 1934 (orig. des.). Ctenostylidae.  
**Lochmostylidae** Hendel 1935: 52.  
Lochmostyliidae Hennig 1936: 247.  
Note. For some years this group was accepted as a subfamily of Pyrgotidae. McAlpine (1990: 365-371) considered it a family of obscure relationships, not close to Pyrgotidae, and he used the older name Ctenostylidae Bigot 1882, as had Lopes (1935: 247-253), the latter without mention of *Lochmostyilia*. See Note under **Ctenostylum**.
- Loevia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 896. Type, *L. maga* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *Ceromasia rubrifrons* (Macquart 1834) [*Phorocera*]. Tachinidae.  
Senior synonym: **Ceromasia** Rondani 1856, q.v.  
**Loevidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 894 (as Laevidae in the Index, p. 141).  
Note. Herting (1974: 25, 1984: 70) considered *Loevia* a "misspelled homonym" of *Loewia* Egger 1856, but the spelling *Loevia* was used at least seven times in the original work and thus appears to have been intentional. At the generic level, it is a synonym of the older name *Ceromasia* (Herting 1984: 70, Herting & Dely-Draskovits 1993: 238).
- Loewia** Egger 1856: 386. Type, *L. setibarba* Egger 1856 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
**Löwiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 77, 108 (9, 40).  
Loewiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 53 (357).
- Loewioestrus** Townsend 1918c: 152. Type, *Cephalomyia variolosa* Loew 1863 (orig. des.) = *Oestrus variolosus* (Loew). Oestridae.  
Senior synonym: **Oestrus** Linnaeus 1758, q.v.  
**Loewioestrina** Papavero 1977: 88, 89.
- Lomachantha** Rondani 1859: 151. Type, *L. parra* Rondani 1859 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
*Lomacantha* (error) Lioy 1864: 1321; Rondani 1868b: 583.  
*Lomacantha* (emend.) Herting 1984: 29.  
Lomachanthini Townsend 1931a: 173. *Nomen nudum*.  
Note. It is possible that there are earlier emendations than Herting's (1984). Certainly the spelling *Lomacantha* has usually been used by specialists. At the tribal level the spelling is of no consequence because the genus has long been referred to the tribe Blondeliini (or under a synonym Compsilurini).
- Lomatia** Meigen 1822: [iii] (new name for *Stygia* Meigen) [stem Lomati-]. Type, *Anthrax belzebul* (Fabricius 1794) (des. Westwood 1840b, June: 131) = *Lomatia belzebul* (Fabricius). Bombyliidae.  
*Stygia* Meigen 1820: 137 (preocc. Latreille 1804 (?1803) in Lepidoptera). Not used in a family-group name. Type, *Anthrax belzebul* Fabricius 1794 (aut.) = *Lomatia belzebul* (Fabricius). Bombyliidae.  
**Lomatinae** Schiner 1867: 307, 1868a: 115, 116.  
Lomatiina Röder 1886a: 263 [spelling correct].  
Lomatiinae Bezzi 1903: 184.  
Other spellings: Loamatiinae Domínguez & Carrillo 1976: 169.  
Note. For *Lomatia*, É. Blanchard (1840, December: 587) had designated *Stygia lateralis* Meigen 1820, a different species in the same genus, but Westwood's designation is prior by some months. Westwood

designated for *Lomatia* with *Stygia* in synonymy, so I consider the type fixation for the latter as indirect and automatic.

Lonchacidae. See **Lonchaea**.

**Lonchaea** Fallén 1820c: 25 [stem Lonchae-]. Type, *Musca chorea* Fabricius 1781 (des. Westwood 1840b: 150) = *Lonchaea chorea* (Fabricius). Lonchaeidae.

**Loncheina** Rondani 1856: 25, 118.

Lonchaeidae Loew 1861a: 89 [spelling correct].

Lonchaeoidea Griffiths 1972: 84 ff.

Other spellings: Loncheinae Rondani 1874: 243; Lonchoedae Slosson 1902: 8; Loncheidae Wesché 1904b: 30; Lonchidae Ragués 1908: 316; Lonchacidae Brèthes 1922: 144.

Note. Priority of the family Lonchaeidae has been credited, incorrectly, to Loew (1862) in Opinion 652 (ICZN 1963a) and in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

Loncheidae, -chiedae, -choedae. See under **Lonchaea**.

**Lonchoptera** Meigen 1803: 272. No species; one species in Panzer 1809: 20, 21. Type, *L. lutea* Panzer 1809 (sub. mon.). Lonchopteridae.

*Loncoptera* (error) Rondani 1856: 137.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Musidora* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Lonchopterinae** Macquart 1835: 13.

Lonchopteridae Curtis 1839: 761.

Lonchopteroidea Brues & Melander 1932: 22.

Lonchopteromorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1977a: 86.

Other spellings: Lonchopteroidae Agassiz 1846b: 215; Lonchopterinidii Bigot 1852: 482; Loncopteridae Rondani 1856: 13, 28; Lonchopteridi Bigot 1858: 595; Lonchopteriti Lioy 1864: 764; Lonchopterida Marschall 1873: 323; Lonchopterii Acloque 1897: 470, 471; Lonchophteridae Duda 1934a: 1; Lonchipteridae Nartshuk 1977: 74; Loncopteroidea Hackman 1980: 118; Lonchopterigidae Ovchinnikova 1993: 737(1994: 1).

*Loncoptera*, Lonco- in group names. See **Lonchoptera**.

**Longina** Wiedemann 1830a: 553. Type, *L. abdominalis* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.). Neriidae.

**Longinidii** Bigot 1852: 482.

Longinidi Bigot 1858: 595 [spelling correct].

**Longurio** Loew 1869: 3 (1872b: 117) [stem Longurion-]. Type, *Longurio testaceus* Loew 1869 (mon.) = *Leptotarsus (Longurio) testaceus* (Loew). Tipulidae.

Valid subgenus of **Leptotarsus** Guérin-Méneville 1831, q.v.

Longuriaria Alexander 1965: 17. *Nomen nudum*.

Longurionaria. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. In the Nearctic *Catalog*, Alexander placed *Longurio* as a distinct genus, but in later catalogs (Alexander: Neotropical, Oriental; Hutson: Afrotropical) *Longurio* was a subgenus of *Leptotarsus* Guérin-Méneville 1831, q.v.

**Lopa** McAlpine 1991a: 50. Type, *L. convexa* McAlpine 1991 (orig. des.). Coelopidae.

**Lopinae** McAlpine 1991a: 49.

**Lopesia** Rübsaamen 1908: 29. Type, *L. brasiliensis* Rübsaamen 1908 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Lopesiini** Gagné 1994: 165.

**Lophosia** Meigen 1824: 216. Type, *L. fasciata* Meigen 1824 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Pseudocoptera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893, q.v.

**Lophosiina** Mesnil 1966: 888 (priority from 1925, *Pseudocopterina* Bezzi).

Lophosiini Lehrer 1975: 28.

**Lophoteles** Loew 1858a: 110. Type, *L. plumula* Loew 1858 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.

**Lophotelinae** Enderlein 1914: 292, 302.

**Lordotus** Loew 1863: 303 (1864: 187). Type, *L. gibbus* Loew (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Lordotinae** Yeates 1994: 145.



**Loxocera** Meigen 1803: 275 [stem Loxocer-]. Type, *Musca ichneumonea* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.; see Note) = *Loxocera ichneumonea* (Linnaeus). Psilidae.

**Loxoceridae** Macquart 1835: 372.

Other spellings: Loxocerides Westwood 1840b: 146; Loxoceroidae Agassiz 1846b: 216; Loxoceritae Desmarest 1860: 35; Loxoceriti Lioy 1864: 1001.

Note. The type situation is confused. Meigen wrote “*ichneumonea s. aristata*” [“s” = abbreviation for “seu” or “sive”], and this has been variously interpreted as one nominal species or as two, and if the latter, which was the valid name. If two species, the first type designation was *ichneumonea* by Latreille (1810: 444). If one species, the Nearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical catalogs interpreted *ichneumonea* as the valid species and *aristata* as synonym, thus citing the former as type by monotypy. Soós (1984b: 33) in the Palearctic *Catalogue* interpreted *Musca aristata* Panzer 1801 as the monotype with *ichneumonea* of authors as a synonym. *Musca ichneumonea* Linnaeus 1761 was considered a doubtful species, possibly a syrphid, but *M. ichneumonea* Linnaeus 1758 was not mentioned. If *Musca ichneumonea* is indeed considered a doubtful species, after so many years of use in the family Psilidae, the practical solution would have been to cite the type as *ichneumonea* (Linnaeus) (mon.; misident.) = *aristata* (Panzer). However, Thompson & Pont (1994: 84) recognized *M. ichneumonea* Linnaeus 1758 as *Loxocera*.

*Loxoneura*. See **Loxonevra**.

**Loxonevra** Macquart 1835: 446 [stem Loxonevr-]. Type, *Dictya decora* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Loxonevra decora* (Fabricius). Platystomatidae.

*Loxoneura* (emend.) Scudder 1882: 195.

**Loxoneurinae** Enderlein 1912c: 348.

Loxonevrinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. The spelling *Loxonevra* is used twice on p. 446, plus the French “Loxonèvre,” and the French version is also used on p. 430 in a key to genera, so *Loxonevra* can hardly be dismissed as a typographical error. But usage is in favor of *Loxoneura*, exclusively I believe, and the family-group names are based on this spelling. Both modern regional catalogs (Oriental and Palearctic) that deal with the genus use *Loxoneura* and do not even mention *Loxonevra*. On the contrary, Agassiz (1846a), Neave’s *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, and Sherborn’s *Index Animalium (1801-1850)* mention only *Loxonevra*. The emendation *Loxoneura* dates from Scudder’s *Supplemental List* (1882), as “**Loxoneura** Macquart (= *Loxonevra*) 1835” and credited to Verrall, meaning Verrall’s manuscript catalog. Personally I wish that the architectural ‘v’ had always been written ‘u’ as in such roots as *-neura* (even as *Equus* Linnaeus 1758 is written as *Equus*, but that is another story).

**Luanpingites** Zhang 1986: 51, 54. Type, *L. flavus* Zhang 1986 (orig. des.). Fossil (Chironomoidea).

**Luanpingitidae** Zhang 1986: 49, 54.

**Lucilia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 452 [stem Lucili-]. Type, *Musca caesar* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Macquart 1835: 251) = *Lucilia caesar* (Linnaeus). Calliphoridae.

**Lucilini** Shannon 1923: 103.

Luciliini Shannon 1924b: 67, 73 [spelling correct].

Luciliinae Brues et al. 1954: 356.

Note. Macquart (1834b: 26 (162)) has been accepted as designator of the type species in all the modern regional catalogs, but he used the vernacular name rather than the scientific: “Ce genre, dont le type est la mouche César de Linnée.”

*Lucina*. See **Salticella**.

Luxaniidae. See **Lauxania**.

**Lycomya** Bigot 1857a: 288. Type, *L. germainii* Bigot 1857 (mon.). Asilidae.

*Lycomya* (emend.) Lynch A.(E.) 1882: 145.

**Lycomyaria** Lynch A.(E.) 1882: 145.

Note. The word “type” is used near the end of the generic description but clearly in a general sense and not as type species: “[le présent genre, *Lycomya*] offre certainement un type de transition précieux entre les *Asiles*, d’une part, et les *Laphres* ou les *Dasygogons*, d’autre part.”

*Lycoria* Meigen 1800: 17. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 48, as *Hirtea thomae* Fabricius. Type, *Tipula thomae* Linnaeus 1767 (sub. mon.) = *Sciara thomae* (Linnaeus). *Lycoria* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen (1800) work (ICZN 1963b). Sciaridae.

Valid name: **Sciara** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Lycoriidae Speiser 1909: 31.

Other spellings: Licoriidae Rohdendorf 1959: 115; Lycorridae Wygodzinsky 1966: 26.

Note. A tribe Lycorini in Hymenoptera Ichneumonidae was published by Cushman & Rohwer (1920: 388, 393), but this was an incorrect spelling. The type genus is *Lycorina* Holmgren and the correct tribal name would be Lycorinini.

**Lycoriomimodes** Rohdendorf 1946: 67. Type, *L. deformatus* Rohdendorf 1946 (orig. des.). Fossil.

Junior synonym: *Sinemedia* Rohdendorf 1962, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Lycorridae. See *Lycoria*.

Lyctidae (lapsus). See *Leptis*.

**Lydella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 112. Type, *L. grisescens* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 855). Tachinidae.

**Lydellidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 852.

Other spellings: Lydelleini Lioy 1864: 1346.

**Lydina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 124. Type, *L. nitida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 111) = *L. aenea* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Polidea* Macquart 1848, q.v.

Lydinini Mesnil 1939: 322. *Nomen nudum*.

**Lygistorrhina** Skuse 1890c: 598. Type, *L. insignis* Skuse 1890 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

*Lygistorrhina* (error) Edwards 1925: 530.

**Lygistorrhinae** Edwards 1925: 530.

Lygistorrhinae Brues & Melander 1932: 277.

Lygistorrhinidae Hendel 1936b: 1880, 1894.

Note. A number of authors have followed Hendel in recognizing a distinct family here. The regional catalogs are evenly divided, with Nearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical treating the group as a subfamily and Neotropical, Palearctic, and Australasian-Oceanian as a family. Wood & Borkent (1989: 1351) treat it as a subfamily and I follow them for present purposes. It is a part of the whole problem of Mycetophilidae sens. lat. versus division into a number of families.

**Lynchiella** Lahille 1904:82 (14) (new name for *Megarhinus* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Culex haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius 1787 (aut.) = *Toxorhynchites* (*Lynchiella*) *haemorrhoidalis* (Fabricius). Culicidae.

Subgenus of **Toxorhynchites** Theobald 1901, q.v.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Megarhinus* Robineau-Desvoidy 1827, q.v.

Senior generic synonym: **Toxorhynchites** Theobald 1901, q.v.

**Lynchiellina** Lahille 1904: 79, 81 (11, 13), large tableau.

Lynchinellinae (error) Peryassú 1908: 29, in synonymy under Megarhininae.

**Lypha** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 141. Type, *Tachina dubia* Fallén 1810 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 196) = *Lypha dubia* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

**Lyphini** Townsend 1936a: 21, 23, 25, 216.

**Machimus** Loew 1849: 1 (as *Asilus* subgenus). Type, *Asilus chrysitis* Meigen 1820 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 564) = *Machimus chrysitis* (Meigen). Asilidae.

Machimina Lehr 1969: 532 (341), 1977: 50. *Nomen nudum*.

Note 1. Lehr (1988: 300) cited the type as original designation, but the word “type” (or a “strictly equivalent term,” Code Rec. 67A) does not occur in Loew (1849). One would have to interpret the heading “Gruppe des *Asilus Chrysitis*—*Machimus*” as a sort of designation.

Note 2. The nomenclators of Neave and Schulze recorded an earlier *Machimus* Billberg 1827 in Mammalia, Neave as a *nomen nudum*, Schulze as “[pro *Babirussa* C. Rafinesque 1815].” Palmer (1904:

928, 950) in his thorough *Index generum Mammalium* cited it as “MACHIMUS B.[illberg 1828] (*Babirussa* Bont.)” In the original work, dated 1828 on the title page, the name is correctly a *nomen nudum*; it appeared merely in a list of the genera of Suides: “1. Phacochoerus Cuv. 2. Sus. 3. Machimus B.” Names of authors were italicized, and *B.* stood for Billberg, not *Babirussa*.

**Macquartia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 204. Type, *M. rubripes* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7) = *M. dispar* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Ptilops* Rondani 1857, q.v. (See Notes under *Ptilops* and **Dufouria**).

**Macquartidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 203.

Macquartiina Agassiz 1846b: 219.

Macquartiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80 (12).

Note. Earlier type designations for *Macquartia* are invalid. *Tachina chalconota* Meigen 1824, by Rondani (1856: 65), and *Tachina dispar* Fallén, by Brauer (1893: 486), were not originally included nominal species. Coquillett's designation (1910b: 564) is imprecise because he mentioned two original nominal species.

**Macrocera** Meigen 1803: 261 [stem Macrocer-]. No species; 4 species in Meigen 1804: 46-47. Type, *M. lutea* Meigen 1804 (des. Guérin-Méneville 1826: 7). Mycetophilidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Euphrosyne* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Macrocerinae** Rondani 1856: 40, 192.

Macroceridae Malloch 1917: 182, 260.

Other spellings: Macroceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 280.

Macroceridae, lapsus for Acroceridae. See **Acrocera**.

**Macrochile** Loew 1845b: 57 (*nomen nudum*), 1850b: 37 [stem Macrochil-]. Type, *M. spectrum* Loew 1850 (mon.). Tanyderidae (also Fossil).

**Macrochilina** Handlirsch 1909: 268, 270.

Macrochilinae Handlirsch 1921: 261.

Macrochilidae (as synonym of Tanyderidae) Alexander 1921: 402.

**Macrolabis** Kieffer 1892: 214 [stem Macrolab-]. Type, *Cecidomyia pilosellae* Binnie 1877 (des. Felt 1911: 44) = *Macrolabis pilosellae* (Binnie). Cecidomyiidae.

**Macrolabina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 83.

**Macromastix** Osten Sacken 1887: 185 (new name for *Macrothorax* Jaennicke) [stem Macromastig-]. Type, *Macrothorax ornatus* Jaennicke 1867 (aut.) = *Leptotarsus (Macromastix) costalis* (Swederus 1787) [*Tipula*]. Tipulidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Macrothorax* Jaennicke 1867: 319 (separate: 11) (preocc. Desmarest 1851 in Coleoptera, and Lioy 1864 in Diptera). Type, *Macrothorax ornatus* Jaennicke 1867 (mon.) = *Leptotarsus (Macromastix) costalis* (Swederus 1787) [*Tipula*]. Not the basis of a family-group name.

Senior generic synonym: **Leptotarsus** Guérin-Méneville 1831, q.v.

**Macromastinina** Masaki 1933: 78.

Macromastini Savchenko 1983: 468.

Macromastigina. [Corrected spelling.]

**Macromyia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 322. Type, *M. depressa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 7). Tachinidae.

*Macromyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 220.

Macromyini Townsend 1931a: 104. *Nomen nudum*.

**Macromyini** Townsend 1936a: 21, 24, 26, 1936b: 162.

*Macronichia*. See **Macronychia**.

**Macronychia** Rondani 1859: 222, 229 (both as *Macronichia*), 239. Type, *Tachina agrestis* Fallén 1810 (mon.; misident.) = *Macronychia striginervis* (Zetterstedt 1838) [*Xysta*]. Sarcophagidae.

*Macronichia* (incorrect original spelling) Rondani 1859: 222, 229.

**Macronychiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76, 117 (8, 49).

Other spellings: *Macronichiini* Townsend 1931b: 317; *Macronichiinae* Townsend 1935b: 84.

Note 1. The spelling *Macronychia* has usually been used. It appeared only once in the original publication, and that in the Index, against twice for *Macronichia*. Users generally used one or the other, but without citing both, and I have not found an earlier reviser than Downes (1965: 936).

Note 2. The misidentification of *Tachina agrestis* Fallén was noted by Pandellé (1895: 301, in *Miltogramma*), who proposed *Miltogramma ungulans* in its place. This and *agrestis* sensu Rondani are now synonyms of *Macronychia striginervis* (Zetterstedt). True *agrestis* Fallén is still in *Macronychia* but in another subgenus, *Moschusa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863.

**Macropelopia** Thienemann 1916: 497. Type, *Isoplastus bimaculatus* Kieffer 1909 (orig. des.) = *Macropelopia nebulosa* (Meigen 1804) [*Tanypus*]. Chironomidae.

*Macropelopiini* Fittkau 1962: 61 ff. *Nomen nudum*.

**Macropelopiini** Roback 1971: 84; Coffman 1978: 349.

Other spellings: *Macropolopiini* Fittkau 1962: 102.

*Macropolopiini*. See **Macropelopia**.

**Macroporpa** Rübsaamen 1916: 437. Type, *M. peruviana* Rübsaamen 1916 (des. Gagné 1968: 17). Cecidomyiidae.

*Macroporpina* Möhn 1961: 147 ff. *Nomen nudum* ? (See Introduction, section on Nomenclature: Family-Group Names).

*Macrothorax*. See **Macromastix**.

Madazinae. See **Madiza**.

**Madiza** Fallén 1810: 19. No named species; 5 species by Fallén 1820d: 9-10. Type, *M. glabra* Fallén (des. ICZN 1978b). Milichiidae.

**Madizinae** Czerny 1909: 278.

Madizidae Duda 1935a: 15, or 1935b: 240.

Other spellings: Madazinae Smith 1989b: 110.

Note. *Madiza glabra* was accepted as type by Hendel (1903b: 251) and there has been considerable use in Milichiidae. The first designation, however, was of *M. oscinina* Fallén by Rondani (1856: 128), a species correctly referred to the family Chloropidae by Meigen (1830). This designation gave rise to some competing use in Chloropidae. Action by the ICZN resolved the problem of the divergent usages. The family-group names were all in the Milichiidae.

Magamerinidae. See **Megamerina**.

Magarhinini. See *Megarhinus*.

**Malacomyia** Westwood 1840b: 144 [Error?; see Note 2]. Type, *Coelopa sciomyzina* Haliday 1833 (mon., or aut.?) = *Malacomyia sciomyzina* (Haliday). Coelopidae.

*Malacomyza* Haliday 1837: 280 (preocc. Wesmael 1836 in Neuroptera), in synonymy of *Coelopa*; Haliday 1838: 186, as subgenus of *Coelopa*. No included species in 1837; one species in Haliday 1838: 186. Type, *Coelopa sciomyzina* Haliday 1833 (sub. mon.) = *Malacomyia sciomyzina* (Haliday).

Junior synonym: *Phycodroma* Stenhammar 1854, q.v.

**Malacomyiidae** Czerny 1909: 276.

Note 1. See Introduction for discussion of the recognition of Haliday (1837).

Note 2. *Malacomyza* is clearly ineligible, as a preoccupied name, but the nomenclatural status of *Malacomyia* is clouded. Thompson & Mathis (1981: 85) considered the name a new proposal, but it seems to me more plausible to treat it as a nomenclaturally incorrect subsequent spelling, since Westwood, while giving no evidence of emendation, nevertheless credited *Malacomyia* to Haliday and cited exactly the same characters as Haliday had to distinguish it from *Coelopa*. Usage has always treated it as an available name, and I continue to do so here for stability, but with the demurrer that dating the name from Westwood is not justified because an incorrect subsequent spelling cannot be used as a replacement name (Code, Art. 33c), except of course under Suspension of the Rules.

Note 3. This is unrelated to MALACOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v., which was proposed for a group of heleomyzid genera and not based on an included genus.

Note 4. See Note under *Phycodroma* for discussion of the proper name for the family.

*Malacomyza*. See **Malacomyia**.

**Malacophagomyia** Lopes 1966: 316. Type, *Sarcophaga filamenta* Dodge 1963 (orig. des.) = *Malacophagomyia filamenta* (Dodge). Sarcophagidae.

**Malacophagomyiina** Lopes 1982: 318 (as Melaco-, obvious typographical error, in list of contents, p. 293).

**Malaisimyia** Mesnil 1953b: 146. Type, *M. flavicoxa* Mesnil 1953 (mon.) = *Trichoformosomyia sauteri* Baranov 1934. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Trichoformosomyia** Baranov 1934, q.v.

**Malaisimyinae** Mesnil 1953b: 146.

Malaisimyinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. The combined description of the new genus and the lone included new species made the names available and the type by monotypy (Code, Art. 13c). Actually, although the description was a combined one the genus as such was defined in the opening paragraph.

**Malaya** Leicester 1908: 258. Type, *M. genurostris* Leicester 1908 (mon.). Culicidae.

Junior synonym: *Harpagomyia* Meijere 1909, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Mallota** Meigen 1822: 377. Type, *Syrphus fuciformis* Fabricius 1794 (des. Rondani 1845a: 452) = *Mallota fuciformis* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

**Mallotinae** Williston 1885a: 131, 136.

**Mangas** Kovalev 1986: 136 [stem Mang-]. Type, *M. exilis* Kovalev 1986 (orig. des.). Fossil (Mycetophilidae, Bolitophilinae).

**Mangasinae** Kovalev 1986: 136.

Manginae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Manota** Williston 1896b: 260. Type, *M. defecta* Williston 1896 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.

**Manotinae** Edwards 1925: 509, 544.

Manotidae Hendel 1936b: 1880, 1894.

**Mansonia** Blanchard (R.) 1901: 1046 (new name for *Panoplites* Theobald). Type, *Culex titillans* Walker 1848 (des. ICZN 1959c) = *Mansonia titillans* (Walker). Culicidae.

*Panoplites* Theobald 1900: 5 (preocc. Gould 1853 (? 1854) in Aves). Type, *Culex titillans* Walker 1856 (aut., from type designation for *Mansonia*) = *Mansonia titillans* (Walker). Culicidae.

**Mansoniini** Belkin 1962: 117, 119-121.

Other spellings: Mansonini Ronderos & Bachmann 1963: 45.

Note. Opinion 550, under the Commission's plenary power, fixed the identity of *Mansonia* by designating *Culex titillans* Walker as type species and suppressing *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch 1891. Theobald (1900) briefly diagnosed *Panoplites* and listed only three nominal species, two never involved in the case and the third, *Taeniorhynchus taeniorhynchus* Arribalzaga [i.e., Lynch Arribalzaga], type species of *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch. But there is no such Lynch species. Lynch cited *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann, now in *Aedes*, subgenus *Ochlerotatus* Lynch. Theobald used a common method of citing a species sensu a subsequent author, here Arribalzaga [sic], as was revealed in volumes 1-2 of his monograph of Culicidae (e.g., in vol. 2, 1901d: 178: "The species which Arribalzaga describes as *Taeniorhynchus taeniorhynchus* of Wiedemann is Walker's *Culex titillans*"). This 1900 paper was overlooked by the Commission in Opinion 550, even though it had been cited by Coquillett (1910b: 583) in his classic work on type species.

Theobald 1901b: 235. Again *Panoplites* briefly diagnosed. The *Official Index* erroneously cited R. Blanchard (1901) for the generic name.

Theobald 1901c: 95, 98, 104; 1901d: 175, 178: *Panoplites* described in detail. The synonymy of *T. taeniorhynchus* sensu Arribalzaga under *P. titillans* (Walker) is repeated several times in both volumes of the *Monograph*, still without a type designation.

Blanchard 1901: 1046. *Mansonia* new replacement name for preoccupied *Panoplites*. Knight & Stone (1977: 295) credited Blanchard with type of *Mansonia* by original designation (orthotype), and automatic fixation (diatype) for *Panoplites*. There is no designation in Blanchard, and no species

mentioned. Coquillett (1910) and others have cited the designation by Neveu-Lemaire (1902) (See next paragraph).

Neveu-Lemaire 1902: 214. The first designation for *Mansonia* (syn., *Panoplites*): *Mansonia titillans* (Walker 1856). This was not an originally included nominal species in Theobald (1900), although one of the seven nominal species in *Panoplites* in Theobald 1901b: 104.

Most authors have recognized, with Theobald, that Lynch's *T. taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann was misidentified. The case was clearly one of a misidentified type species. The end result under the plenary power in Opinion 550 was the desired one, but the various stages were not always interpreted or recorded correctly.

**Margo** McAlpine 1991b: 168 [stem Margin-]. Type, *M. aperta* McAlpine 1991 (orig. des.). Marginidae.

**Marginidae** McAlpine 1991b: 167.

Maricerariae (error). See **Masicera**.

**Mariobezzia** Becker 1913a: 436, 470. Type, *M. lichtwardti* Becker 1913 (mon.; see Note). Bombyliidae.

**Mariobezziinae** Becker 1913a: 436, 470.

Note. As in so many situations that at first appear to be—and should be—simple, there are complications and differences of opinion. Becker (1913a: 470) originally designated two species: “Typen: *M. Zarudnyi* und *Lichtwardti* sp. n.,” but these were not described. However, figures 15 and 16 of *M. lichtwardti* on the same page 470 made that specific name available at that date (Code, Art. 12b.7), and thus the genus is actually monotypic. The complication is that a second paper appeared on later pages (Becker 1913b) and here both species were described, *Lichtwardti* on p. 578 and *Zarudnyi* on p. 579. If one were to consider that the two papers were published simultaneously, as they appear to have been, then there would be two originally included nominal species, and a subsequent type designation would be required, hence *zarudnyi* (des. Bezzi 1924a: 6). Previous publications by potential revisers failed to consider the first paper, citing the figure numbers (25 and 26) of the second paper (Bezzi 1924a: 6, Engel 1932: 95, Eflatoun 1945: 59, Hull 1973: 173, of whom Eflatoun designated *lichtwardti* as type species, the others *zarudnyi*). They completely ignored the appearance of *lichtwardti* on figures 15 and 16 of the first paper, figures identical to the two in the second paper, and they cannot be considered revisers. Evenhuis (1991: 50), apparently the first reviser of the two papers (Code, Art. 24a), regarded them as simultaneously published and considered the first one as the prior publication, hence with *Mariobezzia* as monobasic. There is some evidence that the first paper may have actually appeared first. It is stated to have been “Vorgelegt [presented] am 15 Februar 1912,” the second “Vorgelegt am 12 April 1912.” Becker himself mentioned (1913a: 546) that the full description was ‘soon to appear’ (“in der bald erscheinenden Abhandlung über persische Dipteren”). It may be that the two papers were printed separately, with continuous pagination, presented at meetings on those dates, and later bound together in the completed volume.

**Maruina** Müller (F.) 1895: 480. Type, *M. pilosella* Müller 1895 (des. Enderlein 1937b: 110). Psychodidae.

**Maruinini** Enderlein 1937b: 109, 110.

Maruinidae Wesenberg-Lund 1943: 400.

**Masarygus** Brèthes 1908: 441. Type, *Masarygus planifrons* Brèthes 1908 (orig. des.) = *Microdon* (*Masarygus*) *planifrons* (Brèthes). Syrphidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Microdon** Meigen 1803, q.v. (See also Note 2 below).

**Masarygidae** Brèthes 1908: 439, 440.

Note 1. The journal publication was 1909, but the author's separates were dated 31 December 1908.

Note 2. Bezzi (1910b: 67) stated that *Masarygus* is probably a synonym of *Ceratophya* Wiedemann (1824). Shannon (1925: 212-213) considered both, at least tentatively, as synonyms of *Microdon sens. lat.* Thompson et al. (1976: 60) treated *Masarygus* and *Ceratophya* as subgenera of *Microdon*.

**Masicera** Macquart 1834b: 149 (285) [stem Masicer-]. Type, *Tachina silvatica* Fallén 1810 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 872, as *Phryxe pavoniae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 with the originally included nominal species *silvatica* in synonymy, p. 880; misident.) = *Masicera pavoniae* (Robineau-Desvoidy 1830) [*Phryxe*]. Tachinidae.

**Masiceridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 868.

Other spellings: Masiceratidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 75, 80 (7, 12); Maricerariae Mesnil 1953a: 293.

Note. Herting (1984: 188) stated that the zoological species *pavoniae* was actually included in *silvatica* because Macquart cited the rearing of 12 flies from a pupa of the host *Pavonia major* by Robineau-Desvoidy. The two are now distinct species in *Masicera*.

**Masiphya** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 9 (313). Type, *M. brasiliiana* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Phasiopsis* Townsend 1912, q.v.

Masiphyini Townsend 1931a: 174. *Nomen nudum*.

**Masiphyini** Townsend 1936a: 32-35, 41, and 1936b: 214.

Other spellings: Masiphyiini Thompson 1964: 1292, 1299.

See Note under *Phasiopsis* for the possible continued use of Phasiopsini under Code Article 40a.

*Mayetia*. See **Mayetiola**.

**Mayetiola** Kieffer 1896b: 89 (new name for *Mayetia* Kieffer). Type, *Cecidomyia destructor* Say 1817 (aut.) = *Mayetiola destructor* (Say). Cecidomyiidae.

*Mayetia* Kieffer 1896a: 5 (preocc. Mulsant & Rey 1875 in Coleoptera). Type, *Cecidomyia destructor* Say 1817 (orig. des.) = *Mayetiola destructor* (Say).

Junior synonym: *Poomyia* Rübtsaamen 1910, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Mayomyia** Malloch 1934: 486. Type, *M. diversipennis* Malloch 1934 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

**Mayomyiini** McAlpine 1985b: 221, 236.

Note. This genus has been overlooked in the records of the Neotropical Region. I cannot find it in the published parts on Acalypterae in the *Catalogue* of Neotropical Diptera, perhaps overlooked by authors because Malloch did not place it in any family. Hennig (1969a: 625-6) placed the genus in the Heleomyzidae, but this was a year after the fascicle on Heleomyzidae was published in the Neotropical *Catalogue*.

**Medetera** Fischer (G.) von Waldheim 1819: 7 and plate. Type, *Medetera carnivora* Fischer von Waldheim 1819 (mon.) = *Medetera diadema* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Musca*]. Dolichopodidae.

*Medeterus* (emend.; see Note 2) Meigen 1824: 59.

**Medeteriti** Lioy 1864: 766.

Medeterinae Aldrich 1905: 295.

Note 1. *Musca diadema*, misidentified, is the type of *Chrysopilus* (q.v.) in the family Rhagionidae.

Note 2. In Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, *Medeterus* is cited as a separate proposal. However, it can be considered an emendation because Meigen cited *Medetera* Fischer under "*Med. rostratus* Fabr."

Note 3. The bulk of Fischer (1819) is a description of *Medetera carnivora*, but on p. 11 he included a brief description for *Musca tigrina* Linnaeus, stating however that it might belong ("il se pourroit") to the same genus. The questionable reference leaves *Medetera* monotypic.

*Medeterus*. See **Medetera**.

**Medina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 138. Type, *M. cylindrica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 565) = *M. collaris* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms: *Degeeria* Meigen 1838, q.v.; *Amedoria* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v. (each the basis of a family-group name).

Medinini Townsend 1931b: 465. *Nomen nudum* (No diagnosis, and not adopted, being cited in synonymy under Elodiini).

Note. Townsend cited the tribe in synonymy as "Medinini TT" [his abbreviation for Tyler Townsend] as if it had been published previously, but I can find no earlier use. Perhaps he was referring to a manuscript.

**Medoria** Meigen 1838: 203 (preocc. Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 in Diptera Tachinidae). Type, *Tachina digramma* Meigen 1824 (des. Townsend 1938b: 187) = *Weberia digramma* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Weberia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Medoriini Townsend 1931b: 343, as synonym of Ebeniini. *Nomen nudum*; not diagnosed and not adopted.

Note. *Medoria* Meigen was not listed in both catalogues of Tachinidae: Herting (1984) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993), nor in the nomenclators of Neave and Schulze. It appears to me to be a separate proposal.

*Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 94 (preocc. Wagler 1830 in Reptilia) [stem Megaer-]. Type, *Tachina conica* Fallén 1810 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 142, as “*Miltogramma conica*, Fall.,” with *conica* Meigen shown in its synonymy) = *Senotainia conica* (Fallén). Sarcophagidae.

*Megera* (error) Lioy 1895: 312.

Valid name: **Senotainia** Macquart 1846, q.v.

Megerini Lioy 1895: 311.

Megaerini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Verves (1986a: 94) considered that Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 had designated *Megaera dira* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 as type, which equals *Hilarella stictica* (Meigen 1830) [*Miltogramma*]. However, I do not find such an original designation. On the contrary Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 147) designated *Megaera dira* as type of the following genus, *Minellia* Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 147), with *conica* Meigen in *Megaera* as its type. In Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, *conica* was included in the synonymy of *Megaera dira* as *Miltogramma conica* Meigen, which was shown in the synonymy of *conica* Fallén in Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 143). Fortunately the difference of opinion is of slight importance: *Megaera* is a synonym under either interpretation.

*Megaglossa* Rondani 1869a: 9, 32 (unjustified new name for *Platystoma* Meigen). Type, *Musca seminationis* Fabricius 1775 (aut.) = *Platystoma seminationis* (Fabricius). Platystomatidae.

Senior synonym: **Platystoma** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Megaglossinae Hendel 1910b: 310. Not adopted; Hendel simply said that the unavailability of *Megaglossa* made it unnecessary to change to this subfamily name.

Note. *Megaglossa* was proposed on the assumption that *Platystoma* Meigen was preoccupied by *Platystoma* Klein 1753 in Mollusca. The latter is a pre-1758 name and does not preoccupy.

Megalorhini (or -rrh-). See *Megarhinus*.

*Megalosphys* Enderlein 1911c: 126, 129 [stem Megalosphy-]. Type, *M. luteicoxa* Enderlein 1911 (orig. des.) = *Pseudosciara luteicoxa* (Enderlein). Sciaridae.

Senior generic name: **Pseudosciara** Schiner 1866, q.v.

**Megalosphyini** Enderlein 1911c: 123 (as -phyiini), 125, 129.

Megalosphyinae Lengersdorf 1928: 5, 6.

Other spellings: Megalosyphinae Hennig 1941: 30.

**Megamerina** Rondani 1861d: 10 (new name for *Lissa* Meigen) [stem Megamerin-]. Type, *Chyliza loxocerina* Fallén 1820 (aut.) = *Megamerina dolium* (Fabricius 1805) [*Ocyptera*]. Megamerinidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Lissa* Meigen 1826: 370 (preocc. Leach 1815 in Crustacea) (not the basis of a family-group name). Type, *Chyliza loxocerina* Fallén 1820 (mon.) = *Megamerina dolium* (Fabricius 1805) [*Ocyptera*].

Preocc. new name for *Lissa*: *Lissodema* Blanchard (É.) 1845: 488 (preocc. Curtis 1833 in Coleoptera) (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Megamerininae** Hendel 1913: 77, 91.

Megameridae Hendel 1916: 297.

Megamerinidae Frey 1921: 28, 127.

Other spellings: Magamerinidae Miyatake 1965: 220.

Note 1. Meigen recognized that Fabricius' *dolium* was the senior specific name, but he regarded that name as unseemly (“unschicklichen”).



Note 2. There are similar but distinct names, Megamerini Clavareau 1913, dating from Megamerites Chapuis 1874, and Megamerinae Jacoby 1903, all based on *Megamerus* Macleay 1827 in Coleoptera Chrysomelidae.

**Megapoda** Macquart 1834: 288. Type, *M. cyanea* Macquart 1834 (mon.) = *M. labiata* (Fabricius 1805) [*Laphria*]. Asilidae.

**Megapodini** Carrera 1949: 5.

Megapodinae Hull 1962: 420.

Other spellings: Megapodininae Hull 1962: 6.

Note. A very similar but narrowly distinct family Megapodiidae in Aves is based on *Megapodius* Gaimard or Temminck 1823. The family dates at least from Pascoe 1880, sometimes used in error as Megapodidae.

**Megaprosopus** Macquart 1843a: 83 (240) [stem Megaprosop-; see Note]. Type, *M. rufiventris* Macquart 1843 (mon). Tachinidae.

**Megaprosopinae** Townsend 1908: 54.

Megaprosopidae Townsend 1911b: 159.

Note. I am informed (G. Steyskal) that *Megaprosopus* is from the Greek *prosopon* (forehead), with change of ending. The name has nothing to do with foot (Greek *pous, podos*), and Megaprosopodinae would have been incorrect.

**Megarhina** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 585. Type, *Limnobia longirostris* Meigen 1818 (mon.) = *Helius longirostris* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Tentative senior synonym (See Note): **Helius** Lepeletier & Serville 1828, q.v.

**Megarhininae** Riedel 1912: 26.

Note. See **Helius** for a long note to explain the situation.

**Megarhinus** Robineau-Desvoidy 1827: 403, 412 (preocc. Rafinesque 1820 in Pisces). Type, *Culex haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius 1787 (mon.) = *Toxorhynchites (Lynchiella) haemorrhoidalis* (Fabricius). Culicidae.

Valid name: **Toxorhynchites** Theobald 1901, q.v.

Valid replacement name as subgenus: **Lynchiella** Lahille 1904, q.v.

*Megarhina* (error) Macquart 1838: 26, 30 (30, 34).

*Megarrhina* (error) Skuse 1889a: 1717 ff.

*Megarrhinus* (error) Stackelberg 1926: 50.

Megarhinina Theobald 1901d: 97, 215.

Megarhininae Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 201, 206.

Other spellings: Megarhinae Giles 1902: 265; Megarinina Theobald 1904: 36; Megarrhininae Bezzi 1906b: 209; Megalorhini Alcock 1911: 241; Megarhini Brunetti 1920: 88; Megalorrhini Brunetti 1920: 90; Megalorhinina Marshall 1923: 99; Magarhinini Anduze 1938: 293; Megharinae González-Rincones & Guyon 1953: 169; Megarrhini Bertrand 1954: 200.

**Megascelus** Philippi 1865: 682. Type, *M. nigricornis* Philippi 1865 (mon.). Mydidae.

**Megascelinae** Cazier 1941: 598.

**Megaselia** Rondani 1856: 137. Type, *M. crassineura* Rondani 1856 (orig. des.) = *M. costalis* (Roser 1840) [*Phora*]. Phoridae.

**Megaselini** Disney 1989: 1144.

**Megaspis** Macquart 1842: 27 (87) [stem Megaspid-]. Type, *Eristalis chrysopygus* Wiedemann 1819 (des. Brunetti 1923: 196) = *Phytomia chrysopyga* (Wiedemann). Syrphidae.

Senior synonym: **Phytomia** Guérin-Méneville 1833, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Megaspidinae** Enderlein 1936d: 121.

*Megera*. See *Megaera*.

Megharinae. See *Megarhinus*.

**Megistopoda** Macquart 1852: 332. Type, *M. pilatei* Macquart 1852 (orig. des.). Streblidae.

**Megistopodini** Kishida 1931: 89.

**Meigenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 198. Type, *M. cylindrica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Desmarest 1849a: 318). Tachinidae.

**Meigeniidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 75, 81 (7, 13).

Other spellings: Meigenidae Pandellé 1894: 18.

Note 1. Desmarest did not use the word “type” directly for *Meigenia* but the paragraph structure shows it: “...La *T.[achina] oblonga*, type du genre *Acemya*.—La *T. pallipalpis*, genre *Guerinia*.— La *T. cylindrica*, genre *Meigenia*” [References omitted for brevity]. Earlier, Desmarest had stated “Nous citerons comme types ...” It seems reasonable to accept the designation in this context, as was done by Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 237).

Note 2. Herting (1984: 18), apparently not aware of the Desmarest designation, cited the type as *M. floralis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (now a synonym of *M. mutabilis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]) by designation of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 1065). In Herting’s catalogue, *M. cylindrica* is accepted in *Meigenia* but cannot be precisely identified as one of three currently recognized species. Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 145) repeated the *floralis* designation and listed *cylindrica* in *Meigenia*’s “doubtful species”.

Melacophagomyiina. See **Malacophagomyia**.

**Melangyna** Verrall 1901a: 313. Type, *Melanostoma quadrimaculatum* Verrall 1873 (mon.) = *Melangyna quadrimaculata* (Verrall). Syrphidae.

Junior synonym: *Stenosyrphus* Matsumura 1917, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Melania* (preocc.). See *Melanota*.

**Melanodexia** Williston 1893b: 256. Type, *M. tristis* Williston 1893 (mon.). Calliphoridae.

**Melanodexiini** Hall 1948: 351.

**Melanomya** Rondani 1856: 88. Type, *Dexia nana* Meigen 1826 (orig. des.) = *Melanomya nana* (Meigen). Calliphoridae.

**Melanomyini** Townsend 1919c: 548.

Melanomyinae Rognes 1991: 31.

Note. Downes (1965: 932) placed the genus in a tribe of Calliphoridae, later (1986: 35 pp.) justifying that position. Crosskey (1977: 13) referred it to the Rhinophoridae in his review of the family, and this was the position taken by Wood (1987b: 1188). However, Pape (1986: 15, 21) and Rognes (1986: 88, 89; 1991: 185) recently returned it to the Calliphoridae.

**Melanophora** Meigen 1803: 279. Type, *Musca grossificationis* Linnaeus 1758 (as Fabricius) (mon.) = *Melanophora roralis* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Rhinophoridae.

**Melanophorini** Liroy 1864: 68.

Melanophorinae Townsend 1892f: 274.

Melanophoridae Townsend 1915i: 220.

**Melanophrys** Williston 1886b: 305 [stem Melanophry-]. Type, *M. flavipennis* Williston 1886 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Melanophryonini** Townsend 1908: 63.

Melanophryini Sabrosky & Arnaud 1965: 1009.

Other spellings: Melanophryctini Townsend 1931a: 170.

Note. Williston did not give the derivation of the name, but the correct stem is *Melanophry-*, whether the derivation is from words meaning face, or brow (*teste* G. Steyskal).

**Melanostoma** Schiner 1860b: 213 [stem Melanostomat-]. Type, *Musca mellina* Linnaeus 1758 (orig. des.) = *Melanostoma mellinum* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Melanostominae** Williston 1885a: 131, 133.

Melanostomatini Wirth et al. 1965: 574.

Note 1. The modern catalogs for the three regions where the species occurs (Nearctic, Neotropical, Palearctic) consider the specific name as an adjective, hence *mellinum* in the neuter genus *Melanostoma*. However, there is a noun *mellina* in Latin and derivation from that would have been possible.

Note 2. There is a similar but distinct name in Pisces, Melanostomiidae, correctly Melanostomiidae, based on *Melanostomias* Brauer 1902.

- Melanota* Rondani 1857: 13 (new name for *Melania* Meigen). Type, *Musca volvulus* Fabricius 1794 (aut.) = *Phyllomya volvulus* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.
- Melania* Meigen 1838: 274 (preocc. Lamarck 1799 in Mollusca, and others). Type, *Musca volvulus* Fabricius 1794 (des. Rondani 1856: 89) = *Phyllomya volvulus* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.
- Senior synonym: **Phyllomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.
- Melanotidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80 (12).
- Note. *Melania* had earlier been renamed *Chorega* Gistel (1848: ix), but no family-group name has been founded on either one. These two and *Melanota* are now synonyms of *Phyllomya* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (Herting 1984: 155, Herting & Dely-Draskovits 1993: 387).
- Melia*, preocc. See **Melisonaura**.
- Melichiidae. See **Milichia**.
- Melisonaura** Rondani 1861d: 8 (new name for *Melia* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Melia albipennis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (aut.) = *Melisonaura leucoptera* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.
- Melia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 101 (preocc. Bosc 1813 in Crustacea). Type, *M. albipennis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Melisonaura leucoptera* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*].
- Melisonaura* (error) Rondani 1868b: 576.
- Melisonaurini Townsend 1931a: 100. *Nomen nudum*.
- Melisonaurini Townsend 1936a: 18-20, 128.
- Other spellings: *Melizoneurina* Mesnil 1939: 58.
- Melizoneura*. See **Melisonaura**.
- Melophagus** Latreille 1802: 466. Type, *Hippobosca ovina* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Melophagus ovinus* (Linnaeus). Hippoboscidae.
- Melophaginae** Bezzi 1916: 177.
- Note. Melophaginae, although admittedly junior to Lipopteninae Speiser 1908, was adopted by Bequaert (1942a: 36) in his monograph because it was based on the oldest genus in the group. Maa and Peterson (1987: 1274) returned to the prior and correct name Lipopteninae.
- Melpia* Walker 1850: 8 (as *Pangonia* subgenus). Type, *Pangonia fulvithorax* Wiedemann 1821 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 567) = *Fidena fulvithorax* (Wiedemann). Tabanidae.
- Senior synonym: **Fidena** Walker 1850, q.v.
- Melpiinae** Enderlein 1922a: 336.
- Note. *Fidena* and *Melpia* appeared on the same page. The former has been adopted by recent authors, probably based on line precedence, but I have not traced the first reviser.
- Melusina* Meigen 1800: 19. No named species; one species in Hendel 1908: 50. Type, *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908: 50) = *Trichocera regelationis* (Linnaeus).
- Melusina* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Trichoceridae.
- Valid name: **Trichocera** Meigen 1803, q.v.
- Melusinidae Grünberg 1910: 12, 14, 106 [sensu Simuliidae].
- Melusinoidea Hendel 1936b: 1907 [sensu Simulioidea].
- Note. Meigen identified the genus as a simuliid, and a few authors so used Melusinidae, following Grünberg and Hendel. Suppression of the 1800 paper ended this confusion.
- Meoneura** Rondani 1856: 128. Type, *Agromyza obscurella* Fallén 1823 (orig. des.) = *Meoneura obscurella* (Fallén). Carnidae.
- Meoneurinae** Enderlein 1936d: 183, 184.
- Mepachymerus** Speiser 1910a: 197. Type, *M. baculus* Speiser 1910 (orig. des.). Chloropidae.
- Mepachymerini** Nartshuk 1983b: 645 (189).
- Merapioidus** Bigot 1879a: 64, 1879b: 1 (=50). Type, *M. villosus* Bigot 1879 (mon.). Syrphidae.
- Merapioidinae** Shiraki 1949: 60, 68.
- Meringodixa** Nowell 1951: 229. Type, *M. chalonensis* Nowell 1951 (orig. des.). Dixidae.
- Meringodixinae** Nowell 1951: 227.

**Meristomerinx** Enderlein 1914a: 297 [stem Meristomerin-]. Type, *M. camerunensis* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.

**Meristomerini** Enderlein 1914a: 292.

**Merodon** Meigen 1803: 274 [stem Merodont-]. Type, *Syrphus equestris* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Merodon equestris* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Lampetia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Merodontinae** Edwards 1915: 409; Bezzi 1915: 4, 61.

Merodontidae Glumac & Vujic 1990: 69.

Other spellings: Merodonidae Glumac 1961a: 75, 77, 86, 89.

Note. The use of *clavipes* and *curvipes* in the literature of *Merodon* needs explanation. Meigen (1803) cited "*Syrphus curvipes* Fabr." as one of the two included species but there is no such nominal species in Fabricius' works. Fabricius did have a *Syrphus clavipes*, and authors have cited this as correct, treating *curvipes* as a lapsus or error of some kind. The use of *Merodon* for *S. clavipes* began with Latreille (1804: 194) in volume 24 of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*. Meigen (1822: 351) cited *Syrphus clavipes* of Fabricius 1781, 1794, and *Merodon clavipes* of Fabricius 1805, as well as *Musca (Syrphus) curvipes* Gmelin 1790. All the modern regional catalogs—except Neotropical (*Merodon* absent)—accepted the designation by Westwood (1840b: 137), but Westwood cited *clavipes* alone, without showing connection to the originally included '*curvipes*'. This was also true of the still earlier but overlooked designation of "*Syrphus clavipes*" by Guérin-Ménéville (1826: 446). Coquillett (1910b: 567) clearly made the connection between *clavipes* and *curvipes* and is a more precise designation. However, because there is no *Syrphus curvipes* Fabricius, in 1803 it was a *nomen nudum* and *Merodon* was left monotypic for *Syrphus equestris*, which is a typical *Merodon* and causes no upsetting change. It is true that the various descriptions of the two are virtually identical, as least in significant elements (*Merodon* for "*Syrphus curvipes* Fabricius" in Meigen 1803: 274, *Musca curvipes* Gmelin 1790: 2871, *Syrphus clavipes* in Fabricius 1781: 427, 1794: 292, and *Merodon clavipes* in Fabricius 1805: 195). But the 1803 description is a generic description for *Merodon* to which all these concerned species belong.

**Meromyza** Meigen 1830: 163. Type, *Musca saltatrix* Linnaeus 1761 (des. Macquart 1835: 589) = *Meromyza saltatrix* (Linnaeus). Chloropidae.

**Meromyzini** Lioy 1864: 1121.

Other spellings: Meromyzi Lioy 1895: 285.

**Meroplius** Rondani 1874: 170, 175. Type, *Nemopoda stercoraria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Meroplius minutus* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sepsis minuta*]. Sepsidae.

**Meropliinae** Duda 1926a: 27.

Other spellings: Meropliinae Vanschuytbroeck 1962: 3.

**Merosargus** Loew 1855b: 144. Type, *Sargus obscurus* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Merosargus obscurus* (Wiedemann). Stratiomyidae.

**Merosarginae** Cockerell 1917: 11.

**Meroscinis** Meijere 1908a: 172 [stem Meroscini-]. Type, *M. scutellata* Meijere 1908 (mon.) = *Rhodesiella scutellata* (Meijere). Chloropidae.

Senior synonym: **Rhodesiella** Adams 1905, q.v.

Merosciniinae Sharp 1920: 214, 215.

Note. Merosciniinae was a cataloging slip. The chloropid genera being indexed were published by Lamb 1918 in Osciniinae.

**Merycomyia** Hine 1912: 515. Type, *M. geminata* Hine 1912 (orig. des.) = *M. whitneyi* (Johnson 1904) [*Tabanus*]. Tabanidae.

**Merycomyini** Philip 1941: 4.

Merycomyiini Stone 1953: 255.

Merycomyiinae Brues et al. 1954: 329.

Mesembrenellidae. See **Mesembrinella**.

**Mesembrina** Meigen 1826: 10. Type, *Musca meridiana* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 141) = *Mesembrina meridiana* (Linnaeus). Muscidae.

Junior synonym: *Hypodermodes* Townsend 1912, q.v.

**Mesembrinini** Townsend 1908: 124.

Mesembrininae Townsend 1911b: 167.

Note. Hough (1899b: 26) had earlier used Mesembrinae but apparently only as a generic plural.

**Mesembrinella** Giglio-Tos 1893b: 4. Type, *Musca quadrilineata* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Mesembrinella bellardiana* Aldrich 1922. Calliphoridae.

**Mesembrinellinae** Shannon 1926a: 117; Shannon & Del Ponte 1926: 17.

Mesembrinellidae Guimarães 1973: 47, 48, 50; 1977: 15.

Other spellings: Mesembrinellidae Guimarães 1977: 67; Mesemrenellidae, Mesembrenellidae Nartshuk 1992: 469, 472, respectively.

Note. Coquillett (1910b: 568) listed only one species, type *M. bicolor* Giglio-Tos. That species was described alone (p. 4), but twice before that, under the generic description, Giglio-Tos stated "Species typica: *M. quadrilineata* Fabricius ...1805" and later "*M. quadrilineata*, tipo di questa species." It is generally accepted that Giglio-Tos' identification of *quadrilineata* was incorrect (Cf. Aldrich 1922: 11, from "one of the type specimens").

*Mesembrinellopsis* Townsend 1927a: 208,328 [stem Mesembrinellops-]. Type, *M. mima* Townsend 1927 (orig. des.) = *Philornis mima* (Townsend). Muscidae.

Mesembrinellopsidinae Townsend 1935b: 82, 101. *Nomen nudum*; in key (p. 82) but lumped with 4 other subfamilies, not separately diagnosed.

Mesembrinellopsinae. [Corrected spelling, if ever needed.]

Mesemrenellidae. See **Mesembrinella**.

**Mesochria** Enderlein 1910b: 65. Type, *M. scottiana* Enderlein 1910 (orig. des.) Anisopodidae (recently Mycetobiidae).

**Mesochriini** Amorim & Tozoni 1994: 533.

**Mesomelena** Rondani 1859: 206, 239 [stem Mesomelen-]. Type, *M. loewii* Rondani 1859 (mon.) = *M. mesomelaena* (Loew 1848) [*Metopia*]. Sarcophagidae.

*Mesomelaena* (error) Schiner 1861d: 501.

Mesomelainina Verves 1986: 248. *Nomen nudum*.

**Mesomelaenina** Verves 1989b: 118, 119.

Mesomelenina. [Corrected spelling.]

Note 1. The generic name, often spelled *Mesomelaena*, was used three times in 1859 as *Mesomelena*.

Note 2. Rondani apparently tried to avoid the tautonymy by renaming the species, but in so doing he named it *löewii*, when *loewii* would have taken care of the umlaut from Löw. Probably it was a lapsus. To write *loeewii* would be absurd, and I treat *löewii* as an error correctable to *loewii*.

**Mesophantasma** Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 462) [stem Mesophantasm-]. Type, *M. tipuliforme* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Mesophantasmatidae**, and **Mesophantasmatidea** (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 319, 318, respectively (1991: both 462).

Mesophantasmatoidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Mesophantasmatoidea. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. *Mesophantasma* is available under Code Article 13c.

**Mesorhaga** Schiner 1868: 217. Type, *M. tristis* Schiner 1868 (orig. des.). Dolichopodidae.

**Mesorhagini** Bickel 1994: 51.

**Mesorhyphus** Handlirsch 1920: 203, fig. 174. Type, *M. nanus* Handlirsch 1920 (mon.). Fossil.

Junior synonym: *Eoplecia* Handlirsch 1920, q.v., (basis of a family-group name; *Protolbiogaster* Rohdendorf 1962, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Mesosciophila** Rohdendorf 1946: 76. Type, *M. venosa* Rohdendorf (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Mesosciophilinae** Rohdendorf 1946: 40, 76.

Mesosciophilidae Kovalev 1985b: 172.

*Mesotendipes* Hong 1982: 161 [stem Mesotendiped-]. Type, *Samarura gregaria* Grabau 1923 (mon.) = *Chironomaptera gregaria* (Grabau). Fossil.

Senior synonym: **Chironomaptera** Ping 1928, q.v.

**Mesotendipedidae** Hong 1982: 159.

Note. Hong replaced *Chironomaptera* with *Mesotendipes* on the unjustified ground that the former name did not agree with the characteristics of the insect being described. He incorrectly cited “*Mesotendipes* Ping, 1928,” a confusing backdating that used the author and priority date of *Chironomaptera*.

Mesembrinellidae (error). See **Mesembrinella**.

**Messiasia** d’Andretta 1951: 52. Type, *M. carrerai* d’Andretta 1951 (orig. des.). Mydidae.

**Messiasiini** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 37, 38.

**Metanepsia** Edwards 1927: 361. Type, *M. javana* Edwards 1927 (orig. des.). Mycetophilidae.

**Metanepsiini** Matile 1971: 96.

Metanepsiinae Väisänen 1984: 7.

**Metidacus** Munro 1938: 117 (as *Dacus* subgenus). Type, *Tridacus lotus* Bezzi 1924 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Metidacini** Munro 1984: 14.

**Metopia** Meigen 1803: 280 [stem Metopia-]. Type, *Musca leucocephala* Rossi 1790 (mon.; preocc. de Villers 1789) = *Metopia argyrocephala* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Sarcophagidae.

Preocc. junior synonym: *Argyria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Metopiini** Townsend 1908: 64 (priority from 1863, *Argyridae* Robineau-Desvoidy).

Metopiinae Shannon 1924a: 14.

Metopiidae Curran 1934a: 165, 1934c: 26, 402.

Metopiaini Thayer et al. 1992: 202. Proposed spelling to remove homonymy (See Note 2).

Metopiaini ICZN 1994b. [Confirmed spelling!].

Other spellings: Metopidae Vossbrinck & Friedman 1989: 418.

Note 1. Malloch (1923: 58) stated that the genera “which are inquilines or parasites in the nests of bees, such as the genera *Metopia*, *Senotania* [sic], etc.” deserve separate family rank, but he did not name the family nor indicate what genus he would have used as familiotype.

Note 2. There are in use two earlier homonyms: a subfamily Metopiinae Foerster 1868 (as Metopioidae) in the Hymenoptera, based on *Metopius* Panzer 1806, and a Metopiini Raffray 1904 in Coleoptera Pselaphidae, based on *Metopias* Gory 1832. Both antedate any family-group names based on *Metopia* in Diptera. Thayer et al. (1992: 200-204) proposed to the Commission that the name in Hymenoptera be accepted, for the oldest, largest, and most important of the groups involved, and that the homonymy of the name in Diptera be removed by using the entire generic name as the stem, yielding Metopiaini and Metopiinae. This stem was so decided by ICZN.

Note 3. There is a family Metopidae (correctly Metopodidae?) in Protozoa, based on *Metopus* Claparède & Lachmann 1858. Whichever spelling is used, it is distinct from the three names in Insecta.

**Metopina** Macquart 1835: 666. Type, *Phora galeata* Haliday 1833 (mon.) = *Metopina galeata* (Haliday). Phoridae.

**Metopinina** Rondani 1856: 27, 135.

Metopinini Enderlein 1924b: 280.

Metopininae Schmitz 1926b: 116.

Other spellings: Motopinina Handlirsch 1924: 1000.

Metopinini, -iini. See *Metoponia*.

**Metopiops** Townsend 1912d: 338 [stem Metopiop-]. Type, *M. mirabilis* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *Pseudochaeta mirabilis* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Pseudochaeta** Coquillett 1895, q.v.

**Metopiopiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

**Metopochetus** Enderlein 1922b: 164, 171. Type, *M. ralumensis* Enderlein 1922 (orig. des.). Micropezidae.

- Metopochetini** McAlpine 1975: 235.
- Metopodia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 55 (359). Type, *Miltogramma grisea* Meigen 1824 (des. Brauer 1893: 503 (misident.)) = *Metopodia pilicornis* (Pandellé 1895) [*Metopia*]. Sarcophagidae.
- Metopodiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 66-69.  
Note. Verves (1986: 98) erred in considering the type fixation as monotypy. The two originally included nominal species, though now considered synonyms, require a designation.
- Metopomyia** Malloch 1922a: 272. Type, *M. atropunctipes* Malloch 1922 (orig. des.). Muscidae.
- Metopomyiini** Pont 1989a: 680. *Nomen nudum*.
- Metoponia** Macquart 1847b: 28 (1847c:44) (preocc. Duponchel 1845 in Lepidoptera). Type, *M. rubriceps* Macquart 1847 (orig. des.) = *Inopus rubriceps* (Macquart). Stratiomyidae.  
Senior synonym: **Inopus** Walker 1850, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).  
Metoponiini Enderlein 1921b: 153 ff.  
Metoponiinae Brues & Melander 1932: 284.  
Other spellings: Metopiniini Enderlein 1921b: 180; Metopinini Hennig 1960: 244.  
Note. Before the synonymy with *Inopus* was discovered, *Metoponia* was renamed *Altermetoponia* Miller 1945, but of the three names only *Metoponia* has been the basis of a family-group name.
- Metoposarcophaga** Townsend 1917a: 46. Type, *Sarcophaga pachyprocta* Parker 1916 (orig. des.; preocc.) = *Tripanurga importuna* (Walker 1849) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.  
Senior synonym: **Tripanurga** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.
- Metoposarcophagina** Rohdendorf 1967: 58.  
Note. Pape (1990: 55) reviewed *Tripanurga*, synonymized *Metoposarcophaga*, and cited the preoccupied *Sarcophaga pachyprocta* as “a species of the *Sarcophaga importuna* Walker complex,” which remains to be revised. It is a synonym of *Tripanurga importuna* in Pape (1996: 438).
- Metoposisyrops** Townsend 1916h: 320 [stem Metoposisyrop-]. Type, *M. oryzae* Townsend 1916 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
**Metoposisyropini** Townsend 1936a: 33, 1936b: 105.  
Other spellings: Metoposisyropsini Crosskey 1976b: 136.
- Metopotachina** Townsend 1915a: 21. Type, *Echinomyia palpalis* Coquillett 1902 (orig. des.) = *Tachina palpalis* (Coquillett). Tachinidae.
- Metopotachinini** Townsend 1936a: 23, 202.
- Metriocnemus** Wulp 1874: 136. Type, *Chironomus albolineatus* Meigen 1818 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 569) = *Metriocnemus albolineatus* (Meigen). Chironomidae.
- Metriocnemini** Goetghebuer 1940: 2.
- Miastor** Meinert 1864: 42 [stem Miastor-]. Type, *M. metraloas* Meinert 1864 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.  
**Miastorinae** Enderlein 1936d: 64.  
Micetophilidae. See **Mycetophila**.
- Michogaster** Macquart 1835: 483 [stem Michogastr-]. Type, *Cephalia femoralis* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Schiner 1868a: 255) = *Setellia femoralis* (Wiedemann). Richardiidae.  
Senior synonym: **Setellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.
- Michogastrinae** Schiner 1868a: 229.
- Microphoridae. See **Microphor**.
- Microcephalops** De Meyer 1990: 100, 120 [stem Microcephalop-]. Type, *Pipunculus banksi* Aczél 1940 (orig. des.) = *Microcephalops banksi* (Aczél). Pipunculidae.  
**Microcephalopsini** Rafael & De Meyer 1992: 652.  
Microcephalopini. [Corrected spelling.]  
Note. The tribe was diagnosed by cladograms and numbered characters.
- Microcephalus, preocc. See **Portschinskia**.
- Microcerella** Macquart 1851a: 209 (1851b:236). Type, *M. rufomaculata* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonym: *Hypopelta* Aldrich 1916, q.v.

**Microcerellini** Séguy 1928: 88, 99, 108.

Microcerelliinae Enderlein 1936d: 208, 209.

**Microchaetina** Wulp 1891a: 212 (key), 1891a: 240 (description). Type, *M. cinerea* Wulp 1891 (sub. mon.; see Note). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Almugmyia* Townsend 1911, q.v.

**Microchaetini** Townsend 1913a: 55 (priority from 1911, Almugmyiini Townsend).

Microchaetinini Townsend 1919c: 545.

Note. The type species is technically by subsequent monotypy. Wulp's work was published in signatures, and p. 212 gave the genus but without mention of species, the latter named on p. 240 a month later.

*Microchira* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 40 (128). Type, *M. mexicana* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (mon.) = *Paradidyma mexicana* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Paradidyma** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

**Microchiridae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 39 (127).

**Microdon** Meigen 1803: 275 [stem Microdont-]. Type, *Musca mutabilis* Linnaeus 1758 (as *Mulio mutabilis* Fabricius) (mon.) = *Microdon mutabilis* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Aphritis* Latreille 1804; **Ceratophya** (valid subgenus) Wiedemann 1824; **Masarygus** (valid subgenus) Brèthes 1908. [For the last two, see Note 2 under **Masarygus**.]

**Microdonellae** Rondani 1845a: 451 (priority from 1821, Aphritidae Fleming).

Microdoninae Rondani 1857: 206.

Microdontina Nowicki 1873: 24.

Microdontinae Verrall 1901c: 23.

Microdontidae Thompson 1972: 85.

Other spellings: Microdonina Rondani 1856: 20, 54; Microdinae Brauer 1883: 70 (70).

**Microdrosophila** Malloch 1921b: 312. Type, *Drosophila quadrata* Sturtevant 1916 (orig. des.) = *Microdrosophila quadrata* (Sturtevant). Drosophilidae.

**Microdrosophilini** Okada 1989: 397.

Micromina. See **Micromya**.

**Micromya** Rondani 1840b: 21, 23. Type, *M. lucorum* Rondani 1840 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

*Micromyia* (error) Oken 1844: 451; Loew 1845a: 10.

**Micromyna** Rondani 1856: 18, 198 (also Micromina. p. 41, and Mycromyna, p. 215 in Index).

Micromyini Pritchard 1947: 1, 10.

Micromyidi (supertribe) Skuhrová 1986: 79.

Other spellings: Micromyiini Mamaev 1962: 14 ff.

Note 1. Three modern regional catalogs (Nearctic, Oriental, Palaearctic) list *Micromyia* as an emendation, but without references. I can find no evidence of emendation in the two early references cited here, but emendation is possible in later references. *Micromyia* is not cited in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*.

Note 2. Micromyna seems to have been Rondani's intended group name. Mycromyna was an obvious typographical error, as it stands amidst Micro- names in the Index.

Micromyna. See **Micromya**.

*Micropalpis* Macquart 1834b: 180 (316) [stem Micropalp-]. Type, *Tachina vulpina* Fallén 1810 (des. d'Orbigny 1846b: 200) = *Linnaemya vulpina* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

*Micropalpus* (error) Macquart 1835: 80; d'Orbigny 1846b: 200; Rondani 1856: 63; Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 116 ff.

*Micropalpus* (emend.) Herting 1984: 96.

Senior synonym: **Linnaemya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Micropalpidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 113.



Other spellings: Micropalpini Lioy 1864: 1333; Micropalpi Lioy 1895: 303; Micropalpiini Malloch 1929d: 316.

Note. The commonly accepted spelling of Macquart's genus is *Micropalpus*, but there is no evidence of emendation in the early references cited above. Herting's (1984) spelling was clearly an emendation, and earlier ones are possible, but only synonymy is involved and exhaustive search is not worthwhile.

Micropetidae. See **Micropeza**.

**Micropeza** Meigen 1803: 276. Type, *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus 1767 (as Fabricius) (mon.) = *Micropeza corrigiolata* (Linnaeus). Micropezidae.

Suppressed senior synonym: *Tylos* Meigen 1800, q.v.

"Micropézites" (vernacular) É. Blanchard 1840: 622.

**Micropezitae** Desmarest 1860: 39.

Micropezidae Loew 1861a: 89, 1862a: 38.

Micropezoidea Hennig 1958: 550, 554.

Other spellings: Mircopezinae Enderlein 1922b: 159; Mikropezidae Vimmer 1935: 200; Micropetidae Ôuchi 1936: 187; Miropezidae Aczél 1949: 162; Micropezoinea (prefamily) Griffiths 1972: 156; Microrezidae Beschovski 1972: 10.

Note 1. *Tylos* Meigen 1800 was suppressed by ICZN (1955d), and *Micropeza* validated, long before the Commission suppressed the Meigen 1800 work (1863b), which rendered the Meigen 1800 names unavailable. In the *Official List*, Micropezidae is attributed to Loew (1862: 38), but note the earlier uses.

Note 2. This family has been known for over a century as the Micropezidae, but Calobatidae has priority (1853 against 1860 for the former). This could only be resolved, if desired, by action of the Commission. For present purposes I have retained the long-established usage of Micropezidae.

**Microphor** Macquart 1827: 139 [stem Microphor-]. Type, *M. velutinus* Macquart 1827 (des. Rondani 1856: 151, as *Microphorus*) = *Microphor holosericeus* (Meigen 1804) [*Empis holosericea*]. Empididae.

*Microphorus* (error) Macquart 1834: 345, 346.

*Microphora* (emend.) Zetterstedt 1842: 253.

*Microphorus* (emend.) Bezzi 1903: 257; Melander 1928: 89.

**Microphorinae** Collin 1960a: 393.

Microphoridae Chvála 1983: 85, 243.

Other spellings: Michrophoridae Chvála 1986a: 9.

Note. The spelling *Microphorus* was used for many years, following Macquart (1834). Zetterstedt's *Microphora* (1842) was an emendation for *Microphorus*, not for *Microphor*. Chvála (1986c: 434, 436; 1989b: 171) regarded *Microphorus* as an unjustified emendation, but I see no evidence of emendation in Macquart (1834). Macquart as well as Zetterstedt, Rondani and others cited only that spelling and ignored *Microphor*, as did other authors of the period, no doubt regarding the abbreviated spelling *Microphor* as a typographical error. Bezzi (1903: 257) clearly emended it to *Microphorus*, as did Melander (1928: 89) in his massive fascicle on Empididae in *Genera Insectorum*. Collin (1961: 316, 318) likewise adopted *Microphorus*, noting that *Microphor* "was an obvious *lapsus*, corrected in 1834 by Macquart himself." On the other hand, Allen (1963: 24) considered *Microphor* a well formed name, from Greek meaning "little thief," whereas *Microphorus*, meaning "little bearing," is "nonsense." Allen pointed out that the original description mentioned "leurs petits brigands." One might also argue that *Microphorus*, sense or not, fitted the vernacular usage in Macquart's work. "Microphore" appeared at least six times, and in a comparable example "Hydrophore" became *Hydrophorus* in Latin form. Conclusion: Much ado about very little. Luckily the family-group names are not affected.

**Microphthalma** Macquart 1843a: 84 (241) [stem Microphthalm-]. Type, *M. nigra* Macquart 1843 (orig. des.) = *M. disjuncta* (Wiedemann 1824, as *disiuncta*) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Microphthalmina Mesnil 1950b: 3. *Nomen nudum*.

Microphthalmini Crosskey 1976a: 97. *Nomen nudum*.

**Microphthalmini** Crosskey 1976b: 55.

Note 1. Herting (1984: 135) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 350) recorded type by monotypy, but Macquart in the discussion stated that “nous avons dû le considerer comme type d’un nouveau genre.”

Note 2. There is neither diagnosis nor reference to one in Mesnil (1950). He referred to van Emden on Ethiopian Tachinidae, and that author (1947: 628) briefly mentioned “the *Microphthalma*-group” but without a diagnosis or statement of what was included.

Microrezidae. See **Micropeza**.

**Microsania** Zetterstedt 1837: 30 (as *Cyrtoma* subgenus), 1838b: 534. Type, *Cyrtoma stigmatalis* Zetterstedt 1837 (mon.) = *Microsania pectipennis* (Meigen 1830) [*Cyrtoma*]. Platypezidae.

**Microsaniinae** Enderlein 1936d: 119, 120.

**Microsoma** Macquart 1855b: 37 [stem Microsomat-]. Type, *M. nigra* [sic] Macquart 1855 (mon.) = *M. exiguum* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Campogaster* Rondani 1856, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Microtopezinae. See **Microtropesa**.

**Microtropesa** Macquart 1846: 313 (185) [stem Microtropes-]. Type, *Musca sinuata* Donovan 1805 (orig. des.) = *Microtropesa sinuata* (Donovan). Tachinidae.

*Microtopeza* (error) Macquart 1851a: 292 (1851b:319).

**Microtropezini** Malloch 1928b: 614.

Microtropesini Townsend 1932a: 40.

Microtopezinae Enderlein 1937a: 441.

Note. Cantrell & Crosskey (1989: 761) stated type (mon.), but (orig. des.) is correct (“*Le type de ce genre*” [italics mine] est de la Nouvelle-Hollande et de la Tasmanie”).

*Midas*, Mid- in group names. See **Mydas**.

Mikropezidae. See under **Micropeza**.

**Milesia** Latreille 1804: 194. Type, *Syrphus crabroniformis* Fabricius 1775 (des. Williston 1887: 254) = *Milesia crabroniformis* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Junior synonym: *Sphixea* Rondani 1845, q.v.

**Milesiellae** Rondani 1845a: 450.

Milesinae Schiner 1864b: 109.

Milesiinae Bezzi 1894: 284.

Milesiidae Glumac 1961a: 79, 90.

Other spellings: Milesiti Lioy 1864: 747; Milessinae Nagler et al. 1976: 315; Milesidae Glumac & Vujic 1990: 69.

Note. *Milesia* is accepted here in accordance with long established usage and the published desire and need for Suspension of the Rules by ICZN (Thompson 1972: 176). The confusion—or oversight!—was evident in the first modern regional catalog, for the Nearctic Region (Wirth et al. 1965), in which the same nominal species, *Musca diophthalma* Linnaeus, was listed without comment as type species for both *Milesia* (p. 614) and *Spilomyia* (p. 613). The species is currently in *Spilomyia* (lectotype by Thompson et al. 1982: 154).

Milessinae. See **Milesia**.

**Milichia** Meigen 1830: 131 [stem Milichi-]. Type, *M. speciosa* Meigen 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 151). Milichiidae.

**Milichinae** Schiner 1862c: 434.

Milichidae Verrall 1888: 12.

Milichiinae Bezzi 1894: 345 [spelling correct].

Milichiidae Sharp 1899: 504.

Milichioidea Hendel 1922: 152.

Other spellings: Melichiidae Menon 1950: 3; Millichiidae Mulla & Barnes 1958: 815; Milichilidae Young 1986: 583.

Millichiidae. See **Milichia**.

**Miltogramma** Meigen 1803: 280 [stem Miltogramm- or Miltogrammat-; see Note]. No species; 15 species in Meigen 1824: 226-233. Type, *M. punctata* Meigen 1824 (des. Curtis 1834: 529). Sarcophagidae.

**Miltogrammini** Lioy 1864: 59.

Miltogrammidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76 (8).

Miltogrammatinae Enderlein 1928: 6; Rohdendorf 1928b: 319.

Note. The gender and stem of this generic name have been the subject of much dispute, and both family-group names and the endings of the specific names are affected. If the name *Miltogramma* is derived from the Greek *gramme*, meaning 'line,' it is feminine, with simple stem *-gramm-*; if from the Greek *gramma*, meaning 'letter or written character,' it is neuter, with stem *-grammat-*. Recent authors have tended to use the long stem for *Miltogramma*, but there are good reasons for believing that the simple stem is correct for this genus. The first specific names associated with *Miltogramma* were treated as feminine, by Meigen 1824, the author of the genus. Internal evidence in both the original description (1803) and the later and more elaborate description (1824) suggests derivation from the feminine *gramme*: "Die Stirn mit einem rothgelben Mittelstreifen" (frons with orange stripe). The first to propose a group name used the simple stem (Miltogrammini): Lioy (1864), followed by Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889), Bezzi (1894), Zimin (1928), Pape (1996: 27, 71), and the modern regional catalogs of the Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental, and Afrotropical Regions (1965, 1969, 1977, 1980) [Exception: Palaearctic catalog, 1986]. However, other authors, especially in Europe, have adopted the longer stem, following the lead of Enderlein (1928) and Rohdendorf (1928). Pape (1988: 11) noted that the Code (Art. 30a) stated that "Names ending in *gramma* (gramma) ... are neuter," but this is in a paragraph of Examples, which are not "part of the legislative text of the Code" (Art. 87b). Moreover, that example does not take into consideration feminine nouns like *gramme*, latinized to *gramma*. It would seem useful to have a general rule equivalent to that mandating masculine gender for names ending in *ops* (Code, Art. 30a.ii), either stating that all generic names ending in *gramma* would be deemed neuter and take a *-mat-* stem, or that all would take the simple stem *-gramm-*, in both cases regardless of actual or possible derivation. Making exceptions simply based on usage seems undesirable. Names like *Miltogramma* have been used in both ways, and in the same family other names with the same terminal root (*Chrysogramma* and *Taxigramma*) add to the confusion. These had group names proposed with a long stem.

**Mimallactoneura** Rohdendorf 1946: 72. Type, *M. vetusta* Rohdendorf (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Mimallactoneurinae** Rohdendorf 1946: 62.

Other spellings: Mimalactoneurinae Hennig 1954: 320.

**Mimalycoria** Rohdendorf 1946: 78. Type, *M. allactoneuroides* Rohdendorf 1946 (orig. des.) = *Pleciomima allactoneuroides* (Rohdendorf). Fossil.

**Mimalycoriinae** Rohdendorf 1946: 76.

**Mimodexia** Rohdendorf 1935: 96. Type, *M. magnifica* Rohdendorf 1935 (orig. des.). Rhinophoridae.

**Mimodexiina** Rohdendorf 1935: 95, 96.

Mimodexiinae Rohdendorf 1937: 46, 394.

Note. *Mimodexia* was originally described in the Sarcophagidae and later referred to the Calliphoridae. Tschorsnig (1985a: 16) stated that it is certainly a rhinophorid, and this was accepted by Pape (1992a: 46).

**Minda** Paramonov 1957: 779. Type, *Minda rubra* Paramonov 1957 (orig. des.) = *Pemphigonotus mirabilis* Lamb 1917. Chloropidae.

Senior synonym: **Pemphigonotus** Lamb 1917, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Mindidae** Paramonov 1957: 779.

Note. The group name was retained by Nartshuk (1983b: 646 (190)) as the tribe Mindini, under Article 40a of the Code, while the generic name was synonymized under *Pemphigonotus*.

**Minettia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 646. Type, *M. nemorosa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 150-151, shown in synonymy under his designation of *M. fasciata* (Fallén)) = *Minettia fasciata* Fallén (1826) [*Lauxania*]. Lauxaniidae.

Junior synonym: *Terenia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Minettiinae Frey 1941: 23. *Nomen nudum*.

Note 1. *Terenia* was left as a *nomen dubium* by Papp (1984e: 216) because “no type species had been designated,” but he overlooked the designation of *T. suillorum* by Coquillett (1910b: 613). This species is now placed in the genus *Minettia*, simultaneously published with *Terenia*. It would obviously be desirable to choose the common and well known name *Minettia* over the little-used *Terenia*, and I do so here, being (apparently) the first reviser. Earlier authors (e.g., Becker 1905: 74, Coquillett 1910b: 613) synonymized *Terenia* under *Sapromyza* Fallén 1810 and thus did not provide a choice over *Minettia*. On the other hand, Collin (1948b: 237) found it “impossible to believe that *Terenia* ... can be a sapromyzid genus.”

Note 2. While the generic name can be (apparently) easily decided by the first reviser rule, the family-group name Terenidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 is the only one available for a group containing *Minettia*, should a name be needed.

**Mintho** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 216 [stem Minthon-]. Type, *Musca compressa* Fabricius 1787 (des. Rondani 1856: 79, as *Dexia compressa* Meigen) = *Mintho compressa* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

**Minthoidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 78, 137 (10, 69).

Minthonidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note 1. Townsend (1916c: 7) designated *Musca compressa* Fabricius, apparently rejecting or mistrusting Rondani’s designation of “*Dexia compressa* Meig.” Meigen (1826) did treat “*Dexia compressa* Fabricius,” however. There has been confusion in references with *Musca compressa* Fabricius 1794 (preocc.), which is an entirely different species in the New World tachinid genus *Cordyligaster* Macquart.

Note 2. The combining form of generic names that end in *-o* is *-on-*, which is familiar in such long-used names as *Rhagio*, Rhagionidae, and *Bibio*, Bibionidae.

Miopinae. See **Myopa**.

Mircopezinae. See **Micropeza**.

*Mirmemorpha*, Mirmemorphinae. See **Myrmemorpha**.

Miropezidae. See **Micropeza**.

**Mochlonyx** Loew 1844a: 121 [stem Mochlonych-]. Type, *Corethra velutina* Ruthe 1831 (mon.) = *Mochlonyx velutinus* (Ruthe). Chaoboridae.

**Mochlonychinae** Eysell 1905a: 24, 1905b: 55.

Other spellings: Mochlonyxini Saether 1970: 50.

Note. A fossil species, *Mochlonyx sepultus*, is mentioned but not described, hence the type is by monotypy. That name was validated much later by Meunier (1902: 199).

**Mochlosoma** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 126 (58) [stem Mochlosomat-]. Type, *M. validum* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Mochlosomiae** Townsend 1913a: 55.

Mochlosomatiae. [Corrected spelling.]

*Mochtherus*, preocc. See **Neomochtherus**.

**Moehnia** Pritchard 1960a: 308. Type, *M. erema* Pritchard 1960 (orig. des.). Sciaridae.

**Moehniini** Pritchard 1960a: 306, 308.

Note. Described as a tribe of Lestremiinae in Cecidomyiidae, but transferred to Sciaridae by Gagné (1970: 60).

**Molophilus** Curtis 1833: 444. Type, *M. brevipennis* Curtis 1833 (orig. des.) = *M. ater* (Meigen 1804) [*Erioptera*]. Tipulidae.

Molophilini Mendl 1979: 355. *Nomen nudum*.

**Molophilini** Savchenko & Krivolutskaya 1976: 80.

Note. *Molophilus* was a *nomen nudum* in Curtis (1831b: 205). The fate of the generic name is mixed up in the problem of *Erioptera*, q.v. Authors have regularly rejected the earliest type designation for *Erioptera*, q.v., which would make it the senior synonym of *Molophilus*. Application should be made to the ICZN to suspend the rules and formalize this widely accepted status.

**Monacrostichus** Bezzi 1914: 323. Type, *M. citricola* Bezzi 1914 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Monacrostichini** Munro 1984: 159.

Note. Evenhuis et al. (1989: 826) date this as 16 Jan. 1914, but 1913 is possible. Separates (? advance issue) are dated August 1913.

**Monarthropalpus** Rübсааmen 1892: 381. Type, *Tipula flava* Schrank 1776 (mon.) = *M. flavus* (Schrank). Cecidomyiidae.

**Monarthropalpina** Mamaev 1968: 28.

**Monochaeta** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 131 (63). Type, *Tachina leucophaea* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Cyzenis albicans* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Cyzenis** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Monochaetidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 77 (9).

Monoclonini. See **Monoclona**.

**Monoclona** Mik 1886: 279 (new name for *Staegeria* Wulp). Type, *Sciophila halterata* Staeger 1840 (aut.) = *Monoclona rufilatera* (Walker 1836) [*Sciophila*]. Mycetophilidae.

Senior synonym: *Staegeria* Wulp 1876: xlix (preocc. Rondani 1856 in Diptera Mycetophilidae). Type, *Sciophila halterata* Staeger 1840 (mon.) = *Monoclona rufilatera* (Walker 1836) [*Sciophila*].

Monoclonini Rohdendorf 1946: 32 (in error as Monocionini, p. 92). *Nomen nudum*.

**Monodiplosis** Rübсааmen 1910: 289 [stem Monodiplos-]. Type, *Diplosis liebeli* Kieffer 1889 (mon.) = *Monodiplosis liebeli* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

**Monodiplosini** Rübсааmen & Hedicke 1926: 78.

**Morellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 405. Type, *M. agilis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *M. hortorum* (Fallén 1817) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

**Morelliinae** Enderlein 1936d: 201.

Note. Fallén's *Musca hortorum* is not preoccupied by *Musca hortorum* Gmelin 1790: 2869, which was merely a new combination for *Syrphus hortorum* Fabricius 1775, cited as 1781 in Gmelin.

**Morinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 264. Type, *M. velox* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1862: 159) = *Morinia daronici* (Scopoli 1763) [*Musca*]. Calliphoridae (or Rhinophoridae?).

**Moriniini** Townsend 1919c: 546.

Moriniinae Enderlein 1928: 6.

Note 1. The type species and its synonymy are a mess that needs some attention. The first designation of type species, *Dexia anthracina* Meigen by Rondani (1856: 88), was invalid because the nominal species was not originally included. Rondani (1862: 159) rectified that by designating the first species, *M. velox*. This has been carried for some years as a synonym of *Musca melanoptera* Fallén 1817, in whatever genus the latter species appeared (*Morinia*, *Melanomyia*, or *Anthracomyia*). Herting (1961: 8) had stated that *velox* was not certainly identifiable, perhaps *Anthracomyia melanoptera* (Fallén), but later (Herting 1974: 31) he definitely associated the description of *velox* with *melanoptera*. A misidentified type species may also foul up the case: Herting (1961: 12, 1993: 106) synonymized *Morinia velox* sensu Rondani 1862 under *Rhinomorinia sarcophagina* (Schiner 1862) [*Morinia*]. Recently Thompson & Pont (1994: 96) pointed out that Fallén's *Musca melanoptera* is preoccupied by *Musca melanoptera* Gmelin 1790, and they suggested replacement by the oldest probable name for the taxon, *Morinia daronici* (Scopoli 1763) [*Musca*], a species that escaped coverage in the new Palaearctic catalogues.

Note 2. *Morinia* has been placed at various times, or sensu some authors, in the Tachinidae, Rhinophoridae (as Melanophoridae), or Calliphoridae. Some recent authors have placed it in the last family (Downes 1986: 5; Pape 1986: 15, 225; Rognes 1991: 206, 209; Thompson & Pont 1994: 71, 96), but in Rhinophoridae by Wood (1987: 1188) and Herting (1993: 103).

**Mormia** Enderlein 1935a: 248. Type, *Pericoma revisenda* Eaton 1893 (orig. des.) = *Mormia revisenda* (Eaton). Psychodidae.

**Mormiini** Enderlein 1937b: 82, 96.

**Mormotomyia** Austen 1936: 426. Type, *M. hirsuta* Austen 1936 (orig. des.). Mormotomyiidae.

**Mormotomyiidae** Austen 1936: 426.

Mormotomyiidae Imperial Institute of Entomology 1937: 390.

Mormotomyioidea (? superfamily or sister-group of all other Calyptratae) Hennig 1973: 65.

Note. A peculiar genus, the subject of widely different opinions on its place in the classification of Diptera: a separate family (Austen 1936: 426, van Emden 1950b: 121), an aberrant Calypterae (Hennig 1958: 681), a sister-group of all the rest of the Calypterae (Hennig 1971: 68, 1973: 65), an acalyptate of the prefamily Tephritoinea (Griffiths 1972: 224-227), a separate family of Muscoidea (Calypterae) (Pont 1980a: 713), or an acalyptate in the superfamily Sphaeroceroidea (McAlpine 1989: 1504). With no intention of taking a position, I leave it as a separate family for present purposes.

*Morphomya* Rondani 1856: 83. Type, *Musca tachinoides* Fallén 1817 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Stomina caliendrata* (Rondani 1862) [*Morphomyia*]. Tachinidae.

*Morphomyia* (? error or emend.) Rondani 1862: 47. (But the Index, p. 235, showed the original spelling *-mya*).

Senior synonym: **Stomina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Morphomyidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 83 (15).

Note. In 1862, Rondani himself stated that he had misidentified Fallén's species and proposed *caliendrata* for *tachinoides* sensu Rondani. He retained the Fallén species in the same genus, and both are now recognized as valid species.

**Mosillus** Latreille 1804: 196. No species; one species in Latreille 1805: 390. Type, *M. arcuatus* Latreille 1805 (sub. mon.) = *M. subsultans* (Fabricius 1794) [*Syrphus*]. Ephydriidae.

Junior synonyms: *Gymnomyza* Fallén 1810, q.v.; *Gymnopa* Fallén 1820, q.v. (bases of family-group names).

Note. See Note under *Gymnomyza* re family-group names.

Motopinina. See **Metopina**.

*Mulio*. See **Cytherea**.

*Mulsantia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 557 (preocc. Reichenbach 1854 in Aves). Type, *M. campestris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 571). Sarcophagidae.

*Mulsantiini* Baranov 1942: 522.

Note. Verves (1986a: 190) noted the preoccupation but placed the name unchanged in his list of "Unplaced genera of Sarcophagini." The type species is a species *incertae sedis* in Sarcophagini (Pape, in litt.).

**Musca** Linnaeus 1758: 589. Type, *M. domestica* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1925). Muscidae.

Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Plaxemya* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830; *Philaematomyia* Austen 1909; *Eumusca* Townsend 1911.

**Muscides** Latreille 1802: 453.

Muscidae Kirby & Spence 1815: 136, 257, 262.

Muscina (superfamily) Townsend 1891b: 89.

Muscoidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Muscamorpha, Muscomorpha Crampton 1944a: 24.

Musciformia Zumpt 1965: 5.

Other spellings: *Muscidia* Rafinesque 1815: 131; *Muscaedes* Billberg 1820: 113; *Muscideae* Wiedemann 1820b: 5, 1821b: 5; *Muscadae* Fleming 1821: 55; *Muscaria* Burmeister 1829: 24, 1830: 396; *Muscidae* Wiedemann 1830a: 262; *Musciadae* Harris 1833: 594; *Muscites* Newman 1833: 507; *Muscina* Newman 1834: 379, 395; *Muscinae* Macquart 1834b: 19 (142); *Musciae* Macquart 1835: 235; *Muscariae* Erichson 1841: 236; *Muscidea* Loew 1845b: 57; *Muscida* Rossi 1848: viii, 46, Gistel 1848: 152; *Muscidii* Bigot 1852: 477, 483, 485; *Muscii* Desmarest 1859: 312; *Muscidi* Lioy 1864: 879; *Muscarii* Rondani 1872: 209; *Muscita* Rondani 1879: 3; *Muscaridae* Bau 1906: 1; *Muscaeformes* Stein 1907: 599; *Muscodea* Rohdendorf 1937: 4, 7 ff.; *Musidae* Wing 1956: 405.

Note 1. The earliest valid type designation for *Musca* was that of Latreille (1810: 444), who designated *Musca vomitoria* Linnaeus 1758, a common blow fly (*Calliphora*). Noting this, Townsend (1915d: 434) proposed *Promusca* with *domestica* as type species. However, the almost universal and important use of *Musca* for the common house fly persuaded the ICZN to suspend the rules and fix *M. domestica* as type of the genus.

Note 2. MUSCIFORMIA has also been used in a different sense for a group of genera of Nematocera and Brachycera. See MUSCAEFORMES in the Supplemental List.

Note 3. See also the order-group name MUSCOIDES (MUSCAE, MUSCIDA) in the Supplemental List. It was long before family-group names were initiated, and they belong in the order group, not covered by the Code.

Note 4. Muscidae Wiedemann 1830 included *Musca* and other calyptrates, unlike MUSCIDEAE Wiedemann 1820, a group of Nematocera.

Muscar-, Muscid- in group names. See **Musca**.

Muscidor- in group names. See *Musidora*.

Muscin- in group names. See **Musca**, except for **Muscina**.

**Muscina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 406. Type, *Musca stabulans* Fallén 1817 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 571) = *Muscina stabulans* (Fallén). Muscidae.

**Muscini** Townsend 1919c: 541.

Musciniidae Townsend 1935b: 16.

**Muscopteryx** Townsend 1892c: 170 [stem Muscopteryg-]. Type, *M. chaetosula* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym (by some authors): **Blepharomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

Muscopterygini Townsend 1931b: 334. *Nomen nudum*; no diagnosis, and listed only as synonym of Macquartiini, perhaps from an unpublished Townsend manuscript as I can find no other use.

Musidae. See **Musca**.

*Musidora* Meigen 1800: 30. No named species; one species by Coquillett 1910c: 377. Type, *Lonchoptera lutea* Panzer 1809 (des. Coquillett 1910c: 377 and sub. mon.) = *Lonchoptera lutea* Panzer. *Musidora* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Lonchopteridae.

*Musidora* (error) Hardy 1952: 458.

Validated generic synonym: **Lonchoptera** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Musidoridae Kertész 1909c: 322.

Musidoroidea Hendel 1936b: 1933.

Musidoromorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158, 1962a: 340 (1991: 496).

Other spellings: Muscidoridae Sharp 1911: 66; Muscidoridae Hardy 1952: 458; Musidoromorpha Rohdendorf 1964: 257.

**Musidoromima** Rohdendorf 1962a: 311 (1991: 451) [stem Musidoromim-]. Type, *M. crassinervis* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Musidoromimidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 311 (1991: 451).

Note 1. *Musidoromima* is available under Code Article 13c.

Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 19) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that Musidoromimidae is a synonym of Trichoceridae.

Musidoromorpha. See *Musidora*.

**Mycetaulus** Loew 1845a: 37. Type, *M. hoffmeisteri* Loew 1845 (mon.) = *M. bipunctatus* (Fallén 1823) [*Geomyza*]. Piophilidae.

**Mycetaulini** McAlpine 1977: 18, 27.

Mycetophilidae. See **Mycetophila**.

**Mycetobia** Meigen 1818: 229 [stem Mycetobi-]. Type, *M. pallipes* Meigen 1818 (des. Westwood 1840b: 127). Anisopodidae.

**Mycetobinae** Winnertz 1863: 657, 666.

Mycetobiinae Williston 1896a: 16 [spelling correct].

Mycetobiidae Crampton 1924b: 240.

Mycetobioidea Kovalev 1983b: 802 (132).

**Mycetophaetus** Scudder 1892: 20. Type, *M. intermedius* Scudder 1892 (mon.) = *Plecia intermedia* (Scudder). Fossil (Bibionidae).

**Mycetophaetinae** Scudder 1892: 19.

**Mycetophila** Meigen 1803: 263. Type, *Tipula fungorum* De Geer 1776 (mon.) = *Mycetophila fungorum* (De Geer). Mycetophilidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Fungivora* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Mycetophilites** Newman 1834: 379, 386.

Mycetophilidae Macquart 1838b: 76 (1838c: 80).

Mycetophiloidea Malloch 1917: 182, 246.

Mycetophiliformia Tuomikoski 1961: 66.

Other spellings: Mycetophilides Westwood 1840b: 127; Mycetophiloidae Agassiz 1846b: 241; Mycetophilida Heer 1849: 201; Mycetophilina Rondani 1856: 18; Micetophilidae Costa 1857: 438; Mycetophilidea Bellardi 1859: 11; Mycetophilites Desmarest 1860: 41; Mycetophylidae Targioni Tozzetti 1870: 90; Mycetophilidi Bigot 1888a: Dv.11; Mycethophilidae Meunier 1904: 101; Mycetophyloidea Ostroverkhova 1984: 91.

Note. There is some confusion about the type species. Meigen (1803) cited two species, “*Tipula fungorum* et *Agarici* Deg.”, but De Geer’s *agarici* (1776: 367) was polynominal (*Tipula agarici seticornis*), hence unavailable. Authors have cited *agarici* as de Villers 1789, whereas rejection of *agarici* De Geer really left *Mycetophila* monotypic for *T. fungorum* De Geer, luckily a typical *Mycetophila*. *Tipula agarici* de Villers is a doubtful species of the genus, according to Laštovka (1988: 279).

**Mycetophilites** Förster 1891: 465, 466. Unnamed species; one species by Evenhuis 1994: 41, 205. Type, *Platyura fittoni* Westwood 1845 (as *fittoni* Brodie) (des. Evenhuis 1994: 41, 205, and sub. mon.) = *Olbiogaster fittoni* (Westwood). Fossil Anisopodidae.

Mycetophilitidae Rohdendorf 1946: 84. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. At first glance, one might think the name was merely a way of saying ‘a fossil mycetophilid’ or ‘a fossil *Mycetophila*.’ However, one paragraph is headed “Gattung *Mycetophilites*,” and the author stated that the single wing is certainly that of a species of Mycetophilidae, but he could not place it in a definite genus. Following that is a full description of *Mycetophilites* sp. The generic name alone was listed by Handlirsch (1921: 260).

Mycetophylidae. See **Mycetophila**.

**Mycodiplosis** Rübsaamen 1895: 186 [stem Mycodiplos-]. Type, *Cecidomyia coniothaga* Winnertz 1853 (orig. des.) = *Mycodiplosis coniothaga* (Winnertz). Cecidomyiidae.

**Mycodiplosini** Harris 1966: 318, 345.

**Mycodrosophila** Oldenberg 1914: 4, 41. Type, *Amiota poecilogastra* Loew 1874 (mon.) = *M. poecilogastra* (Loew). Drosophilidae.

Mycodrosophilinae Duda 1935a: 15. *Nomen nudum*; not adopted, in a discussion of the possible division of Milichiidae into subfamilies.

**Mycomya** Rondani 1856: 194 [stem Mycomy-]. Type, *Sciophila marginata* Meigen 1818 (orig. des.) = *M. marginata* (Meigen). Mycetophilidae.

*Mycomya* (emend.) Edwards 1913: 335.

**Mycomyiini** Edwards 1925: 546, 547.

Mycomyini Landrock 1926: 39.

Mycomyinae Hendel 1936b: 1895.

Other spellings: Mycomyiinae Brues et al. 1954: 318.

**Mycophaga** Rondani 1856: 102. Type, *Musca fungorum* De Geer 1776 (orig. des.; preocc. Scopoli 1763) = *Pegomya steini* Hendel 1925. Anthomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Pegomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Mycophagini** Fan et al. 1986: 39.

Note. Dely-Draskovits (1993: 72) recorded the preoccupied *Musca fungorum* De Geer as synonymous with *Mycophaga testacea* (Gimmerthal 1834) [*Coenosia*], but Thompson & Pont (1994: 78) identified *Musca fungorum* as *Pegomya steini*, from the lectotype of *fungorum* designated by Persson et al. (1984: 92).



Mycromyna. See **Micromya**.

**Mycteromyia** Philippi 1865: 712. Type, *Pangonia conica* Bigot 1857 (des. Enderlein 1922c: 340) = *Mycteromyia conica* (Bigot). Tabanidae.

**Mycteromyiini** Coscarón & Philip 1979: 429.

**Mydaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 479. Type, *M. scutellaris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1901b: 139) = *Mydaea corni* (Scopoli 1763) [*Musca*]. Muscidae.

**Mydaeinae** Verrall 1888: 23.

Mydaeidae Schnabl 1911: 89.

Note. Coquillett (1901b: 134, repeated 1910b: 572) synonymized *scutellaris* under *Musca pagana* Fabricius 1794, and this was followed in the Nearctic *Catalog* (Huckett 1965: 891). It is now recognized that *pagana* is preoccupied by Harris (1780) as well as being a synonym of *Mydaea corni* (Scopoli 1763).

**Mydas** Fabricius 1794: 252 [stem Myd-]. Type, *Bibio filata* Fabricius 1775 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Mydas clavatus* (Drury 1773) [*Musca*]. Mydidae.

*Midas* (error) Latreille 1797: 166.

*Midas* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 241.

**Mydasii** Latreille 1809: 240, 293 (Midasii in footnotes, pp. 241, 244).

Mydasidae Samouelle 1819: 294.

Mydidae Bezzi 1903: 99.

Mydoidea Séguy 1926b: 15.

Other spellings: Mydasides Leach 1815a: 161; Mydasia Rafinesque 1815: 132; Midasii Berthold 1827: 496; Midasia Burmeister 1829: 24; Midasites Newman 1834: 379, 392; Midasidae Westwood 1841: 49; Mydasina Perty 1841: 891; Mydasinae Rondani 1841: 281; Midoidae Agassiz 1846b: 241; Mydasidae Walker 1851b: 72; Mydasites Walker 1855: 357; Mydasiae Philippi 1865: 641; Midasida Marschall 1873: 321 ff. (as Midacida, p. 335); Mydaidae Osten Sacken 1874: 174; Midaidae Osten Sacken 1877: 280; Mididae Pascoe 1880: 124; Mydasidi Bigot 1890c: 262; Mydiadae Hunter 1900: 121; Mydeidae Chinery 1973: 231.

Note 1. Osten Sacken (1895: 345-350) discussed *Mydas* vs. *Midas* and adopted *Mydas*, which was the original spelling.

Note 2. Several catalogs cited the designation of *clavata* Drury by Latreille (1810), but Latreille actually designated "*Mydas filata*, Fab."

Note 3. There is a group name Mididae Gill 1872 in *Mammalia Primates*, based on *Midas* Geoffroy 1812, now a junior synonym of *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg 1807 in Callitrichidae.

**Mydaselpis** Bezzi 1924b: 218 [stem Mydaselpid-]. Type, *M. peringueyi* Bezzi 1924 (orig. des.). Mydidae.

**Mydaselpini** Hesse 1969: 11, 20.

Mydaselpidini. [Corrected spelling.]

*Myiodina* and -dinae. See *Myodina*.

*Myiolepta*, Myioleptini. See **Myiolepta**.

**Myiomintho** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 138 (70) [stem Myiominthon-]. Type, *M. elata* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Myiominthoidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 (11).

Myiominthonidae. [Corrected spelling.]

*Myiopa*, Myio- in group names. See **Myopa**.

**Myiopharus** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 161 (93). Type, *M. metopia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Pseudomyothyria* Townsend 1892, q.v.

**Myiopharidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 6 (310).

*Myiophasia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 58 (362). Type, *Tachina aenea* Wiedemann 1830 (preocc. Meigen 1824) (mon.) = *Angiorhina australis* (Townsend 1916) [*Myiophasia*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Angiorhina** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

**Myiophasiini** Townsend 1908: 56.

Note. Under Code Article 40a, the tribal name Myiophasiini has priority over one based on *Angiorhina* because the synonymy of *Myiophasia* under *Angiorhina* was not recognized until after 1960 (Mesnil 1974: 1243).

*Myiopites*, Myio- in group names. See **Myopites**.

Myiorhinini. See **Myorhina**.

**Myiotrixa** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 8 (96). Type, *M. prosopina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Myiotrixini Townsend 1931c: 387. *Nomen nudum*.

**Myiotrixini** Townsend 1936a: 17, 90.

*Myobia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 98 (preocc. Heyden 1826 in Arachnida). Type, *M. fragilis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Solieria inanis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Solieria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1849, q.v.

Myobini Liroy 1864: 61.

*Myocerops* Townsend 1916: 178, 1916: 303 [stem Myocerop-]. Type, *Musca carinifrons* Fallén 1817 (orig. des.) = *Dinera carinifrons* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Dinera** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Myoceropidae Townsend 1913a: 56. *Nomen nudum*; *Myocerops* not published until 1916.

*Myodina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 727 [stem Myodin-]. Type, *Musca urticae* Fabricius 1794 (mon.; misident.) = *Seioptera vibrans* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Otitidae.

*Myiodina* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 242.

Senior synonym: **Seioptera** Kirby 1817, q.v.

Myodinae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 17. Unavailable; prior to available generic name, and in a suppressed work.

**Myodinae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 704.

Myodininae. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Myiodinae Agassiz 1846b: 242.

**Myolepta** Newman 1838: 373. Type, *Musca luteola* Gmelin 1790 (mon.; preocc. Scopoli 1763) = *Myolepta dubia* (Fabricius 1805) [*Thereva*]. Syrphidae.

*Myiolepta* (error) Aldrich 1905: 354.

**Myioleptini** Shannon 1922b: 119.

Myioleptini Fluke & Weems 1956: 1.

Note. There may be legitimate emendations, but I have not searched widely. Newman (1841: 226) has been cited for an emendation, but I find only *Myolepta* there.

**Myonema** Roberts 1929: 563 [stem Myonemat-]. Type, *M. humile* Roberts 1929 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae.

**Myonematini** Hull 1973: 303.

**Myopa** Fabricius 1775: 798. Type, *Conops buccata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1838: 677, ICZN 1997: 133, see Note) = *Myopa buccata* (Linnaeus). Conopidae.

*Myiopa* (error) Giglio-Tos 1893: 70.

**Myopariae** Macquart 1834b: 197 (333).

Myopidae Swainson 1840: 375.

Other spellings: Myoparia Burmeister 1835: 63; Miopinae Rondani 1841: 279; Myopoidae Agassiz 1846b: 242; Myopina Loew 1850b: 43; Myoparii Macquart 1851b: 354; Myopides Walker 1853b: 3; Myopidi Bigot 1887d: 203; Myopicte Bigot 1892a: 178 (misquoted, or emended, as Myopicti, Handlirsch 1924: 1007); Myopii Acloque 1897: 470, 472; Myiopinae Bezzi 1908d: 196.

Note. Collin (1960b: 145) and Camras (1965: 630) pointed out that the first designated type species, *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus (designated by Latreille 1810: 444 as "*Myopa ferruginea*, F."), is the type

- of *Sicus* Scopoli 1763, a different genus in the Conopidae. Camras maintained the long-standing usage for the large and common genus *Myopa*, with a statement that “the case has been submitted to the [ICZN],” and other regional catalogs followed his lead. Through a misunderstanding, the case was not then submitted, but that has now been done (Camras 1994a: 31-34, ICZN 1997b, also see Thompson 1997).
- Myopina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 675. Type, *M. reflexa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *M. myopina* (Fallén 1824) [*Musca*]. Anthomyiidae.
- Myopinini** Séguy 1937a: 44, 150.  
Other spellings: Myopiinae Séguy 1937: title p.  
Note. In Séguy (1937: 150) the title page listed a subfamily Myopiinae [sic], but the text recognized only a tribe Myopinini. It is easy to be confused by Robineau-Desvoidy’s later use (1853: 94, 119) of a genus *Myopina* in the Conopidae.
- Myopites** Blot 1827: 102. Type, *M. inulaedysentericae* Blot 1827 (mon.). Tephritidae.  
*Myiopites*, error or emend.
- Myiopotininae** (tribe!) Bezzi 1910a: 3 (1911: 5).  
Myopotini Hendel 1927: 17.  
Myopotinae Kloet & Hincks 1945: 386.  
Other spellings: Myiopotininae Cresson 1914: 275, 276.  
Note 1. Cogan & Munro (1980: 523) cite *M. blotii* de Brébisson 1827 as type, apparently rejecting the long specific name, published as two words, as polynominal. However, that long name is an acceptable compound name (Code, Art. 31d.i), the species being said to be common on the flowers of “l’Aunée dyssentérique,” *Inula dysenterica*. In a signed footnote in Blot (1827: 103), de Brébisson proposed *Myopites blotii* as a shorter and more suitable specific epithet. As first reviser, Freidberg (1980: 14) selected the Blot epithet. Previous to this revision authors had used *Myopites blotii*.  
Note 2. Bezzi’s Myiopotininae was a tribe, so spelled to distinguish it from subfamily endings. The extra “-in-” letters were also used in the tribal names based on *Ceratitis* and *Trypanea*.
- Myorhina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 383 [stem Myorhin-]. Type, *M. campestris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *M. nigriventris* (Meigen 1826) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.  
Myorhinini Townsend 1931a: 79. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Myorinini** Baranov 1942: 538.  
Myiorhinini (in synonymy) Lopes 1969: 17.  
Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.
- Myorinini. See **Myorhina**.
- Myospila** Rondani 1856: 91. Type, *Musca meditabunda* Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Myospila meditabunda* (Fabricius). Muscidae.  
Junior synonym: *Trichomorellia* Stein 1919, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Myricomyia** Kieffer 1901: 470 [stem Myricomyi-]. Type, *Diplosis mediterranea* F. Löw 1885 (mon.) = *Myricomyia mediterranea* (F. Löw). Cecidomyiidae.  
*Myrmicomylia* (error) Enderlein 1936d: 72.  
**Myricomyina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 80.  
*Myrmecomylia* (error) Enderlein 1936d: 71, 72.  
*Myricomyina* Grover 1979: 14 [spelling correct].
- Myrmecomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 721 [stem Myrmecomy-]. Type, *M. formicaria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 573) = *Cephalia rufipes* Meigen 1826. Otitidae.  
*Myrmecomylia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 243.  
Senior synonym: **Cephalia** Meigen 1826, q.v.  
**Myrmecomylinae** Hendel 1910b: 310.  
Other spellings: Myrmecomylinae Hendel 1912: 2.
- Myrmecomylia*, -myiinae. See **Myricomyia**.
- Myrmemomorpha** Dufour 1833: 218. Type, *M. brachyptera* Dufour 1833 (mon.). Genus dubium (? Chloropidae).  
*Mirmemomorpha* (error) Rondani 1841: 281.

*Myrmecomorpha* (emend.) É. Blanchard 1840: 629, Agassiz 1846b: 243.

Mirmemorphinae Rondani 1841: 281. *Nomen nudum*; not adopted.

Note 1. In Rondani (1841) both generic and family-group names (*Mirmemorphae*, Mirmemorphinis) were in Latin cases other than nominative because of the sentence structure (Cf. Code, Art. 11g).

Note 2. Macquart (1835: 622, pl. 23, fig. 22), who figured the antenna, said it was a most un-Diptera-like antenna unless it was a phorid. Becker (1905: 184) synonymized *Myrmemorphae* under *Elachiptera* Macquart 1835. Corti (1909: 126, 141) attempted to revive the name in Chloropidae for one species, *Chlorops brevipennis* Meigen, using Agassiz's emendation *Myrmecomorpha* (credited to Dufour in error; actually preceded by É. Blanchard). Becker (1910: 119-120) analyzed Dufour's description and concluded that the species could not be an oscinelline chloropid and might not even belong to the Diptera!

**Mystacinobia** Holloway 1976: 281. Type, *M. zelandica* Holloway 1976 (orig. des.). Mystacinobiidae (? Calliphoridae).

**Mystacinobiidae** Holloway 1976: 281.

Note. Originally described in Acalypterae, but referred to the Calliphoridae by Griffiths (1982: 70-77), as a family near Calliphoridae by McAlpine (1989: 1500, 1504), and a subfamily of Calliphoridae by Kurahashi (1989: 718). Pape (1992a: 47) has treated *Mystacinobia* as a member of the Tachinidae family-group, as a genus *incertae sedis*.

**Mythicomyia** Coquillett 1893: 209. Type, *M. rileyi* Coquillett 1893 (mon.). Bombyliidae (Mythicomyiidae in Evenhuis 1994: 338).

*Mythiomyia* (incorrect original spelling) Coquillett 1893: 209. Used only in heading of species description.

**Mythicomyiinae** Melander 1902: 203 (as -myiinae: 201, 336).

Mythicomyiidae Evenhuis 1991: 2. Unavailable; not adopted.

Mythicomyiidae Zaitzev 1991: 722 (100).

Other spellings: Mythicomiiinae Theodor 1983: 21.

Note. As far as I know, the first reviser of the original spellings was Evenhuis (1991: 554). Coquillett's personal copy [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.] has the first "o" crossed out, and he himself always used the spelling *Mythicomyia*, as did Melander (1902, 1927), long the main specialist on Empididae in North America.

**Myxarchiclops** Villeneuve 1916b: 494 [stem Myxarchiclop-]. Type, *M. caffer* Villeneuve 1916 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Myxarchiclopsariae** Mesnil 1956: 496.

Myxarchiclopariae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Crosskey (1980: 879) credited the designation to Townsend (1936: 222), but the genus was essentially monotypic. The second species was only "provisionally [included] in the genus" and was shown with question mark in the heading of the species.

*Myxexorista* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 27 (331). Type, *Musca libatrix* Panzer 1798 (preocc. Scopoli 1763) (des. Brauer 1893: 479) = *Zenillia fulva* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Zenillia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Myxexorista** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 27, 96 (331, 400). Group (Sectio) with same name as genus.

Myxexoristinae Thalhammer 1918: 45.

**Myxosargus** Brauer 1882: 77, 88 (21, 32). Type, *M. fasciatus* Brauer 1882 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.

**Myxosargini** James 1942: 49.

Myxosarginae (in synonymy) Nagatomi & Iwata 1978: 267.

Naereina. See **Neera**.

**Nannodastia** Hendel 1930: 68. Type, *N. horni* Hendel 1930 (orig. des.). Nannodastiidae.

**Nannodastiinae** Papp 1980: 425.

Nannodastiidae Carles-Tolrá 1994:199.

Note. Hendel placed this peculiar genus in the Ephydriidae, and it has also been placed in the Drosophilidae. Pitkin (1989c: 600) referred it to the Chyromyidae, as did Colless & McAlpine (1991: 766, 773).

*Napaea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 799 (preocc. Hübner 1819 in Lepidoptera). Type, *N. stagnicola* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 573) = *Parydra stagnicola* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Ephydriidae.

Valid name: **Parydra** Stenhammar 1844, q.v.

**Napaeinae** Cresson 1930a: 100.

Note 1. Cresson (1934a: 211-212) considered *Napaea* Hübner 1819 (*Sammlung...*) unavailable as based on a plural vernacular “*Napaeae* frequentes,” but he quoted only the top heading of the plate, where two names represented two suprageneric categories in the Hübnerian hierarchy. The singular generic name *Napaea* appeared at the bottom of the page, and it is the basis of the group (stirps) name *Napaeae*, which also appeared in Hübner’s *Verzeichniss* (probably 1819).

Note 2. Coquillett (1910b: 573) was in error in crediting the type designation to Westwood (1840b: 153), who designated *Ephydra coarctata* Fallén 1813, a nominal species not originally included. However, Coquillett’s statement, “Type, *Ephydra coarctata* Fallén (as *stagnicola*, new species), the first species, by designation of Westwood...,” by association with an originally included species made the designation of *stagnicola* acceptable as of Coquillett (Code, Art. 69a.v). Cogan (1980b: 666) designated *stagnicola*, considering that earlier designations were invalid under the Code, and he reiterated this in Cogan (1984: 162).

Note 3. The group name NAPAEELLEAE was used by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 20) as a Natural Division of his Myodaria, and as NAPEELLEAE on p. 780 as his seventh family of Myodaria. I do not regard these group names as based on *Napaea* for the following reasons: (1) *Napaea* is in the tribe PUTRELLIDEAE of the family NAPEELLEAE and there is no tribe based on *Napaea*, and all the other tribes are not based on generic names; (2) NAPEELLEAE was used for a family and NAPEELLAE for a tribe in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826), even before a genus *Napaea* had been described, and only the genus *Ochtera* [sic] was included. The slightly different spelling NAPAEELLAE was used by Haliday (1839: 218) but only in referring to Robineau-Desvoidy’s “seventh family.”

**Natarsia** Fittkau 1962: 151. Type, *Chironomus punctatus* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.) = *Natarsia punctata* (Fabricius). Chironomidae.

**Natarsiini** Roback & Moss 1978: 126, 129; Roback 1978: 152.

**Nausigaster** Williston 1883b: 33 [stem Nausigastri-]. Type, *N. punctulata* Williston 1883 (mon.). Syrphidae.

**Nausigasterinae** Shannon 1921b: 67.

Nausigastriinae Brues & Melander 1932: 308.

**Neaera** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 84. Type, *N. immaculata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *N. laticornis* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Glaucophana* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

Naereina Mesnil 1956b: 557. *Nomen nudum*.

Neaerina Sabrosky & Arnaud 1965: 1064. *Nomen nudum*.

**Neaerina** Mesnil 1966: 892 (priority from 1913, *Glaucophaniae* Townsend).

Neaerini Dugdale 1969: 628.

Note. Mesnil (1973b: 1184) adopted *Tachina albicollis* Meigen 1824 over *T. laticornis*, apparently because of page precedence, but the precedence of *laticornis* over *albicollis*, with *immaculata* as synonym, had much earlier been established by Rondani (1861b: 185) as first reviser. This was recognized by Herting (1972: 2, 1984: 117) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 320). Robineau-Desvoidy (1850b: 188) had even earlier synonymized *immaculata* under *laticornis* (in *Neaera*), but at that time he did not mention *albicollis*.

**Necromyza** Scudder 1895: 121. Type, *N. pedata* Scudder 1895 (mon.). Fossil.

Necromyzidae Rohdendorf 1946: 84, 1951: 73. *Nomen nudum*.

*Nemapalpus*. See **Nemopalpus**.

**Nemestrinus** Latreille 1802: 437. Type, *N. reticulatus* Latreille 1802 (mon.). Nemestrinidae.

*Nemestrina* (error) Latreille 1809: 307, 1810: 390.

Junior synonym: *Rhynchocephalus* Fischer 1806, q.v.

**Nemestrinae** Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 754.

Nemestrinidae Macquart 1834: 370.

Nemestrinoidea Hendel 1936b: 1918.

Other spellings: Nemestrinina Agassiz 1846b: 247; Nemestrinidii Bigot 1852: 482; Nemestrinites Walker 1857: 133; Nemestridae Loew 1860a: 81; Nemestriniti Lioy 1864: 726; Nemestrinida Marschall 1873: 333 ff.; Nemestrinidi Bigot 1881: 14; Nemestrinidae Williston 1883a: 69; Nemestrinii Acloque 1897: 452; Nemestrindae Richards & Davies 1957: 621.

**Nemo** McAlpine 1983: 60 [stem Nemin-]. Type, *N. corticeus* McAlpine 1983 (orig. des.). Aulaci-gastridae.

**Nemininae** McAlpine 1983: 58.

Neminidae Barraclough 1994a: 15; Freidberg 1994: 472.

**Nemopalpus** Macquart 1838b: 219 (1838c: 223). Type, *N. flavus* Macquart 1838 (mon.). Psychodi-dae.

*Nemapalpus* Macquart 1838b: 81, 211, pl. 12 (1838c: 85, 215, pl. 12). Rejected original spelling (See Note).

**Nemopalpinae** Edwards 1921b: 439.

Nemopalpidae Rohdendorf 1951: 22, 47.

Note. Use of *Nemapalpus* versus *Nemopalpus* has been confusing. The catalogs for the Neotropical and Oriental Regions (both 1973) used *Nemopalpus*, with *Nemapalpus* listed as “lapsus” in the former catalog and “error” in the latter. *Nemopalpus* was then dated from Macquart in Webb & Berthelot (1838) with *Nemapalpus* cited from Macquart (1838) in the *Diptères exotiques*. Later it was found that the Diptera plate in Webb & Berthelot actually appeared in 1839. Accordingly, in the Afrotropical and Australasian-Oceanian catalogs (1980, 1989, respectively), Duckhouse adopted *Nemapalpus*, with *Nemopalpus* listed as a variant spelling by Macquart (1839), or error. What has been overlooked is that both spellings were present in the original work by Macquart (1838), and that a question of first reviser needs attention. The spelling *Nema-* appeared three times in Latin, including the Index and plate 12, plus twice in the vernacular *Némapalpe*, but *Nemo-* only on p. 219 (233) in the Explanation of the plate. The greater number of spellings (5 to 1) in the original would suggest that *Nemapalpus* was the intended spelling, and thus this would appear to be the logical choice. It is possible that there exists somewhere such a reviser but I have not located one. On the other hand, one might argue — though it does strain a point — that Duckhouse’s (1973a) choice of *Nemopalpus* over *Nemapalpus* was a clear revisory action between the two spellings, even though the priority of the two Macquart references is now reversed. Choice of *Nemopalpus* would also agree with the virtually unanimous usage from Macquart (1839) to the Oriental and Afrotropical *Catalogues* (1973, 1980), and much since then. On balance, I believe uniformity will best be served by choosing *Nemopalpus* over *Nemapalpus* in Macquart (1838), thus agreeing with the bulk of the literature and avoiding a possible clash with Duckhouse’s first action, if that were to be deemed revisory, but with the caveat that an earlier reviser may yet be found. Accordingly I have adopted *Nemopalpus* over *Nemapalpus*, as shown above. It is even possible, because of the past confusion on the date of Macquart in Webb & Berthelot, that I am technically the first reviser of the two names as they appear in Macquart (1838) in the *Diptères exotiques*. Two small points: Agassiz (1846b: 247) was not a reviser but it may be interesting to note that he cited only *Nemopalpus*, with no mention whatsoever of *Nemapalpus*; secondly, Wagner (1990: 26) adopted *Nemopalpus* although from Macquart in Webb & Berthelot (“1838”), an extension of the long prevailing usage.

**Nemopoda** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 743. Type, *N. putris* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. d’Or-bigny 1846b: 611) = *N. nitidula* (Fallén 1820) [*Sepsis*]. Sepsidae.

**Nemopodinae** Duda 1926a: 27, 28.

Note. The type species has long been known under the name of *N. cylindrica* (Fabricius 1794) [*Musca*], but this is preoccupied in De Geer 1776. Westwood’s designation (1840b: 148) of *cylindrica* was invalid because he failed to show its association with an originally included nominal species, an association properly made by Coquillett (1910b: 574). Rondani (1874: 170, 178) designated *cylindrica* but showed

the originally included *putris* in synonymy, and this was accepted in the Nearctic *Catalog*, followed by the catalogs for all regions but the Australasian-Oceanian, where the genus does not occur. Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 237) pointed out the earlier designation by d'Orbigny.

**Nemoraea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 71. Type, *N. bombylans* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *N. pellucida* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Nemorea* (error) Macquart 1834b: 165 (301).

Junior synonym: *Hypotachina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

**Nemoreidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 171.

Nemoraeni Townsend 1932a: 41.

Nemoraecidae Herting 1974: 6.

Other spellings: Nemoriina Zimin 1961: 231.

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 173) designated *pellucida*, but in its synonymy he showed three of the original species so his designation is not precise.

*Nemorea*, -eidae. See **Nemoraea**.

**Nemorilla** Rondani 1856: 66. Type, *Tachina maculosa* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Nemorilla maculosa* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Aubaea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. The type species has often been synonymized with *Nemorilla floralis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*], but Herting (1984: 39) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 182-3) recognized the two as distinct species.

**Nemotelus** Geoffroy 1762: 450, 542. Type, *Musca pantherina* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1957b) = *Nemotelus pantherinus* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.

**Nemotelinae** Kertész 1912: 95.

Other spellings: Nemotelaria Enderlein 1914: 2, 3.

Note. Geoffroy (1762) was non-binominal, but *Nemotelus* was conserved, along with most other Geoffroy names in Diptera, and the type species designated, in Opinion 441. The same type species had been designated by Curtis (1839: 729), Westwood (1840b: 130), and É. Blanchard (1840: 594). See Introduction, note on Geoffroy 1762.

**Neoascia** Williston 1887a: 111 (new name for *Ascia* Meigen). Type, *Syrphus podagricus* Fabricius 1775 (aut.) = *Neoascia podagrica* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Ascia* Meigen 1822, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Neobrachelia** Townsend 1931b: 458. Type, *N. charapemyioides* Townsend 1931 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Neobracheliini** Townsend 1940b: 890, 1943: 341-342.

Note. There is an odd twist to the 'diagnosis' of this tribe, if it can be called a diagnosis. Townsend (1940: 889-890) began the generic description of a new genus *Xenopyxis* by "Runs out with *Neobrachelia*," and then added a note "This genus [referring to *Xenopyxis*] has the weak abdominal macrochaetae of the Ernestiini, the head of the Linnaemyini, the thoracic chaetotaxy of the Germariini and Schineriini, the male hypopygium of the Melanophryctini, the general characters of the Aphriini, the wide front of all the above tribes and the female hypopygium of none of them. It is incompatible with all of them and should stand as a separate tribe, the Neobracheliini." He then proceeded to say in the discussion that the female of *Neobrachelia* was still unknown but probably had the same type of hypopygium as *Xenopyxis*. A long formal description of Neobracheliini appeared in the Addenda and Corrigenda of his *Manual of Myiology*, Part XI: 341-342 (separate pages). The date of *Manual XI* is 1941. The Addenda and Corrigenda (in all, pp. 331-342) are undated but were received by me 22 June 1943. Unfortunately these pages are not usually found in library or other sets of the *Manual*.

**Neocuterebra** Grünberg 1906b: 46. Type, *N. squamosa* Grünberg 1906 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Neocuterebrini** Townsend 1935b: 110, 227.

Neocuterebrinae Zumpt 1962: 405.

Note. The genus was originally of uncertain position between Muscidae and Cuterebridae, then later considered to be a myiasis-producing calliphorid, and even a phasiine tachinid. Later authors placed it in

Oestridae or Gasterophilidae. Wood (1987a: 1150) in volume 2 of the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera* has suggested a possible relationship to the subfamily Cuterebrinae of the Oestridae.

*Neoecothea* Peterson & Gill 1982: 219. Type, *Helomyza fenestralis* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Oecothea fenestralis* (Fallén). Heleomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Oecothea** Haliday 1837, q.v.

Note. Peterson & Gill appeared from the title of their paper, “*Neoecothea*, a new name for *Oecothea*,” to have proposed a new replacement name for that genus, as noted by McAlpine (1985b: 206). However, *Neoecothea* was obviously a new generic name for *Oecothea* of authors, necessitated by an unfortunate type designation for *Oecothea* Haliday.

**Neohelina** Malloch 1924: 414. Type, *N. semivittata* Malloch 1924 (orig. des.). Muscidae.

**Neohelinini** Fan 1992: 221.

**Neolimnia** Tonnoir & Malloch 1928: 163. Type, *Limnia obscura* Hutton 1901 (orig. des.). Sciomyzidae.

Neolimniinae Hennig 1965b: 86. *Nomen nudum*; no diagnosis, questioned as a subfamily.

Neolimninae [sic] Knutson et al. 1970: 93. *Nomen nudum*.

**Neomaruinina** Vaillant 1963: 338. Type, *N. stuckenbergi* Vaillant 1963 (mon.). Psychodidae.

**Neomaruinini** Vaillant 1990: 160-1.

Note. One might argue that there is no diagnosis of Neomaruinini as such. On pp. 160-161 the author discussed the sole included genus, *Neomaruinina*, and the reasons for his decision to make it the type of a new tribe. It seems reasonable to recognize this as the essence of a diagnosis for the subfamily.

**Neomintho** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 35 (339) [stem Neominthon-]. Type, *Tachina macilenta* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Neomintho macilenta* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

Neominthoini Townsend 1931: 170. *Nomen nudum*.

**Neominthoini** Townsend 1936a: 34, 40, 1936b: 101.

Neominthonini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Neomochtherus** Osten Sacken 1878: 82, 235 (new name for *Mochtherus* Loew). Type, *Asilus pallipes* Meigen 1820 (aut.) = *Neomochtherus pallipes* (Meigen). Asilidae.

Preocc. senior synonym (not used for a family-group name): *Mochtherus* Loew 1849: 58 (preocc. Schmidt-Goebel 1846 in Coleoptera). Type, *Asilus pallipes* Meigen 1820 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 571) = *Neomochtherus pallipes* (Meigen). Asilidae.

Neomochtherina Lehr 1969: 532 (341). *Nomen nudum*.

Note. Re *Mochtherus*, Lehr (1988: 309) cited the type as original designation. Neither the word “Type” nor “a strictly equivalent expression” (Code, Rec. 67A) occurs in Loew (1849), although one might assume typification from the heading: “Gruppe des *Asilus pallipes* — *Mochtherus*.”

**Neopales** Coquillett 1910b: 575 (new name for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Pales florea* Robineau-Desvoidy (aut.) = *Pales pavidata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Pales** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Neopalini** Townsend 1912a: 51.

*Neopales* was proposed as a new name for *Pales*, then legitimately considered preoccupied by *Pales* Meigen (1800) in Diptera Tipulidae. Suppression of the Meigen (1800) paper by ICZN (1963b, Opinion 678) removed the preoccupation, and *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 was restored. Homonymy is no longer involved and I believe Article 40a and a.i apply, in which case Neopalina (1912) would be valid over Palina (1975).

**Neophorocera** Townsend 1912c: 163. Type, *Phorocera edwardsii* Williston 1889 (orig. des.) = *Chetogena edwardsii* (Williston). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

**Neophoroceratiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

**Neophyto** Townsend 1908: 55 [stem Neophyton-]. Type, *Phyto setosa* Coquillett 1895 (orig. des.) = *Neophyto setosa* (Coquillett). Sarcophagidae.

**Neophytoini** Townsend 1908: 55.

Neophytonini. [Corrected spelling.]



Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Lepidodexia*.

**Neosardus** Roberts 1929: 560. Type, *N. principius* Roberts 1929 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae.

**Neosardini** Hull 1973: 279.

**Neossos** Malloch 1927a: 90 [stem Neoss-]. Type, *N. marylandica* Malloch 1927 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

Junior synonym: *Chiropteromyza* Frey 1952, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Neotabanus** [Lutz] 1909a: 29, 1911: 35. Type, *Tabanus trilineatus* Latreille 1817 (des. Bequaert 1924: 29) = *Tabanus (Neotabanus) trilineatus* Latreille. Tabanidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Tabanus** Linnaeus 1758, q.v.

Neotabanidae Fairchild 1961: 200. *Nomen nudum* (Note 2), also unavailable because not adopted.

Note 1. **Neotabanus** appeared in a list of species, without generic description but with a number of included species, some of which were already published and thus served before 1931 to make the name available (Code, Art. 12b.5; see also Note under **Katachlorops** and discussion of the Lutz names in the Introduction). The type species, *trilineatus*, is unfortunately unrecognizable specifically. *Neotabanus* Ricardo 1911, the only citation in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, was a distinct proposal, preoccupied and renamed, for an Oriental species now in a different tribe.

Note 2. Fairchild quoted the unpublished family name from a label in the Lutz Collection. It was not adopted by Fairchild and was not listed on p. 235 in his outline of "Lutz's System of Classification."

**Neothelaira** Townsend 1912b: 109. Type, *N. dexina* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *Belida dexina* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Belida** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Neothelairini** Townsend 1912b: 110.

Note. In Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 1039), *Neothelaira* was a synonym of *Aporotachina* Meade 1894, but *Belida* has been adopted by Herting (1984: 18) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 144), and by Wood (1987c: 1236) in the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera*, vol. 2. Of the three names, only *Neothelaira* has been used as the basis of a family-group name.

**Neottiophilum** Frauenfeld 1868: 895. Type, *N. fringillarum* Frauenfeld 1868 (mon.) = *N. praeustum* (Meigen 1826) [*Dryomyza*]. Piophilidae.

Neottiophilidae Hendel 1902b: 4. Unavailable; not adopted.

**Neottiophilidae** Hendel 1916: 297.

Other spellings: Neottiophilidae Hendel 1922: 151; Neottiophiliidae Weidner 1969: 230.

Note 1. Hendel (1902b: 4), after noting that the genus had been referred by various authors to the Sciomyzidae, Helomyzidae [sic], or Dryomyzidae, concluded that it was best placed in the last named if one did not wish to have it in its own family ("... wollte man nicht eine eigene Gruppe Neottiophilidae hierfür annehmen.").

Note 2. Soós (1984d: 241) placed the genus in a separate family but Griffiths (1972: 250, 251) and McAlpine (1977: 19, 1987b: 847, 1989: 1442) treated the group as a subfamily of Piophilidae.

**Nepalia** Kieffer 1911b: 348. Type, *N. filipes* Kieffer 1911 (mon.). Chironomidae.

**Nepaliariae** Kieffer 1911b: 348.

**Nephellum** McAlpine 1985: 220, 221 (new name for *Nephoneura* Malloch). Type, *Nephoneura dendrophila* Malloch 1933 (aut.) = *Nephellum dendrophila* (Malloch 1933). Heleomyzidae.

Preocc. senior synonym (not used in a family-group name): *Nephoneura* Malloch 1933d: 214 (preocc. M'Lachlan 1871 in Neuroptera). Type, *Nephoneura dendrophila* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.).

**Nephellini** McAlpine 1985b: 223, 231.

**Nephochaetopteryx** Townsend 1934b: 203 [stem Nephochaetopteryg-]. Type, *N. pallidiventris* Townsend 1934 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Nephochaetopterica** Lopes 1975a: 277.

Nephochaetopterygina. [Corrected spelling.]

*Nephoneura*. See **Nephellum**.

**Neprocercus** Zetterstedt 1838b: 578. Type, *N. lapponicus* Zetterstedt 1838 (mon.). Pipunculidae.

- Nephrocerus* Zetterstedt 1837: 34. *Nomen nudum*.  
Nephrocerini Aczél 1938: 35. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Nephrocerini** Aczél 1939: 20.  
Nephrocerinae Carpenter & Hull 1939: 9, 10.  
Nereidae, Neridae. See **Nerius**.  
**Nerius** Fabricius 1805: 264. Type, *N. pilifer* Fabricius 1805 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 575). Neriidae.  
**Neriades** Westwood 1840a: 588, 1840b: 148.  
Nerioidae Agassiz 1846b: 248.  
Neriinae Hendel 1903a: 202.  
Neriidae Hendel 1916: 297.  
Nerioidea McAlpine et al. 1981: 3.  
Other spellings: Nerridae Wu 1940: 397, 460; Nereidae Paramonov 1957: 782, 783; Neridae Mangan 1984: 326.  
    Note 1. I have seen a reference to Neriides Haliday 1839 but have been unable to locate such a citation.  
    Note 2. A family Neriidae in Lepidoptera, based on *Nerias* Boisduval 1836, was proposed by Felder & Felder (1865).  
Nerridae. See **Nerius**.  
**Nervijuncta** Marshall 1896: 254, 265. Type, *N. nigrescens* Marshall 1896 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.  
**Nervijunctini** Edwards 1921b: 433.  
**Neta** Shannon 1926a: 118, 123. Type, *Phryssopoda splendens* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.) = *Neta chilensis* (Walker 1836) [*Musca*]. Calliphoridae.  
**Netinae** Lopes & Albuquerque 1982: 65.  
Netochaetina. See **Notochaeta**.  
**Neurigona** Rondani 1856: 142. Type, *Musca quadrifasciata* Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Neurigona quadrifasciata* (Fabricius). Dolichopodidae.  
*Neurogona* (emend.) Oldenberg 1904: 80-81.  
**Neurigoninae** Aldrich 1905: 293.  
Other spellings: Neurogoninae Becker 1917: 122, 123.  
**Neurochaeta** McAlpine 1978b: 278. Type, *N. inversa* McAlpine 1978 (orig. des.). Neurochaetidae.  
**Neurochaetidae** McAlpine 1978b: 274.  
*Neurogona*, Neurogoninae. See **Neurigona**.  
**Nevermannia** Enderlein 1921a: 199. Type, *Simulium annulipes* Becker 1908 (orig. des.) = *Simulium (Nevermannia) ruficorne* Macquart 1838. Simuliidae.  
**Nevermanniini** Enderlein 1921a: 199.  
Nevermanniinae Enderlein 1925c: 300.  
Nicteribiidae. See **Nycteribia**.  
**Nilea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 275. Type, *N. innoxia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
    Junior synonym: *Phorcida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.  
**Nileina** Mesnil 1939: 27, 28.  
**Nitrariomya** Rohdendorf 1949: 423. Type, *N. lukjanovitshi* Rohdendorf 1949 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.  
**Nitrariomyiina** Korneyev 1995: 43.  
**Nocticanace** Malloch 1933a: 4 [stem Nocticanac-]. Type, *N. peculiaris* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.). Canacidae.  
**Nocticanacinae** Mathis 1982b: 3.  
**Noeza** Meigen 1800: 27. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 576. Type, *Musca grossipes* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 576, and sub. mon.) = *Hybos grossipes*

- (Linnaeus). *Noeza* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Empididae.
- Valid name: **Hybos** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
Noezinae Kertész 1909c: 1.
- Noonamyia** Stuckenberg 1971: 566. Type, *N. palawanensis* Stuckenberg 1971 (orig. des.). Lauxaniidae.
- Noonamyiini** Sasakawa 1995: 150.
- Norellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 673. Type, *N. pseudonarcissi* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Norellia spinipes* (Meigen 1826) [*Cordylura*]. Scathophagidae.
- Norellinae** Becker 1894: 82.  
Norelliinae Enderlein 1914d: 312.  
Note. A subfamily name Norellinae Ager 1959 in Brachiopoda is correctly based on *Norella* Bittner 1890. It is similar to the name in Diptera, but the latter is much older and Norellinae Becker is corrected to Norelliinae, technically distinct. The group name in Brachiopoda was placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by ICZN (1962).
- Nothybus** Rondani 1875b: 439. Type, *N. longithorax* Rondani 1875 (mon.). Nothybidae.
- Nothybidae** Frey 1927: 66.  
Nothyboidea Aczél 1954: 78.
- Notiphila** Fallén 1810: 22. No named species; 15 species in Fallén 1813: 248-255. Type, *N. cinerea* Fallén 1813 (des. Westwood 1840b: 153). Ephydriidae.  
“Notiphilites” (vernacular) É. Blanchard 1840: 624.
- Notiphilidae** Bigot 1853b: 312.  
Other spellings: Notiphilitae Desmarest 1860: 43; Notiphilina Loew 1860c: 4, 1862e: 12; Notiphilinae Schiner 1864a: xii, 1864b: 56.  
Note. A similar but distinct name is the tribe Notiophilini, based on *Notiophilus* Duméril 1806 in Coleoptera Carabidae.
- Notochaeta** Aldrich 1916: 20, 52. Type, *N. subpolita* Aldrich 1916 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.  
Notochaetini Lopes 1969: 11. *Nomen nudum*.
- Notochaetina** Lopes 1975a: 272.  
Other spellings: Netochaetina Lopes 1984: 339.
- Notomma** Bezzi 1920: 242. Type, *N. bioculatum* Bezzi 1920 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.
- Notommatina** Korneyev 1995: 33.
- Notomyza** Malloch 1933d: 195. Type, *N. abrupta* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.
- Notomyzidae** Griffiths 1972: 260-262.
- Novakia** Strobl 1893a: 162. Type, *N. scatopsiformis* Strobl 1893 (mon.). Mycetophilidae.  
*Nowakia* (emend.) Gerbachevskaja-Pavluchenko 1986: 59.  
**Novakiini** Enderlein 1936d: 12.  
Note. *Novakia* was originally described in the Sciaridae and placed there by Gerbachevskaja-Pavluchenko (1986: 59, as *Nowakia*). It was referred to the Mycetophilidae, subfamily Sciophilinae, by Enderlein (1936: 12) and by Papavero (1978: 51).
- Nowakia*. See **Novakia**.
- Nusa** Walker 1851a: 105. Type, *N. aequalis* Walker 1851 (des. Hermann 1912: 243). Asilidae.  
Junior synonym: *Dasythrix* Loew 1851, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Nyctella** Zimin 1928: 23 (preocc. Reuter 1905 in Hemiptera). Type, *N. egregia* Zimin 1928 (mon.) = *Senotainia egregia* (Zimin). Sarcophagidae.  
Senior synonym: **Senotainia** Macquart 1846, q. v.  
Nyctellina Rohdendorf 1967: 63, 65, 66.  
Note. The preoccupation long escaped notice, e. g. Verves (1986a: 80) used *Nyctella*. No replacement name is available, but none is needed since Pape (1996: 133) synonymized *Nyctella* under *Senotainia*.

**Nycteribia** Latreille 1797: 176 [stem Nycteribi-]. Type, *N. pedicularia* Latreille 1805 (des. ICZN 1936). Nycteribiidae.

**Nycteribidae** Samouelle (ex Leach) 1819: 303.

Nycteribiidae Westwood 1838: 421 [spelling correct].

Nycteribiomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Nycteribioidea Rohdendorf 1980: 113.

Other spellings: Nycteribiaedes Billberg 1820: 126; Nycteribiites Newman 1834: 379, 397 (latter as -bites); Nycterobioidea Agassiz 1846b: 252; Nitteribiti Costa 1846a: 301, 1846b: 678; Nycteribidii Bigot 1853b: 317; Nycteribida Egger 1853: 406; Nycteridae Desmarest 1860: 43; Nycterybidae Nowicki 1873: 34; Nycteribiae Targioni Tozzetti 1870: 90; Nycterilidi Bigot 1892a: 236; Nycterybiidae Williston 1896a: vi; Nictcribiidae Guimarães 1940: 5.

Note. *Nycteribia* was originally monobasic for *Pediculus vespertilionis* Linnaeus 1758, but this specific name was invalidated by ICZN (1936) in Opinion 128 for any use in *Nycteribia*, *Hippobosca*, and *Strebla* because of much confusion in its use.

*Nycteribosca* Speiser 1899b: 46. Type, *Raymondia kollari* Frauenfeld 1856 (des. Séguy 1936: 122) = *Brachytarsina flavipennis* Macquart 1851. Streblidae.

Senior synonym: **Brachytarsina** Macquart 1851, q.v.

**Nycteriboscinae** Speiser 1899b: 43, 60, 63.

Other spellings: Nycteriboscidae Speiser 1908: 440; Nycteroboscinae Paramonov 1951: 755.

Note. See Note under **Brachytarsina**. Maa (1965: 383) changed the name of the subfamily to Brachytarsinae when he synonymized the type genera, but this change was not justified (Code, Art. 40, in effect in 1961 edition).

Nycterobioidea. See **Nycteribia**.

Nycteroboscinae. See **Nycteribosca**.

**Nycterophilia** Ferris 1916: 436. Type, *N. coxata* Ferris 1916 (orig. des.). Streblidae.

**Nycterophiliinae** Wenzel 1966: 427, 430.

Note. Wenzel (1966: 430) suggested the possibility that this genus represents a distinct family.

Nycterybidae (and -biidae). See **Nycteribia**.

**Nyctia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 262. Type, *N. carceli* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Nyctia halterata* (Panzer 1798) [*Musca*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Nyctiini** Enderlein 1928: 53.

Note. Verves (1986a: 115) listed the type as *Nyctia vivida* Robineau-Desvoidy by original designation, but *vivida* dated from 1863, was not an originally included nominal species, and was designated by Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 796). *Nyctia carceli* and *N. vivida* are both congeneric and conspecific; they are synonyms of *N. halterata*. Pape (1996: 165) acknowledged that the oldest name for the type species is *Musca nigrita* Scopoli 1763, but for stability and common usage he retained *halterata*.

**Nymphomyia** Tokunaga 1932: 560. Type, *N. alba* Tokunaga 1932 (orig. des.). Nymphomyiidae.

**Nymphomyiidae** Tokunaga 1932: 560.

Nymphomyiidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Nymphomyiomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1964: 15, 30.

Nymphomyioidea Cutten & Kevan 1970: 2.

Nymphomyiioidea Kovalev 1987: 44, 46.

**Occisor** Hutton 1901: 52 [stem Occisor-]. Type, *O. inscitus* Hutton 1901 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8). Tachinidae.

**Occisorini** Dugdale 1969: 629.

Note. The tribe was substituted for Proscissioini Mesnil 1966 on the theory of the oldest included genus ("*Proscissio* is a later erected genus than *Occisor*"), but there is no justification for this in the Code (See Article 64).

Occodinae. See **Ogcodes**.

**Ochotonia** Grunin 1968: 233 (136). Type, *O. lindneri* Grunin 1968 (orig. des.). Oestridae.

**Ochotoniini** Grunin 1969: 155, 158.

Note. Ochotonidae in Mammalia, from *Ochotona* Link 1795, is technically distinct by one letter.

**Ochthera** Latreille 1802: 462. Type, *Musca manicata* Fabricius 1794 (des. Latreille 1810: 444, as "*Tephritis manicata*, Fab.") = *Ochthera manicata* (Fabricius). Ephydriidae.

Ochtheridae Cresson 1934b: 263. Unavailable; not adopted, a possible result in a discussion.

Ochtheridae Townsend 1935b: 82, 91, 101. *Nomen nudum*.

Ochtheroidea Townsend 1935: 81 ff. *Nomen nudum*.

**Ochtherinae** Dahl (R.G.) 1959: 105.

Note 1. *Musca manicata* Fabricius was long considered a synonym of the common *Ochthera mantis* (De Geer 1776).

Note 2. Townsend's Ochtheridae appeared in a key but combined with five other family-group names.

Note 3. A name of similar appearance is Ochtheridae in the Hemiptera, based on *Ochtera* Fallén 1823.

Ochthi- in group names. See *Ochtiphila*.

Ochtidiae. See *Ochtiphila*.

*Ochtiphila* Fallén 1823f: 9. Type, *O. aridella* Fallén 1823 (des. Westwood 1840b: 151) = *Chamaemyia juncorum* (Fallén 1823) [*Ochtiphila*]. Chamaemyiidae.

*Ochtiphila* (error) Meigen 1830: vii, 90.

Senior synonym: **Chamaemyia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Ochtidiae** Fallén 1823f: title p., 8.

Ochtiphilinae Zetterstedt 1837: 49, 1838b: 500, 719.

Ochtiphilidae Thomson 1869: 599.

Other spellings: Ochthidae Oken 1837: 759; Ochthitae Agassiz 1846b: 254; Ochtiphilinae Schiner 1862c: 434; Octiphilinae Rondani 1869b: 102; Ochtiphilidae Sharp 1899: 504; Ochthiphidae Paramonov 1959: 176.

Ochydromiinae. See **Ocydromia**.

Ochtiphilidae, Octiphilinae. See *Ochtiphila*.

**Octodiplosis** Giard 1894: cxli [stem Octodiplos-]. Type, *Octodiplosis glyceriae* Giard 1894 (orig. des., as "*Diplosis glyceriae* Rübsaamen"). Cecidomyiidae.

**Octodiplosina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 80.

Note. The type species has usually been ascribed to Rübsaamen, as originally designated, but his *glyceriae* was not described until 1895. In effect, Giard validated *glyceriae* as of 1894 in association with the description of the genus.

**Ocydromia** Meigen 1820: 351. Type, *Empis glabricula* Fallén 1816 (des. Westwood 1840b: 133) = *Ocydromia glabricula* (Fallén). Empididae.

"Ocydrominen" (vernacular) Schiner 1860a: 53.

**Ocydrominae** Schiner 1862b: lii, liii.

Ocydromiinae Melander 1908: 222, 224.

Ocydromioinea Hennig 1970: 1 [group of subfamilies].

Other spellings: Ocydromiti Lioy 1864: 723; Ocydromydae Bigot 1880a:63, 1880b: xlvii; Ocydromyiti Lioy 1895: vi, 153; Ochydromiinae Hardy 1930c: 248; Oxydromiinae Karl 1935: 121.

Note. A similar but technically distinct name in Aves, Ocydrominae Bonaparte 1850, properly based on *Ocydromus* Wagler 1830, is a synonym of Rallidae Rafinesque 1815.

*Ocyptera* Latreille 1804: 195. Type, *Musca brassicaria* Fabricius 1775 (des. Curtis 1837: 629) = *Cylindromyia brassicaria* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Cylindromyia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Ocypteratae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 10. Not available, in a suppressed work.

**Ocypteratae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 222.

Ocypteroidae Agassiz 1846b: 254.

Ocypterinae Schiner 1861b: 140.

Ocypteridae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 138 (70).

Other spellings: Ocypterae Swainson 1840: 377; Ocypteritae Desmarest 1860: 43; Ocypterina Loew 1862a: 34; Ocypteriti Lioy 1864: 71; Ocypteridi Bigot 1889a: 254; Ocypteritidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 75, 79 (7, 11); Ocyptenini Mesnil 1950a: 106.

Note 1. Designation of *Musca lateralis* Fabricius as type species for *Ocyptera* has sometimes been credited to Latreille (1810: 444), but he mentioned two species (*Musca lateralis* Fabricius and “ejusd. *tachina rotundata*”). Because two species were deemed to be included, that was rejected as a designation by Opinion 136 (ICZN 1939). *Musca lateralis* Fabricius (preocc. Linnaeus 1758) is a synonym of *Eriothrix rufomaculata* (De Geer). *Eriothrix* dates from Meigen 1803, so *Ocyptera* would be a synonym even if Latreille’s ‘designation’ were accepted.

Note 2. OCYPTERAE Meigen (1824: x) was only a misspelling of the group name OXYPTERAE Meigen 1824: 105, for *Lonchoptera*.

Note 3. A family name Ocypteridae in Aves, based on *Ocypterus* Cuvier 1817, has been attributed to Swainson 1831 (1832), but Swainson’s Ocypteri may have been merely a generic plural used with species and not a family-group name (Code Art. 11f.i.2). *Ocypterus* is now a synonym of *Artamus* Vieillot 1816, and Ocypteridae a synonym of Artamidae Vigors 1825. In both Aves and Diptera, the homonymous family names are synonyms. How lucky can we get?

**Ocyrtosoma** Townsend 1912a: 48 (new name for *Cyrtosoma* Brauer & Bergenstamm) [stem Ocyrtosomat-]. Type, *Cyrtosoma rufum* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (aut.) = *Ocyrtosoma rufum* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

*Cyrtosoma* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 68 (372) (preocc. Perty 1830 in Coleoptera). No species; one species in Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 132 (44). Type, *Cyrtosoma rufum* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (sub. mon.) = *Ocyrtosoma rufum* (Brauer & Bergenstamm).

**Ocyrtosomatini** Townsend 1912a: 48.

Note. In Guimarães (1971: 37), *Cyrtosoma* was said to be preoccupied in Curtis (1829b: 30), but that is a *nomen nudum* in Hymenoptera for a genus later published as *Ormyrus* Westwood 1832.

**Ocytata** Gistel 1848: x (new name for *Roeselia* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Roeselia arvensis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (aut., from *Roeselia*; see under *Racodineura*) = *Ocytata pallipes* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms, q.v. (each the basis of a family-group name): *Roeselia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830; *Racodineura* Rondani 1861; *Ceromasiops* Townsend 1911.

**Odagmia** Enderlein 1921a: 199. Type, *Simulia ornata* Meigen 1818 (orig. des.) = *Simulium ornatum* Meigen. Simuliidae.

Senior synonym: **Simulium** Latreille 1802, q.v.

Odagmiini Enderlein 1936b: 127. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. *Odagmia* is a genus in some classifications.

**Odinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 648. Type, *O. trinotata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1875: 167 (2) = *Odinia maculata* (Meigen 1830) [*Milichia*]. Odiniidae.

**Odiniinae** Hendel 1920: 112.

Odiniidae Hendel 1922: 152, 261.

Odonthomyina, -mina. See **Odontomyia**.

**Odontomyia** Meigen 1803: 265. Type, *Musca hydroleon* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 130) = *Odontomyia hydroleon* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Eulalia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Odontomyina** Loew 1856b: 263.

Odontomyinae Hutton 1901: 7.

Odontomyiini James 1953: 316 (as synonym of Eulaliini).

Odontomyiini James 1965: 314.

Other spellings: Odonthomyina, -mina Rondani 1856: 35 (-myna), 169; Odonthomyina Handlirsch 1924: 979.

**Odontosabula** Matsumura 1905: 78. Type, *O. gloriosa* Matsumura 1905 (mon.). Xylophagidae.

Junior synonym: *Stratiroleptis* Pleske 1925, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Oebalia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 414. Type, *O. anacantha* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (mon.) = *O. cylindrica* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Oebaliina** Rohdendorf 1967: 66-69.

Oebaliini Verves 1989b: 116, 117.

Other spellings: Oeballina Rohdendorf 1967: 68.

*Oecacta* Poey 1853: 238. Type, *O. furens* Poey 1851 (mon.) = *Culicoides furens* (Poey). Ceratopogonidae.

Senior synonym: **Culicoides** Latreille 1809, q.v.

“Eactana” (vernacular) Poey 1853: 242 [see Note].

“Oecactanas” (vernacular) Pittaluga 1912: 592.

Oecactini: reference inadvertently lost.

Note. Poey’s family name appeared in a Latin text as “Familiam Eactanam constituere licet,” following his vernacular use of “las Eactanas” (p. 238). The Code covers such grammatical rules in Latin for genus-group and species-group names written in a case and number other than nominative singular (Art. 11g.i, h.ii), and it seems reasonable to apply the same common sense rule to family-group names. However, from Poey’s text, it appears that “Eactana”, though in Latin text, is a vernacular like his genus *Ecacta*.

**Oecothea** Haliday 1837: 280-281. Type, *Helomyza* [sic] *fenestralis* Fallén 1820 (des. Gorodkov (1984: 18), ruled valid (ICZN 1995) = *Oecothea fenestralis* (Fallén). Heleomyzidae.

*Aecothea* (error) Haliday 1838: 187 [no evidence of emendation].

*Äecothea* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 256.

Junior synonym: *Neoecothea* Peterson & Gill 1982, q.v.

**Oecotheini** Gorodkov 1972: 82.

Note 1. *Oecothea* was based on the *nomen dubium* *Leria subterranea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 by the designation of Thompson & Mathis (1981: 86) and *Oecothea* of authors was then named *Neoecothea* Peterson & Gill 1982, q.v. However, an application to the Commission by Woznica & Zatwarnicki (1993: 44-45) to fix the type as *Helomyza fenestralis* Fallén was approved in Opinion 1797.

Note 2. See Introduction for discussion of the problem of Haliday (1837).

Note 3. The unfortunate designation of *Leria subterranea*, a *nomen dubium* according to Gorodkov (1984: 45) and McAlpine (1985b: 206), left the long-used generic name *Oecothea* also a *nomen dubium*, in addition to which *Oecothea* of authors and tribe Oecotheini were left nameless.

Note 4. The Commission’s Opinion 1797 settled several controversial or doubtful matters, ruling that *Oecothea* is deemed available from Curtis (1837), with authorship Haliday in Curtis, and with type species *Helomyza fenestralis* Fallén by “qualified designation” of Gorodkov (1984).

**Oedalea** Meigen 1820: 355. Type, *Empis hybotina* Fallén 1816 (des. Thon 1832: 38) = *Oedalea hybotina* (Fallén). Empididae.

Oedalini Chvála 1981: 229. *Nomen nudum*.

**Oedaleini** Chvála 1983: 112, 162.

**Oedaspis** Loew 1862c: 22, 46 [stem Oedaspid-]. Type, *Trypeta multifasciata* Loew 1850 (des. Rondani 1870: 9) = *Oedaspis multifasciata* (Loew). Tephritidae.

**Oedaspinae** Hering 1947: 13.

Oedaspidinae Foote 1980: 3-5.

*Oedematocera* Townsend 1916a: 621 [stem Oedematocer-]. Type, *Hypostena flaveola* Coquillett 1897 (orig. des.) = *Anisia flaveola* (Coquillett). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Anisia** Wulp 1890, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

Oedematoceratini Townsend 1931b: 473. *Nomen nudum*; in synonymy under Hyperecteinini.

**Oedematocerini** Guimarães 1971: 172.

Oedematopsini. See **Oidematops**.

Oeomyzidae. See **Geomyza**.

Oesteridae, Oestracides. See **Oestrus**.

**Oestrimyza** Hull 1973: 411. Type, *O. fenestrata* Hull 1973 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae.

Oestrimyiini (error) Hull 1973: 63. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. On p. 366 in the description of the genus and in the key, Hull actually adopted the name *Villoestrini* for this tribe, based on *Villoestrus* Paramonov, q.v.

Oestro- in group names. See **Oestrus**.

**Oestroderma** Portschinsky 1887: 190 [stem Oestrodermat-]. Type, *O. potanini* Portschinsky 1887 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Oestrodermatinae** Townsend 1935: 110, 233.

*Oestrogaster* Townsend 1912: 309 [stem Oestrogastr-]. Type, *O. fumosus* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *Calodexia fumosa* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Calodexia** Wulp 1891, q.v.

Oestrogastrini Townsend 1931b: 335. Unavailable; not adopted, published in synonymy under Urodexiini (Code, Art. 11d).

**Oestromyia** Brauer 1861a: 647, Type, *Hypoderma satyrus* Brauer 1858 (mon.) = *Oestromyia leporina* (Pallas 1778) [*Oestrus leporinus*]. Oestridae.

Oestromyini Townsend 1931c: 382. *Nomen nudum*.

Oestromyinae Townsend 1935b: 83. *Nomen nudum*; lumped with 4 families and 10 other subfamilies, without diagnosis.

**Oestromyini** Townsend 1935: 111, 245.

Other spellings: Oestromyinae Grunin 1977: 227 (171).

**Oestrophasia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 145 (77). Type, *O. clausa* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (des. Townsend 1892: 133). Tachinidae.

**Oestrophasiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76 (8).

**Oestrus** Linnaeus 1758: 584. Type, *O. ovis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1826: 106). Oestridae.

Junior synonym: *Loewioestrus* Townsend 1918, q.v.

**Oestridentes** Leach 1815a: 162.

Oestridentes Leach 1817c: 162.

Oestridae Samouelle 1819: 301.

Oestroidea Townsend 1931a: 81.

Other spellings: Oestridea Leach 1819b: 567; Oestracides Meigen 1824: xi; Oestroides Burmeister 1829: 24; Oestridae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 26; Oestracidae Wiedemann 1830a: 255; Oestracea Burmeister 1832: 50; Oestrodea Burmeister 1832: 611, 612; Oestriadae Harris 1833: 594; Oestrines Newman 1834: 379, 391; Oestrina Burmeister 1837: 611; Oestracides Zetterstedt 1837: 38; Oestrinae (family) Rondani 1841: 279; Oestroidea (family) Gravenhorst 1843: 164; Oestroidae Agassiz 1846b: 256; Aestrinae (family) Rondani 1847a: 15; Oestridae Macquart 1851a: 138 (1851b: 165); Oestriddii Bigot 1852: 483; Aestridae Rondani 1857: 15; Estridi Liroy 1864: 80; Oestrída Marschall 1873: 322 ff.; Oestriddi Bigot 1892a: 177; Oestrii Acloque 1897: 470, 472; Oestricidae Becker 1899: 280; Oesteridae Attiah et al. 1940: 16; Oestridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 18, 110.

Note. A distinct family for *Oestrus* s.l. was first recognized by Duméril (1800a:438, 1800b: tableau 8), but it was left unnamed at that time. In 1804 he used a group name but in the vernacular, "ASTOMES," and not based on a type genus. See entry for ASTOMA in the Supplemental List.

**Ogcodes** Latreille 1797: 154 [stem Ogcod-]. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 432.

Type, *Musca gibbosa* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon.; as *Syrphus gibbosus* Fabricius) = *Ogcodes gibbosus* (Linnaeus). Acroceridae.

*Oncodes* (emend.) Meigen 1822: 99.

Junior synonym: *Henops* of Meigen 1803 and authors, q.v.

**Ogcodinae** Rondani 1841: 282 (? priority from 1820, Henopides Billberg, misuse of *Henops*).

Oncodidae Kertész 1909a: 1.

Oncodoidea Séguy 1926b: 15.



Other spellings: Occodinae Rondani 1847a: 19; Oncodina Loew 1860b: 327, Oncodidi Bezzi 1923: 99; Onchodidae Anonymous 1977: 546.

Note 1. Modern specialists in the family and the modern regional catalogs have used the original spelling *Ogcodes*, but Van Bruggen (1960: 115) retained *Oncodes* on the grounds that under Greek rules of pronunciation, “the letter ‘gamma’ before a guttural is pronounced as ‘n’ ... and must therefore be transliterated as ‘n’.” However, incorrect transliteration does not justify emendation of the original spelling (Code, Art. 32b, c.ii).

Note 2. A misidentified type species may be involved. It is considered by some authorities that *gibbosa* sensu Latreille was not *gibbosa* of Linnaeus and Fabricius but rather the species later described as *O. zonatus* Erichson. Coquillett (1910b: 578) recognized this by listing *zonatus* as type of the genus. However, because there was much confusion in early identifications, and inasmuch as *gibbosus* and *zonatus* are unquestionably congeneric, there is little point in raising the issue of a misidentified type species.

**Oidematops** Cresson 1920: 36 [stem Oidematop-]. Type, *O. ferruginea* [sic] Cresson 1920 (orig. des.) = *O. ferrugineus* Cresson. Sciomyzidae.

**Oidematopsini** Cresson 1920: 35, 86.

Oidematopini. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Oedematopsini Steyskal 1965a: 593.

**Olbiogaster** Osten Sacken 1886: 20 [stem Olbiogastr-]. Type, *Rhyphus taeniatus* Bellardi 1862 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 579) = *Olbiogaster taeniata* (Bellardi). Anisopodidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Adonia* Giebel 1856: 239 (preocc. Mulsant 1846 in Coleoptera). Type, *Platyrura fittoni* Westwood 1845 (as “*fittoni* Brodie”) (mon.) = *Olbiogaster fittoni* (Westwood) (not the basis of a family-group name). Anisopodidae.

Olbiogasteridae Hennig 1948a: 78. Unavailable; not adopted.

Olbiogastridae Rohdendorf 1951: 78. *Nomen nudum*.

**Olbiogastrinae** Hennig 1973: 31.

Olbiogastridae Amorim & Tozoni 1994: 530.

Note. Hennig (1948) divided the family into two groups, with *Olbiogaster* alone in one group and three genera in the other, and stated how that genus differed from the other three. However he did not adopt the family name for it: “Ich glaube, aber, dasz man später 2 Familien unterscheiden wird (Phryneidae und Olbiogasteridae).”

**Olfersia** Leach 1817c: 162, 1818: 337 (new name for *Feronia* Leach) [stem Olfersi-]. Type, *Feronia spinifera* Leach 1817 (des. Speiser 1899: 202) = *Olfersia spinifera* (Leach). Hippoboscidae.

*Feronia* Leach 1817a: 4 (1818: 337) (preocc. Latreille 1816 in Coleoptera). Type, *F. spinifera* Leach (aut.) = *Olfersia spinifera* (Leach). Hippoboscidae.

**Olfersidae** Thomson 1869: 610.

Olfersiinae Speiser 1908: 445 [spelling correct].

Note. Speiser designated the type for *Olfersia* without mentioning *Feronia*. The type for *Feronia* had not then been designated so it was automatically established by the designation for *Olfersia*, the type species being eligible for both.

*Oligarces* Meinert 1865: 237. Type, *O. paradoxus* Meinert 1865 (mon.) = *Heteropeza pygmaea* Winnertz 1846. Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Heteropeza** Winnertz 1846, q.v.

**Oligarcinae** Enderlein 1936d: 63.

**Oligodranes** Loew 1844a: 160. Type, *O. obscuripennis* Loew 1844 (des. Becker 1913: 484). Bombyliidae.

**Oligodraninae** Evenhuis 1990a: 66.

**Oligophryne** Rohdendorf 1962a: 332 (1991: 482) [stem Oligophryn-]. Type, *O. fungivoroides* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Oligophryneidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 332 (1991: 482).

Oligophrynidae Ansoerge & Krzeminski 1994: 115.

Note. *Oligophryne* is available under Code Article 13c.

Oligotophinae. See **Oligotrophus**.

**Oligotrophus** Latreille 1804: 188, 1805: 288. Type, *Tipula juniperina* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.; as *T. juniperina* "Fabricius") = *Oligotrophus juniperinus* (Linnaeus). Cecidomyiidae.

**Oligotrophariidae** Felt 1908: 308, 356.

Oligotrophini Cockerell 1917: 9.

Oligotrophinae Hennig 1948a: 143.

Other spellings: Oligotrophariidae Kieffer 1913c: 17, 34; Oligotrophidi Rübisaamen & Hedicke 1926: 77, 81; Oligotophini Gagné 1967: 129.

*Olivieria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 228. Type, *Musca lateralis* Fabricius 1775 (as "*Ocyptera lateralis*. Oliv. Fabr.") (mon.; preocc. *M. lateralis* Linnaeus 1758) = *Eriothrix rufomaculata* (De Geer 1776) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Eriothrix** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Olivieridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 101.

Olivieriinae Bezzi 1894: 295.

Note. There is possible confusion with the junior homonym *Olivieria* Meigen (1838: 266), monotypic for *Tachina longirostris* Meigen 1824, and a synonym of *Aphria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830. As shown above, the family-group names were based on *Olivieria* Robineau-Desvoidy. None was based on *Olivieria* Meigen.

Olsilidae. See **Asilus**.

*Omalogaster* Macquart 1834b: 51 (187) [stem Omalogastr-]. Type, *Billaea grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Billaea pectinata* (Meigen 1826) [*Dexia*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Omalogastrini** Lioy 1864: 886.

**Ommasicerca** Townsend 1911a: 145, 1912d: 337 (adult) [stem Ommasicer-]. Type, *O. chaetosa* Townsend 1911 (mon.). Tachinidae.

"OMMASICERATINE series" Townsend 1911a: 145.

[Ommasiceratini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Ommasiceratae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

Ommasiceridae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Ommatius** Wiedemann 1821b: 213. Type, *Asilus marginellus* Fabricius 1781 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 579) = *Ommatius marginellus* (Fabricius). Asilidae.

**Ommatiini** Hardy 1927a: 384, 1927b: 388, 390.

Ommatiinae Ricardo 1929: 120.

Other spellings: Ommatini Hull 1962: 433.

Omphralidae. See *Omphrale*.

*Omphrale* Meigen 1800: 29. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 58. Type, *Musca senilis* Fabricius 1794 (sub. mon.) = *Scenopinus fenestralis* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. *Omphrale* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Scenopinidae.

Senior generic name: **Scenopinus** Latreille 1802, q.v.

Omphralidae Kertész 1909b: 171.

Other spellings: Omphralidae Wahlgren 1922: 490.

Onchodidae. See **Ogcodes**.

*Oncodes*, Oncod- in group names. See **Ogcodes**.

**Oniromyia** Bezzi 1921: 3, 71, 173 (as *-mya*) [stem Oniromyi-]. Type, *Eurycarenum? pachyceratus* Bigot 1892 (orig. des.) = *Oniromyia pachycerata* (Bigot). Bombyliidae.

**Oniromyinae** Greathead 1972: 27.

Oniromyiinae Bowden 1980: 405 [spelling correct].

Ontalidae. See *Ortalis*.

- Opesia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 276. Type, *O. gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *O. cana* (Meigen 1824) [*Phasia*]. Tachinidae.
- Opesiina** Mesnil 1966: 887.
- Opesiini Mesnil 1980: 1.
- Note. See Note under **Xysta** for a misuse.
- Opetia** Meigen 1830: 357. Type, *O. nigra* Meigen 1830 (mon.). Platypezidae (or Opetiidae?).
- Opetiina** Rondani 1856: 28, 138.
- Opetiinae Kessel & Maggioncalda 1968: 35, 37.
- Opetiidae Chandler 1981: 109, 113.
- Note. Disney (1987: 47) cited evidence that *Opetia* is not a cyclorrhaphan; he would remove it from the Aschiza and suggested that it belongs in the Empidoidea. Opetiidae is still referred to the Platypezidae in McAlpine (1989: 1422, 1504). Chandler (1991: 204) recognized it as a distinct family.
- Ophirion** Townsend 1911a: 134, 1912d: 310 (adult) [stem Ophirion-; see Note]. Type, *O. mirabile* Townsend 1911 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- “OPHIRIONINE series” Townsend 1911a: 146.
- [Ophirionini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Ophirioniae** Townsend 1913a: 53.
- Ophirionini Townsend 1931b: 465.
- Note. I am informed (G. Steyskal) that the ending **-ion** is a Greek diminutive, with **Ophiri-** the normal stem. However, the original author and all users have adopted the full name as the stem, and I accept this as the author’s original choice and the general usage. See also Note under **Zodion**.
- Ophirodextia** Townsend 1911a: 134, 1912d: 307 (adult) Type, *O. pulchra* Townsend 1911 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- “OPHIRODEXIINE series” (as ORPHIRO-, obvious typographical error) Townsend 1911a: 147.
- [Ophirodextiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Ophirodextiiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.
- Ophirosturmia** Townsend 1911a: 133, 1912d: 335 (adult). Type, *O. cincta* Townsend 1911 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- “OPHIROSTURMIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 145.
- [Ophirosturmiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Ophirosturmiiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.
- Opifex** Hutton 1902: 188 [stem Opific-]. Type, *O. fuscus* Hutton 1902 (mon.). Culicidae.
- Opificinae** Miller 1922: 115.
- Opomyza** Fallén 1820b: 10. Type, *Musca germinationis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Thon 1833: 247) = *O. germinationis* (Linnaeus). Opomyzidae.
- Opomyzides** Fallén 1820b: 1 [also title page].
- Opomyzidae Macquart 1835: 372.
- Opomyzoidea Hendel 1916: 298.
- Other spellings: Topomyzides Oken 1837: 759; Opomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 262; Opomizidae Curran 1932: 358.
- Opsidia** Coquillett 1895b: 97, 102. Type, *O. gonioides* Coquillett 1895 (orig. des.) = *O. grisea* (Robineau-Desvoidy 1830) [*Araba*]. Sarcophagidae.
- Opsidiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 66, 68, 69.
- Opsodextia** Townsend 1915a: 20. Type, *Chaetona bicolor* Coquillett 1899 (orig. des.) = *Opsodextia bicolor* (Coquillett). Calliphoridae.
- Opsodextiinae** McAlpine 1981: 104.
- Note. Shewell (1987: 1135) and McAlpine (1987d: 1303) corrected Opsodextiinae to Angioneurini. The reason was not given, but since both type genera are in the same tribe, the reason was undoubtedly priority. Angioneurini dates from Enderlein 1928.

- Orbellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 656. Type, *O. myopiformis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 580). Heleomyzidae.
- Orbelliini** Gorodkov 1972: 81.
- Oreadomyia** Kevan & Cutten-Ali-Khan 1975: 856. Type, *O. albertae* Kevan & Cutten-Ali-Khan 1975 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.
- Oreadomyiinae** Kevan & Cutten-Ali-Khan 1975: 854.  
Oreadomyiidae Rohdendorf 1977a: 84.  
Other spellings: Oreomyiidae Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 115.  
Note. The peculiar genus **Oreadomyia** was first described in the Nymphomyiidae. It was redescribed and transferred to the Chironomidae by Oliver (1981b: 121-128).
- Orellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 765. Type, *O. flavicans* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *O. stictica* (Gmelin 1790) [*Musca*]. Tephritidae.
- Orelliini** Hering 1939: 177. *Nomen nudum*.  
Note. Collin (1947: 11) believed that *Orellia flavicans* was a *species dubia* and that *Orellia* could not be used. However, the name was used by the tephritid specialist Martin Hering and in the modern regional catalogs for the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions. *O. flavicans* has been recognized as a synonym of *O. punctata* (Schrank 1781) [*Musca*], but the latter is a junior homonym of *Musca punctata* Poda 1761 and the Gmelin name is valid.
- Oreogeton** Schiner 1860a: 53 [stem Oreogeton-]. Type, *Gloma basalis* Loew 1856 (orig. des.) = *Oreogeton basalis* (Loew). Empididae.
- Oreogetoninae** Chvála 1976: 356.  
Note. The last part of *Oreogeton* is from the Greek *-geiton*, regularly transcribed as *-geton*. The stem is the full name Oreogeton-(G.Steyskal).
- Orfelia** Costa 1857: 448. No species; 6 species by Hardy 1960: 200-201. Type, *Platyura fasciata* Meigen 1804 (des. Hardy 1960: 200) = *Orfelia fasciata* (Meigen). Mycetophilidae.  
Unavailable senior synonym: *Zelmira* Meigen 1800, q.v.
- Orfeliini** Matile 1990: 189, 190.  
Note. *Orfelia* equals *Platyura* of authors, not of Meigen 1803. *Platyura* was used for many years. Edwards (1925: 529) mentioned *Orfelia* but did not adopt it. Stone (1941: 415) noted that *P. fasciata* and related species were generically distinct from true *Platyura* and would take the name *Zelmira* Meigen. It remained for Hardy (1960) to recognize the status of *Orfelia* if the Commission rejected the Meigen 1800 work, which was done in 1963 (Opinion 678).
- Orimarga** Osten Sacken 1869: 120. Type, *Limnobia alpina* Zetterstedt 1851 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 580) = *Orimarga attenuata* (Walker 1849) [*Limnobia*]. Tipulidae.
- Orimargaria** Alexander 1927: 62, 63.  
Note. The volume by Osten Sacken is dated January 1869 (also so stated by Osten Sacken 1903: 74), and Joseph Henry's prefatory notice for the volume is signed December 1868. Signature 8, in which *Orimarga* appeared, is dated July 1868. I have been unable to discover whether the monograph was actually issued (hence published) by signatures in advance of the completed volume, in which case the date of *Orimarga* would be 1868.
- Ormia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 428. Type, *O. punctata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Phasiopteryx* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.
- Ormiinae** Townsend 1915b: 53 (priority from 1908, Phasiopterygini Townsend).  
Other spellings: Orminii Robert et al. 1992: 1135.
- Ornephelidae. See *Orphnephila*.
- Ornidia** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 786 (as *Volucella* subgenus). Type, *Syrphus obesus* Fabricius 1775 (orig. des.) = *Ornidia obesa* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.
- Ornidina** Thompson 1972: 104.  
Ornidiina. [Corrected spelling.]

**Ornithoica** Rondani 1878: 159. Type, *O. beccariina* Rondani 1878 (mon.) = *O. confluenta* (Say 1823) [*Ornithomyia*]. Hippoboscidae.

Ornithoicinae Bequaert 1942b: 83. *Nomen nudum*.

**Ornithoicinae** Bequaert 1954: 15, 20.

Other spellings: Ornithoicnae Arnett 1985: 707.

Ornitholfersiinae. See **Ortholfersia**.

**Ornithomya** Latreille 1802: 466. Type, *Hippobosca avicularia* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Ornithomya avicularia* (Linnaeus). Hippoboscidae.

*Ornithomyia* (error) Latreille 1804: 197.

*Ornithomyia* (emend.) Bequaert 1965: 917. Earlier emendations may exist.

**Ornitymyti** Costa 1846a: 301, 1846b: 678.

Ornithomydii Rondani in Bigot 1853: 311. Unavailable; a suggestion not adopted by Bigot.

Ornithomyii Desmarest 1859: 312;

Ornithomyidae Desmarest 1860: 45.

Other spellings: Ornithomyiinae Speiser 1908: 445; Ornithomyiidae Bequaert 1954: 6.

Note. The first recognition of a group taxon was that of Leach (1817c: 162), who left it as an unnamed stirps in his EPROBOSCIDEA. Blanchard (1840: 630) used the vernacular names "Ornithomyens" and "Ornithomyites," but he mentioned only *Hippobosca* and *Strebla*, and possibly he intended the names as descriptive terms rather than based on the genus *Ornithomya*. See also the Supplemental List. The name *Ornithomydii* was suggested by Rondani to replace CORIACIDII Bigot 1852, which was not founded on the name of an included genus.

Orphephilinae. See *Orphephila*.

*Orphephila* Haliday 1832: 350. Type, *O. devia* Haliday 1832 (mon.) = *Thaumalea testacea* Ruthe 1831. Thaumaleidae.

Senior synonym: **Thaumalea** Ruthe 1831, q.v.

**Orphephilinae** Rondani 1847a: 21. Misspelling; the genus is spelled correctly in the text.

Orphephilidae Rondani 1856: 17, 39.

Orphephiloida Hendel 1936b: 1908 (as junior synonym of Thaumaleoidea).

Other spellings: Orphephelidae Wingate 1906: 27.

Note. *Orphephila* was published in the *Zoological Journal* for Sept. 1931, but this did not appear until July 1832 (Evenhuis et al. 1989: 874), thus yielding priority to **Thaumalea** (Nov. 1831).

**Ortalis** Fallén 1810: 17 (preocc. Merrem 1786 in Aves) [stem Ortalid-]. Type, *Musca vibrans* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 149) = *Seioptera vibrans* (Linnaeus). Otitidae.

Valid name: **Seioptera** Kirby 1817, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Ortaliscus* Ghesquière 1947: 691, q.v.

Ortalides Fallén 1810: 15.

Ortalidae Swainson 1840: 378.

Ortalididae Harris 1841: 416.

Ortalidiformes Frey 1921b: 216, 217.

Other spellings: Ortalideae Macquart 1835: 429; Ortalida Heer 1849: 252; Ortalidina Rondani 1856: 24, 108; Ortaliditae Desmarest 1860: 45; Ortaliti Lioy 1864: 1017; Ontalidae Loew 1866d: 238; Orthalidinae Anon. 1876: 180; Orthalidae Osten Sacken 1881a, c: xcix; Ortalidi Bigot 1886c: 289; Orthalididae Beschovski 1972: 10.

Note. *Ortalis* of authors is a mixture of usage, either as **Seioptera**, **Ceroxys**, or **Otites**, all q.v. The references cited here may refer to any one of these, but for convenience all are listed here. Because *Ortalis* is preoccupied, the exact usage is of little consequence.

*Ortaliscus* Ghesquière 1947: 691 (new name for *Ortalis* Fallén). Type, *Musca vibrans* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Seioptera vibrans* (Linnaeus). Otitidae.

Senior synonym: **Seioptera** Kirby 1817, q.v.

**Ortaliscidae** Ghesquière 1947: 691.

- Ortalotrypeta** Hendel 1927: 55. Type, *O. idana* Hendel 1927 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.  
**Ortalotrypetini** Ito 1983: 33.  
 Ortalotrypetae Korneyev 1994: 16.  
 Orthaliidae, etc. See under *Ortalis*.
- Orthocladius** Wulp 1874: 132. Type, *Chironomus sordidellus* Zetterstedt 1838 (des. Kieffer 1906a: 26; misident.) = *Orthocladius oblidens* (Walker 1856) [*Chironomus*]. Chironomidae.  
**Orthocladariiae** Kieffer 1911b: 345.  
 Orthocladiinae Lenz 1921: 4, 6.  
 Other spellings: Orthocladinae Goetghebuer 1935: 63.  
 Note. Edwards (1929e: 335) found the type specimen of *Chironomus sordidellus* Zetterstedt to be a *Psectrocladius*, but interpreted Kieffer (1906) to have understood a species near *Orthocladius oblidens*. Several modern regional catalogs stated that the case should be submitted to the Commission for a ruling under Code Article 70b on "Misidentified Type Species," but this was never done. At an earlier period, the type was accepted as *Tipula stercoraria* De Geer 1776 by designation of Coquillett (1910b: 581), but that is considered a Wulp misidentification of that originally included nominal species, which is now in *Camptocladius*. *Tipula stercoraria* sensu Wulp equals *Orthocladius oblidens* (Walker).
- Ortholfersia** Speiser 1902: 152. Type, *O. phaneroneura* Speiser 1902 (orig. des.). Hippoboscidae.  
**Ortholfersiinae** Bequaert 1954: 17, 20.  
 Other spellings: Ornitholfersiinae Doszhanov 1979: 23.
- Orthopodomyia** Theobald 1904b: 236. Type, *O. albipes* Leicester 1904 (mon.). Culicidae.  
 Orthopodomyiini Belkin 1962: 117. *Nomen nudum*.  
 Note. Theobald in the first part of his paper (1904b: 12) stated that he quoted the descriptions of Leicester but in addition he (Theobald) proposed six new genera, including *Orthopodomyia*.
- Orygma** Meigen 1830: 6 [stem Orygmat-]. Type, *O. luctuosa* [sic] Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Orygma luctuosum* Meigen. Sepsidae.  
**Orygminae** Frey 1921: 29.  
 Orygmidae Townsend 1935b: 82, 90, 101.  
 Orygmatinae Brues et al. 1954: 366.  
 Note. This genus was originally placed in the Heleomyzidae, later in the Coelopidae, and finally in its own subfamily of Sepsidae.
- Oscinella** Becker 1909: 120. Type, *Musca frit* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1978a) = *Oscinella frit* (Linnaeus). Chloropidae.  
 Synonym: *Oscinis*, authors, not Latreille 1804.  
**Oscinellinae** Becker 1910: 34.  
 Oscinellidae Rohlfien & Ewald 1972: 455 (as synonym of Chloropidae).  
 Other spellings: Oscinelloidea (as tribe of Chloropinae!) Duda 1932: 14, 17.  
 Note. *Oscinella* was the unfortunate case of a small paper (Becker 1909) appearing in advance of the large monograph of Palaearctic Chloropidae (1910) in which Becker proposed *Oscinella* for *Oscinis* authors not Latreille, with type designated as *Oscinella frit*. Becker (1909) first associated the generic name with *Oscinella deficiens* Becker 1909, a species in *Oscinella* as then used in a broad sense but now referred to a quite different genus, *Conioscinella* Duda 1929. Becker (1910) was followed in both the taxonomic literature and the extensive economic literature on the frit fly and its relatives.
- Oscinis*, authors, not Latreille. See **Oscinella**.
- Oscinis* Latreille 1804: 196 [stem Oscin-]. Type, *Musca lineata* Fabricius 1781 (preocc.) (des. Zetterstedt 1838: 778, as *M. nasuta* Schrank 1781, with the originally included *lineata* in synonymy) = *Chlorops pumilionis* (Bjerkander 1778) [*Musca*]. Chloropidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Chlorops** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
**Oscinides** Fallén 1820a: 1 [also title page].  
 Oscinidae Haliday 1839b: 220.  
 Other spellings: Oscinidea Loew 1845a: 48; Oscinina Rondani 1856: 26, 127; Oscinitae Desmarest 1860: 45; Scinidae Slosson 1902: 8; Osinidae Johnson 1904: 163.

- Oscinisoma** Lioy 1864: 1125 [stem Oscinosomat-]. Type, *Chlorops vitripennis* Meigen 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 582) = *Oscinisoma cognatum* (Meigen 1830) [*Chlorops*]. Chloropidae.  
*Oscinosoma* (error) Enderlein 1911a: 187, 216, 243.  
**Oscinosominae** Enderlein 1911a: 186.  
 Oscinosomatinae Brues et al. 1954: 379 (cited in synonymy).  
 Oscinisomatini Nartshuk 1983b: 642 (186).  
*Oscinosoma*. See **Oscinisoma**.  
 Osinidae. See *Oscinis*.
- Oswaldia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 840. Type, *O. muscaria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *O. muscaria* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonyms, q.v.(bases of family-group names): *Phaedima* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863; *Dexodes* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889.
- Osysarcodexiina. See **Oxysarcodexia**.
- Otid- in group names. See **Otites**.
- Otites** Latreille 1804: 196. Type, *O. porca* Latreille 1804 (mon.; as “*Musca porcus* Bosc,” a manuscript name there validated by Latreille). Otitidae.  
 Otitides? Westwood 1840b: 146. Unavailable, not adopted.  
**Otitidae** Aldrich 1932b: 7.  
 Otitiformes and Otitoidea Crampton 1944b: 153.  
 Otidimorpha Brues et al. 1954: 22.  
 Other spellings: Otididae Hardy 1959: 229; Otitidae Rohdendorf 1964: 17.  
 Note 1. *Otites* was sometimes credited to Latreille (1805: 383), where it appeared to be monobasic for *O. elegans* Latreille, under which was cited *Musca formosa* Panzer 1798 (preocc. Scopoli 1763). Soós (1984c: 47, 48) rejected both *porca* and *elegans*, but I believe that Latreille established both names.  
 Note 2. The uncertainty suggested by the question mark in Westwood (1840) causes me to defer priority of the family-group name until Aldrich (1932). Recently, Kameneva & Korneyev (1994: 65) noted the priority of Ulidiidae Macquart 1835 and adopted it as the family name. Ulidiidae had sometimes been used as a distinct family, or as a subfamily of Otitidae. Because of this variable usage, the long usage of Otitidae as replacement for Ortalidae, and a problem with the status of *Ulidia* (q.v.), I have left the genera involved as assigned to the Otitidae for present purposes. Specialists will have to sort out the problems. All the modern regional catalogs except for the Palearctic (1984) used Otitidae in the broad sense, including *Ulidia* or subfamily Ulidiinae.  
 However, even if *Ulidia* were not used over Otitidae, there are other family-group names older than Otitidae. In view of the widespread usage of Otitidae, should it be conserved under suspension of the rules, even as Platystomatidae (1862) was conserved over the older Achiasidae (1821)?
- Otomasicera** Townsend 1912b: 113 [stem Otomasicer-]. Type, *O. patella* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
**Otomasiceratini** Townsend 1912b: 113.  
 Otomasicerini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Oxycera** Meigen 1803: 265 [stem Oxycer-]. Type, *Musca hypoleon* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Latreille 1810: 442) = *Oxycera trilineata* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Musca*]. Stratiomyidae.  
 Unavailable senior synonym: *Hermione* Meigen 1800, q.v.  
**Oxyceraria** Enderlein 1914c: 2, 14.  
 Oxycerini James 1965: 306.
- Oxydiscus* Meijere 1913c: 350 (preocc. Koken 1889 in Mollusca). Type, *O. nebulosus* Meijere 1913 (mon.) = *Paradelphomyia (Oxyrhiza) nebulosa* (Meijere). Tipulidae.  
 Valid name: **Paradelphomyia** Alexander 1936, q.v.  
 Replacement subgeneric name: **Oxyrhiza** Meijere 1946, q.v.  
**Oxydiscaria** Alexander 1943: 366.
- Oxydromiini. See **Ocydromia**.

- Oxynops** Townsend 1912b: 110 [stem Oxynop-]. Type, *O. serratus* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *O. anthracinus* (Bigot 1889) [*Degeeria*]. Tachinidae.
- Oxynopini** Townsend 1912b: 111.
- Oxyphyllomyia** Villeneuve 1937: 11. Type, *O. cordylurina* Villeneuve 1937 (mon.). Tachinidae.
- Oxyphyllomyina** Mesnil 1966: 886.
- Oxyphyllomyiini Crosskey 1976b: 94.
- Oxyrhiza** Meijere 1946: 68 (new name for *Oxydiscus* Meijere). Type, *Oxydiscus nebulosus* Meijere 1913 (aut.) = *Paradelphomyia (Oxyrhiza) nebulosa* (Meijere). Tipulidae.
- Preocc. senior synonym: *Oxydiscus* Meijere 1913, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Senior generic name: **Paradelphomyia** Alexander 1936, q.v.
- Oxysarcodexia** Townsend 1917d: 191, 195. Type, *Sarcophaga peltata* Aldrich 1916 (orig. des.) = *Oxysarcodexia peltata* (Aldrich). Sarcophagidae.
- Oxysarcodexiina** Lopes 1975a: 273.
- Other spellings: Osysarcodexiina Lopes & Tibana 1991: 154.
- Pachygastrina. See **Pachygaster**.
- Pachistomina. See *Pachystomus*.
- Pachychoeromyia** Villeneuve 1920b: 225. Type, *Cordylobia praegrandis* Austen 1910 (mon.) = *Pachychoeromyia praegrandis* (Austen). Calliphoridae.
- Pachychoeromyiini Lehrer 1970: 23. *Nomen nudum*.
- Pachygaster** Meigen 1803: 266 [stem Pachygastr-]. Type, *Nemotelus ater* Panzer 1798 (mon.) = *Pachygaster atra* (Panzer). Stratiomyidae.
- Pachygastrina** Loew 1856b: 264.
- Pachygastrinae Schiner 1860a: 48.
- Other spellings: Pachygasterinae Enderlein 1914a: 292, 293; Pachygastrina Handlirsch 1924: 979.
- Pachylophus** Loew 1858a: 121. Type, *P. frontalis* Loew 1858 (mon.). Chloropidae.
- Pachylophina** Nartshuk 1983b: 646 (189).
- Pachyneura** Zetterstedt 1838b: 850. Type, *P. fasciata* Zetterstedt 1838 (mon.). Pachyneuridae.
- Pachyneura* Zetterstedt 1837: 65. *Nomen nudum*.
- Pachyneurinae** Schiner 1864b: 11.
- Pachyneuridae Handlirsch 1908: 1261, 1270.
- Pachyneuroidea Rohdendorf 1946: 84.
- Pachyneuriformia Hennig 1973: 8, 30.
- Other spellings: Pachyneuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Pachyneuridae Nartshuk 1983a: 106.
- Pachyophthalmus* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 117 (49). Type, *Tachina signata* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Amobia signata* (Meigen). Sarcophagidae.
- Senior synonym: **Amobia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.
- Pachyophthalmiini** Rohdendorf 1930: 9.
- Note. See Note under **Amobia**. At one time, *Pachyophthalmus* was used when *Amobia* was thought to be preoccupied by *Ammobia* Billberg 1820.
- Pachystomus* Latreille 1809: 286 [stem Pachystom-]. Type, *Rhagio syrphoides* Panzer 1800 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Xylophagus cinctus* De Geer 1776 [*Nemotelus*]. Xylophagidae.
- Senior synonym: **Xylophagus** Meigen 1803, q.v.
- Pachystomyidae** Bigot 1856: 74, 80.
- Pachystomyidae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Other spellings: Pachistomina Rondani 1856: 31, 155.
- Note. The type is commonly cited as fixed by monotypy, but two species were included. The main description was indeed that of *Rhagio syrphoides* Panzer, but the last paragraph noted *Empis subulata* Panzer as “congener videtur” [“is seen as congeneric”]. Latreille himself in 1810 listed *syrphoides* as type and it has always been considered so.



- Pachystylum** Macquart 1848a: 132. Type, *P. breinii* Macquart 1848 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Chaetomera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.  
**Pachystylidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 81 (13).  
 Other spellings: Pachystilidae Mik 1891a: 206.
- Palaeolimnobia* Zhang et al. 1986: 16, 33 (preocc. Bode 1953 in Fossil Diptera). Type, *P. laiyangensis* Zhang et al. 1986 (orig. des.) = *Zhangobia laiyangensis* (Zhang et al.). Fossil (Tipuloidea).  
 Incorrect original spelling: *Palalaelimnobia* (p. 17) (revision Evenhuis 1994: 54).  
 Valid name: **Zhangobia** Evenhuis 1994, q.v.  
 Note. The new name proposed by Evenhuis was unnecessary as the alternate original spelling, *Palalaelimnobia*, is not preoccupied.  
 Palaeolimnobiidae Zhang et al. 1986: 16, 33.
- Palaeomyopa** Meunier 1899a: 145, 146. No named species; one species in Meunier 1912: 180. Type, *P. tertiaria* Meunier 1912 (sub.mon.). Fossil (Conopidae).  
**Palaeomyopinae** Camras 1994b: 177.
- Palaeophora** Rohdendorf 1951: 106 (new name for *Archiphora* Rohdendorf). Type, *Archiphora ancestrix* Rohdendorf 1938 (aut.) = *Palaeophora ancestrix* (Rohdendorf). Fossil.  
 Preocc. senior synonym: *Archiphora* Rohdendorf 1938, q.v.  
**Palaeophoridae** Rohdendorf 1951: 104, 106.  
 Note. Hennig (1964: 5-9) placed *Archiphora* as a genus of Sciadoceridae. Evenhuis (1994: 469) preferred to leave it in unplaced Brachycera for the present.
- Palaeoplecia** Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 465). Type, *P. rhaetica* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Palaeopleciidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 464).  
 Note 1. **Palaeoplecia** is available under Code Article 13c.  
 Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that *Palaeoplecia* belonged in the Protopleciidae.
- Palaeosepsis** Duda 1926a: 43 [stem Palaeoseps-]. Type, *Sepsis dentata* Becker 1919 (des. Hendel 1936a: 62) = *Palaeosepsis dentata* (Becker). Sepsidae.  
**Palaeosepsinae** Duda 1926a: 28, 41, 42.  
 Other spellings: Palaesepsinae Vanschuytbroeck 1962: 1.
- Palaeostratiomyia** Rohdendorf 1938a: 32, 58. Type, *P. pygmaea* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Palaeostratiomyiinae** Rohdendorf 1938a: 31, 57.  
 Palaeostratiomyiidae Rohdendorf 1951: 81.  
 Other spellings: Palaeostriomyiidae Hong and Wang 1990: 154, 189 (English).  
 Note. Rozkošný (1983: 207) in his biosystematic study of the European Stratiomyidae, reported a communication from V.G.Kovalev that, in Rozkošný's words, "other characters of *Palaeostratiomyia* prove beyond doubt that it belongs to the Rhagionidae."
- Palaeotanypeza** Meunier 1917: 101. Type, *P. spinosa* Meunier 1917 (mon.). Fossil (Megamerinidae).  
 [Palaeotanypezinae] McAlpine 1989: 1435. Inferred [see Note], but *nomen nudum*.  
 Note. The subfamily was intimated but not named ("There seems to be good reason for ranking *Palaeotanypeza* as a separate subfamily of the Megamerinidae."). Without diagnosis, it would be a *nomen nudum* even if deemed to be named.
- Palalaelimnobia*. See *Palaeolimnobia*.
- Pales** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 154. Type, *P. florea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 582, as synonym of *Musca* (*Tachina*) *processioneae* Ratzeburg 1840 [see Note 2]) = *Pales pavidata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Neopales* Coquillett 1910, q.v.  
**Palina** Mesnil 1975: 1375. See Note 2.

Note 1. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 519) designated *P. strenua* Robineau-Desvoidy, but this was not an originally included species; it was not described until 1847. Coquillett's designation was for a synonym (Code, Art. 69a.v): "Type, *Tachina processioneae* Ratzeburg (as *florea*, new species), the first species, by designation of Desvoidy, Hist. Nat. Dipt., vol. 1, 1863, p. 519 (as *strenua* Desvoidy)." Townsend (1916c: 8) designated *P. florea* because of his doubt of the validity of designation by inclusion of a synonym.

Note 2. *Musca processioneae* Ratzeburg was referred to *Carcelia* in Herting (1984: 57) and Thompson & Pont (1993: 109), but to *Pales* in Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 234).

Note 3. *Neopales* was used for some years, until ICZN's Opinion 678 (1963b) suppressed the Meigen 1800 work and *Pales* was revived. Under Code Article 40a.i, since both senior and junior synonyms were the bases of family-group names, priority applies and *Neopalina* is valid. See further Note under *Neopales*.

**Palloptera** Fallén 1820c: 23. Type, *Musca umbellatarum* Fabricius 1775 (des. Westwood 1840b: 150) = *Palloptera umbellatarum* (Fabricius). Pallopteridae.

**Pallopterina** Loew 1862a: 41.

Pallopteridae Loew 1862c: 7.

Pallopteroidea Hennig 1958: 601.

Note. *Musca umbellatarum*, dated from Fabricius (1805), was cited in the synonymy of Fallén's first species, *Musca gangraenosa* Panzer, but *umbellatarum* actually dates from Fabricius (1775). It has been used in other ways, but it is accepted that Westwood's designation referred to the true *umbellatarum*.

**Palpomyia** Meigen 1818: 82. Type, *Ceratopogon flavipes* Meigen 1804 (mon.) = *Palpomyia flavipes* (Meigen). Ceratopogonidae.

**Palpomyiinae** Enderlein 1936d: 49.

Other spellings: Palpomyini Cornet 1981: 633, 635.

Note. *Palpomyia* was first published in a binomial cited in the synonymy of *Ceratopogon flavipes* Meigen in 1818. It was picked up and used, credited to Meigen (1818), and is accepted under Code, Article 11e. It was used in the Code as an Example under that section.

**Palpostoma** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 429 [stem Palpostomat-]. Type, *P. testacea* [sic] Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *P. testaceum* Robineau-Desvoidy. Tachinidae.

**Palpostomatini** Townsend 1925: 250.

Other spellings: Palpostomini Malloch 1926: 512.

**Paltostoma** Schiner 1866: 931 [stem Paltostomat-]. Type, *P. superbiens* Schiner 1866 (orig. des.). Blephariceridae.

**Paltostominae** Bezzi 1913b: 62.

Paltostomatinae Brues & Melander 1932: 270.

**Panacris** Gerstaecker 1857: 346 [stem Panacrid-]. Type, *P. lucida* Gerstaecker 1857 (mon.). Stratiomyidae.

**Panacrini** Enderlein 1914a: 292.

Panacridini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Panava** Dodge 1968: 444. Type, *P. inflata* Dodge 1968 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Panavina** Lopes 1975c: 511.

*Pandora* Haliday 1833: 150, 169 (preocc. Bruguière 1797 in Mollusca). Type, *Heteromyza scutellaris* Fallén 1820 (des. Hennig 1949: 27, as *scutellaris* Fabricius, apparent lapsus) = *Saltella sphondylii* (Schrank 1803) [*Trupanea*]. Sepsidae.

Valid name: **Saltella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Pandorinae Duda 1926a: folded table opposite p. 60.

Note. There is a family Pandoridae Gray 1840 in the Mollusca, based on *Pandora* Bruguière 1797.

**Pangonius** Latreille 1802: 437. Type, *Tabanus proboscideus* Fabricius 1794 (des. Latreille 1810: 443 [but see Note]) = *Pangonius mauritanus* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Tabanus*]. Tabanidae.

*Pangonia* (error) Latreille 1804: 191; Fabricius 1805: 89.

*Pangonia* (emend.) Macquart 1838a: 429.

**Pangonina** Rondani 1856: 35, 171.

Pangoninae Schiner 1862b: xlviii.

Pangoniina Lynch A.(E.) 1882: 130.

Pangoniinae Grünberg 1906a: 349.

Other spellings: Pangonii Acloque 1897: 433, 435; Panzoninae Wahlgren 1907: 158.

Note. For the present, I have cited the type designation as given in Coquillett (1910b) and Chvála (1988: 97), but some correction is needed. Latreille (1802) included three nominal species: “*Tabanus rostratus*; *mauritanicus*. [sic] Lin. — *Tabanus proboscideus*. F.” Latreille (1810: 443) simply stated the type as “*Pangonia maculata*, Fab.,” a nominal species not originally included, and the designation is accordingly invalid. Both *maculata* and *proboscideus* are now synonyms of *Pangonius mauritanus* (Linnaeus). After the three nominal species listed, Latreille (1802) also added “Voyez le taon tacheté de Rossi,” which may have referred to *P. maculatus*, but this nominal species was not named until Fabricius (1805).

*Panoplites*, preocc. See **Mansonia**.

**Panops** Lamarck 1804: 263 [stem Panop-]. Type, *Panops baudini* Lamarck 1804 (mon.). Acroceridae.

**Panopinae** Schiner 1867: 307, 1868a: 141, 142.

**Pantophthalmus** Thunberg 1819: 8. Type, *P. tabaninus* Thunberg 1819 (mon.). Pantophthalmidae.

Incorrect original spellings: *Pantophthalmus*, p. 7 (in title); *Panophthalmus*, explanation of plates (revision Papavero 1967: 1, see Note 1).

**Pantophthalmidae** Bigot 1882a: 453. Available (Code, Art. 11e). See Note 2.

Pantophthalmidae Williston 1906: 157.

Other spellings: Panophthalmidae Bigot 1886d: clxvii, 1887a: clxvii; Pantophthalmidae Carrera & d’Andretta 1957: 253 ff.

Note 1. The original publication contained three different spellings of the generic name. Papavero (1967: 1) acted as first reviser and chose the classically correct form.

Note 2. Bigot (1882a: 453, 1886d: clxvii) noted the priority of *Pantophthalmus* over *Acanthomera* Wiedemann 1821, and stated that the family name Pantophthalmidae would be more correct, but he continued to use Acanthomeridae. *Acanthomera* is now considered a synonym of *Rhaphiorhynchus* Wiedemann 1821.

**Panzeria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 68. Type, *P. lateralis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *P. rudis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Ernestia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

“PANZERIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 142.

[Panzeriini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming. See Note 2.

Note 1. Robineau-Desvoidy himself (1846a: 21) was the first reviser to choose *Panzeria* over *Ernestia*. The two were published in the same work, *Ernestia* appearing on an earlier page (60). See Note under *Ernestia*.

Note 2. See Note under *Ernestia*, which was considered valid for many years. The modern change to **Panzeria** came after 1960 and Ernestiini was retained as the name of the tribe. Although Townsend apparently intended to base the tribe on *Panzeria*, he did not formally publish Panzeriini and in (1912: 50) and later works he used Ernestiini.

**Paracantha** Coquillett 1899b: 264. Type, *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Paracantha culta* (Wiedemann). Tephritidae.

Paracanthini Aczél 1952: 200. *Nomen nudum*.

Note 1. Wiedemann (1830a) had two spellings of the specific name: *cutta* on p. 486 and *culta* in the Index p. 680. The latter is a Latin adjective and has always been used for this species. Foote (1965b: 662) in the Nearctic *Catalog* listed both spellings, and is first reviser as far as I know.

Note 2. Aczél credited the tribal name to Malloch (1941b: 32), but Malloch did not use the name and actually his remarks suggest that he was talking about the tribe Ditrichini, which he misspelled Districhini!

**Paracladura** Brunetti 1911b: 284, 286. Type, *P. gracilis* Brunetti 1911 (orig. des.). Trichoceridae.

**Paracladurinae** Krzeminska 1992: 73, 74.

- Paradejeania** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 59, 96 (147, 184). Type, *Dejeania rutilioides* Jaennicke 1867 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 584) = *Paradejeania rutilioides* (Jaennicke). Tachinidae.
- Paradejeaniina** Townsend 1913b: 102, 104.  
Note. Coquillett erroneously considered the genus to be monobasic, but his statement and acceptance of type qualify it as type designation (Code, Art. 69a.iv).
- Paradelphomyia** Alexander 1936: 184 (as *Adelphomyia* subgenus). Type, *Adelphomyia crossospila* Alexander 1936 (orig. des.) = *Paradelphomyia crossospila* (Alexander). Tipulidae.  
Synonyms (both preocc.): *Oxydiscus* Meijere 1913, q.v.; *Oxyrhiza* Meijere 1946, q.v.
- Paradelphomyaria** Alexander 1967: 100.  
Paradelphomyini Mendl 1979: 351.  
Paradelphomyiini Savchenko et al. 1992: 206.
- Paradidyma** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 78(382) [stem Paradidym-]. Type, *Didyma validinervis* Wulp 1890 (mon.) = *Paradidyma validinervis* (Wulp). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonyms: *Atrophopoda* Townsend 1891, q.v.; *Microchira* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893, q.v. (each the basis of a family-group name).
- Paradixa** Tonnoir 1924: 223 (as *Dixa* subgenus). Type, *Dixa neozelandica* Tonnoir 1924 (des. Edwards 1932: 9) = *Dixella neozelandica* (Tonnoir). Dixidae.  
Senior synonym: **Dixella** Dyar & Shannon 1924, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).
- Paradixinae** Nowell 1951: 225-228.
- Paraexorista*. See *Parexorista*.
- Paragus** Latreille 1804: 194. Type, *Syrphus bicolor* Fabricius 1794 (mon., as *Mulio bicolor*) = *Paragus bicolor* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.  
Paraginae Verrall 1901a: 137, 185. *Nomen nudum*; not adopted (Code, Art. 11d).  
Paragina Goffe 1952: 109, 111, 124. *Nomen nudum*.
- Paragini** Glumac 1961a: 78, 89, 96.  
Note. A similar but non-homonymous name is Paragiinae in Hymenoptera Masaridae, based on *Paragia* Shuckard 1838.
- Paraleia** Tonnoir 1929: 611. Type, *P. fulvescens* Tonnoir 1929 (orig. des.). Mycetophilidae.  
Junior synonym: *Selkirkius* Enderlein 1938, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Paraleucopis** Malloch 1913b: 148 [stem Paraleucop-]. Type, *P. corvina* Malloch 1913 (orig. des.). Chamaemyiidae.  
*Paraleucopis* group, Wheeler 1994: 242. New family to be proposed.
- Paramacronychia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 116 (48). Type, *Macronychia flavipalpis* Girschner 1881 (mon.) = *Paramacronychia flavipalpis* (Girschner). Sarcophagidae.
- Paramacronychiidae** (Gruppe) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76 (8).  
Other spellings: Paramacronychidae Mueller 1922: 114; Paramacronichiinae Rohdendorf 1928a: 8.
- Paramenia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 151 (83). Type, *P. semiauriceps* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.). Calliphoridae.
- Parameniini** Enderlein 1936c: 398, 446.  
Note. See **Amenia** for note on the family position.
- Paramormia** Enderlein 1935b: 248. Type, *Pericoma fratercula* Eaton 1893 (orig. des.) = *Paramormia fratercula* (Eaton). Psychodidae.
- Paramormiina** Enderlein 1937b: 96, 101.  
Paramormiini Jezek 1983: 258.
- Paraphrissopoda** Townsend 1915h: 118. Type, *Peckia lamanensis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (orig. des.) = *Paraphrissopoda gulo* (Fabricius 1805) [*Musca*]. Sarcophagidae.
- Paraphrissopodina** Rohdendorf 1967: 57, 58, 59.  
Other spellings: Paraphrissopodiina Lopes 1975a: 286.  
Note. Pape (1996) treated *Paraphrissopoda* as a synonym of subgenus *Peckia* in *Peckia*.

- [Paraphryne] (inferred from family name). Never published. Fossil.  
 Paraphryneidae Rohdendorf 1951: 17; 1959: 81. *Nomen nudum*.
- Paraplagia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 50 (354). Type, *Tachina trepida* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Athrycia trepida* (Meigen). Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Athrycia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
**Paraplagiina** Townsend 1914a: 15.
- Paraplectia** Hong 1983: 123, 213 (English). Type, *P. ovata* Hong 1983 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Paraplectiidae** Hong 1983: 122, 212 (English).
- Parasarcophaga** Johnston & Tiegs 1921: 86 (as *Sarcophaga* subgenus). Type, *Sarcophaga omega* Johnston & Tiegs 1921 (orig. des.) = *Parasarcophaga taenionota* (Wiedemann 1819) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.  
**Parasarcophagina** Rohdendorf 1965: 679 (398).  
 Parasarcophagini Shewell 1987: 1168.  
 Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.
- Parascatopse** Cook 1955: 362. Type, *P. wirthi* Cook 1955 (orig. des.). Scatopsidae.  
**Parascatopsina** Amorim 1994: 110.
- Parasimulium** Malloch 1914b: 24. Type, *P. furcatum* Malloch 1914 (orig. des.). Simuliidae.  
 Parasimuliinae Smart 1944: 24. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Parasimuliinae** Smart 1945: 472, 479.
- Parastia* Pandellé 1898: 18. No species cited; one species by Sabrosky 1964: 184. Type, *Oscinis rapta* Haliday 1838 (sub. mon.) = *Dicraeus raptus* (Haliday). Chloropidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Dicraeus** Loew 1873, q.v.  
 “Parastines” (vernacular) Pandellé 1898: 18. Unavailable.
- Paratendipes* Hong & Wang 1990: 132, 184 (English) (preocc. Kieffer 1911 in Diptera) [stem Paratendiped-]. Type, *P. laiyangensis* Hong & Wang 1990 (orig. des.) = *Serendipa laiyangensis* (Hong & Wang). Fossil.  
 Valid name: **Serendipa** Evenhuis 1994, q.v.  
 Paratendipedidae Hong & Wang 1990: 132, 184 (English).  
 Other spellings: Paratendipidae Labandeira 1994: 36.
- Paraterellia** Foote 1960: 121. Types, *Trypeta varipennis* Coquillett 1902 (orig. des.) = *Paraterellia varipennis* (Coquillett). Tephritidae.  
**Paraterelliina** Korneyev 1995: 34.
- Parathalassius** Mik 1891b: 217. Type, *P. blasigii* Mik 1891 (orig. des.). Empididae.  
**Parathalassiini** Chvála 1981: 230, 231.  
 Parathalassiinae Chvála 1986b: 46.
- Paratheresia* Townsend 1915c: 65. Type, *P. signifera* Townsend 1915 (orig. des.) = *P. claripalpis* (Wulp 1895) [*Sarcophaga*]. Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
 Paratheresiidae Townsend 1913a: 55. *Nomen nudum*; genus not published until 1915.  
**Paratheresiidae** Townsend 1939c: 546. Referred to as supergenus.  
 Paratheresiidae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Paratoxophora** Engel 1936: 39. Type, *P. cuthbertsoni* Engel 1936 (mon.). Bombyliidae.  
 Paratoxophorini Hull 1973: 61, 70. *Nomen nudum*.
- Paratoxura* Paramonov 1958: 92, 110. Type, *P. norrisi* Paramonov 1958 (orig. des.) = *Toxura norrisi* (Paramonov). Pyrgotidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Toxura** Macquart 1851, q.v.  
 Paratoxurinae Steyskal 1967: 2. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Paratoxurinae** Steyskal 1968: 147.

- Paratrixa** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 53 (357). Type, *P. polonica* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
Paratrixini Townsend 1931c: 386. *Nomen nudum*.
- Paratrixini** Townsend 1936a: 18, 89.
- Paraxymyia** Rohdendorf 1946: 45. Type, *P. quadriradialis* Rohdendorf 1946 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Paraxymyiidae** Rohdendorf 1946: 41, 44.  
Other spellings: Paraxymiidae Brues et al. 1954: 782, 822.
- Parerigone** Brauer 1898: 540. Type, *P. aurea* Brauer 1898 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
**Parerigonina** Mesnil 1966: 888.  
Parerigonini Crosskey 1973b: 51, 71.
- Parexorista** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 87 (as *Paraexorista*), 161, 175 (Index) (19, 93, 107). Type, *Exorista cheloniae* Rondani 1859 (mon.) = *Carcelia (C.) lucorum* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
Senior synonym: **Carcelia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
*Paraexorista* (erroneous original spelling) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 87 (19). Corrected by the authors on later page of same work (1889: 161, (93)).  
“PAREXORISTINE series” Townsend 1911a: 135, 148.  
[Parexoristini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.
- Parhadrestia** James 1975: 21. Type, *P. atava* James 1975 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.  
**Parhadrestiinae** Woodley 1986: 380.
- Paritonida** Rohdendorf 1946: 74. Type, *P. brachyptera* Rohdendorf 1946 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
Senior synonym: **Antefungivora** Rohdendorf 1938, q.v.  
**Paritonidinae** Rohdendorf 1946: 62.
- Parthomyia** Rohdendorf 1925a: 82. Type, *P. iranica* Rohdendorf 1925 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.  
**Parthomyiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 69-71.  
Note. Pape (1996) treated *Parthomyia* as a synonym of *Sphecapatodes*.
- Parydra** Stenhammar 1844: 144, 187 (as *Ephydra*, sectio *Parydra*). Type, *Ephydra aquila* Fallén 1813 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 585) = *Parydra aquila* (Fallén). Ephydridae.  
Preocc. senior synonym: *Napaea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
Parydrinae Wirth 1955: 54, 1956: 378, 389. *Nomina nuda*.  
**Parydrinae** Wirth & Stone 1956: 464 (priority from 1930, Napaeinae Cresson).
- Pattonella** Enderlein 1928: 38. Type, *P. magnifica* Enderlein 1928 (orig. des.) = *Pattonella intermutans* (Walker 1861) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.  
**Pattonellina** Lopes 1982: 310.  
Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Peckia*.
- Paulianina** Alexander 1952b: 228 [stem Paulianin-]. Type, *P. hova* Alexander 1952 (orig. des.). Blephariceridae.  
Paulianinae Eskov & Golovatch 1986: 269 (as “Kovalev, in litt.”). *Nomen nudum*.  
Paulianinae Kovalev 1987: 45. Unavailable; not adopted, called an erroneous naming by Eskov & Golovatch (1986).  
Paulianininae. [Correct spelling, if ever used].
- Peckia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 335. Type, *P. imperialis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 585) = *P. praeceps* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.  
Peckiina Lopes & Tibana 1991: 152. *Nomen nudum*.
- Pediasiomyia** Rohdendorf 1925b: 61. Type, *P. przhivalskyi* Rohdendorf 1925 (des. Townsend 1935b: 204). Sarcophagidae.  
**Pediasiomyiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 63, 65, 66.  
Note. Use of the species name in the key to genera may appear questionable as a valid type designation, but on an earlier page, Townsend (1935b: 112) stated his format for the keys: “... the genotype itself and

its country of origin being given, both in parentheses.” Pape (1996) treated *Pediasiomys* as a synonym of *Miltogramma*.

**Pedicia** Latreille 1809: 255. Type, *Tipula rivosa* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Pedicia rivosa* (Linnaeus). Tipulidae.

Valid subgenus: **Amalopsis** Haliday 1856, q.v.

**Pediciaeformes** Osten Sacken 1860a: 199, 254.

Pediciinae Wulp 1877: 337, 338.

Pediciidae Starý 1992: 31.

Other spellings: Pediciaeformia Osten Sacken 1865: 225.

**Pegomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 598. Type, *Anthomyia hyoscyami* Panzer 1809 (des. Coquillett 1901b: 140) = *Pegomya hyoscyami* (Panzer). Anthomyiidae.

*Pegomyia* (? emend.; see Note) Macquart 1835: 350.

Junior synonym: *Mycophaga* Rondani 1856, q.v.

Pegomyidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 13. Unavailable, in a suppressed work.

**Pegomyidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473, 595.

Pegomyioidae Agassiz 1846b: 276.

Pegomyiinae Schnabl 1911: 81; Schnabl & Dziedzicki 1911: 63, 83, 106.

Other spellings: Pegomyiinae Brues & Melander 1932: 319.

Note. Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* credited Macquart (1835) with the emendation, but Macquart did not cite the spelling *Pegomya*. Instead he cited Robineau-Desvoidy's group name, Pegomyidae, in his generic synonymy. The spelling *Pegomyia* has been so commonly used that somewhere someone might have qualified as an emender.

*Pegomyia*. See **Pegomya**.

**Pelamera** Herting 1969: 190. Type, *Myobia atra* Rondani 1861 (mon.) = *Pelamera atra* (Rondani). Tachinidae.

**Pelamerariae** Mesnil 1973a: 1157.

**Pelatachina** Meade 1894: 109 (new name for *Hyria* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Tachina tibialis* Fallén 1810 (aut.) = *Pelatachina tibialis* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Preocc. senior synonym (not used in a family-group name): *Hyria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 1100 (preocc. Lamarck 1819 in Mollusca). Type, *Tachina tibialis* Fallén 1810 (orig. des., as "*Macquartia tibialis*, Meig.") = *Pelatachina tibialis* (Fallén).

**Pelatachinina** Mesnil 1966: 896.

Pelatachinini Herting 1984: 112.

Note. Meigen (1824: 278) credited the species to Fallén and cited *Tachina tibialis*.

**Pelecocera** Meigen 1822: 340 [stem Pelecocer-]. Type, *P. tricineta* Meigen 1822 (des. É. Blanchard 1840: 599). Syrphidae.

**Pelecocerini** Williston 1887a: xiii.

Pelecocerinae Sack 1930: 1, 7, 9, 44.

Other spellings: Pelecoceratinae Brues & Melander 1932: 308.

Note. Both Nearctic and Palaearctic catalogs (Wirth et al. 1965: 595, Peck 1988: 123) listed the type as fixed by monotypy, possibly misled by Meigen's statement that he himself had seen only one species. However, he actually did include two species, the second quoted from Wiedemann.

**Pelecorhynchus** Macquart 1850a: 332 (28). Type, *P. maculipennis* Macquart 1850 (orig. des.) = *P. personatus* (Walker 1848) [? *Silvius*]. Pelecorhynchidae.

Junior synonym: *Coenura* Bigot 1857, q.v.

**Pelecorhynchinae** Enderlein 1922c: 336 (priority from 1908, Coenurinae Handlirsch).

Pelecorhynchidae Mackerras & Fuller 1942: 43.

Other spellings: Pelecorrhynchidae Hennig 1954: 333; Pelechorhynchidae McAlpine 1987d: 1305.

Note. See Note under *Coenura* for discussion of family-group names.

- Peleteria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 39. Type, *P. abdominalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 586). Tachinidae.  
*Peletieria* (emend.) Bezzi 1906a: 54.  
 Junior synonym: *Cuphocera* Macquart 1845, q.v.  
**Peletieriina** Zimin 1961: 230, 231 (priority from 1936, Cuphoceratina Townsend).  
 Peletieriina. [Corrected spelling.]  
 Other spellings: Peletieriariae Mesnil 1966: 897.  
*Peletieria*. See **Peleteria**.
- Pelidnoptera** Rondani 1856: 107. Type, *Sciomyza nigripennis* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Pelidnoptera nigripennis* (Fallén). Sciomyzidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Phaeomyia* Schiner 1862, q.v.  
 Pelidnopterinae Hennig 1965b: 22, 85. *Nomen nudum*; not adopted.  
 Note. Hennig in the same work (: 85-87) adopted Phaeomyiinae, an older name, and I presume that its priority had been discovered but Pelidnopterinae was left unchanged by oversight. He credited Steyskal with Pelidnopterinae, but Steyskal (1965a: 593) had retained Phaeomyiinae, as noted under *Phaeomyia*. Under Code Article 40a, it was unnecessary to change Phaeomyiinae.
- Pelomyia** Williston 1893b: 256, 258. Type, *P. occidentalis* Williston 1893 (mon.). Tethinidae.  
**Pelomyiinae** Foster 1976: 337.
- Pelopia* Meigen 1800: 18. No named species; two species in Hendel 1908: 49 (but see Note 1). Type, *Tipula cincta* Fabricius 1775 (des. Coquillett 1 1910: 586) = *Tanypus punctipennis* Meigen 1818. *Pelopia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Chironomidae.  
 Valid name: **Pentaneura** Philippi 1865, q.v.  
 Pelopiinae Enderlein 1911c: 123; Pelopiinae Kieffer 1911b: 330, or 1911d: 7.  
 Note 1. Hendel (1908: 49) listed two species, "*Tip[ula] cincta* F. et *maculata* Deeg.," but on p. 67 of the same work he stated that *Tipula cincta* was a species of *Rhyphus*.  
 Note 2: There is a family Pelopidae and superfamily Pelopoidea in the Acarina (oribatid mites), based on *Pelops* Koch 1835.
- Peloropeodes** Wheeler 1890: 373. Type, *P. salax* Wheeler 1890 (mon.). Dolichopodidae.  
**Peloropeodinae** Robinson 1970a: 56.
- Pemphigonotus** Lamb 1917: 54. Type, *P. mirabilis* Lamb 1917 (mon.). Chloropidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Minda* Paramonov 1957, q.v. (basis of a family- group name).
- Pentachaeta** McAlpine 1985b: 212. Type, *P. physopus* McAlpine 1985 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.  
**Pentachaetini** McAlpine 1985b: 223, 233.
- Pentaneura** Philippi 1865: 629. Type, *P. grisea* Philippi 1865 (mon.) = *P. cinerea* (Philippi 1865) [*Chironomus*]. Chironomidae.  
 Junior synonyms: *Pelopia* Meigen 1800, q.v.; *Ablabesmyia* Johannsen 1905, q.v.  
**Pentaneurini** Hennig 1950a: 239.
- Pentesileini. See *Penthesilea*.
- Pentheriidae. See **Penthetria**.
- Penthesilea* Meigen 1800: 35. No named species; one species by Bezzi 1908: 67 (as *Criorrhina ruficauda*). Type, *Musca ruficaudis* De Geer 1776 (sub. mon.) = *Blera fallax* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. *Penthesilea* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.  
 Valid name: **Blera** Billberg 1820, q.v. (See also Note 3 under **Criorrhina**).  
 Pentesileini [sic] Stackelberg 1930: 231.  
 Pentesilina Goffe 1952: 113, 115, 121.  
 Pentesileinae Séguy 1961: 130.



Note 1. De Geer's *Musca ruficaudis*, actually an unjustified new name for *Musca fallax* Linnaeus, was often misquoted as *Musca ruficauda*, which is a different species described by Fabricius 1794 and now in Tephritidae, genus *Terellia*, q.v.

Note 2. Peck (1988: 206) considered that Bezzi (1908) misidentified De Geer's species and that the misidentified type species is *Criorhina ranunculi* (Panzer 1804) [*Syrphus*], which would synonymize *Penthesilea* under *Criorhina* rather than *Blera*. In view of the invalidity of *Penthesilea* as a result of the suppression of the Meigen 1800 paper, its identity really does not matter.

**Penthetria** Meigen 1803: 264. No species; one species in Meigen 1804: 104. Type, *P. funebris* Meigen 1804 (sub. mon). Bibionidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Amasia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Penthetriidae Rohdendorf 1938a: 30, 49, 66; Penthetridae Rohdendorf 1947: 759. *Nomina nuda*.

Other spellings: Pentheriidae Rohdendorf 1938a: 55.

*Penthoptera* Schiner 1863a: 220. Type, *Tipula chirothecata* Scopoli 1763 (orig. des.) = *Hexatoma* (*Eriocera*) *chirothecata* (Scopoli). Tipulidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Hexatoma** Latreille 1809, q.v.

Senior subgeneric synonym: **Eriocera** Macquart 1838, q.v.

**Penthopterinae** Enderlein 1936d: 17, 22; Hendel 1936b: 1892.

*Perichaeta*. See *Pericheta*.

*Pericheta* Rondani 1859: 152 (unjustified new name for **Policheta** Rondani). Type, *Tachina unicolor* Fallen 1820 (aut.) = *Policheta unicolor* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym (not the basis of a family-group name): **Policheta** Rondani 1856: 67. Type, *Tachina unicolor* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Policheta unicolor* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

*Perichaeta* (error) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 99 (31).

**Perichaetidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82, 99 (14, 31).

Note. Herting (1984: 23) adopted *Perichaeta* on the ground that *Policheta* was the "misspelled homonym of *Polychaeta* Macquart 1851." The "homonym" was repeated in Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 153). However, *Policheta* and *Polychaeta* are distinct names (Code, Art. 56b), not homonymous.

**Pericoma** Haliday 1856: 254, 256 [stem Pericom-]. Type, *Trichoptera trifasciata* Meigen 1804 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 587) = *Pericoma trifasciata* (Meigen). Psychodidae.

Junior synonym: *Clytocerus* Eaton 1904, q.v.

**Pericomini** Enderlein 1935a: 246.

Note. In Dermaptera, Burr (1911: 59) published a subfamily Pericominae, based on *Pericomus* Burr 1911, and the group is used at the present time. This long antedates the tribal name in Diptera. If a tribal name is needed here, one might use the entire generic name as stem, yielding Pericomaini. This method has been used elsewhere, as recently for *Metopia* (Sarcophagidae)(ICZN 1994b).

**Peringueyimyia** Bigot 1886a: cx; 1886b: cx. Type, *P. capensis* Bigot 1886 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Peringueyimyini** Hull 1973: 279.

Note. A generic diagnosis serves to diagnose the monobasic tribe.

**Periscelis** Loew 1858a: 113 [stem Periscelid-]. Type, *P. annulipes* Loew 1858 (des. Sturtevant 1923: 1). Periscelididae.

**Periscelidinae** Oldenberg 1914: 40, 41.

Periscelidae Hendel 1916: 297.

Periscelididae Stackelberg 1933: 4.

Periscelidea Hennig 1971: 37.

Periscelididea Hennig 1973: 58.

Other spellings: Periscellidae Curran 1934c: 25.

Note 1. Oldenberg (1914: 39) maintained that of the two originally included species, *Periscelis* was clearly based on the new species *P. annulipes*. He preserved the generic name for *annulipes* and erected the new genus *Microperiscelis* for the other species, *Notiphila annulata* Fallén. At the same time he stated that *P. winnertzi* Egger also belonged to the latter genus. Since he did not make *Microperiscelis* monobasic and did not use the word "type" for *annulipes*, strictly speaking he did not exactly fit the type by elimination

of ICZN's Opinion 6 (1910a), a method no longer accepted as type fixation (Code, Art. 69b), although his action agreed with a broader and less rigid construction of that Opinion. Sturtevant (1923: 1) accepted Oldenberg's action as fixing the type for *Microperiscelis*, and at the same time he stated that the type of *Periscelis* is *P. annulipes*. This action is accepted as a valid type designation. Papp (1984f: 233) listed the type fixation as monotypy, but there were two originally included species, *annulipes* and *annulata*.

Note 2. Hennig's ending -idea (1971, Teilgruppe; 1973, Familiengruppe) denoted a grouping of families below a superfamily.

Note 3. A similar but distinct name is *Pericelis* Laidlaw 1902 and family Pericelidae in Platyhelminthes Turbellaria.

Periscellidae. See **Periscelis**.

Perissomatidea. See **Perissomma**.

**Perissomma** Colless 1962: 520 [stem Perissommat-]. Type, *P. fusca* [correctly *fuscum*] Colless 1962 (orig. des.). Perissommatidae.

**Perissommatidae** Colless 1962: 519, 520.

Perissomatidea (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1977a: 85.

Perissomatoidea Rohdendorf 1980: 113.

Perissommatoida Kovalev 1989b: 800 (128).

[**Permotanyderus** Riek 1953: 75. Type, *P. ableptus* Riek 1953 (orig. des.). Fossil.]

**Permotanyderidae** Riek 1953: 75.

Note 1. *Permotanyderus* was described in the Mecoptera, suborder Protodiptera, but transferred to the Diptera by Riek (1970: 185). Hind wings were later found for *Permotanyderus*, and it was placed by Riek (1977: 252) in a new suborder Perissoptera of the Diptera, for Diptera with four wings. The family was accepted as a possible member of the stem group of Diptera by Wootton & Ennos (1989: 519). Evenhuis (1994: 45) listed this family and Permotipulidae in the order Protodiptera, not true Diptera.

Note 2. Riek (1953) had no separate diagnosis for the family, but it can be accepted under Code Article 13d.

[**Permotipula** Tillyard 1929: 778, 779. Type, *P. patricia* Tillyard 1929 (mon.). Fossil.]

**Permotipulidae** Tillyard 1929: 779 (as fossil Tipuloidea).

Note. Tillyard (1937: 66-67) described more complete material, with four wings, the front and hind almost identical in their tipuloid venation, and he referred the genus and family to the order Mecoptera, as the suborder Protodiptera. Rohdendorf (1959: 103) referred the family to the mecopteroid suborder Partrichoptera, but Wootton & Ennos (1989: 519) regarded it as "a convincing member of the Diptera stem-group." Krzeminski (1992b: 49) considered the family to lie between Diptera and Mecoptera. Evenhuis (1994: 46) listed it with Permotanyderidae in a separate order Protodiptera, not true Diptera.

**Peromyia** Kieffer 1894c: clxxv. Type, *P. leveillei* Kieffer 1894 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Peromyiini** Kleesattel 1979: 146.

*Perrisia* Rondani 1846: 371. Type, *Cecidomyia urticae* Perris 1840 (orig. des.) = *Dasineura urticae* (Perris). Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Dasineura** Rondani 1840, q.v.

**Perrisiini** Cockerell 1917: 9.

**Petagnia** Rondani 1856: 61. Type, *P. occlusa* Rondani 1856 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Petagniidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80 (12).

Note. Herting (1984: 102) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 293) considered *P. occlusa* a *nomen nudum* and synonym of *P. subpetiolata* Rondani (1859). However, *occlusa* has status from 1856, with both *Petagnia* and *occlusa* based on the same description (Code, Art. 12b.6).

*Petaurista* Meigen 1800: 15. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 47. Type, *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer 1776 (sub. mon.) = *Trichocera hiemalis* (De Geer). *Petaurista* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b), and also preocc. Link 1795 in Mammalia. Trichoceridae.

Valid name: **Trichocera** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Petauristinae Riedel 1919: 1.

Petauristidae Hendel 1928: 9, 58, 121.

Note. *Petaurista* Link 1795 in Mammalia was the basis of a group name, recognized as valid as the family Petauristidae by Miller 1912 and currently as the subfamily Petauristinae (flying squirrels) of the family Sciuridae.

**Peteina** Meigen 1838: 214. Type, *Musca erinaceus* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Peteina erinaceus* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

**Peteinidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 78 (10).

Note. The specific name is a Latin noun used in apposition, with ending unchanged in a feminine genus.

**Petrorossia** Bezzi 1908a: 32, 35. Type, *Bibio hesperus* Rossi (P.) 1790 (orig. des.) = *Petrorossia hesperus* (Rossi). Bombyliidae.

Petrorossiini Bowden 1980: 427. *Nomen nudum*.

**Phaedima** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 842 [stem Phaedim-]. Type, *P. aestivalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *Oswaldia spectabilis* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Oswaldia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Phaedimidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 837.

Note. Herting (1974: 23) chose *Oswaldia* (p. 840) over *Phaedima* (p. 842).

**Phaeomyia** Schiner 1862a: 148. Type, *Sciomyza fuscipennis* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Pelidnoptera fuscipennis* (Meigen). Sciomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Pelidnoptera** Rondani 1856, q.v.

**Phaeomyiina** Verbeke 1950: 10.

Phaeomyiinae Steyskal 1965a: 593.

Phaeomyiidae Griffiths 1972: 173-175.

Other spellings: Phaeomyinae Knutson & Lyneborg 1965: 61, 68.

Note. Steyskal (1965: 593) synonymized *Phaeomyia* under **Pelidnoptera**, q.v., but correctly retained the group name based on *Phaeomyia* (Code, Art. 40a, after 1960).

Phagionidae. See **Rhagio**.

**Phallantha** Rohdendorf 1938b: 101. Type, *P. sichotealini* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Phallanthina** Rohdendorf 1965: 677 (397).

**Phania** Meigen 1824: 218. Type, *Tachina curvicauda* Fallén 1820 (des. Westwood 1840b: 140) = *Phania curvicauda* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

**Phaninae** Schiner 1861b: 140, 1861c: 419.

Phaniidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 (11).

Other spellings: Phanides Rye 1873: 393; Phanina Nowicki 1873: 27.

Note. See **Hemyda** Note for a misuse of *Phania*.

**Phaonia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 482. Type, *P. viarum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1901b: 140) = *P. valida* (Harris 1780) [*Musca validus*]. Muscidae.

**Phaoniinae** Malloch 1917b: 407, 408.

Other spellings: Phaohiinae Beschovski & Lavciev 1971: 89.

Pharidae. See **Phora**.

**Pharyngobolus** Brauer 1866: 883. Type, *P. africanus* Brauer 1866 (mon.). Oestridae.

Pharyngobolinae Zumpt 1964: 343, 344. *Nomen nudum*; suggested, but neither described nor adopted.

**Pharyngobolinae** Papavero 1977: 48, 70.

**Pharyngomyia** Schiner 1861b: 140. Type, *Oestrus pictus* Wiedemann 1824 (mon.) = *Pharyngomyia picta* (Wiedemann). Oestridae.

**Pharyngomyiinae** Townsend 1935b: 110, 217.

Note. The type species has usually been cited as *Oestrus pictus* Meigen. The specific name was credited to "Meg.," apparently a Megerle manuscript name, common in Meigen's works. When Meigen described species and used manuscript names, they are correctly attributed to Meigen. However in the present case

the description is in quotation marks and credited to Wiedemann. The species described by Wiedemann should therefore be credited to him, or more completely as Wiedemann *in* Meigen.

**Phasca** Hering 1953: 518. Type, *P. bidens* Hering 1953 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Phascinae** Korneyev 1994: 10.

**Phasia** Latreille 1804: 195 [stem Phasi-]. No named species; one species, "*Thereva coleoprata* Fabricius," in Latreille 1805: 379. Type, *Conops subcoleopratus* Linnaeus 1767 (des. ICZN 1970a) = *Phasia subcoleoprata* (Linnaeus). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym (distinct genus by some): *Alophora* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Junior synonym (valid subgenus): **Hyalomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Phasianae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 10. Unavailable, in a suppressed work.

**Phasianae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 280.

Phasioidae Agassiz 1846b: 284.

Phasidae Bigot 1852: 486.

Phasiina Rondani 1856: 22, 80 [spelling correct].

Phasiinae Rondani 1862: 5.

Phasiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 83 (15).

Other spellings: Phasianae Swainson 1840: 377; Phasiariae Zetterstedt 1842: 5, 52; Phasitae Desmarest 1860: 49; Phasina Loew 1862a: 35; Phasianiti Liroy 1864: 881; Phasiides Rye 1875: 421; Phasianidae (as "ad Phasianidos") Bigot 1885b: clxxiii, 1885e: clxxiii; Phasianidi Bigot 1889a: 255; Phasiadi Bigot 1889b: cxxxiv, 1890a: cxxxiv; Phasiadae Bigot 1892a: 179.

Note. An earlier Phasianidae in Aves dates from Horsfield 1821 (? Leach *in* Horsfield). This was based on *Phasianus* Linnaeus 1758, with a much different stem than that of *Phasia*, but which may have influenced some erroneous spellings of group names based on *Phasia*.

**Phasiatacta** Townsend 1911a: 144, 1912d: 343-4 (adult). Type, *P. elongata* Townsend 1911 (mon.). Tachinidae.

"PHASIATACTINE series" Townsend 1911a: 144.

[Phasiatactini] Townsend 1911c: 328. Correction of ending without naming.

**Phasiatactiae** Townsend 1913a: 48, 54.

**Phasiopsis** Townsend 1912b: 108 [stem Phasiops-]. Type, *P. floridana* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *Masiphya floridana* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Masiphya** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.

**Phasiopsini** Townsend 1912b: 109.

Note. The tribal name Masiphyni dates from 1936. Under Code Article 40a, if the generic synonymy came after 1960, as I believe it did, then Phasiopsini is not to be replaced. See also the Note under **Masiphya**.

**Phasiopteryx** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 147 (79) [stem Phasiopteryg-]. Type, *P. bilimekii* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (orig. des., under "gen.n., sp.n." rule, Code Art. 68b.i) = *Ormia bilimekii* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Ormia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Phasiopterygini** Townsend 1908: 60.

Phasiopterygidae Townsend 1912d: 352.

**Phasmophaga** Townsend 1909: 243. Type, *P. antennalis* Townsend 1909 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Phasmophagiae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

Phatypezides. See **Platypeza**.

**Phebellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1846a: 37 [stem Phebelli-]. Type, *P. aestivalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1846 (mon.) = *P. villica* (Zetterstedt 1844) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Phebelliariae** Mesnil 1953a: 292, 293, 295.

Phebelliina Mesnil 1975: 1383 [spelling correct].

**Phegomyia** Kieffer 1913a: 49 [stem Phegomyi-]. Type, *Oligotrophus fagicola* Kieffer 1901 (orig. des.) = *Phegomyia fagicola* (Kieffer). Cecidomyiidae.

**Phegomyini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 81.

Phegomyiini Enderlein 1936d: 73 [spelling correct].

Phelini. See **Phellus**.

**Phellus** Walker 1851a: 110. Type, *P. glaucus* Walker 1851 (mon.). Asilidae.

**Phellini** Hardy 1926: 306, 307, 309.

Other spellings: Phelini Papavero 1973a: 245.

**Pherbellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 695. Type, *P. vernalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *P. schoenherri* (Fallén 1826) [*Sciomyza*]. Sciomyzidae.

Junior synonym: *Ditaenia* Hendel 1902, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. Knutson (1977: 168) listed *P. vernalis* as synonym of *Musca punctata* Fabricius 1794, but this is preoccupied by *M. punctata* Poda 1761, and Fallén's name is valid.

**Philaematomyia** Austen 1909: 295 [stem Philaematomyi-]. Type, *P. insignis* Austen 1909 (orig. des.) = *Musca crassirostris* Stein 1903. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Musca** Linnaeus 1758, q.v.

**Philaematomyinae** Patton & Cragg 1913: 323, 355.

Philaematomyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Philippimyia** Shannon 1926b: 47 [stem Philippimy-]. Type, ?*Sterphus cyanocephalus* Philippi 1865 (orig. des.) = *Philippimyia cyanocephala* (Philippi). Syrphidae.

**Philippimyini** Glumac 1961a: 90, 93.

Philippimyini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. The “?” questioned the genus *Sterphus* for that species.

**Philoliche** Wiedemann 1828: 95 (as synonym of *Pangonia*, see Note 1). Type, *Tabanus rostratus* Linnaeus 1764 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 588) = *Philoliche rostrata* (Linnaeus). Tabanidae.

**Philolichini** Mackerras 1954: 436.

Note 1. *Philoliche* was cited by Chainey & Oldroyd (1980: 286) as “([effectively] as subgenus of *Pangonia*).” Wiedemann divided *Pangonia* into two unnamed groups of species, A with three ocelli and B without ocelli. After B he listed “(die Hoffmannseggische Gattung *Philoliche*,” not clearly adopting it but merely citing a manuscript name in synonymy. However, under Code Article 11e, the name is deemed available from 1828 by virtue of its adoption by authors before 1961.

Note 2. The type species is listed here as long accepted, but there is an earlier designation of *Pangonia fuscipennis* Wiedemann 1828 by Desmarest (1859: 233). *P. fuscipennis*, described from Brazil, is now in *Pangonia* (*Esenbeckia* Rondani 1864), whereas *Tabanus rostratus* from the Cape of Good Hope is in the nominal subgenus *Philoliche*. The type species problem is serious and I leave that for specialists in the family. The tribal name would not be affected.

**Philopota** Wiedemann 1830a: 17. Type, *P. conica* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.). Acroceridae.

*Philpota* (error) Brues & Melander 1932: 292.

**Philopotinae** Schiner 1867: 307, 1868a: 141, 142.

Other spellings: Phlopotinae Edwards 1930a: 189; Philpotinae Brues & Melander 1932: 292.

*Philpota*, Philpotinae. See **Philopota**.

**Philygria** Stenhammar 1844: 154, 238 (as *Notiphila* sectio). Type, *Notiphila flavipes* Fallén 1823 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 588) = *Philygria flavipes* (Fallén). Ephydriidae.

Philygriini Wirth 1965b: 745. *Nomen nudum*.

**Philygriini** Lizarralde de Grosso 1989: 51-52.

Note. The tribal name Philygriini was used at least five or six times as a *nomen nudum* until Lizarralde de Grosso (1989) and Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1990: 901) independently supplied a diagnosis for availability.

Phlaebotomidae. See **Phlebotomus**.

**Phlebotomus** Rondani 1840a: 5, 12 (as *Flebotomus*). Type, *Bibio papatasi* Scopoli 1786 (mon.) = *Phlebotomus papatasi* (Scopoli). Psychodidae.

*Flebotomus* Rondani 1840a: 5, 12. Suppressed original spelling (ICZN 1954b).

*Hebotomus* (error) Rondani 1843b: 264.

*Phlebotomus* (emend.) Loew 1845a: 9.

*Hebetomus* (error) Agassiz 1846b: 174.

**Flebotomidae** Rondani 1840a: 10, 12.

Phlebotomidae Loew 1845: 9.

Phlebotomoinea (group of subfamilies) Hennig 1972: 14.

Other spellings: Hebotominae Rondani 1843: 264; Hebetomoidae Agassiz 1846b: 173; Phlebotomidae Rondani 1856: 16 (as Phlae-), 37; Phlaebotomidae Costa 1857: 438; Phloeobotomydae Rondani 1863: 90 (1864: 90); Phlebotomidi Lioy 1895: vi, 77; Phlebotomyinae Shannon 1927b: 32; Phlebotiminae Enderlein 1944: 322.

Note. Rondani's classification of Nemocera included four 'tribes' and one 'family' (= present day families and subfamily), all marked "mihi" although not all were first proposals. The genus *Flebotomus* was cited as "Rndn—Brt" (Rondani & Berté). Rondani's introduction credited his friend Eugenio Berté with being the first to recognize the extraordinary differences of the insect from other components of the Nemocera. However, the name has always been credited to Rondani, as did the Commissions's Opinion 256 (1954b) on the spelling of the name. No doubt Rondani described both the genus and the group "Flebotominae (Mihi)."

Phloeobotomidae. See **Phlebotomus**.

Phlopotinae. See **Philopota**.

**Phleomyia** Bilimek 1867: 903. Type, *P. leucozona* Bilimek 1867 (mon.). Milichiidae.

Junior synonym: *Rhynchomilichia* Hendel 1903, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Phonida. See **Phora**.

**Phora** Latreille 1797: 169. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 464. Type, *Musca aterrima* Fabricius 1794 (sub. mon.; preocc. de Villers 1789) = *Phora atra* (Meigen 1804) [*Trineura*]. Phoridae.

Junior synonym: *Trineura* Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Phoridae** Curtis 1833: 437 (priority from 1830, Trineurae Meigen).

Phoroidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Phoridea Hennig 1948a: 71 (subgroup of Musciformia).

Phoromorpha Brues et al. 1954: 22.

Other spellings: Phorites Newman 1834: 379, 396; Phoritae Desmarest 1860: 49; Phorida Marschall 1873: 321 ff. (also as Phonida, 337, 343); Pharidae Ragués 1908: 318; Photidae Pearse 1946: 150; Phoronomorpha Hong 1981: 118; Proroidea Domínguez R. & Carrillo S. 1976: 173.

Note. A family name Phoridae, based on *Phorus* Montfort 1810, was used extensively in Mollusca in the latter half of the 19th century. In modern times it has been replaced by Xenophoridae Philippi 1853, after the synonymy of *Phorus* under *Xenophora* Fischer von Waldheim 1807. In any event Phoridae in Diptera has priority.

**Phorbia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 559. Type, *P. musca* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 589) = *Phorbia sepia* (Meigen 1826) [*Anthomyia*]. Anthomyiidae.

Junior synonym: *Chortophila* Macquart 1835, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

*Phorcida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 251. Type, *Hubneria acronyctae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1850 (orig. des.) = *Nilea hortulana* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Nilea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Phorcidina** Mesnil 1939: 30, 31.

Note. The specific name of the type species, which was reared from *Acronycta*, is stated here as usually accepted in catalogs, but Robineau-Desvoidy (1850a: 167) spelled it *acronita*. He came closer in the index to that volume, as *acronictae*.

**Phorinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 118. Type, *P. aurifrons* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 491). Tachinidae.

**Phorinidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 489.

Phoriniini Townsend 1928: 85 [stem correct, Phorini-].

**Phormia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 465 [stem Phormi-]. Type, *Musca regina* Meigen 1826 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1849b: v) = *Phormia regina* (Meigen). Calliphoridae.

**Phorminae** Shannon 1923: 103.

Phormiinae Bezzi 1927: 231, 234 [spelling correct].

**Phorocera** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 131 [stem Phorocer-]. Type, *P. agilis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 509, in synonymy of *Phorocera assimilis* (Fallén) = *Phorocera assimilis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]). Tachinidae.

**Phoroceridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 503.

Other spellings: Phoroceratidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82 (14); Phocoreratidae Townsend 1913a: 40.

Note. Mesnil (1946: 75) maintained that Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a) designated *assimilis* Meigen not Fallén, and that *assimilis* Meigen was a mixture of two species, of which he chose *Tachina gramma* as type species. It is true that Robineau-Desvoidy designated “*assimilis*, Meig.” as type, but immediately after the designation he discussed *assimilis* Fallén as the first species, and in its synonymy he cited both *assimilis* Fallén and *assimilis* Meigen. Nomenclaturally the type species is *agilis*, the originally included species cited in the synonymy of *assimilis* (Code, Art. 69a.v) [*assimilis* was not an originally included nominal species]. Herting (1974: 13-14) discussed the status of the apparent type material of Meigen seen by Mesnil in the Paris Museum, and he continued to maintain the synonymy of *agilis* and *assimilis* Fallén, also in Herting (1984: 15-16), and in Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 140).

**Phorocerosoma** Townsend 1927e: 61 [stem Phorocerosomat-]. Type, *P. forte* Townsend 1927 (orig. des.) = *P. vicarium* (Walker 1856) [*Masicera*]). Tachinidae.

**Phorocerosomariae** Mesnil 1949: 59.

Phorocerosomina Mesnil 1975: 1382.

Phorocerosomatina. [Corrected spelling.]

**Phortica** Schiner 1862c: 433. Type, *Drosophila variegata* Fallén 1823 (orig. des.) = *Amiota* (*Phortica*) *variegata* (Fallén). Drosophilidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Amiota** Loew 1862, q.v.

**Phorticinae** Duda 1926b: 241.

Note 1. All but one of the modern regional catalogs treated *Phortica* as a subgenus of *Amiota*. In the Afrotropical *Catalogue*, *Phortica* is a junior synonym (Tsacas 1980: 673).

Note 2. There is a Phorticini Kerzhner 1971, based on *Phorticus* Stål 1858 in Hemiptera Nabidae.

Photidae. See **Phora**.

**Phragmoligoneura** Rohdendorf 1962a: 332 (1991: 483). Type, *P. incerta* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Phragmoligoneuridae** and Phragmoligoneuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 332 (1991: 483).

Phragmoligoneuroidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Note 1. Genus and species are available under Code Art. 13c.

Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that *Phragmoligoneura* belonged in the Protopleciidae.

**Phronia** Winnertz 1863: 857. Type, *P. rustica* Winnertz 1863 (des. Johannsen 1909: 96) = *P. exigua* (Zetterstedt 1852) [*Mycetophila*]). Mycetophilidae.

Phroniinae Tuxen 1947: 143. Unavailable; see Note.

Note. The name Phroniinae was mentioned in an obituary of C.M. Steenberg, who had written three papers on the genus *Phronia* but none contained a group name. Phroniinae was undescribed and was certainly not a formal proposal and not a taxonomic use.

*Phrosina*. See **Phrosinella**.

**Phrosinella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 82 (as *Phrosina*, pp. 101, 110, 111) (apparent replacement name; see Note 1). Type, *Phrosina argyrina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (aut.) = *Phrosinella nasuta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]). Sarcophagidae.

*Phrosina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 101, 110, 111 (preocc. Risso 1822 in Crustacea). Type, *Phrosina argyrina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (mon.) = *Phrosinella nasuta* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Sarcophagidae.

Phrosinellinae Verves 1986b: 248. *Nomen nudum*.

**Phrosinellinae** Verves 1989b: 118, 119.

Note 1. Although Verves (1986a: 102) treated *Phrosina* and *Phrosinella* as independent proposals, it appears to me that the latter was undoubtedly a replacement name for *Phrosina* preoccupied. *Phrosina* appeared on pp. 101, 110 (heading of the genus), 111 (heading of the species), and p. 902 in the Index of the volume, but *Phrosinella* appeared on p. 82 in the generic synopsis. *Phrosina* being preoccupied, it would appear that the preoccupation was noticed and the name changed in the generic synopsis but not in the other places. If the two were to be regarded as independent proposals, then *Phrosinella* was proposed without included species (on p. 82), and there would then be a question of the first author to associate species with it, which could even change the type species and generic status.

Note 2. Verves (1986a: 102) credited the species *nasuta* to Wiedemann in Meigen. Although Meigen said "Wied." after the name *nasuta*, the description is not in quotation marks. In other cases, Meigen carefully placed the description in quotation marks when it came from Wiedemann. From Meigen's note that the specimen is in the Baumhauer Collection, it seems reasonable to conclude that *nasuta* was a Wiedemann manuscript name adopted, published, and described by Meigen.

Note 3. *Phrosina*, quickly renamed, was never used in a family-group name. There is thus no confusion with Phrosininae Dana 1852 in Crustacea, based on *Phrosinia* Rafinesque 1815, which if used would yield the similar but technically distinct Phrosiniinae.

*Phryne* Meigen 1800: 16 [stem Phryn-]. No named species; one species by Coquillett 1910b: 589).

Type, *Tipula fuscata* Fabricius 1775 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 589, and sub.mon.) = *Sylvicola fuscatus* (Fabricius). *Phryne* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Anisopodidae.

Senior generic name: **Sylvicola** Harris 1780, q.v.

Phrynidae Bezzi 1911a: 14, 44.

Phryneidae Brues & Melander 1915: 61 (synonym of Rhyphidae).

Phryneoidea Hendel 1928: 9.

Phrynoidea Hendel 1936b: 1892.

Phryneiformia (Bibiomorpha subsection) Hennig 1948a: 69, 75, 76.

Other spellings: Phryniidae Matile 1962: 23; Phryneidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Note 1. *Phryne* was a proper name used in Latin, with genitive *Phrynes* and stem *Phryn-*, hence Phrynidae is correct.

Note 2. The spelling Phrynidae Bezzi is a junior homonym of a much earlier Phrynidae in the scorpions, used at least as early as Gerstaecker 1863 and still used, based on *Phrynus* Lamarck 1801. In addition to the homonymy, Phrynidae in Diptera has no standing in nomenclature because the nominal type genus is unavailable.

**Phryno** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 143 [stem Phrynon-]. Type, *P. agilis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *P. vetula* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Phrynidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 539.

Phrynonidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Phrynoini Townsend 1919c: 579.

Note 1. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 541) designated *Tachina vetula* Meigen, but that was not an originally included nominal species, nor did *vetula* have any of the original species cited in its synonymy.

Note 2. This Phrynidae is much older than the Phrynidae in the Anisopodidae, which was based on a name now unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (See *Phryne*). Although the tachinid Phrynidae may be a junior homonym of Phrynidae in scorpions, used at least as early as Gerstaecker 1863 and based on *Phrynus* Lamarck 1801, the tachinid name would be valid as corrected to Phrynonidae.

**Phryxe** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 158. Type, *P. athaliae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 329, as synonym of *P. vulgaris* Fallén) = *P. vulgaris* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.



Junior synonym: *Blepharidea* Rondani 1856, q.v.

**Pryxidae** (error) Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 319 (corrected to Phryxidae in 1863b: 918 in list of Errata).

**Phthiria** Meigen 1803: 268. Type, *Bombylius pulicarius* Mikan 1796 (mon.) = *Phthiria pulicaria* (Mikan). Bombyliidae.

*Phthiria* (error) Wiedemann 1821b: 242.

**Phthiriinae** Becker 1913a: 439, 483.

Phthiriidae Zaitzev 1991: 727 (104).

Other spellings: Phtiriinae Hennig 1973: 42.

Note. A family of similar but narrowly distinct spelling, Phthiridae, was proposed by Ewing 1929 for the anopluran genus *Phthirus* Leach 1817, error or emendation for *Pthirus* Leach 1815. A common emendation is *Phthirus* Burmeister 1835, and the form Phthiriidae has been seen.

*Phthiria*, Phtiriinae. See **Phthiria**.

**Phumosiia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 427. Type, *P. abdominalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8). Calliphoridae.

**Phumosiini** Fan 1965: 154.

Phumosiinae Colless & McAlpine 1970: 734.

*Phycodroma* Stenhammar 1854: 270 [stem Phycodrom-]. Type, *Coelopa fucorum* Zetterstedt 1847 (mon.) = *Malacomyia sciomyzina* (Haliday 1833) [*Coelopa*]. Coelopidae.

*Phycodromia* (error; synonym of **Malacomyia**) Walker 1856b: xiii.

Senior synonym: **Malacomyia** Westwood 1840, q.v.

**Phycodromidae** Loew 1861a: 89.

Other spellings: Phycodromiinae Lameere 1906: 138; Phycodromiidae Lundström & Frey 1913: 18.

Note. Older usage for the family name was almost entirely Phycodromidae, whereas modern usage has been chiefly Coelopidae, after the synonymy of *Phycodroma* under *Malacomyia*. The use of Coelopidae by writers on this small family may have been influenced by advocates of the principle that a family name should be based on the oldest included genus. McAlpine (1991a: 47) stated that Phycodromidae is unavailable under Article 40b of the Code, which deals with synonymy of the type genus before 1961. However, Coelopidae is based on a different genus than *Malacomyia*, which has replaced *Phycodroma*. The case should be submitted to the Commission. I agree with McAlpine (1989: 1450) that the present widespread use of Coelopidae justifies its maintenance for stability. The logical replacement, Malacomyiidae Czerny (1909), has had slight use.

**Phycus** Walker 1850: 2. Type, *Xylophagus canescens* Walker 1848 (mon.) = *Phycus brunneus* Wiedemann 1824 [*Xylophagus*]. Therevidae.

**Phycinae** Lyneborg 1976: 197.

Note. Lyneborg (1972: 306) earlier mentioned the division of the Therevidae into two subfamilies, but he did not then name the non-typical one.

**Phyllodromia** Zetterstedt 1837: 31 (as *Hemerodromia* subgenus). Type, *Empis melanocephala* Fabricius 1794 (des. Rondani 1856: 148) = *Phyllodromia melanocephala* (Fabricius). Empididae.

**Phyllodromina** Rondani 1856: 30 (p. 147 as -myna).

Phyllodromiini Vaillant 1981: 353.

Note. *Hemerodromia* and *Phyllodromia*, both q.v., are included in the same subfamily, called Hemerodromiinae, but this dates from Schiner 1860 compared to the older Phyllodromina Rondani 1856.

**Phyllolabis** Osten Sacken 1877: 202 [stem Phyllolab-]. Type, *P. claviger* Osten Sacken 1877 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 590). Tipulidae.

**Phyllolabini** Savchenko 1986: 195.

Note. The type species was originally *claviger*, not *clavigera*, and is therefore arbitrarily deemed to be a noun in apposition and unchangeable (Code, Art. 31b.i).

- Phyllomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 213. Type, *Musca volvulus* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Phyllomyia volvulus* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.  
*Phyllomyia* (error) Macquart 1835: 166.  
Junior synonyms: *Hypostena* Meigen 1838, q.v.; *Melania* Meigen 1838 (preocc., see *Melanota*); *Melanota* Rondani 1857, q.v.  
Phyllomyini Townsend 1931b: 329, in synonymy. Unavailable.  
**Phyllomyiina** Mesnil 1939: 49 (priority from 1889, Melanotidae Brauer & Bergenstamm).  
Other spellings: Phyllomyiina van Emden 1954: 35.  
Note 1. Authors have retained the spelling *volvulus*, even though Latin dictionaries show only “*volvula*, -ae,” feminine. My friend G. Steyskal advises that it is acceptable to retain *volvulus*, used as a noun with changed ending, as Fabricius did in the genus *Musca*.  
Note 2. See Note 1 under *Dexia* Meigen for a discussion of the role of *Phyllomyia* and *volvulus* in the *Dexia-Dexilla* controversy. The Commission’s action in Opinion 1475 (1988) in designating *Musca rustica* Fabricius as type species of *Dexia* removed that genus as the senior synonym of *Phyllomyia*.
- Phyllomydas** Bigot 1880a:62, 1880b: xlvi [stem Phyllomyd-]. Type, *P. phyllocerus* Bigot 1880 (mon.). Mydidae.  
**Phyllomydini** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 37, 56.
- Phyllomyza** Fallén 1810: 20. No species; one species in Fallén 1823: 8. Type, *P. securicornis* Fallén 1823 (sub. mon.). Milichiidae.  
Phyllomyzidae Curran 1934a: 162. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Phyllomyzidae** Curran 1934c: 24, 334.
- Phylloteles** Loew 1844a: 168. Type, *P. pictipennis* Loew 1844 (mon.). Sarcophagidae.  
**Phyllotelina** Rohdendorf 1935: 96.  
Phyllotelini Rohdendorf 1937: 25.  
Other spellings: Phyllotelinicae Séguy 1941: 289, 320.
- Physiphora** Fallén 1810: 11. No named species; one species in Fallén 1817: 3. Type, *Chrysomyza splendida* Fallén 1817 (sub. mon.) = *Physiphora alceae* (Preysslér 1791) [*Musca*]. Otitidae.  
Junior synonym: *Chrysomyza* Fallén 1817, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Note. The type species, long known as *Chrysomyza demandata* and later as *Physiphora demandata*, is now (Thompson & Pont 1994: 68) under the long-forgotten name *Musca alceae* Preysslér 1791, a name that does not even appear in the volumes of the modern Palearctic *Catalogue*.
- Physocephala** Schiner 1861b: 137, 138. Type, *Conops rufipes* Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Physocephala rufipes* (Fabricius). Conopidae.  
Physocephalini Camras 1965: 627. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Physocephalini** Smith & Peterson 1987: 751.
- Phythalmia** Gerstaecker 1860: 169. Type, *P. cervicornis* Gerstaecker 1860 (des. Enderlein 1936: 229). Tephritidae.  
*Phythalmia* (error) Schiner 1868a: 228.  
**Phythalmydi** Bigot 1886c: 290.  
Phythalmiinae Hendel 1914a: 74.  
Phythalmyidae Hendel 1916: 297.  
Phythalmiidae Brues & Melander 1932: 332.  
Other spellings: Phythalmyidae Frey 1921: 29; Phythalmiidae Hendel 1936b: 1944 (as -myiidae, p. 1887); Phythalmidae Malloch 1940: 66, 88; Pythalmiidae Essig 1942: 737; Phythalmiidae Hennig 1958: 577.  
*Phythalmia*, Phyth- in group names. See **Phythalmia**.  
Phythoidae. See **Phyto**.
- Phyto** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 218 [stem Phyton-]. Type, *P. nigra* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *P. melanocephala* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Rhinophoridae.  
**Phytidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 45.

Phytoidea Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 77, 111 (9, 43).

Phytonidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Phythoidae Rubtsov 1951: 230.

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 47, 48) designated as type species *Tachina melanocephala*, which was not originally included, and in its synonymy he showed three of the originally included nominal species, thus not fixing a single one as the type species.

**Phytomia** Guérin-Méneville 1833: 509. Type, *Eristalis chrysopygus* Wiedemann 1819 (mon.) = *Phytomia chrysopyga* (Wiedemann). Syrphidae.

Junior synonym: *Megaspis* Macquart 1842, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Phytomyza** Fallén 1810: 21, 26. Type, *P. flaveola* Fallén 1810 (mon.). Agromyzidae.

**Phytomyzides** Fallén 1823f: title and 1.

Phytomyzidae Macquart 1846: 346 (218).

Other spellings: Phytomyzites Newman 1834: 379, 396; Phytomyzydae Macquart 1835: 623; Phytomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 291; Phytomyzini Lioy 1864: 1315; Phytomyzidae Lioy 1864: 75; Phytomyzi Lioy 1895: 291; Phytomyzydae Schmitz 1926a: 81.

Note 1. *Phytomyza flaveola* has sometimes been listed as a junior synonym of *P. ranunculi* (Schrank) [*Musca*], but such a specific name does not exist and was an error.

Note 2. The so-called “famille” PHYTOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 was not founded on *Phytomyza* but on an assemblage of other acalyprate genera such as *Myodina* and *Calobata*. See the Supplemental List.

**Phytosarcophaga** Rohdendorf 1937: 301, 469 (German). Type, *Sarcophaga destructor* Malloch 1929 (mon., as *destruxtrix* by Rohdendorf) = *P. destructor* (Malloch). Sarcophagidae.

**Phytosarcophagina** Verves 1989a: 32, 34.

Note. Dear (1980: 808) placed *Phytosarcophaga* in synonymy under *Heteronychia*, subgenus *Heteronychia*, but Verves (1986a: 158) retained it as a distinct genus.

**Pierretia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 422. Type, *P. praecox* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *P. nigriventris* (Meigen 1826) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

Pierretiini Baranov 1941: 394, 396, 401. *Nomen nudum*.

**Pierretiina** Verves 1987: 664 (22-23).

Note. Pape (1996) treated *Pierretia* as a synonym of subgenus *Myorhina* in *Sarcophaga*.

**Pilinasica** Malloch 1922c: 227 [stem Pilinasic-]. Type, *Syrphus cingulatus* Fabricius 1775 (orig. des.) = *Helophilus (Pilinasica) cingulatus* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Helophilus** Fabricius 1805, q.v.

**Pilinasicini** Glumac 1961a: 77, 88, 92.

Pilinasicini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Pionodacus** Munro 1984: 123, 151. Type, *Dacus obesus* Munro 1948 (orig. des.) = *Pimodacus obesus* (Munro). Tephritidae.

**Pionodacini** Munro 1984: 14.

**Piophila** Fallén 1810: 20. Type, *Musca putris* var. *casei* Linnaeus 1758 (mon., as *Musca casei*) = *Piophila casei* (Linnaeus). Piophilidae.

*Prophila* (error) Hutton 1904: 129.

**Piophilidae** Macquart 1835: 531.

Piophilariae Hendel 1922: 151 (group of two families, Piophilidae and Thyreophoridae, under the Sepsoidea).

Piophiloidea Hennig 1969b: 11.

Other spellings: Piophiloidae Agassiz 1846b: 292; Piophilidae Desmarest 1860: 50; Piophiliti Lioy 1864: 1104; Prophilidae Hutton 1904: 129.

**Pipiza** Fallén 1810: 11. No species; 8 species in Fallén 1817a: 58-61. Type, *Musca noctiluca* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1837: 669) = *Pipiza noctiluca* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Pipizinae** Williston 1885a: 131, 132.

Pipulidae. See **Tipula**.

Pipumulidae. See **Pipunculus**.

**Pipunculus** Latreille 1802: 463. Type, *P. campestris* Latreille 1802 (mon.). Pipunculidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Dorilas* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonym (valid subgenus; distinct genus by some): **Cephalops** Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Pipunculidae** Walker 1834: 262.

Other spellings: Pipunculini Zetterstedt 1837: 34; Pipunculina Burmeister 1837: 614; Pipunculi Osten Sacken 1858: 57; Pipumulidae Targioni Tozzetti 1870: 90; Pipunculida Marschall 1873: 320 ff.; Pipunculidi Bigot 1890c: 262; Pipunculii Acloque 1897: 470.

Note 1. *Pipunculus campestris* was validated by indication (Code, Art. 12b.6), dependent on the description of the genus. It was not separately described until Latreille (1805: 392). The specific name was omitted in Sherborn's *Index animalium*, possibly being considered an unpublished manuscript name.

Note 2. A family Cephalopsidae [sic] was published in the same year as Pipunculidae and apparently a few months earlier. *Cephalops* is considered a subgenus of *Pipunculus* by some authors, a separate genus by others. The widespread use of Pipunculidae and the divided opinion on the status of *Cephalops* justify retention of the far better known name Pipunculidae.

**Pisoniamyia** Möhn 1960: 338. Type, *P. armeniae* Möhn 1960 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

Pisoniamyiina Möhn 1961: 147 ff. *Nomen nudum*.

**Pityocera** Giglio-Tos 1896: 3 [stem Pityocer-]. Type, *P. festae* Giglio-Tos 1896 (mon.). Tabanidae.

**Pityocerini** Enderlein 1922c: 338, 339.

Other spellings: Pytocerinae Kröber 1930: 110.

Plachystomatinae. See **Platystoma**.

**Plagia** Meigen 1838: 201 [stem Plagi-]. Type, *Tachina verticalis* Meigen 1824 (des. Rondani 1856: 69) = *Voria ruralis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Voria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Plagidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 820.

Plagiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 78 (10) [spelling correct].

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy's Plagidae (1863) was indeed founded on the name *Plagia* but with a different type species, designated by him as *Tachina ruricola* Meigen 1824, a species now referred to a related genus *Cyrtophleba* Rondani 1856. The problem is not one of misidentified type species but of a group name applied to two different genera because of different type designations. Each *Plagia* has long been sunk in synonymy under *Voria*, q.v.

Plagineurinae. See **Plagioneurus**.

**Plagioneurus** Loew 1857a: 43. Type, *P. univittatus* Loew 1857 (mon.). Dolichopodidae.

**Plagioneurinae** Aldrich 1905: 298.

Other spellings: Plagineurinae Negrobov 1986: 182 (16).

**Plagiops** Townsend 1911a: 141 [stem Plagiop-]. Type, *P. littoralis* Townsend 1911 (mon.) = *Chetogena floridensis* (Townsend 1892) [*Plagiprospherysa*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

"PLAGIOPINE series" Townsend 1911a: 141.

[Plagiopini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Plagiopiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

Note. In Townsend (1911a: 141) the genus and species were very briefly described, chiefly from the egg stage, but the names are available. The following year (1912d: 303) he described the genus as new from adults, but this time with a Peruvian species designated as type, luckily congeneric with *P. littoralis* from Florida.

**Planetella** Westwood 1840b: 126 (new name for *Planetes* Walker). Type, *Planetes extremus* Walker 1835 (aut.) = *Planetella extrema* (Walker). Cecidomyiidae.

*Planetes* Walker 1835b: 178 (preocc. Macleay 1825 in Coleoptera Carabidae). Type, *Planetes extremus* Walker 1835 (mon.) = *Planetella extrema* (Walker).

Junior synonyms: *Hormomyia* Loew 1850, q.v.; *Dichrona* Rübsaamen 1899, q.v.

**Planetellina** Grover 1979: 13, 75 (priority from 1925, Hormomyini Rübsaamen and Hedicke).

Note. This case does not fit the provisions of Article 40. The type genus, *Hormomyia* Loew 1850, was synonymized under *Planetella* Westwood 1840 by Edwards (1938a: 54), but apparently the subtribal name Hormomyiina continued in use, at least in a limited way. The change to Planetellina was not made until Grover (1979). Thus the generic name was changed before 1961 but the subtribal name was not. From the general spirit of Code Article 40, the name Hormomyiina should have been maintained.

*Planetes*. See **Planetella**.

**Plastotephritis** Enderlein 1922d: 6 [stem Plastotephrit-]. Type, *P. compta* Enderlein 1922 (orig. des.). Platystomatidae.

**Plastotephritini** Enderlein 1922d: 3.

Plastotephritinae Frey 1932: 256.

Note. See Note under *Tephritis* for discussion of the proper stem. For the present I have retained the short form.

**Platensina** Enderlein 1911b: 453. Type, *P. sumbana* Enderlein 1911 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Platensinini** Munro 1937: 10.

Other spellings: Platensini Hardy 1970: 129.

**Platycheirus** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 513 (as *Syrphus* subgenus). Type, *Syrphus scutatus* Meigen 1822 (des. Westwood 1840b: 137) = *Platycheirus scutatus* (Meigen). Syrphidae.

**Platycheirina** Shatalkin 1975a: 169 (122).

*Platycnema* Zetterstedt 1838b: 534 [stem Platycnem-]. Type, *Empis pulicarius* Fallén 1816 (mon.) = *Atelestus pulicarius* (Fallén). Empididae.

Senior synonym: **Atelestus** Walker 1837, q.v.

Platycneminae Hennig 1970: 1. Unavailable (in synonymy under Atelestinae).

Note. Recent authors, especially in Europe, have considered Atelestidae a family distinct from Empididae (cf. Chvála 1989: 169).

*Platygaster* Zetterstedt. See under **Glbellula**.

**Platymya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 116. Type, *P. aestivalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 191) = *P. fimbriata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Platymya* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 296.

**Platymyariae** Mesnil 1953a: 295.

Platymyariae. [Corrected spelling; stem Platymy-].

**Platyna** Wiedemann 1824: 12. Type, *Stratiomys hastata* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Platyna hastata* (Fabricius). Stratiomyidae.

**Platynini** Enderlein 1914a: 292.

**Platypalpus** Macquart 1827: 92. Type, *Musca cursitans* Fabricius 1775 (des. Westwood 1840b: 132) = *Platypalpus cursitans* (Fabricius). Empididae.

Unavailable senior synonym (by some authors): *Coryneta* Meigen 1800, q.v. But see Note 1 under *Coryneta* for past confusion on the type species, now recognized as **Tachydromia**.

**Platypeza** Meigen 1803: 272. No species; 3 species in Meigen 1804: 310. Type, *P. fasciata* Meigen 1804 (des. É. Blanchard 1845b: pl. 170, fig. 7). Platypezidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Clythia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Platypezinae** Fallén 1815a: title, and p. 1.

Platypezidae Walker 1834: 262.

Platypezoidea Brues & Melander 1932: 22.

Platypezomorpha, -peziformes Crampton 1944b: 154.

Other spellings: Platypezina Latreille 1829: 472; Platypezoidae Agassiz 1846b: 296; Platyperinidii Bigot 1852: 482; Platypezinidii Bigot 1853a: lxxxii, 1853b: 312; Platypezidi Bigot 1858: 595; Platypeziti Liroy 1864: 765; Platypezida Marschall 1873: 342 ff.; Phatypezides Neuhaus 1886: xiv; Platypezinidi Bigot 1890c: 262; Platypezydae Pandellé 1894: 5; Platypezii Acloque 1897: 470, 471; Platypezidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 341 (1991: 496).

**Platypezina** Wahlgren 1910: 30. Type, *Platypeza connexa* Boheman 1858 (orig. des.) = *Platypezina connexa* (Boheman). Platypezidae.

**Platypezininae** Kessel & Maggioncalda 1968: 35, 44.

Note. The oldest group name, when *Callomyia* Meigen is in the subfamily, is Callomynae Rondani 1841.

*Platyphora* Verrall 1877: 259 (preocc. Gistel 1857 in Coleoptera). Type, *P. lubbockii* Verrall 1877 (orig. des.) = *Aenigmatias lubbockii* (Verrall). Phoridae.

Valid name: **Aenigmatias** Meinert 1890, q.v.

Platyphorinae Enderlein 1909: 146.

Note. *Platyphora* Verrall was renamed *Platyphorella* Strand (1917: 92), but the replacement was never used in group names, especially in view of the synonymy with *Aenigmatias*.

**Platyphorella**. See *Platyphora*, Note.

**Platypygus** Loew 1844a: 127. Type, *P. chrysanthemi* Loew 1844 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Platypyginae** Verrall 1909a: 478.

Note. Becker (1913a: 472) referred *Platypygus* to his new subfamily Cyrtosiinae, apparently using Cyrtosiinae on the "oldest included genus" principle. Bowden (1975b: 305, 1980: 384) placed *Platypygus* in the subfamily Mythicomyiinae Melander 1902, as did Evenhuis (1991: 62). Zaitzev (1989: 44-48 and 1991: 723, 100) recognized all three subfamilies as distinct.

Platysdomidae. See **Platystoma**.

**Platystoma** Meigen 1803: 277 [stem Platystomat-]. Type, *Musca seminationis* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Platystoma seminationis* (Fabricius). Platystomatidae.

Junior synonym: *Megaglossa* Rondani 1869, q.v.

**Platystominae** Schiner 1862a: 151.

Platystomidae Kirby 1885: 265.

Platystomatidae Brues & Melander 1915: 70.

Other spellings: Platystomyinae Schiner 1864a: v; Platystomina Loew 1868b: 1, 8; Platysdomidae Séguy 1938: 337; Plachystomatinae Rohdendorf 1951: 119.

Note 1. The oldest name for this family is Achiasidae Fleming 1821, based on a distinct genus. The Commission (1979) ruled under plenary power that family-group names based on *Platystoma* are to be given precedence over any based on *Achias* when the two genera are placed in the same family-group taxon.

Note 2. In Coleoptera there are group names Platystomidae Pierce 1916 and Platystomoidea Pierce 1916, based on *Platystomos* (or *Platystomus*).

**Platyura** Meigen 1803: 264. No species; 5 species in Meigen 1804: 101-102. Type, *P. marginata* Meigen 1804 (des. É. Blanchard 1847: pl. 164, fig. 10). Mycetophilidae.

**Platyurina** Loew 1850b: 35.

Platyuridae Malloch 1917: 182, 185, 260.

Note. Usage of *Platyura* and group names founded on it has been confused. Two different genera are involved. Until the discovery of the long-overlooked designation by É. Blanchard, the type of *Platyura* was considered to be *P. fasciata* Meigen 1804. This species represented *Platyura* of older authors and the traditional usage of the name (See *Orfelina* Costa), whereas *P. marginata* was placed in the genus *Apemon* Johannsen 1909, now a synonym of typical *Platyura*.

*Plaxemya* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 392. Type, *P. sugillatrix* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Musca vitripennis* Meigen 1826. Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Musca** Linnaeus 1758, q.v.

"Plaxemyine series" Townsend 1921: 134.

Plaxemyini Townsend 1931b: 313. *Nomen nudum* and unavailable, in the synonymy of Muscini.

**Plecia** Wiedemann 1828: 72. Type, *Hirtea fulvicollis* Fabricius 1805 (des. É. Blanchard 1840: 576) = *Plecia fulvicollis* (Fabricius). Bibionidae.

**Pleciinae** Duda 1930a: 5, 6; Edwards 1930c: 77.

Pleciidae Krivosheina 1969: 70-72.

- Pleiodictya** Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 463). Type, *P. modesta* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.
- Pleiodictyidae**, Pleiodictyidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 463).  
**Pleiodictyoidea** Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.  
 Note 1. The generic and specific names are available under Code Article 13c.  
 Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that *Pleiodictya* belonged in the Protopleciidae.
- Pleiofungivora** Rohdendorf 1938a: 42, 63. Type, *P. latipennis* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Pleiofungivoridae** Rohdendorf 1946: 41, 51.  
 Other spellings: Pleiofungivoidae Hong 1983: 207.  
 Note. Kovalev (1985b: 134) synonymized Fungivoritidae and Pleiofungivoridae. Both were proposed in the same work in 1946, the former as Fungivoritinae. Precedence by rank of proposal is recognized in the Code for genus-group and species-group names (Arts. 56d, 57g), but not mentioned for family-group names. It seems a logical extension of the principle to grant the same precedence to a name proposed as a family over one proposed as a subfamily; thus Pleiofungivoridae would be the name of choice over Fungivoritinae.
- Pleiomima** Rohdendorf 1938a: 44, 64 [stem Pleiomim-]. Type, *P. sepulta* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Pleiomimidae** Rohdendorf 1946: 42, 61.  
 Note. Rohdendorf (1962a: 326, 328, 1991: 474, 476) and Kovalev (1990: 159) included both *Antefungivora* and *Antiquamedia* in Pleiomimidae. However, family-group names for both genera (q.v.) date from 1938 and thus antedate Pleiomimidae. Evenhuis (1994: 101), the first reviser, chose Antefungivoridae.
- Plesiocera** Macquart 1840: 82 (1841: 360) [stem Plesiocer-]. Type, *P. algira* Macquart 1840 (mon.). Bombyliidae.  
**Plesiocerini** Bowden 1980: 429. *Nomen nudum*.  
 Note. Bowden included the genus *Prorostoma*, q.v., in this tribe, but Hull (1973: 303) had already made that the type genus of a tribe Prorostomatini, with priority over Plesiocerini. Evenhuis (1991: 62, 64) continued Plesiocerini for the two genera, but still as a *nomen nudum*.
- Plesiomma** Macquart 1838b: 54 (170) [stem Plesiommat-]. Type, *P. testacea* [sic] Macquart 1838 (des. Back 1909: 306) = *P. testaceum* Macquart. Asilidae.  
**Plesiommatini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 141.  
 Note. Martin & Papavero (1970: 22) noted that in *Plesiomma* the type species was a junior homonym (secondary) but they refrained from renaming it because it was unrecognized.
- Pleurocerinella** Brunetti 1923: 368. Type, *P. dioctriaeformis* Brunetti 1923 (orig. des.). Conopidae.  
**Pleurocerinellini** Zimina 1974: 479.
- Plioreocepta** Korneyev 1987: 39 (new name for *Poeciloptera* Loew). Type, *Ortalis fulminans* Meigen 1826 (aut.) = *Plioreocepta poeciloptera* (Schrank 1776) [*Musca*]. Tephritidae.  
*Poeciloptera* Loew 1846: 95 (preocc. Latreille 1804 in Hemiptera-Homoptera). Type, *Ortalis fulminans* Meigen 1826 (orig. des.) = *Plioreocepta poeciloptera* (Schrank 1776) [*Musca*].  
**Plioreoceptini** Korneyev 1987: 39, 1995: 46.  
 Note. Plioreoceptini was not diagnosed individually, but was indirectly by comparison with other tribes.
- Plusiomyia** Skuse 1890a: 86. Type, *P. olliffi* Skuse 1890 (des. Alexander 1920a: 53) = *Ptilogyna (Plusiomyia) olliffi* (Skuse). Tipulidae.  
 Senior generic synonym: **Ptilogyna** Westwood 1835, q.v.  
**Plusiomyiini** Masaki 1933: 77.  
 Plusiomyiini. [Corrected spelling.]
- Pocota** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 518 (as *Milesia* subgenus). Type, *Milesia apicata* Meigen 1822 (mon.) = *Pocota personata* (Harris 1780) [*Musca*]. Syrphidae.  
**Pocotini** Stackelberg 1930: 231.
- Podonomus** Philippi 1865: 601. Type, *P. stigmaticus* Philippi 1865 (mon.). Chironomidae.

**Podonominae** Thienemann & Edwards 1937: 65, 78, 79.

Other spellings: Podominae Freeman 1955: 18, 19.

**Poecilognathus** Jaenicke 1867: 350 (42). Type, *P. thlipsomyzoides* Jaenicke 1867 (mon.). Bombyliidae.

**Poecilognathini** Hall (J.C.) & Evenhuis 1987: 646.

*Poeciloptera*. See *Plioreocepta*.

Poleniini. See **Pollenia**.

**Policheta**. See *Pericheta*.

**Polidea** Macquart 1848a: 92 (new name for *Harrisia* Meigen). Type, *Tachina aenea* Meigen 1824 (aut.) = *Lydina aenea* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

*Harrisia* Meigen 1838: 260 (preocc. Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 in Diptera Tachinidae). Type, *Tachina aenea* Meigen (des. Coquillett 1910b: 549) = *Lydina aenea* (Meigen).

Senior synonym: **Lydina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Polideidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 77 (9) [stem correct, Polide-].

Other spellings: Polidiini Wood 1987c: 1220.

Note. For *Harrisia*, Herting (1984: 100) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 291) recognized the designation of *Tachina aenea* by Townsend (1916c: 7), but Coquillett had already designated *aenea*. Coquillett was actually citing the senior synonym of *Tachina simplicitaris* Zetterstedt, the invalid designation by Rondani (1856: 65) of a species not originally included, but in so doing Coquillett stated the type to be *Tachina aenea* Meigen (Code, Art. 69a.iv).

**Polietes** Rondani 1866a: 71, 91. Type, *Musca lardaria* Fabricius 1781 (orig. des.) = *Polietes lardaria* (Fabricius). Muscidae.

Polietini Skidmore 1973: 42, 46. *Nomen nudum*.

**Pollietini** (error) Skidmore 1973: 50.

**Pollenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 412. Type, *Musca rudis* Fabricius 1794 (orig. des.) = *Pollenia rudis* (Fabricius). Calliphoridae.

**Polleniidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 85 (17).

Other spellings: Polleninae Shannon 1924a: 14; Poleniini Guimarães 1977: 5.

Pollietini. See **Polietes**.

**Polymeda** Meigen 1800: 14. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 593. Type, *Erioptera lutea* Meigen 1818 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 593 and sub. mon.). Genus unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Tipulidae.

Valid name: **Erioptera** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Polymedinae Riedel 1912: 27.

Other spellings: Polymidinae Brues et al. 1954: 309.

Note. See Note under **Erioptera** for the needed recognition of *E. lutea* as type of that genus.

**Polymera** Wiedemann 1820b: 40, 1821b: 40. Type, *Chironomus hirticornis* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Polymera hirticornis* (Fabricius). Tipulidae.

**Polymeraria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 893.

Polymidinae. See *Polymeda*.

**Polystepha** Kieffer 1897: 11. Type, *P. quercus* Kieffer 1897 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Polystephini** Möhn 1961: 140 ff.

**Pomacera** Macquart 1847b: 47 (1847c: 63) [stem Pomacer-]. Type, *P. bigotii* Macquart 1847 (orig. des.) = *Apiocera brevicornis* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Laphria*]. Apioceridae.

Senior synonym: **Apiocera** Westwood 1835, q.v.

**Pomaceritae** Macquart 1847: 47 (63).

Pomaceridae Paramonov 1953: 451.

Note. Pomaceridae is older than Apioceridae, but *Pomacera* was synonymized under *Apiocera* and the family name changed at least by 1883, and Apioceridae can be maintained (Code, Art. 40b).



- Poomyia* Rübsaamen 1910: 204. No named species; one species in Rübsaamen 1910: 337. Type, *Cecidomyia destructor* Say 1817 (sub. mon.) = *Mayetiola destructor* (Say). Cecidomyiidae.  
Senior synonym: **Mayetiola** Kieffer 1896, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).  
**Poomyini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 81, 82.  
*Poomyiina* Enderlein 1936d: 73.  
*Poomyiini* Harris 1966: 319.
- Porphyrops*. See Note under **Argyra**.
- Porpocera** Enderlein 1914c: 18 [stem Porpocer-]. Type, *P. fibulata* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.). Stratiomyidae.  
**Porpoceraria** Enderlein 1914c: 2, 3, 18.
- Porricondyla** Rondani 1840b: 13 (as *Cecidomia* [sic] subgenus). Type, *Cecidomyia albitarsis* Meigen 1830 (mon.; misident.) = *Porricondyla nigripennis* (Meigen 1830) [*Cecidomyia*]. Cecidomyiidae.  
Junior synonym: *Epidosis* Loew 1850, q.v.  
**Porricondylariae** Kieffer 1913c: 16, 258 (priority from 1898, *Epidosides* Kieffer).  
*Porricondylini* Enderlein 1914d: 279.  
*Porricondylinae* Enderlein 1936d: 65.  
Other spellings: *Porricondyli* Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 76, 77.  
Note. Skuhravá (1986: 102) credited the designation of *Cecidomyia albitarsis* Meigen to Loew (1850a: 20), but Loew had merely noted that *C. albitarsis* was misidentified (“falsch bestimmt”).
- Portschinskia** Semenov 1902: 52 (new name for *Microcephalus* Schnabl). Type, *Microcephalus loewii* Schnabl 1877 (aut.) = *Portschinskia loewii* (Schnabl). Oestridae.  
*Microcephalus* Schnabl 1877a: 49 (preocc. Berthold 1827 in Coleoptera). Type, *M. loewii* Schnabl 1877 (mon.) = *Portschinskia loewii* (Schnabl). Oestridae.  
*Portschinskiini* Townsend 1931c: 380. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Portschinskiini** Townsend 1935b: 110, 214.  
*Portschinskiinae* Rohdendorf 1964: 111.
- Potamida* Meigen 1800: 22. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 53. Type, *Stratiomys ephippium* Fabricius 1775 (sub. mon.) = *Clitellaria ephippium* (Fabricius). *Potamida* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work by ICZN (1963b). Stratiomyidae.  
Valid name: **Clitellaria** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
*Potamidinae* Kertész 1921: 153.  
Note. There is a family Potamididae (Potamidae) in Mollusca Gastropoda, based on *Potamides* Brongniart 1810, and also a family Potamidae Ortmann 1896 in Crustacea Decapoda, based on *Potamon* Savigny 1816. I have also seen the decapod family spelled Potamonidae.
- Prionocera** Loew 1844a: 170 [stem Prionocer-]. Type, *P. pubescens* Loew 1844 (mon.). Tipulidae.  
**Prionocerini** Savchenko 1966: 86.
- Probezzia** Kieffer 1906a: 57 (as *Bezzia* subgenus). Type, *Ceratopogon venustus* Meigen 1818 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 594) = *Probezzia seminigra* (Panzer 1798) [*Tipula*]. Ceratopogonidae.  
Junior synonym: *Dicrobezzia* Kieffer 1919, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Procladius** Skuse 1889b: 283. Type, *P. paludicola* Skuse 1889 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 594). Chironomidae.  
**Procladiina** Roback 1971: 14, 86, 148.  
*Procladiini* Roback 1978: 152, 153.
- Procramptonomyia** Kovalev 1985b: 119. Type, *P. sibirica* Kovalev 1985 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
*Procramptonomyiidae* Kovalev 1983a: 63. *Nomen nudum*; also type genus not yet described.  
**Procramptonomyiidae** Kovalev 1985b: 117.  
Other spellings; *Protocramptonomyiidae* Krzeminski 1992b: 52.
- Prodalmania** Bezzi 1929: 4, 18. Type, *P. variabilis* Bezzi 1929 (orig. des.). Pyrgotidae.

**Prodalmaniini** Aczél 1956: 3.

**Prodiamesa** Kieffer 1906a: 37. Type, *Diamesa praecox* Kieffer 1900 (orig. des.) = *Prodiamesa olivacea* (Meigen 1818) [*Chironomus*]. Chironomidae.

Prodiamesini Brundin 1965: 504, 1966: 372, 431. *Nomen nudum*.

**Prodiamesinae** Saether 1976: 10-13.

**Prodiaphania** Townsend 1927c: 159 (new name for *Diaphania* Macquart). Type, *Diaphania testacea* Macquart 1843 (aut.) = *Prodiaphania testacea* (Macquart). Tachinidae.

*Diaphania* Macquart 1843a: 120 (277) (preocc. Hübner 1818 in Lepidoptera). Type, *D. testacea* Macquart 1843 (mon.) = *Prodiaphania testacea* (Macquart). Tachinidae.

Note. Neither name has been used in a family-group name, but see discussion under **Senostoma**.

**Promachus** Loew 1848: 390. Type, *Asilus maculatus* Fabricius 1775 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 595; preocc., see Note 2) = *Promachus* sp. (new name needed). Asilidae.

Promachina Lehr 1969: 532, 549 (341, 351). *Nomen nudum*.

Note 1. Gistel (1848: x) published a *Promachus* as a new name for *Pachymerus* Faldermann 1835 in Coleoptera. The exact date of Gistel's publication is unknown, hence 31 December 1848 (Evenhuis et al. 1989: 870), whereas *Promachus* Loew is dated as Feb. 1848 and it has priority as far as now known.

Note 2. There is an *Asilus maculatus* O. F. Müller 1764 that is a senior primary homonym of *Asilus maculatus* Fabricius 1775. The former is listed as a doubtful species in Lehr (1988:283) in the Palaeartic *Catalogue*. The Fabrician species has no synonyms and needs a new name.

*Promusca*. See Note 1 under **Musca**.

**Proneottiophilum** Hennig 1969b: 15-17. Type, *P. extinctum* Hennig 1969 (mon.). Fossil.

**Proneottiophilidae** Hennig 1969: 11.

*Prophila*, -lidae. See under **Piophila**.

**Prorates** Melander 1906: 372. Type, *P. claripennis* Melander 1906 (mon.). Scenopinidae.

**Proratinae** Theodor 1983: 19.

Note. This anomalous genus was originally described in the Empididae but later referred by Melander himself (1928: 377) to the Bombyliidae. Theodor (1983: 18-19) suggested that it should be placed in the Scenopinidae, but Woodley (1989: 1385, 1386) believed that it should remain in the Bombyliidae, at least until the larva is known. Yeates (1992: 18, 24) definitely referred the Proratinae to the Scenopinidae.

Proroidea. See **Phora**.

**Prorostoma** Hesse 1956: 121 [stem Prorostomat-]. Type, *Plesiocera integra* Bezzi 1922 (orig. des.) = *Prorostoma integrum* (Bezzi). Bombyliidae.

**Prorostomatini** Hull 1973: 303.

**Proscissio** Hutton 1901: 54 [stem Proscission-]. Type, *P. montana* Hutton 1901 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8). Tachinidae.

*Proscissio* (error, inference in subtribal name) Mesnil 1966: 882, 892.

**Proscissioina** Mesnil 1966: 882, 892.

Proscissionina. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Dugdale (1969: 629) substituted the name Occisorini on the ground that **Occisor** (q.v.) was an older genus, but that change is unjustified (Code, Art. 64).

Proseminae. See **Prosenia**.

**Prosenia** Lapeletier & Serville 1828: 499, 500. Type, *Stomoxys siberita* Fabricius 1775 (orig. des.) = *Prosenia siberita* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Calirrhoe* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Proseninae** Townsend 1892f: 273.

Prosenidae Townsend 1935b: 16, 83, 101.

Other spellings: Proseminae Yábar 1979: 3.

**Prosheliomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 71 (375). Type, *P. nietneri* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Halidayopsis* Townsend 1927, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

- Prosimulium** Roubaud 1906: 521. Type, *Simulia* [sic] *hirtipes* Fries 1824 (des. Malloch 1914: 16) = *Prosimulium hirtipes* (Fries). Simuliidae.  
 Junior synonyms: **Helodon** Enderlein 1921, q.v. (valid subgenus); *Hellichia* Enderlein 1925, q.v.  
**Prosimuliinae** Enderlein 1921a: 199.  
 Other spellings: Prosimulinae Cole 1969: 109.
- Prosochaeta** Malloch 1935: 95. Type, *P. prima* Malloch 1935 (mon.). Sciomyzidae.  
**Prosochaetini** Barnes 1979: 294.
- Prosopantrum** Enderlein 1912e: 135. Type, *P. austrinum* Enderlein 1912 (orig. des.) = *P. diadematum* (Bigot 1888) [*Agromyza*]. Heleomyzidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Cnemospathis* Enderlein 1938, q.v. (basis of family-group name).  
 Note. The name Cnemospathidini has been retained for the tribe in spite of the type-genus synonymy before 1961 (Code Art. 40b). *Prosopantrum* has never been used in a family-group name.
- Prosopochrysa** Meijere 1907: 220. Type, *Chrysochlora vitripennis* Doleschall 1856 (mon.) = *Prosopochrysa vitripennis* (Doleschall). Stratiomyidae.  
**Prosopochrysinæ** Enderlein 1914a: 291, 293.  
 Other spellings: Prosopochysinae Kertész 1916: 123.
- Prosthetosoma** Silvestri 1920: 285 [stem Prosthetosomat-]. Type, *P. guineense* Silvestri 1920 (orig. des.). Calliphoridae.  
**Prosthetosominae** Séguy 1937a: 33, 363.  
 Prosthetosomatinae Rognes 1991: 15.  
 Note. Both genus and subfamily were described in the Muscidae.
- [**Protabanus** Hong 1982: 171. Type, *P. chaoyangensis* Hong 1982 (orig. des.). Fossil (Homoptera!).]  
**Protabanidae** Hong 1982: 169.  
 Note 1. This genus, described in the Tabanidae, has recently been shown to be a cicadoid homopteran.  
 Note 2. The specific name appeared in that spelling three times and is chosen here, but as *chaoyangensis* and *chaouyangensis* in two figures on p. 173. The spelling *Protanbanus* on p. 172 is clearly an error and is here rejected.
- Protanypus** Kieffer 1906a: 34, 40 [stem Protanypod-]. Type, *Tanypus morio* Zetterstedt 1838 (des. Edwards 1924b: 119) = *Protanypus morio* (Zetterstedt). Chironomidae.  
**Protanypini** Brundin 1956: 11, 27, 60.  
 Protanypodini Sublette & Sublette 1965: 153.
- Protempis** Ussatchov 1968: 623 (382) [stem Protempid-]. Type, *P. antennata* Ussatchov 1968 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Protempididae** Ussatchov 1968: 623 (382)].
- Protendipes** Rohdendorf 1962a: 317 (1991: 459) [stem Protendiped-]. Type, *P. dasypterus* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.  
 Protendipedidae Rohdendorf 1951: 23. *Nomen nudum*, the unmentioned genus not described until 1962.  
 Prototendipedidae Rohdendorf 1959: 450. *Nomen nudum*, the unmentioned genus not described until 1962.  
**Protendipedidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 317 (1991: 459).  
 Note. Generic and specific names are available from 1962 under Code Article 13c.
- Protobibio** Rohdendorf 1946: 47 [stem Protobibion-]. Type, *P. jurassicus* Rohdendorf (orig. des.). Fossil.  
**Protobibionidae** Rohdendorf 1946: 39, 41, 46.
- Protobrachyceron** Handlirsch 1920: 205, 206, fig. 179 [stem Protobrachycer-]. Type, *P. liasinum* Handlirsch 1920 (mon.). Fossil.  
**Protobrachyceridae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 334 (1991: 486).  
 Other spellings: Protobrachycerontidae Rohdendorf 1964: 197; Protobrachyceronidae Kovalev 1979: 35; Protobrachyceronoidae Kovalev 1985a: 56; Protobrachyceridae Evenhuis 1994: 3.

**Protocalliphora** Hough 1899a: 65. Type, *Musca azurea* Fallén 1817 (orig. des.) = *Protocalliphora azurea* (Fallén). Calliphoridae.

Junior synonym: *Apaulina* Hall 1948, q.v.

Protocalliphorini Lehrer 1970: 24. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. Two species were mixed in the original material of *Musca azurea* Fallén, and the earliest lectotype designation (Hennig 1939b: 360, 361 fig.) chose one that would have changed the meaning of that species and of the genus *Protocalliphora* from a dipteran with hematophagous larvae on birds to a scavenger long known as *Protophormia terraenovae* (Robineau-Desvoidy 1830) (cf. Sabrosky 1989: 126-129). The Commission in Opinion 1618 (1990b) suspended the Rules, suppressed that lectotype designation, and validated one by Sabrosky (1956b: 178) to maintain the long-established use of *Protocalliphora* for the bird blow flies.

Protocramptomyiidae. See **Procramptonomyia**.

Protocurtidae. See **Protocyrtus**.

[**Protocyrtus** Rohdendorf 1938a: 39, 61. Type, *P. jurassicus* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil (Hymenoptera!).]

**Protocyrtidae** Rohdendorf 1938a: 38, 61.

Other spellings: Protocurtidae Rohdendorf 1964: 204.

Note. Rohdendorf (1968b: 622 (381)), in a footnote to a paper by Ussatchov (1968: 621 (381)), announced that thorough study by Rasnitsyn had revealed that the wing of *P. jurassicus*, thought to be of a dipteran, was that of a hymenopteran.

**Protodexia** Townsend 1912b: 117. Type, *P. synthetica* Townsend 1912 (orig. des.) = *P. hunteri* (Hough 1898) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Protodexiini** Townsend 1912b: 118.

Note. Pape (1996) treated *Protodexia* as a synonym of subgenus *Tephromyia* in *Blaesoxipha*.

**Protohystricia** Malloch 1929d: 341. Type, *Hystricia pachyprocta* Nowicki 1875 (orig. des.) = *Protohystricia alcis* (Walker 1849) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Hexamera* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

**Protohystriciini** Dugdale 1969: 607, 629 (priority from 1966, Hexamerini Mesnil).

Note. Dugdale did not describe the tribe, but his name is validated by his clear reference to Hexamerini Mesnil (1966: 888) which Protohystriciini replaced, *Hexamera* being preoccupied.

*Protolbiogaster* Rohdendorf 1962a: 332 (1991: 483) [stem Protolbiogastr-]. Type, *P. rhaetica* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.) = *Mesorhyphus rhaeticus* (Rohdendorf). Fossil.

Senior synonym: **Mesorhyphus** Handlirsch 1920, q.v.

**Protolbiogastridae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 332 (1991: 482).

Note 1. The generic and specific names are available under Code Article 13c.

Note 2. Kovalev (1986: 129) synonymized this family with Anisopodidae. Amorin & Tozoni (1994: 534) could not place it in any recent family and left it as *incertae sedis* in the infraorder Anisopodiformia.

**Protoligoneura** Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 463). Type, *P. fusicosta* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Protoligoneuridae** and Protoligoneuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 319 (1991: 463).

Protoligoneuroidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 117.

Other spellings: Protoligoneuridea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 5.

Note 1. The generic and specific names are available under Code Article 13c.

Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that *Protoligoneura* belonged in Protopleciidae.

Protoligoneuridea. See **Protoligoneura**.

**Protomphrale** Rohdendorf 1938a: 39. Type, *P. martynovi* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil (Scenopinidae).

Protomphralidae Rohdendorf 1957: 91. *Nomen nudum*.

**Protomphralidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 337 (1991: 492).

- Protomydas** Wilcox et al. 1989: 13 [stem Protomyd-]. Type, *Mydas coeruleescens* Olivier 1811 (orig. des.) = *Protomydas coeruleescens* (Olivier). Mydidae.
- Protomydina** Wilcox et al. 1989: 12, 13.
- Protonephrocercus** Collin 1931: 52. Type, *P. chiloensis* Collin 1931 (orig. des.). Pipunculidae.
- Protonephrocercini** Aczél 1948: 70.
- Protophormia** Townsend 1908: 123. Type, *Phormia terraenovae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Protophormia terraenovae* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Calliphoridae.  
Junior synonym: *Boreellus* Aldrich & Shannon 1923, q.v. (basis of family-group name).
- Protoplecia** Handlirsch 1906: 488. Type, *Macropeza liasina* Geinitz 1884 (mon.) = *Protoplecia liasina* (Geinitz). Fossil.
- Protopleciidae** Rohdendorf 1946: 41.
- Protorhagio** Rohdendorf 1938a: 37, 60 [stem Protorhagion-]. Type, *P. capitatus* Rohdendorf 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil (Rhagionidae).
- Protorhagioninae** Rohdendorf 1938a: 60.
- Protorhyphus** Handlirsch 1906: 487. Type, *Phryganidium simplex* Geinitz 1888 (mon.) = *Protorhyphus simplex* (Geinitz). Fossil.
- Protorhyphidae** Handlirsch 1906: 487.  
Other spellings: Protorrhyphidae Rohdendorf 1946: 44; Protorhyphidae Tuomikoski 1961: 65.  
Note. The type species was first described in the Neuroptera.
- Protoscapsidae. See **Protoscatopse**.
- Protoscatopse** Rohdendorf 1946: 49. Type, *P. jurassica* Rohdendorf 1946 (orig. des.). Fossil.
- Protoscatopsidae** Rohdendorf 1946: 41, 48.  
Other spellings: Protoscapsidae Krzeminski 1992b: 50.
- Protosciara** Quiévreux 1938: 80, 83. Type, *P. alsatica* Quiévreux 1938 (orig. des.). Fossil.
- Protosciarinae** Quiévreux 1938: 83.
- Prototendipedidae. See **Protendipes**.
- Pryxidae. See **Phryxe**.
- Psalidia** Enderlein 1922c: 344. Type, *Pangonia furcata* Wiedemann 1828 (orig. des.) = *Katachlorops (Psalidia) furcatus* (Wiedemann). Tabanidae.  
Senior generic name: **Katachlorops** [Lutz] 1909, q.v.
- Psalidiini** Enderlein 1922c: 344.
- Psammorycter** Blanchard (É.) 1840: 603 [stem Psammorycter-]. Type, *Musca vermileo* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Vermileo vermileo* (Linnaeus). Vermileonidae.  
Senior synonym: **Vermileo** Macquart 1834, q.v.
- Psammorycterina** Loew 1878: 62, 229.  
Psammorycterinae Williston 1886a: 107.  
Note. This genus was proposed unnecessarily as a replacement name for *Vermileo*. The proposal as "*Psammorycter*. Blanch. (*Vermileo*, Macq.)" was accompanied by the note (translated from the French): "It is recognized by most naturalists that a specific name must not be raised ["ne doit pas être enlevé"] in order to make of it a generic name."
- Psarus** Latreille 1804b: 193. Type, *Syrphus abdominalis* Fabricius 1794 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Psarus abdominalis* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.
- Psariti** Liroy 1864: 740.  
Psaridae Bigot 1883: 230, 232.
- Psectrosciara** Kieffer 1911c: 125-128. Type, *P. mahensis* Kieffer 1911 (orig. des.) = *P. brunescens* (Brunetti 1911) [*Scatopse*]. Scatopsidae.
- Psectrosciarinae** Cook 1963: 5, 6.  
Note. The genus and type species were described by Kieffer (1912c: 192-193) in a supplement to a paper by Enderlein that was apparently expected to appear in 1911 but was delayed. Meantime, Enderlein (1911c: 125-8) quoted Kieffer's generic description in his lengthy paper on the Lycoriidae [Sciaridae]

which appeared in December 1911. The name *P. mahensis*, not described until Kieffer (1912), was merely cited in the 1911 paper but was made available there by indication by the generic description and by Fig. 26 on Plate 2 (Code, Art. 12b.7).

**Pseliophora** Osten Sacken 1887: 165. Type, *Tipula laeta* Fabricius 1794 (des. Enderlein 1912a: 21) = *Pseliophora laeta* (Fabricius). Tipulidae.

**Pseliophorinina** Masaki 1933: 78.

Pseliophorina. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Brunetti (1912: 290) also designated *Tipula laeta*, but Enderlein's designation came earlier in the same year.

Pseucoleucopini. See **Pseudoleucopis**.

**Pseudochaeta** Coquillett 1895a: 309. Type, *P. argentifrons* Coquillett 1895 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonyms, q.v. (each the basis of a family-group name): *Metopiops* Townsend 1912; *Dimasicera* Townsend 1915.

**Pseudochironomus** Malloch 1915: 407, 500. Type, *P. richardsoni* Malloch 1915 (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

**Pseudochironomini** Saether 1977: 35, 154.

**Pseudocoenosia** Stein 1916: 113, 220. Type, *Aricia longicauda* Zetterstedt 1860 (des. Karl 1928: 207) = *Pseudocoenosia solitaria* (Zetterstedt 1838) [*Anthomyza*]. Muscidae.

Pseudocoenosiiini Lobanov 1977: 62, 1984: 8, 14. *Nomen nudum*.

Note. This has no relation to PSEUDOCOENOSIINAE Schnabl 1911, an alternate name for Hylemyidae and not based on a generic name. See the Supplemental List.

**Pseudocypthera** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 55 (143). Type, *P. obscura* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (mon.) = *Lophosia obscura* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Lophosia** Meigen 1824, q.v.

**Pseudocyptherinae** Bezzi 1925b: 122.

**Pseudodexia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 68, 74 (372, 378). Type, *Dexia eques* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.) = *Pseudodexia eques* (Wiedemann). Tachinidae.

**Pseudodexiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 66 (370).

Note. Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889) used PSEUDODEXIIDAE in a different sense, as a group of Muscaria Schizometopa to include five groups of tachinids. See Supplemental List.

[**Pseudodiptera** Laurentiaux 1953: 487 (fig. 80), 488 (preocc. Kaye 1918 in Lepidoptera). Type, *P. gallica* Laurentiaux 1953 (mon.) = *Laurentiptera gallica* (Laurentiaux). Fossil (? Mecoptera).]

Valid name: **Laurentiptera** Martynova & Willmann 1978, q.v.

Pseudodipteridae Martynova 1961: 162-164.

Note 1. The generic name *Pseudodiptera* first appeared on p. 480, as "*Pseudodiptera gallica* Laurentiaux et Grauvogel," and if this were all the name would be unavailable under Article 13a of the Code. But on p. 480 there were a few words of description of the wing venation, enough for availability. Since the description appears to be by Laurentiaux, who also published the name, it is credited to him.

Note 2. *Pseudodiptera* was described in the Protomecoptera, suborder Paratrachoptera, and it has generally been considered a mecopteran. However, Wootton & Ennos (1989: 517) found some dipteran attributes in the wings and considered that Laurentipteridae (replacement name for Pseudodipteridae) was "a plausible branch of the stem-group of Diptera."

**Pseudoerinna** Shiraki 1932: 487, 490. Type, *P. fuscata* Shiraki 1932 (orig. des.). Pelecorhynchidae.  
Junior synonym: *Bequaertomyia* Brennan 1935, q.v.

Pseudoerinnidae Nagatomi 1975c: 464. *Nomen nudum*; also not adopted (Code, Art. 11d), merely cited as an example of what would have to be used if the families near Coenomyiidae were split more narrowly.

Note. The genus has also been placed in the Rhagionidae (Nagatomi 1975c: 464, 1982: 34).

**Pseudogametes** Bischof 1900a: 131, 1900b: 490. Type, *P. hermanni* Bischof 1900 (orig. des., p. 131). Oestridae.

Pseudogametine [sic] Townsend 1911a: 139 ["It will almost certainly need a separate group, the Pseudogametine"].

[Pseudogametini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Pseudogametinae** Townsend 1917b: 23.

Other spellings: Pseudomagetini Dalmat 1942: 23, 24.

**Pseudoleucopis** Malloch 1925: 93. Type, *P. magnicornis* Malloch 1925 (orig. des.). Chamaemyiidae.

Pseudoleucopini (as Pseucoleucopini) Tanasijtshuk 1994: 223. *Nomen nudum*.

**Pseudolimmophila** Alexander 1919: 917 (as *Limmophila* subgenus). Type, *Limmophila luteipennis*

Osten Sacken 1860 (des. Alexander 1920: 849) = *Pseudolimmophila luteipennis* (Osten Sacken). Tipulidae.

**Pseudolimmophilaria** Alexander 1920b: 701, 836, 848.

"*Pseudomacronychia* Brauer & von Bergenstamm," so cited by Hendel (1937: 1992), but not known in publication. Sarcophagidae.

Pseudomacronychiinae Enderlein 1936d: 212. Unavailable.

Pseudomacronychiini Hendel 1937b: 1992. Unavailable.

Note. Both Enderlein and Hendel gave characters for the family-group taxon, said to be "nur tropisch," and Hendel credited *Pseudomacronychia* to Brauer & Bergenstamm. Perhaps Hendel's use would fall under Code, Article 13d, in which after 1930 the combined description of tribe and genus "is deemed to confer availability on each name." However, the generic name would still be unavailable under Code, Article 13b, which requires the fixation of a type species for generic names published after 1930. A character in the description shows the genus to be in the Sarcophaginae (T. Pape, personal communication), but it is a *nomen dubium*. Recently, Pape found a long series of specimens in the Enderlein Collection in Berlin under the name *Pseudomacronychia*, and these proved to be *Leucomyia alba* (Schiner 1868), the type species of *Leucomyia*, q.v. This agrees with the "nur tropisch" of Enderlein (1936d: 212).

Pseudomagetini. See **Pseudogametes**.

**Pseudomintho** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 136 (68) [stem Pseudominthon-]. Type, *P. brevipennis* Brauer & Bergenstamm (mon., as "Schiner litt."). Tachinidae.

**Pseudominthoidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 78, 136 (10, 68).

Pseudominthonidae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Pseudomyothyria** Townsend 1892d: 131. Type, *P. indecisa* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.) = *Myiopharus ancilla* (Walker 1853) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Myiopharus** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

"PSEUDOMYOTHYRIINE series" Townsend 1911a: 148.

[Pseudomyothyriini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Pseudomyothyriidae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Note. The ending of *ancilla* does not change; it is a Latin noun used in apposition.

**Pseudopachystylum** Mik 1891a: 207, 208. Type, *P. wachtlia* Mik 1891 (mon.) = *P. goniaeoides* (Zetterstedt 1838) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Pseudopachystylidae** Brauer 1892b: 595, 598.

Note. Herting (1984: 111) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 309) adopted the spelling *gonioides*.

**Pseudoperichaeta** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 92 (24). Type, *P. major* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *P. palesioidea* (Robineau-Desvoidy 1830) [*Phryxe*]. Tachinidae.

**Pseudoperichaetina** Mesnil 1975: 1383.

Note 1. Wood (1987c: 1210, 1211) referred Nearctic species of *Pseudoperichaeta* to *Nilea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, but it is not clear whether he meant to include the type species. Herting (1984: 43, 49) recognized the two genera as distinct, as did Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 188, 201).

Note 2. Herting (1984: 49, 50) adopted the spelling *palesioidea* for the species.

**Pseudopomyza** Strobl 1893b: 284. Type, *P. nitidissima* Strobl 1893 (mon.) = *P. atrimana* (Meigen 1830) [*Opomyza*]. Cypselosomatidae.

Pseudopomyzidae Frey 1941: 29. *Nomen nudum*.

**Pseudopomyzidae** McAlpine 1966: 683.

Note. This group has had a checkered history. The genus was described as a drosophilid, but Hendel (1902c: 261-264) pointed out its closer affinities with the Milichiidae. Hennig (1948c: 413) referred it to the Clusiidae. Griffiths (1972: 158, 159) included it in the Cypselosomatidae, but Andersson (1976: 175) excluded it, although recognizing the close relationship. McAlpine (1966: 683) stated that its relationship was not with such families as Milichiidae or Heleomyzidae, and he included it in the Micropezoidea. McAlpine (1987a: 758, 760; 1989: 1432) recognized Pseudopomyzinae as a subfamily of the Cypselosomatidae.

**Pseudosciara** Schiner 1866: 930 (1868a: 13). Type, *P. hirtella* Schiner 1866 (orig. des.). Sciaridae.  
Junior synonym: *Megalosphys* Enderlein 1911, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Pseudothaumatomyia** Nartshuk 1963b: 672 (360). Type, *P. macrocera* Nartshuk 1963 (orig. des.). Chloropidae.

**Pseudothaumatomyiini** Nartshuk 1983b: 647 (191).

Psichodidae. See **Psychoda**.

Psicodina. See **Psychoda**.

**Psila** Meigen 1803: 278. No species; 13 species in Meigen 1826: 356-360. Type, *Musca fimetaria* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Psila fimetaria* (Linnaeus). Psilidae.

*Psilomyia* Latreille 1829: 525 (Unnecessary change of name). Type, *Musca fimetaria* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Westwood 1840b: 146) = *Psila fimetaria* (Linnaeus). Psilidae.

**Psilomydae** Macquart 1835: 416.

Psilides Walker 1853b: 148.

Psilidae Loew 1861a: 89.

Psilariae Hendel 1922: 151 (group below superfamily).

Psilidea Rohdendorf 1964: 17, 108 (superfamily).

Psiloidea Rohdendorf 1977a: 86.

Other spellings: *Psilomyda* Heer 1849: 250; *Psylomydae* Bigot 1852: 487; *Psilomyitae* Desmarest 1860: 54; *Psilomyti* Lioy 1864: 1014; *Psilomyiti* Lioy 1895: vi, 249; *Psilomyini* Acloque 1897: 483.

Note 1. *Psilomyia* was proposed because *Psila* was thought [erroneously] to be close to a genus of Hemiptera.

Note 2. In the same year, 1835, Dahlbom published a group *Psilides* in Hymenoptera, based on *Psilus* Jurine 1807, which might compete in priority with Macquart's *Psilomydae*. Agassiz (1846b: 312) emended Dahlbom's *Psilides* to *Psiloidea*.

**Psilodacus** Collart 1935: 5 (as *Dacus* subgenus). Type, *Dacus annulatus* Becker 1903 (orig. des.) = *Psilodacus annulatus* (Becker). Tephritidae.

**Psilodacini** Munro 1984: 13, 14.

Psiloderini. See **Psiloderoides**.

**Psiloderoides** Hesse 1967: 121. Type, *P. mansfieldi* Hesse 1967 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae.

**Psiloderoidini** Hull 1973: 62, 254 (latter as *Psiloderini*).

*Psilomyia* and endings. See **Psila**.

**Psilopa** Fallén 1823c: 6. Type, *Notiphila nitidula* Fallén 1813 (des. Rondani 1856: 132) = *Psilopa nitidula* (Fallén). Ephydriidae.

**Psilopinae** Cresson 1925: 241.

Other spellings: *Silopinae* Wirth 1955: 53.

Note 1. Stenhammar (1844: 158) appeared to state that the type of Fallén's *Psilopa* had been *P. incurva* Fallén 1823 ("Beato Fallén typus generis *Psilopae* fuit *Discomyza incurva* Meig."). However, Fallén had not designated it as type, and Stenhammar, although saying it had been the type, did not accept it as such, referred it to the genus *Discomyza* Meigen 1830, and chose instead to base *Psilopa* ("sensu proprio") on two types, *Notiphila nitidula* and *N. madizans* Fallén. Rondani (1856) correctly fixed the type species of *Psilopa*.



Note 2. Psilopinae is not preoccupied by Psilopinae Schiner 1868 because the latter is an incorrect spelling (correctly Psilopodinae, based on *Psilopus*), which does not enter into homonymy (Code, Art. 54.3).

*Psilopus* Meigen 1824: 35 (preocc. Poli 1795 in Mollusca) [stem Psilopod-]. Type, *Dolichopus platypterus* Fabricius 1805 (des. Westwood 1840b, 6 June: 134, also É. Blanchard 1840, 26 Dec.: 602) = *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius). Dolichopodidae.

Valid name: **Sciapus** Zeller 1842, q.v.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Leptopus* Fallén 1823, q.v.

Psilopinae Schiner 1868a: 208.

Psilopodidae Bigot 1890c: 264.

Note. See Note 2 under **Psilopa** for absence of homonymy from Psilopinae Schiner, corrected to Psilopodinae.

**Psilota** Meigen 1822: 256. Type, *P. anthracina* Meigen 1822 (mon.). Syrphidae.

Psilotina Goffe 1952: 113, 115, 122. *Nomen nudum*.

**Psilotini**, Psilotinae Glumac 1961a: 97.

**Psorophora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1827: 403, 412. Type, *Culex ciliatus* Fabricius 1794 (des. Theobald 1901c: 263) = *Psorophora ciliata* (Fabricius). Culicidae.

**Psorophorinae** Mitchell 1906: 21.

**Psychoda** Latreille 1797: 152. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 424. Type, *Tipula phalaenoides* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon.) = *Psychoda phalaenoides* (Linnaeus). Psychodidae.

**Psychodites** Newman 1834: 379, 388.

Psychodoidae Agassiz 1846b: 313.

Psychodidae Bigot 1854: 477, 1855: lxxvii.

Psychodoidea Crampton 1924b: 239.

Psychodiformia Hennig 1948a: 70.

Psychomorpha Brues et al. 1954: 21.

Psychodomorpha (infraorder) Hennig 1968: 3.

Psychodata (suborder) Steyskal 1974: 514.

Other spellings: Psychodides Zetterstedt 1837: 61; Psicodinae Rondani 1840b: 5; Psychodina Loew 1844a: 115; Psychidae Bigot 1853b: 310, 311; Psycholidae Bigot 1854: 466; Psycodina Rondani 1856: 38, 178; Psychodida Marschall 1873: 327 ff.; Psychodidi Bigot 1888a: 4; Psychodii Acloque 1897: 409, 429; Psichodidae Barretto 1941: 87; Psychopidae Hardy 1960: 1; Psychoidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Psycholidae, -opidae. See **Psychoda**.

Psychopteridae. See **Ptychoptera**.

Psycodina. See **Psychoda**.

Psylomyidae. See **Psila**.

**Ptecticus** Loew 1855b: 142. Type, *Sargus testaceus* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.) = *Ptecticus testaceus* (Fabricius). Stratiomyidae.

**Ptecticaria** Enderlein 1914b: 579, 582.

**Pterallastes** Loew 1863c: 317 (1864: 201). Type, *P. thoracicus* Loew 1863 (des. Osten Sacken 1875: 64). Syrphidae.

**Pterallastini** Shannon 1922a: 32.

**Pterella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 121. Type, *Miltogramma grisea* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Pterella grisea* (Meigen). Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonym: *Sogdianomyia* Rohdendorf 1927, q.v.

**Pterellina** Rohdendorf 1967: 63, 66.

**Pterocalla** Rondani 1848: 83. Type, *Dictya ocellata* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Pterocalla ocellata* (Fabricius). Otitidae.

**Pterocallina** Loew 1868b: 1, 8.

Pterocallinae Snow 1896: 115, 117.

Pterocallidae Hendel 1916: 297.

**Ptesiomyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 29, 114 (117, 202). Type, *P. microstoma* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Ptesiomyiariae** Mesnil 1953a: 293, 295.

Ptesiomyiariae. [Corrected spelling.]

Ptichopteridae. See **Ptychoptera**.

**Ptilocera** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 221 (preocc. Wiedemann 1820 in Diptera Stratiomyidae) [stem Ptilocer-]. Type, *P. palpalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Zeuxia cinerea* Meigen 1826. Tachinidae.

Senior generic name: **Zeuxia** Meigen 1826, q.v.

Ptiloceratae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 217.

Ptilocerini Lioy 1864: 67.

Note 1. *Ptilocera* was twice renamed, as *Ptilocerina* Macquart 1835 and *Ptilocheta* Rondani 1857, but neither has been used as the basis of a family-group name.

Note 2. Type designations in both Rondani (1856: 87) and Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 382) are invalid; the designated nominal species were not originally included, and no synonym linked them to an original nominal species.

**Ptilogyna** Westwood 1835: 280. Type, *Tipula ramicornis* Walker 1835 (mon.) = *Ptilogyna ramicornis* (Walker). Tipulidae.

Valid subgenus: **Plusiomyia** Skuse 1890, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Ptilona** Wulp 1880: 183. Type, *P. brevicornis* Wulp 1880 (des. Bezzi 1913: 68) = *P. confinis* (Walker 1856) [*Risa*]. Tephritidae.

Ptilonini Kapoor 1970: 235. *Nomen nudum*.

**Ptilops** Rondani 1857: 13 [stem Ptilop-]. No species; six species in Rondani 1862: 165-167. Type, *P. adolescens* Rondani 1862 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Dufouria chalybeata* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Dufouria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v., or **Macquartia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v. See note.

**Ptilopidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 80 (12).

Note. A possible complication: Rondani (1859: 85, Index 241), in a footnote to *Macquartia celebs* Rondani, proposed the name *Ptylops* for this *Macquartia* of authors, and mentioned it again in 1868: 580. This name was judged a variant spelling of *Ptilops* in Herting's *Catalogue* (1984: 192, Note 118). If one considered that *Ptylops* was merely an error for *Ptilops*, then *M. celebs* would be the type of *Ptilops* by subsequent monotypy, and *Ptilops* would end up as synonym of *Macquartia* instead of *Dufouria*. It seems best to consider *Ptylops* as a separate albeit overlooked proposal, and to accept the synonymy of *Ptilops* under *Dufouria* as has long been done by tachinid workers. The proposal of Ptilopidae by Brauer & Bergenstamm was also in the sense of *Dufouria*. Either way, *Ptilops* will fall in synonymy.

**Ptilopsina** Villeneuve 1920a: 117. Type, *Tachina nitens* Zetterstedt 1852 (preocc. Wiedemann 1830) (des. Crosskey 1976: 175; misident. Villeneuve) = *Anthomyiopsis plagioderæ* Mesnil 1972. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Anthomyiopsis** Townsend 1916, q.v.

**Ptilopsinina** Mesnil 1966: 887.

Ptilopsinini Mesnil 1980: 2.

Note 1. The preoccupied *Tachina nitens* Zetterstedt is now correctly *Anthomyiopsis nigrisquamata* (Zetterstedt 1838). However, Villeneuve misidentified *T. nitens* Zetterstedt, and Mesnil's replacement name for the misidentified type species is thus the correct name for it.

Note 2. Crosskey (1975b: 175), Herting (1984: 115), and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 317) all cited (orig. des.) for the type species, but this is a difference in interpretation of original designation (See discussion under Nomenclature in the Introduction), and I credit Crosskey with the designation. Ville-

neuve stated (translation): “I propose for ‘*nitens* Zett.’ the new generic name *Ptilopsina*. *Tachina pullula* Zett.... also belongs to the genus *Ptilopsina*.” Both Crosskey and Herting agree with Mesnil (1972b: 1108) that *nitens* sensu Villeneuve (1920) was a misidentification, replaced by *A. plagioderæ* Mesnil.

Note 3. Mesnil (1972b: 1108) synonymized *Ptilopsina* under *Anthomyiopsis* but continued (1972b: 1106) to use the subtribal name Ptilopsinina, as provided by Code, Article 40a. *Anthomyiopsis* has not been the basis of a family-group name.

Ptychoceridae. See **Ptychoptera**.

**Ptychoptera** Meigen 1803: 262. Type, *Tipula contaminata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 442, as “*Ptychoptera contaminata*, Fab.”) = *Ptychoptera contaminata* (Linnaeus). Ptychopteridae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Liriopè* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Ptychopterina** Osten Sacken 1862a: 12.

Ptychopterinae Schiner 1863a: 219.

Ptychopteridae Brauer 1869: 847, 851.

Ptychopteroidea Hennig 1968: 11.

Ptychopteromorpha Wood & Borkent 1986: 262.

Other spellings: Ptychopterida Marschall 1873: 348; Ptychoteridae Edwards 1926a: 117; Ptychoceridae Jeannel 1949: 66; Ptichopteridae Paramonov 1959: 170; Psychopteridae Elouard 1981: 561; Ptychopterigidae Nartshuk 1983a: 108.

Ptychoteridae. See **Ptychoptera**.

*Ptylops*. See Note under *Ptilops*.

**Puliciphora** Dahl (F.) 1897: 410. Type, *P. lucifera* Dahl 1897 (mon.). Phoridae.

Junior synonym: *Stethopathus* Wandolleck 1898, q.v.

**Puliciphoridae** Handlirsch 1924: 1001 (priority from 1898, Stethopathidae Wandolleck). [Family erroneously credited to F. Dahl 1897, who placed **Puliciphora** in the Phoridae].

Note. Disney (1991: 195) stated the type fixation to be (orig. des.), rather than (mon.) as stated in the Afrotropical and Australasian catalogs. Although the word “Typus” is used, it is apparently in a general sense and not referring to type species. After saying that it is unquestionably a phorid, Dahl stated: “Die Fühler, die Mundtheile, die Beine und die weiblichen Geschlechtsorgane, Alles stimmt mit den entsprechenden Theilen der Angehörigen jener Familie im Typus völlig überein.”

**Pyrellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 462. Type, *P. vivida* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8). Muscidae.

**Pyrelliinae** Enderlein 1936: 201.

Note. *Pyrellia vivida* was long thought to equal *Musca cadaverina* Linnaeus 1758, but the latter has proved to be the calliphorid *Lucilia caesar* (Linnaeus) (Pont 1981: 167).

**Pyrgota** Wiedemann 1830a: 580. Type, *P. undata* Wiedemann 1830 (mon.). Pyrgotidae.

**Pyrgotinae** Schiner 1868a: 229.

Pyrgotidae Enderlein 1914d: 310.

Other spellings: Pyrgotina Loew 1868b: 1, 2; Pyrgotidae Schlinger & Doult 1964: 269.

Pyrgotidae. See **Pyrgota**.

*Pyrophaena*. See Note under **Cheilosia**.

*Pyrrrosia* Rondani 1856: 73 [stem Pyrrrosi-]. Type, *Tachina aurea* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Leskia aurea* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

*Pyrrrosia* (error) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 135, 175, pl. 10 (67, 107, pl. 10).

Senior synonym: **Leskia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Pyrrrosiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76, 135 (8, 67).

Pyrrrosiidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Other spellings: Pyrrrosiinae Townsend 1908: 67.

Note. The spelling *Pyrrrosia* may have been an emendation, but there is no evidence of it.

Pythalmiidae. See **Phythalmia**.

Pytocerinae. See **Pityocera**.

- Rachicerus** Walker 1854: 103 [stem Rachicer-]. Type, *R. fulvicollis* Walker 1854 (mon.). Xylophagidae.  
*Rachicerus* Walker 1848: 124. *Nomen nudum*.  
*Rhachicerus* (error) Loew 1863b: 1, 4, 5 (1864: 103, 106, 107). No mention of *Rachicerus*.  
*Rhachicerus* (emend.) Loew 1872: 114.  
**Rachicerina** Loew 1862a: 16.  
Rhachyceridae Handlirsch 1907: 1006.  
Rachiceridae Curran 1934c: 22, 133 [spelling correct].  
Other spellings: Rhachiceridae Handlirsch 1908: 1270.  
Note. *Rachicerus* has been placed in the past in the Rhagionidae, Xylomyidae, Coenomyiidae, Rachiceridae, and Xylophagidae.
- Racodineura** Rondani 1861d: 31 (new name for *Roeselia* Robineau-Desvoidy). Type, *Roeselia arvensis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (aut.) = *Ocytata pallipes* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
*Rhacodineura* (emend.) Bezzi 1907c: 378.  
*Roeselia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 145 (preocc. Hübner 1825 in Lepidoptera). Type, *Roeselia arvensis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *Ocytata pallipes* (Fallén) [*Tachina*].  
Senior synonym: **Ocytata** Gistel 1848, q.v.  
Roeseliinae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 129 (217).
- Rafaelia** Townsend 1917a: 45. Type, *R. rufiventris* Townsend 1917 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.  
**Rafaeliina** Rohdendorf 1967: 57-59.  
Note. Townsend appeared to replace a preoccupied specific name, but he actually proposed a new species. He proposed “*Rafaelia rufiventris* new name for *Sarcophaga rufiventris* Aldrich, op.cit. [1916], 150-1 (nec Wiedemann, 1830, Auss. Zweifl. II, 362.” But Aldrich had not proposed *Sarcophaga rufiventris*; he cited Wiedemann 1830. Townsend’s *R. rufiventris* is a new species for the misidentified *rufiventris* Wiedemann of Aldrich.
- Rainieria** Rondani 1843a: 40. Type, *Calobata calceata* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Rainieria calceata* (Fallén). Micropezidae.  
Junior synonym: *Tanipoda* Rondani 1856, q.v.  
**Rainieriinae** Czerny 1930: 2 (priority from 1927, Tanypodinae Frey).  
Note. The subfamily name antedates by only a few days the commonly used Taeniapterinae Cresson (1930b: 317), although later by several years than Tanypodinae (1927). See under *Tanipoda*.
- Ramonda** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 790. Type, *R. fasciata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 (orig. des.) = *R. spathulata* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Ateria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Ramphidinae, -iinae. See *Rhamphidia*.
- Raphiocera** Macquart 1834: 253 [stem Raphiocer-]. Type, *Sargus armatus* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Raphiocera armata* (Wiedemann). Stratiomyidae.  
*Rhaphiocera* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 321.  
**Raphiocerinae** Schiner 1867: 304 (as Rhaphiocerinae), 1868a: 68.  
Other spellings: Rhaphiocerinae Brauer 1880: 113 (9); Rhaphioceratinae Brues & Melander 1932: 286.
- Raphium*, Raph- in group names. See **Rhaphium**.
- Ravinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 434. Type, *Sarcophaga haematodes* Meigen 1826 (orig. des.) = *Ravinia pernix* (Harris 1780) [*Musca*]. Sarcophagidae.  
Junior synonym: *Stephanostoma* Townsend 1927, q.v. (especially Note 3).  
**Raviniini** Rohdendorf 1937: 49, 395.

Note. Verves (1986a: 133, 134) synonymized *S. haematodes* under *Ravinia striata* (Fabricius 1794) [*Musca*], and listed *Musca permix* Harris in "Doubtful species of Sarcophaginae." Both Pape (1987: 99, 1996: 288) and Lopes (1989: 725) have accepted *permix* as the senior synonym.

**Reinwardtia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 158 (90). Type, *R. tachinina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.). Muscidae.

**Reinwardtiinae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 158 (90).

**Renocera** Hendel 1900: 329, 333. Type, *R. stroblii* Hendel 1900 (des. Cresson 1920: 51). Sciomyzidae.

**Renocerinae** Verbeke 1950: 5, 15.

Note. Cresson (1920: 51) considered that *R. stroblii* had been designated as type by Hendel (1902b: 18), but the latter, rigidly construed, did not designate a type. Hendel listed one species, and possibly intended it to be the type, but I cannot find it so stated, either in the key or in the introduction. Inasmuch as Cresson accepted *stroblii* as type, the designation can date from his work in 1920 (Code, Art. 69a.iv).

**Rettenmeyerina** Dodge 1968: 447. Type, *R. serrata* Dodge 1968 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Rettenmeyerinina** Lopes 1975a: 281.

**Rhabdochaeta** Meijere 1904: 109. Type, *R. pulchella* Meijere 1904 (mon.). Tephritidae.

**Rhabdochaetinae** Bezzi 1924c: 449-451, 520.

*Rhachicerus*, Rhachi- in group names. See **Rachicerus**.

Rhachyceridae. See **Rachicerus**.

*Rhacodineura*. See **Racodineura**.

Rhadogynidae. See *Rhodogyne*.

**Rhaetomyia** Rohdendorf 1962a: 318 (1991: 462). Type, *R. necopinata* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Rhaetomyiidae**, **Rhaetomyiidea** (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 318 (1991: 61).

Rhaetomyioidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 117.

Note. The generic and specific names are available under Code Article 13c.

**Rhagio** Fabricius 1775: 761 [stem Rhagion-]. Type, *Musca scolopacea* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443, as "*Leptis scolopacea*, Fab." = *Rhagio scolopaceus* (Linnaeus). Rhagionidae.

Junior synonym: *Leptis* Fabricius 1805, q.v.

**Rhagionides** Latreille 1802: 440.

Rhagionidae Samouelle 1819: 293.

Rhagiomorpha, Rhagionoidea Brues et al. 1954: 22.

Rhagionomorpha Krivosheina 1990: 125.

Other spellings: Rhagioniadae Harris 1833: 593; Rhagioidae Agassiz 1846b: 322; Rhagonidae Rohdendorf 1957: 91; Rhaginoidae Hopla 1966: 88; Phagionidae Krivosheina 1989: 662.

Note. As already noted under *Leptis*, the family name Leptidae predominated from 1820 (Leptides Meigen) until the 20th century, in spite of the early start by Rhagionidae 1802-1820. In the 20th century, except for a few early years, the family name Rhagionidae has been almost universally used. It is the oldest proposed name for the family, and it is based on the oldest included genus, so it is the correct name whichever approach one favors.

**Rhagionemestrius** Ussatchov 1968: 621 (381). Type, *R. rapidus* Ussatchov 1968 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Rhagionemestriinae** Ussatchov 1968: 621 (380).

Note. The genus was described in the Nemestrinidae, but according to Bernardi 1973a: 111-113 it is "undoubtedly not a nemestrinid." However, he did not name a family for it: "The genus probably belongs to a very distinct group, which might better be considered a different family."

**Rhagionempis** Rohdendorf 1938a: 34, 58 [stem Rhagionempid-]. Type, *R. tabanicornis* Rohdendorf 1938a (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Rhagionempidinae** Rohdendorf 1938a: 30, 33, 58.

Rhagionempididae Rohdendorf 1951: 81.

Rhagonidae. See **Rhagio**.

- Rhamphidia* Meigen 1830: 281. Type, *Limnobia longirostris* Meigen 1818 (des. Westwood 1840b: 129) = *Helius longirostris* (Meigen). Tipulidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Helius** Lepeletier & Serville 1828, q.v.  
**Rhamphidiaeformia** Osten Sacken 1865: 225.  
*Rhamphidina* Osten Sacken 1869: 46, 49, 101.  
*Rhamphidiinae* Verrall 1886: 117, 122.  
 Other spellings: *Rhamphidinae* Verrall 1888: 11; *Ramphidiinae* Wahlgren 1905: 95; *Ramphidinae* Wingate 1906: 66.
- Rhamphina** Macquart 1835: 94. Type, *Stomoxys pedemontana* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Rhamphina pedemontana* (Meigen). Tachinidae.  
**Rhamphinini** Mesnil 1939: 39.
- Rhaphiocera* and group names. See **Raphiocera**.
- Rhaphiochaeta** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 116 (48). Type, *Tachina breviseta* Zetterstedt 1838 (mon.) = *Rhaphiochaeta breviseta* (Zetterstedt). Tachinidae.  
**Rhaphiochaetinae** Rohdendorf 1928a: 8, 1928b: 320 (as the error -tinaen).
- Rhaphiomidas** Osten Sacken 1877: 281 [stem Rhaphiomid-]. Type, *R. episcopus* Osten Sacken 1877 (mon.). Mydidae.  
*Rhaphiomydas* (emend.) Aldrich 1905: 250, 253. See Note 1.  
**Rhaphiomydinae** Hendel 1936b: 1922.  
*Rhaphiomidae* Van Dyke 1940: 266.  
 “Rhaphiomidinae of Williston” (as synonym of Apioceratinae) Cazier 1941: 598. [spelling correct].  
 Other spellings: *Rhaphiomyidae* Raven 1963: 158.  
 Note 1. Aldrich (1905: 253) did not appear to emend, but on p. 250 he noted that Osten Sacken (1895) had discussed *Mydas* vs. *Midas* and accepted *Mydas*, as did Aldrich, so Aldrich’s *Rhaphiomydas* can reasonably be construed as an emendation.  
 Note 2. Williston (1893a: 102) referred to “the group, whether it be a family or subfamily,” but he used no name; this was supplied by Cazier (1941), cited in synonymy.
- Rhaphiorhynchus** Wiedemann 1821b: 59. Type, *R. planiventris* Wiedemann 1821 (mon.). Pantophthalmidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Acanthomera* Wiedemann 1821, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
 Note. *Acanthomera* was once considered a junior synonym of *Pantophthalmus* and competed with that name for the family-group name. See Note 2 under **Pantophthalmus**.
- Rhaphium** Meigen 1803: 272 [stem Rhaphi-]. No species; 9 species in Meigen 1824: 28-31. Type, *R. macrocerum* Meigen 1824 (des. Curtis 1835: 568). Dolichopodidae.  
*Raphium* (error) Rondani 1856: 146.  
**Rhaphidii** Bigot 1852: 482.  
*Raphiina* Rondani 1856: 29, 145.  
*Rhaphinae* Schiner 1862b: lix.  
*Raphidae* Pandellé 1894: 4.  
*Rhaphiinae* Aldrich 1905: 291.  
 Other spellings: *Rhaphidi* Bigot 1859b: 212, 219; *Raphiinae* Bezzi 1894: 264; *Rhaphiditi* Lioy 1895: vi, 195; *Rhapiinae* Johannsen 1928: 774; *Raphinae* Hardy 1930a: 124.  
*Rhapiinae*. See **Rhaphium**.
- Rhegclamatini*. See **Rhegmoclema**.
- Rhegmoclema** Enderlein 1912d: 265, 276 [stem Rhegmoclema-]. Type, *R. rufithorax* Enderlein 1912 (orig. des.). Scatopsidae.  
**Rhegmoclemini** Cook 1955: 351.  
*Rhegmoclema* Cook 1965b: 238.  
 Other spellings: *Rhegclamatini* Cook 1972: 625.

**Rhigioglossa** Wiedemann 1828: 105 (in synonymy under *Rhinomyza* Wiedemann 1820). Type, *Rhinomyza edentula* Wiedemann 1828 (mon.) = *Rhigioglossa edentula* (Wiedemann). Tabanidae.

Junior synonyms, both q.v. (each the basis of a family-group name): *Erodiorhynchus* Macquart 1838; *Scaphia* Walker 1850.

Note. *Rhigioglossa* appeared under *Rhinomyza edentula* in the manuscript name *Rhigioglossa testacea*. The generic name is considered available under Code, Article 11e (considered by Chainey & Oldroyd 1980: 281 under Article 11d, 2nd edition). *Rhinomyza* is an Oriental genus in a different tribe.

**Rhingia** Scopoli 1763: 358 [stem Rhingi-]. Type, *Conops rostrata* [sic] Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Rhingia rostrata* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Rhingiites** Newman 1834: 379, 394 [spelling correct].

Rhinginae Verrall 1901a: 137, 185. Not adopted.

Rhingini Hull 1949: 323.

Rhingiina Goffe 1952: 113, 115, 122.

**Rhinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 422. Type, *R. testacea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Calliphoridae.

**Rhiniidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 83 (15).

Other spellings: Rhinidae Carrera 1944: 47.

Note. There is a family name Rhinidae in Pisces, based on *Rhina* Schaeffer 1760; the family is now a synonym of Rhinobatidae. I have also seen reference to a tribe Rhinini in Coleoptera Curculionidae, based on *Rhina* Latreille 1802, which would be a junior homonym of *Rhina* in Pisces. *Rhinia* and its groups in Diptera are distinct by one letter.

**Rhinoestrus** Brauer 1886: 300. Type, *Cephalomyia purpurea* Brauer 1858 (mon.) = *Rhinoestrus purpureus* (Brauer). Oestridae.

Junior synonym: *Suinoestrus* Papavero 1977, q.v.

**Rhinoestrini** Papavero 1977: 75.

**Rhinomacqartia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 76 (380). Type, *R. chaetophora* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Rhinomacqartiidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 5 (309).

*Rhinometopia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 36 (124). Type, *R. paradoxa* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (mon.) = *Chetogena paradoxa* (Brauer & Bergenstamm). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

Rhinometopiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82 (14). Used in advance of the genus and unavailable at that date as a family-group name.

Sectio **Rhinometopia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 36 (124).

Note. In Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893, *Rhinometopia* was used as a group name (Sectio) with two included genera, *Stomatomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 and *Ammobia* Wulp 1869, the latter with two subgenera, *Ammobia* and *Rhinometopia*. See RHINOMETOPIIDAE in the Supplemental List.

**Rhinomyza** Wiedemann 1820a: 8. Type, *R. fusca* Wiedemann 1820 (mon.). Tabanidae.

**Rhinomyzini** Enderlein 1922c: 341, 342.

Other spellings: Rhinomyziini Dias 1966: 141.

**Rhinophora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 258. Type, *R. gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *R. lepida* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Rhinophoridae.

**Rhinophoridae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 3.

Note 1. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 5) attempted to designate the type species, but unfortunately he was not precise. He included three of the originally included nominal species under his designation of the ineligible "*Rhinophora gagatina*, Meig." *Tachina gagatina* Meigen is a nomen dubium.

Note 2. This group has been variously placed in the Tachinidae or Calliphoridae, or as a separate family.

**Rhinотора** Schiner 1868a: 233. Type, *R. pluricellata* Schiner 1868 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

**Rhinоторinae** Williston 1896a: 125.

Rhinotoridae Hendel 1916: 297.

Other spellings: Rhiotoridae Hendel 1922: 152.

Note. This group has been variously placed as its own family, or in Ropalomeridae, Lauxaniidae, or Heleomyzidae. It is currently recognized as a tribe in the Heleomyzidae (McAlpine 1968: 263, 1985b: 220, 232-233; McAlpine 1989: 1482).

Rhiotoridae. See **Rhinotora**.

Rhiphidae. See *Rhyphus*.

**Rhizomyia** Kieffer 1898: 56. Type, *R. perplexa* Kieffer 1898 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Rhizomyiina** Mamaev 1968: 24.

Note. In his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, Neave (1940) cited an earlier *Rhizomyia* Zetterstedt (1849: 3298), but that was a manuscript name cited in synonymy under *Aricia canicularis* (Linnaeus). It has never been used and is hence is not available under Code, Article 11e.

**Rhochmopterum** Speiser 1910a: 185. Type, *R. neuropteripenne* Speiser 1910 (mon.). Tephritidae.

Rhochmopterinae (cited as synonym of Rhabdochaetinae) Orian 1962: 17. Unavailable; not adopted (Code, Art. 11d).

*Rhodesia*. See **Rhodesiella**, Note.

**Rhodesiella** Adams 1905: 197 (in Agromyzidae). Type, *R. tarsalis* Adams 1905 (orig. des.). Chloropidae.

Junior synonym: *Meroscinis* Meijere 1908, q.v.

**Rhodesiellini** Andersson 1977: 55.

Rhodesiellinae Nartshuk 1983b: 641 (183).

Note 1. In Adams (1905: 198), the heading of the species was “*Rhodesia tarsalis*, n.sp.” Without evidence of which spelling was really intended, *Rhodesiella* or *Rhodesia*, a first reviser should choose between the two. This can be considered Sabrosky (1941: 762), who chose *Rhodesiella* and then regarded *Rhodesia* as an emendation. That was fortunate, since *Rhodesia* is preoccupied by Warren 1905 in Lepidoptera! *Rhodesia* may have been Adams’ original spelling and the change to **Rhodesiella** was overlooked for the species.

Note 2. *Meroscinis*, q.v., was used in Meroscininae in 1920, but that was apparently a mere cataloging error and should not establish a date of priority for the subfamily name.

*Rhodogyne* Meigen 1800: 39. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 66. Type, *Musca rotundata* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon.) = *Gymnosoma rotundatum* (Linnaeus). *Rhodogyne* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Gymnosoma** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Rhodogynini Townsend 1912a: 46.

Rhodogynidae Townsend 1915f: 439.

Other spellings: Rhadogynidae Bezzi 1925a: 276.

**Rhopalia** Macquart 1838d: 12 (1839b: 128). Type, *R. olivieri* Macquart 1838 (mon.). Mydidae.

**Rhopaliinae** Papavero & Wilcox 1974: 9, 16.

Other spellings: Rhopalinae Wilcox 1981: 537.

*Rhopalomera*. See **Ropalomera**.

**Rhopalomyia** Rübsaamen 1892: 370 [stem Rhopalomyi-]. Type, *Oligotrophus tanaceticolus* Karsch 1879 (des. Kieffer 1896b: 89) = *R. tanaceticola* (Karsch). Cecidomyiidae.

**Rhopalomyiina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 82.

Rhopalomyiina Enderlein 1936d: 73 [spelling correct].

Rhopalomyiini Harris 1966: 319.

*Rhynchocephalus* Fischer von Waldheim 1806: 220. Type, *R. caucasicus* Fischer 1806 (mon.) = *Nemestrinus caucasicus* (Fischer). Nemestrinidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Nemestrinus** Latreille 1802, q.v.

“Rhynhocéphales” (vernacular) Fischer 1806: 219. See Note 2.

**Rhynchocephalina** Loew 1860b: x.



Rhynchocephalinae Schiner 1867: 306, 1868a: 106.

Note 1. Richter (1988: 173) correctly cited the type by monotypy as *R. caucasicus* Fischer, hence a synonym of *Nemestrinus* Latreille 1802. Coquillett (1910b: 600-601) cited the type as *R. tauscheri* Fischer, as designated by Schiner (1868a: 107). This species, now in *Neorhynchocephalus*, was one of four species included in a later edition of Fischer.

Note 2. Fischer clearly considered his new genus, along with *Nemestrinus*, to represent a new family (“famille”), which he diagnosed but named only in the vernacular.

*Rhynchoestrus* Séguy 1926a: 1. Type, *R. weissi* Séguy 1926 (mon.) = *Villeneuveiella weissi* (Séguy). Calliphoridae.

Senior synonym: **Villeneuveiella** Austen 1914, q.v.

**Rhynchoestrini** Séguy 1926a: 10.

Rhynchoestrinae Enderlein 1936: 208.

Rhynchoostridae Hollande et al. 1952: 375.

*Rhynchomilichia* Hendel 1903b: 250. Type, *Lobioptera argyrophenga* Schiner 1868 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Pholeomyia schineri* Hendel 1932. Milichiidae.

Senior synonym: **Pholeomyia** Bilimek 1867, q.v.

**Rhynchomilichiinae** Enderlein 1936: 183.

*Rhynchomyia* (emend.). See **Rhyncomya**.

**Rhyncomya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 424 [stem Rhynchomy-]. Type, *Musca felina* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Rhyncomya felina* (Fabricius). Calliphoridae.

*Rhynchomyia* (error) Macquart 1835: 247.

*Rhynchomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 326.

**Rhynchomyidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 83 (15).

Rhynchomyiini Lehrer 1970: 32 (correct stem in the first part).

Other spellings: Rhynchomyiinae Villeneuve 1914a: 274; Rhynchomyiidae Peris 1952: 5.

*Rhyphus* Latreille 1804: 188. Type, *Tipula fenestralis* (as “*fenestrarum*”) Scopoli 1763 (mon.) = *Sylvicola fenestralis* (Scopoli). Anisopodidae.

Senior synonym: **Sylvicola** Harris 1780, q.v.

**Rhyphites** Newman 1834: 379, 387.

Rhyphidae Macquart 1838b: 79 (1838c: 83).

Rhyphoidea Townsend 1935b: 80, 99.

Other spellings: Ryphii Zetterstedt 1837: 58; Rhyphii Zetterstedt 1838b: 501, 805; Rhyphi Agassiz 1846b: 328; Rhyphida Heer 1849: 208; Rhyphidae Macquart 1850b: 464; Rhiphidae Bigot 1854: 468; Riphidae Rondani 1856: 18; Rhyphina Rondani 1856: 39, 191; Riphidae Costa 1857: 438; Rhyphidea Bellardi 1862: 5; Ryphidae Schiner 1868a: 48; Rhypidae Brauer 1882: 95 (39); Rhyphidi Bigot 1888a: 11; Rhyphydae Seebold 1903: 145; Rhyphidoidea Bertrand 1954: 176; Rhyphidiidae Bertrand 1954: 177; Rhyphidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 331 (1991: 482); Rhyphididea Kovalev 1977: 37.

Rhypidae. See *Rhyphus*.

Ricardiidae. See **Richardia**.

**Richardia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 728 [stem Richardi-]. Type, *R. saltatoria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) ?= *Richardia podagrica* (Fabricius 1805) [*Dacus*]. Richardiidae.

**Richardina** Loew 1868b: 2, 9.

Richardiinae Snow 1896: 115, 119 [spelling correct].

Richardiidae Hendel 1916: 297.

Other spellings: Ricardiidae Soukup 1945: 133.

**Richteriola** Mesnil 1963: 47. Type, *R. portentosa* Mesnil 1963 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Richteriolini** Richter 1991: 241, 246 (146).

Riphidae. See *Rhyphus*.

**Risa** Becker 1907b: 404. Type, *R. longirostris* Becker 1907 (mon.). Risidae.

Risidae Papp 1977a: 122. *Nomen nudum*.

**Risidae** Papp 1977b: 188.

Other spellings: Rizidae Ozerov 1992: 152.

Note. This small genus was originally placed in the Milichiidae. McAlpine (1989: 1475) expressed the view that the differences “do not exclude [*Risa* and *Achaetorisa*] from the Milichiidae.” On the other hand, Griffiths (1990a: 128) stated that “The Risidae belong to the Ephydroidea ..., and in my opinion represent an aberrant subgroup of the Ephydridae not a separate family.”

**Rivellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 729. Type, *R. herbarum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1869a: 8, 28; as *singenesiae* [sic], with *herbarum* in synonymy) = *R. singenesiae* (Fabricius 1794) [*Musca*]. Platystomatidae.

**Rivelliina** Hendel 1914b: 2, 10, 14, 1914c: 3, 7.

Rivelliini Enderlein 1924a: 117.

Brues & Melander 1932: 331; Rivelliinae Frey 1932: 243.

Note. Rondani (1856: 111) also designated “*singenesiae*,” but he did not then make the connection with an originally included nominal species, as done in 1869.

**Rivelliomima** Bezzi 1924c: 502 [stem Rivelliomim-]. Type, *R. punctiventris* Bezzi 1924 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

Rivelliomimini Hancock 1986: 282.

Rizidae. See **Risa**.

**Robsonomyia** Matile & Vockeroth 1980: 545. Type, *R. reducta* Matile & Vockeroth 1980 (orig. des.). Mycetophilidae.

Robsonomyiini Matile 1986: 137. *Nomen nudum*.

**Robsonomyiini** Matile 1990: 137.

Note 1. Matile & Vockeroth (1980: 545) indicated that this and two other genera form a monophyletic subgroup in the Macrocerinae, but they did not name it.

Note 2. Matile (1986: unnumbered page) carried a disclaimer, and thus is not scientific publication in the meaning of the Code (cf. Art. 8b).

*Roederia* and ROEDERIIDAE. See the Supplemental List. The group name, from 1889, was a *nomen nudum*; the generic name did not appear until 1893 in Tachinidae, and then it was preoccupied by *Roederia* Mik 1881 in Diptera Empididae.

*Roeselia*. See **Ocytata** and *Racodineura*.

**Rogenhofera** Brauer 1863a: 325, 1863b: 215, 217. Type, *R. trigonophora* Brauer 1863 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Rogenhoferinae** Guimarães 1990: 255.

**Rondania** Robineau-Desvoidy 1850b: 192. Type, *R. cucullata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Rondaniinae** Bezzi 1928: 200.

**Rondaniooestrus** Villeneuve 1916a: 465. Type, *R. apivorus* Villeneuve 1916 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Rondaniooestrina** Mesnil 1966: 890.

Rondaniooestrini Dugdale 1969: 617.

**Ropalomera** Wiedemann 1821b: ix [stem Ropalomer-]. Type, *Dictya clavipes* Fabricius 1805 (des. Lepeletier & Serville 1825: 311) = *Ropalomera clavipes* (Fabricius). Ropalomeridae.

*Rhopalomera* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 327.

**Rhopalomerinae** Schiner 1868a: 229.

Rhopalomeridae Williston 1895a: 183.

Ropalomeridae Curran 1934b: 293, 432, 1934c: 24, 299.

Ruteliini. See **Rutilia**.

**Rutilia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 319. Type, *Tachina vivipara* Fabricius 1805 (des. Crosskey 1967: 26) = *Rutilia vivipara* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms (all q.v.): *Chrysorutilia* Townsend 1915 (subgenus); *Agalmia* Enderlein 1936; *Habrota* Enderlein 1936.

**Rutiliidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76, 152 (8, 84).

Other spellings: Ruteliini Malloch 1929d: 337; Rutillidae Vimmer & Soukup 1940: 206.

Note. Townsend (1916c: 8) designated "*Rutilia vivipara* RD" as type species, and later (1936b: 283, 1938b: 422) he made it clear that he considered *vivipara* Robineau-Desvoidy a misidentification, named *R. desvoidyi* by Guérin-Méneville 1843. This view was followed by Engel (1925: 361), Malloch (1927c: 345, 346), and Enderlein (1936c: 421), all of whom recognized *R. desvoidyi* as type, a nominal species now synonymized under *R. vivipara* (Fabricius).

**Ruttenia** Rodhain 1924: 92. Type, *R. loxodontis* Rodhain 1924 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Rutteniinae** Bequaert 1930: 976; Austen 1930: 683.

Rutteniidae Leclercq 1990: 337.

Note. An extremely aberrant form, about which specialists have differed. Bequaert stated that its relationships to other Muscoidea were "extremely remote," but "for the time being [it] may be placed in the Muscidae." Van Emden (1942: 673) believed that it approached the *Oestrus* group in characters, and Hennig (1965a: 10) considered it improbable that it was a muscid. Zumpt (1962: 405, 1965: 111, 234) referred the subfamily with a question to the Gasterophilidae. Pont (1980b: 885) placed the subfamily in the Gasterophilidae. Wood (1987a: 1150) discussed it under the Oestridae as possibly in the Cuterebrinae.

Ryphii, Ryphidae. See *Rhyphus*.

**Sabethes** Robineau-Desvoidy 1827: 403, 411. Type, *S. locuples* Robineau-Desvoidy 1827 (mon.) = *S. cyaneus* (Fabricius 1805) [*Culex*]. Culicidae.

*Sabettus* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 329.

**Sabettinae** Blanchard (R.) 1905: 420.

Sabethinae Dyar 1906: 191.

Other spellings: Sabethinini Shannon 1927a: 12.

*Sabettus*, Sabettinae. See **Sabethes**.

*Saccopteryx*. See **Ulomyia**.

Sacrophagidae. See **Sarcophaga**.

**Salia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 108 (preocc. Hübner 1818 in Lepidoptera). Type, *S. echinura* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 553) = *Chetogena obliquata* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

Salidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 546.

**Salmacia** Meigen 1800: 38. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 602. Type, *Musca capitata* De Geer 1776 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 602, and sub.mon.) = *Gonia capitata* (De Geer).

*Salmacia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Tachinidae.

Valid name: **Gonia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Salmaciini Townsend 1912a: 51.

Salmaciinae Townsend 1912d: 343.

Salmaciidae Townsend 1915e: 286.

**Saltella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 746. Type, *S. nigripes* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 147). Sepsidae.

Junior synonym (preocc.): *Pandora* Haliday 1833, q.v.

**Saltellinae** Vanschuytbroeck 1962: 5 (? priority from 1926, Pandorinae Duda).

Note. Priority of the subfamily name may date from 1926. *Pandora* was preoccupied, but **Saltella** was not a replacement name; the relationship was synonymy (Article 40) rather than homonymy (Article 39). I am not sure of the date of the synonymy, hence whether Article 40a or 40b applies.

**Salticella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 683. Type, *S. saltatrix* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *S. fasciata* (Meigen 1830) [*Lucina*]. Sciomyzidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Lucina* Meigen 1830 (preocc. Bruguière 1797 in Mollusca) (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Salticellina** Hendel 1924: 208.

Salticellinae Séguy 1934: 258, 295.

Sanotainiini. See **Senotainia**.

Sapromizinae. See **Sapromyza**.

Sapromycinae, -mysidae. See **Sapromyza**.

**Sapromyza** Fallén 1810: 18. Type, "*Tephritis flava* Fabricius" (*Musca flava* Linnaeus 1758, misident.) (mon.) = *Sapromyza obsoleta* Fallén 1820. Lauxaniidae.

**Sapromyzites** Walker 1835a: 57.

Sapromyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 330.

Sapromyzidae Loew 1861a: 89.

Sapromyzidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 17, 109.

Sapromyzoidea Rohdendorf 1977a: 87.

Other spellings: Sapromyzides Westwood 1840b: 150; Sapromycinae Farský 1880: 101;

Sapromizinae Giglio-Tos 1895: 365; Sapromysidae Ragués 1908: 316.

Note 1. Fallén (1820c: 31) himself published the mistaken identity (according to Wiedemann) of the Fabrician *flava*: "*Tephritis flava* Fabr. Antl. 317.6. (non Linn.) sec. Wiedemann in litt.," and proposed *S. obsoleta* for the species. True *Musca flava* Linnaeus is *Chyromya flava* in Chyromyidae.

Note 2. See Note under **Lauxania** for the narrow margin of priority for Lauxaniidae over Sapromyzidae.

Sarathromyiini. See **Sarothromyia**.

**Sarcodexia** Townsend 1892b: 105. Type, *S. sternodontis* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.) = *S. lambens* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Sarcodexiina** Roback 1954: 49.

Sarcodexiini Lopes 1982: 309.

Note. Some authors (e.g., Downes 1965: 955; Lopes 1969: 19, 33) regarded the two species as distinct, and even as belonging to different genera, but Lopes (1989: 731) and Pape (1996: 292) adopted the synonymy shown here.

Sarcofagiti. See **Sarcophaga**.

**Sarcofahrtia** Parker (R.R.) 1916: 131. Type, *S. ravinia* Parker 1916 (orig. des.) = *Angiometopa ravinia* (Parker). Sarcophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Angiometopa** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

**Sarcofahrtiina** Roback 1954: 48.

Note. *Angiometopa* and relatives were reviewed by Pape (1992b: 307-317; generic synonymy, p. 310)

**Sarconeiva** Lopes 1940: 949. Type, *Sarcophaga larvivorax* Lopes 1935 (orig. des.) = *Sarconeiva larvivorax* (Lopes). Sarcophagidae.

**Sarconeivina** Lopes 1975a: 292.

Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Titanogrypa*.

**Sarconesia** Bigot 1857a: 300 [stem Sarconesi-]. Type, *Sarcophaga chlorogaster* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Shannon 1926a: 122) = *Sarconesia chlorogaster* (Wiedemann). Calliphoridae.

**Sarconesini** Shannon 1923: 103.

Sarconesiini Boyes & Shewell 1975: 454 [spelling correct].

**Sarconesiomima** Lopes & Albuquerque 1955: 104 [stem Sarconesiomim-]. Type, *S. bicolor* Lopes & Albuquerque 1955 (orig. des.). Calliphoridae.

**Sarconesiomimini** Lopes & Albuquerque 1982: 64.

**Sarcophaga** Meigen 1826: 14. Type, *Musca carnaria* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Partington 1837: 607) = *Sarcophaga carnaria* (Linnaeus). Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonym (valid subgenus): **Xanthopterisca** Rohdendorf 1963, q.v.

**Sarcophagii** Macquart 1834b: 36 (172).

Sarcophagoidae Agassiz 1846b: 331.

Sarcophaginae Schiner 1861b: 140.

Sarcophagidae Loew 1861a: 89, 1861b: 384.

Sarcophagoidea Shannon 1926a: 117.

Other spellings: Sarcophagae Swainson 1840: 377; Sarcophagariae Zetterstedt 1842: 5, 54; Sarcophagides Walker 1853b: 3; Sarcophagitae Desmarest 1860: 57; Sarcophagiti Lioy 1864: 886; Sarcophagida Bigot 1888a: 26; Sarcophagiti Lioy 1895: vi, 216; Sarcophagidae Illingworth 1927: 395; Sarcophagininæ Rohdendorf 1930: 8; Sarcophagoidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 18 ff.

**Sarcophagula** Wulp 1887: 173. Type, *Musca occidua* Fabricius 1794 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 602) = *Sarcophagula occidua* (Fabricius). Sarcophagidae.

**Sarcophagulina** Roback 1954: 49.

Sarcophagulini Lopes 1969: 29.

Note. Specialists differ widely here. Some synonymized *Sarcophagula* and *Sarothromyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 under *Tricharaea* Thomson 1869. Others recognized the three as distinct genera (e.g., Lopes 1989: 723 in the latest catalog, for the Australasian-Oceanian Regions). Pape (1996) placed them as subgenera of *Tricharaea*. For present purposes they are listed in this catalog as distinct.

**Sarcotachina** Portschinsky 1881: 277. Type, *S. subcylindrica* Portschinsky (mon.). Sarcophagidae.

**Sarcotachinini** Rohdendorf 1928a: 10.

Sarcotachininae Rohdendorf 1967: 48-50, 71, 86.

Other spellings: Sarcotachininin Rohdendorf 1928b: 321.

**Sarcotachinella** Townsend 1892d: 110. Type, *S. intermedia* Townsend 1892 (orig. des.) = *S. sinuata* (Meigen 1826) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Sarcotachinellina** Verves 1988: 99-107.

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Sardiocera** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 119 (51) [stem Sardiocer-]. Type, *S. valida* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (mon.) = *Billaea rutilans* (Fabricius 1781) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

“SARDIOCERATINE series” Townsend 1911a: 149.

[Sardioceratini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Sardioceratae** Townsend 1913a: 55.

Sardioceratinae Townsend 1915c: 65.

Sardiocerinae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Sargus** Fabricius 1798: 549, 566. Type, *Musca cupraria* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 442) = *Sargus cuprarius* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.

Junior synonym: *Geosargus* Bezzi 1907, q.v.

**Sargidae** Walker 1834: 262.

Other spellings: Sargida Gistel 1848: xv, 152; Sargina Loew 1856: 263.

Note 1. See Note under *Geosargus* Bezzi (1907) for explanation of why *Sargus* was for many years supplanted by *Geosargus*.

Note 2. The group SARGOMORPHA Brauer 1882 [see Supplemental List] included *Sargus*-like stratiomyids but not *Sargus* itself, which was included in the family Sargidae as then recognized.

**Saropogon** Loew 1847: 439 (as *Dasypogon* subgenus) [stem Saropogon-]. Type, *Dasypogon luctuosus* Wiedemann 1820 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 603, as *luctuosus* Meigen) = *Saropogon luctuosus* (Wiedemann). Asilidae.

**Saropogonini** Hardy 1926: 306-308.

Other spellings: Saroponini Martin & Papavero 1970: 23.

Note. Meigen published the name as “*luctuosus* Hgg.,” and it has been credited to Meigen. However, the full description was in quotation marks, followed by “(Wiedemann),” and the species was marked with a dagger (†), which indicated (Meigen 1818: viii) that Meigen himself had not seen specimens. The specimen was said to be in the Hoffmanssegg Collection. Clearly Wiedemann described the species and

used Hoffmann's manuscript name. The name *luctuosus* should be credited to the describer, Wiedemann *in* Meigen.

Saroponini. See **Saropogon**.

**Sarothromyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 61 (365). Type, *Sarcophila femoralis* Schiner 1868 (mon.) = *Sarothromyia femoralis* (Schiner). Sarcophagidae.

**Sarothromyinae** Hall (D.G.) 1932: 644.

Sarothromyiinae Roback 1951: 340 [stem correct, Sarothromyi-]. Other spellings: Sarathromyiini Lopes & Tibana 1991: 151.

Note: See under *Sarcophagula* for Note of the difference of opinion on whether that genus and *Sarothromyia* are synonyms of *Tricharaea* Thomson 1869, subgenera of *Tricharaea*, or the three are distinct.

**Sarothromyiops** Townsend 1917d: 191, 195, 196 [stem Sarothromyiop-]. Type, *S. cinctus* Townsend 1917 (orig. des.) = *S. dasyncnemis* (Thomson 1869) [*Myobia*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Sarothromiopsini** Lopes 1982: 316.

Sarothromyiopini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Sarrorhina** Villeneuve 1936: 1. Type, *S. pupilla* Villeneuve 1936 (mon.). Tachinidae.

*Sarrhorina* (error) Crosskey 1980: 842.

**Sarrorhinariae** Mesnil 1973: 1157.

*Saundersia* Schiner 1868a: 333. Type, *Micropalpus ornatus* Macquart 1843 (orig. des.) = *Cryptopalpus ornatus* (Macquart). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Cryptopalpus** Rondani 1850, q.v.

“SAUNDERSIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 143.

[Saundersiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Saundersiini** Townsend 1913a: 45.

*Scarphia* Walker 1850: 10 (as *Pangonia* subgenus). Type, *Pangonia directa* Walker 1850 (mon.) = *Rhigioglossa edentula* (Wiedemann 1828) [*Rhinomyza*]. Tabanidae.

Senior synonym: **Rhigioglossa** Wiedemann 1828, q.v.

**Scarphiini** Enderlein 1922c: 341, 342.

Scarphiinae Enderlein 1925a: 260, 261.

**Scatella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 801. Type, *S. buccata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 603) = *S. stagnalis* (Fallén 1813) [*Ephydra*]. Ephydridae.

**Scatellini** Wirth & Stone 1956: 466.

Note. Becker's (1896: 224) designation of *stagnalis* was invalid because that nominal species was not originally included. Coquillett also designated *stagnalis*, but showed *buccata* as synonym, and his designation is therefore acceptable for *buccata* (Code, Art. 69a.v).

**Scathophaga** Meigen 1803: 277. Type, *Musca merdaria* Fabricius 1794 (mon.) = *Scathophaga stercoraria* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Scathophagidae.

*Scatophaga* (error) Fabricius 1805: 203.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Scopeuma* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Scatomyza* Fallén 1810, q.v.

**Scatophaginae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614 (priority from 1810, *Scatomyzides* Fallén).

Scatophagoidae Agassiz 1846b: 333.

Scatophagidae Brauer 1883: 40 (40).

Scathophagidae Cresson 1918: 133.

“Scatophagidoides” (vernacular, superfamily) Séguy 1937b: 154, 175.

Other spellings: Scatophagites Newman 1834: 379, 395; Scatophagina Rondani 1856: 24, 98; Scatophagitae Desmarest 1860: 58; Scatophagiti Liroy 1864: 1007; Scatophagida Bigot 1888a: 31.

Note 1. *Scatophaga* has been the predominant spelling, but conflict with a family Scatophagidae in Pisces, and the realization that homonymy could be avoided by using the original but long-neglected

spelling *Scathophaga*, has resulted in a quick change in recent catalogs and publications. The family name in Diptera was older by at least a year, but the change neatly avoided a disturbing change in Pisces.

Note 2. *Scatophaga* was nomenclaturally an error as first used. There may well be true emendations somewhere in the literature, but it was not considered worthwhile to search for them.

Note 3. The family name Scatophagidae in Pisces is based on *Scatophagus* Cuvier & Valenciennes 1831. I have not determined the family's date of publication, but obviously it can only be 1831 or later, hence younger than Scatophaginae Robineau-Desvoidy (1830).

Note 4. The name Scatophagae Swainson (1840: 379) is not listed here. It appears to be merely a generic plural.

Note 5. The name SCATOFAGI Rondani (1841: 268) was a group name, apparently of nematoceros Diptera. See the Supplemental List.

*Scathopse* and group names. See **Scatopse**.

SCATOFAGI (Supplemental List). See **Scathophaga**, Note 5.

Scatohpsiti. See **Scatopse**.

Scatomyzidae. See **Scatomyza**.

*Scatomyza* Fallén 1810: 15. Type, *Musca scybalaria* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Lucas 1848: 411) =

*Scathophaga scybalaria* (Linnaeus). Scathophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Scathophaga** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Scatomyzides** Fallén 1810: 15.

Scatomyzidae Macquart 1835: 389.

Other spellings: Scatomyzidae Staeger 1845: 349; Scatomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 333; Scatomyz-iles and Scatomyzidae Desmarest 1860: 58; Scatomyzidae Schroeder 1911: 361; Scatomyzidae Zoological Society of London 1973: 522.

*Scatophaga* and group names. See **Scathophaga**.

**Scatopse** Geoffroy 1762: 450 [stem Scatops-]. Type, *Tipula notata* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1957b) = *Scatopse notata* (Linnaeus). Scatopsidae.

Incorrect original spelling: Scathopse Geoffroy 1762: 544 (revision ???).

**Scatopsites** Newman 1834: 379, 387.

Scatopsinae Schiner 1864a: xvii, 1864b: 10.

Scatopsidae Enderlein 1911c: 122.

Scatopsoidea Rohdendorf 1951: 68.

Other spellings: Scatopsides Zetterstedt 1837: 58; Scatopsina Rondani 1856: 36, 174; Scatohpsiti Liroy 1864: 504; Scathopsiti Liroy 1895: vi, 115; Scatosidae Mani 1950: 10; Scatopsoidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Scathopsidae Mikolajczyk 1991: 130.

Note 1. Geoffroy (1762) was non-binominal, and generic names in Diptera (*Scatopse* and others) were conserved and type species designated to agree with modern usage (ICZN 1957b). See Introduction, in Notes on Certain Publications, on Geoffroy 1762.

Note 2. There were two original spellings in Geoffroy (1762), but I have not traced a possible first reviser, if any. *Scatopse* has been almost universally used, and this was the spelling conserved in ICZN's Opinion 441 under the plenary power, and the type species designated as *Tipula notata*, which was not an originally included nominal species.

Note 3. Krivosheina & Haenni (1986: 307) accept as type species *Tipula albipennis* Fabricius 1794, as designated by Latreille (1810: 442). However, the ICZN designated *T. notata* as type species under its plenary power and it is so recorded here. Neither *notata* nor *albipennis* was a nominal species in Geoffroy 1762.

Scatosidae. See **Scatopse**.

**Scenopinus** Latreille 1802: 463. Type, *Musca fenestralis* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.) = *Scenopinus fenestralis* (Linnaeus). Scenopinidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Omphrale* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Scenopini** Fallén 1817b: 11, 1817c: 1 [also title page].

Scenopinidae Curtis 1836: pl. 609.

Other spellings: Scenopinea Burmeister 1835: 9, 63; Scenopinae Rondani 1841: 282; Scenopocoidae Agassiz 1846b: 333; Scenopiniti Lioy 1864: 761; Scenopinida Marschall 1873: 322 ff.; Scenopinidi Bigot 1890c: 262; Scenopini Lioy 1895: vi, 194.

Scenopocoidae. See **Scenopinus**.

**Scepsis** Walker 1850: 71 [stem Sceps-]. Type, *S. nivalis* Walker 1850 (mon.). Tabanidae.

**Scepsidini** Bequaert 1930: 864.

Scepsidinae Mackerras 1954: 433, 437.

Scepsini, -inae. [Corrected spelling.]

Scetomyzidae. See *Scatomyza*.

**Schineria** Rondani 1857: 12. Type, *S. tergestina* Rondani 1857 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Schineriidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 (11).

Note. *Schineria tergestina* is dated by Herting (1984: 88) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 270) from its full description in Rondani (1859: 46). However, it dates from 1857 where it is associated with the description of the genus at that time.

Schiophilidae. See **Sciophila**.

Schisomyiina. See **Schizomyia**.

**Schistopterum** Becker 1903: 137. Type, *S. moebiusi* Becker 1903 (mon.). Tephritidae.

**Schistopterinae** Bezzi 1918: 221.

Other spellings: Schristopterinae Hering 1942a: 289.

**Schizomyia** Kieffer 1889: 183 [stem Schizomyi-]. Type, *S. galiorum* Kieffer 1889 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Schizomyiini** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 81.

Schizomyiini Enderlein 1936d: 72, 73 [spelling correct].

Other spellings: Schisomyiina Fedotova 1984: 2, 3.

**Schoenomyza** Haliday 1833: 149, 166 [stem Schoenomyz-]. Type, *Sciomyza fasciata* Meigen 1830 (des. Westwood 1840b: 143) = *Schoenomyza litorella* (Fallén 1823) [*Ochtiphila*]. Muscidae.

*Schoenomyia* (error) Westwood 1840b: 143.

**Schoenomyiinae** Meunier 1895: ccxciii.

Schoenomyzinae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Scholastes** Loew 1873c: 38. Type, *Platystoma cincta* [sic] Guérin-Méneville 1831 (orig. des.) = *Scholastes cinctus* (Guérin-Méneville). Platystomatidae.

**Scholastini** Enderlein 1924a: 118, 120.

Scholastinae Enderlein 1937a: 437.

Schistopterinae. See **Schistopterum**.

**Sciadocera** White 1916: 218. Type, *S. rufomaculata* White 1916 (mon.). Sciadoceridae.

**Sciadoceridae** Schmitz 1929a: 3.

Other spellings: Sciadoceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 22, 300.

Note. *Sciadocera* was originally described as an empidid. Tonnoir (1923: 97) at first referred it to the Platypozidae, but later (1926: 31-38) he redescribed it in detail, discussed its affinities, and indicated clearly that it represented a new subfamily of Phoridae. Unfortunately he did not actually name the subfamily. Schmitz (1929) treated it as a distinct family near the Phoridae, but on the other hand, Hardy (1946: 67-68) believed that it was best included in the Dolichopodidae. Hennig (1964: 1-10), reviewing the family in Baltic amber, placed it in the group Phoridae. Finally, the systematic relationships of the Sciadoceridae and other Phoroidea were thoroughly reviewed by McAlpine and Martin (1966: 527-544).

Sciapinae. See **Sciapus**.

**Sciapus** Zeller 1842: 831 (new name for *Psilopus* Meigen) [stem Sciapod-]. Type, *Dolichopus platypterus* Fabricius 1805 (aut.) = *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius). Dolichopodidae.

*Sciopus* (emend.) Becker 1918: 136.

Preocc. senior synonyms: *Leptopus* Fallén 1823, q.v.; *Psilopus* Meigen 1824, q.v.

**Sciapodinae** Becker 1917: 121, 123. (priority from 1868, Psilopinae Schiner).



Other spellings: Sciopodinae Becker 1918: 136; Sciapinae Lamb 1922: 368; Sciopinae Venturi 1960: 68.

Note 1. *Sciapus* was proposed as a change of name for *Psilopus* Meigen in the belief, erroneous under present rules, that it was preoccupied by *Psilopa* Fallén (1823). However, *Psilopus* was indeed preoccupied, by Poli 1795 in Mollusca, so *Sciapus* still proved to be a useful replacement.

Note 2. Becker (1918: 136), probably following the oldest included genus, synonymized Sciopodinae [his emend.] under Chrysosomatinae, but the latter dates only from 1920.

**Sciara** Meigen 1803: 263. Type, *Tipula thomae* Linnaeus 1767 (mon., as *Hirtea thomae* Fabricius) = *Sciara thomae* (Linnaeus). Sciaridae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Lycoria* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Sciaraedes** Billberg 1820: 121.

Sciarinae Zetterstedt 1837: 61.

Sciaroidae Agassiz 1846b: 334.

Sciaridae Skuse 1888a: 22, 24, 1888b: 657.

Sciaroidea McAlpine, et al. 1981: 2; Wood & Borkent 1989: 1351.

Other spellings: Sciarina Rondani 1856: 40, 197; Sciaridea Bellardi 1859: 12; Siaridae Horning & Barr 1970: 55.

Note. Sciaridae Bigot (1852: 481) was a misprint for Sicaridae [see under *Sicus* Fabricius], but, surprisingly, it has sometimes been quoted as if it were the real Sciaridae (Handlirsch 1924: 956, Séguy 1951: 590).

Sciaridae (misprint). See *Sicus* Fabricius.

**Sciomyza** Fallén 1820f: 11. Type, *S. simplex* Fallén 1820 (des. Westwood 1840b: 145). Sciomyzidae.

**Sciomyzides** Fallén 1820: 1.

Sciomyzidae Macquart 1846: 331 (203).

Sciomyzoidea Hendel 1916: 298.

Sciomyzomorphae Hendel 1922: 151.

Other spellings: Sciomyzoidae Agassiz 1846b: 334; Scyomyzina Rondani 1856: 24; Sciomyzida Bigot 1888a: 32; Sciomycidae Becker 1907a: 378; Scyomicidae, Sciomyzydae Ragués 1908: 313 (Scyo-), 315 (Scio-); Sciomyzaeformes (superfamily) Frey 1921: 216, 218; Sciomyfidae Hendel 1938: 1; Sciomizidae Buck et al. 1968: 36; Scyomyzidae Beschovski 1976b: 48.

**Scione** Walker 1850: 10 (as *Pangonia* subgenus). Type, *Pangonia incompleta* Macquart 1846 (mon.) = *Scione incompleta* (Macquart). Tabanidae.

**Scionini** Enderlein 1922c: 338.

Scioninae Kröber 1930: 110.

**Sciophila** Meigen 1818: 245. Type, *S. hirta* Meigen 1818 (des. Curtis 1837: 641). Mycetophilidae.

**Sciophilinae** Rondani 1840b: 6.

Sciophilidae Brues & Melander 1932: 277.

Other spellings: Sciophilina Loew 1850b: 34; Sciophilinae Enderlein 1910a: 207; Schiophilidae Frey 1942: 8.

*Sciopus*, -pinae, -podinae. See **Sciapus**.

**Scoliophthalmus** Becker 1903: 147. Type, *S. trapezoides* Becker 1903 (mon.). Chloropidae.

**Scoliophthalmini** Nartshuk 1983b: 641 (184).

*Scopeuma* Meigen 1800: 36 [stem Scopeumat-]. No named species; one species in Hendel 1908: 63.

Type, *Musca merdaria* Fabricius 1794 (sub. mon., Hendel 1908: 63) = *Scathophaga stercoraria* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. *Scopeuma* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Scathophagidae.

Valid name: **Scathophaga** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Scopeumatidae Czerny 1909: 247.

Scopeumidae Coquillett 1910a: 43.

Other spellings: Scopeumiinae Becker 1914: 127; Scopeumidae Becker 1915b: 63.

Note. *Scopeuma* Meigen was noted by Latreille (1802: 461) in the earliest mention of the controversial 1800 work. It was listed under Tetanoceræ as one of the examples, along with *Musca merdaria* and *M. stercoraria* but not clearly associated with them.

Scyomyz- plus endings. See **Sciomyza**.

**Seioptera** Kirby 1817: 305. Type, *Musca vibrans* Linnaeus 1758 (mon., cited as “*Tephritis vibrans*, Latr.”) = *Seioptera vibrans* (Linnaeus). Otitidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Ortalis* Fallén 1810, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Myodina* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Seiopteridae Sabrosky 1946: 170 [unavailable; suggested in discussion of a family-name problem, but not adopted].

**Seiopterini** Kamaneva & Korneyev 1994: 68, 69.

**Selachops** Wahlberg 1844b: 67, 1845: 174. Type, *S. flavocincta* [sic] Wahlberg 1844 (mon.) = *S. flavocinctus* Wahlberg. Agromyzidae.

**Selachopinae** Wahlgren 1922: 546.

**Selasoma** Macquart 1838d: 187 (1839b: 303) [stem Selasomat-]. Type, *Tabanus tibialis* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.) = *Selasoma tibiale* (Fabricius). Tabanidae.

**Selasominae** Lutz 1913: 486.

Selasomatinae. [Corrected spelling.]

**Selkirkius** Enderlein 1938b: 670. Type, *S. nephrodops* Enderlein 1938 (orig. des.) = *Paraleia nephrodops* (Enderlein). Mycetophilidae.

Senior synonym: **Paraleia** Tonnoir 1929, q.v.

**Selkirkiini** Enderlein 1938b: 670.

*Senetainia*. See **Senotainia**.

**Seniorwhitea** Rohdendorf 1937: 297, 467. Type, *Sarcophaga orientaloidea* Senior-White 1924 (orig. des.) = *Seniorwhitea princeps* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Seniorwhiteina** Rohdendorf 1965: 677 (398).

Note 1. The regional catalogs differ among themselves in the specific name and combination for the same zoological species. The Oriental catalog (Lopes et al. 1977: 580) used *Seniorwhitea krameri* (Böttcher 1912) [*Sarcophaga*] as senior synonym, the Afrotropical (Dear 1980: 814) retained *Sarcophaga (Seniorwhitea) orientaloidea* Senior-White, and the Palaearctic (Verves 1986a: 179) and Australasian-Oceanian (Lopes 1989: 730) adopted *Seniorwhitea reciproca* (Walker 1856), the last discovered senior synonym, but Pape (1996: 407) synonymized this under the Wiedemann species.

Note 2. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Senobasis** Macquart 1838d: 52 (1839b: 168) [stem Senobas-]. Type, *S. analis* Macquart 1838 (des. Bromley 1934: 332). Asilidae.

**Senobasiina** Papavero 1975: 229.

Senobasina. [Corrected spelling.]

**Senogaster** Macquart 1834: 519 [stem Senogastr-]. Type, *S. coerulea* Macquart 1834 (mon.) = *S. dentipes* (Fabricius 1787) [*Syrphus*]. Syrphidae.

**Senogasterini** Glumac 1961a: 80, 91, 93.

Senogastrini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Senometopia** Macquart 1834b: 160 (296) [stem Senometopi-]. Type, *Carcelia aurifrons* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 8) = *S. excisa* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Senometopini** Liroy 1864: 1339.

Senometopiini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note 1. The oldest but long-overlooked type designation for *Senometopia*, as noted by Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 237), is by Desmarest (1848a: 552), who chose *Sturmia atropivora* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, which is the type of *Zygobothria* Mik 1891, a synonym of *Drino* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 in Herting (1984: 52) but a distinct genus in Cantrell & Crosskey (1989: 780). However, as the latter authors pointed out, recognition of Desmarest's designation would trigger changes in this and other genera of

Tachinidae that would cause confusion. Action by ICZN is warranted, and I have for present purposes recognized *Senometopia* as used by Herting (1984: 59) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 217).

Note 2. The Afrotropical and Oriental catalogs considered *Senometopia* a subgenus of *Carcelia*.

**Senopterina** Macquart 1835: 453 [stem Senopterin-]. Type, *Dacus brevipes* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *S. brevipes* (Fabricius). Platystomatidae.

*Stenopterina* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 338.

**Stenopterina** Hendel 1914b: 2, 10, 12; 1914c: 3, 5.

Stenopterini Enderlein 1924a: 101.

Stenopterinae Brues & Melander 1932: 331; Frey 1932: 243.

Stenopterinae Hendel 1936b: 1945.

Stenopterini McAlpine 1973: 27 [spelling correct].

**Senostoma** Macquart 1847b: 80 (1847c:96) [stem Senostomat-]. Type, *S. variegata* [sic] Macquart 1847 (orig. des.) = *S. variegatum* Macquart. Tachinidae.

*Senostoma* (error) Macquart 1851b: 358.

*Senostoma* (emend.) Scudder (ex Verrall MS) 1882: 316.

Senostomatini Townsend 1932a: 40. *Nomen nudum*.

**Senostomini** Enderlein 1936c: 397.

Senostomatini Townsend 1936a: 20, 154 [stem correct].

Senostomini Mesnil 1939: 52.

Note. This has had a confused history. The first two family- group references refer to a genus of Dexiini, the last two to a genus of Rutiliini; all are listed here together so that the problem can be explained once, since no other genus has been used for a replacement family-group name. Townsend's original conception of *Senostoma* was based on a specimen in the Museum in Vienna assumed to be the type of *S. variegata*, but which was a misidentified specimen (Crosskey 1971: 291). It is a rutiliine tachinid, *Prodiaphania testacea* (Macquart 1843) [*Diaphania*], whereas true *S. variegata*, from Macquart's type, is in the Dexiini (called Prosenini in 1971). *Senostoma* has had some use in both senses. See *Prodiaphania* for references to it and the preoccupied *Diaphania* that it replaced.

**Senotainia** Macquart 1846: 295 (167). Type, *S. rubriventris* Macquart 1846 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

Incorrect original spellings: Senetainia (p. 295 (167)), Senotaina (p. 364 (236)) (revision Lopes 1969: 4, see note).

Preocc. senior synonym: *Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Nyctella* Zimin 1928, q.v. (basis of family-group name).

**Senotainiina** Rohdendorf 1930: 9 (priority from 1895, Megerini [sic] Lioy.

Senotainiini Rohdendorf 1967: 61.

Other spellings: Senotaininicae Séguy 1941: 247, 277; Sanotainiina Verves 1986b: 248; Senotaini Lopes & Tibana 1991: 151.

Note. I have not recorded a reviser of all three original spellings earlier than Lopes 1969: 4.

**Sepedon** Latreille 1804: 196 [stem Sepedon-]. Type, *Syrphus sphegeus* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Sepedon sphegea* (Fabricius). Sciomyzidae.

**Sepedonini** Acloque 1897: 481.

Sepedonidae Crampton 1944b: 153.

Other spellings: Sepedontini Cresson 1920; 50, 83, 87; Sepedonina Hendel 1924; 204, 208.

**Sepsis** Fallén 1810: 17 [stem Seps-]. Type, *Musca cynipsea* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Curtis 1829: 245) = *Sepsis cynipsea* (Linnaeus). Sepsidae.

**Sepsidae** Walker 1833: 244, 245.

Sepsoidea Hendel 1916: 298.

Other spellings: Sepsidae Macquart 1835: 475; Sepsides Westwood 1840b: 148; Sepsidea Loew 1845a: 37; Sepseoidae Agassiz 1846b: 339; Sepsida Doleschall 1856: 413; Sepsitae Desmarest 1860: 59; Sepsiti Lioy 1864: 1087; Lepsides Walker 1865: 125; Sepsisini Acloque 1897: 484;

Sepsididae Wahlgren 1917: 119, 120; Sepsidariae Hendel 1922: 151; Sepsidae Beschovski 1975: 66.

Note. A homonymous Sepsidae (?date), presumably based on *Seps* Laurenti 1768, is listed in Reptilia as a synonym of Scincidae.

**Serendipa** Evenhuis 1994b: 256 (new name for *Paratendipes* Hong & Wang). Type, *Paratendipes laiyangensis* Hong & Wang 1990 (aut.) = *Serendipa laiyangensis* (Hong & Wang). Fossil.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Paratendipes* Hong & Wang 1990, q.v.

**Serendipidae** Evenhuis 1994b: 256 (replacement name for Paratendipedidae Hong & Wang 1990).

**Sericomyia** Meigen 1803: 274 [stem Sericomysi-]. Type, *Musca lappona* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443, as “*Syrphus lapponum*, Fabricius”) = *Sericomyia lappona* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Cinxia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Sericomyellae** Rondani 1845a: 450.

Sericomyiinae Schiner 1864b: 107.

Sericomyiinae Stackelberg 1927: 1 [spelling correct].

Other spellings: Serycomyiini Thompson et al. 1976: 88.

**Servaisia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 429. Type, *Sarcophaga erythrura* Meigen 1826 (orig. des., as “*Sarcophaga erythrocer*a Meigen”) = *Servaisia erythrura* (Meigen). Sarcophagidae.

**Servaisiina** Roback 1954: 48.

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy gave the references for *erythrura* in Meigen and in Zetterstedt, but wrote “*erythrocer*a,” generally considered a lapsus, as Meigen described no *Sarcophaga erythrocer*a. If it is considered that Robineau-Desvoidy did propose a *Servaisia erythrocer*a [cf. Verves 1986: 130], it is a synonym of *erythrura*.

Note 2. Pape (1996) placed *Servaisia* as a subgenus of *Blaesoxipha*.

**Servillia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 49. Type, *Tachina ursina* Meigen 1824 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 644) = *Tachina (Servillia) ursina* Meigen. Tachinidae.

Senior generic name: **Tachina** Meigen 1803, q.v.

**Servilliiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Serycomyiini. See **Sericomyia**.

Sespidae. See **Sepsis**.

**Setellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 732. Type, *S. afra* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Richardiidae.

Junior synonym: *Michogaster* Macquart 1835, q.v.

**Setelliini** Enderlein 1913c: 554.

**Setomima** Enderlein 1937b: 100 [stem Setomim-]. Type, *S. lithocolleta* Enderlein 1937 (orig. des.). Psychodidae.

**Setomimini** Vaillant 1982: 191.

**Shannoniella** Townsend 1939a: 249. Type, *S. cuspidata* Townsend 1939 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Shannoniellini** Townsend 1939a: 249.

Note. Townsend placed the taxon as a tribe of Melanophoridae (i.e., Rhinophoridae), but both Guimarães (1971: 112) and Crosskey (1977: 13) considered it a tribe of Tachinidae.

Shloropidae. See **Chlorops**.

**Siberhyphus** Kovalev 1985b: 123. Type, *S. lebedevi* Kovalev 1985 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Siberhyphidae** Kovalev 1985b: 123.

*Sicus* Fabricius 1798: 547, 554 (preocc. Scopoli 1763 in Diptera Conopidae). Type, *Musca ferruginea* Scopoli 1763 (des. Sabrosky 1961a: 228) = *Coenomyia ferruginea* (Scopoli). Xylophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Coenomyia** Latreille 1797, q.v.

“Sicares” (vernacular) Latreille 1817: 289.

Sicarii Latreille 1825: 487.

Sicaridae Bigot 1853b: 314.

Other spellings: *Sicaria* Burmeister 1837: 615; *Sicoidea* Agassiz 1846b: 340; *Sciaridae* Bigot 1852: 481; *Sicariae* Desmarest 1860: 60.

Note 1. *Sicus* Fabricius has often been considered a misuse of *Sicus* Latreille (1797), but I see no reason to consider it as other than a distinct proposal. Meigen (1800, 1803, 1804) used the Fabrician *Sicus* in the sense of *Coenomyia*, although in 1820 he adopted *Coenomyia*, following Latreille's repeated statements (1803, 1805, 1809, 1817) that *Sicus* Fabricius was a synonym of *Coenomyia* Latreille. However, Latreille (1825: 487), although maintaining his name *Coenomyia* over *Sicus* Fabricius, based his group name *Sicarii* on the Fabrician *Sicus*, and most of his successors followed until Westwood (1838, 1840) changed to *Coenomyidae*. Latreille (1825: 491) mentioned his own *Sicus* (as the vernacular "Sique") under the *Empides* [see entry for *Sicus* Latreille]. Curiously, *Sicus* Scopoli (1763, q.v.) is not mentioned at all. Latreille earlier (1803: 550) had reviewed the confusion of the several *Sicus* names and adopted *Myopa* Fabricius 1775 for the conopid genus.

Note 2. There is a similar but technically distinct family name *Sicariidae* in *Arachnida Araneae*, based on *Sicarius* Walckenaer 1847.

Note 3. The three uses of the name *Sicus* have been a bit confusing. *Sicus* Scopoli 1763, the oldest, is recognized in the *Conopidae*, *Sicus* Fabricius 1798 in the *Xylophagidae* as synonym of *Coenomyia*, and *Sicus* Latreille 1797 in the *Empididae* as synonym of *Tachydromia*.

*Sicus* Latreille 1797: 158 (preocc. Scopoli 1763 in *Diptera Conopidae*). No species; 2 species in Latreille 1803: 550. Type, *Musca cimicoides* Fabricius 1779 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Tachydromia arrogans* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Musca*]. *Empididae*.

Valid name: **Tachydromia** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Note. No family-group names were based on this *Sicus*, but the entry is included because of the possible confusion from the three generic names *Sicus* in *Diptera*.

**Sicus** Scopoli 1763: 369. Type, *Conops ferrugineus* Linnaeus 1761 (des. ICZN 1997b: 133, but See Note 2) = *Sicus ferrugineus* (Linnaeus). *Conopidae*.

*Sicini* Zimina 1958: 933 (807). *Nomen nudum* (See Note 3).

Note 1. Chvála & Smith (1988: 269) considered that the type was designated by Camras (1965: 630), but he was antedated by Coquillett's (1910b: 605). Both designations were invalid.

Note 2. The conflict with *Myopa* involved serious confusion in *Conopidae*. *Sicus* Scopoli was based on two species, *S. ferrugineus* and *S. buccatus*. There is no problem with the authorship of the second, under which was cited reference to *Conops buccata* [sic] Linnaeus 1758, which has long been accepted as the type species of *Myopa* Fabricius 1775, q.v. However, there is no citation under *S. ferrugineus*, and to all appearances it is *S. ferrugineus* Scopoli. Nevertheless, almost all authors have regularly interpreted this *ferrugineus* as *Conops ferruginea* [sic] Linnaeus 1761 and have cited the Linnaean nominal species as the type species of *Sicus* Scopoli [e.g., Coquillett 1910b: 605, Camras 1965: 630, and the modern catalogs for the Oriental and Palearctic Regions (1975, 1988, respectively, all without mention of *ferrugineus* Scopoli)]. The descriptions of *ferrugineus* in Scopoli and in Linnaeus are slightly but not impossibly different, and it is understandable that authors have regarded both species in Scopoli as Linnaean species, the one with a definite reference that was presumably inadvertently omitted under the other. However, if the other species were considered to be *ferrugineus* Scopoli, then *ferrugineus* Linnaeus would be ineligible as type species, as a non-originally included nominal species, and *Sicus* Scopoli would be left without—as far as I know—a valid type designation. The confusion was resolved by ICZN action (ICZN 1997b, see also Sabrosky 1994a, Thompson 1997).

Note 3. The tribe *Sicini* itself was not really diagnosed by Zimina (1958): "The new genus [*Carboniscus*] is most closely related to *Sicus* Scop., from which it differs [italics mine] by the presence of chaetae on meso- and pteropleura [sic], [etc.] ... On the basis of these criteria, both genera form the tribe of *Sicini*." What is the tribal diagnosis, when the two genera differ from each other?

**Sigaloessa** Loew 1866a: 186 (1872b: 60). Type, *S. bicolor* Loew 1866 (mon.). *Asteiidae*.

**Sigaloessinae** Sabrosky 1956a: 216.

*Sijrphida*. See **Syrphus**.

**Silbomyia** Macquart 1843a: 117 (274) [stem *Silbomyi*]. Type, *Musca fuscipennis* Fabricius 1805 (des. Engel 1925: 348) = *Silbomyia fuscipennis* (Fabricius). *Calliphoridae*.

*Stilbomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 341.

**Stilbomyiina** Enderlein 1936c: 436, 438.

Silbomyiina. [Corrected spelling.]

Silopinae. See under **Psilopa**.

Silvicolomorpha. See under **Sylvicola**.

**Silvius** Meigen 1820: 27 [stem Silvi-]. Type, *Tabanus vituli* Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Silvius alpinus* (Scopoli 1763) [*Tabanus*]. Tabanidae.

**Silvinae** Lutz 1909b: 624.

Silviinae Enderlein 1922c: 336, 341 [spelling correct].

**Simulium** Latreille 1802: 426. Type, *Rhagio colombaschensis* Fabricius 1787 (mon.) = *Simulium colombaschense* (Fabricius) (see postscript). Simuliidae.

*Simulia* (emend.) Olfers 1816: 103.

Suppressed senior name (misuse by some authors): *Melusina* Meigen 1800, q.v., which equals **Trichocera**.

Junior synonyms: *Odagmia* Enderlein 1921, q.v.; **Wilhelmia** (valid subgenus) Enderlein 1921, q.v.

**Simuliites** Newman 1834: 379, 387.

Simulinae Rondani 1840b: 6.

Simulidae Haliday 1851b: 7.

Simuliidae Dallas 1869: 346.

Simuloidea (as synonym of Melusinoidea) Hendel 1936b: 1907.

Other spellings: Simulides Zetterstedt 1837: 58; Simuliina Agassiz 1846b: 342; Simuliadae Haliday 1851: 7 (proper form, but -idae adopted for consistency); Simulina Rondani 1856: 36, 175; Simulidea Bellardi 1859: 13; Simulliini Enderlein 1921a: 200.

Note. A few authors used *Melusina* in the Simuliidae, based on Hendel (1908: 50), who followed Meigen's (1803) misidentification of the trichocera *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus 1758 as a simuliid [see under *Melusina*].

**Sinemediia** Rohdendorf 1962a: 328 (1991: 477). Type, *S. angustipennis* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.) = *Lycoriomimodes angustipennis* (Rohdendorf). Fossil.

Senior synonym: **Lycoriomimodes** Rohdendorf 1946, q.v.

Sinemediidae Rohdendorf 1947: 759. *Nomen nudum*; genus undescribed.

**Sinemediidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 328 (477).

Note 1. The generic and specific names are available under Code Article 13c.

Note 2. The family was synonymized under Pleciomimidae 1946 by Kovalev (1990: 159).

**Sinolesta** Hong & Wang 1988: 388, 391. Type, *S. lata* Hong & Wang 1988 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Sinolestinae** Hong & Wang 1988: 388, 391.

**Sinotendipes** Hong & Wang 1990: 136, 185. Type, *S. tuanwangensis* Hong & Wang 1990 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Sinotendipedidae** Hong & Wang 1990: 136, 185.

Other spellings: Sinotendipidae Labandeira 1994: 37.

**Siphona** Meigen 1803: 281. Type, *Musca geniculata* De Geer 1776 (des. ICZN 1974b) = *Siphona geniculata* (De Geer). Tachinidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Crocota* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Bucentes* Latreille 1809, q.v.

**Siphonae** Rondani 1844b: 31.

Siphonina Rondani 1856: 22, 59.

Siphoninae Rondani 1859: 9.

Note. The name *Siphona* has been used in both Tachinidae and Muscidae, in the latter for an important pest, the horn fly, *Haematobia irritans* (Linnaeus). *Siphona* in Meigen 1803 was based on "*Stomoxys irritans* Fabricius," but the description was clearly of a common little tachinid with geniculate proboscis, and not the muscid *Conops irritans* Linnaeus 1758. It is now accepted, following Meigen (1824), that

*irritans* sensu Fabricius, a misidentification, is *Stomoxys stimulans* Meigen, and that *Siphona* was based on a tachinid, *Siphona geniculata* (De Geer). In Opinion 1008 (1974b), the Commission under its plenary power designated *Siphona geniculata* as type species.

**Siphonella** Macquart 1835: 584. Type, *Madiza oscinina* Fallén 1820 (orig. des.) = *Siphonella oscinina* (Fallén). Chloropidae.

**Siphonellini** Lioy 1864: 1119.

**Siphonellopsis** Strobl 1906: 366. Type, *S. lacteibasis* Strobl 1906 (mon.). Chloropidae.

**Siphonellopsinae** Duda 1932: 14.

Siphonellopsidae Nartshuk 1983b: 640 (182).

**Siphosturmia** Coquillett 1897: 37, 83. Type, *Argyrophylax rostrata* Coquillett 1895 (orig. des.) = *Siphosturmia rostrata* (Coquillett). Tachinidae.

“SIPHOSTURMIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 135.

[Siphosturmiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Siphosturmiiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Siphosturmiini Reinhard 1931: 1.

Siphidae, Sirfidi. See **Syrphus**.

**Sirostoma** Rondani 1862: 53, 55 [stem Sirostomat-]. Type, *Dexia triangulifera* Zetterstedt 1844 (orig. des.) = *Billaea triangulifera* (Zetterstedt). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

“SIROSTOMINE series” Townsend 1911a: 149.

[Sirostomini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

Sirostomatini. [Corrected spelling, if ever used.]

Sirphinae. See **Syrphus**.

**Smidtia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 183 [stem Smidti-]. Type, *S. vernalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Desmarest 1848a: 649) = *Smidtia conspersa* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

**Smidtiariae** Mesnil 1949: 70.

Smidtiina van Emden 1954: 76 [spelling correct].

Sobvinae. See **Solva**.

**Sogdianomyia** Rohdendorf 1927: 157, 161. Type, *S. trichiosoma* Rohdendorf 1927 (mon.) = *Pterella trichiosoma* (Rohdendorf). Sarcophagidae.

Senior synonym: **Pterella** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

**Sogdianomyiina** Rohdendorf 1967: 63, 66.

Note. The genus was synonymized with *Pterella* and the subtribe with Pterellina Rohdendorf 1967 by Verves (1989b: 122).

**Sokotra** Lehrer 1970: 32. Type, *Rhynchomyia* [sic] *varifrons* Becker 1910b (orig. des.) = *Rhynchomya varifrons* Becker. Calliphoridae.

**Sokotrini** Lehrer 1970: 32.

**Solieria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1849: 461. Type, *Tachina inanis* Fallén 1810 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 606) = *Solieria inanis* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Preoccupied senior synonym: *Myobia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note 1. Herting (1984: 130) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 342) recognized as type *S. brunica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1849 by designation of Townsend (1916c: 9). Coquillett designated *inanis* followed by “(equaling 9 of the supposed species),” and Townsend may have considered this imprecise. However, *inanis* was an originally included species and eligible for designation, and it can be recognized as type regardless of any synonymy added to it.

Note 2. If a subtribe of Leskiini (to which *Solieria* belongs) should be needed, one based on *Solieria* should be avoided. A Solieriinae in Coleoptera Staphylinidae based on *Solierius* Bernhauer 1921 was recently proposed by Newton & Thayer (1992: 64).

- Soltsevia** Mamaev 1965: 142 (larva), 266 (diagnosis, type des.) (147, 277). Type, *S. nigripes* Mamaev 1965 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Soltseviina** Mamaev 1966: 217, 228.  
Soltseviini Parnell 1971: 307.
- Solva** Walker 1859b: 98. Type, *S. inamoena* Walker 1859 (mon.). Xylomyidae.
- Solvinae** Enderlein 1913b: 535, 537.  
Solvidae Hendel 1936b: 1882, 1915.  
Other spellings: Sobvinae Handlirsch 1924: 976.
- Somatia** Schiner 1868a: 245. Type, *S. xanthomelas* Schiner 1868 (orig. des.) = *S. aestiva* (Fabricius 1805) [*Tephritis*]. Somatiidae.
- Somatiidae** Hendel 1935: 56.  
Somatiidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 5, 17, 104-5.  
Somatioidea Rohdendorf 1977a: 86.  
Other spellings: Somatoidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.
- Sophia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 317. Type, *S. filipes* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 9). Tachinidae.
- Sophiini Townsend 1931a: 95. *Nomen nudum*.
- Sophiini** Townsend 1936a: 28, 29, 1936b: 50.  
Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* recorded a *Sophia* Lamarck 1816 in Coelenterata, but this was a manuscript name published in the synonymy of *Callianira* Péron & Lesueur 1810. It is not known to have been used and hence is not available under Code Article 11e and does not preoccupy the tachinid **Sophia**.
- Souzalopesiella** Guimarães 1977: 55. Type, *Mesembrinella facialis* Aldrich 1922 (orig. des.) = *S. facialis* (Aldrich). Calliphoridae.  
Souzalopesiellinae Guimarães 1973. *Nomen nudum*.
- Souzalopesiellinae** Guimarães 1977: 15, 55.
- Spallanzania** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 78. Type, *S. gallica* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 606, as synonym of *S. hebes*) = *S. hebes* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Cnephalomyia* Townsend 1911, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Spania** Meigen 1830: 335. Type, *S. nigra* Meigen 1830 (mon.). Rhagionidae.
- Spaniina** Rondani 1856: 31, 154.  
Spaniinae Frey 1955: 1, 8.  
Spaniidae Nagatomi 1975c: 464. Unavailable; not adopted, given as example of possible future splitting.
- Spathidexia** Townsend 1912b: 110. Type, *S. clemonsi* Townsend (orig. des.). Tachinidae.
- Spathidexiini** Townsend 1912b: 110.
- Spathulina** Rondani 1856: 113. Type, *S. sicula* Rondani 1856 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.  
Spathulinini Cogan & Munro 1980: 541. *Nomen nudum*.
- Sphaerocera** Latreille 1804: 197. No species; one species in Latreille 1805: 394. Type, *S. curvipes* Latreille 1805 (sub. mon.). Sphaeroceridae.
- Sphaeroceridae** Macquart 1835: 561.  
Sphaeroceroida McAlpine, et al. 1981: 3; McAlpine 1989: 1479-1480.  
Other spellings: Sphoerocidae Macquart 1843a: 266 (423); Sphoeroceridae Macquart 1851b: 364; Sphaeroceroidae Agassiz 1846b: 346; Spheroceritae Desmarest 1860: 61; Sphaeroceriti Lioy 1864: 1111; Sphaerocidae Handlirsch 1924: 1018; Spheroceridae Beschovski 1973: 8.  
Note. The type, *S. curvipes* Latreille, was by some authors considered a synonym of *Musca subsultans* Fabricius, i.e., Linnaeus, but *M. subsultans* Linnaeus is now considered a phorid. See discussion under *Borborus* Notes.  
Note 2. *Sphaerocera* has been placed on the Official List (ICZN 1997: 1863).
- Sphaerogaster*. See **Glabellula**.



- Sphaeromias** Curtis 1829: 285 [stem Sphaeromi-]. Type, *S. albomarginatus* Curtis 1829 (orig. des.) = *S. fasciatus* (Meigen 1804) [*Ceratopogon*]. Ceratopogonidae.
- Sphaeromiites** Newman 1834: 379, 388 (latter as -myites).  
Sphaeromiini Wirth 1962: 273, 275.  
Note. The name *Sphaeromias* also appeared twice in 1829 in publications by Stephens (1829a: 52, 1829b: 236), with three specific names, but the generic name and all three specific names were there *nomina nuda*.
- Sphaerophoria** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 513 (as *Syrphus* subgenus) [stem Sphaerophori-]. Type, *Musca scripta* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Rondani 1845: 458) = *Sphaerophoria scripta* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.  
Sphaerophorini Goffe 1952: 109, 111, 123. *Nomen nudum*.
- Sphaerophorinae** Glumac 1961a: 75 ff.  
Sphaerophoridae Glumac & Vujic 1990: 69.  
Sphaerophoriinae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Sphecapatodes** Villeneuve 1913a: 507. Type, *S. ornata* Villeneuve 1913 (mon.) = *S. ornatus* Villeneuve. Sarcophagidae.  
Junior synonym: *Arabisca* Rohdendorf 1967, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Sphegina** Meigen 1822: 193. Type, *Milesia clunipes* Fallén 1816 (des. Westwood 1840b: 136) = *Sphegina clunipes* (Fallén). Syrphidae.  
**Spheginini** Williston 1887a: xiii.  
Spheginae Sack 1928: 6.  
Sphegininae Sack 1929: 119.  
Other spellings: Sphegiti Lioy 1895: vi, 191 (latter as Sfegiti).  
Note. Thompson & Torp (1986: 239) stated that *S. clunipes* sensu Meigen was actually *S. elegans* Schummel 1843, which was listed in synonymy under *clunipes* in Peck (1988: 147). Inasmuch as both are in *Sphegina*, there would be no upset in recognizing the misidentified type species.
- Spheginobaccha** Meijere 1908b: 327. Type, *Sphegina macropoda* Bigot 1884 (mon.) = *Spheginobaccha macropoda* (Bigot). Syrphidae.  
**Spheginobacchini** Thompson 1972: 92.
- Sphenometopa** Townsend 1908: 64 [stem Sphenometop-]. Type, *Araba nebulosa* Coquillett 1902 (mon.) = *S. nebulosa* (Coquillett). Sarcophagidae.  
**Sphenometopiina** Verves 1989b: 118, 119.  
Sphenometopina. [Corrected spelling.]  
Note. See Note under **Eumetopiella** for explanation of the use of Eumetopiellina in error for this sarcophagid taxon.
- Spheroceridae, -ceritae. See **Sphaerocera**.
- Sphixea** Rondani 1845a: 455 [stem Sphixe-]. Type, *Eristalis fulminans* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.) = *Milesia semiluctifera* (de Villers 1789) [*Musca*]. Syrphidae.  
Senior synonym: **Milesia** Latreille 1804, q.v.  
**Sphixinae** Goffe 1952: 105, 106 ff.  
Sphixinae. [Corrected spelling.]
- Sphiximorpha** Rondani 1850a: 212. Type, *Ceria subsessilis* Illiger 1807 (orig. des.) = *Ceriana* (*Sphiximorpha*) *subsessilis* (Illiger). Syrphidae.  
Junior synonym: *Cerioides* Rondani 1850, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).  
Valid name: **Ceriana** Rafinesque 1815, q.v.  
Note. **Sphiximorpha** is sometimes used as a subgenus or as a genus.
- Sphoerocidae. See **Sphaerocera**.
- Sphyracephala** Say 1828: pl. 52 (Le Conte 1859: 116). Type, *Diopsis brevicornis* Say 1817 (mon.) = *S. brevicornis* (Say). Diopsidae.  
**Sphyracephalini** Hennig 1965b: 16, 59-63 [in comparative discussion, but no diagnosis as such].

Sphyracephalinae Shillito 1971: 293.

**Spilogona** Schnabl 1911: 92 (as *Limnophora* subgenus). Type, *Aricia carbonella* Zetterstedt 1845 (mon.) = *S. carbonella* (Zetterstedt). Muscidae.

Spilogonini Lobanov 1984: 8, 14. *Nomen nudum* (See Note).

Note. In Lobanov (1984), Spilogonini is mentioned on p. 8 but not separately diagnosed from Limnophorini, and the diagram on p. 14 does not appear to be a diagnosis.

**Spilomyia** Meigen 1803: 273. Type, *Musca diophthalma* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 607, as *Syrphus* “*diophthalmus* Fabricius,” in synonymy under *Syrphus saltuum* Fabricius, the latter not originally included) = *Spilomyia diophthalma* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Spilomyiini** Cockerell 1917: 16.

*Spiloptera*. See **Hyperoscelis**.

**Spogostylum** Macquart 1840: 53 (1841: 331) [stem Spogostyl-]. Type, *S. mystaceum* Macquart 1840 (mon.) = *S. tripunctatum* (Wiedemann 1820) [*Anthrax*]. Bombyliidae.

*Spogostylum* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 349.

**Spongostyliinae** Sack 1909: 505.

Spogostyliinae Cockerell 1917: 13.

Note. I have seen a mention of Spogostyliinae Osten Sacken, but have not found such a reference in Osten Sacken's works.

*Spongostylum*, Spongostyliinae. See **Spogostylum**.

**Stackelbergomyia** Rohdendorf 1948: 457. Type, *S. arenaria* Rohdendorf 1948 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Stackelbergomyiidae** Rohdendorf 1948: 455.

Note. Herting (1981: 12) recognized the genus as a tachinid, probably a phasiine of the tribe Catharosiini, a placement confirmed in his *Catalogue* (1984: 171) and in Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 414).

*Staegeria*, preocc. See **Monoclona**.

Statiominae, -mydae. See **Stratiomys**.

Stebliidae. See **Strebla**.

**Stefaniella** Kieffer 1898: 55. Type, *S. atriplicis* Kieffer 1898 (des. Felt 1911: 42). Cecidomyiidae.

*Stephaniella* (error) Mamaev 1968: 16, 26 (19, 33-4).

**Stefaniellina** Rübbsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 84.

Other spellings: Stephaniellina Mamaev 1968: 16, 26 (19, 33, 34).

**Stegana** Meigen 1830: 79. Type, *S. nigra* Meigen 1830 (des. Zetterstedt 1847: 2577) = *S. furta* (Linnaeus 1767) [*Musca*]. Drosophilidae.

**Steganina** Hendel 1917: 43.

Steganinae Duda 1926b: 241.

Other spellings: Steganiinae McAlpine 1968b: 515.

**Stegomyia** Theobald 1901a: 235 (as genus, 2 species), also 1901b: 235 (no species), and 1901d: 98, 101, 283 (16 species) [stem Stegomyi-]. Type, *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius 1805 (des. Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 212) = *Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *aegypti* (Linnaeus 1762) [*Culex*]. Culicidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Aedes** Meigen 1818, q.v.

**Stegomyina** Christophers 1906: 16, 17.

Stegomyinae Peryassú 1908: 364.

Stegomyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius was twice preoccupied, in Müller 1764 and Meigen 1804. *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, originally described in a pre-Linnean work (Linnaeus 1757: 430 in Hasselquist 1757), was validated under the plenary power by the ICZN (1964b) from the German translation (Linnaeus 1762: 470). Plenary power was necessary because under Opinions 5 (Stiles 1907) and 57 (1914) both original and translation had been ruled unavailable works in zoological nomenclature and placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Unavailable Works*. Moreover, the description of *Culex aegypti* did not agree with

the long-accepted use of the name for the important yellow fever mosquito, and a neotype was necessary. See Mattingly et al. (1962) for a review of the entire problem.

**Stegopterna** Enderlein 1930b: 84, 89. Type, *S. richteri* Enderlein 1930 (orig. des.) = *Simulium trigonium* (Lundström 1911) [*Melusina*]. Simuliidae.

**Stegopterninae** Enderlein 1930b: 81, 84, 89.

Other spellings: Stegopteriinae, -rinae, -rniinae Smart 1945: 482, 483, 484, respectively.

Note. Considered a subgenus of *Cnephia* Enderlein 1921 by Stone (1965: 184), but a genus by Rubtsov & Yankovsky (1988: 125), and by Crosskey (1988: 432, 441, 1990: 33) in his reviews of the classification of the family.

**Stegosoma** Loew 1863a: 15 [stem Stegosomat-]. Type, *S. vinculata* [sic] Loew 1863 (mon.) = *S. vinculum* Loew. Calliphoridae.

**Stegosomini** Lehrer 1970: 31.

Stegosomatini. [Corrected spelling.]

*Steinia*. See **Steiniella**.

*Steiniella* Berg 1898: 17, new name for *Steinia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893, preocc., but itself preocc. Schuett 1895 in Protozoa). Type, *Tachina protuberans* Zetterstedt 1844 (aut.) = *Cleonice callida* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

*Steinia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 7, 48 (95, 136) (preocc. Diesing 1866 in Protozoa). Type, *Tachina protuberans* Zetterstedt 1844 (mon.) = *Cleonice callida* (Meigen 1824). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Cleonice** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

“STEINIPELLINE series” Townsend 1911a: 147.

[Steiniellini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Steinielliae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

*Stenodiplosis* Reuter 1895: 9. Type, *S. geniculati* Reuter 1895 (orig. des.) = *Contarinia geniculati* (Reuter). Cecidomyiidae.

Senior synonym: **Contarinia** Rondani 1861, q.v.

**Stenodiplosina** Enderlein 1936d: 72.

Note. The type fixation has had a checkered history in the modern regional catalogs. Two opted for monotypy, two for original designation, and one for designation by Kieffer (1896b: 92). Two species were included, so monotypy is incorrect. Reuter had a long description of *S. geniculati*, beginning on p. 9, and it has been overlooked that on p. 13 he stated that the species was near *Diplosis digitata* Winnertz, which was congeneric (“welche nach Mitteilung von Kieffer zur selben Gattung gehört”). On p. 15, the explanation of plates had “*Stenodiplosis geniculati* n.gen. n.sp.” This expression, when there are two or more species, will qualify as original designation (Code, Art. 68b.i).

**Stenomicra** Coquillett 1900b: 262. Type, *S. angustata* Coquillett 1900 (orig. des.). Perisclididae (? Stenomicridae).

Stenomicridae Roháček 1983: 125, 126, 133 [credited to Papp in press]. *Nomen nudum*.

**Stenomicridae** Papp 1984a: 61.

Note. This peculiar genus has been variously referred to the Anthomyzidae, Asteiidae, Aulacigastridae, Drosophilidae, Geomyzidae (i.e., Opomyzidae), Perisclididae, and its own family Stenomicridae. Mathis & Papp (1992: 367) consider it to represent a subfamily Stenomicrinae in the Perisclididae.

**Stenopogon** Loew 1847: 453 (as *Dasyopogon* subgenus) [stem Stenopogon-]. Type, *Asilus sabaudus* Fabricius 1794 (des. Rondani 1856: 158, as *Dioctria sabauda*) = *S. sabaudus* (Fabricius). Asilidae.

**Stenopogonini** Hull 1962: 118.

Stenopogoninae Paramonov 1966: 141.

Note. The type fixation has also been interpreted as original designation (Lehr 1988: 251), probably because of Loew’s subheading under *Dasyopogon*: “3te Gruppe des *Das. sabaudus*.—*Stenopogon*.” Without statement of “type,” I do not consider that it was definitely fixed, nor did Coquillett (1904b: 179), who also noted the heading but proceeded to designate a type.

*Stenopterina* and group names based on it. See **Senopterina**.

**Stenoscinis** Malloch 1918a: 21. Type, *Oscinis longipes* Loew 1863 (orig. des.) = *S. longipes* (Loew). Chloropidae.

**Stenoscinini** Nartshuk 1983b: 641 (184).

*Stenostoma* and group names based on it. See **Senostoma**.

*Stenosyrphus* Matsumura 1917: 134 (English), 153 (Japanese), and explanation for pl. VI, fig. 24. Type, *S. motodomariensis* Matsumura 1917 (mon.) = *Melangyna barbifrons* (Fallén 1817) [*Scaeva*]. Syrphidae.

Senior synonym: **Melangyna** Verrall 1901, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).

**Stenosyrpharia** (supertribe), *Stenosyrphini* Goffe 1952: 109.

Note. For some time it was assumed that the genus dated from the Feb. 1917 paper but without included species, and that two species were included in a second paper, in the next volume of the journal (Matsumura & Adachi 1917b, June: 14), in which they designated *Scaeva lasiophthalmus* Zetterstedt 1843 as type species. However, it was later noted that a new specific name appeared on the plate in the first paper, resulting in monotypy. Luckily, both species are in the same genus and subgenus.

**Stenotabanus** Lutz 1913: 487. No species; one species in Lutz & Neiva 1914: 73, 74. Type, *Tabanus taeniotes* Wiedemann 1828 (sub. mon., Lutz & Neiva 1914: 73, 74) = *S. taeniotes* (Wiedemann). Tabanidae.

**Stenotabaninae** Kröber 1929: 101 ff.; Kröber 1930: 110.

Note 1. A second species, *Stenotabanus tenuistria* n.sp., was mentioned by Lutz & Neiva (1914: 74) but not described, leaving the type fixation as subsequent monotypy.

Note 2. Kröber's first paper was in Fascicle 4, labeled 15 Dec. 1929 (? preprint or advance issue). The *Zoological Record* has recorded the publication as 1930.

**Stenoxenus** Coquillett 1899a: 61. Type, *S. johnsoni* Coquillett 1899 (mon.). Ceratopogonidae.

**Stenoxenidae** Coquillett 1899a: 61.

Other spellings: Xenostenini Tokunaga 1966: 104.

*Stephaniella*, Steph- in group names. See **Stefaniella**.

*Stephanostoma* Townsend 1927a: 231 [stem *Stephanostomat*-] (preocc. Danielssen & Koren 1880 in Sipunculida). No included species; at least 4 in Prado & Fonseca 1932: 35-39. Type, *Musca haemorrhoidalis* Fallén 1817 (des. Prado & Fonseca 1932: 35 "Fide Townsend (*in literis*)") = *Ravinia pernix* (Harris 1780) [*Musca*]. Sarcophagidae.

*Stephanostoma* Lenz 1794: 256; Rudolphi 1801: 58. *Nomina nuda*.

*Stephanostoma* Jördens 1802: 30, pl. 7, figs. 5-8. Unavailable; not adopted as a genus-group name.

Valid name: **Ravinia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

*Stephanostomatini* Townsend 1919c: 542. Unavailable; based on *nomen nudum*, genus-group name from available from Townsend (1927a).

*Stephanostomatidae* Townsend 1922: 13. Also unavailable.

*Stephanostomatidae* Townsend 1931a: 72. Unavailable.

**Stephanostomatidae** Townsend 1935b: 106-107.

*Stephanostomatoidea* Townsend 1935b: 16, 89.

Note 1. Jördens (1802) studied the original 'worms' recovered by Prof. Bretschneider, who had given them to Prof. Lenz in Jena. Lenz transmitted them to Jördens. Jördens quoted a letter from Bretschneider on the history of the discovery, with mention that Lenz had 'placed them in a genus of roundworms and named the one genus *Stephanostoma*, the other *Conostoma*.' Jördens then described and figured the first as *Ascaris stephanostoma* n.sp. and the second as *Ascaris Conosoma*. But since Jördens did not recognize the generic names as valid, they are unavailable (Code, Art. 11d). The generic and specific names of the first are *nomina dubia*, unrecognizable except for family (See Note 2). The names are not mentioned by Verves (1986) in the *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera*.

Note 2. Jördens (1802: 29-30, pl. 7, figs. 5-8) described and figured the larva mentioned by Lenz (1794), and from the figures it was obviously a 3rd-stage sarcophagid maggot.

Note 3. Townsend (1927a: 231) included *Stephanostoma* "Lenz" in a key to genera, thereby certainly making it available (before 1931) as a generic name, but without included species. Later, Townsend

(1935b: 70) again used *Stephanostoma* in a key to genera. The type series is the first species associated with the generic name after Townsend (1927), hence the three new Neotropical species described by Prado & Fonseca (1932) and one or more known species they referred to the genus. In a footnote on p. 35 of the Prado & Fonseca paper, Townsend (1932b) designated *Sarcophaga hemorrhoidalis* [sic] Fallén as “genotype.”

When *Stephanostoma* is dated from Townsend (1927), it is a junior homonym of *Stephanostoma* Danielssen & Koren 1880 in Gephyrea. [I am informed that this genus is now known as *Golfingia* Lankester 1885.]

A further possible complication: Townsend (1935b: 95, 1938: 70, 74) synonymized Jördens' species under *Musca haemorrhoidalis* Fallén, based on the fact that Fallén's species “was known to be a common intestinal parasite of man.” However, Pape (personal communication) noted that Townsend's use referred to the old concept (of Meigen 1826) of Fallén's species which equals *Sarcophaga cruentata* Meigen 1826 = *Musca africa* Wiedemann 1824, now in *Bercaea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, whereas true *Musca haemorrhoidalis* Fallén is *Ravinia pernix* (Harris 1780). Prado & Fonseca were using names of Townsend *in litt.*, but for present purposes I have cited the species as in *Ravinia*. Pape (1996: 302) has synonymized *cruentata* Meigen under *Sarcophaga (Bercaea) africa* (Wiedemann 1824) [*Musca*].

All things considered, the best solution appears to be avoidance of the complications and the nomenclatural arguments and uncertainties by suppression of *Stephanostoma* by the Commission under its plenary power.

Note 4. Family name: Townsend (1927a) validated the genus-group name but did not use a family name. He did use Stephanostomatidae in 1931, as did Prado & Fonseca, but both were after the effective date of the requirement of a diagnosis for a new family-group taxon (Code, Art. 13a). Probably Stephanostomatidae dates from Townsend (1935b: 106-107), with four exits in a key to the families of Muscoidea, or the detailed description of tribe Stephanostomatini in 1935b: 181-184.

*Stethopathus* Wandolleck 1898: 424. Type, *S. ocellatus* Wandolleck 1898 (mon.) = *Puliciphora lucifera* Dahl 1897. Phoridae.

Senior synonym: **Puliciphora** Dahl 1897, q.v.

**Stethopathidae** Wandolleck 1898: 412, 416; Kertész 1898: 198.

**Stevenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 220. Type, *S. tomentosa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Desmarest 1848: 32) = *S. atramentaria* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Rhinophoridae.

Junior synonym: *Eophyto* Townsend 1919, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Stibadocera** Enderlein 1912a: 83. Type, *S. bullans* Enderlein 1912 (orig. des.). Tipulidae.

**Stibadocerae** Alexander 1928: 2, 6.

Stibadocerinae Hennig 1950a: 417.

**Stichopogon** Loew 1847: 499 (as *Dasyopogon* subgenus) [stem Stichopogon-]. Type, *Dasyopogon elegantulus* Wiedemann 1820 (des. Back 1909: 332) = *Stichopogon elegantulus* (Wiedemann). Asilidae.

**Stichopogonini** Hardy 1930b: 250, 251, 260.

Stichopogoninae Artigas & Papavero 1988: 97.

Note. Lehr (1988: 227) considered the type fixation as (orig. des.) because of the subheading “11th Gruppe des *Das. elegantulus*.—*Stichopogon*.” As with *Stenopogon* (q.v.), however, I consider the absence of “type” fails to provide definite and unambiguous type fixation.

**Stilobezzia** Kieffer 1911a: 118. Type, *S. festiva* Kieffer 1911 (orig. des.). Ceratopogonidae.

**Stilobezziini** Wirth 1952: 108, 202-3.

Other spellings: Stilobezziini Cornet 1981: 635.

**Stolidosoma** Becker 1922: 213 [stem Stolidosomat-]. Type, *S. permutans* Becker 1922 (des. Robinson 1967: 893). Dolichopodidae.

**Stolidosominae** Becker 1922: 5, 213.

Stolidosomatinae Brues & Melander 1932: 304.

*Stomatomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 98 (30). Type, *Chetogena filipalpis* Rondani 1859 (des. Brauer 1893: 483) = *Chetogena filipalpis* Rondani. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

- Stomatomyiini Townsend 1931b: 464. *Nomen nudum*.
- Stomatosema** Kieffer 1904: 380 [stem Stomatosemat-]. Type, *S. nemorum* Kieffer 1904 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.
- Stomatosemina Mamaev 1968: 16, 24. *Nomen nudum*.
- Stomatosematidi** (supertribe) Gagné 1975: 86.
- Stomina** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 411. Type, *S. rubricornis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *S. tachinoides* (Fallén 1817) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.
- Junior synonym: *Morphomya* Rondani 1856, q.v.
- Stominini Townsend 1931b: 459. *Nomen nudum*.
- Stominini** Townsend 1936a: 24, 213.
- Stomoxys** Geoffroy 1762: 449, 538 [stem Stomoxys-]. Type, *Conops calcitrans* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1957b) = *Stomoxys calcitrans* (Linnaeus). Muscidae.
- Stomoxis (error) Schaeffer 1766: (16); Latreille 1804a: 240.
- Stomoxidae** Meigen 1824: xi.
- Stomoxiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 85 (17).
- Other spellings: Stomoxydae Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 501; Stomoxydiae Wiedemann 1830a: 247; Stomoxites Newman 1834: 379, 390; Stomoxydeae Westwood 1840b: 140; Stomoxeidae Agassiz 1846b: 354; Stomoxidina Rondani 1856: 23, 92; Stomoxidinae Rondani 1862: 226; Stomoxyna Loew 1862a: 35; Stomoxynae Townsend 1892g: 281; Stomoxydidae Townsend 1917d: 189; Stomoxyiidae Sturtevant 1926: 208; Stomoxyidinae Johannsen 1928: 828; Stomoxydiinae Snyder 1965: 194.
- Note. Geoffroy (1762) was non-binominal. *Stomoxys* was conserved, in Opinion 441 (ICZN 1957b). See Introduction, on Geoffroy (1762) in Notes on Certain Publications.
- Stratiolaptis** Pleske 1925b: 166, 1925c:182 [stem Stratiolapt-]. Type, *S. czerskii* Pleske 1925 (mon.) = *Odontosabula czerskii* (Pleske). Xylophagidae.
- Senior synonym: **Odontosabula** Matsumura 1905, q.v. (not the basis of a family-group name).
- Stratiolaptinae** Pleske 1925b: 166, 1925c:182.
- Stratiomydas** Wilcox et al. 1989: 113. Type, *Mydas rufiventris* Macquart 1850 (orig. des.) = *Stratiomydas rufiventris* (Macquart). Mydidae.
- Stratiomydina** Wilcox et al. 1989: 12, 111.
- Stratiomyia* and groups based on it. See **Stratiomyis**.
- Stratiomys** Geoffroy 1762: 449, 475 [stem Stratiomy-]. Type, *Musca chamaeleon* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1957c) = *S. chamaeleon* (Linnaeus). Stratiomyidae.
- Stratymys* (error) Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 700.
- Stratiomyia* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 354.
- Stratiomyia* (emend.) Rye 1879: 188, 190; Lynch A. 1882: 128.
- Junior synonym: *Hoplomyia* Zeller 1842, q.v.
- Stratiomyidae** (error) Latreille 1802: 445.
- Stratiomyidae Latreille 1804a: 246, 1804b: 190-192.
- Stratiomyzidae Zetterstedt 1838a: v.
- Stratiomyidae Giebel 1856: 202.
- Stratiomyioidea Malloch 1917: 308, 314.
- Stratiomyoidea Hendel 1928: 9.
- Stratiomyomorpha Woodley 1989: 1373 ff.
- Stratiomyiformia Griffiths 1990b: 342.
- Other spellings: Stratiomydes Leach 1815a: 161; Stratiomida Rafinesque 1815: 132; Stratiomydides Billberg 1820: 115; Stratiomyidae Germar 1820: 409; Stratiomyiadae Harris 1833: 593; Stratiomites Newman 1834: 279, 394; Stratiomidae Gimmerthal 1834: 130; Stratiomyadae Harris 1835: 597; Stratiomydeae Oken 1837: 759; Stratiomyidae Erichson 1837: 328; Stra-

tiomyae Swainson 1840: 372; Stratyomida Perty 1841: 891; Stratiomyidae Harris 1841: 408; Statiominae Rondani 1841: 282; Stratiomyioidae Agassiz 1846b: 354; Stratiomyinae Rondani 1847a: 20; Stratiomydinae Rondani 1850b: 190; Stratiomidinae Rondani 1851: 370; Stratiomydea Bellardi 1859: 20; Stratiomyii Desmarest 1859: 312; Stratiomyi Desmarest 1860: 62; Stratiomyti Lioy 1864: 587; Stratiomyida Marschall 1873: 319 ff.; Stratiomyiidae Rye 1874: 384; Stratiomiidae White & Butler 1874: 27; Stratio[to]myiidae Rye 1879: 190 [shown as the more 'correct' form]; Stratiotomyiidae Kirby 1880: 239; Stratiotomyiadae Lynch A. 1882: 125; Stratomydae Stahl 1883: 205; Stratiomydi Bigot 1887c: 20; Stratiomydydae Gundlach 1887: 179; Stratiotomyidae Mik 1887: 240; Stratyomyidae Smith 1890: 370; Stratiomyiti Lioy 1895: vi, 132; Stratiomysidi Acloque 1897: 432, 436; Stratiomyroidea Townsend 1935b: 80, 84, 99; Stratiomyioidea Hendel 1936b: 1915; Stratiomididae Rohdendorf 1951: 26 ff.; Stratiomyiidea (subgroup of Tabaniformia) Hennig 1952: 37; Stratiomididea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Stratiomyiomorpha Ansoerge & Krzeminski 1994: 119.

Note 1. Most generic names of Diptera in Geoffroy (1762) were validated by ICZN (1957b) in Opinion 441. However, *Stratiomys* as a special case was validated with type *Musca chamaeleon* Linnaeus by ICZN (1957c) in the companion Opinion 442. See Introduction, note on Geoffroy 1762, in Notes on Certain Publications.

Note 2. *Stratiomyia* has often been considered an emendation by Macquart (1838) but there is no evidence of emendation in that work. In his 1825 and 1834 works he had used *Stratiomys* consistently. In (1834: 242) he did cite the French vernacular "Stratiomyie," but without following the *-myia* spelling in his scientific name.

Note 3. In addition to the incorrect original spelling of Statiomydae for the group name, the *Official Index* included seven incorrect subsequent spellings, but note many more!

*Stratiotomyia*. See **Stratiomys**.

*Stratyomys* and group names based on it. See **Stratiomys**.

**Strebila** Wiedemann 1824: 19. Type, *Hippobosca vespertilionis* Fabricius 1805 (mon., but suppressed ICZN 1936) = *Strebila wiedemanni* Kolenati 1856. Streblidae.

**Streblidae** Kolenati 1863: 90, 103.

Streblomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Strebloidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Other spellings: Streblinini Kishida 1931: 86; Steblidae Arnett 1985: 655.

Note. Because of excessive and confusing use of the name *vespertilionis* in the so-called pupiparous families, the ICZN suppressed all use of that specific name in the genera *Hippobosca*, *Nycteribia*, and *Strebila*.

**Strobiloestrus** Brauer 1892a: 10. Type, *S. antilopinus* Brauer 1892 (mon.). Oestridae.

**Strobiloestrinae** Townsend 1935b: 111, 243.

**Strobliella** Kieffer 1898: 51. Type, *S. intermedia* Kieffer 1898 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Strobliellinae** Kieffer 1898: 51.

Other spellings: Strobliariae Kieffer 1901: 451; Strobliellinariae Kertész 1902b: 11; Strobliellariae Kieffer 1913c: 285, 304.

**Strongygaster** Macquart 1834b: 75 (211) [stem Strongygastr-]. Type, *Tachina globula* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *S. globula* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms: *Clistomorpha* Townsend 1892, q.v.; *Hyalomyodes* Townsend 1893, q.v. (bases of family-group names).

**Strongygastrini** Townsend 1936a: 17, 80 (priority from 1908, Clistomorhini Townsend).

Other spellings: Strongygasterini Dugdale 1969: 617.

**Strongylophthalmyia** Heller 1902: 226, new name for *Strongylophthalmus* Hendel 1902a, preocc. Type, *Chyliza ustulata* Zetterstedt 1847 (aut.) = *Strongylophthalmyia ustulata* (Zetterstedt). Strongylophthalmyiidae.

*Strongylophthalmus* Hendel 1902: 179 (preocc. Motschulsky 1860 in Coleoptera). Type, *Chyliza ustulata* Zetterstedt 1847 (orig. des.) = *Strongylophthalmyia ustulata* (Zetterstedt).

**Strongylophthalmyiinae** Hendel 1917: 37.

Strongylophthalmyiinae Brues & Melander 1932: 340 [stem correct, Strongylophthalmyi-].

Strongylophthalmyiidae Hennig 1958: 563 ff., 571.

Other spellings: Strongylophthalmyidae Rohdendorf 1977a: 87; Strongylophthalmyiidae National Museum of Natural History 1978: 183.

Note. The genus has also been placed in the Psilidae and the Tanypezidae.

*Strumeta* Walker 1856a: 33. Type, *S. conformis* Walker 1856 (mon.) = *Dacus (Bactrocera) umbrosa* (Fabricius 1805) [*Dacus*]. Tephritidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Dacus** Fabricius 1805, q.v.

Senior subgeneric synonym (when so used): **Bactrocera** Macquart 1835, q.v.

**Strumetini** Munro 1984: 14, 17.

**Sturmia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 171 [stem Sturmi-]. Type, *S. vanessae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 888) = *S. bella* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Azygobothria* Townsend 1911, q.v.

**Sturmiidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 885.

Sturmiinae Bezzi 1894: 300 [spelling correct].

Note. The oldest but long-overlooked designation, as noted by Evenhuis & Thompson (1990: 238), is that of Desmarest (1848b: 77): *Sturmia atropivora* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830. However, as already stated under *Senometopia*, the same species had been chosen as type of that genus, and the ensuing changes would be extremely upsetting and confusing to the nomenclature of Tachinidae. Accordingly, for both genera I have maintained existing usage as in Herting's *Catalogue* (1984: 75) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 247), assuming that appropriate ICZN action will be taken if and when application is made, as it should be.

*Stygia*. See **Lomatia**.

**Stylogaster** Macquart 1835: 38 [stem Stylogastr-]. Type, *Conops stylata* [correctly *stylatus*] Fabricius 1805 (mon.) = *Stylogaster stylata* (Fabricius). Conopidae.

**Stylogastrinae** Williston 1885b: 388.

Stylogasteridae Séguéy 1946: 99.

Stylogastridae Rohdendorf 1964: 6, 17, 104.

Other spellings: Stylogasterinae Kröber 1919: 3 ff.

**Styngomyia** Loew 1845a: 6. Type, *S. venusta* Loew 1845 (mon.). Fossil and Recent Tipulidae.

**Styngomyiini** Alexander 1920b: 701, 957.

Styngomyiinae Hennig 1973: 21.

Note. Apparently this was the same as the *nomen nudum* *Styngomyia* Loew (1845: 57) in Berendt's work on the Bernstein fossils.

*Subula*. See **Xylomya**.

**Suillia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 642. Type, *S. fungorum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 610). Heleomyzidae.

**Suilliinae** Wahlgren 1917: 189, 190.

Other spellings: Suillinae Gorodkov 1963: 96.

Note. *Suillia fungorum* is accepted as a *Suillia* but the species is unidentifiable among the numerous recognized Palearctic species of the genus. Gorodkov (1984: 41) considered it questionably the same as *S. variegata* (Loew 1862). Coquillett (1910) synonymized *fungorum* with *S. rufa* (Fallén 1820), which is in part a synonym of *S. laevifrons* (Loew 1862) in Gorodkov (1984).

*Suinoestrus* Papavero 1977: 79. Type, *Rhinoestrus nivarleti* Rodhain & Bequaert 1912 (orig. des.) = *Rhinoestrus nivarleti* Rodhain & Bequaert. Oestridae.

Senior synonym: **Rhinoestrus** Brauer 1886, q.v.

**Suinoestrina** Papavero 1977: 77, 79.



Surphidae. See Syrphus.

**Swammerdamella** Enderlein 1912d: 265, 277. Type, *Scatopse brevicornis* Meigen 1830 (orig. des.) = *Swammerdamella brevicornis* (Meigen). Scatopsidae.

Swammerdamellini Cook 1963: 5, 10. *Nomen nudum*.

**Swammerdamellini** Cook 1972: 625-634.

Sycoracinae, -idae. See **Sycorax**.

**Sycorax** Haliday 1839a: 745 [stem Sycorac-]. Type, *S. silacea* Haliday 1839 (mon.). Psychodidae.

**Sycoraxidae** Rondani 1856: 17.

Sycoracinae Hennig 1950a: 20, 24 [spelling correct].

Note 1. The genus is sometimes credited to Curtis, but Curtis (1839) said that he abstracted from Haliday's manuscript synopsis, and he credited the names to Haliday (as did Walker 1856: 253, in his introduction to the Psychodidae: "I am indebted to Mr. Haliday for all the following characters of the genera and species of this family").

Note 2. A subfamily rank for *Sycorax* in modern classification was first suggested by Edwards (1928: 207-8 and 1929b: 425), but without formal naming.

**Syllegomydas** Becker 1906: 277 [stem Syllegomyd-]. Type, *Mydas cinctus* Macquart 1835 (des. Sack 1934: 22) = *S. cinctus* (Macquart). Mydidae.

**Syllegomydinae** Bequaert 1963: 3.

Syllegomydinae Papavero & Wilcox 1968: 1 [spelling correct].

**Syllegoptera** Rondani 1856: 96. Type, *Anthomyia ocypterata* Meigen 1826 (orig. des., as *Hylemya*) = *Eginia ocypterata* (Meigen). Muscidae.

Senior synonym: **Eginia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Syllegopteridae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 398 (94).

**Sylvicola** Harris 1780: 100. Type, *S. brevis* Harris 1780 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 610) = *S. fenestralis* (Scopoli 1763) [*Tipula*]. Anisopodidae.

Junior synonyms, all q.v.: *Phryne* Meigen 1800, *Anisopus* Meigen 1803, *Rhyphus* Latreille 1804.

**Sylvicolidae** James 1948: 31, 33, 144.

Silvicoloidea, Silvicolomorpha Brues et al. 1954: 21.

Other spellings: Sylvicoliidae Alexander 1963: 15.

Note 1. The accepted family name Anisopodidae had been replaced by Sylvicolidae before 1961 because of the synonymy of the type genus *Anisopus* Meigen 1803 under *Sylvicola* Harris 1780. However, the new family name had not won "general acceptance" (Code, Art. 40b) and in recent publications (Palearctic and Australasian-Oceanian catalogs) the name Anisopodidae has been maintained. Sylvicolidae in Diptera is also a junior homonym of an old Sylvicolidae in Aves (see Note 2), a good reason for the maintenance of Anisopodidae.

Note 2. In Aves, Sylvicolidae has been dated from Swainson 1831 (1832), based on *Sylvicola* Swainson 1827, although Swainson's Sylvicolae may have been merely a generic plural used with species and not used as a family-group name (Code, Art. 11f.i.2). The family is now Parulidae, but the homonymy exists, from Swainson or some later author.

**Sympycnus** Loew 1857b: 42. Type, *Porphyrops annulipes* Meigen 1824 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 610) = *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén 1823) [*Dolichopus*]. Dolichopodidae.

**Sympycninae** Aldrich 1905: 292.

Other spellings: Sympyconinae Bryan 1934: 449.

**Synneuron** Lundström 1910: 5 [stem Synneur-]. Type, *S. annulipes* Lundström 1910 (mon.). Canthylloscelidae.

**Synneurinae** Enderlein 1936d: 56 [spelling correct].

Synneuronidae Rohdendorf 1951: 64, 66.

Synneuridae Rohdendorf 1959: 111-113.

Other spellings: Synneurontidae Rohdendorf 1964: 6, 16.

Note. There has been, and may still be, difference of opinion on whether two families Canthyloscelidae and Synneuridae should be recognized, or only one. See the Notes under *Canthyloscelis* and *Hyperoscelis* for explanation.

**Synthesiomys** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 8, 22 (96, 110). Type, *S. brasiliensis* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893 (mon.) = *S. nudiseta* (Wulp 1883) [*Cyrtonaura*]. Muscidae.

Synthesiomysiini Townsend 1931b: 314. *Nomen nudum*, in synonymy.

Syrphidae, Syrphidae. See **Syrphus**.

**Syringogaster** Cresson 1912: 392 [stem Syringogastr-]. Type, *S. rufa* Cresson 1912 (orig. des.). Syringogastridae.

**Syringogastridae** Prado 1969: 31.

Other spellings: Syringogasteridae Evenhuis et al. 1989: 944.

**Syritta** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 808 (as division of *Xylota*). Type, *Musca pipiens* Linnaeus 1758 (mon., as "*Xylota pipiens* Meigen") = *Syritta pipiens* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Syritini** Glumac 1961a: 77, 89, 98.

**Syrphus** Fabricius 1775: 762. Type (see Note), *Musca ribesii* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Rondani 1845a: 459; ICZN action needed) = *Syrphus ribesii* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Syrphiae** Latreille 1802: 449, 1804a: 324.

Syrphidae Samouelle 1819: 296.

Syrphoidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Syrphomorpha Crampton 1944b: 153.

Syrphidea (subsection of Musciformia) Hennig 1948a: 71.

Other spellings: Syrphici Fallén 1810: 10; Syrphides Leach 1815a: 162; Syrphidia Rafinesque 1815: 131; Syrphadae Fleming 1821: 55; Syrphoides Burmeister 1829: 24; Syrphidae Wiedemann 1830a: 78; Syrphodea Burmeister 1832: 50; Syrphiadae Harris 1833: 594; Syrphina Newman 1834: 379, 393; Syrphites Newman 1834: 379, 394; Syrphea Burmeister 1837: 613; Sirphinae Rondani 1841: 279; Syrphida Perty 1841: 890; Syrphoidea (not superfamily) Gravenhorst 1843: 165; Syrphellae Rondani 1845: 451; Syrphoidae Agassiz 1846b: 359; Syrphidii Bigot 1852: 483; Syrphidae Rondani 1856: 11; Sijrphida Doleschall 1856: 410; Siphidae Walker 1859b: 118; Syrphidi Liroy 1864: 738; Syrphica Philippi 1865: 707, 733; Syphidae Jaenicke 1867: 315, 395 (7, 87); Syrphicidae Brodie & White 1883: 53; Syrphyci Neuhaus 1886: xvi; Sirfidi Liroy 1895: 169; Syrphii Acloque 1897: 457, 462; Syrhidae Hippa 1978: 5; Serphoidea Krivosheina 1991: 176; Surphidae Huang 1992: 1137 ff.

Note. The earliest designation for type species of *Syrphus*, by Curtis (1839: 753), was *Musca lucorum* Linnaeus 1758, which is the type of *Leucozona* Schiner 1860. This would cause upsetting and confusing changes, and as early as the Nearctic *Catalog* Wirth et al. (1965: 558-9) noted that the ICZN should be asked to suspend the Rules and suppress the Curtis designation. Unfortunately this has still not been done, but all the modern regional catalogs adopted *ribesii* and cited the Nearctic *Catalog* about the nomenclatural problem. Usage had and has consistently followed the designation of *Musca ribesii* by Rondani (1845: 459). The situation still cries for such action, and Rondani's designation has been recorded in the expectation that it would be approved, when applied for.

**Systemus** Loew 1857b: 34. Type, *Rhaphium adpropinquans* Loew 1857 (des. Foote et al. 1965: 517) = *Systemus pallipes* (Roser 1840) [*Rhaphium*]. Dolichopodidae.

**Systeminae** Robinson 1970: 55.

**Systropus** Wiedemann 1820a: 18 [stem Systropod-]. Type, *S. macilentus* Wiedemann 1820 (orig. des., on plate). Bombyliidae.

**Systropinae** Brauer 1880: 115 (11).

Systropidae Pandellé 1894: 6.

Systropodinae Enderlein 1930a: 66.

Systropodidae Rohdendorf 1964: 16 ff.

Other spellings: Systropimae Bezzi 1922b: 68.

Tabandidae. See **Tabanus**.

Tabani- in group names. See **Tabanus**.

**Tabanus** Linnaeus 1758: 601. Type, *T. bovinus* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 443, as “*bovinus*, Fab.”). Tabanidae.

Junior synonyms: *Bellardia* Rondani 1863, q.v.; *Neotabanus* (valid subgenus) Lutz 1909, q.v.

**Tabanii** Latreille 1802: 438, 1804b: 398.

Tabanidae Samouelle 1819: 293.

Tabanoidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Tabanomorpha Hennig 1948a: 52, 59, 70.

Tabaniformia, Tabanidea Hennig 1948a: 58, 70 [subgroups of Tabanomorpha].

Other spellings: Tabanides Leach 1815a: 161; Tabani Latreille 1819a: 445; Tabanica Burmeister 1829: 24; Tabaniadae Harris 1833: 593; Tabanina, Tabanites Newman 1834: 379, 389; Tabanida Voigt 1839: 615, Perty 1841: 891; Tabaninae (family) Rondani 1841: 283; Tabanidea Loew 1850b: 40; Tabanidii Bigot 1852: 481, 484; Tabanini Loew 1862f: 2; Tabanidi Lioy 1864: 578; Tabania Philippi 1865: 707; Tabaniinae Frey 1911: 23; Tabanididae Wesché 1912: 258 (as Tabandidae, p. 254).

Tachidrom- in group names. See **Tachydromia**.

**Tachina** Meigen 1803: 280. Type, *Musca grossa* Linnaeus 1758 (as *grossa*, Fabricius) (des. Brauer 1893: 489) = *Tachina grossa* (Linnaeus). Tachinidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Larvaevora* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Junior synonyms (each the basis of a family-group name): *Echinomya* Latreille 1805, q.v.; *Servillia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v. (valid subgenus).

**Tachinariae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 185.

Tachinadae Harris 1841: 411.

Tachinoidea Agassiz 1846b: 360 (emend. of Tachinariae).

Tachinidae Bigot 1853b: 312.

Tachinoidea Shannon 1926a: 117.

Other spellings: Tachinae Swainson 1840: 377; Tachinariae Rondani 1844b: 31; Tachinaria Heer 1849: 247; Tachinellae Rondani 1850b: 168; Tachinaridae Bigot 1852: 486; Tachinides Walker 1853b: 3; Tachinariae Macquart 1855a: 117 (97); Tachinina Rondani 1856: 22, 59; Tachininae Rondani 1859: 12; Tachinitae Desmarest 1860: 63; Dachineini Lioy 1864: 1348; Tachiniidae Comstock 1880: 207; Tachinidae Skuse 1888a: 22; Tachineini Lioy 1895: 309; Tachynidae, Tachyndiae Iida 1934: 105; Tachininoidea Belanovsky 1951: 134; Tachinidae Baranov 1952: 118; Tachirinae Ass 1957: 31; Trachinidae Schaffner 1959: 48; Tachinidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158.

Note 1. *Tachina* of authors equals *Exorista* Meigen 1803. *Tachina* was used for many years in the sense of *Musca larvarum* (Linnaeus), which is the type of *Exorista* by monotypy.

Note 2. Tachinidae in Diptera is antedated by a Tachinidae in Coleoptera Staphylinidae which dates from Fleming 1821: 49, also cited as “Leach 1817”, based on *Tachinus* Gravenhorst 1802. That family-group name would upset current usage in a subfamily name in Staphylinidae as well as upsetting the far more important family name Tachinidae in Diptera. An application to the Commission to suspend the rules and avoid both changes (Newton et al. 1992: 122-6) was agreed to by the Commission (ICZN 1993a). Tachinidae in Diptera was placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

Tachina-, Tachini- in group names. See **Tachina**.

**Tachiniscus** Kertész 1903: 355. Type, *T. cyaneiventris* Kertész 1903 (mon.). Tachiniscidae.

**Tachiniscidae** Kertész 1903: 355.

Tachino- in group names. See **Tachina**.

*Tachinodes* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 133 (65) [stem Tachinod-]. Type, *Musca hystrix* Fabricius 1775 (mon.) = *Archytas pilosus* (Drury 1773) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Archytas** Jaenicke 1867, q.v.

**Tachinoidea** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 133 (65).

Tachinodidae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. An earlier name of identical spelling, Tachinoidea Agassiz 1846b, was an emendation of Tachinariae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, based on **Tachina** Meigen, q.v.

*Tachinoestrus* Grünberg 1906b: 39 (preocc. Portschinsky 1887 in Diptera Tachinidae). Type, *T. fenestratus* Grünberg 1906 (mon.) = *Bibundia hermanni* Bischof 1903. Tachiniscidae.

Senior synonym: **Bibundia** Bischof 1903, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

See also *Anthophasia* Speiser 1906, renaming of *Tachinoestrus*.

Tachirinae. See **Tachina**.

**Tachydromia** Meigen 1803: 269. Type, *Musca cimicoides* Fabricius 1779 (des. Curtis 1833: 477, as *Musca arrogans* Linnaeus 1767 with *cimicoides* [sic] Fabricius 1781 shown in synonymy; misident.) = *Tachydromia connexa* Meigen 1822. Empididae.

*Tachydromyia* (error) Macquart 1823: 151-155.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Sicus* Latreille 1797, q.v.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Coryneta* Meigen 1800, q.v. See Note 2, below.

**Tachydromiidae** Meigen 1822: vii.

Tachydromides Wiedemann 1830a: 11.

Tachydromidae Curtis 1832: 397.

Tachydromiidae Westwood 1840a: 505, 547, 1840b: 132.

Other spellings: Tachydromiites Newman 1834: 379, 393; Tachydromyidae Westwood 1840a: 588; Tachydromioidae Agassiz 1846b: 360; Tachydromidea Loew 1850b: 41; Tachidromyna Rondani 1856: 30, 146; Tachydromyidae Bigot 1889c: 113, 114; Tachydromi Lioy 1895: 149.

Note 1. Collin (1961: 93), in an important work on Empididae Tachydromiinae, recognized *Tachydromia* with type "*Musca cursitans* F. by elimination of *Musca cimicoides* F. as type of *Sicodus* Raf." This view [not recognized in the Code, Art. 69b] placed *Platypalpus* Macquart (type *M. cursitans* F.) as synonym of *Tachydromia*, opposite to the usage of Coquillett (1903a: 258 and 1910b: 611), and of Melander (1928: 280) in his massive fascicle on Empididae in the *Genera Insectorum* (See Melander 1965: 474). The problem was subsequently reviewed by me in depth, and conclusions in the Nearctic *Catalog* confirmed, as listed here and under *Platypalpus*. All the modern regional catalogs have followed this same conclusion and have recognized both *Tachydromia* and *Platypalpus* as valid genera.

Note 2. *Coryneta* Meigen 1800 was long considered a synonym of *Tachydromia*, but there has been confusion on the type species. See Note under *Coryneta*.

Note 3. A family Tachydromioidea, based on *Tachydromus* in Reptilia, was used by Fitzinger (1826: 19, 50). However, the spelling *Tachydromus*, only an error or emendation for *Takydromus* Daudin 1802, is preoccupied by *Tachydromus* Illiger 1811 in Aves. In Aves, a subfamily Tachydrominae, Reichenbach 1849 based on *Tachydromus*, is a synonym of Cursoriinae Gray 1840 in Glareolidae Brehm 1831, because *Tachydromus* equals *Cursorius* Gray 1840. The dipterous family-group is distinct from all these in its correct spelling with double i, Tachydromiinae.

Tachynidae. See **Tachina**.

**Tachytrechus** Haliday 1851b: 173. Type, *Ammobates notatus* Stannius (aut.) = *Tachytrechus notatus* (Stannius). Dolichopodidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Ammobates* Stannius 1831: 33, 34, 43, 45 (preocc. Latreille 1809 in Hymenoptera). Type, *A. notatus* Stannius 1831 (des. Rondani 1856: 143) = *Tachytrechus notatus* (Stannius). Dolichopodidae.

*Tachytrechus* Stannius 1831: 261. *Nomen nudum*.

**Tachytrechini** Negrobov 1986: 184 (18).

Note 1. Haliday (1851b: 173) actually mentioned *Tachytrechus* under *Dolichopus* as a conditional proposal, which is acceptable for names proposed before 1961 (Code, Art. 11d.i): "Should the group [i.e., *Ammobates* Stannius, preocc.] be still thought to claim generic rank, the name *Tachytrechus*, applied to it by Stannius elsewhere (ib. 261), might be restored instead."

Note 2. *Re Ammobates*, Stannius (1831: 33) in Heft 1 of *Isis* referred to *Ammobates* as a genus or subgenus, but on p. 43 of the same Heft he called it a subgenus (“Untergattung”) of *Dolichopus*. In the later Heft 3, p. 261, he stated that *Dolichopus cupreus* was a transition form from *Dolichopus* “zu der von mir aufgestellten Untergattung *Tachytrechus*,” and the latter has been interpreted as a replacement name for *Ammobates* Stannius, preoccupied. Yet there is no such statement, and on p. 268 of the same Heft 3 he gave a full diagnosis and description of *Ammobates*, with two included new species. One must choose between considering that *Tachytrechus* referred to still another subgenus, or assuming that Stannius had realized the preoccupation of his *Ammobates* but had changed the name in only one place. Either seems possible, but neither is clear. The cleanest and surest solution is to consider *Tachytrechus* Stannius 1831 as a *nomen nudum*, and to recognize *Tachytrechus* Haliday 1851 as the replacement name for Stannius’ preoccupied *Ammobates*.

Note 3. The type species of *Ammobates*, *A. notatus* Stannius, has usually been considered fixed by designation of Rondani (1856: 143), but one might argue for monotypy for *A. notatus*. The other species names listed on p. 45, *A. plumipes* and *A. dispar*, are without authorship and might be considered *nomina nuda*. We are told in the later Heft 3: 269 that the first was *Dolichopus plumipes* Fallén, but the second has not appeared again. Accepting *plumipes* as an already described species, then Rondani’s subsequent designation was appropriate.

Note 4. No family-group names have been based on *Ammobates*.

**Taenioptera** Macquart 1835: 491. Type, *T. trivittata* Macquart 1835 (mon.). Micropezidae.

**Taeniopterinae** Cresson 1930b: 317.

Taeniopteridae Hennig 1950b: 243.

Note 1. This subfamily name is narrowly antedated by Rainieriinae Czerny (1930, 15 Sept.).

Note 2. The name is very close to a subfamily Taeniopterinae Bonaparte 1838 in Aves. This name, which was based on *Taenioptera* Bonaparte 1830, is now a synonym of *Xolmis* Boie 1826, and Taeniopterinae is a synonym of Fluvicolinae Swainson 1832-33 in the family Tyrannidae.

*Taeniorhynchus*. See Note under **Mansonia**.

Tahumaleidae. See **Thaumalea**.

**Takanoella** Baranov 1935: 558. Type, *T. parvicornis* Baranov 1935 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Takanoellina** Mesnil 1966: 889.

Takanoellini Mesnil 1980: 2.

**Tana** Reed 1888: 284 (new name for *Lagarus* Philippi). Type, *Lagarus paulseni* Philippi 1865 (aut.) = *Tana paulseni* (Philippi). Stratiomyidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Lagarus* Philippi 1865: 728 (preocc. Chaudoir 1838 in Coleoptera). Type, *Lagarus paulseni* Philippi 1865 (mon.) = *Tana paulseni* (Philippi).

Junior synonym: *Lagarinus* Enderlein 1913, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Tanipez- in group names. See **Tanypeza**.

**Tanipoda** Rondani 1856: 116 (unnecessary new name for *Rainieria* Rondani 1843) [stem Tanipod-].

Type, *Calobata calceata* Fallén 1820 (aut.) = *Rainieria calceata* (Fallén). Micropezidae.

*Tanypoda* (error) Schiner 1864: 191.

Senior synonym: **Rainieria** Rondani 1843, q.v.

**Tanypodinae** Frey 1927: 65-67.

Tanypodidae Frey 1958: 37.

Tanipodinae, -didae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note 1. The type species was fixed from the original designation of type for *Rainieria* by Rondani 1843.

Note 2. Note an earlier—and correct—use of Tanypodinae Lynch A.(F.) (1893) in Chironomidae, based on **Tanypus** Meigen 1803.

Tanitarsinii. See **Tanytarsus**.

**Tanyderophryne** Rohdendorf 1962a: 314 (1991: 456) [stem Tanyderophryn-]. Type, *T. multinervis* Rohdendorf (orig. des.). Fossil.

Tanyderophryneidae Rohdendorf 1959: 103, 104, 449. *Nomen nudum*; genus not described until 1962.

- Tanyderophryneidae**, Tanyderophryneidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 314 (1991: 456).  
Tanyderophrynoidea Rohdendorf 1980: 113.  
Note. *Tanyderophryne* and *T. multinervis* are available under Code Article 13c.
- Tanyderus** Philippi 1865: 780. Type, *T. pictus* Philippi 1865 (mon.). Tanyderidae.  
**Tanyderina** Osten Sacken 1880: 517, 522.  
Tanyderinae Needham 1908: 240, 244.  
Tanyderidae Alexander 1919: 779, 883.  
Tanyderoidea Steyskal 1974: 514.  
Tanyderomorpha (a division of Nematocera) Colless & McAlpine 1991: 734; (infraorder) Krzeminski 1992b: 49.
- Tanypeza** Fallén 1820b: 4. Type, *T. longimana* Fallén 1820 (mon.). Tanypezidae.  
*Tanypeza* (error) Rondani 1850b: 181.  
**Tanypezina** Rondani 1856: 24, 114.  
Tanypezinae Schiner 1862c: 430.  
Tanypezidae Bigot 1880c: 90.  
Tanypezidiformes Aczél 1949: 162.  
Tanypezoinea (prefamily) Griffiths 1972: 132-133.  
Tanypezoidea Steyskal 1974: 515.  
Other spellings: Tanypezinae Rondani 1874: 167; Tanypezidi Bigot 1886c: 290; Tanypezidae Hendl 1935: 54.
- Tanypi-, Tanypod- in group names. See **Tanypus**.
- Tanyptera** Latreille 1804: 188. Type, *Tipula atrata* Linnaeus 1758 (mon.; as Fabricius) = *Ctenophora* (*Tanyptera*) *atrata* (Linnaeus). Tipulidae.  
Senior generic synonym: **Ctenophora** Meigen 1803, q.v.  
Unavailable senior generic and subgeneric synonym: *Flabellifera* Meigen 1800, q.v.
- Tanypterini** Savchenko 1966: 86.
- Tanypus** Meigen 1803: 261 [stem Tanypod-]. Type, *Tipula cincta* Fabricius 1775 or 1794? (misident. by Meigen) (des. Latreille 1810: 442, as "*Chironomus cinctus*, Fab.") = *Tanypus punctipennis* Meigen 1818. Chironomidae.  
Unavailable possible senior synonym: *Pelopia* Meigen 1800 [But see Note 1 under *Pelopia*].
- Tanypina** Skuse 1889b: 222.  
Tanypinae Kieffer 1906a: 3, 33; 1906b: 315, 316.  
Tanypodinae Lynch A. 1893: 220.  
Tanypodidae Edwards 1926b: 391.  
Note 1. The modern regional catalogs seem confusing and confused on the type species. Some cited *Tipula cincta* Fabricius 1794, others *Tipula cincta* Fabricius 1775, the latter a new name for *Tipula annulata* Linnaeus 1767, preocc. It is agreed that Meigen's (1803) *Tipula cincta* Fabricius was a misidentification, followed by Latreille 1810, and that the proper name for the species is *Tanypus punctipennis* Meigen.  
Note 2. A much younger Tanypodinae in the family Micropezidae is correctly Tanipodinae. It was based on *Tanipoda* Rondani 1856, now a synonym of **Rainieria**.
- Tanytarsus** Wulp 1874: 134. Type, *Chironomus signatus* Wulp 1858 (des. ICZN 1961b) = *Tanytarsus signatus* (Wulp). Chironomidae.  
Junior synonym: *Calopsectra* Kieffer 1909, q.v.  
"les Tanytarsiens" (vernacular) Goetghebuer 1928: 3, 6, 93.  
Tanytarsinae, -ini Goetghebuer 1937: 4. *Nomina nuda*.  
**Tanytarsini** Goetghebuer 1938: 73, 74.  
Tanytarsinae Frey & Storå 1941: 55.  
Other spellings: Tanitarsinii Prat 1977: 173.

Note 1. Coquillett (1910b: 612) designated *Chironomus punctipes* Wiedemann 1817 as type species, but because this species did not fit the characters of the genus, specialists followed Edwards (1929e: 375) in retaining *Tanytarsus* in its traditional sense, with type species *Chironomus signatus* Wulp. This was designated by the Commission under its plenary power.

Note 2. Stahl (1959: 55) stated that Tanytarsini had been in use since 1874, at least as a subdivision of Chironominae, but I have not located such an early tribal reference. The Commission placed Tanytarsini on the *Official List* with the date 1938 (ICZN 1961b).

**Tapeigaster** Macquart 1847b: 86 (1847c:102) [stem Tapeigastr-]. Type, *T. annulipes* Macquart 1847 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

*Tapigaster* (emend., but not adopted) Bezzi 1923: 72.

[Tapeigastrinae] Bezzi 1923a: 72. Unavailable; see Note 1.

**Tapigasterinae** Séguy 1952: 9.

Tapeigastrini McAlpine & Kent 1982: 33.

Note 1. Bezzi (1923) did not actually use a subfamily name, but his words are so clear that it seems commonsense—not necessarily nomenclature!—to credit him with recognition of the subfamily: “as a special subfamily between the Scatophaginae and the Norelliinae,” which he diagnosed with five characteristics. Séguy (1952: 9) credited Bezzi with the subfamily, but the name is Séguy’s, made available by bibliographic reference to Bezzi (1923).

Note 2. The peculiar genus *Tapeigaster* was described in the Sciomyzidae, referred to the Scatophagidae by Bezzi (1923: 72) [hence his words cited in Note 1], the Neottiophilidae by Malloch (1930b: 435), and the Rhinotoridae by Griffiths (1972: 195-8). Recent authors (especially D.K. McAlpine 1985b: 220, 225) have placed it in its own tribe in the Heleomyzidae.

*Taphrophila*. See Note 2 under **Antocha**.

Tapigast- in group names. See **Tapeigaster**.

**Tarassus** Aldrich 1933b: 438. Type, *T. shannoni* Aldrich 1933 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

[Tarassinae] Aldrich 1933b: 438.

**Tarassidae** Townsend 1935b: 92.

Note. Aldrich did not actually name the taxon but he clearly proposed it as a subfamily, in this case of Gymnosomatidae, near *Trichopoda*. Townsend argued that it was an aberrant acalyprate for which he proposed a family. Hennig was reported by Guimarães (1971: 11) to have considered it “an anomalous Tachinidae.”

Tatchinidae. See **Tachina**.

Taumaleoidea. See **Thaumalea**.

**Taxigramma** Perris 1852: 209 [stem Taxigramm- or Taxigrammat-; see Note 2]. Type, *Taxigramma pipiens* Perris 1852 (mon.) = *T. heteroneura* (Meigen 1830) [*Miltogramma*]. Sarcophagidae.

**Taxigrammatina** Rohdendorf 1967: 61.

Note 1. Macquart (1849: 359) first published the genus as a vernacular “Taxigramme” in a key in which all generic names are vernacular. Neave’s *Nomenclator* was in error in attributing *Taxigramma* to that work.

Note 2. See Note under **Miltogramma** for discussion of the gender and stem of names ending in *-gramma*.

Techinidae. See **Tachina**.

**Telmatogeton** Schiner 1866: 931 [stem Telmatogeton-]. Type, *T. sanctipauli* Schiner 1866 (as “*St. Pauli*”) (orig. des.). Chironomidae.

**Telmatogetonini** Wirth 1949: 156, 166.

Telmatogetoninae Brundin 1966: 373.

Other spellings: Telmatogetoninae Oliver 1981a: 455; Telmatogetoniinae Chubareva 1984: 1654.

Note. See Note under *Oreogeton* for the stem of a similar name ending in *-geton*.

**Telmatoscopus** Eaton 1904: 58 [stem Telmatoscop-]. No species; three species by Eaton 1912: 7-9.

Type, *Pericoma advena* Eaton 1893 (des. Quate 1965: 93) = *Telmatoscopus advena* (Eaton). Psychodidae.

**Telmatoscopini** Vaillant 1971: 39.

Note 1. *Telmatoscopus* is apparently based on the Latin noun *scopus*, with simple unaugmented stem, which yields Telmatoscopini, and not on the Greek *pous*, *podos*.

Note 2. Authors and catalogs differ on the type species. As far as I can find, Eaton (1912) was the first to associate species, and these are the originally included species. Quate's designation of *Pericoma advena* chose one of those three; species chosen by other authors were not originally included. The name *advena* is a Latin noun used in apposition and the ending does not change.

Telomatogetoninae. See **Telmatogeton**.

**Telostylus** Bigot 1859a: 306. Type, *T. binotatus* Bigot 1859 (mon.). Neriidae.

**Telostyliini** Enderlein 1922b: 141.

Telostyliinae Czerny 1932: 296.

**Telothyria** Wulp 1890: 44 (Jan., no species), 167 (June, 38 species in key). Type, *T. cupreiventris* Wulp 1890 (des. Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 44 (132)). Tachinidae.

Junior synonym: *Thereuops* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

**Telothyriini** Townsend 1927a: 280 (priority from 1891, Thereuopidae Brauer and Bergenstamm).

Note. Many "designations" accepted from Brauer & Bergenstamm were rejected by the ICZN (1928) except where they "distinctly state" that a certain species is the type. That condition is satisfied for the present genus.

**Temnostoma** Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 518 (as subdivision of *Milesia* proper) [stem Temnostomat-]. Type, *Milesia bombylans* Fabricius 1805 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 612) = *Temnostoma bombylans* (Fabricius). Syrphidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Tritonia* Meigen 1800: 33. No named species; two species in Hendel 1908: 61. Type, *Musca vespiformis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 617) = *Temnostoma vespiforme* (Linnaeus). *Tritonia* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963). Syrphidae.

**Temnostomini** Shannon 1926: 50.

Temnostominae Glumac 1961a: 76, 88.

Temnostomatini. [Corrected spelling.]

Tendipadidae. See *Tendipes*.

*Tendipes* Meigen 1800: 17 [stem Tendiped-]. No named species; 3 species in Hendel 1908: 49. Type, *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 612) = *Chironomus plumosus* (Linnaeus). *Tendipes* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Chironomidae.

Valid name: **Chironomus** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Tendipedidae Grünberg 1910: 1, 11, 14; Speiser 1910a: 198.

Tendipedoidea Hendel 1928: 9.

Other spellings: Tendipedidea Hennig 1948a: 70; Tendipadidae Rohdendorf 1951: 62; Tendipini Cole 1969: 102.

Tendipini. See *Tendipes*.

Tephormyiini. See **Tephromyia**.

**Tephrella** Bezzi 1913a: 151. Type, *T. decipiens* Bezzi 1913 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Tephrellini** Hendel 1927: 112.

Other spellings: Tephrelliini Hennig 1952: 213.

**Tephritis** Latreille 1804: 196 [stem Tephrit-; see Note 1]. Type, *Musca arnicae* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Cresson 1914: 278) = *Tephritis arnicae* (Linnaeus). Tephritidae.

**Tephritites** Newman 1834: 379, 396.

Tephritidae Macquart 1835: 447.

Tephritoidea Hendel 1916: 298.

Tephritomorphae Hendel 1922: 151.

Other spellings: Tephritides Saunders 1842: 61; Tephritidae Bigot 1852: 488; Tephritidae Desmarest 1860: 63; Tephrititi Liroy 1864: 1020; Tephritoidi Rondani 1869a: 6; Tephritidina Lynch



A. 1881: 90; Tephritidi Bigot 1886c: 289; Tephriti Lioy 1895: vi, 256; Tephritisini Acloque 1897: 484; Tepritinae Munro 1956: 469; Tephritoinea (prefamily) Griffiths 1972: 220-222; Tephrytidae Beschovski 1976b: 39.

Note 1. I am informed (Steyskal) that the correct stem of *Tephritis* is Tephritid-, thus yielding the longer form Tephritididae, which has never been used. The literature on these fruit flies is extensive, and the name Tephritidae has become widely used since 1942, replacing the long-used name Trypetidae. For the present, I have chosen a pragmatical approach and elected to adopt the short form of the name, at least until there is some general decision on the stem of *-is* names.

Note 2. The designation by Coquillett (1910b: 613) of *Musca solstitialis* Linnaeus, now in the tephritid genus *Urophora*, was invalid, as others have been, because they referred to *Tephritis* species published in Latreille 1805, but not in 1804.

**Tephromyia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 62 (366). Type, *Sarcophaga grisea* Meigen 1826 (mon.) = *Tephromyia grisea* (Meigen). Sarcophagidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Gesneria* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Gesneriodes* Villeneuve 1909 (See *Gesneria*, Note 1).

[Tephromyiini] Townsend 1917d: 189 (See Note 1).

**Tephromyiini** Townsend 1918c: 158.

Other spellings: Tephromyiini Lopes et al. 1977: 557.

Note. Townsend (1917) mentioned *Tephromyia* as type of a tribe, but did not actually use the tribal name. Pape (1996) placed *Tephromyia* as a subgenus of *Blaesoxipha*.

Tephrytidae. See **Tephritis**.

Tepritinae. See **Tephritis**.

**Terastiomyia** Bigot 1859a: 311. Type, *T. lobifera* Bigot 1859 (mon.). Tephritidae.

**Terastiomyiinae** Enderlein 1936a: 225, 226, 230.

**Teratomyza** Malloch 1933c: 113. Type, *T. neozelandica* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.). Teratomyzidae.

Teratomyzidae Hennig 1969a: 606. *Nomen nudum*.

**Teratomyzidae** Colless & McAlpine 1970: 718, 729.

**Terellia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 758. Type, *T. palpata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Cogan & Munro 1980: 552) = *Terellia serratulae* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Tephritidae.

**Terelliini** Hendel 1927: 21.

Terelliinae Hering 1947: 15.

Other spellings: Terellini Enderlein 1936d: 159; Terellinae Soós 1938: 83.

Note. Coquillett (1910d: 613) designated *M. serratulae*, as the senior synonym of the two originally included nominal species, without precise designation of one of them.

**Terenia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 640. Type, *T. suillorum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 613) = *Minettia suillorum* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Lauxaniidae.

Senior synonym: **Minettia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Terenidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614, 631.

Other spellings: Terhenidae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 14; Terenioidae Agassiz 1846b: 364.

Note 1. See Note under **Minettia** for a reviser's choice of *Minettia* over *Terenia*, both having been published simultaneously in the same work, and for the fact that Terenidae is the only proposed available name for a family-group taxon including *Minettia*, if one were needed. A far more serious complication is that Terenidae (1830) has priority over Lauxaniidae (1835), the currently accepted name for this common and cosmopolitan family. This would be a justified case for the Commission to conserve the well known and widely used family name.

Note 2. No genera were mentioned for Terhenidae, and it is assumed that the author referred to what he published later as Terenidae. The 1826 paper was suppressed by the ICZN (1990a).

**Teretrura** Bigot 1885a:clxv; 1885b: clxv. Type, *T. flaveola* Bigot 1885 (mon.). Pyrgotidae.

**Teretrurini** Malloch 1933d: 248.

Teretrurinae McAlpine 1973: 24.

Terevidae. See **Thereva**.

Terhenidae. See *Terenia*.

Termitodastidae. See **Termitomastus**.

*Termitodipteron* Holmgren 1905: 533 [stem Termitodipter-]. Type, *T. wasmanni* Holmgren 1905 (mon.) = *Trichomyia wasmanni* (Holmgren). Psychodidae.

**Termitodipterinae** Speiser 1906a: 717.

Note. Holmgren placed his genus in the family Termitomastidae, which is now in Cecidomyiidae, but he quickly recognized (1906, April: 140) that *Termitodipteron* was actually a psychodid near *Trichomyia*. Later in the same year (Sept.), Speiser pointed out the relationship of *Termitodipteron* to *Psychoda*, and suggested a distinct subfamily for it. In the Afrotropical *Catalogue*, Duckhouse & Lewis (1980: 94) placed the genus as a synonym of *Trichomyia*. What has not been realized is that the subfamily name Termitodipterinae has priority over the presently accepted name Trichomyiinae Tonnoir 1922, and is the correct name under Code (Art. 40a.i) unless specialists in the family apply for action by the Commission.

**Termitomastus** Silvestri 1901: 1. Type, *T. leptoproctus* Silvestri 1901 (mon.). Cecidomyiidae.

**Termitomastidae** Silvestri 1901: 1.

Other spellings: Termitodastidae Sharp 1902: 257.

Note. The relationship of this aberrant genus has been variously interpreted. Silvestri proposed for it a distinct family near the Cecidomyiidae. Holmgren (1906, April: 140) considered the taxon a subfamily of Psychodidae, but Speiser (1906a, Sept.: 716-718) believed it to be very near the Sciaridae, either as a subfamily of Sciaridae or a special family. A textbook (Essig 1942: 737, 779) placed Termitomastidae near the Phoridae. Edwards (1929a: 2) believed *Termitomastus* to be a cecidomyiid of the subfamily Lestremiinae, as did Pritchard (1947: 10-11), who synonymized Termitomastidae with the lestremiine tribe Micromyini.

**Termitoxenia** Wasmann 1900: 601. Type, *T. havilandi* Wasmann 1900 (des. Brues 1906: 17). Phoridae.

**Termitoxeniidae** Wasmann 1901: 289-298.

Termitoxeniomorpha (infraorder) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158, 1964: 17, 97, 98.

Termitoxenioidea Rohdendorf 1980: 113.

Note. This peculiar genus has been variously recognized as a distinct family, or as a part of Phoridae.

**Tetanocera** Duméril 1800a: 439 (as “Tétanocère”; See Note) [stem Tetanocer-]. Type, *Musca elata* Fabricius 1781 (des. by ICZN needed) = *Tetanocera elata* (Fabricius). Sciomyzidae.

**Tetanocerites** Newman 1834: 379, 395.

Tétanoceridae Macquart 1843a: 176 (333) [Latinized form only partly changed from the vernacular, no doubt a lapsus (“Tétanocérides, Tétanoceridae.” Both accents were absent in the Index).

Tetanoceridae Macquart 1843a: 302 (459), 1848: 219 (59).

“Tétanocéroïdes” (superfamily) Séguéy 1937b: 154, 164.

Tetanoceratoidea Crampton 1944b: 153.

Other spellings: Tetanoceritae Desmarest 1860: 64; Tetanoceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 328; Tetanoceridea Séguéy 1951: 689.

Note 1. Recognition of *Tetanocera* from Duméril 1800 requires Suspension of the Rules and designation of type species by the Commission as pointed out by Steyskal (1965b: 693) and repeated in other modern regional catalogs, but application was never made. In the new Palaearctic *Catalogue*, Rozkošný & Elberg (1984: 189) stated that “validation of the generic name is being applied for,” probably an assumption from previous catalogs. The history and bibliography of the name were researched by Sabrosky (1952: 566-572). Without Commission action, *Tetanocera* would date from Latreille (1804: 196) or, as *Tetanocerus*, from Duméril (1806: 283), in the former with a type species that is an otitid, in the latter with a type species in a different genus of Sciomyzidae. Cresson (1920: 24) long ago correctly diagnosed the problem and proposed *Chaetomacera* (q.v.) for *Tetanocera* of authors, with *Musca elata* Fabricius as type, but he was not followed.

Note 2. Tetanocerae Latreille (1802: 460), apparently only a generic plural, was a subdivision of the catch-all genus *Musca*, with a number of species listed as examples, chiefly scathophagids and muscoids. It was cited as “Tetanocerae (Duméril),” undoubtedly based on the vernacular “Tétanocère” Duméril 1800, but that was not latinized until Duméril (1806: 283).

- Tetanops** Fallén 1820c: 2 [stem Tetanop-]. Type, *T. myopina* Fallén 1820 (mon.) = *T. myopinus* Fallén. Otitidae.
- Tetanopina** Loew 1862a: 40.
- Tetanura** Fallén 1820b: 10. Type, *T. pallidiventris* Fallén (mon.). Sciomyzidae.
- Tetanurinae** Hendel 1924: 206.
- Tethina** Haliday 1837: 281 (as *Tethnia*), 293 [stem Tethin-]. No included available nominal species; one species in Haliday 1838: 188. Type, *Opomyza illota* Haliday 1838 (sub. mon.) = *Tethina illota* (Haliday). Tethinidae.
- Tethnia*, incorret original spelling (revision Thompson & Mathis 1981: 86).
- Tethinidae** Hendel 1916: 297.
- Other spellings: Tethinae Malloch 1924b: 336; Thetininae Rohdendorf 1959: 299; Tethiniidae Beschovski 1976b: 49; Thetinidae Morge 1984: 386.
- Note. See Introduction for discussion of the recognition of Haliday (1837).
- Tethinae. See **Tethina**.
- Tethnia*. See **Tethina**.
- Tetisimulium** Rubtsov 1963: 497. Type, *Melusina bezzii* Corti 1914 (orig.des.) = *Simulium (Tetisimulium) bezzii* (Corti). Simuliidae.
- Preocc. senior synonym: *Friesia* Enderlein 1922, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Tetragoneura** Winnertz 1846: 18. Type, *T. distincta* Winnertz 1846 (des. Johannsen 1909: 34, 35) = *T. sylvatica* (Curtis 1837) [*Sciophila*]. Mycetophilidae.
- Tetragoneurinae** Meunier 1900: 68, 70.
- Note. Johannsen (p. 34) designated as type species *T. sylvatica*, not an originally included nominal species, but on p. 35 he showed the originally included *T. distincta* as its synonym and is thus construed to have designated the latter as type species (Code, Art. 69a.v).
- Thachinariae (error). See **Tachina**.
- Thaumalea** Ruthe 1831: 1211 [stem Thaumale-]. Type, *T. testacea* Ruthe 1831 (mon.). Thaumaleidae.
- Junior synonyms: *Orphnephila* Haliday 1832, q.v.; *Chenesia* Macquart 1834, q.v.
- Thaumaleidae** Bezzi 1913c: 259 (as Tahumaleidae, error: 231) (priority from 1840, Chenesinae Rondani).
- Thaumaleoidea Hendel 1936b: 1908.
- Other spellings: Tahumaleidae Bezzi 1913c: 231; Thaumalidae Dyar & Shannon 1924b: 432; Thaumaleidae Edwards & Shannon 1927: 653; Thaumaleoidea Rohdendorf 1947: 758; Thaumaleoidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Thaumaliidae McAlpine & Munroe 1968: 1167; Thaumalaecidae Labandeira 1994: 38.
- Note. *Orphnephila* was published in the *Zoological Journal* for Sept. 1831, but this did not appear until July 1832 (Evenhuis et al. 1989: 874).
- Thaumastocera** Grünberg 1906a: 354 [stem Thaumastocer-]. Type, *T. akwa* Grünberg 1906 (mon.). Tabanidae.
- Thaumastocerinae** Dias 1962: 8.
- Thaumastoptera** Mik 1866: 302. Type, *T. calceata* Mik 1866 (mon.). Tipulidae.
- Thaumastopteraria** Alexander 1927: 64.
- Thaumatoxena** Börner 1904: 520; Breddin & Börner 1904: 84. Type, *T. wasmanni* Börner 1904 (mon.). Phoridae.
- Thaumatoxenidae** Börner 1904: 520; Breddin & Börner 1904: 84.
- Other spellings: Thaumatoxeniidae Séguy 1951: 669.
- Note 1. The genus and species have always been credited to Breddin & Börner 1904, but they were first mentioned by name by Börner 1904, a few days earlier than the jointly authored paper, in his description of CONORRHYNCHA, a new suborder of Hemiptera: "Aufgestellt für *Thaumatoxena wasmanni* Bredd. et CB und so genannt wegen der Kegelform der Mundwerkzeuge," plus three more lines on the mouthparts.

Thus the names for suborder, genus and species all depend on the same descriptive matter. The generic and specific names were validated almost inadvertently.

Note 2. The family was described in the Hemiptera but was recognized as a dipterous family near the Phoridae by Silvestri (1906: 350). It is now a subfamily of Phoridae.

Thaumauleidae. See **Thaumalea**.

**Thecocarcelia** Townsend 1933: 471. Type, *Argyrophylax pelmatoprocta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (orig. des.) = *Thecocarcelia acutangulata* (Macquart 1850) [*Masicera*]. Tachinidae.

**Thecocarceliina** Mesnil 1975: 1383.

**Thelaira** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 214. Type, *T. abdominalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 9) = *T. solivaga* (Harris 1780) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

**Thelareini** Lioy 1864: 65.

Thelairidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 20 (108).

Other spellings: Thelairiinae Bezzi 1925b: 121.

Note. The description of *T. abdominalis* gives no clue as to which of three now recognized Palearctic species it is, and all are older than *abdominalis*. Mesnil (1975: 1340) considered *Musca solivagus* Harris as the senior synonym, a conclusion accepted by Herting (1984: 156-7) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 389), and followed here.

*Thelychaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 86 (390). Type, *T. chalybea* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891 (mon.) = *Isonymia viredaurea* (Wiedemann 1819) [*Musca*]. Calliphoridae.

Senior synonym: **Isonymia** Walker 1859, q.v. (basis of a family- group name).

“Les Calliphorides Thélychaetiformes” (vernacular) Séguy 1949: 115 (Based on *Thelychaeta*, relegated to synonymy under **Isonymia**).

Note. Wiedemann’s species has commonly been spelled *viridaurea*, as in later works by Wiedemann himself.

**Themira** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 745. Type, *T. pilosa* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Rondani 1874: 170, 178 (4, 12) = *T. putris* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Sepsidae.

**Themirinae** Duda 1926a: 26.

Note. Rondani (1874) designated *putris* on p. 170 (4) but showed the originally included *pilosa* in synonymy on p. 178 (12), hence he is credited with the designation of *pilosa* (Code, Art. 69a.v). Rondani (1856: 117) had also designated *putris* but at that time he did not show the connection with an originally included nominal species.

*Theobaldia*. See **Culiseta**.

*Theresia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 325. Type, *T. tandrec* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Billaea rutilans* (Fabricius 1781) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Billaea** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Theresiini** Townsend 1919c: 551.

Theresiinae Townsend 1935b: 83.

*Thereua*, Thereuidae. See **Thereva**.

*Thereuops* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 74 (378) [stem Thereuop-]. Type, *Miltogramma brevipennis* Schiner 1868 (des. Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 44 (132)) = *Telothyria brevipennis* (Schiner). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Telothyria** Wulp 1890, q.v.

**Thereuopidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 73 (377) [spelling correct].

**Thereutria** Loew 1851b: 20 (as *Laphria* subgenus) [stem Thereutri-]. Type, *T. calcar* Loew 1851 (orig. des.) = *T. amaracus* (Walker 1849) [*Laphria*]. Asilidae.

**Thereutrini** Hull 1962: 291.

Thereutriini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Daniels (1989d: 343) listed the type fixation as monotypy, but Loew designated *T. calcar* “als typisch.”

**Thereva** Latreille 1797: 167. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 441. Type, *Musca plebeja* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon., as *Bibio plebeja*. F.) = *Thereva plebeja* (Linnaeus). Therevidae.

*Thereua* (error) Agassiz 1846a: 39 (Latreille misquoted); Loew 1858b: 342.

*Thereua* (emend. to *Thereva*) Agassiz 1846b: 368.

**Therevites** Newman 1834: 379, 391.

Therevanidae Burmeister 1835: 9.

Therevidae Burmeister 1837: 614.

Therevoidea Malloch 1917: 308, 396.

Therevidea (subgroup of Asiliformia) Hennig 1948a: 71.

Therevomorpha Brues et al. 1954: 22.

Other spellings: Therevina Perty 1841: 892; Therevoidae Agassiz 1846b: 368; Thereuidae Loew 1858b: 342; Thereviti Liroy 1864: 736; Therevida Marschall 1873: 320 ff. (p. 340 as Tereoida); Therevedae Walker 1874: 1; Therevidae Schoch 1890: 11; Therevidi Bigot 1890c: 262; Therividae González-Rincones & Guyon 1953: 60; Threvidae Martin 1968: 73.

Note. The use of group names based on *Thereva* is luckily not complicated by the use of *Thereva* for phasiine tachinids by Fabricius (1798: 548, 560-561), followed by Meigen (1800: 33), Panzer (1801: 13-16), Meigen (1803: 277), and Fabricius (1805: 217-221). By 1820: 114, Meigen had correctly used *Thereva* for therevid species as we know them today, and all the family-group names are based on the true *Thereva*. In 1824: 185, Meigen specifically noted under *Phasia* that Fabricius had used *Thereva* for those tachinids but that Latreille's *Thereva* was earlier.

*Theria*. See *Helicobosca*.

*Therinopsis* Vimmer 1939: 64 [stem Therinops-]. Type, *T. richardsi* Vimmer 1939 (mon.) = *Crossopalpus humilis* (Frey 1913) [*Drapetis*]. Empididae.

Senior synonym: **Crossopalpus** Bigot 1857, q.v.

**Therinopsidinae** Vimmer 1939: 64.

Therinopsinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. The genus was first proposed in the Sphaeroceridae but recognized as an empidid by Chvála & Kovalev (1987: 60-61).

Therividae. See **Thereva**.

Thetininae, -idae. See **Tethina**.

**Thinophilus** Wahlberg 1844a: 37 (also Schiödt 1844: 44). Type, *Rhaphium flavipalpe* Zetterstedt 1843 (des. Zetterstedt 1849: 3101) = *Thinophilus flavipalpis* (Zetterstedt). Dolichopodidae.

**Thinophilinae** Aldrich 1905: 295.

Note. All the modern regional catalogs but one say type by monotypy, and Negrobov (1991: 36) said original designation, but *R. maculicorne* Zetterstedt was also included and subsequent designation was required.

**Threticus** Eaton 1904: 57. Type, *Pericoma lucifuga* Haliday 1856 (des. Enderlein 1935: 249) = *Threticus lucifugus* (Haliday). Psychodidae.

**Threticina** Vaillant 1991: 207.

Note. Wagner (1990: 62) cited the species as *Psychoda lucifuga* Walker, but Walker in the genus *Pericoma* credited *lucifuga* to Haliday and noted (Walker 1856b: 253) that "I am indebted to Mr. Haliday for all the following characters of the genera and species of this family."

Threvidae. See **Thereva**.

Thriarthriini. See **Triarthria**.

**Thricops** Rondani 1856 (as *Tricops* in Index, p. 225) [stem Thricop-]. Type, *Anthomyza hirtula* Zetterstedt 1838 (orig. des., as *Aricia*) = *Thricops hirtulus* (Zetterstedt). Muscidae.

*Tricops* Rondani 1856: 225 (incorrect original spelling; reviser?). Also error in Stein (1907: 627).

**Thricoptina** Skidmore 1973: 53.

Thricopina. [Corrected spelling.]

**Thrixion** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 108 (40) [stem Thrixion-; see Note]. Type, *Phytomyptera aberrans* Schiner 1862 (mon.) = *Thrixion aberrans* (Schiner). Tachinidae.

“THRIXIONINE series” Townsend 1911a: 141.

[Thrixionini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Thrixioniae** Townsend 1913a: 52.

Thrixionini van Emden 1950: 187.

Other spellings: Thrixionina Mesnil 1939: 59, 60 (as Trixionina, p. 56); Trixionina Rubtsov 1951: 235.

Note. I am informed (G. Steyskal) that the ending *-ion* is a Greek diminutive and that the normal stem would be *Trich-*. However, all users adopted the full name as stem, and I accept this both as the original author's choice and general usage, treating *Thrixion* as a neologism. See also Notes under **Ophirion** and **Zodion**.

**Thrypticus** Gerstaecker 1864: 43 [stem Thryptic-]. Type, *T. smaragdinus* Gerstaecker 1864 (mon.). Dolichopodidae.

**Thrypticini** (error) Enderlein 1936d: 110.

Thrypticini Negrobov 1986: 184 (18).

**Thryptocera** Macquart 1834b: 174 (310) [stem Thryptocer-]. Type, *Tachina pilipennis* Fallén (des. Rondani 1856: 60) = *Actia pilipennis* (Fallén). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Actia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

“Thryptocérées” (vernacular) Macquart 1847a: 80.

**Thryptoceratae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1851b: 177 (also as Tryptoceratae, rejected spelling). See Note 2.

Thryptoceridae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 709.

Other spellings: Tryptoceratae Robineau-Desvoidy 1851b: 177; Tryptocerini Lioy 1864: 1331; Thryptoceratidae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 75, 78, 82 (7, 10, 14); Thryptoceri Lioy 1895: 300; Tryptocerinae Thalhammer 1918: 48; Tryptoceridae Mueller 1922: 116.

Note 1. The type species was accepted by Herting (1984: 122) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 328) as *Thryptocera bicolor* Macquart (des. Townsend 1916a: 624), which equals *Actia crassicornis* (Meigen). However, Rondani (1856) had designated *Tachina pilipennis* Fallén, which was included in Macquart's *Thryptocera* as a synonym of *Tachina pilipennis* Meigen 1824 as cited by Macquart. Both *bicolor* and *Tachina pilipennis* Fallén are in the genus *Actia* in Herting's *Catalogue* (1984: 122, 123), but Rondani's designation is prior. If a misidentified type species is involved, either in Macquart's usage or in Rondani's designation, the case could be submitted to the Commission, but *Thryptocera* is a synonym by either type species, so it is not worth the trouble.

Note 2. Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 82) proposed a tribe THRYPTOCERATAE for *Actia*, *Ceromya*, and other genera, but *Thryptocera* was not described until 1834. He did include *Thryptocera* in the tribe in 1851, so the tribal name as based on this genus can only date from 1851.

**Thyreophora** Meigen 1803: 276. Type, *Musca cynophila* Panzer 1794 (mon.) = *Thyreophora cynophila* (Panzer). Piophilidae.

**Thyreophoridae** Macquart 1835: 495.

Other spellings: Thyreophoroidae Agassiz 1846b: 370; Thyreophoritae Desmarest 1860: 65; Tyreophoridae Hendel 1917: 37; Thyreophoridae Döskocil 1977: 31.

Note. Modern authors have placed this group as a subtribe in the family Piophilidae.

**Thyreophorella** Hendel 1910a: 111, 113. Type, *Scatophaga diadema* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Diacia diadema* (Wiedemann). Heleomyzidae.

Senior synonym: **Diacia** Wiedemann 1830, q.v. [See Note of explanation under that name.]

**Thyreophorellinae** Czerny 1927a: 43.

Note. There is a similar but narrowly distinct family Thyrophorellidae in the Mollusca Gastropoda, based on *Thyrophorella* Greeff 1882.

Thyreophoridae. See **Thyreophora**.

**Tillobroma** Hull 1962: 154 (as *Hypenetes* subgenus) [stem Tillobromat-]. Type, *Clavator punctipennis* Philippi 1865 (orig. des.) = *Tillobroma punctipenne* (Philippi). Asilidae.

**Tillobromini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 141.

Tillobromatini. [Corrected spelling.]

**Tinda** Walker 1859b: 101. Type, *T. modifera* Walker 1859 (mon.) = *T. javana* (Macquart 1838) [*Beris*]. Stratiomyidae.

**Tindini** Enderlein 1914a: 292.

Note. **Tinda** is antedated by two names, but both are preoccupied: *Phyllophora* Macquart 1835 (preocc. Thunberg 1815 in Orthoptera) and *Biastes* Walker 1851 (preocc. Panzer 1806 in Hymenoptera).

**Tipula** Linnaeus 1758: 585. Type, *T. oleracea* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Latreille 1810: 442, as *T. oleracea*, Fab.). Tipulidae.

**Tipulariae** Latreille 1802: 419.

Tipulidae Kirby & Spence 1815: 117, 267, 465.

Tipuloidea Coquillett 1901a: 655.

Tipuliformia Hennig 1948a: 52.

Tipulimorpha Brues et al. 1954: 21.

Tipulata (suborder) Steyskal 1974: 514.

Other spellings: Tipularii Fallén 1810: 23; Tipularides Leach 1815a: 161; Tipularia Rafinesque 1815: 129; Tipulaedes Billberg 1820: 121; Tipuladae Fleming 1821: 55; Tipulina, Tipulites Newman 1834: 379, 386; Tipulides Zetterstedt 1837: 61; Tipulae Swainson 1840: 369; Tipulida Heer 1849: 191; Tipulidii Bigot 1852: 480; Tipulidea Bellardi 1859: 6; Tipulii Desmarest 1859: 312; Tipularidi Lioy 1863: 205; Tipulidi Bigot 1888a: Dv.5; Tipulomorpha Rohdendorf 1961: 90, 97; Tipulidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1961b: 158; Pipulidae Laštovka et al. 1966: 174; Tripulariae Lewis et al. 1977: 321.

Note. Usage of the specific name of the type species was stabilized by recognition by the Commission, under its plenary power, of a neotype for *Tipula oleracea* Linnaeus (ICZN 1980).

**Tipulodictya** Rohdendorf 1962a: 311 (1991: 451). Type, *T. minima* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

**Tipulodictyidae**, Tipulodictyidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1962a: 310 (1991: 450).

Tipulodictyoidea Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn 1980: 113.

Note 1. The generic and specific names are available under Code Article 13c.

Note 2. Blagoderov et al. (1994: 20) reported from study of Rohdendorf material that *Tipulodictya* belonged in the Eopleciidae.

**Tipuloplecia** Rohdendorf 1962a: 328 (1991: 477). Type, *T. breviventris* Rohdendorf 1962 (orig. des.). Fossil.

*Tipuloplecia* Rohdendorf 1946: pl. 10, fig. 24. *Nomen nudum*.

Tipulopleciidae Rohdendorf 1947: 759, 1957: 91, 1959: 111, 449. *Nomina nuda*.

**Tipulopleciidae** Rohdendorf 1962a: 328 (1991: 477).

Note. The several mentions of family, genus and/or species before 1962 make this a confusing picture (See Note under *Dixamima*). Under the Code for names published after 1930, those based on figures alone are *nomina nuda*. In 1962 the generic and specific names were available under Code Article 13c. Rohdendorf (1962a: 328, (1991: 477) credited genus and species to 1946 but family to 1962 (“fam.nov.”).

**Titania** Meigen 1800: 35. No named species; one species by Coquillett 1910b: 615. Type, *Chlorops laeta* Meigen 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 615, and sub. mon.). *Titania* suppressed for priority by ICZN (1955a). Chloropidae.

Valid name: **Chlorops** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Titaniidae Crampton 1944b: 154.

Note. There is a Titaniidae Verhoeff 1938 in Crustacea Isopoda, based on *Titana* Budde-Lund 1909, but as the correct spelling is Titanidae, it is not a homonym.

- Tomomyza** Wiedemann 1820a: 9. Type, *T. anthracoides* Wiedemann 1820 (orig. des., on plate). Bombyliidae.
- Tomomyzinae** Becker 1913: 434, 457.
- Tomosvaryella** Aczél 1939: 20, 22. Type, *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen 1824 (orig. des.) = *Tomosvaryella sylvatica* (Meigen). Pipunculidae.
- Suppressed senior synonym: *Alloneura* Rondani 1856 (not the basis of a family-group name).  
Suppressed by ICZN 1961a.
- Tomosvaryellinae** Hardy 1943: 25.
- Note. The genus was proposed as *Tömösváryella* and the subfamily with the same diacritic marks, but the marks are dropped in names from non-Germanic sources.
- Tomnoiromyia** Alexander 1926: 190. Type, *T. tasmaniensis* Alexander 1926 (orig. des.). Tipulidae.
- Tonnoiromyaria** Alexander 1926: 192.
- Tonnoiromyiaria. [Corrected spelling.]
- Topomyzides. See **Opomyza**.
- Toxomerus** Macquart 1855: 112 (92). Type, *T. notatus* Macquart 1855 (orig. des.) = *T. geminatus* (Say 1823, as *gemminata*) [*Scaeva*]. Syrphidae.
- Toxomerini** Enderlein 1938b: 212.
- Note. The specific name of Say's species was spelled *-mm-* in the original (1823) but as *-m-* in Osten Sacken's catalogs (1858: 51, 1878: 125) and in the complete works edited by Leconte (1859). The *-m-* spelling has been followed here for stability, as in prevailing usage and the appropriate regional catalogs, and as the correct Latin spelling for that word.
- Toxophora** Meigen 1803: 270. No named species; one species in Meigen 1804: 273. Type, *T. maculata* Meigen 1804, preocc. (sub. mon.) = *T. fasciculata* (de Villers 1789) [? *Asilus*]. Bombyliidae.
- Toxophorinae** Schiner 1867: 307 (also, Toxaphorinae), 1868a: 116.
- Toxophoridae Pandellé 1894: 6.
- Note. The Painters & Hall (1978: 20) interpreted *Toxophora maculata* 1804 as *Asilus maculatus* Rossi and cited the latter as the type by subsequent monotypy in 1804. However, there is no mention of Rossi in Meigen's description of the genus or the species, even though Meigen regularly credited names to other authors, sometimes even when the others had not published them (e.g., the credits to Hoffmannsegg). Zaitzev (1989: 52, 53) credited *maculata* 1804 to Meigen. The difference here is only academic. In the genus *Toxophora*, *T. maculata* 1804 is preoccupied by the secondary homonym *Asilus maculatus* Rossi 1790 and is also its junior synonym, assuming that the two are the same species, as they have been so treated. The valid name is considered by Evenhuis (1991: 75) to be *T. fasciculata* (de Villers), a species listed by Zaitzev (1989) as a doubtful species of *Toxophora*.
- Toxopoda** Macquart 1851a: 272 (1851b: 299) [stem Toxopod-]. Type, *T. nitida* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.). Sepsidae.
- Toxopodinae** Duda 1926a: 26.
- Toxorhina** Loew 1850b: 36. Type, *Toxorhina fragilis* Loew 1851 (des. Osten Sacken 1869: 113). Tipulidae.
- Toxorhina* Loew 1845b: 57. *Nomen nudum*.
- Junior synonym: **Ceratocheilus** Wesché 1910, q.v. (valid subgenus).
- Toxorhinaria** Alexander 1927: 69 (priority from 1910, Ceratocheilinae Wesché).
- Toxorhinini Alexander 1975: 310.
- Note. In 1850 Loew listed by name but did not describe three species of fossils under *Toxorhina*. Loew (1851a: 400) described these briefly and added *T. fragilis*, an extant species, the last chosen by Osten Sacken as type species with these words: "There can be no doubt, I think, that the latter [*T. fragilis*] is to be considered the type of the genus." The three fossil species are now in *Elephantomyia*.
- Toxorhynchites** Theobald 1901b: 234. No species; one species in Theobald 1901d: 245. Type, *T. brevipalpis* Theobald 1901 (sub. mon., & des. ICZN 1959b). Culicidae.
- Preocc. senior synonym: *Megarhinus* Robineau-Desvoidy 1827, q.v.



Junior generic synonyms (valid subgenera): **Ankylorhynchus** Lutz 1904, q.v., and **Lynchiella** Lahille 1904, q.v.

**Toxorhynchina** Lahille 1904: 79, 84 (11, 16), large tableau.

Toxorhynchitinae Theobald 1905: 5, 13.

Note 1. The use of *Toxorhynchites* in the above sense was conserved by the ICZN in Opinion 548 (1959b). Under its plenary power, the Commission suppressed the slightly earlier use of *Toxorhynchites* by Howard (1901, 1 June: 154, 155, 235, 240). Howard quoted Theobald's characterization of the genus but unfortunately mentioned only *Megarhinus rutilus* Coquillett, then in a different genus and now in a different subgenus, which would have changed the prevailing concept of *Toxorhynchites*.

Note 2. Later the Commission (1982) conserved the use of *T. brevipalpis* by suppressing *Culex loewi* Giebel 1862, found to be a prior name in *Toxorhynchites*.

Note 3. In Opinion 548 (1959b), the Commission placed Toxorhynchitinae Theobald 1905 on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, but that name is antedated by *Toxorhynchina* Lahille 1904.

**Toxotarsus** Macquart 1851a: 211 (1851b: 238). Type, *T. rufipalpis* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.) = *T. nigrocyanea* (Walker 1836) [*Sarcophaga*]. Calliphoridae.

Junior synonym: *Trixoneura* Shannon 1926, q.v.

**Toxotarsini** Shannon 1926a: 118, 122.

Toxotarsinae James 1970: 13.

Note. There has been difference of opinion on the identity of the type species. Dear (1979: 177) designated a neotype for *nigrocyanea* Walker and a lectotype for *rufipalpis*, and proposed their new synonymy, as recorded here. However, Lopes & Albuquerque (1982: 64) preferred to consider *nigrocyanea* a species inquirenda, with *rufipalpis* a synonym of *Toxotarsus fuscipennis* (Macquart 1844) [*Agria*].

**Toxotrypana** Gerstaecker 1860: 191. Type, *T. curvicauda* Gerstaecker 1860 (mon.). Tephritidae.

Toxotrypanini Munro 1984: 159. *Nomen nudum* (See Note).

**Toxotrypaninae** Hancock 1986: 277.

Note. Munro's Toxotrypanini may at first glance seem close to a combined description of tribe and genus as in Code, Art.13c, but the genus was not new. There was no tribal description; rather the genus was considered as an isolated genus and was described in some detail, but "its relationships need wider study."

**Toxura** Macquart 1851a: 262 (1851b: 289). Type, *T. maculipennis* Macquart 1851 (mon.; ? orig. des.). Pyrgotidae.

Junior synonym: *Paratoxura* Paramonov 1958, q.v.

**Toxurini** Malloch 1929b: 22, 23.

Toxurinae Hendel 1933: 2-4.

Note 1. Paramonov (1958: 111) maintained that Malloch (1929) had misinterpreted *T. maculipennis* Macquart, and he proposed *Paratoxura* for the pyrgotid genus. However, McAlpine (1978a: 27-33) reported from study of the type of *Toxura* that it was indeed a pyrgotid, and he restored *Toxura*, with synonym *Paratoxura*.

Note 2. Macquart said "Le type est de la Tasmanie." This is ambiguous; "type" could mean type specimen, although his general format in the work suggests that he meant type species.

**Tracheomyia** Townsend 1916f: 160. Type, *Oestrus macropi* Froggatt 1913 (orig. des.) = *Tracheomyia macropi* (Froggatt). Oestridae.

**Tracheomyiinae** Papavero 1977: 48, 67.

Trachinidae. See **Tachina**.

**Traginops** Coquillett 1900a: 429 [stem Traginop-]. Type, *T. irrorata* Coquillett 1900 (orig. des.) = *T. irroratus* Coquillett. Odiniidae.

**Traginopinae** Hennig 1965b: 120.

**Traphera** Loew 1873c: 51. Type, *Ortalis chalybea* Wiedemann 1830 (orig. des.) = *Traphera chalybea* (Wiedemann). Platystomatidae.

**Trapherina** Hendel 1914b: 2, 10, 11; 1914c: 3, 4.

Trapherini Enderlein 1924a: 99.

Trapherinae Brues & Melander 1932: 331; Frey 1932: 255.

Other spellings: Trepherinae McAlpine 1989: 1441.

**Trentepohlia** Bigot 1854: 456, 473. Type, *Limnobia limnobioides* Bigot 1854 (orig. des.) = *Trentepohlia trentepohlii* (Wiedemann). Tipulidae.

**Trentepohliaria** Alexander 1933: 353, 375.

Note. Bigot originally designated the type species as *Trentepohlia limnobioides*, but Hutson (1980: 86) stated that that specific name was a *nomen nudum* and therefore the type was *trentepohlii* by monotypy. However, Bigot stated clearly that the only species was *Limnobia trentepohlii*, that the genus would take the name *Trentepohlia*, and the type species the name *T. limnobioides* (“[The new genus] ... ne comprendra, quant à present, que la seule *Limnobia Trentepohlii* de Wiedemann. ... Ce genre prendrait le nom de *Trentepohlia*; l’espèce typique, celui de *Trentepohlia limnobioides*.”). Bigot was renaming the species, no doubt to avoid the disliked tautonymy, and his *T. limnobioides* was not a *nomen nudum* but a new name (unnecessary), which he designated as type species.

Trapherinae. See **Traphera**.

**Trepidaria** Meigen 1800: 35. No named species; one species by Hendel 1908: 63 (a second name is a *nomen nudum*). Type, *Musca petronella* Linnaeus 1758 (sub. mon.) = *Calobata petronella* Linnaeus). *Trepidaria* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work, ICZN 1963b. Micropezidae.

Valid generic name: **Calobata** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Trepidariinae Czerny 1930: 2.

Trepidariidae Crampton 1944b: 154.

**Triachora** Townsend 1908: 105. Type, *Latreillia unifasciata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Belvosia unifasciata* (Robineau-Desvoidy). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Belvosia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.

**Triachoriae** Townsend 1913a: 54.

**Triarthria** Stephens 1829a: 59, 1829b: 300. Type, *Tachina spinipennis* Meigen 1824 (des. Crosskey 1974: 297) = *Triarthria setipennis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms: *Bigonicheta* Rondani 1845, q.v.; *Digonochaeta* Bezzi 1907 (See *Bigonicheta*).  
Triarthriini Herting 1984: 115. *Nomen nudum*.

Thriarthriini (error) Tschorsnig 1985b: 70. *Nomen nudum*; mere list of names from Herting (1984).  
Triarthriini Belshaw 1993: 97, 124.

Note 1. Neave’s *Nomenclator Zoologicus* listed *Triarthria* as a *nomen nudum* in Stephens 1829a, but it has the same three Meigen species as in Stephens 1829b.

Note 2. The generic synonymy occurred after 1960 and the tribal name Bigonichetini (1913) should not have been changed (Code, Art. 40a). There is also a question whether Triarthriini is available from Herting (1984). There is no diagnosis, but it might be interpreted as a renaming, albeit unnecessary, of the tribal name Bigonichetini.

Note 3. Two similar but technically distinct family-group names are Triarthriini Jeannel 1962 in Coleoptera Leiodidae based on *Triarthron* Maerkel 1840, and Triarthrinae Ulrich 1930 in Trilobita, based on *Triarthrus* Green 1832.

**Tricharaea** Thomson 1869: 540. Type, *T. scatophagina* Thomson 1869 (mon.) = *T. brevicornis* (Wiedemann 1830) [*Sarcophaga*]. Sarcophagidae.

Note. No group names have been based on this generic name, but it is included here because of the view of some specialists that it is the senior synonym of two names (q.v.) that have been the basis of family-group names: *Sarcophagula* Wulp 1887 and *Sarothromyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891.

**Trichina** Meigen 1830: 335. Type, *T. clavipes* Meigen 1830 (des. Rondani 1856: 152). Empididae.  
“*Trichina* group” Tuomikoski 1966b: 287.

Trichinini Chvála 1981: 229. *Nomen nudum*.

**Trichinini** Chvála 1983: 112, 114.

*Trichiopoda*, Trichio- in group names. See **Trichopoda**.

- Trichoberia** Townsend 1933: 439. Type, *T. rufopilosa* Townsend 1933 (orig. des.) = *T. lanata* (Villeneuve 1920) [*Rhynchomyia*]. Calliphoridae.
- Trichoberiini** Lehrer 1970: 31.
- Trichobius** Gervais 1844: 14, pl. 53, fig. 1. Type, *T. parasiticus* Gervais 1844 (mon.). Streblidae.  
*Trichobius* Gervais 1843: xlvi. *Nomen nudum*.
- Trichobiinae** Kishida 1931: 84, 88.  
Note. Gervais (1843: xlvi) referred to *Trichobius* and its type species, *T. parasiticus*, as being figured in the Atlas, but the figure did not appear until 1844.
- Trichocera** Meigen 1803: 262 [stem Trichocer-]. Type, *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer 1776 (mon.) = *Trichocera hiemalis* (De Geer). Trichoceridae.  
Unavailable senior synonyms: *Melusina* Meigen 1800, q.v.; *Petaurista* Meigen 1800, q.v.
- Trichocerinae** Rondani 1841: 284.  
Trichoceridae Crampton 1924b: 238, 239.  
Trichoceroidea Hennig 1973: 8, 20.  
Trichocerotomorpha (infraorder) Krzemiński 1992a: 45.  
Other spellings: Trichocerinae Rondani 1848: 110; Trichoceratidae Brues & Melander 1932: 22, 267; Trichoderidae Papavero 1966: v.  
Note 1. Keilin (1912: 187) was apparently the first to suggest that *Trichocera* be separated from Tipulidae, but he did not use a family name for it.  
Note 2. *Melusina* has also been used in the sense of *Simulium*. The confusion was discussed by Stone (1941: 412) in his paper on the Meigen 1800 names.
- Trichodura** Macquart 1843a: 91 (248). Type, *Musca anceps* Fabricius 1805 (orig. des.) = *Trichodura anceps* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.
- Trichodurini** Townsend 1919c: 553.
- Trichoformosomyia** Baranov 1934: 163. Type, *T. sauteri* Baranov 1934 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.  
Junior synonym: *Malaisimyia* Mesnil 1953, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Trichomiinae. See **Trichomyia**.
- Trichomorellia** Stein 1919: 89, 109. Type, *Curtoneura* [sic] *cyanea* Macquart 1843 (mon.) = *Myospila cyanea* (Macquart). Muscidae.  
Senior synonym: **Myospila** Rondani 1856, q.v.
- Trichomorelliini** Enderlein 1935a: 241.
- Trichomyia** Haliday 1839a: 745. Type, *T. urbica* Haliday 1839 (mon.). Psychodidae.
- Trichomyiinae** Tonnoir 1922: 127.  
Trichomyiinae Handlirsch 1924: 968.  
Trichomyiidae Rohdendorf 1962a: 316 (1991: 458).  
Other spellings: Trichomiinae Enderlein 1944: 322.  
Note. See Note 1 under *Sycorax* for explanation of authorship by Haliday rather than Curtis.
- Trichopareia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 103 (35). Type, *Tachina seria* Meigen 1824 (mon.) = *Admontia seria* (Meigen). Tachinidae.  
Senior synonym: **Admontia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.
- Trichopareiini Townsend 1931a: 182. *Nomen nudum*.
- Trichopareiini** Townsend 1936a: 32, 36. See Note 2.  
Note 1. Some authors have used *Trichopareia* with *Admontia* as a junior synonym. Both were published in the same work, the former on p. 103 (35), the latter on p. 104 (36), but the first reviser (Strobl 1909: 137) had chosen *Admontia*. This was recognized by Herting (1984: 27) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 160) in their catalogues.  
Note 2. If a tribal name is needed, the name Trichopareiini can still be used. Admontiini has not been used in a way that made it available (See under **Admontia**).
- Trichopeza** Rondani 1856: 150. Type, *Brachystoma longicornis* Meigen 1822 (orig. des.) = *Trichopeza longicornis* (Meigen). Empididae.

**Trichopezini** Vaillant 1981: 353.

Trichopezinae Sinclair & Cumming 1994: 200.

See Note 1 under **Brachystoma** for a conflict requiring action by ICZN.

**Trichophora** Macquart 1847b: 62 (1847c: 78). Type, *T. nigra* Macquart 1847 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Trichophoridae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 134 (66).

Note 1. A much older Trichophoridae in Aves, based on *Trichophorus* Temminck 1821, has been attributed to Swainson 1831 (1832), although Swainson's Trichophori may have been merely a generic plural for species and not used as a family-group name (Code, Art. 11f.i.2).

Note 2. Both Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* and Sherborn's *Index Animalium* (Additions) refer to a *Trichophora* Deshayes 1830 (teste Tryon 1887, *Man. Conch.* 9: 40). On p. 40 in Tryon, *Trichophora* appears only as a synonym under *Trichotropis*. In Tryon's Index (p. 110) is a reference to Deshayes 1830, *Encycl. Méthod.* iii, tabl. However, no trace of the name on a plate or in a legend of a plate can be found. Two malacologists, R.J. Cleavelly of the Dept. of Paleontology, The Natural History Museum (London), and David Heppell of the Royal Scottish Museum (Edinburgh) could find no trace of it, nor of subsequent use of it in the Mollusca. They have concluded that the name was an error in Tryon, and that it is an unavailable name and does not preoccupy.

**Trichopoda** Berthold 1827: 508 [stem Trichopod-]. Type, *Thereva plumipes* Fabricius 1805 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 616) = *Trichopoda plumipes* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.

*Trichiopoda* (error) Latreille 1829: 512.

**Trichopodini** Townsend 1908: 129.

Trichiopodinae Aldrich 1933b: 438.

Note. The generic name first appeared in Latreille (1825: 498) in the vernacular form "Trichopode." It was latinized by Berthold (1827) in the German translation of Latreille.

**Trichoproson** Theobald 1901b: 235 [stem Trichoprosop-, but see Note 1]. No species; one species in Theobald 1901d: 98. Type, *T. nivipes* Theobald 1901 (sub. mon.). Culicidae.

Junior synonyms: *Joblotia* Blanchard 1901 (6 Dec.), q.v.; *Hyloconops* Lutz 1904, q.v.

**Trichoprosonina** Theobald 1901d: 98.

Trichoprosoninae Coquillett 1906: 11, 26.

Trichoprosopinae. [Corrected spelling, but see Note 1.]

Note 1. I am informed (G. Steyskal) that the correct stem for names formed from the Greek *proson* is *proson-*, hence Trichoprosopinae, but the complete generic name has always been used as the stem, following the original author. This case is similar to *Zodion* and others (See Note under *Zodion*) and perhaps should be treated in the same way.

Note 2. *Joblotia* was an unnecessary replacement name, on the erroneous assumption that *Trichoproson* was preoccupied by *Trichoprosopus* Macquart 1843.

**Trichoprosopus** Macquart 1843a: 70 (227) [stem Trichoprosopod-]. Type, *T. durvillei* Macquart 1843 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Trichoprosopini** Townsend 1936a: 19, 20, 121.

Trichoprosopodini. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. An older name for this group, Hystricephalini Townsend 1931, was a *nomen nudum* and was abandoned by Townsend 1936 in his *Manual of Myiology*. See Note under **Hystricephala**.

**Trichopsidea** Westwood 1839: 151. Type, *T. oestracea* Westwood 1839 (mon.). Nemestrinidae.

Trichopsideaenae Bequaert 1932: 33. *Nomen nudum*.

**Trichopsideaenae** Bequaert 1934: 180.

*Trichoscelis* and group names based on it. See **Trixoscelis**.

**Tricimba** Liroy 1864: 1125. Type, *Oscinis lineella* Fallén 1820 (des. Enderlein 1911: 207) = *Tricimba lineella* (Fallén). Chloropidae.

**Tricimbini** Nartshuk 1983b: 643 (187).

**Triclida** Enderlein 1923: 544. Type, *T. lurida* Enderlein 1923 (orig. des.) = *Aegophagamyia* (*Triclida*) *lurida* (Enderlein). Tabanidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Aegophagamyia** Austen 1912, q.v.

Preoccupied senior name (as subgenus): *Bouvierella* Surcouf 1909, q.v.

Junior synonym: *Bouvieromyia* Strand 1928, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note 1. *Triclida* was published with a brief diagnosis that served as a combined description (indication, Code (Art. 12b.6)) for both genus and species: “unterscheidet sich von *Bouvierella* durch das Fehlen der Ecke des 3. Fühlergliedes.”

Note 2. *Triclida* itself has not been the basis of a family-group name. The only such available name is *Bouvieromyiini* and that has been used in several modern regional catalogs.

Tricocerinae. See **Trichocera**.

*Tricops*. See **Thricops**.

**Tricyclea** Wulp 1885a: ccxciii. Type, *T. ferruginea* Wulp 1884 (mon.). Calliphoridae.

**Tricycleinae** Lehrer 1970: 22.

**Tricyphona** Zetterstedt 1837: 65. Type, *Limonia immaculata* Meigen 1804 (mon.) = *Tricyphona immaculata* (Meigen). Tipulidae.

Tricyphonini Alexander 1929: 220. Unavailable (Code, Art. 11d); cited as junior synonym of *Pediciini*.

Note. Savchenko et al. (1992: 202) recognized this as a distinct genus, but it is a subgenus of **Pedicia** Latreille 1809 in some classifications.

Trigomiminae. See **Trigonomima**.

**Trigonometopus** Macquart 1835: 419 [stem Trigonometop-]. Type, *Tetanocera frontalis* Meigen 1830 (mon.) = *Trigonometopus frontalis* (Meigen). Lauxaniidae.

**Trigonometopinae** Becker 1905: 41.

Trigonometopidae Brues & Melander 1932: 327. Unavailable; cited as junior synonym.

Trigonometopidae Wheeler 1956: 313.

Note 1. The generic name was based on the Greek *metopon* (space between the eyes), with changed ending and with no relation to *pous/podos* (foot), hence a simple, unaugmented stem (G. Steyskal).

Note 2. One might conceivably consider type by original designation for *Trigonometopus*, but designation is not precise. On p. 365, in introductory remarks under another genus, *Tetanocera*, Macquart said “Nous en entrayons seulement le *T. frontalis*, Meig., dont nous faisons le type du genre Trigonomocéphale.” Perhaps this was a lapsus for *Trigonometopus*, or he may have changed his mind on the name for his new genus and forgot to change this remark. The type of the genus is fixed anyway, by monotypy.

Note 3. *Trigonometopus* has at various times been placed in the families Clusiidae, Otitidae, Sciomyzidae, or Lauxaniidae.

**Trigonomima** Enderlein 1914e: 164 [stem Trigonomim-]. Type, *T. apipes* Enderlein 1914 (orig. des.). Asilidae.

**Trigonomimini** Enderlein 1914e: 166.

Trigonomiminae Papavero 1973a: 233, 248.

Other spellings: Trigomiminae Lehr 1988: 214.

*Trineura* Meigen 1803: 276. No species; 4 species in Meigen 1804: 312-4. Type, *Trineura atra* Meigen 1804 (des. Brues 1904: 403, in synonymy under the designated *Musca aterrima* Fabricius 1794, a junior homonym) = *Phora atra* (Meigen). Phoridae.

*Trinevra* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 377.

Senior synonym: **Phora** Latreille 1797, q.v.

**Trineurae** Meigen 1830: viii, 210, 212.

Trineurides Zetterstedt 1837: 57.

Trineuridae (synonym of Phoridae) Schmitz 1949: 252.

Other spellings: Trinevrides Zetterstedt 1842: 81; Trinevrae Agassiz 1846b: 377; Trinevridi Lioy 1864: 75.

Note. Brues (1904: 402-3) noted in his monograph of the Phoridae that *Trineura* was established only one year after Latreille's *Phora*, “with the same species as type,” the same species being *Musca aterrima* Fabricius 1794. This nominal species was ineligible for *Trineura*, not having been originally included,

but in the body of the same monograph Brues (1904: 377) listed the originally included *Trineura atra* Meigen as a synonym of *aterrima*. Thus *atra* can be accepted as type of *Trineura* (Code, Art. 69a.v), and as valid name for the species because of the preoccupation of *Musca aterrima* Fabricius. Coquillett (1910b) and some regional catalogs have credited the type fixation to Brues (1906: 8).

*Trinevra*, Trinevr- in group names. See *Trineura*.

**Tripanurga** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891: 63, 110 (367, 414). Type, *Sarcophaga albicans* Wiedemann 1830 (des. Townsend 1916c: 9) = *T. albicans* (Wiedemann). Sarcophagidae.

Junior synonym: *Metoposarcophaga* Townsend 1917, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. The word "Type" was used by Brauer & Bergenstamm, but the species is not clear. Perhaps the first species, *albicans*, was intended as type, but three species follow the colon and designation was necessary.

Tripetidae. See **Trypeta**.

Tripulariae. See **Tipula**.

Tritaxisariae. See **Tritaxys**.

**Tritaxys** Macquart 1847b: 65 (1847c: 81) [stem Tritaxy-]. Type, *T. australis* Macquart 1847 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Tritaxysariae** Mesnil 1949: 98, 100 (latter as Tritaxisariae, error).

Tritaxysina Mesnil 1975: 1375.

Tritaxyariae, Tritaxyina. [Corrected spellings].

Note 1. G. Steyskal has informed me that *Tritaxys* is unlike anything in the dictionaries, and he suggested that it should be treated like other names ending in *-xys* such as *Stomoxys* and *Ceroxys*, dropping the *-s* for the stem.

Note 2. Macquart stated that "Le type est de la Tasmanie." This is ambiguous; "type" could mean type specimen, but his general format in the work suggests that he meant type species.

*Tritonia*. See **Temnostoma**.

**Trixa** Meigen 1824: 222. Type, *T. dorsalis* Meigen 1824 (des. Westwood 1840b: 138) = *T. conspersa* (Harris 1776) [*Musca conspersus*]. Tachinidae.

**Trixidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 77 (9).

Other spellings: Trixiinae Villeneuve 1934: 180.

Trixionina. See **Thrixion**.

**Trixodes** Coquillett 1902b: 201 [stem Trixod-]. Type, *T. obesus* Coquillett 1902 (as *obesa*) (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

**Trixodini** Townsend 1908: 54.

*Trixoneura* Shannon 1926a: 118, 121. Type, *Agria fuscipennis* Macquart 1844 (orig. des.) = *Toxotarsus fuscipennis* (Macquart). Calliphoridae.

Senior synonym: **Toxotarsus** Macquart 1851, q.v.

**Trixoneurini** Shannon 1926a: 118, 121.

**Trixoscelis** Rondani 1856: 134 [stem Trixoscelid-]. Type, *Geomyza obscurella* Fallén 1823 (orig. des.) = *Trixoscelis obscurella* (Fallén). Heleomyzidae.

*Trichoscelis* (emend.) Czerny 1927: 43 (preocc. Dejean 1835 in Coleoptera or Amyot & Serville 1843 in Hemiptera).

**Trixoscelidae** Hendel 1916: 297.

Trixoscelididae Griffiths 1972: 201.

Other spellings: Trichoscelinae Czerny 1927a: 43; Trichoscelidae Czerny 1927c: 46; Trichoscelidae Trojan 1957: 68.

**Tropidia** Meigen 1822: 346 [stem Tropidi-]. Type, *Eristalis milesiformis* Fallén 1817 (des. Curtis 1832: pl. 401) = *Tropidia scita* (Harris 1780) [*Musca scitus*]. Syrphidae.

**Tropidini** Hull 1949: 356, 357.

Tropidiini Thompson 1971: 523-5 [spelling correct].

**Tropidodexia** Townsend 1915c: 66. Type, *T. lutzii* Townsend 1915 (orig. des.). Tachinidae.

Tropidodexiiae Townsend 1913a: 45, 55. Unavailable; no generic name mentioned, and genus not described until 1915.

**Tropidomyia** Williston 1888: 11. Type, *T. bimaculata* Williston 1888 (mon.). Conopidae.

**Tropidomyiini** Zimina 1960: 725.

**Trotteria** Kieffer 1902: 561. New name for *Choristoneura*, preocc. Type, *Lasioptera obtusa* Loew 1845 (aut.) = *Trotteria obtusa* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

Preocc. senior synonym (not the basis of a family-group name): *Choristoneura* Rübsaamen 1892: 342 (preocc. Lederer 1859 in Lepidoptera). Type, *Lasioptera obtusa* Loew 1845 (mon.) = *Trotteria obtusa* (Loew). Cecidomyiidae.

**Trotterina** Rübsaamen & Hedicke 1926: 83.

Trotteriina Enderlein 1936d: 75.

Trotteriini Möhn 1966: 9.

**Trupanea** Schrank 1795: 147. Type, *T. radiata* Schrank 1795 (mon.) = *T. stellata* (Füssley 1775) [*Musca*]. Tephritidae.

*Trupanea* Guettard 1762: 170. Unavailable name, in a non-binominal work.

*Trypanea* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 380.

**Trypaneidae** Bezzi 1910a: 1, 2, (1911: 3, 4).

Trypaneinae Cresson 1914: 279.

Trupaneidae Curran 1934c: 285.

Other spellings: Trypaneininae (tribe) Bezzi 1910a: 3 (1911: 5); Trypameidae Wolcott 1936: 375.

Note 1. There was also a genus *Trupanea* Macquart 1839 (preocc.) in the Asilidae, now a synonym of *Promachus* Loew 1848.

Note 2. Bezzi's Trypaneininae was a tribe, so spelled to distinguish it from subfamily Trypaneinae. The extra letters "-in-" were also used in the tribal names based on *Ceratitis* and *Myopites*.

Trypameidae. See **Trupanea**.

*Trypanea*, Trypan- in group names. See **Trupanea**.

Trypedidae. See **Trypeta**.

**Trypeta** Meigen 1803: 277. Type, *Musca artemisiae* Fabricius 1794 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 618) = *Trypeta artemisiae* (Fabricius). Tephritidae.

**Trypetidae** Loew 1861a: 89.

Trypetides Hendel 1936b: 1943 (Group of 14 acalyptrate families).

Trypetidea (superfamily) Rohdendorf 1964: 17, 106.

Other spellings: Tripetidae Stahl 1883: 97; Trypetacae Cockerell 1889: 2; Trypedidae Becker 1907a: 385; Trypetydae Seín 1933: 183.

Note. A subfamily Trypetinae in Coleoptera Curculionidae was based on *Trypetes* Schoenherr 1836, with the same stem *Trypet-* as in Trypetinae based on *Trypeta*. Unexpected complications were found in other animal groups and the Commission finally decided (1974a) to approve Trypetidinae Pierce 1919 for the taxon based on *Trypetes* and to retain Trypetinae for the dipterous taxon.

**Tryphera** Meigen 1838: 264. Type, *Tachina lugubris* Meigen 1824 (des. Brauer 1893: 478) = *Tryphera lugubris* (Meigen). Tachinidae.

Trypherini Townsend 1931a: 178. *Nomen nudum*.

**Trypherini** Townsend 1936a: 31-42 (22 exits in one key!), 1936b: 237 (description).

Trypticini. See **Thrypticus**.

Tryptocer- in group names. See *Thryptocera*.

*Tubifera* Meigen 1800: 34. No named species; 4 species in Hendel 1908: 62. Type, *Musca tenax* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 618) = *Eristalis tenax* (Linnaeus). *Tubifera* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.

Valid name: **Eristalis** Latreille 1804, q.v.

Tubiferinae Hendel 1936b: 1940.

Note. See Note under *Elophilus* Meigen 1803 for Commission action to preserve *Eristalis* and *Helophilus* in their accustomed usages (ICZN 1993c).

**Tucma** Mourgués-Schurter 1987: 118. Type, *T. tucumana* Mourgués-Schurter 1987 (orig. des.). Sphaeroceridae.

**Tucminae** Marshall 1996: 285.

**Tunisimyia** Papp 1980: 417. Type, *T. excellens* Papp 1980 (orig. des.) = *Xenasteia excellens* (Papp). Xenasteiidae.

Senior synonym: **Xenasteia** Hardy 1980, q.v.

**Tunisimyidiidae** Papp 1980: 415, 417.

Note 1. The family and generic names are available under Code (Art. 13d), which provides for the “Combined description of a new family-group taxon and new genus.”

Note 2. Papp (1984c: 177) maintained the two genera as distinct, while the family Tunisimyidiidae was synonymized (p. 176). However McAlpine (1989: 1466) could “find no justification for placing [the two type species] in separate genera.”

Note 3. The family is a synonym of Xenasteiidae Hardy 1980, published earlier in the same year. Hardy’s paper is cited as February or 29 February by Papp (1984c: 176) but 31 March by Evenhuis et al. (1989: 876) and 6 May by Thompson et al. in this work, q.v.

Tyle-, Tyli-, Tylo- in group names. See *Tylos*.

**Tylos** Meigen 1800: 31 [stem Tyl-]. No named species; one species designated in Coquillett 1910b: 618. Type, *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus 1767 (sub. mon.) = *Micropeza corrigiolata* (Linnaeus). *Tylos* suppressed by the Commission (ICZN 1955d) for both priority and homonymy; later also unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Micropezidae.

Valid name: **Micropeza** Meigen 1803, q.v.

Tylinae Hendel 1910b: 312.

Tylidae Bezzi 1914: 311.

Tyloidea Hendel 1916: 298.

Other spellings: Tylidinae Becker & Stein 1912: 648; Tyleididae Dethier 1945: 530.

Note 1. Hendel (1908: 60) has sometimes been accepted as fixing the type by subsequent monotypy. His association of *Tylos* with *Micropeza* was done with a question mark, and he did not indicate by boldface type [his format] that he adopted *Tylos*. Under those circumstances, he cannot be regarded as definitely associating a species with *Tylos*. Coquillett (1910) soon associated *Musca corrigiolata*.

Note 2. The family name Tylidae in Crustacea Isopoda, based on *Tylos* Audouin 1820 and dating from Dana 1852, is much older than Tylidae in Diptera. It was placed on the *Official List*, and Tylidae in Diptera on the *Official Index*, in Commission’s Direction 41 (ICZN 1956a), after the suppression of *Tylos* Meigen 1800. Unfortunately, Tylidae in Diptera was there credited to Czerny (1930) whereas it dates for priority from Tylinae Hendel (1910), written Tylidae by Bezzi (1914).

Note 3. In Aves, there was a family Tylidae Oberholser 1917, based on *Tylas* Hartland 1862. The family is now in synonymy under Pycnonotidae Gray 1840 (? 1838).

**Typopsilopa** Cresson 1916: 147. Type, *T. flavitarsis* Cresson 1916 (orig. des.) = *T. nigra* (Williston 1896) [*Psilopa*]. Ephydriidae.

**Typopsilopini** Cresson 1946: 239.

Tyreophoridae. See **Thyreophora**.

**Udamopyga** Hall (D.G.) 1938: 255. Type, *U. smagra* Hall 1938 (orig. des.). Sarcophagidae.

**Udamopygina** Lopes 1975a: 291.

**Ula** Haliday 1833: 148, 153. Type, *U. mollissima* Haliday 1833 (mon.) = *Ula sylvatica* (Meigen 1818) [*Limnobia*]. Tipulidae.

**Ularia** Alexander 1920b: 701, 836, 838.

Ulini Savchenko & Krivolutskaya 1976: 24, 48.

Note. Savchenko et al. (1992: 185) considered *mollissima* and *sylvatica* as distinct species.

**Ulaia** Kalugina 1985: 93. Type, *U. montana* Kalugina (orig. des.). Fossil Chironomidae.

**Ulaiinae** Kalugina 1993: 131.



**Ulidia** Meigen 1826: 385. Type, *Ulidia erythrophthalma* Meigen 1826 (des. Hennig 1940: 13) [see Note]. Otitidae.

**Ulidini** Macquart 1835: 498.

Ulidioidea Agassiz 1846b: 383.

Ulididae Bigot 1852: 488.

Uldiinae Bezzi 1894: 332.

Uldiidae Sharp 1899: 504.

Other spellings: Ulidiai Desmarest 1849a: 753; Uliditae Desmarest 1860: 67; Uliditi Lioy 1864: 1092; Ulidina Loew 1868a: 283; Ulidiides Rye 1873: 395; Ulidi Bigot 1886c: 289; Ulidiae Bigot 1892a: 227.

Note 1. I agree with Coquillett (1910b: 618), who stated that *Ulidia* was a change of name for *Chrysomyza* Fallén 1817 “on the ground that the latter name is not applicable to all the species” (Meigen: “auf die andern nicht passt”). As a change of name, the type would be *Chrysomyza demandata* (Fabricius), automatically [*demandata* was included in *Ulidia* Meigen]. If it were a new proposal for part of the species, it would require its own type species, the view taken by Hennig (1940). If the name *Ulidia* had fallen as a synonym of *Physiphora*, q.v. (synonym *Chrysomyza*, q.v.), the species of *Ulidia* would have been left without a generic name, there being no synonyms. Recognition of *Ulidia* would in my opinion require action by the Commission.

Note 2. See Note 2 under *Otites* regarding priority of the family names Otitidae and Uldiidae.

**Ulomorpha** Osten Sacken 1869: 232. Type, *Limnophila pilosella* Osten Sacken 1860 (mon.) = *Ulomorpha pilosella* (Osten Sacken). Tipulidae.

**Ulomorphae** Alexander 1920b: 835 ff.

Note. Evenhuis et al. (1989: 936) dated Osten Sacken’s work as January 1869, which was probably the date of the complete work. However individual signatures are dated from May to December 1868, and p. 232 (*Ulomorpha*) is in a signature dated September 1868. Were these issued (published and distributed) separately?

**Ulomyia** Haliday 1856: 254, 261. Type, *Trichoptera fuliginosa* Meigen 1804 (aut.) = *Ulomyia hirta* (Linnaeus 1761) [*Tipula*]. Psychodidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Saccolpteryx* Haliday 1839a: no. 745, p. [2] (preocc. Illiger 1811 in Mammalia). (Not the basis of a family-group name.) Type, *Trichoptera fuliginosa* Meigen 1804 (mon.) = *Ulomyia hirta* (Linnaeus 1761) [*Tipula*]. Psychodidae.

**Ulomyiini** Enderlein 1935: 246.

Note 1. See Note under *Sycorax* for explanation of Haliday rather than Curtis as the author of *Saccolpteryx*.

Note 2. Wagner (1990: 34) interpreted the type species of *Ulomyia* as *Tipula hirta* Walker 1856 by monotypy = *U. fuliginosa* (Meigen 1818), overlooking both the prior *Tipula hirta* Linnaeus 1761 and the prior *Trichoptera fuliginosa* Meigen 1804 (cited by Meigen 1818), as well as the fact that *Ulomyia* was a change of name for *Saccolpteryx* (preocc.) and hence would take the same type automatically.

**Uramya** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 215. Type, *U. producta* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Uramyiini** Townsend 1919c: 560.

Other spellings: Uramyiini Mesnil 1962: 779.

**Uranotaenia** Lynch A. 1890: 375. No named species; three species in Lynch A. 1891a: 163-5. Type, *U. pulcherrima* Lynch A. 1890 (des. Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 227). Culicidae.

**Uranotaeniina** Lahille 1904: 79, 88 (11, 16), large tableau (as *Uranotaenina*).

Uranotaeniinae Coquillett 1906: 11, 26.

Other spellings: Uranotanina Lahille 1904: 11, 16; Uranotaeninae Mitchell 1907a: 13, or 1907b: 223, 264; Uranotaeniani Pearse 1936: 53.

**Urodexia** Osten Sacken 1882a: 11. Type, *U. penicillum* Osten Sacken 1882 (mon.). Tachinidae.

**Urodexiini** Townsend 1926b: 531.

Urodexiinae Townsend 1935b: 84.

Urophini. See **Urophora**.

**Urophora** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 769. Type, *Musca cardui* Linnaeus 1758 (as “*Tephrytis cardui* Fabr.” in Robineau-Desvoidy) (des. Westwood 1840b: 149) = *Urophora cardui* (Linnaeus). Tephritidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Euribia* Meigen 1800, q.v.

**Urophorinae** Bezzi 1913a: 62, 64.

Other spellings: Urophini Hardy 1982: 78.

**Urophylla** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 104 (36). Type, *U. leptotrichopa* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889 (orig. des.; see Note 1) = *Istocheta cinerea* (Macquart 1850) [*Phorocera*]. Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Istocheta** Rondani 1859, q.v.

Urophyllina Mesnil 1962: 781. *Nomen nudum*.

Note 1. Herting (1984: 23) and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 154) considered the type designated by Brauer (1893: 493). However, this case fits Code (Art. 68b.i), which provides for regarding the formula “gen.n., sp.n.” or its equivalent as original designation when two or more nominal species are originally included in the new nominal genus, and the formula is applied to only one. In Brauer & Bergenstamm, “*Urophylla* nob. *leptotrichopa* nob.” is in one description, whereas the second description is simply “*hemichaeta* nob.” [“nob.” = *nobis*, ours].

Note 2. Urophyllina Mesnil referred to a subtribe, but *Urophyllina* Villeneuve 1937 was a genus-group name, now also a synonym of *Istocheta*.

**Uroxanthisca** Rohdendorf 1963: 7 (as *Pierretia* subgenus). Type, *Helicobia selene* Curran 1934 (orig. des.) = *Heteronychia (Uroxanthisca) selene* (Curran). Sarcophagidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Heteronychia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, q.v.

Junior subgeneric synonym: *Erwinlindneria* Rohdendorf 1963, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).

Note. Dear (1980: 809), apparently the first reviser, chose *Uroxanthisca* over the simultaneously published generic name *Erwinlindneria* Rohdendorf (1963: 12), perhaps because the former had page priority. In my opinion, he should have chosen a generic name over a subgeneric name, analogous to the rule for homonymous genus-group names of identical date, where one proposed for a genus is given precedence over one proposed for a subgenus, regardless of first reviser action. However logical, there is no rule in the Code concerning synonymous but non-homonymous names. Such action would have been especially useful in this case where a family-group name was proposed a few years later, in 1967, based on *Erwinlindneria* [see also Note under this name].

Note 2. Pape (1996) placed *Uroxanthisca* as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Usia** Latreille 1802: 430. New name for *Voluccella*, erroneously thought preocc. by *Voluccella* Geoffroy 1762. Type, *Voluccella florea* Fabricius 1794 (des. Latreille 1810: 443) = *Usia florea* (Fabricius). Bombyliidae.

Senior synonym (presumably to be suppressed): *Voluccella* Fabricius 1794: 412. Type, *V. florea* Fabricius 1794 (aut.). Bombyliidae.

**Usiinae** Becker 1913: 439, 483.

Usiidae Rohdendorf 1964: 6, 16, 76 (1974: 16 ff.).

Other spellings: Eusiinae Aiken 1990: 150.

Note. The Commission (1957b), following applicants Stone et al. (1954), erred in considering *Voluccella* an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Volucella* Geoffroy, a syrphid genus. Fabricius (1794) made no mention of *Volucella* or Geoffroy, and the species of *Voluccella* were all bombyliids, not syrphids. Latreille (1802) proposed *Usia* on the erroneous assumption of preoccupation. Because of the long-established usage of *Usia*, application will be made to the Commission to suppress *Voluccella* (Evenhuis 1994b: 336).

**Valeseguya** Colless 1990: 351. Type, *V. rieki* Colless (orig. des.). Anisopodidae.

**Valeseguyinae** Amorim & Tozoni 1994: 533.

Vermelionidae. See **Vermileo**.

- Vermileo** Macquart 1834: 428 [stem Vermileon-]. Type, *V. degeerii* Macquart 1834 (mon.) = *V. vermileo* (Linnaeus 1758) [*Musca*]. Vermileonidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Psammorycter* Blanchard 1840, q.v.  
**Vermileoninae** Williston 1886a: 107 (priority from 1878, *Psammorycterina* Loew).  
 Vermileonidae Nagatomi 1975a: 455, 1977: 324, 331.  
 Vermileonomorpha Griffiths 1994b: 861 ff.  
 Other spellings: Vermeleonidae Nartshuk 1983a: 105.  
 Note. Vermileonidae can be maintained because the older family-group name *Psammorycterina* was based on a generic name long ago synonymized under *Vermileo* (Code, Art. 40b). A more serious problem is that of the much older *Lampromydae* Bigot 1857, based on the distinct genus *Lampromyia* Macquart 1835, q.v. As noted under that genus, action by the Commission would be required to conserve the use of names based on *Vermileo*.
- Villa** Lioy 1864: 732. Type, *Anthrax concinna* Meigen 1820 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 619) = *Villa abbadon* (Fabricius 1794) [*Anthrax*]. Bombyliidae.  
**Villini** Hull 1973: 365, 367.
- Villeneuveiella** Austen 1914: 272. Type, *V. harterti* Austen 1914 (orig. des.). Calliphoridae.  
 Junior synonym: *Rhynchoestrus* Séguy 1926, q.v.  
 Villeneuveiellini Townsend 1931c: 382. *Nomen nudum*.  
**Villeneuveiellinae** Townsend 1935b: 111, 247 (1926, priority from *Rhynchoestrini* Séguy).  
 Villeneniellidae (on *Villeneniella*, error) Rohdendorf 1964: 18, 111.
- Villoestrus** Paramonov 1931: 93. Type, *V. uvarovi* Paramonov 1931 (mon.). Bombyliidae.  
**Villoestrini** Hull 1973: 366.  
 Note. Hull (1973: 63), in a synopsis of the classification, called this tribe Oestrimyini (correctly Oestrimyzini, based on *Oestrimyza* Hull 1973, q.v.), but this tribe was not described and Oestrimyzini is unavailable.
- Viviania** Rondani 1861d: 48, 53. Substitute name for *Fabricia* Meigen 1838, preocc. Type, *Tachina pacta* Meigen 1824 (aut.) = *Zaira cinerea* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Preocc. generic name: *Fabricia* Meigen 1838: 250 (preocc. de Blainville 1828 in *Annelida Polychaeta* and Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 in *Diptera Tachinidae*). Type, *Tachina pacta* Meigen 1824 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Zaira** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
 “VIVIANIINE series” Townsend 1911a: 141.  
 [Vivianiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.  
**Vivianiinae** Townsend 1913a: 52.  
 Note. The genus has undergone a series of changes in name, from *Fabricia* (preocc.) to *Viviania* (preocc.) to *Sitophaga* Gistel 1848 (new name for *Fabricia*) to *Zaira*, q.v., as well as synonyms of some usage, such as *Biomya* Rondani 1856. Of all these, only *Viviania* has been the basis of a family-group name.
- Volucella*. See **Usia** and Note.
- Volucella** Geoffroy 1762: 449, 540. Type, *Musca pellucens* Linnaeus 1758 (des. ICZN 1957b, as des. Curtis 1833: 452) = *Volucella pellucens* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.  
 Unavailable senior synonym: *Apivora* Meigen 1800, q.v.  
**Volucellites** Newman 1834: 379, 394.  
 Volucellinae Rondani 1857: 26.  
 Volucellidae Seebold 1903: 147.  
 Other spellings: Volucellina Rondani 1856: 20, 43; Volucellitae Desmarest 1860: 67.  
 Note. Geoffroy (1762) was non-binominal. *Volucella*, along with most other Geoffroy generic names in *Diptera*, was conserved by Opinion 441 (ICZN 1957b). See Introduction, note on Geoffroy 1762. In a related matter, see Note under **Usia** for the incorrect treatment of *Volucella* Fabricius 1794.

- Voria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 195. Type, *V. latifrons* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *V. ruralis* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Plagia* Meigen 1838, q.v.
- Voriini** Townsend 1912a: 50 (priority from 1863, Plagidae Robineau-Desvoidy, or 1889, Plagiidae Brauer & Bergenstamm; See Note).  
 Voriidae Mueller (A.) 1926: 30.  
 Note. See Note under *Plagia*. Robineau-Desvoidy's Plagidae (1863) was founded on *Plagia* but with a different type species, now in the related but distinct genus *Cyrtophleba* Rondani. Plagiidae including *Voria* dated from Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889.
- Wagneria** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 126. Type, *W. gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
**Wagneriina** Mesnil 1939a: 42.  
 Wagneriini Mesnil 1950b: 1.
- Walkeromyia** Paramonov 1934: 23. Type, *Anthrax lurida* Walker 1857 (orig. des.) = *Walkeromyia lurida* (Walker). Bombyliidae.  
 Walkeromyiini Hull 1973: 63, 445 (as -myini). *Nomen nudum*.
- Waterhouseia** Malloch 1936: 260. Type, *W. cyclops* Malloch 1936 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.  
**Waterhouseiini** McAlpine 1985b: 222, 234-5.
- Weberia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 233. Type, *W. appendiculata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *W. digramma* (Meigen 1824) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonym (preocc): *Medoria* Meigen 1838, q.v.  
**Weberiiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.
- Wilhelmia** Enderlein 1921a: 199. Type, *Atractocera lineata* Meigen 1804 (orig. des.) = *Simulium* (*Wilhelmia*) *lineatum* (Meigen). Simuliidae.  
 Senior generic synonym: **Simulium** Latreille 1802, q.v.
- Wilhelmiini** Baranov 1926a: 164, 1926b: 184.  
 Note. *Wilhelmia* was treated as a genus by Rubtsov & Yankovsky (1988:154) in the new Palaearctic *Catalogue*, but as a subgenus of *Simulium* by Crosskey (1988: 433, 482, 1990: 34).
- Willistonina* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 97 (29). Type, *Musca esuriens* Fabricius 1805 (mon.; misident.) = *Belvosia aldrichi* (Townsend 1931) [*Willistonina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Senior synonym: **Belvosia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v.  
**Willisoniidae** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82 (14).  
 Note. The type of *Musca esuriens* Fabricius 1805 was found to belong to the tachinid genus *Iteuthelaira* Townsend. *Willistonina aldrichi* was proposed for "*Musca esuriens* B B. Ald. (nec Fab., nec Wd.)" (Townsend 1931b: 468). It was really a new species, not a "nom.nov." as stated, and although undescribed the name was made available by indication, a bibliographic reference to *Belvosia esuriens* in Aldrich's key and description (1928: 42).
- Willistonina** Back 1908: 389. Type, *Habropogon bilineatus* Williston 1883 (orig. des.) = *Willistonina bilineata* (Williston). Asilidae.  
**Willistoninini** Artigas & Papavero 1991: 141.
- Winnertzia** Rondani 1861c: 290, 293 (as *Asinapta* [sic] subgenus). Type, *Cecidomyia lugubris* Winnertz 1853 (orig. des.) = *Winnertzia lugubris* (Winnertz). Cecidomyiidae.  
**Winnertziini** Panelius 1965: 20, 107.
- Winthemia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 173. Type, *Musca quadripustulata* Fabricius 1794 (des. Desmarest 1849: 301) = *Winthemia quadripustulata* (Fabricius). Tachinidae.  
**Winthemiiae** Townsend 1913a: 52.  
 Winthemiini Mesnil 1939b: 323, or 1939a: 25, 26, 31.  
 Note. Townsend (1941: 138), Herting (1984:38, 186), and Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 180) considered the type fixed by original designation on the basis of Robineau-Desvoidy's statement that "Ce genre se rapporte au *Musca quadripustulata* de Fabricius." Aside from the obvious absence of the word

“type,” it appears to me that the expression “se rapporte” (to agree, to correspond, to have reference to, to be related) is too imprecise to be acceptable as designation. Fortunately, there is no difference in the type species in the different views, whichever designation one accepts.

**Wohlfahrtia** Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 123 (55) [stem Wohlfahrti-]. Type, *Sarcophila magnifica* Schiner 1862 (des. Brauer 1893: 501) = *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* (Schiner). Sarcophagidae.

**Wohlfartinae** Shannon 1924a: 14.

Wohlfahrtiini Rohdendorf 1928a: 9, 14; Séguy 1928: 98 (as Wohlfartiini) [spelling correct].

Other spellings: Wohlfahrtiin Rohdendorf 1928b: 320.

Wohlfartinae. See **Wohlfahrtia**.

Wyeomiinae. See **Wyeomyia**.

**Wyeomyia** Theobald 1901b: 235 [stem Wyeomyi-]. No species; 1 species in Theobald 1901d: 98 in key, 105; 6 species in Theobald 1901e: 267-8. Type, *W. grayii* Theobald 1901 (des. Neveu-Lemaire 1902a: 223). Culicidae.

Wyeomiinae Lahille 1904: 77 (9) (“les Wyeomiinae de Theobald”). Unavailable, not adopted.

**Wyeomyiinae** Leicester 1908: 17, 250.

Wyeomyiinae. [Corrected spelling.]

Note. Names of five new species of *Wyeomyia* appeared in volume 1 of Theobald’s *Monograph* (1901d: 105) in a list of species, along with one already described species, but the five are *nomina nuda* at this point, being described in volume 2: 267-8 (Theobald 1901e). If volume 1 appeared first, the type would be *W. pertinans* (Williston 1896) [*Aedes*], by subsequent monotypy. However, volumes 1 and 2 appeared on the same date as far as can be determined, and as parts of the same work, and a first reviser could have considered all six species the originally included species and eligible for type designation. The first reviser of the two volumes is not known to me. In designating *W. grayii*, Neveu-Lemaire cited only the second volume. Fortunately both *W. grayii* and *W. pertinans* are in the same genus and subgenus.

**Xanthochlorus** Loew 1857b: 42. Type, *Medeterus ornatus* Haliday 1831 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 620) = *Xanthochlorus ornatus* (Haliday). Dolichopodidae.

**Xanthochlorinae** Aldrich 1905: 294.

**Xanthogramma** Schiner 1860b: 215 [stem Xanthogramm-or Xanthogrammat-; see Note]. No named species; 3 species in Schiner 1861a: 319. Type, *Syrphus ornatus* Meigen 1822 (des. Williston 1887a: 91) = *Xanthogramma pedisequum* (Harris 1776) [*Musca*]. Syrphidae.

**Xanthogramminae** Williston 1885a: 131, 134.

Note. See Note under **Miltogramma** regarding the gender and stem of the *-gramma* names.

*Xanthomelana*. See **Xanthomelanodes**.

**Xanthomelanodes** Townsend 1893c: 167, new name for *Xanthomelana* Wulp 1892, preocc. Type, *Xanthomelana gracilentata* Wulp 1892 (aut.) = *Xanthomelanodes gracilentus* (Wulp). Tachinidae.

Preocc. senior synonym: *Xanthomelana* Wulp 1892: 188 (preocc. Bonaparte 1850 or later, in Aves). Type, *X. gracilentata* Wulp 1892 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 620) = *Xanthomelanodes gracilentus* (Wulp). Tachinidae.

**Xanthomelanodini** Townsend 1908: 129.

Note. Townsend (1893) considered *Xanthomelana* preoccupied by *Xanthomelon* Martens 1860, an untenable position that he soon abandoned. However, there were other uses in Aves of a *Xanthomelana*, not listed in Neave’s *Nomenclator*, as noted by Sabrosky (1950: 361), and *Xanthomelanodes* is valid.

**Xanthopterisca** Rohdendorf 1963: 13. Type, *Agria brunnipalpis* Macquart 1851 (orig. des.; misident.) = *Sarcophaga (Xanthopterisca) elegantipes* Villeneuve 1921. Sarcophagidae.

Senior generic synonym: **Sarcophaga** Meigen 1826, q.v.

**Xanthopteriscina** Rohdendorf 1967: 58.

Note. Pape (1996) placed this as a subgenus of *Sarcophaga*.

**Xarnuta** Walker 1856: 28. Type, *X. leucotelus* Walker 1856 (mon.). Tephritidae.

**Xarnutinae** Korneyev 1994: 13.

**Xenasphondylia** Felt 1915a: 202. Type, *X. albipes* Felt 1915 (orig. des.). Cecidomyiidae.

- Xenasphondyliina Möhn 1961: 195, 271 ff. *Nomen nudum*.
- Xenasteia** Hardy 1980: 211. Type, *X. sabroskyi* Hardy 1980 (orig. des.). Xenasteiidae.  
Junior synonym: *Tunisimyia* Papp 1980, q.v.
- Xenasteiidae** Hardy 1980: 205, 207.
- Xenomyia** Malloch 1921a: 164. Type, *X. atra* Malloch 1921 (orig. des.). Muscidae.  
Junior synonym: *Jeanneliotis* Séguy 1940, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Xenomyza* Wiedemann 1817: 60. Type, *Damalis planiceps* Fabricius 1805 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 620) = *Damalis planiceps* (Fabricius). Asilidae.  
Senior synonym: **Damalis** Fabricius 1805, q.v.
- Xenomyzini** Hardy 1948: 118.  
Note. See Note 2 under **Damalis**. Damalini Hull 1962 falls as a synonym of the earlier Xenomyzini.
- Xenoprosopa** Hesse 1956: 5, 15, 942. Type, *X. paradoxa* Hesse 1956 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae.  
**Xenoprosopinae** Hesse 1956: 5.
- Xenostenini. See **Stenoxenus**.
- Xeramoeba** Hesse 1956: 356. Type, *X. apricaria* Hesse 1956 (orig. des.). Bombyliidae.  
**Xeramoebini** Hull 1973: 303, 366.
- Xestomyza** Wiedemann 1820a: 10. Type, *X. lugubris* Wiedemann 1820 (orig. des., on plate).  
Therevidae.  
“*Xestomyza*-group” Lyneborg 1972: 299-306.  
**Xestomyzini** Lyneborg 1976: 192, 197.
- Xilophagei. See **Xylophagus**.
- Xilotini, -tidae. See **Xylota**.
- Xiria** Walker 1856a: 36. Type, *X. antica* Walker 1856 (mon.). Platystomatidae.  
**Xiriina** Hendel 1914c: 12.  
Xiriini Enderlein 1924a: 100.
- Xistini. See **Xysta**.
- Xylofagiti. See **Xylophagus**.
- Xylomi- in group names. See **Xylomya**.
- Xylomya** Rondani 1861d: 11, new name for *Subula* Meigen 1820, preocc. Type, *Xylophagus maculatus* Meigen 1804 (aut.) = *Xylomya maculata* (Meigen). Xylomyidae.  
Preocc. senior synonym: *Subula* Meigen 1820: 14, 15 (preocc. Schumacher 1817 in Mollusca).  
Type, *Xylophagus maculatus* Meigen 1804 (des. Westwood 1840b: 130) = *Xylomya maculata* (Meigen). Xylomyidae.  
*Xylomyia* (emend.) Bezzi 1903: 42.  
**Xylomyinae** Verrall 1901c: 15.  
Xylomyidae Meijere 1913a: 49.  
Other spellings: Xylomyiinae Malloch 1917a: 317, 340; Xylominae Surcouf 1924: 11; Xylomyiidae Comstock 1924: 832; Xylomiinae Hinton 1976: 563.
- Xylophagus** Meigen 1803: 266. Type, *Nemotelus cinctus* De Geer 1776 (mon.) = *Xylophagus cinctus* (De Geer). Xylophagidae.  
Unavailable senior synonym: *Erinna* Meigen 1800, q.v.  
Junior synonym: *Pachystomus* Latreille 1809, q.v.  
**Xylophagei** Fallén 1810: 6.  
Xylophagini Zetterstedt 1837: 28.  
Xylophagidae Stephens 1829a: 57, 1829b: 278.  
Xylophagoidea Hennig 1967: 1.  
Xylophagomorpha Woodley 1989: 1373-6.  
Other spellings: Xylophagi Meigen 1820: vii; Xylophagii Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 801; Xilophagei Thon 1829: 109; Xylophaga Burmeister 1829: 24; Xylophagites Newman 1834:

379, 393; Xylophagea Burmeister 1837: 614; Xylophagina Perty 1841: 891; Xylophagoidae Agassiz 1846b: 390; Xylophagiti Liroy 1864: 584; Xylophagia Philippi 1865: 707, 727; Xylophagida Marschall 1873: 321 ff.; Hylophagidae Stahl 1883: 205; Xylophagiti Liroy 1895: vi, 129 (as Xilo-).

Note 1. A younger family Xylophagidae in the Mollusca, now considered a subfamily, was based on *Xylophaga* Turton 1822. In the book on *Synopsis and classification of living organisms*, Boss 1982 spelled it Xylophagainae, which avoided the homonymy but requires formal action on the stem.

Note 2. A name XYLOPHAGI was used in Coleoptera by Latreille (1807: 4) for a family of beetles that included *Bostrichus* and others (XYLOPHAGA of some later authors). However that use was not based on an included genus. Later, Loew (1840: 5) used XYLOPHAGI for a group of Diptera to include the genus *Beris*, but this was also not based on an included genus. See the Supplemental List.

**Xylota** Meigen 1822: 211 (unjustified new name for *Heliophilus* Meigen 1803, but validated by ICZN 1993c). Type, *Musca sylvarum* Linnaeus 1758 (aut.) = *Xylota sylvarum* (Meigen). Syrphidae.

Unavailable senior synonym: *Zelima* Meigen 1800, q.v.

Suppressed senior synonyms: *Eumeros* Meigen 1803, q.v.; *Heliophilus* Meigen 1803: 273. Type, *Musca sylvarum* Linnaeus 1758 (mon., as *Syrphus sylvarum* Fabricius) = *Xylota sylvarum* (Linnaeus). Syrphidae.

**Xylotidae** Bigot 1883: 231, 244.

Other spellings: Xilotini Lynch A. 1891b: 120, 1892: 188 (Bigot 1883 erroneously credited with Xilotidae); Hylotinae Glumac 1961a: 88.

Note. Meigen changed the name *Heliophilus* because of its similarity to a name in plants. Unfortunately, in the same work he proposed the similar *Helophilus* for another genus of the same family, Syrphidae. Enough confusion already existed with still another genus in the family, *Elophilus* Meigen 1803, which was emended to *Helophilus* by Leach (1817c: 159) and Agassiz (1846b: 136). The need for Commission action to suppress the senior synonyms, in order to maintain established usage and reduce confusion, was noted by Wirth et al. (1965: 604-5) in the first modern regional catalog. An application to the Commission was finally made by Zatwarnicki (1991: 308-311), and the actions taken in Opinion 1747 (ICZN 1993).

**Xyphosia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 762. Type, *X. cirsiorum* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Desmarest 1849b: 332) = *X. miliaria* (Schrank 1781) [*Musca*]. Tephritidae.

**Xyphosiini** Hendel 1927: 22.

**Xysta** Meigen 1824: 181 [stem Xyst-]. Type, *X. cilipes* Meigen 1824 (des. É. Blanchard 1846: pl. 177 bis) = *X. holosericea* (Fabricius 1805) [*Thereva*]. Tachinidae.

**Xistini** Liroy 1864: 882.

Xystina Belanovsky 1951: 134 [spelling correct].

Note. Dupuis (1963: 92) stated that Belanovsky's *Xysta* was *Opesia* Robineau-Desvoidy 1863 and that his *Xystina* was not based on true *Xysta* Meigen. Both genera are in the tribe Phasiini, and a subtribal name based on *Xysta* is much older than one based on *Opesia*, q.v.

Ypoceriti. See **Hypocera**.

**Zacerata** Coquillett 1924: 64. Type, *Z. asparagi* Coquillett 1924 (orig. des.). Tephritidae.

**Zaceratini** Hancock 1986: 282.

**Zachaetomyia** Malloch 1933: 181, 187. Type, *Z. atriventris* Malloch 1933 (orig. des.). Heleomyzidae.

**Zachaetomyiini** McAlpine 1985b: 222, 226.

**Zaira** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 150. Type, *Z. agrestis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (mon.) = *Z. cinerea* (Fallén 1810) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.

Junior synonyms: *Fabricia* Meigen 1838, q.v.; [see under *Viviania* Rondani 1861, q.v. (basis of a family-group name)].

Note. See Note under *Viviania* for mention of the several junior synonyms that have been used for this genus but have not been used in group names.

*Zale*. See **Zalea**.

- Zalea** McAlpine 1985a: 82, new name for *Zale* McAlpine 1982, preocc. [stem *Zale*-]. Type, *Zale minor* McAlpine 1982 (aut.) = *Zalea minor* (McAlpine). Canacidae.  
*Zale* McAlpine 1982b: 108 (preocc. Hübner 1818 in Lepidoptera) [stem *Zal*-]. Type, *Zale minor* McAlpine 1982 (orig. des.) = *Zalea minor* (McAlpine). Canacidae.
- Zalinae** McAlpine 1982b: 116.  
 Zaleinae McAlpine 1985a: 81.
- Zambesa** Walker 1856: 21. Type, *Z. ocypteroides* Walker 1856 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
 Zambesina Mesnil 1960: 646. *Nomen nudum*.
- Zambesina** Mesnil 1966: 888.
- Zavrelia** Kieffer 1913d: 73. Type, *Z. pentatoma* Kieffer 1913 (mon.). Chironomidae.  
**Zavreliina** Saether 1977: 138.
- Zelia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 314. Type, *Z. rostrata* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 621). Tachinidae.  
**Zeliini** Townsend 1919c: 556.  
 Zeliinae Townsend 1935b: 84.
- Note. In the Hemiptera Reduviidae, there is a tribe Zelini based on *Zelus* Fabricius 1803, and in the Hymenoptera Braconidae there is a tribe Zelini and subfamily Zelinae based on the genus *Zele* Curtis 1832. The family-group names in both orders are narrowly distinct from the name in Diptera.
- Zelima** Meigen 1800: 34. No named species; two species in Hendel 1908: 62. Type, *Musca segnis* Linnaeus 1758 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 621) = *Xylota segnis* (Linnaeus). *Zelima* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Syrphidae.  
 Valid name: **Xylota** Meigen 1822, q.v.  
 Zeliminae Kertész 1910: 281.
- Zelmira** Meigen 1800: 16. No named species; one species in Coquillett 1910b: 621. Type, *Platyura fasciata* Meigen 1804 (des. Coquillett 1910b: 621, and sub. mon.) = *Orfelina fasciata* (Meigen). *Zelmira* unavailable by suppression of the Meigen 1800 work (ICZN 1963b). Mycetophilidae.  
 Valid name: **Orfelina** Costa 1857, q.v.  
 Zelmiridae Hendel 1936b: 1819, 1880, 1895.
- Zenillia** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 152. Type, *Musca libatrix* Panzer 1798 (des. Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 471; see Note 2) = *Zenillia fulva* (Fallén 1820) [*Tachina*]. Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Myxexorista* Brauer & Bergenstamm 1891, q.v.  
**Zenillidae** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 468.  
 Zenilliina Mesnil 1975: 1375 [correct stem Zenilli-].
- Note 1. Although almost unnoticed, Panzer's *Musca libatrix* is preoccupied by *Musca libatrix* Scopoli 1763, a syrphid. *Tachina fulva* Fallén is the next available synonym listed in the Palearctic catalogs (Herting 1984: 66, Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 229), and was adopted by Thompson & Pont (1994: 90).
- Note 2. Although Panzer's *libatrix* is widely cited as the type species (e.g., Coquillett 1910, Herting 1984), it is not mentioned in Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, and is therefore ineligible as type species. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863a: 472) cited *Tachina libatrix* Meigen in the synonymy of *Zenillia libatrix* Robineau-Desvoidy, and Meigen's species included *libatrix* Panzer. Zoologically, all this ties together nicely; nomenclaturally it is a headache. I have cited the type as presently accepted, but the Commission would have to suspend the Rules to achieve it.
- Zeuxia** Meigen 1826: 8. Type, *Z. cinerea* Meigen 1826 (mon.). Tachinidae.  
 Junior synonym: *Ptilocera* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, q.v. (basis of a family-group name).
- Zhangobia** Evenhuis 1994b: 54 (new name for *Palaeolimnobia* Zhang et al.). Type, *Palaeolimnobia laiyangensis* Zhang et al., 1986 (aut.) = *Zhangobia laiyangensis* (Zhang et al.). Fossil (Tipuloidea).  
 Preocc. senior synonym: *Palaeolimnobia* Zhang et al. (q.v.)  
**Zhangobiidae** Evenhuis 1994b: 54 (priority from 1986, Palaeolimnobiidae Zhang et al.).



**Zodion** Latreille 1797: 162 [stem Zodion-; see Note]. No named species; one species in Latreille 1802: 444. Type, *Myopa cinerea* Fabricius 1794 (sub. mon.) = *Zodion cinereum* (Fabricius). Conopidae.

**Zodionina** Rondani 1856: 21, 57.

Zodioninae Rondani 1857: 232.

Zodionidae Bigot 1887d: 203.

Note. *Zodi-* is the classical stem (G. Steyskal), but the full name has always been used as the stem. This case should be treated like the group names formed on *Ophirion* and *Thrixion*, q.v., which also have the full name as stem.

**Zophomyia** Macquart 1835: 159 [stem Zophomyi-]. Type, *Musca tremula* Linnaeus 1767 (des. Westwood 1840b: 139) = *Zophomyia temula* (Scopoli 1763) [*Musca*]. Tachinidae.

**Zophomyini** Lioy 1864: 63.

Zophomyiina Tschorsnig 1985b: 124 [spelling correct].

Note. *Musca tremula* Linnaeus is an originally included nominal species (Art. 69a.i) because it was cited in the synonymy of *Zophomyia temula* (Scopoli) by Macquart (1835: 159). Herting (1984: 108, 190) correctly recognized this, although he cited *temula* as the type, using the senior specific name. Westwood's designation antedated those previously recognized (Brauer 1893: 486, Townsend 1916c: 9).

**Zygoneura** Meigen 1830: 304. Type, *Z. sciarina* Meigen 1830 (mon.). Sciaridae.

**Zygoneurinae** Lengersdorf 1928: 5.

*Zygosturmia* Townsend 1911a: 142, 1912d: 323. Type, *Z. inca* Townsend 1911 (orig. des.) = *Drino inca* (Townsend). Tachinidae.

Senior synonym: **Drino** Robineau-Desvoidy 1863, q.v.

“ZYGOSTURMIINE series” Townsend 1911c: 142.

[Zygosturmiini] Townsend 1911c: 329. Correction of ending without naming.

**Zygosturmiiae** Townsend 1913a: 53.

Note. With three species, the notation “gen. et sp. nov.” for *Z. inca* alone is construed as original designation (Code, Art. 68b.i). One possible difficulty lies in the last word of Townsend's statement: “Coquillett's *Sturmia distincta* and my *protoparcis* belong to the genus apparently.” The word “apparently” is not the same as a questioned reference, but if anyone considered that these two names are not positively referred to *Zygosturmia*, the result would be simply to leave *Z. inca* as type by monotypy. It was also designated as type by Townsend (1912d: 323).

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST: GROUP NAMES NOT BASED ON GENERIC NAMES

Numerous group names in the order Diptera, in both order and family groups, were not based on the names of an included genus. They have no standing in nomenclature and no rules apply to them, but a list of such names and their origin and meaning or content should be helpful for reference purposes and for historical interest. In some cases one could cite such a name in the synonymy of a currently recognized family, thus INFLATA and VESICULOSA refer exclusively to flies of the family Acroceridae (INFLATA was the oldest name for the family, by over a decade!). In other cases, the heterogeneous composition of early groups, with genera of one family-group unit now belonging to upwards of a dozen modern families, makes it impossible to synonymize satisfactorily. It would greatly increase the size of the catalog, with little compensatory value, to list such names 'in part' under various families.

For a long time early authors continued to use the Linnaean genera in their extraordinarily broad senses, but they often divided them into divisions and subdivisions with group names such as INCRASSATAE, DIVARICATAE, etc. These were then groups of species rather than groups of genera, but they were often the precursors of modern families. The names were often published as double expressions, e.g., TIPULARIAE FLORALES Latreille 1809. The second part was sometimes used by itself as a heading in the same publication, and subsequent authors often dropped the first word and capitalized the second. I have cited the double form when it was the first use, for historical purposes, just as a vernacular is cited when it is the earliest use of a suprageneric name based on an included generic name.

A few names have been used both as true family-group names based on generic names and as descriptive names for groups that did not include the genera on which they appeared to be based. For example, the group name AGRIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 was proposed for four genera, *Zenillia*, *Pales*, *Elophoria*, and *Phryxe*, all tachinids, whereas the genus *Agria*, a sarcophagid, was included in the tribe Muscidae in a different division of his CALYPTRATAE. MUSCOMORPHA Hennig 1948 did include the genus *Musca*, but MUSCIFORMIA Kröber 1958 was a subsection of MUSCOMORPHA to include the families Musidoridae, Clythiidae, Phoridae. and Dorylaidae [sic].

In the absence of rules governing names of groups without type genera, I have given first choice to the linguistically or grammatically correct forms, especially when commonly accepted today, e.g., CYCLORRHAPHA rather than the first use CYCLORHAPHA, and BRACHYCERA rather than the original BRACHOCERA.

Occasionally a group name has been published but the corresponding generic name did not appear until a later date. If both are by the same author(s), one can presume that the author(s) had that genus in mind but had not yet published it (e.g., PSEUDODEXIIDAE Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889, although their genus *Pseudodexia* did not appear until 1891. The family-group name cannot have standing in nomenclature until the genus has appeared. In a few cases, there was no relation between the group name and a similar generic name, the group name having been chosen for its particular meaning. Thus PSEUDOCOENOSIINAE Schnabl 1911, meaning 'false coenosiines,' was an alternate name for Hylemyidae (now in Anthomyiidae) with no relation to the genus *Pseudocoenosia* Stein 1916, proposed for an atypical coenosiine genus in the family Muscidae.

ABIOMYZI Lioy 1864: 737. Subdivision of his Brachoceri for the syrphids, scenopinids, dolichopodids, lonchopterids, platypezids, pipunculids, the acalyprate Diptera, and most of the calyptrates.

ACAL-, ACALE-, ACALI-. See ACALYPTERAE.

## ACALYPTRATAE (recommended spelling):

ACALYPTERAE Macquart 1835: 354. A Section of his tribu Muscides for all acalyptrates (except conopids) plus scathophagids and phorids.

ACALYPTRATAE Macquart 1851b: 361, 1855: 140 (120).

Other spellings: Acalyptera Macquart 1839: 117; Acalypteridae Swainson 1840: 377, 378; Acalypteri Haliday 1855: 56, 58; Acalypteratae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 81; Acalypteridi Lioy 1864: 998; Acalyptridae Hutton 1881: 6, 7; Acalyptrata Brauer 1883: 11 (11); Acalyptreae Schoch 1890: 12; Acalyptericti Bigot 1892a: 207; Acalypsata Rohdendorf 1959: 79; Acalijpterae Doleschall 1856: 411; Acalpterae Shannon 1927b: 41; Acaleptrata Enderlein 1934c: 426; Acalipterae García & Casal 1965: 3.

Note. Grensted (1939: 280) has discussed the proper spelling of this commonly used group name. Acalypterae, although bad Greek in termination, is clear and has priority. It is regarded as an adjective, standing for Muscidae Acalypterae, which indeed was the original usage. When combined with Schizophora, it should be Acalyptera, with neuter adjectival termination. Spellings such as Acalyptrata are improperly formed, and a hybrid adjective formed from it should be 'acalypterate' and not 'acalyptrate.' However these classical views are regularly disregarded in the current literature, and a common modern spelling Acalyptratae is recommended.

ACANTHOCNEMINAE Hermann 1912: 9. A subdivision ('Horde') of Asilidae Laphrinae, later of the Dasygogoninae; occasionally cited as Acanthocnemini. Not related to the genus *Acanthocnema* in the Scathophagidae.

ACIPHOREAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20, 748, 751. Family and tribe of the same name in Myodariae, for *Ensina*, *Tephrytis* [sic], etc.; equals Tephritidae. Mentioned as a family of Myodariae by Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 15) (suppressed work).

Other spellings: Acophorae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 4; Aciphorea Loew 1873c: 8 (added Ortalidae, Lonchaeidae, and Pallopteridae, groups with horny, pointed ovipositor).

ACOPHORAE. See ACIPHOREAE.

ACQUATICI. See AQUATICAE.

ACQUICOLI. See AQUICOLINI.

ACROPTERA Brauer 1869: 850, 852. Tribe of Brachycera for the family Lonchopteridae.

Note. In Hennig (1973) this is a synonym of Anatriata Hennig (1948) (Anatria de Meijere 1900), but Griffiths (1972) adopted Acroptera on grounds of priority.

ADERMATA Newman 1834: 380. A subdivision of Amorpha for winged insects with obtected pupae, the last larval skin being shed: Lepidoptera and orthorrhaphous Diptera.

AGRIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 152. A group of four tachinid genera, *Zenillia*, *Pales*, *Elophoria*, and *Phryxe*. It is not based on the sarcophagid genus *Agria*, which he included in the tribe Muscidae in a different division of his Calypteratae.

Other spellings: Agrioidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 12.

Note. There is an Agridae Hope 1838 in Coleoptera, also emended by Agassiz but to the slightly different spelling Agroidae.

AGRIOIDAE. See AGRIDAE.

AMORPHA Newman 1834: 379, 380. A division of winged insects for those without mouth or organs of locomotion in the pupal state; it included Diptera and Lepidoptera. See ADERMATA and DERMATA for subdivisions.

ANATRIA de Meijere 1900: 125. Subdivision of Cyclorrhapha for *Lonchoptera*. All others are placed in Atriata.

Other spellings: Anatriata Hennig 1948a: 71.

ANDIOPHORA. See ANTLIOPHORA.

ANEMPODIATA Bigot 1885c: 226. Subdivision of his Brachyceratae for families of flies lacking an empodium.

- ANGIOPTERA Linnaeus 1735: [3]. Order of insects with two or four clear, uncovered wings, including *Musca*, *Libellula*, *Ichneumon*, etc. Also used in Linnaeus' 3rd edition (1740b), but called Gymnoptera in the second edition (1740a). By the 4th edition (1744), Linnaeus recognized Diptera as a separate order.
- ANOMALA (1) Osten Sacken 1860a: 199, 253 (as Tipulae anomalae). Group of tipulid genera (*Antocha*, *Rhamphidia*, etc.); Osten Sacken (1865: 225), ANOMALA as a subdivision of Limnobia in Tipulidae to include the Rhamphidiaeformia, Cylindrotomaeformia, and Anomala vera (*Antocha*, *Teucholabis*, etc.).  
Note. Anomala or similar terms have also been used elsewhere in the Animal Kingdom. Agassiz (1846b: 24) recorded earlier uses of Anomala in Coleoptera and Crustacea, of Anomalae in Mollusca, and of Anomalidae in Coleoptera.
- ANOMALA (2) Osten Sacken 1891: 35, 36, 39. Division of Nemocera for five families: Bibionidae, Simuliidae [sic], Blepharoceridae, Rhyphidae, Orphnephilidae.  
Note. I have seen this credited to Osten Sacken (1884) but I have not located such a paper. Osten Sacken's words (1891) imply that he was using Anomala for the first time for this group.
- ANOMALAE Schiner 1864b: 62. Subgroup of Sepsinae, family Sepsidae, for *Lissa* Meigen and *Rhynchaea* Zetterstedt.
- ANOMALOCERATI Bigot 1885c: 225, 226, 230. One of the two great tribes of Diptera, for the hippoboscids, streblids, braulids, and nycteribiids.  
Other spellings: Anomalocerata Speiser 1900: 33.
- ANTHIDULEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 17 (suppressed work). A tribe of his family Micromyidae. Only *Musca saltatrix* Linnaeus, a chloropid of the genus *Meromyza*, is mentioned. The name was not used in his classic *Essai* (1830).
- ANTHIDULINEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 18 (suppressed work). A tribe of his family Micromyidae, different from Anthiduleae although with similar name, and likewise abandoned in his 1830 *Essai*.
- ANTHLIATA. See ANTLIATA.
- ANTHOMYA Rafinesque 1815: 130. Subfamily of Tipularia, for bibionids, scatopsids, and simuliids.  
Note. Cited in error in Neave (1939, 1: 226), as if a generic name, as "pro *-myia* Meigen 1803."
- ANTHOPHILAE (1) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 51. For the tachinid genera *Linnaemya*, *Bonnetia*, *Bonellia*, and *Marshamia*. In 1863 he placed these genera in his new tribe Micropalpidae, based on the generic name *Micropalpis*, q.v.
- ANTHOPHILAE (2) Loew 1862a: 33. Division of Calypterae for the Anthomyidae, the remaining calypterae being grouped as Creophilae.
- ANTHOPHILITI. See ANTOPHILITI.
- ANTLIATA Fabricius 1775: [12] of Prolegomena, [15] of Characteres Generum, 746. The order now known as Diptera.  
Other spellings: Anthliata Illiger 1798: 496, 500, and Fabricius 1799: [4].
- ANTLIOPHORA Hennig 1969c: 303. Diptera and Mecoptera together form a monophyletic group higher than order. Siphonaptera may possibly belong.  
Other spellings: ANDIOPHORA Wiegmann 1994: 245.
- ANTOPHILITI Lioy 1864: 582. Family of his tribe Tabanidi, for *Pangonia*.  
Other spellings: Anthophiliti Lioy 1895: vi, 128.
- [APHANIPTERA = Siphonaptera, the fleas. Not Diptera, but classified as a suborder of Diptera in some early works.]
- "APHYOSTOMES" (vernacular) Duméril 1804: 122. One of his four principal families of Diptera, to include "les tipules, les scathopses et les bibions"; change of name from "Hydromies" (Duméril 1800), to which name he returned in the second edition of his *Traité* in 1807. The

- return suggests that the use of “Aphyostomes” in 1804 was a lapsus, because in the same work, pp. 213 and 215, he used “Aphyostomes” for a family of cartilaginous fish.
- APLOCERA, first as “APLOCÈRES” (vernacular) Duméril 1805b: 277, 281. Eleven genera, including most of the “Sarcostomes” of Duméril 1800: *Rhagio*, *Bibio*, *Anthrax*, *Sicus*, *Coenomys*, *Hypoleon*, *Stratiomys*, *Cyrtus*, *Nemotelus*, *Ceria*, and *Midas*. Aplocera Germar (1820: 409) seems essentially the same, as does Aplocera Macquart (1838d: 5, 1839b: 121), which included most of his Brachocera. Duméril (1819) also used “Aplocères,” but Agassiz (1846b: 29) incorrectly cited this as Aplocerae while emending it to Haplocerae. Haplocera (q.v.) Loew (1850) is a different group.
- APROBOSCIDEA Billberg 1820: 123. Tribus of Diptera to include natio Hippoboscaedes: *Ornithomyia*, *Hippobosca*, *Melophagus*.
- APTERA (1) Perty 1841: 889. Subdivision of Tipularia for *Chionaea* [sic].
- APTERA (2) Rossi 1848: x, 86. Subdivision of Nothoproboscidea for *Melophagus* and *Nycteribia*; and on pp. ix, 84 as a subdivision of Proboscidea for *Chionea*, as in Perty (1841).
- APTERAE Latreille 1825: 499. Subdivision of tribu Muscides for *Carnus*.
- AQUATICAE (1) Latreille 1809: 245. Tipulariae aquaticae, including 8 genera: *Culex*, *Corethra*, *Tanytus*, *Chironomus*, *Ceratopogon*, *Psychoda*, *Culicoides*, *Cecidomyia*.  
Other spellings: ACQUATICI Rondani 1841: 268.
- AQUATICAE (2) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 503. Section of tribe Aricinae for anthomyiid and muscid genera *Hydrophoria*, *Hydrotaea*, *Ophyra*, *Lispa*, etc.; alternate name for Aricinae Littorales.
- AQUICOLINI Lioy 1864: 591. Subfamily of Stratiomyti for *Odontomyia* and *Stratiomys*.  
Other spellings: Acquicoli Lioy 1895: 136.
- ARACHNOMYIA Perty 1841: 887. Subdivision of Pupipara for *Braula* and *Nycteribia*.
- ARCHAE-, ARCHAEODIPTERA. See ARCHIDIPTERA.
- ARCHIDIPTERA Rohdendorf 1961b: 154, 158. Suborder of Diptera to include the Nymphomyiidae and the Upper Triassic Dictyopteridae; additional families of fossils were added in later works. Opposed to Eudiptera.  
Other spellings: Archaeoptera Cutten & Kevan 1970: 2; Archaeodiptera Griffiths 1975: 4, and Kevan & Cutten-Ali-Khan 1975: 864; Archodiptera Rohdendorf 1977a: 84.  
Note. Krzeminski (1992b: 47) reported that he and the late V.G. Kovalev had restudied Rohdendorf’s material and concluded that his fossils of ARCHIDIPTERA all belonged to known families of Tipulomorpha and Bibionomorpha, and that “the suborder Archidiptera does not exist.”
- ARCHISCHIZA Enderlein 1936: 4, 129, 131. Subgroup of Schizophora for family Conopidae.
- ARCHODIPTERA. See ARCHIDIPTERA.
- ARESCATA Oldroyd 1977: 7. Suborder for most of the Diptera, essentially terrestrial, including terrestrial Nematocera and all families from Asilidae onward. Name derived from Latin *arescere*, to dry up.
- ARMATI Duda 1923: 41, 53, 54. Group of subgenera under group Chaetonota in *Borborus*, family Sphaeroceridae.
- ARMENTARIAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 390. Section of Muscidae, including *Biomya* and *Musca*.  
Other spellings: Armentarini Lioy 1864: 896.
- ASCHIZA Becher 1882a: 53, 1882b: 149. Subdivision of Cyclorrhapha for the families Syrphidae, Pipunculidae, Phoridae, and Platypezidae.
- ASIPHONATAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table, also p. [51] [p. 1 of key]. Group of mosquitoes for the subfamily Anophelinae, as opposed to Siphonatae for all other mosquitoes.
- ASIPHONIAE, error, perhaps intended as emendation. See ASIPHOSIA.

- ASIPHOSIA Rafinesque 1815: 132. Subfamily of his family Didosphia for *Acrocera*, *Henops*, *Ogcodes*, *Oestrus*, *Hypodermus* [sic], *Ornithomya*, and *Hippobosca*.  
Other spellings: Asiphoniae Handlirsch 1925: 983.
- ASTOMA(E), ASTOMATA:  
“Astomes” (vernacular) Duméril 1805a: 122, 263. For “les oestres.”  
ASTOMATA Samouelle 1819: 301.  
Other spellings: Astoma Lietzau 1824: folded table 8, second half; Astomae Agassiz 1846a: 4.  
Note. This should not be confused with the generic name *Astoma* Lioy (1864), now a synonym of *Scenopinus* Latreille, family Scenopinidae. Astomata was used by Aristotle for the Hemiptera. It is also used for an order of Holotricha in the Protozoa Ciliata, as proposed by Schewiakoff (1896).
- ATHECOSTOMATA Bequaert 1954: 44. Equivalent to Haplostomata Frey for the acalyptrate families; proposed as the more obvious term to contrast with Thecostomata.
- ATHERICERA Latreille 1816c: 625; Latreille 1817: 289. One of five “familles” in Diptera, for the syrphids, conopids, and all acalyptrate and calyptrate muscids.  
Other spellings: Athericerae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 4; Atherocera (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 39.
- ATRIATA Meijere 1900: 125. Subdivision of Cyclorrhapha for all except *Lonchoptera*, which was placed in Anatria.
- BIALATA Schluga 1767: 42. Equals Diptera; 13 genera listed.
- BIFILI Felt 1911: 49. Group in the tribe Itonidiniariae of the Cecidomyiidae, for genera with two rows of circumfili on the flagellar segments of males.  
Other spellings: Bifila Felt 1925: 126; Bifilini Rao 1955: 247.
- BIOMYZI Lioy 1864: 1318. Subdivision of his Brachoceri for conopids, most of the tachinids, the miltogrammine sarcophagids, phorids, and oestrids (sens. lat.).
- BOMBOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 170. Tribe of his Entomobiae (= Tachinidae), for *Sturmia*, *Winthemia*, *Carcelia*, *Smidtia*, and *Aplomya*.  
Other spellings: Bumbomydae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 9 (suppressed work); Bombomyiae Agassiz 1846b: 48.
- BOMBYLIMORPHA Brauer 1883: 11 ff. (11 ff.). Subgroup of his Homöodactyla for Acroceridae and Nemestrinidae, under the Orthorrhapha Brachycera, tribe Platygenya.  
Other spellings: Bombyliimorpha Handlirsch 1921: 264.
- BOTANOBIAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25. A division of his Calypteratae, including a single tribe, the Phasianae, based on *Phasia* and related tachinids. In the body of the *Essai* on p. 280, the division was called Botanophagae, q.v. The group has no relation to the chloropid genus *Botanobia*, described much later by Lioy (1864).
- BOTANOPHAGAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 280. A division of his Calypteratae to include mostly phasiine tachinid genera. It was called Botanobiae in the synopsis on p. 25.  
Other spellings: “Botamophages” (vernacular) Dufour 1848: 428.
- “BOULIPARES” (vernacular). Alternative for “Nymphipares” (See quotation from Réaumur (1742) cited under **NYMPHIPARA**).
- BRACHI-, BRACHOCERA. See BRACHYCERA.
- BRACHYCERA (recommended spelling):  
BRACHOCERA Macquart 1834a: 183. One of two “divisions” of Diptera, the Nemocera for the Culicidae and Tipulariae sensu Latreille, and the Brachocera for all others.  
BRACHYCERA Zetterstedt 1842: 1. The universal spelling at the present time. There are no rules for priority in ordinal-group names.  
Other spellings: Bracoceri Rondani 1841: 268; Brachicera Macquart 1851b: 338; Brachoceri Lioy 1864: 569; Brachyceratae Bigot 1885c: 226; Brychycera Krivosheina 1989: 662.

- Note. A group of Coleoptera was referred to as “Brachycères,” based on *Brachycerus* Olivier 1789. It is now the subfamily Brachycerinae in Curculionidae. I have also seen reference to a Brachycera in Crustacea, but this was an error for Brachyura.
- BRACHYCERATAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 92. A group for the genera *Miltogramma*, *Megaera*, and *Amobia*.
- Note. Brachyceratae Bigot (1885) was a different group, an alternate spelling of Brachycera, q.v.
- BRACHYMERATAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1848: 598. Stirps of his tribe “Entomobies,” for *Hubneria* and *Melibaea*, now in the Tachinidae.
- Note. Earlier, Robineau-Desvoidy (1846b: 354, 1847: lxxiv) referred to the “Brachymérées” (vernacular), but without mention of included genera.
- BRACHYSTOMA Macquart 1834: 219, 413, 414. “Famille” for the tribes Xylotomae, Leptides, Dolichopoda, and Syrphidae.
- Other spellings: Brachistomi Rondani 1841: 268.
- Note. No relation to the empidid genus *Brachystoma* Meigen, q.v.
- BRACOCERI. See BRACHYCERA.
- BRANCHIOPODIFORMES Bouché 1834: 5. A group for *Culex*, in a classification of insect larvae.
- BREVICORNES Latreille 1802: 450. Subdivision of genus *Syrphus*; 13 species cited as examples.
- Latreille (1804: 321) listed *Syrphus bombylans*, *tenax*, *pipiens*, etc.
- BREVIPALPI:
- Tipulidae brevipalpes Macquart 1838b: 61 (1838c: 65).
- Tipulidae brevipalpi Osten Sacken 1869: 17.
- BREVIPALPI Wulp 1896b: 40.
- BRYCHYCERA. See BRACHYCERA.
- BUMBOMYDAE. See BOMBOMYDAE.
- CAERULEAE Robineau-Desvoidy (as Muscidae Caeruleae) 1830: 429. Section of his Muscidae for *Achias*, *Calliphora*, and *Melinda*.
- Other spellings: Ceruleini Lioy 1864: 895.
- CALIPTERAE. See CALYPTRATAE.
- CALYPTRATAE (recommended spelling):
- CALYPTERATAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20, 21. Under his tribe Muscides, all the calyptrates.
- The name was also used by Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 8) (suppressed work).
- CALYPTRATAE Macquart 1851b: 355.
- Other spellings: Calypterae Meigen 1838: 172; Calypteri Haliday 1855: 56, 58; Calipteratae Rondani 1856: 21; Calytrata Brauer 1883: 11 (11); Calypteridi Bigot 1888a: 26; Calytreae Schoch 1890: 12; Calyptericti Bigot 1892a: 178; Calipterae Meunier 1899: 176.
- Note. Osten Sacken (1897a: 338) discussed the name and considered that both Calytrata or Calyptera may be correct, as derived from either calyptra or calypter. The former, with latinized plural calyptrae, and the latter with latinized plural calypteres, are both substantives meaning ‘a covering’ [although calyptra refers particularly to a woman’s veil]. On this basis, Calypterae would be correct but with elision of the first ‘e’ to Calytratae. Compare the discussion under Acalypterae for a similar conclusion concerning the recommended spelling, which is the one widely used at the present time.
- CAMPEPHAGAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 95. Subdivision of his Entomobiae (tachinids) for those with larvae infesting lepidopterous larvae and pupae.
- Other spellings: “Les Campophages” (vernacular) Robineau-Desvoidy 1846b: 358.
- CAMPESTRAE Lynch A. 1890: 367. A grouping of culicid genera, including *Ochlerotatus*, *Heteronycha*, and *Janthinosoma*.
- “CAMPOPHAGES”. See CAMPEPHAGAE.
- CAMPYLOPYGA Aczél 1954: 75, 80. A division of Brachycera to include the series Aschiza and Schizophora: families with male postabdomen folded beneath the last preabdominal tergite and circumverted.

- CAPROMYZA(E). See CARPOMYZAE.
- CARABOPHAGAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 95, 1863b: 1. Subdivision of his Entomobiae (tachinids) for those with larvae parasitizing Coleoptera.  
Other spellings: “Les Carabophages” (vernacular) Robineau-Desvoidy 1846b: 358.
- CARNARIAE Latreille 1802: 457. Subdivision of genus *Musca*; examples are *M. caesar* Linnaeus, *M. larvarum* Linnaeus, and *M. frontalis* Latreille, i.e., a calliphorid, a tachinid, and a sarcophagid.
- CARPOMYZAE Latreille 1825: 498. Subdivision of his tribu Muscides, for five genera of four modern families: *Platystoma*, *Tephritis*, *Dictya*, *Dacus*, and *Micropeza*.  
Other spellings: Capromyzae Burmeister 1829: 24 (apparently a lapsus for Carpomyzae because of the same included genera). Cited as Capromyza by Handlirsch (1924: 1008).
- CAUDATAE (1) Latreille 1802: 458. Subdivision of genus *Musca*; examples *M. umbellatarum* Fabricius, *M. cardui* Linnaeus, and *Euribia* of Meigen, i.e., a pallopterid and two tephritids.  
Note. *Euribia* is a Meigen (1800) name and this is one of the earliest references to those names (also Walckenaer 1802).
- CAUDATAE (2) (in Tachinidae):  
Feminae caudatae Villeneuve 1924: 27. Category of the section Phania, for genera *Phania*, *Besseria*, *Weberia*, etc.  
Other spellings: Phaniae caudatae Lundbeck 1927: 59; Phaniinae caudatae Suster 1930: 207.
- CAVICOLAE Clark 1815: 17, 59, 68. Group under the name *Oestrus*, but called “family,” for bots living in the cavities of the face, *Oestrus ovis* and *Pharyngomyia*.  
Other spellings: Cavicoliti Lioy 1864: 81. A family of his Estridi, possibly independent of Clark’s Cavicolae because Lioy included *Endocephala* (i.e., *Cephenemyia*) and *Cephalemyia*.
- CEPHALEMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 20 (suppressed work). Tribe of his family Muciphoreae; *Pipunculus* mentioned. Not used in his *Essai* (1830). Not related to the generic name *Cephalemyia* Latreille 1818, a synonym of *Oestrus*, family Oestridae.
- CEPHALOTA Westwood 1840a: 587, 1840b: 125. One of the two sections of Diptera, to include all but Pupipara.
- CERULEINI. See CAERULEAE.
- CHAETASPIDES. See CHAETONOTA.
- CHAETOLOXAE. See CHETOLOXAE.
- CHAETONOTA Duda 1923: 53. Major group of subgenera in *Borborus*; in later years a tribe of the family for *Borborus*, etc., in Sphaeroceridae.  
Note. This group of subgenera was referred to in Duda (1923: 41) as CHAETASPIDES, a “Sammelname” for the group later in the same paper formally named CHAETONOTA.
- CHAETOPHORA Osten Sacken 1881: 121. A group term for all families of bristle-bearing flies, in an essay on comparative chaetotaxy.
- CHETOLOXAE:  
“CHÉTOLOXES” (vernacular) Duméril 1805b: 277, 283; 1823: xii, 229.  
CHETOLOXAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 4. Grouping for 11 genera of various modern families: *Dolichopus*, *Ceyx*, *Tetanocerus*, *Cerochetus*, *Cosmius*, *Thereva*, *Echinomya*, *Sargus*, *Mulio*, *Musca*, *Cenogaster*.  
CHAETOLOXAE (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 76.
- CHORELLEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 564, a section of Anthomyidae for *Fannia*, *Delia*, and *Anthomya*. Previously used by Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 12) (suppressed work), who cited *Musca chorea* Fabricius and *Anthomya pluvialis* Linnaeus.  
Other spellings: Chorellae Duponchel 1841b: 595, 596; Chorellini Lioy 1864: 993.
- CHORIGENAE Schmitz 1951: 146. Group of subfamilies in Phoridae, the Phorinae, Aenigmatiinae, Thaumatoxeninae, Metopininae, and Alamirinae.



Note. See Note under *Alamira* for the date 1951.

- CHYLIVORAE Clark 1815: 65. Apparently an alternate name for his group GASTRICOLAE, q.v.
- CILIATAE Villeneuve 1914b: 256. Calliphorinae with base of vein R ciliate (stem vein; remigium of some authors).
- CIMECOPHAGAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 95, 1863b: 171. Subdivision of his Entomobiae (tachinids) for larvae parasitizing Hemiptera.  
Other spellings: “Les Cimécophages” Robineau-Desvoidy 1846b: 358.
- COARCTATAE Hutton 1881: 33. Section of suborder Ovipara for families with pupae formed within larval skin.
- COENOSIAEFORMES Stein 1907: 676. In Muscinae, for a group of genera, *Dialyta*, *Atherigona*, *Lispa*, etc., but not including *Coenosia*. A different usage, Coenosiinae coenosiaeformes, did include *Coenosia* (See Annotated Catalog).
- COLEOSTOMA Latreille 1802: 365. One of his 17 orders of Insectes, for “Hippobosques.” By volume 14 (1805) he had reduced this order to the family Coriaceae.
- CONOPSARIA Nitzsch 1818: 283, 305. One of two families of his Diptera Epizoica, for the genus *Carnus*, now in the family Carnidae. No relation to *Conops*.
- CONORRHYNCHA Börner 1904: 522; Breddin & Börner 1904: 84. Proposed as a suborder of Rhynchota, i.e., Hemiptera, for a single family, genus, and species, Thaumatoxenidae, *Thaumatoxena wasmanni* Breddin & Börner, now in Diptera Phoridae.
- COPROBIAE (1) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 302. Division of his Calypteratae, including a mixture of present-day muscoid families; alternate name with Sarcobiae.
- COPROBIAE (2) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473, 545. As Larvae Coprobiae, a division of his Mesomyidae for tribe Anthomyidae, including numerous muscoid genera.
- COPROPHILAE Duda 1918: 16, 27, 45, 48. Group of subgenera in *Limosina*, family Sphaeroceridae.
- CORDYLURAEFORMES Schnabl 1911: 70. Division of Anthomyidae for Hylemyinae and Pegomyinae; an alternate name for Hylemyidae.
- CORIACEAE Latreille 1802: 465. Group of four genera: *Hippobosca*, *Ornithomyia*, *Melophagus*, and *Nycteribia*.  
Other spellings: Coriacea Burmeister 1837: 611; Coriacidii Bigot 1852: 483.
- CRABRONIFORMES Latreille 1802: 434. Subdivision of genus *Asilus*; *A. crabroniformis* Linnaeus cited as example.
- CRASSICORNIA Burmeister 1837: 609. One of six “Zünfte” or subdivisions of the order Antliata, to include three families, the Fungicolae (mycetophilids, sciarids), Musciformia (bibionids, scatopsids, *Rhyphus*), and Pulicina (fleas).
- CREOPHILAE Latreille 1825: 498. Subdivision of tribe Muscides for ten genera of six modern families: *Echinomyia*, *Ocyptera*, *Musca*, *Phasia*, *Trichopoda*, *Idia*, *Metopia*, *Melanophora*, *Lispe*, *Achias*.  
Other spellings: Creophila Burmeister 1829: 24; Creophilidae Swainson 1840: 377; Creophiles Desmarest 1860: 16.
- CRYPTOCERA Kolenati 1863: 27. One of the two “familles” into which Bigot (1852) divided the Diptera; it included only the hippoboscids and nycteribiids. Kolenati credited it to Bigot as a synonym of PHTHIRIOMYIAE.  
Note. Bigot (1852: 483) used the vernacular “Cryptocères.”
- CRYPTOGASTRAE Latreille 1825: 498. Subdivision of tribe Muscides for *Celyphus*.
- CRYPTOPROBOSCIDEA Rossi 1848: ix, 84. One of three divisions of the order Diptera to include those with concealed mouthparts: Inflata (i.e., Acroceridae) and Parasitica, the bots and warbles.
- CULICIFORMES Linnaeus 1767: 974. Subdivisions of ‘genus’ *Tipula*; *Culex* is a different genus. The tribe Culiciformes in Latreille (1819B: 120) included chironomids, ceratopogonids, chaoborids, cecidomyiids, and psychodids.

Other spellings: Culiciformia Loew 1850: 29; Culiciformiti Lioy 1863: 206.

Note. Usage is divided for the term Culiciformes. Meigen (1818: xxxiii) included *Culex* and other culicids in his subdivision of Tipulariae, and he was followed in this by Wiedemann (1820a: 1).

CULICIMORPHAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table. Group of mosquitoes for *Mochlonix*, *Chorethra*, and *Choretrella* [all erroneous subsequent spellings].

CURVICAUDAЕ Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 8. Tribe of Entomobiae (tachinids) for *Bohemia*, *Weberia*, *Ahrensia*, *Stephensia*, *Freraea*, and *Walbergia*.

CURVIPENNES Latreille 1802: 460. Subdivision of 'genus' *Musca*; cited examples are *M. coleoptrata* Scopoli, a drosophilid, and *M. planifrons* Fabricius, a chloropid.

CUTICOLAE Clark 1815: 17, 44, 67. A group under *Oestrus*, called a "family," for bots living beneath the skin: species now in *Hypoderma* and, for some authors, *Oedemagena*.

Other spellings: Cuticoliti Lioy 1864: 82.

CYCLEMYDAЕ Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 9 (suppressed work). The example cited is *Musca zonata* Fabricius, a syrphid. Group name not used in his 1830 *Essai*.

CYCLOBRACHYCERA Brunetti 1912: 38. Possible secondary division of the Cyclorrhapha, if the primary divisions of Diptera are Orthorrhapha and Cyclorrhapha, as in Brauer (1863).

CYCLOCERA Schiner 1864b: 23, 1864c: 204, 211. A group of Brachycera for the families Stratiomyidae, Xylophagidae, Coenomyidae, and Tabanidae.

CYCLORRHAPHA (recommended spelling):

CYCLORAPHA Brauer 1863b: 34. Diptera divided into two great groups, Diptera orthorapha and Diptera cyclorapha, the latter including the Syrphidae, Platypezidae, Pipunculidae, and all calyptrate and acalyptrate muscid flies.

CYCLORRHAPHA Becher 1882b: 149.

Other spellings: Cyclorhapha Schiner 1864b: 48, 1864c: 201; Cyclorrhapha Bezzi 1907: title p. (-rrha-, p.1).

Note. The spelling Cyclorrhapha is now widely used. See the Code, Appendix B: 187, Note 2 (ed. 1: 99, Note 2), that *rr* in the middle of a Greek word becomes *rrh* on latinization (Greek letters omitted for present purposes). L. W. Grensted wrote me a detailed explanation (May 8, 1959): "Cyclorapha and Orthorapha cannot be defended. In classical Greek an initial *r* was strongly sounded and given the rough breathing when accentual marks came in. The *-rapha* comes from *rhapto*, to sew or stitch. In compound words where the second component has the initial *r*, the classical usage was to double it, to ensure the rough sound. Thus the correct classical forms would be Cyclorrhapha and Orthorrhapha. But it has further become customary in transliteration to insert the original rough breathing, as in such medical terms as diarrhoea, etc."

DECATOMA:

"DÉCATOMES" (vernacular) Latreille 1817: 289, 1818: 62. Tribe of Notacantha containing the genera *Hermetia*, *Xylophagus*, and *Beris*.

DECATOMA Latreille 1829: 481.

DEPRESSAE Latreille 1802: 456. Subdivision of 'genus' *Musca*; examples, "Les Thérèves de Fabricius," *T. coleoptrata* Fabricius, and "les chrysogastres de Meigen" [1800!; one of the earliest references to that disputed work]. Equals tachinids and syrphids.

DERMATA Newman 1834: 393. A subdivision of his Amorpha for winged insects with coarctate pupae: cyclorrhaphous Diptera.

DERMATINA Verrall 1909a: 10, 22, 41; 1909b: 22. Division of Brachycera for Scenopinidae and Mydidae.

DIARCHINEURA Krzeminski 1992a (15 Jan.): 45. One of four suborders of Diptera, for the Tanyderidae and Psychodidae. Diagnosed, with more detail, in Krzeminski 1992b: 49.

DICHAETA:

"DICHOETES" (vernacular) Macquart 1834A: 184.

DICHOETAЕ Macquart 1835: 1. Subdivision of Brachocera [sic] for Athericera and Pupipara.

- DICHAETA Macquart 1851b: 354.  
Other spellings: Dichaetae Swainson 1840: 375; Dichoetae Zetterstedt 1842: 3, 41; Dichaetes Desmarest 1860: 19.
- DIDOSIPHIA Rafinesque 1815: 131. "Famille" with three subfamilies: Mydasia, Stratiomida, and Asiphosia (q.v., a mixture of genera).
- DIPTERA Linnaeus 1758: 341, 344, 584. The order of two-winged flies.  
Other spellings: Dyptera Megerle 1801: [15]; Dipteria Rafinesque 1815: 105, 129; Dipterae Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 4.  
Note. Diptera for flies is of pre-Linnaean origin. Several authors (e.g., Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 4, Westwood 1838: 419) have credited it to Aristotle. It was not used in the first three editions of the *Systema Naturae*. It appeared in the 4th edition (1744), and it was also used by Linnaeus (1746: 306) in the 1st edition of his *Fauna Svecica*.
- DIVARICATAE Latreille 1802: 459. Subdivision of the 'genus' *Musca*; example, but with question, *M. grossipes* Linnaeus, which is an empidid of the genus *Hybos*.
- DOLICHOCERAE Latreille 1825: 498. Subdivision of the tribe Muscidae for four genera of three modern families: *Loxocera*, *Lauxania*, *Sepedon*, *Tetanocera*.  
Other spellings: Dolichocera Latreille 1829: 528 and Burmeister 1829: 24; Dolichoceriti Lioy 1864: 999.
- DOLICHOSTOMINI Lioy 1864: 731. Subfamily of Anthraciti for the genus *Mulio*.  
Other spellings: Dolichostomi Lioy 1895: 161.
- DOMESTICAE Lynch A. 1890: 367. A habit grouping of culicid genera, including *Culex* and *Taeniorhynchus*.
- DORADEXIIDAE Rubtsov 1951: 244. A group of Larvivoridae [sic]. Exact content not certain, based on a manuscript generic name and compared with the Pseudodexiidae of Brauer & Bergenstamm.
- DORINEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 19 (suppressed work). Tribe of his family Muciphoreae; *Tephrytis* [sic] *florum* Fabricius, now in *Opomyza*, is mentioned. Not used in his 1830 *Essai*.
- DUBIOSAE Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 160 (92). Group under Oestridae Cavicolae for genera of dubious position: *Therobia*, *Aulacocephala* [sic], and *Microcephalus*.  
Note. Referred to as Oestridae dubiosae. Villeneuve (1915) proposed Tachino-Oestridae, q.v., as a more precise term.
- DYPTERA. See DIPTERA.
- ELEUTHERATA Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 12. Tribe of his family Mesomydae. Not used in his 1830 *Essai*.
- EMPODIATA Bigot 1885c: 226. Subdivision of his Brachycerata for families of flies with empodium present.
- EMPROSTHOCENTRA Aristotle. Subdivision of Diptera for flies with an 'oral sting,' thus *Culex*, *Stomoxys*, *Tabanus*, etc.  
Note. I have not seen this. It was cited by Kirby & Spence (1826: 423) in their classic *An introduction to entomology*. The opposite term for Aristotle's other great section of "Diptera," Opisthocentra for those with an anal sting, now applies to Hymenoptera.
- ENCEPHALA. See EUCEPHALA.
- ENDOCEFALITI Lioy 1895: vii, 326. Group for oestrid genera *Cephenemyia* and *Cephalemyia*.
- ENDODERMITI Lioy 1895: vii, 327. Group for *Hypoderma* and *Oedemagena*.
- ENDOGASTRITI Lioy 1895: vii, 329. Group for *Gasterophilus*.
- ENERGOPODA Osten Sacken 1897b: 367, 370, 372. Superfamily of Brachycera for the families Empidae, Dolichopodidae, Asilidae (with section Apiocerina), and perhaps Phoridae.
- ENTHOPHAGITI. See ENTOFAGITI.
- ENTOFAGITI Lioy 1895: vii (as Enthophagiti), 298. Includes most tachinids, plus miltogrammine sarcophagids; equals Entozoiti of Lioy (1864).

- ENTOMOBIAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 26. Tribe of his Calypteratae, including most of the tachinids plus a few other genera. The group name was also used in his earlier work (1826: 9), now suppressed, in which only *Musca puparum* Fabricius, a tachinid of the genus *Ernestia*, is mentioned.
- Other spellings: Entomobidi Lioy 1864: 1318.
- ENTOMOCERA Macquart 1838b: 90 (1838c: 94). Subdivision of his Brachocera to include families Tabanii and Notacantha.
- Other spellings: Eretmocera Handlirsch (1924: 975).
- ENTOMOPHILAE Townsend 1891b: 90, 92. Subsection of calyprate Muscidae for the Tachinidae sens. lat.
- ENTOZOITI Lioy 1864: 1329. Family of his tribe Entomobidi for most of the tachinids plus the miltogrammine sarcophagids. Renamed Entofagiti, q.v., in Lioy (1895).
- EPIALURGI Alcock 1911: 241, 247. Section of Culicinae sens. lat. for the Anophelinae of Theobald.
- EPIZOICA Nitzsch 1818: 283, 305. As 'Diptera epizoica,' a general term for Diptera living on animals, and including two families, Conopsaria (genus *Carnus*, now in Carnidae) and Pupipara (hippoboscids, *Nycteribia*, *Braula*). The term was used in the same work in 'Insecta epizoica,' 'Orthoptera epizoica,' and 'Hemiptera epizoica.'
- EPROBOSCIDEA Latreille 1809: 360 (as Eproboscides on p. 243, probably a lapse into the vernacular). One of three tribes of the order Diptera, to include a "Familia Coriaceae," with three genera of hippoboscid flies.
- Other spellings: Eproboscida Latreille 1817: 289; Eproboscideae Meigen 1830: ix; Eproboscides Agassiz 1846b: 142; Eproboscidae Marno 1869: 325; Eproboscidei Lioy 1895: vii, 330.
- EREMOCHAETA Osten Sacken 1881: 121. A group term for all bristleless families of flies, in an essay on comparative chaetotaxy; specifically, in Osten Sacken (1891: 37, 39), a subdivision of Orthorrhapha for the families Stratiomyidae, Tabanidae, Acanthomeridae, Leptidae, and Xylophagidae.
- Note. Ussatchov's (1968) superfamily Eremochaetidea and family Eremochaetidae, based on his new genus *Eremochaetus*, q.v., could be confusing in some contexts with Osten Sacken's old term. The latter, an order-group name, of course does not preoccupy.
- EREMOCNEMINAE Hermann 1912: 21. A subdivision (Horde) of Laphrinae in Asilidae; occasionally cited as Eremocnemi.
- EREMONEURA Lameere 1906: 131. Group under the Brachycera Metarrhyncha Heterodactyla, for the empidids, dolichopodids, and all Cyclorrhapha.
- ERETMOCERA. See ENTOMOCERA.
- ERUCAEFORMIA Bengtsson 1897: 98, 1897: 110. Section of Orthorrhapha [sic] coordinate with Brauer's Eucephala, Polyneura and Brachycera, for the genus *Phalacrocer*.
- EUCALLIPHORINAE Villeneuve 1920b: 225. Group to include most of the true calliphorines ("Calliphorinae verae") as opposed to the yellowish forms in the Xanthocalliphorinae; not specifically based on the genus *Eucalliphora*.
- Other spellings: Eucalliphorini Séguy 1926a: 10.
- EUCEPHALA Brauer 1869: 847, 851. Tribe of Nematocera to include all nematocerous families except Cecidomyiidae, Limnobiidae and Tipulidae. Cited in error as Encephala by Kirby (1885: 249).
- EUCULICIDAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table, also p. [51] (p. 1 of key). The true mosquitoes, not including chaoborids.
- EUDIPTERA (1) Rohdendorf 1961: 154-158. Suborder of Diptera to include all recent flies except Nymphomyiidae, which is placed with the Upper Triassic family Dictyodipteridae in the suborder Archidiptera.

- EUDIPTERA (2) Riek 1977: 252. Suborder of Diptera for all two-winged flies as opposed to his new suborder PERISSOPTERA for four-winged flies (Permian fossils).
- EUMIDAE. See EUMYIDAE.
- EUMUSCOMORPHA Wada 1991: 1565. Group term for Syrphoidea (Syrphidae + Pipunculidae) + SCHIZOPHORA (ACALYPTRATAE, CALYPTRATAE).
- EUMYIDAE Brauer 1869: 851, 852. Tribe of Cyclorrhapha for the family Muscidae in a very broad sense, including both calyptrates and acalyptrates plus pipunculids and platypezids.  
Other spellings: Eumidae Williston 1887a: xiii; Eumyidae Pandellé 1894: 7; Eumyiidae Brues & Melander 1915: 66.  
Note. In Mammalia Rodentia, a tribe Eumyini, based on *Eumys* Leidy 1856, was proposed by Simpson 1945. An extinct subfamily Eumyinae in Muridae is recognized in Anderson & Jones 1984, *Orders and families of recent mammals of the world*.
- EUNEMATOCERA Crampton 1924b: 239. Subdivision of Nematocera for the non- tipuloid families, as opposed to Pronematocera for the tipuloid families.
- EURYOCERIA Rafinesque 1815: 131. A family, with three subfamilies: Conopsidia, Syrphidia, and Muscida.
- EUTACHININAE Villeneuve 1924: 14 ff. Subgroup of Tachininae, not really based on the genus *Eutachina* but proposed for the most highly evolved group of the subfamily, as opposed to the Protachininae.  
Other spellings: Eutachinidae Townsend 1941: 329 (cited as synonym of Exoristidae).  
Note. Villeneuve (1924) did not refer to the generic name *Eutachina* but instead used *Exorista*, the senior synonym, which suggests that he did not base Eutachininae on *Eutachina*.
- FALENOIDI. See PHALAENOIDAE.
- FAMILIARES Fallén 1817d: 245. As Muscae familiares, a division of the 'genus' *Musca*, to include calliphorids and muscids.
- FAUNIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 102. Includes nearly 20 well known tachinid genera, including *Belvosia*, *Lydella*, *Phorinia*, *Blondelia*, *Lydina*, *Wagneria*, *Phorocera*, and *Lypha*. In 1863 he dispersed these genera among a number of new tribes.  
Other spellings: Fauniina (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 154.
- FILICORNAE (as Tipulinae filicornae) Savchenko 1966: 84. One of the two main divisions of Tipulidae, for genera with simple antennae.
- FITOFAGI Liroy 1864: 723. Section of tribe Tanystomidi, for acrocerids, nemestrinids, bombyliids, rhagionids, therevids, and ocydromiine empidids.
- FLORALES Latreille 1809: 265. Subdivision of Tipulariae for six genera: *Biblio*, *Dilophus*, *Penthetria*, *Scathopse*, *Cordyla*, and *Simulium*.  
Other spellings: Floricolae Latreille 1819b: 120; Floralia Burmeister 1829: 24; Floricola Loew 1850: 38.
- FLORICOLAE (1) Latreille 1819b. See FLORALES.
- FLORICOLAE (2) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 375. Section of his Muscidae to include *Agria*, etc. A different group than Floricolae Latreille (1819, 1825), for which see FLORALES.
- FLORIDULEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 18 (suppressed work). Tribe of the family Micromyidae; not used in his 1830 *Essai*.
- FONGICOLES. See FUNGICOLAE.
- FORCIPATAE, as Feminae forcipatae Villeneuve 1924: 27. A group of the section *Phania* for genera *Dionaea*, *Leucostoma*, etc.  
Other spellings: Phaniae forcipatae Lundbeck 1927: 59.
- FOSSICOLI Liroy 1895: 175. Group of syrphid genera, *Eristalis*, *Helophilus*, etc.; equals Foveicolini Liroy (1864).
- FOVEICOLINI Liroy 1864: 743. Subfamily of Syrphidi Eristaliti for *Eristalis*, *Helophilus*, etc.

- FUCIFORMES Latreille 1802: 433. Subdivision of `genus' *Asilus*; "*Asilus gibbosus*; *aureus* F." cited as examples.
- FUNGICOLAE (as Tipulariae fungicolae) Meigen 1818: xxxv. Includes *Dixa* and Mycetophiloidea. Other spellings: Fungicola Burmeister 1829: 24; Tipulariae fungicoles Macquart 1834a: 119; Fungicoliti Lioy 1863: 228; Fungicolae Stahl 1883: 204; Fungicotae Neuhaus 1886: xvi.
- FUNGIVORAE Latreille 1809: 260. Subdivision of Tipulariae for five genera: *Asindulum*, *Rhyphus*, *Ceroplastus*, *Molobrus*, and *Mycetophila*. Other spellings: Fungivora Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 687. Note. A descriptive group name, not based on the genus *Fungivora* Meigen 1800. Rohdendorf (1962a: 324 (1991: 472)) was in error in considering Fungivoridae as an emendation of Fungivorae and therefore dating the family from Latreille (1809).
- FURCATAE (as Phaniinae furcatae) Suster 1930: 29. Section of Group *Phania* for the genera *Leucostoma*, *Dionaea*, *Clairvillia*, and *Brullaea*. Other spellings: Furcati Belanovsky 1951: 134.
- GAGATEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 260. Genera *Morinia*, *Scopolia*, *Melanophora* and others mentioned. Group name also used by Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 12 (suppressed work), with *Melanophora* and other genera mentioned.
- GALLICOLAE (as Tipulariae gallicolae) Meigen 1818: xxxiv. Subdivision of Tipulariae for *Cecidomyia*. Other spellings: Gallicola Burmeister 1829: 24; Gallifica Burmeister 1832: 313; Gallicoliti Lioy 1864: 499. Note. Meigen's concept was expanded by Latreille (1825: 484) to include *Psychoda*, *Culicoides*, and *Lasioptera*. Latreille (1829: 290) also used a tribe Gallicolae in Hymenoptera, for *Cynips*.
- GALLIFICA. See under GALLICOLAE.
- GASTRICOLAE Clark 1815: 16, 65. A "family" as subdivision of the genus *Oestrus* for bots inhabiting the stomach of animals; the horse bots. Other spellings: Gastricoliti Lioy 1864: 83.
- GASTRODEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 235. Tachinid genera *Gymnosoma* and *Pallasia*. This is the tribe Gymnosomeae of Macquart 1834 and Robineau-Desvoidy 1863. Also used by Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 10 (suppressed work), with *Tachina* mentioned, but with type *Musca rotundata*, which is the type of *Gymnosoma*. Other spellings: Gastrodaeae Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 10 (suppressed work); Gastrodae Agassiz 1846b: 159.
- GENUIINA Berlese 1914: 194. Suborder of Diptera for the true flies as opposed to the suborder Aphaniptera, the fleas.
- GENUINA(E): A term variously used for the "true" members of a group, cited here in chronological order.
- Diptera Genuina Gerstaecker 1863: 256. All of the Diptera except Pupipara (hippoboscids, nycteribiids, braulids).
- Cavicolae Genuinae Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 159 (91). Subgroup of Oestridae Cavicolae for the true oestrids: *Oestrus*, *Rhinoestrus*, *Cephalomyia*, *Pharyngomyia*, and *Cephenomyia* [sic]. Tachinidae genuinae Villeneuve 1915B: 200.
- Culicoidinae genuinae Rieth 1915: 385, 396, 397. For genus *Forcipomyia*.
- Ceratopogoninae genuinae Thienemann 1928: 586, 587. No genera mentioned. Used by Mayer 1934: 211 (1934: 211) for *Atrichopogon* and *Forcipomyia*. Note. Genuina was used as a family name in Mammalia, in Marsupialia by Eichwald 1831 and in Ungulata by Burmeister 1837.
- GEOMYA Rafinesque 1815: 130. Subfamily of Tipularia for typical tipulids: *Tipula*, etc.
- GEOMYZI Lioy 1864: 578. First division of his Brachoceri for many of the usual Brachycera: tabanids, stratiomyids, asilids, bombyliids, etc.

- GEPHRONEURA. See GEPHYRONEURA.
- GEPHYRONEURA Enderlein 1936A: 4, 6, 96. Group of Orthorrhapha for families Empididae, Lonchopteridae, and Dolichopodidae.  
Other spellings: Gephro-neura Collin 1961: 1.
- GIBBOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 19 (suppressed work). Tribe of his family Muciphoreae: *Musca putris casei* Linnaeus and the genus *Phora* are mentioned. Group name not used in his *Essai* of 1830.
- GONICHETAE Rondani 1844b: 30, 31. Group of Tachinariae for *Actia*, *Phytomyptera*, *Tryptocera* [sic], *Bigonicheta*, *Germaria*, and *Gonia*.
- GONOCEPHALAE Latreille 1825: 499. Subdivision of his tribe Muscides, including four genera of four modern families: *Otites*, *Oscinis*, *Calobata*, and *Nerius*.  
Other spellings: Gonocephala Burmeister 1829: 24.
- GRAOSOMAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 97. Stirps of his tribe Entomobiae (tachinids) for the five tachinid genera *Hebia*, *Myobia*, *Leskia*, *Fischeria*, and *Melia*.
- GYMNOPHTHALMEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 24. Subtribe of his tribe Blondelidae for *Blondelia* and three other genera: *Lambertia*, *Cyrellia*, and *Picconia*. The genus *Gymnophthalma* Lioy 1864 had not yet been published and cannot be considered the basis of the name.
- GYMNOPTERA Linnaeus 1740a: 60. Order of insects with two or four clear, uncovered wings, including the flies, also *Papilio*, *Libellula*, *Ichneumon*, etc. Changed from Angioptera of the 1st edition of the *Systema Naturae*, but abandoned in the 3rd edition.
- HAEMATOMYZIDAE Siebke 1877: xi, 80. Group that included *Prosenia*, *Stomoxys*, and *Siphona*. Possibly from Haematomyzides Fallén 1817 though with a different combination of genera. See HAEMATOPHAGI.
- HAEMATOMYZIDES. See under HAEMATOPHAGI.
- HAEMATOPHAGI Fallén 1810: 12. For three genera, now in three different families: *Stomoxys*, *Oestrus*, and *Hippobosca*.  
Other spellings: Haematomyzides Fallén 1817b: 11.
- HAETEROMYZIDAE. See under HETEROMYZIDAE.
- HALTERATA Scopoli 1763: 315. Equals the order Diptera.
- HALTERIPTERA [de Clairville] 1798: 44. Equals the order Diptera.  
Other spellings: Halterietera [Schellenberg] 1798: 45 (The French and German texts are on facing pages, and this spelling in the German version is probably a misprint); Halteroptera Agassiz 1846b: 171; Halterictera Eiselt 1856: 75.
- HAPLOCERA Agassiz. See under APLOCERA.
- HAPLOCERA Loew 1850b: 42. Subdivision of Brachycera for pipunculids, dolichopodids, syrphids, and all calyptrate and acalyprate muscoids.
- HAPLOCERAE (1) Agassiz. See APLOCERA.
- HAPLOCERAE (2) Lutz 1913: 486, 487, 1914: 164. Subdivision of Tabaninae Tabanidae; 8 included genera.
- HAPLOSTOMATA Frey 1921: 209, 215. Subdivision of Schizophora for the acalyprate families.
- HAUSTELLATA Agassiz 1846a: 17. A formalizing of the vernacular “Haustelles” Duméril 1805B: 279. One of five families of Diptera to include those with long proboscis, such as *Stomoxys*, *Conops*, *Bombylius*, etc.; alternate name was “Sclerostomes” (See under SCLEROSTOMAE).  
Note. The term Haustellata has also been used in a number of classifications for a subclass of insects to include the orders Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, and Siphonaptera or Aphaniptera.
- HELIADEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 16 (suppressed work). *Musca aurata* Fabricius mentioned (a stratiomyid). The group name was not used in the 1830 *Essai*.
- HEMATOPHILITI Lioy 1864: 580. Family of the tribe Tabanidi for *Chrysops* and *Tabanus*.

- HERBELLIDEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 18 (suppressed work). Tribe of his family Micromyidae; not used in the *Essai* (1830).
- HERBICOLAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 556. Section of Anthomyidae for genera *Phorbia*, *Leucophora*, etc.  
Other spellings: Herbicolini Lioy 1864: 989.
- HERELLEA Robineau-Desvoidy 1848: 591. Stirps of the tribe Entomobiae for the tachinid genera *Smidtia* and *Damonia*. The previous year, Robineau-Desvoidy (1847: lxxxiv) had used the vernacular “des Hérellées” for a tribe of his family “Bombomydes” (See BOMBOMYDAE).  
Other spellings: Herelleae Herting 1974: 8.
- HERMAPHRODITAE Schmitz 1951: 146. Subdivision of Phoridae for the subfamily Termitoxeniinae.  
Note. See Note under *Alamira* for explanation of 1951 (date of a preprint) rather than the journal date of 1952.
- HETEROCLITAE Haliday 1851b: 7. An artificial family to include *Orphnephila* and *Dixa*.  
Note. I have seen a statement that the name Heteroclitae appeared in Curtis’ *British Entomology* (1832), but I have not found it there.
- HETERODACTYLA Brauer 1883: 11 ff. (11 ff.). In the Orthorrhapa Brachycera, tribe Platygengya, a group of 6 families: Midaidae [sic], Apioceridae, Asilidae, Bombyliidae, Therevidae, and Scenopinidae. Opposed to HOMOEODACTYLA, q.v.
- HETEROMYDAINAE Bequaert (M.) 1961: 16. Group in the family Mydidae.  
Note. This group was apparently not based on *Heteromydas* Hardy, as one would expect. Bequaert made no mention of that genus, and when in 1963 he came to rename his groups based on the names of included genera, he used *Syllegomydas* as the basis of the name to replace HETEROMYDAINAE.
- HETEROMYZIDAE Macquart 1835: 574. A subtribe in the Section Acalypterae for 22 genera, representing numerous modern families: *Diasema*, *Aulacigaster*, *Leptomyza*, *Milichia*, etc.  
Other spellings: Haeteromyzidae Desmarest 1860: 29.  
Note. Macquart credited the name to Fallén, but Heteromyzides Fallén 1820, which included different genera than Fallén’s group, was based on *Heteromyza* Fallén, a genus placed by Macquart in a different subtribe, the Scatomyzides. Macquart later (1846) used Heteromyzidae correctly for a family containing *Heteromyza* Fallén, q.v.
- HETEROPALPAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table. Group name used in the Culicidae in two different senses: (1) a group of Metanotopsilae for subfamilies Culicinae and Heptaphlebomyinae, and (2) (also on p. [55], = p. 5 of key) for a group of Metano(to)trichae for the subfamily Hyloconopinae.
- “HÉTÉROSELAPHES” (vernacular) Lahille 1904: 79 (11), large tableau. Group of mosquitoes for Culicina and Toxorhynchina.
- HEXACHOETA Macquart 1834a: 186. Subdivision of his Brachocera for the Tabanii.  
Other spellings: Hexachaeta Westwood 1838: 420; Hexachaetae Swainson 1840: 371; Hexachaetes Desmarest 1860: 30.
- HIRUDINIFORMES Bouché 1834: 6. In a classification of insect larvae, a group for “Musciden, *Syrphus*, etc.”
- HOLIGARTA Billberg 1820: 112. A “legio” containing 14 groups equivalent to modern families. Approximately equal to Brachycera plus Muscoidea.
- HOLOMETOPA Brauer 1880: 117. Group of the suborder Cyclorapha [sic] to include the Scatophaginae, Cordylurinae, and all acalypterae except Tanypezinae.
- HOLOPTICA Osten Sacken 1882b: 91. A group term for dipterous families in which the males are holoptic: Tabanidae, Syrphidae, etc.
- HOLORHYTA Nowicki 1870: 26. Division of Muscidae, with Calypterae as synonym.
- HOMALOCERATI. See OMALOCERATI.
- HOMALOPTERA. See OMALOPTERA.



## HOMOEODACTYLA (recommended spelling)

HOMÖODACTYLA Brauer 1883: 11-12, 18. A group of 7 families under Brachycera, tribe Platygenea: Stratiomyidae, Xylophagidae, Tabanidae, Acanthomeridae, Leptidae, Acroceridae, Nemestrinidae. Opposed to HETERODACTYLA, q.v.

Other spellings: Homodactyla Hunter 1900: 121; Homeodactyla Vimmer 1927: 44; Homoiodactyla Mackerras & Fuller 1942: 26.

## HOMOEOPHTHALMAE Bezzi 1924a: 8. Section of Bombyliidae for subfamilies with eyes simple, i.e., not indented on hind border.

Other spellings: Hoemoephtalmae Vimmer 1940: 21; Homophthalmae Paramonov 1940: v.

HYDRELLEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 17 (suppressed work). Tribe of his family Phytomyidae for the genus *Micropeza*, said to be established on *Musca cynipsea* of Fabricius, which is a sepsid.

Note. Although of similar name, this tribe is not the same as the tribe Hydrillidae of the family Napaeellae in Robineau-Desvoidy's *Essai* (1830).

## HYDROMIA, HYDROMYIA:

"Hydromies" (vernacular) Duméril 1800a: 438, 1800b: tableau 8. A "famille naturelle" for *Tipula*, *Ceratoplatus*, and *Scatopsus*, the last two errors for *Keroplatus* and *Scathopse*.

HYDROMIA Ross 1802: folded table VIII.

Other spellings: "Hydromyes" (vernacular) Duméril 1806: 277, 285; Hydromya Lietzau 1824: table 8, 2nd half; Hydromyia and Hydromiae Agassiz 1846b: 188.

Note. *Hydromya* Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 69) is a distinct generic name, family Sciomyzidae.

HYDROMYZIDES Fallén 1810: 21. Group for five genera now in three families: *Calobata*, *Ochtera* [sic], *Ephydra*, *Notiphila*, and *Dolichopus*.

Other spellings: Hydromyzidae Macquart 1835: 516; Hydromyzoidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 188; Hydromyzellae Rondani 1847b: xxx; Hydromyziti Lioy 1864: 1098.

Note. The generic name *Hydromyza* Fallén 1813 did not exist in 1810 and Hydromyzides cannot be considered as founded on it. In 1813, however, Fallén referred his new genus *Hydromyza* to his Hydromyzidae, and technically the group as of 1813 must then be referred to the family-name catalog and to the Scathophagidae. Later authors (Macquart 1835, etc.) continued to use Hydromyzides and other spellings of it for ephydrid genera, as cited here, long after the removal of *Hydromyza*.

HYGROPHILAE Duda 1918: 14, 27, 47. Group of subgenera in *Limosina*, family Sphaeroceridae; called a tribe in Duda's later work.HYPERNEURINAE Duda 1928: 9. In the family Scatopsidae [sic], a subgroup of Scatopsinae for *Scatopse* (sens. strict.) and *Aldrovandiella*.HYPOCERA Latreille 1829: 537. Division for the genus *Phora*.

Other spellings: Hypoceridae Bigot 1852: 489; Hypocerae Desmarest 1860: 31.

Note. The group name Hypoceriti Lioy 1864 does not belong here; it was based on *Hypocera* Lioy 1864.

HYPONEURINAE Duda 1928: 9. Subgroup of Scatopsinae [sic], family Scatopsidae, for the genera *Psectrosciara*, *Anapausis*, and *Ectaetia*.INARTICULATAE Latreille 1802: 456. Subdivision of the genus *Musca*; examples *M. rotundata* Linnaeus, *M. tremula* Linnaeus (both tachinids).INCRASSATAE Latreille 1802: 455. A subdivision of the genus *Musca* for "Echinomyies Duméril; Exemple. *Musca grossa* Lin." (tachinids).INERMES Duda 1923: 41, 53, 54. Group of subgenera under group Chaetonota in *Borborus*, family Sphaeroceridae.INFERIORA (as *Myodaria inferiora*) Bezzi 1928: 84, or Hendel 1928: 86. Equals Acalyptrata.

## INFLATA Latreille 1802: 431. Equals Acroceridae.

Other spellings: Inflatae Meigen 1804: xvi.

INTERMEDIARUM (As *Culicoidinae intermediae*) Rieth 1915: 385-6, 396-7. Group for *Dasyhelea*.

- Other spellings: Ceratopogoninae intermediae Thienemann 1928: 586-589.
- ISOMERIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 141. Tribe of his Entomobiae (tachinids) for *Panzeria*, *Eurythia*, *Erigone*, *Fausta*, *Meriana*, *Olbya*.  
Note. The genus *Isomera* appeared many pages later in another tribe, the Gonidae, and thus cannot be considered the basis of the tribe Isomeridae.
- ISOMICROPALPAE. See under MICROPALPAE.
- LABIDELLIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 51. Tribe of his Entomobiae (tachinids) for the genera *Dionaea*, *Phanemya*, *Calypitia*, and *Clelia*.
- LARVIPARA Westwood 1838: 420. With Ovipara it formed Section 1, which equaled all Diptera except the Pupipara.
- “LATÉRALISÈTES” (vernacular) Duméril 1805b: 283. Alternate term for his “Chétoloxes,” q.v.; the latter was latinized later, presumably as the name of choice.
- LATERICOLORATAE Latreille 1802: 455. A subdivision of the genus *Musca*. Example: *Musca brassicariae* Fabricius, a tachinid.
- LATIPENNIS Meigen 1818: xxxvi. Subdivision of Tipulariae for *Simulia* [sic].  
Other spellings: Tipularia latipennia Loew 1844a: 118.
- LEGNICOLI Lioy 1895: 87, 91, 135, 173. Four different groups: p. 87 for *Ceratopogon* and *Micropeza*; p. 91 for *Ctenophora*, etc.; p. 135 for *Ephippium* and *Oxycera*; p. 173 for *Criorhina*, *Mallota*, and *Merodon*.  
Note. The first three groups were called Lignicolini, q.v., in Lioy (1863, 1864).
- LEPIDOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 10 (suppressed work). A genus *Voidia* was mentioned, but neither group nor generic name was used in his 1830 *Essai*, and the generic name *Voidia* has not appeared elsewhere.
- “LEPIPTÈRES” (vernacular) Lahille 1904: 79 (11). Apparently a suborder of Diptera.
- LEPTOGASTRINI Lioy 1864: 729. Subfamily of his Bombyliti for *Toxophora*, *Geron*, and *Phthiria*.  
Not related to the asilid genus *Leptogaster*, nor to LEPTOGASTRI Latreille 1802: 319, a subgroup of Ichneumon in Hymenoptera.
- LEPTOPODITES Latreille 1829: 530. Division for micropezid genera.  
Other spellings: Leptopoditae Macquart 1843a: 239 (396); Leptopoda (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 207; Leptopodea Loew 1850b: 44; Leptopoditidae Bigot 1852: 487; Leptopodidae Doleschall 1859: 127; Leptopoditi Lioy 1864: 1090.
- LIGNICOLINI Lioy 1863: 211, 215; 1864: 590. For three different subfamilies: p. 211, of Tipularidi Culiciformiti, for *Ceratopogon*; p. 215, of Tipularidi Rostratiti, for *Ctenophora*, etc.; p. 590, of Notacanthidi Stratiomyti, for *Ephippium* and *Oxycera*.  
Note. These three different groups were called LEGNICOLI, q.v., by Lioy (1895).
- LIMICOLINI. See LIMOCOLINI.
- LIMNOPHORAIFORMES Schnabl 1911: 89; Schnabl & Dziedzicki 1911: 64 ff. Group of genera of Muscinae, including *Graphomyia*, *Muscina*, *Morellia*, *Stomoxys*, *Musca*, *Glossina*, etc., but not *Limnophora*.
- LIMOCOLINI Lioy 1863: 220. Subfamily of Tipularidi Rostratiti for limnobiine tipulids.
- LIMOSELLA Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 12 (suppressed work). *Musca punctata* Gmelin mentioned.  
Note. The genus *Limosia* was not established until 1830, hence the group name would have no standing as a family-group from 1826 even if the work had not been suppressed. Later uses of Limosellae in various spellings are referred to under *Limosia*.
- LITTORALES Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 503. Aricinae littorales for anthomyiid and muscid genera *Hydrophoria*, *Hydrotaea*, *Ophyra*, *Lispa* [sic], etc. His AQUATICAE, q.v., was an alternate name.
- LONGICORNES Latreille 1802: 452. Subdivision of the genus *Syrphus*; several species cited as examples. Latreille (1804: 322) listed *Ceria*, the “mouche abeille de Degéer,” and *Mulio* spp.
- LONGIPALPI:

- LONGIPALPES Macquart 1838a: 40 (44). Subtribe of Tipulidae for *Ptychoptera*, *Ctenophora*, *Tipula*, etc.
- LONGIPALPI Osten Sacken 1869: 17.
- LONGIPEDES Latreille 1802: 461. Subdivision of the genus *Musca*; the various examples include psilids, micropezids, opomyzids, tephritids, and sepsids.
- LUGUBRI Meigen 1818: xxxvi. Subdivision of Tipulariae for *Sciara*.
- Other spellings: Lugubres Wiedemann 1820: 4; Lugubria (as Tipularia lugubria) Loew 1850a: 19.
- LYMPHIVORAE Clark 1815: 68. Apparently an alternate name for his group CAVICOLAE, q.v.
- MACROCERATAE Bigot 1885c: 226. Subtribe of his Omalocerati, equaling Nemocera of Macquart.
- MACROMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 32. *Echinomya* mentioned in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 9) (suppressed work), and *Dejeania*, *Jurinia*, *Echinomya*, etc. in 1830. This is the tribe Echinomyidae of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863).
- Other spellings: Macromyioidae (emend.) Agassiz (1846b: 220).
- Note. The name is not based on the genus *Macromya*, which Robineau-Desvoidy included in another division under the tribe Macropodeae.
- MACROPODEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 302, 303. Tachinid genera *Dexia*, *Zelia*, *Prosenia*, *Rutilia*, *Macromya*, *Harrisia*, *Theresia*, etc. Group name also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 11) (suppressed work).
- “MACROPSÉLAPHES” (vernacular) Lahille 1904: 79 (11), large tableau. Group of mosquitoes, for *Anopheles* and *Lynchiellina*.
- MADESCATA Oldroyd 1977: 7. Suborder, for “families, with characteristically aquatic larvae, and including all those with any mandibulate, bloodsucking females”; includes most families of Nematocera plus Tabanidae and Stratiomyiidae [sic]. The name was derived from the Latin *madescere*, to become moister.
- MALACOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614, 651. Tribe of Malacosomae, for *Leria*, *Theleida*, *Lentiphora*, and *Orbellia*. Group name also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 15) (suppressed work).
- Other spellings: Malacomyioidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 223.
- MALACOSOMAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20, 606, 614. Family of Myodariae for three tribes that are a mixture of muscids, scathophagids, and heleomyzids. Group name also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 13) (suppressed work).
- Other spellings: Malocosomae Agassiz 1846b: 223.
- MAMMOPHILAE Townsend 1891b: 90, 92. Subsection of the Calyptrate Muscidae for the Oestridae.
- MEDIA Bezzi 1928: 167, as MYIODARIA MEDIA. For Muscidae sens. lat., Gastrophilinae (sic), and Hippoboscidae.
- MEGACEPHALINI Meigen 1824: ix. Family, for one genus, *Pipunculus*.
- Other spellings: Megacephala Agassiz 1846a: 22.
- MEGALOCERIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 921. Tribe of Entomobiae (tachinids) for ten genera: *Erynnia*, *Elodia*, *Westwoodia*, etc.
- MEGALORHINI Alcock 1911: 241. Section of Culicinae sens. lat., for Megarhininae of Theobald.
- Other spellings: Megalorhinina Marshall 1923: 99 (footnote).
- MELITOBIAE Bigot 1885c: 226, 231, 235. Subtribe of his Anomalocerati, for *Braula* and *Nycteribia* on p. 226, but for *Braula* alone on the other pages.
- MELITTOPHAGAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 95, 1863b: 74. Subdivision of his Entomobiae for those with larvae parasitizing Hymenoptera, and including genera of miltogrammine sarcophagids.
- MERDIVORAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614, cited as Larvae Merdivorae. Section of the family Malacosomae, including the tribe Scatophaginae [sic].

- MERORHYTA Nowicki 1873: 29. Division of Muscidae sens. lat., with Acalyptera as synonym.
- MESOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20, 469. Family of Myodariae; equals Muscidae in part.  
Group name also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 12) (suppressed work).  
Other spellings: Mesomyiae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 231.
- METAGNATHA (1) Brauer 1885b: 299. One of three groups of insects, to which belong the Diptera, Lepidoptera, Aphaniptera (fleas), and part of the Hymenoptera.
- METAGNATHA (2) Lameere 1906: 119, 140. Subdivision of suborder Brachycera, for the Rhyphidae and Bibionidae (including Simuliini, Orphnephilini, and Blepharocerini).
- METALLICAE (1) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 441. Section of Muscidae sens. lat., for *Amenia*, *Chrysomya*, *Lucilia*, *Pyrellia*, and *Phormia*.  
Other spellings: Metallicini Lioy 1864: 894.
- METALLICAE (2) Senior-White 1924: 219, 220. "Sarcophagids" with the metallic appearance of Calliphorinae; e.g., *Catapicephala*, *Peckia*, and *Cynomyia* (actually two calliphorids and one sarcophagid).
- METANOTOPSILAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table, also p. [53] (p. 3 of key). Group of mosquitoes, for the subfamilies Culicinae, Heptaphlebomyinae, Haemagoginae, and Aedinae.
- METANOTRICHAE, METANOTOTRICHAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table (as Metanotrichae), also p. [55] (p. 5 of key) as Metanototrichae. Group of mosquitoes for the subfamilies Hyloconopinae and Dendromyinae. The second spelling is probably correct to correspond with its opposite group, the Metanotopsilae.  
Other spellings: Metanototricha Alcock 1911: 241, 249; Metanototrichina Marshall 1923: 99.
- METARRHYNCHA:
- METARRHYNCHA Brauer 1885: 301. A group of insects to include the Muscaria or cyclorhaphous Diptera.
- METARRHYNCHA Lameere 1906: 119, 140. Subdivision of his suborder Brachycera, for all brachycerous Diptera from the Stratiomyidae through the Cyclorrhapha.  
Other spellings: Metarrhynqua Vimmer 1927: 44.
- MICROCERATAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 58. Tachinid genera *Ernestia*, *Panzeria*, *Nemoraeta*, etc.  
Other spellings: Microceroidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 233.
- MICROMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20. Family of Myodariae, but not treated in the *Essai* (1830). Also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 17) (suppressed work).  
Other spellings: Micromyioidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 233.
- MICROMYZIDES Fallén 1810: 19. For 12 genera, all now in the Acalyptera except *Trineura*, a phorid: *Heleomyza*, *Copromyza*, *Madiza*, *Gymnomyza*, *Piophila*, *Dipsa*, *Anthomyza*, *Phylomyza*, *Oscinis*, *Agromyza*, *Phytomyza*, *Trineura*.  
Other spellings: Micromyzae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 233.  
Note. No section on the "Micromyzides Sveciae" was published, but from 1820 to 1823 sections were published under several new group names (e.g., Heteromyzides, Agromyzides) which included the genera at first planned for the group Micromyzides.
- MICROPALPAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table. Group name in mosquitoes, but used in the publication in two different meanings: (1) in the table and also on p. [53] (= p. 3 of key) as a group of Metanotopsilae, for the subfamilies Haemagoginae and Aedinae; (2) for a group of Metanototrichae, for the subfamily Dendromyinae. On pp. [53] and [56] (= pp. 3 and 6 of key), the name Isomicropalpa is used for the two groups.
- MICROPELOPIA Thienemann 1916: 599. Ashe (1983: 34-35) stated that this was merely a "group name for the genera containing the smaller species of the subfamily Tanypodinae."  
Other spellings: Micropelopidae Lenz 1936: 60, 74 (as Sektio of Pelopiinae), for genus *Ablabesmyia*.

- MICROPHONA Verrall 1909a: 10, 27, 41. Division of Brachycera, for Empidae and Dolichopodidae. “MICROPSÉLAPHES” (vernacular) Lahille 1904: 79 (11), large tableau. Group of mosquitoes, for the Uranotaeniina and Aedina.
- MICROSTOMINI Lioy 1864: 732. Subfamily of Anthraciti, for *Anthrax*, other bombyliids, and *Hirmoneura*.  
Other spellings: Microstomi Lioy 1895: 162.
- MINORA Aristotle, *De historia animalium* (not seen). Quoted by Kirby & Spence 1826: 423 as Diptera minora, a subdivision of Diptera, with *Musca*, *Tipula*, etc.
- “LES MONACANTHES” (vernacular) Villeneuve 1933: 249. Tribe of Tachinidae Eutachininae, for genera with one dorsal spine on mid tibia, such as *Erythrocerca*, *Actia*, etc., as opposed to the tribe “Les polyacanthes.”
- “LES MONGOMYDES”. See MUNGOMYDAE.
- “MONILICORNES” Fries 1823: 2. Family of Tipulariae, equal to Tipulariae gallicolae of Meigen.
- MUCIPHOREAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20. Family of Myodariae, not treated in the *Essai* (1830). Group name also mentioned in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 18) (suppressed work).  
Other spellings: Muscipforeae Desmarest 1846: 448, Handlirsch 1924: 1019.  
Note. MUSCI- may have been a reasonable guess, but the spelling MUCI- was used in both 1826 and 1830, when it could have been corrected in the latter.
- MUCIVORAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473. Division of family Mesomyidae, including various muscid genera, *Aricia*, *Phaonia*, *Lispe*, *Hydrotaea*, etc.  
Other spellings: Muscivorae Handlirsch 1924: 1019.
- MUNGOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 19 (suppressed work). Tribe of the family Muciphoreae, not treated in the *Essai* (1830). Possibly a typographical error; the vernacular is given as “Les Mongomydes.”
- MUSCAE. See under MUSCOIDES.
- MUSCAEFORMES (1) Meigen 1818: xxxvi. Subdivision of Tipulariae, for *Scatopse*, *Biblio*, *Rhyphus*.  
Other spellings: Musciformes Lepeletier & Serville 1828: 672; Musciformia Burmeister 1837: 610.
- MUSCAEFORMES (2) Stahl 1883: 204. Only *Hermetia illucens* cited.
- MUSCAMORPHA. See under *Musca*.
- MUSCIDA. See under MUSCOIDES.
- MUSCIDEAE Wiedemann 1820b: 5, 1821b: 5. Same as Muscaeformes, with addition of *Penthetria*, *Dilophus*, and *Aspistes*.
- MUSCIFORMES, as Ceratopogoninae musciformes, Mayer 1934: 255. For the genus *Leptoconops*.
- MUSCIFORMIA (1) Burmeister 1837: 610, originally for bibionids, scatopsids, and *Rhyphus*, as MUSCAEFORMES).
- MUSCIFORMIA (2) Kröber 1958: 58. Subsection of Brachycera, Section Muscomorpha, for the families Musidoridae, Clythiidae, Phoridae, and Dorylaidae.
- MUSCIFORMIA (3) Zumpt 1965: 5. A group name based on *Musca*, q.v., to equal CYCLORRHAPHA.
- MUSCIFORMITI Lioy 1864: 901. Family of Anthomyzidi (i. e., Anthomyiidae), for the genus *Yetodesia*.
- MUSCIPHOREAE. See MUCIPHOREAE.
- MUSCIVORAE. See MUCIVORAE.
- MUSCOIDES Laicharting 1781: v. Ordinal name for flies, replacing Diptera Linnaeus and Antliata Fabricius. In Band 2: xiii (1784) the order is cited as MUSCAE, changed to MUSCIDA by Rohdendorf (1977b: 21, English transl.: 155).
- MUSCOMORPHA. See under MUSCIFORMIA above, and under genus *Musca*.

- MUTICAE Scopoli 1763: 350. Subdivision of Plebejæ, a division of the genus *Musca*, for two species, *Musca spoliata* and *M. saltitans*, which are synonyms of *Scenopinus fenestralis* (Linnaeus).
- MYCENIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 19 (suppressed work). Tribe of the family Muciphoreæ; not used in the 1830 *Essai*.
- MYCETOMYDÆ Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 14 (suppressed work). Tribe of the family Malacosomæ; not used in the 1830 *Essai*.
- MYCETOPHTHIRES Burmeister 1832: 387. Group for Schwammücken, = fungus gnats, Mycetophilidae.
- MYCOMYA Rafinesque 1815: 130. Subfamily of Tipularia, for *Anisopus*, *Rhyphus*, etc.  
Note. This has no relation to the mycetophilid genus *Mycomya*, which dates from Rondani (1856).
- MYIOIDEA Fitzinger 1843: 11. One of three main subdivisions of the class Insecta, to include the orders Antliata, Glossata, and Piezata.
- MYIOMORPHA Rohdendorf 1961b: 156, 158. Infraordo, to include Platypezidae, Sciadoceridae, Syrphidae, Pipunculidae, acalyptate and calyptate muscoids, the bot flies, and the Hippoboscidae. Changed to Muscomorpha in Rohdendorf (1980).  
Note. A similar name, Myomorphi Brandt 1855, is used as Myomorpha in Mammalia Rodentia as an infraorder under the suborder Sciurognathi.
- MYODARIAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 5. Proposed as an order, divided into ten families: Calypteratae, Mesomydae, etc. Group name also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 8) (suppressed work).  
Other spellings: Myodaviae Rondani 1843a: 37; Myiodae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 242; Myodarii Desmarest 1859: 312; Myodaria Lameere 1906: 136, 140; Myiodaria Bezzi 1922: 29.
- MYOPARIAE Desmarest 1860: 41. Equals MYODARIAE Robineau-Desvoidy.  
Note. This is not the same as Myopariae Macquart 1834, based on the genus *Myopa* in the Conopidae.
- NAPAEELLEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20. A Natural Division of his Myodaria. See the discussion under the generic name *Napaea* for not regarding the group name as based on the genus.
- NAPEELLEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 16 (suppressed work). A family of Myodariae, and a tribe Napeellae, including *Ochtera* [sic] Latreille.  
Note. In 1826 this group name was not based on a generic name, which did not exist until Robineau-Desvoidy (1830), when he described the genus *Napaea*, q. v.
- NEMATOCERA (recommended spelling):  
“NÉMATOCÈRES” (vernacular) Duméril 1805b: 271-273.  
“NÉMOCÈRES” (vernacular) Latreille 1816c: xxvii, 594.  
NEMOCERA Latreille 1817: 288. One of five “grandes familles” of Diptera, for the tribes Culicidae and Tipulariae.
- NEMATOCERA Berthold 1827: 489.  
Other spellings: Nemocerae Gray 1832: 725; Nemocerata Perty 1833: 180; Nemoceri Rondani 1841: 268; Nematocerata Gravenhorst 1843: 165; Nemoceridi Targioni Tozzetti 1870: 90; Nemoceratae Bigot 1888a: 2; Nematoceratae Bigot 1891: 250.  
Note 1. There is in Diptera a generic name *Nematocera* Meigen 1818 identical in spelling with the group name, a matter of some confusion at one time. Fortunately, it was long ago synonymized with the genus *Hexatoma* Latreille 1809, family Tipulidae.  
Note 2. Duméril (1806: 271-273) used a vernacular name of similar form, “Nématocères,” for one of his four families of Lepidoptera, to include *Bombix* [sic], *Hepialus*, and *Cossus*. Froriep’s (1806) translation of Duméril called them “Nematoceren,” again without using a formal Latin name.
- NEODIPTERA Michelsen 1994: 153, 1996: 71. A new clade including probably over 75% of extant Diptera: the Brachycera plus the nematoceros groups Scatopsioidea, Anisopodidae, Axymyiidae, Perissomatidae, Pachyneuridae, Sciarioidea, and Bibionoidea.

- NEONEURA Krzeminski 1992a: 45. One of four suborders of Diptera, for the Eoptychopteridae and Ptychopteridae. Diagnosed, in greater detail, in Krzeminski 1992b: 49, 50.
- NEOSEPSINAE Duda 1926a: 28, 42, also folded table opposite p. 60. Subfamily of Sepsidae, including *Leptomerosepsis*, *Lasiosepsis*, and *Sepsis* s.str. The opposite of his Palaeosepsinae, but there is no genus *Neosepsis* and Neosepsinae equals Sepsinae.
- NIGRIPENNES Latreille 1802: 434. Subdivision of genus *Asilus*; “*Asilus teutonius*; *oelandicus* F.” cited as examples.
- NOBILES (1) Scopoli 1763: 325. Division of genus *Musca* for numerous species with “*Alis situ suo triangulum efficientibus, seu divergentibus.*”
- NOBILES (2) Zetterstedt 1837: 42. Division of *Musca* familiares, for a mixture of green calliphorids, now *Lucilia*, and green muscids, now *Orthellia* and *Pyrellia*.
- NOCTUAEFORMES Meigen 1818: xxxiv. Subdivision of Tipulariae, for *Psychoda*.  
Other spellings: Noctuaeformia Loew 1845a: 10, 1850b: 30; Noctuiiformia Gerstaecker 1863: 259.
- NOTACANTHA Latreille 1816c: 620, 1817: 289. One of five “grandes familles” of Diptera, for the stratiomyid flies.  
Other spellings: Notocantha Germar 1818: 358; Notachanta Macquart 1838b: 164 (1838c: 168); Nothacantha Doleschall 1856: 407; Notacatha Doleschall 1857: 403; Notacanthae Desmarest 1860: 43; Notacanthidi Lioy 1864: 583.  
Note. There is a family Notacanthidae in Pisces, based on genus *Notacanthus* Bloch 1788, and a generic name *Notacantha* Agassiz 1847 in Coleoptera, an emendation for *Notosacantha* Dejean 1835.
- NOTHACANTHA. See NOTACANTHA.
- NOTHOPROBOSCIDEA Rossi 1848: x, 85. One of three subdivisions of Diptera, to include hippoboscids and nycteribiids.
- NOTOCANTHA. See NOTACANTHA.
- NOTOSTOMATA Leach 1815b: 388, 400. Subclass of Arachnides, for *Nycteribia*.  
Other spellings: Notostoma Müggenburg 1892: 9, as synonym of Nycteribidae.
- NUDAE Villeneuve 1914b: 256. Group of Calliphorinae with basal portion of vein R not ciliate.
- NUDO-HALTERATAE Latreille 1802: 458. One of two divisions of genus *Musca*, chiefly acalyptrate muscids.
- NYMPHIPARA:  
“NYMPHIPARES” (vernacular, credited to Réaumur) Latreille 1829: 538.  
NYMPHIPARA Griffith & Pidgeon 1832: 718. Equals Pupipara.  
Note. Réaumur (1742: 590), in discussing the reproductive classes or types of insects, stated that to the two classes of “des vivipares” and “des ovipares” must now be added a third class, “... la nouvelle classe, celle des insectes nymphipares. On aimera peut-être mieux ce nom que celui de boulipares, qui seroit plus exact.”
- OBTECTAE Hutton 1881: 9. Section of suborder Ovipara, for families with “pupa enclosed in a separate case,” including Nemocera and some Brachycera.
- OCCEMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 240. Section of Entomobiae, for the conopid genera *Myopa*, *Dalmannia*, *Zodion*.  
Note. The genus *Occemya*, which Occemydae suggests, was not described until 1853. The name Occemydae was thus not based on an included genus, although it did include conopid genera related to *Occemya*.
- OCCULTICORNES Latreille 1802: 459. Subdivision of the genus *Musca*; example, *M. cyanophila* [sic] Panzer, a thyreophorid.
- OCCULTO-HALTERATAE Latreille 1802: 455. One of two divisions of the genus *Musca*, chiefly calyptrate muscoids.
- OCHTIDIAE Fallén 1823: 8. Two included genera, *Phyllomyza* and *Ochtiphila* [sic].
- OESTROCALLIPHORINI Séguy 1926a: 10. For a group of genera in the “Oestridae dubiosae,” intermediate between oestrids and calliphorids.

- OESTROMUSCARIA Townsend 1934c: 7 ff. A taxonomic category to include two superfamilies Oestroidea and Muscoidea.  
Note. "Oestromuscoid flies" were apparently first referred to by Townsend (1931a: 65). Before then, he placed all these flies in a superfamily Muscoidea.
- OESTROTACHININAE Malloch 1932b: 319. An artificial grouping of oestrid-like Tachinidae; essentially the same as Tachino-Oestridae Villeneuve (1915), q.v.
- OLIGOCERA. See OLIGONEURA.
- OLIGONEURA (1) Loew 1845a: 11. Section of the family Tipularia gallicola, for cecidomyiid genera.  
Other spellings: Oligoneuræ Neuhaus 1886: 12, 350; Oligocera Blanchard 1905: 10 (apparent lapsus).  
Note. Loew was followed by Schiner (1864b: 1, and 1864c: 202, 211), who also included mycetophilid, simuliid, bibionid, and scatopsid genera. Schiner also used the term Oligoneura in a completely different meaning (See Oligoneura (2)), as he likewise did for the opposite term Polyneura, q. v. Krzeminski (1992a: 45, 1992b: 50) used it as one of the four suborders of Diptera, for most families outside of Tipuloidea and a few other Nematocera.
- OLIGONEURA (2) Schiner 1864b: 49, 1864c: 206, 211. A subgroup of Cyclorhapha, for calyptrate and acalyptrate muscids and the Oestridae. Cf. POLYNEURA.
- OLIGONEURINAE Bequaert 1961: 16. Subfamily of Mydidae, but not based on an included genus.  
See also his Polyneurinae.
- OMALOCERATI Bigot 1885c: 226. One of the two great tribes of Diptera; equals Nemocera plus Brachycera of authors, i.e., all Diptera except Pupipara.  
Other spellings: Homalocerati Bigot 1891: 250.
- OMALOPTERA Leach 1817d: 60; Samouelle (ex Leach) 1819: 302. An order for two families, Hippoboscidae and Nycteribidae.  
Other spellings: Homaloptera Macleay 1821: 380; Omoptera Curtis 1824: 2 (correct as Omaloptera on p. 1); Omalopterae Macquart 1835: 632.  
Note. The error Omoptera must have occurred in one of the original copies of Folio 14 but corrected in later copies. The correction was listed in final Errata for Curtis' *British Entomology*.
- OMOPTERA. See OMALOPTERA.
- OPISTHACANTHAE Lutz 1909: 624. Group of tabanid subfamilies, the Pangoninae, Silvinae, and Chrysopinae.  
Other spellings: Opistacanthae Enderlein 1922c: 335; Opisthocantinae Bertrand 1954: 438.
- OPISTHANOPLAE Lutz 1909b: 624. Group of tabanid subfamilies, the Lepidoselaginae, Diachlorinae, and Tabaninae.  
Other spellings: Opistanoplae Lutz 1913: 486.
- OPISTHOCENTRA. Hymenoptera; noted under EMPROSTHOCENTRA.
- "ORNITHOMYENS" or "ORNITHOMYITES" (vernaculars) Blanchard 1840: 630. Possibly intended as descriptive terms not based on the genus *Ornithomyia* Latreille 1802, q.v., because Blanchard mentioned only *Hippobosca* and *Strebla*.
- ORTHOBRACHYCERA Brunetti 1912: 38. Possible secondary division of the Orthorrhapha if the primary divisions were Orthorrhapha and Cyclorrhapha as in Brauer (1863).
- ORTHOCERA (1) Schiner 1864b: 27, 1864c: 204, 211. A group of Brachycera, for ten families from Leptidae to Empidae and Dolichopidae.
- ORTHOCERA (2) Schiner 1864b: 49, 1864c: 206, 211. A group of Cyclorhapha, for all families of that suborder except the Phoridae, Nycteribidae, and Hippoboscidae.
- ORTHOGENYA Brauer 1883: 11 ff. (11 ff.). Tribe of Orthorrhapha Brachycera, for Empidae and Dolichopodidae.  
Other spellings: Orthogenia Bezzi 1894: 257.



- ORTHOMYDAINAE Bequaert 1961: 16. One of three subfamilies of Mydidae but not based on an included genus.  
 Note. Renamed Mydinae and Diochlistinae by Bequaert (1963: 3).
- ORTHOPYGA Aczél 1954: 75, 80. Division of Brachycera, to include the Homoeodactyla and Heterodactyla of Brauer (1880): families with male postabdomen never folded beneath last tergite of preabdomen.
- ORTHORAPHA. See ORTHORRHAPHA.
- ORTHORHYNCHAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table. Group of his Euculicidae, for all mosquitoes except Anophelinae and Megarhininae.
- ORTHORRHAPHA (recommended spelling):  
 ORTHORAPHA Brauer 1863a: 33. Diptera into two great groups, the Orthorapha (Nematocera and part of Brachycera) and Cyclorapha.  
 ORTHORHAPHA Schiner 1864b: 1, 1864c: 201, 211.  
 ORTHORRHAPHA Becher 1882b: 133.  
 Other spellings: Ortorrhapha Brauer 1883: 11; Orthorrhapha Lameere 1906: 140.
- OVIPARA Westwood 1838: 420. Ovipara and Larvipara form Section 1, including all Diptera outside of Pupipara.  
 Note. Hutton (1881: 9) used Ovipara for the whole suborder opposed to the Pupipara. For the use of “Ovipares” as a class of insects, see the quotation from Réaumur under Nymphipara.
- OVIPTERAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 302, 372. Section including the Muscidae, here composed of muscids and calliphorids, plus a few other genera.
- OXYPTERAE Meigen 1824: 105 (as Ocypterae, p. x). Family, for *Lonchoptera*.  
 Note. The tachinid genus *Ocyptera*, which one spelling of the family name suggests, is on p. 209 of the same volume under the family name Muscides. From the described character of the wing, it is obvious that Oxypterae was the intended spelling, and Ocypterae a lapsus or a typographical error.
- PACHYGASTRINAE Liroy 1864: 728. Subfamily of his Bombyliti, for *Bombylius*, *Usia*, and *Ploas*.  
 Other spellings: Pachygastrini Liroy 1895: 158.  
 Note. This name has no relation to the stratiomyid genus *Pachygaster* and the group names based upon it (*Pachygastrina* Loew 1856, etc.).
- PALAEOSCINELLINAE Duda 1930b: 56. Subfamily of Chloropidae, for *Hippelates* and related genera, as a name more expressive of the group’s relation to Oscinellinae.
- PALOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20, 658, 666. Family of Myodariae, including sciomyzids (chiefly), *Loxocera*, etc. The group name was also used by Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 15) (suppressed work).  
 Other spellings: Palomydeae Lucas 1847: 427; Palomyiae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 271.
- PALPIGERAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 771. Tribe of Entomobiae, for genus *Brullaea*.
- PALUDICOLINI Liroy 1863: 214. Subfamily of Tipularidi Rostratiti, for genus *Ptychoptera*.  
 Other spellings: Paludicoli Liroy 1895: 90.
- PALUSTRAE Lynch A. 1890: 367. A habit grouping of culicid genera, including *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, *Uranotaenia*.
- PANNEUROPTERA Crampton 1918: 47. Superorder, for the Neuroptera, Mecoptera, Diptera, Trichoptera, and Lepidoptera.
- PARADEXIIDAE Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 as -xidae, 125 as -xiidae (11, 57). Group of Muscaria Schizometopa, for 13 prosenid genera, *Stomatodexia*, *Prosenia*, *Senostoma*, *Dinera*, *Myiocera*, etc. There is no genus *Paradexia*.
- PARANEMATOCERA Crampton 1924b: 239. Possible subdivision of Nematocera, for the Psychoidea: Psychodidae and Bruchomyiidae.
- “PARANÉMATOCÈRES” (vernacular) Doby et al. 1967: 651. For Simuliidae, a different sense than Crampton’s use.
- PARASITA Ross 1802: table VIII. Subgroup of Diptera, but for *Pulex*, *Pediculus*, and *Acarus*.

- PARASITIA Rafinesque 1815: 106. Family in his order Antennidia, including such diverse forms as ticks, lice, fleas, and the dipterans *Nycteribia* and *Melophagus*.
- PARASITICA Rossi 1848: x, 84. Subdivision of Cryptoprobooscidea to include *Oestrus*, *Cephalomyia*, and *Gastrus* (i.e., *Gasterophilus*).
- PARASSITINI Lioy 1864: 746. Subfamily of Syrphidae Eristaliti, for *Sericomyia* and *Volucella*.  
Other spellings: Parassiti Lioy 1895: 177.
- [PARATRICHOPTERA. Not Diptera. The origin of the name has not been located. Some have combined it with the Protodiptera but others (e.g., Tillyard 1937) distinguished the two and made them suborders of Mecoptera. Hennig (1973: 5) referred to Paratrachoptera as perhaps the “Stammgruppe der Dipteren.”]
- PATELLIMERIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 943. Tribe of Entomobiae, for *Medina*, *Mollia*, and *Velocia*.
- PENTANEPHRIA Müller 1881: 502. Group name for Psychodidae, Blepharoceridae, and Culicidae.
- PERRISOPTERA Riek 1977: 252. New suborder of Diptera, for Diptera with four wings as opposed to the Eudiptera, the two-winged flies. One family, the Permotanyderidae.
- PHALAENOIDAE Macquart 1826: 165. Subdivision of Tipulariae, for *Psychoda*.  
Other spellings: Falenoides Rondani 1840b: 5 (as synonym of Psicodinae); Falenoidi Rondani 1846: 363; Phaloenoidae Macquart 1851b: 338; Phalenoidae Bigot 1852: 484.  
Note. Not founded on *Phalaenula* Meigen 1800, although dealing with flies of the same family.  
“PHANÉROCÈRES” (vernacular) Bigot 1852: 480. One of two families into which he divided the Diptera; it included all flies but hippoboscids and nycteribiids.
- HERBELLAEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 10 (suppressed work). Mention of *Phorophylla* and *Musca compressa* Fabricius, both tachinids. Group equals Sericoceratae of Robineau-Desvoidy (1830).  
Note. This is not founded on the genus *Pherbellia*, which is in a far distant family, the Palomyidae.
- HERBOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 18 (suppressed work). Tribe of the family Micromyidae.
- PHTHIROMYIAE Latreille 1809: 363 (in error as -myae, p. 243, corrected to -myiae on p. 388).  
“Tribus” (actually a suborder) of Diptera, including only the genus *Nycteribia*.  
Other spellings: Phthyromyiae Latreille 1825: 501; Phthiromyia Burmeister 1837: 611; Phthiromyiae Swainson 1840: 379; Phthyromyia Perty 1841: 887; Phthyromyidae Macquart 1850b: 554; Phthiromyidii Bigot 1852: 483; Phthiriomyiae Kolenati 1863: 27.  
Note. See Theriomyiida for a probable variant spelling, although that name was used in a broader sense.
- PHYLLOPHAGAE (as Larvae Phyllophagae) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473, 595. A section of the family Mesomyidae, for the tribe Pegomyidae, genus *Pegomya*.
- PHYTOCOLINI Lioy 1864: 741. Subfamily of Syrphidi Eristaliti, for *Chryorhina* [sic], *Mallota*, and *Merodon*.
- PHYTOMIDAE. See PHYTOMYDAE.
- PHYTOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 20, 700, 704. Family of Myodariae, also mentioned in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 16) (suppressed work).  
Other spellings: Phytomyzoidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 291; Phytomidae d’Orbigny 1846: 133.  
Note. Phytomydae was not based on *Phytomyza* Fallén but on an assemblage of acalyprate genera, including *Myodina*, *Calobata*, etc. Agassiz used the same emendation, Phytomyzoidae, for Phytomyzides Fallén, which was based on *Phytomyza*, q.v.
- PHYTOMYZOIDAE. See PHYTOMYDAE.
- PLATYGENYA Brauer 1883: 11 ff. (11 ff.). Tribe of Orthorrhapha Brachycera, for 13 modern families from Stratiomyidae to Scenopinidae.  
Other spellings: Platygenia Bezzi 1894: 241.
- PLEBEJAE Scopoli 1763: 334. Division of genus *Musca*.

PLERONEURA Lameere 1906: 131. Group under Brachycera Metarrhyncha Heterodactyla, for therevids, scenopinids, apiocerids, bombyliids, asilids, and mydaiids.

Other spellings: Pleuroneura Vimmer 1927: 44; Pleoneura Vimmer 1928-9: 460.

PLUMATAE (1) Scopoli 1763: 325. Subdivision of his Nobiles, a division of the genus *Musca*, for numerous species with arista lateral.

PLUMATAE (2) Scopoli 1763: 334. Subdivision of his Plebejae, a division of the genus *Musca*, for species with the same character noted under Plumatae (1).

“PLUMICORNES” (vernacular) Fries 1823: 2. Family of Tipulariae, equal to Tipulariae aquaticae of Latreille (1809).

POLICHETA. See POLYCHOETA.

POLIETESFORMES Schnabl & Dziedzicki 1911: 64 ff. Group of genera of Muscinae, including *Dasyphora*, *Pyrellia*, *Mesembrina*, etc. Part of the time called the Dasyphoraeformes (See under genus *Dasyphora*).

Note. The genus *Polietes* is contained in the preceding group in Schnabl & Dziedzicki, the Aricinae or Muscinae Ariciaeformes, and hence is not the basis of Polietesformes.

POLIFAGITI Lioy 1864: 892. Family of the tribe Muscidi, for calliphorids and Muscinae.

POLINEURA. See POLYNEURA.

“POLYACANTHES” (vernacular) Villeneuve 1933: 251. Tribe of Tachinidae Eutachininae for genera with two to several dorsal bristles on mid tibia, as opposed to the tribe “Monacanthes” (q. v.).

POLYARTA Billberg 1820: 120. A “legio” of Diptera, approximately equal to Nematocera and containing five groups: Hirteaedes, Sciaræaedes, Agaonides (now the family Agaontidae in Hymenoptera Chalcidoidea), Tipulaedes, and Culicides.

POLYCHOETA Zetterstedt 1842: 1, 12. An “ordo” of the class Brachycera, including 13 families between present day Tabanidae and Syrphidae.

Other spellings: Polychaetae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 302; Policheta Rondani 1859: 152 (cited as the reason for changing the generic name *Policheta* Rondani 1856).

POLYMERA Burmeister 1829: 24. Family, with Tipularia as synonym. It included all Nematocera, grouped in the five divisions Floralia, Fungicola, Terricola, Gallicola, Culiciformes. This is not to be confused with the tipulid genus **Polymera** Wiedemann (1820), q.v.

POLYNEURA (1):

POLINEURA Loew 1844a: 115. Section of Tipularia gallicola.

POLYNEURA Loew 1845a: 7, 8, 10. The commonly used spelling.

Other spellings: Polyneurae Neuhaus 1886: 350.

Note. Schiner used the name Polyneura in two different ways, one (1864b: 11, 1864c: 202, 211) in the sense of Loew for a subgroup of Nematocera to include the families Chironomidae, Psychodidae, Culicidae, Tipulidae, and Rhyphidae. For his second use as a subgroup of Cyclorrhapha, see Polyneura (2). Polyneura in the sense of Hennig (1973) included the Tipulidae (sens. lat., including Limoniidae and Cylandromyiidae) and the Trichoceridae.

POLYNEURA (2) Schiner 1864b: 102; 1864c: 207, 211. Subgroup of Cyclorrhapha [sic], for families Platypozidae, Pipunculidae, Syrphidae, and Conopidae.

POLYNEURINAE Bequaert 1961: 16. Subfamily of Mydidae, but not based on an included genus.

POLYTOMA Brauer 1869: 848, 852. Subgroup of Brachycera, for the family Therevidae. Brauer (1883) also included the family Scenopinidae.

PROBOSCIDEA Latreille 1809: 238, 244. Subdivision of Diptera, for 14 families, including all Diptera then recognized except the hippoboscids and nycteribiids.

Other spellings: Proboscida Latreille 1817: 288; Proboscidae Meigen 1818: xxxiii; Proboscidae Marno 1869: 325; Proposcidae Targioni Tozzetti 1870: 90.

Note. An earlier use of Proboscidea by Scopoli (1763: [6 of Index], 112) was in replacement of Hemiptera of Linnaeus. It has also been used (Illiger ?1811, as credited by Simpson 1945) for an order

- of Mammalia, including the elephants. It has also been used as a generic name in several different phyla, beginning with Bruguière 1791 in Nematoda. See also the vernacular name "Proboscidés."
- "PROBOSCIDÉS" (vernacular) Duméril 1800: 438. Alternate name for his "Sarcostomes," a miscellaneous group of genera.
- PROCEPHALA Brauer 1869: 849, 852. Subgroup of Brachycera, for seven families, the Acroceridae, Bombylidae, Nemestrinidae, Midasidae, Asilidae, Empidae, and Dolichopidae.
- PRONEMATOCERA Crampton 1924b: 239. Subdivision of Nematocera, for the tipuloid families.
- PROPOSCIDAE. See PROBOSCIDEA.
- PROSECHOMORPHA Enderlein 1936d: 4, 6, 95. Group of Orthorrhapha, for the family Thaumaleidae.
- PROTACHININAE Villeneuve 1924: 14 ff. Subgroup of Tachininae, for less highly evolved genera showing relationship to the Phasiinae, Dexiinae, and Rhinophorinae; opposed to the Eutachininae.
- Other spellings: Protachinidae Townsend 1941: 329 (cited as synonym of Tachinidae).
- PROTACHINOIDEA Enderlein 1936d: 4, 191, 204. Superfamily of Calypttrata, for the family Egniniidae.
- Note. Not related to the Protachininae of Villeneuve (1924) (See preceding entry).
- PROTOCOLYPTRATA Rohdendorf 1964: 266 (in error on p. 265 as Protocalytrata). Hypothetical ancestral group.
- PROTODIPTERA Crampton 1924a: 34. An order next to the Diptera, for *Austropsyche*, a fossil form. In a mere list.
- Note. Crampton (1924b: 238), in a discussion of phylogeny, mentioned Protodiptera in a generalized reference to ancestors of the Diptera in the trichopteroid forms. Tillyard (1937: 66-67) utilized the name for a suborder of Mecoptera, for the Permotipulidae, fossils originally referred to Tipuloidea in the Diptera. Hennig (1973: 5) referred to it as perhaps the "Stammgruppe der Dipteren." Evenhuis (1994: 45-6) included it with families Permotanyderidae and Permotipulidae as linking Diptera and Mecoptera.
- PROTODROSOPHILIDAE Rohdendorf 1964: 269. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- PROTOHELEOMYZIDAE Rohdendorf 1964: 265, 268. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- PROTO-HIPPOBOSCIDAE Bequaert 1954: 39. Hypothetical group, "comprising the immediate ancestors of the Recent Hippoboscidae."
- PROTOHOLOMETOPA Rohdendorf 1964: 265, 267. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- PROTOMUSCARIA Enderlein 1936d: 4, 131, 132. Subgroup of Schizophora, for the family Scatophagidae.
- PRONEMATOCERA Crampton 1926: 69. Group between suborder and superfamily, for the Tipuloidea and Psychodoidea, as the most primitive Nematocera; opposed to the Eunematocera. Cf. also Pronematocera.
- PROTOPHASIIDAE Townsend 1913a: 43. Hypothetical; "the primeval muscoid stock," ancestral to the families of Muscoidea.
- PROTOPHTHALMIA Hendel 1936b: 1879; Enderlein 1936d: 4, 6, 7. Group of Nematocera for the families Anisopodidae, Blepharoceridae, Bibionidae, and Mycetophilidae. Later the Deuterophlebiidae and the Protorhyphidae (fossil) were added.
- Note. The name has been cited as from Enderlein (1912), but the reference has not been located.
- PROTOPSILIDAE Rohdendorf 1964: 265, 268. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- "PROTOPTÈRES" Lahille 1904: 79 (11), large tableau. Used to indicate the more primitive of two groups of mosquitoes in wing characters, as opposed to Téléoptères (q.v.); repeated in three places, under "Macropsélaphes," "Hétéropsélaphes," and "Micropsélaphes," vernacular names for the Anophelinae, Culicinae, and Aedina, respectively.
- PROTOSCHIZOPHORA Rohdendorf 1964: 265, 266. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- PRYTANINAE Hermann 1920: 167. Subdivision of Dasypogoninae in Asilidae.
- Other spellings: Prytaniinae Engel 1929: 162; Pyrtaniinae Brues & Melander 1932: 298.

- PSAMMOPHORIDAE Mühlenberg 1971: 73, 91, 100, 101. For “all Bombyliidae possessing a soil chamber to coat the eggs.” 18 genera in 9 subfamilies were investigated.
- PSEUDOCOENOSIINAE Schnabl 1911: 70, or Schnabl & Dziedzicki 1911: 83 (as -sinae). Alternate name for Hylemyidae.  
 Note. This has no relation to an atypical coenosiine genus *Pseudocoenosia* Stein 1916 (q. v., for *Pseudocoenosiini* Lobanov (1984)).
- PSEUDODEXIIDAE Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 79 (as -xidae), 127 (separate: 11, 59). A group of Muscaria Schizometopa, including five subgroups (tachinids): Dexodidae, Acemyidae, Doleschallidae, Melanotidae, Petagniidae.
- PSEUDONEURA Schiner 1869: 851, 852. Tribe of Cyclorrhapha, for the family Syrphidae.  
 “PTÉRIGYOPTÈRES” (vernacular) P.B. [= Palisot de Beauvois] 1806: 53. Cited in references under *Tabanus*, along with Diptera and Antliata.
- PTERODICERA Palisot de Beauvois 1819: 223, 224. Cited in references as “Insecta Pterodicera, ord. VII, Diptera, fam. III, Tabani,” so it may have been a higher grouping than Diptera. Possibly a formal name for his Ptérigyoptères q.v.
- PTEROMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 18 (suppressed work). Tribe of the family Micromyidae; not used in the 1830 *Essai*.
- PTEROPHORA (1) Rossi 1848: vii, 1. Subdivision of Proboscidea to include Nemocera, Brachocera, and Muscida.  
 Note. Rossi’s two subdivisions (See also PTEROPHORA (2)) included flies with two complete wings. For flies with abbreviated wings he used the name Pteryoidea (q.v.), for a subdivision in each of his divisions of the Diptera.
- PTEROPHORA (2) Rossi 1848: x, 85. Subdivision of Nothoproboscidea, to include *Hippobosca*, *Ornithobia*, and *Ornithomyia*.
- PTERYGOIDEA (1) Rossi 1848: ix, 83. Subdivision of Proboscidea to include only the genus *Apterina*, a sphaerocerid.  
 Note. See Note under Pterophora (1).
- PTERYGOIDEA (2) Rossi 1848: x, 86. Subdivision of Nothoproboscidea to include the hippoboscid genera *Anaptera*, *Stenopteryx*, and *Leptotena* [sic].
- PTILOPHTHALMEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 35. Subtribe of the tribe Blondelidae, for genera *Gervaisia*, *Rhinomya*, *Spinolia*, *Schaumia*, and *Belida*.
- PUPIPARA Latreille 1816c: 650. One of five families in Diptera, for the Coriaceae of Latreille’s earlier works.  
 Other spellings: Pupiparae Latreille 1825: 501; Pupiparia Lucas 1839: 404; Pupipari Costa 1846a: 301, 1846b: 678; Pupiparidi Lioy 1895: vii, 330; Pupira Vimmer 1927: 40.
- PURIVORAE Clark 1815: 67. Apparently an alternate name for his group Cuticolae, q. v.
- PUTRELLIDEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 796. Tribe of the family Napeelleae. Name also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 16, suppressed work), but only *Musca cellarum* auctt. was cited.  
 Other spellings: Putrellina (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 317.
- PUTRIVORAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614, 651. Section of the family Malacosomae, for the tribe Malacomyidae.
- RAMICORNAE (as Tipulinae ramicornae) Savchenko 1966: 84. One of two main divisions of Tipulidae, for genera with comblike antennae.
- REPTANTES Macquart 1826a: 76. Subdivision of Tipulariae, for *Simulia*, i.e., *Simulium*.
- RHINOMETOPIIDAE Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 82, 98 (14, 30); 1891: 99 (403). A small group of Tachinidae. On p. 98 (30) it is described, but with mention of only *Stomatomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm and *Ammobia* Wulp.  
 Note. A genus *Rhinometopia* did not appear until Brauer & Bergenstamm 1893: 36 (124), at which time the group was downgraded to Sectio RHINOMETOPIA. *Rhinometopia*, *Stomatomyia*, and *Ammobia* are all now synonyms of **Chetogena** Rondani 1856, q.v.

RHIZOMYZIDES Fallén 1820e: 1. Group for three genera: *Thereva* (in the sense of the tachinid genus *Phasia*), *Ocyptera*, and *Gymnosoma*.

Other spellings: Rhizomyzae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 325.

Note. A similar but distinct family-group name, Rhizomyidae, or Rhizomyinae Winge 1887, is used for a family or subfamily of Mammalia Rodentia, based on the genus *Rhizomys* Gray 1831.

RHIZOPHAGAE. See RIZOPHAGAE.

RHYNCHOCALLIPHORINAE Villeneuve 1920b: 225. For the group of calliphorid genera now called the subfamily Rhiniinae.

Note. A renaming of Robineau-Desvoidy's ROSTRATAE.

RIZOPHAGAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 473, 528. Division of the family Mesomyidae, for the tribe Limosellae, composed of coenosiine muscids.

Other spellings: Rhizophagae Handlirsch 1924: 1019.

ROEDERIIDAE (as Röder-) Brauer & Bergenstamm 1889: 76, 83, 152 (8, 15, 84); 1891: 418 (114). A small group of Tachinidae.

Note. The genus *Roederia* (as *Röderia*) did not appear until 1893 and Roederiidae cannot therefore be an available family-group name from 1889. Moreover, *Roederia* is preoccupied by *Roederia* Mik 1881 in Diptera Empididae, and a Roederiidae in Tachinidae cannot stand as a family-group name.

ROSTRATAE (1) Meigen 1818: xxxiv. A subdivision of Tipulariae, for tipuloid genera.

Other spellings: Rostrata Burmeister 1837: 609; Rostratiti Lioy 1863: 213.

ROSTRATAE (2) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 419. Section of Muscidae sens. lat., for *Rhinia*, *Idia*, etc., now in Calliphoridae.

Other spellings: Rostratini Lioy 1864: 893.

Note. Later authors referred to it as the Calliphorinae rostratae, which equals the calliphorid subfamily Rhiniinae. It was renamed Rhynchocalliphorinae by Villeneuve (1920), but without basis on a generic name.

Obviously a different group than the nematocerous Rostratae.

SARCOBIAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 302. Division of Calypteratae, including a mixture of genera now in Calliphoridae, Muscidae, Sarcophagidae, and Tachinidae.

SARCOCALLIPHORINI Séguéy 1928: 89, 99, 109. Group of Calliphorinae, including *Engyzops*, *Pseudonesia*, and *Nesodexia*.

SARCOSTOMA:

“SARCOSTOMES” (vernacular) Duméril 1800a: 438, 1800b: tableau 8. A “famille naturelle,” including 10 genera: *Musca*, *Syrphus*, *Rhingia*, *Stratyomis* [sic], *Ceria*, *Nemotelus*, *Anthrax*, *Bibio*, *Rhagio*, and *Tabanus*.

Other spellings: Sarcostoma Ross 1802: folded table 8.

SARGOMORPHA Brauer 1882: 83 (27). A “Hauptgruppe” under the Notacantha, and including four stratiomyid genera, *Chromatopoda*, *Cacosis*, *Chrysochlora*, and *Drasteria*, but not *Sargus*, in the family Sargidae as then recognized.

SCATHOPHILAE Latreille 1825: 499. Subdivision of the tribe Muscides, for 8 genera of 7 modern families: *Diopsis*, *Ochthera*, *Anthomyia*, *Mosillus*, *Scatophaga*, *Thyreophora*, *Sphaerocera*, and *Phora*.

Other spellings: Scatophila Burmeister 1829: 24; Scatophilae Handlirsch 1924: 1008; Scythophilae A.P. do Prado 1965: 210.

Note. This group is not to be confused with the ephyrid genus *Scatophila*.

SCATOFAGI Rondani 1841: 268. A group name apparently not based on a generic name like *Scatophaga*; it stood between his groups Florali and Fungicoli, both of which contained genera of Nematocera.

SCHIROPHORA. See SCHIZOPHORA.

SCHISTOCERAE Lutz 1913: 486, or SCHIZOCERAE Lutz 1913: 487. Subdivision of Tabaninae; 9 included genera.

SCHIZOMETOPA Brauer 1880: 117 (13). Group under his suborder Cyclorapha [sic], to include all calyptrate flies plus the Tanypezidae.

Other spellings: Schizometopia Williston 1887a: xiii; Scizometopa Ringdahl 1936: 158.

SCHIZOPHORA Becher 1882a: 53, 1882b: 151. Subdivision of Cyclorrhapha, for the calyptrate and acalyptrate families and the Pupipara.

Other spellings: Schizophorida Williston 1887a: xiii; Schirophora Frey 1921a: 80; Schiziphora Baranov 1942: 498.

Note. In Frey (1921), the paper as published in the journal showed Schizophora, but individual copies have Schirophora. These were apparently preprints.

SCIZOMETOPA. See SCHIZOMETOPA.

SCLEROSTOMAE:

“SCLÉROSTOMES” (vernacular) Duméril 1800a: 438, 1800b: tableau 8. A “famille naturelle” including 8 genera: *Empis*, *Bombilius* [sic], *Myopa*, *Conops*, *Stomoxis* [sic], *Asilus*, *Culex*, *Hippobosca*.

Other spellings: Sclerostoma Ross 1802: folded table 8; Sclerostomia Rafinesque 1815: 130; Sclerostomae Agassiz 1846a: 35.

Note. An alternate name for the “Haustelles” of Duméril, who cited the group as “Haustelles ou Sclérostomes” in his later works (1805b: 279, 1823: xii, 226).

SCOTOPHILAE Duda 1918: 16, 27, 31, 47. Group of subgenera in *Limosina*, family Sphaeroceridae.

SCYTHOPHILAE. See SCATHOPHILAE.

SERICOCERATAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 211. A stirps for the tachinid genera *Microptera*, *Phyllomya*, *Phorophylla*, *Thelaira*, *Uramya*, and *Mintho*.

Other spellings: Sericoceroidae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 339.

Note. This apparently replaced the tribe Pherbellaeae of Robineau-Desvoidy (1826), but was abandoned in his 1863 work. There is a generic name *Sericocera* in the Tachinidae, but it was not published until Macquart (1834) and is not the basis for the name Sericoceratae.

SETARIAE (1) Scopoli 1763: 329. A subdivision of his division Nobiles of the genus *Musca*, for species with arista lateral. See also Setariae (2) for use of the same term in a different sense.

SETARIAE (2) Scopoli 1763: 338. A subdivision of his division Plebejae of the genus *Musca*, for species with the same character as in Setariae (1).

“SETICORNES” (vernacular) Fries 1823: 2. Family of Tipulariae, equal to Tipulariae fungicolae of Meigen.

SILVATICAE Fallén 1823a: 54. A section of the genus *Musca*, for muscids and anthomyiids.

SILVICOLAE Lynch A. 1890: 367. A habit grouping of culicid genera, including *Sabethes*, *Psorophora*, and *Megarhina*.

“SIMPLICORNES” Duméril 1805b: 281. Alternate name for “Aplocères” (See Aplocera).

SIPHONATAE Lutz 1904: folded synoptic table, also p. [53] (p. 3 of key). Group of mosquitoes, including all but the Anophelinae.

SIPHUNCULATA Latreille 1802: 436. For two genera, *Pangonius* and *Nemestrinus*, now in Tabanidae and Nemestrinidae, respectively.

Other spellings: Siphunculatae Meigen 1804: xvii.

SORDICOLINI Lioy 1864: 587. Subfamily of Stratiomyti, for *Nemotelus*, *Sargus*, and *Pachygaster*.

Other spellings: Sordicoli Lioy 1895: 132.

“SPHÉCOPHAGES” (vernacular) Robineau-Desvoidy 1846b: 358. Subdivision of his “Entomobies,” for those with larvae living in the nests of Hymenoptera.

Note. No genera were mentioned, but apparently this was what Robineau-Desvoidy (1863b: 74) formally named Melittophagae.

SPINELLIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 105. Tribe of Entomobiae, for tachinids *Chrysosoma* Macquart 1834 (nec Guérin 1831), *Gymnocheta*, and *Lydina*.

- SPURIAE (as Borboridae spuriae) Duda 1921: 123, 125. Group of borborid-like genera with hind metatarsus longer than 2nd tarsomere and not enlarged. The genera represent a mixture of present families: *Therina* (Sphaeroceridae), *Fiebrigella* (Chloropidae), *Cypselosoma* (Cypselosomatidae), and *Colocasiomyia* (Drosophilidae).
- STAGNICOLI Lioy 1895: 83. Subfamily of Culiciformiti, for *Corethra*, *Tanypus*, *Chironomus*; named Stanneicolini in Lioy (1863).
- STANNEICOLINI Lioy 1863: 207. Subfamily of Culiciformiti, for *Corethra* and *Chironomus*. Changed to Stagnicoli Lioy 1895.
- STIGMATATEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1826: 13. Tribe of family Mesomyidae; not used in the 1830 *Essai*.
- SUCCIVORAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 614, 631. Section of the family Malacosomae, for the tribe Terenidae, including heleomyzids, lauxaniids, etc.
- SUGGITORI Lioy 1895: 145. For a group of typical empidids, including *Empis*, *Rhamphomyia*, etc.
- SUPERIORA Bezzi 1928: 185. As Myiodaria superiora, including Calliphoridae, Sarcophagidae, Tachinidae. Or, SUPERIORA Hendel (1928: 80), as Myodaria superiora, the Calypttratae.
- SUPERSTATA Oldroyd 1977: 7. Suborder for "Tipulidae and those related families that can be regarded as relicts from the original basic group of Diptera." Equals Pachyneuridea and Tipulidea of Rohdendorf (1964).
- SYMBIOPHILAE Duda 1925; 9, 73. Group under the genus *Leptocera*, for one subgenus *Ceroptera* Macquart, Sphaeroceridae.
- TACHINAEFORMES Fallén 1817d: 236. As Muscae tachinaeformes, a division of the genus *Musca*. Partly tachinids, partly sarcophagids.  
 Note. This is not recorded under the genus *Tachina*. The position was even more obvious in Fallén's *Monographia Muscidum Sveciae* (1820), where he recognized both *Musca* and *Tachina* and listed some species under *Musca* as Muscae tachinaeformes.
- TACHINO-OESTRIDAE Villeneuve 1915b: 200. General term for oestriform tachinids, proposed as a more precise term than Oestridae dubiosae of Brauer & Bergenstamm (1889).  
 Other spellings: "Tachinoestridentes" (vernacular) Séguy 1928: 6; Tachinoestridae Townsend 1931b: 320.  
 Note. The name does not appear to have been based on either *Tachinoestrus* Portschinsky 1887 or *Tachinoestrus* Grünberg 1906, the latter renamed *Anthophasia* Speiser 1906. Malloch's (1932) group Oestrotachininae, q.v., is essentially the same.
- TANGYSTOMA. See TANYSTOMA.  
 "TANIFORMI." See TANYSTOMA.
- TANYSTOMA Latreille 1816c: 605. One of the five families of Diptera, for empidids, acrocerids, bombyliids, and tabanids.  
 Other spellings: Tanystomata Schinz 1823: 860; Tangystoma Eiselt 1856: 74; Tanystomidi Lioy 1864: 592.  
 Note. "Taniformi" (vernacular) of Rondani (1841: 268) probably referred to this group.
- "TÉLÉOPTÈRES" Lahille 1904: 79 (11), and large tableau. Used to indicate the more specialized in wing characters of two groups of mosquitoes, opposed to "Protoptères." Repeated in three places, under "Macropselaphes," "Hétéropselaphes," and "Micropselaphes," vernacular names for the Lynchiellina, Toxorhynchina, and Uranotaeniina, respectively.
- TERRESTRES Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 476. Section of his tribe Aricinae, for the muscid genera *Aricia*, *Phaonia*, etc.
- TERRICOLAE Latreille 1809: 253. A subdivision of Tipulariae, for 7 tipuloid genera: *Ctenophora*, *Pedicia*, *Tipula*, *Nephrotoma*, *Ptychoptera*, *Limonia*, and *Hexatoma*.  
 Other spellings: Terricola Burmeister 1829: 24; Terricolini Lioy 1863: 216; Terricoli Lioy 1895: 93.



TESTACEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 425. As Muscidae Testaceae, section of Muscidae, for *Bengalia*, *Phumosa*, and *Ormia*, two calliphorids and a tachinid. Later authors referred to the group as Calliphorinae Testaceae.

TETRACHAETA:

TETRACHOETA Macquart 1834a: 218. Subdivision of his Brachocera, approximately equal to orthorrhaphous Brachycera minus the Tabanidae, and plus the Dolichopodidae and Syrphidae.

TETRACHAETA (preferred spelling) Westwood 1838: 420.

Other spellings: Tetrachaetae Macquart 1838b: 6 (1839: 122); Tetrachaetes Desmarest 1860: 64.

THECOSTOMATA Frey 1921: 209, 221. Subdivision of Schizophora, for the calyptrate families.

THELIDOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 734 (as Thelydo-, p. 704). Also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 17) (suppressed work).

Other spellings: Thelidomyiae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 368.

Note. Not based on the genus *Thelida*, which he placed in a different family, the Malacomyidae. He mentioned *Calobata* in 1826, and added *Neria*, *Micropeza*, etc. in 1830.

THELIPODEAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1863a: 774. Tribe of Entomobiae, for *Thelaira*.

THELYDOMYDAE. See THELIDOMYDAE.

THERAMIDAE. See THERAMYDAE.

THERAMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 302, 331. Mixture of tachinid and calliphorid genera, such as *Cynomya*, *Onesia*, *Gymnocheta*, etc. The name was also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 11) (suppressed work) but the genera and species mentioned there were muscids and sarcophagids.

Other spellings: Theramyiae (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 368; Theramidiae Robineau-Desvoidy 1863b: 415; Theramyidae Lopes 1941: 358.

THERIOMYIIDA Gistel (= Gistel) 1848: 154 (as -myida, p. xv). Family of Diptera, for *Braula*, *Ornithomyia*, *Hippobosca*, *Nycteribia*, and *Melophagus*.

Note. The name is probably a variant of the older Phthiromyiae, q. v.

THORACOCEPHALA Westwood 1840b: 154. One of two sections of the order Diptera, and including families Hippoboscidae and Nycteribiidae; Pupipara, Homaloptera, and Omaloptera are cited in synonymy.

THRYPTOCERATAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 82. Group for the tachinid genera *Germaria*, *Actia*, *Ceromya*, *Aphria*, *Syphona* [sic], etc.

Note. The genus *Thryptocera* was not described until Macquart (1834), hence the tribe must be listed as one not founded on an included genus. The genus was not referred to the Thryptoceratae until Robineau-Desvoidy (1851b: 177), and he called it Thryptoceridae in 1863.

TIPULOIDES Latreille 1802: 435. Subdivision of the genus *Asilus*; *A. tipuloides* Fabricius cited as example.

TOMENTOSAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 410. Section of his Muscidae, including *Pollenia*, etc. The name was also used in Robineau-Desvoidy (1826: 10) (suppressed work).

Other spellings: Tomentosini Lioy 1864: 898.

TOMOPHTHALMAE Bezzi 1924a: 9. Section of Bombyliidae, for subfamilies characterized by having the eyes indented.

TRANSITORIAE (1) Brauer 1882: 85 (29). A "Hauptgruppe" under Notacantha, for the two genera *Cyanaugues* Philippi and *Antissa* Walker.

TRANSITORIAE (2) Schnabl & Dziedzicki 1911: 63, 107, 112. Group of Anthomyidae Pegomyinae, for transition genera, e.g., *Chirosia*, *Myopina*, *Fucellia*, etc.

TRICHIONOTA Duda 1923: 53, 58. Major group of subgenera in *Borborus*, family Sphaeroceridae, later a tribe for several genera in that family, as in Duda (1938).

TRIFILI Felt 1911: 52. Group in the tribe Itonidinariae of the family Cecidomyiidae, for genera with three rows of circumfili on flagellar antennal segments of males.

Other spellings: Trifila Felt 1925: 128; Trifilini Rao 1955: 254.

- TROMOPTERA Osten Sacken 1897b: 367, 372. Superfamily of Orthorrhapha Brachycera, for the families Nemestrinidae, Cyrtidae, Bombylidae, Therevidae, and Scenopinidae.
- TUBULATAE Villeneuve 1924: 27. As “Feminae tubulatae,” a group of the tachinine section *Phania*, for genera *Pandelleia* and *Rondania*.
- TYPICAE Brauer 1887a: 5, 8, 12. As “Oestridae typicae,” the genus *Oestrus* proper, among the bots.
- UR-NEMATOCERA Hendel 1928: 9. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- UR-PHRYNEOIDEA Hendel 1928: 9. Hypothetical ancestral group.
- URTANYPODINI Fittkau 1960: 407. Hypothetical ancestral group of the subfamily Tanypodinae, Chironomidae.
- VAGANTES Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 400. Section of Muscidae: *Mesembrina*, *Muscina*, etc.  
Other spellings: Vagantini Lioy 1864: 899.
- VERA (1) Osten Sacken 1865: 225. As “Anomala vera,” a group of Tipulidae, Limnobina anomala, for *Antocha*, *Teucholabis*, etc.
- VERA (2) Osten Sacken 1893: 417, 423, 428. As Nemocera vera, a subdivision of Orthorrhapha, for Culicidae, Chironomidae, Tipulidae, etc. Osten Sacken (1891: 39) referred to the group as the “True Nemocera,” but he did not then latinize the name.
- VERAE (1) Duda 1921: 123, 124. As Borboridae verae, true borborids with thickened hind metatarsus: *Borborus*, *Sphaerocera*, *Limosina*, etc.
- VERAE (2) Villeneuve 1920: 225. As Calliphorinae verae, one of four subdivisions of Calliphoridae.
- VERAE (3) Senior-White 1924: 219. Sarcophaginae verae, the true sarcophagids, with the facies of a *Sarcophaga*.
- VERMIFORMES Rieth 1915: 385, 396. As Culicoidinae vermiformes, for *Culicoides*, *Bezzia*, *Palpomyia*, *Johannseniella*.
- VESCICOLITI. See VESICULOSA.
- VESICULOSA:  
“VÉSICULEUX” (vernacular for INFLATA) Latreille 1809: 242, 315; 1816c: 608. Equals Acroceridae.  
VESICULOSA Schinz 1823: 866.  
Other spellings: Vesiculosidae Bigot 1852: 481, 485; Vesiculiti Lioy 1864: 724; Vesiculosae Philippi 1865: 641; Vescicoliti Lioy 1895: vi, 155.
- VIBRANTES Latreille 1802: 458. Subdivision of the genus *Musca*; examples *M. umbelliferarum* Scopoli, *M. lineata* Fabricius, and *M. vibrans*, now in three different families.
- VIVIPARAE Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25, 302. Section including the tribes Macropodeae and Theramydae, a mixture of tachinids and calliphorids.  
Note. For the use of “vivipares” for a class of insects, see the quotation from Réaumur (1742) under Nymphipara.
- XANTHOCALLIPHORINAE Villeneuve 1920b: 225. Group of testaceous calliphorines of the genera *Auchmeromyia*, *Choeromyia*, *Pachychoeromyia*, *Cordylobia*, *Stasisia*, and *Tricyclela*. Equals Muscidae testaceae of earlier authors in large part, but *Bengalia* is referred to the Eucalliphorinae as a somewhat aberrant member.
- XYLONOMAE, XYLONOMI. See XYLOTOMAE.
- XYLOPHAGI Loew 1840a: 5 (1840b: 513, 518). Includes only the stratiomyid genus *Beris*.  
Note. The name XYLOPHAGI had been used earlier in Coleoptera by Latreille (1807: 4) for a family of beetles that included *Bostrichus* and other wood borers, but also not based on an included genus. Neither Loew’s nor Latreille’s group had any relation to the dipterous Xylophagei Fallén 1810, which was based on the genus *Xylophagus*, q.v., and belongs in the catalog of family-group names.
- XYLOPHAGIFORMES Macquart 1826: 79. Subdivision of Tipulariae, for *Rhyphus*.
- XYLOTOMAE Meigen 1820: viii. One genus, *Thereva*.

Other spellings: *Xylotoma* Meigen 1826: vi; *Xylotomidae* Swainson 1840: 375; *Xylonomae* Erichson 1841: 234; *Xylonomi* Erichson 1842: 269; *Xylotomi* Loew 1845: 37; *Xylotomydea* Bellardi 1861: 88.

Note. Bigot's *Xylotomidae* (1857) (q.v.) is a different group.

**XYLOTOMIDAE** Bigot 1857a: 285. Group under his tribe *Tabanidi*, for what Latreille, Meigen, and Macquart called *Xylophagei* or other spellings, based on *Xylophagus*. Here Bigot included only *Heterostomus*.

**XYLOTOMYDEA**. See **XYLOTOMAE**.

**ZOOBIAE** (1) Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 25. Division of his *Calypteratae* to include the oestrids, most of the tachinids, and a few others.

**ZOOBIAE** (2) Bigot 1885c: 226, 230, 231. Subtribe of his *Anomalocerati*, for hippoboscids and streblids.

**ZOOBIDI** Bigot 1885c: 231, 232. Section of *Zoobiae* (2), for hippoboscids and the carnid genus *Carnus*.

Other spellings: *Zoobidae* Bigot 1892a: 234.

**ZOOFAGI**. see **ZOOPHAGI**.

**ZOOMYAE** Robineau-Desvoidy 1830: 384. Section of *Muscidae*, including *Stomoxis* [sic] and *Haematobia*.

Other spellings: *Zoomyiae* (emend.) Agassiz 1846b: 392.

**ZOOPHAGI** Lioy 1865: 593. Section of tribe *Tanystomidi*, for the asilids and most of the empidids.

Other spellings: *Zoofagi* Lioy 1895: 138.

**ZYGOPHTHALMAE**:

“**ZYGOPHTHALMEN**” Enderlein 1911c: 122. Group for the *Scatopsidae*, *Lycoriidae*, and *Itonididae*.

**ZYGOPHTHALMAE** Enderlein 1912d: 262.

Other spellings: *Zygophthalmi* Enderlein 1914d: 273; *Zygophthalmia* Enderlein 1936d: 4, 6, 53; *Zygophthalma* Essig 1942: 736, 762.

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**Bibliography  
of the  
Family-Group Names  
of  
Diptera**



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1. The date applies to the reprint only, not the *Bollettino*.

2. We consider this work to have been first issued as a reprint of an article that later appeared in the *Bollettino*. This reprint has on its last page the declaration that it is an "Estratto" which was "Pubblicato il 4 Settembre 1910." The *Bollettino* was published later (1911). Authors were provided with reprints as soon as their articles were set in type, but the *Bollettino* wasn't issued until it was complete. This reprint, being of the first article in the volume, has slightly different pagination.

3. The reprint begins with page 1, not 3 as in the *Bollettino* and includes a blank page, hence has 32 numbered pages.

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**Blanchard, Charles Émile**

- 1840 Histoire naturelle des insectes. Orthoptères, névroptères, hémiptères, hyménoptères, lépidoptères et diptères. Vol. 3, 672 pp., 67 pls. In Laporte, F. L. de, *Histoire naturelle des animaux articulés*. Paris. [1840.12.26]

The full name for Blanchard is Charles Émile, but the name is usually given as only E. Blanchard.

**Blanchard, É.**

- 1845a *Histoire des insectes ...* F. Didot Frères, Paris. Vol. 2, 524 pp., pls. 11-20. [1845.06.28]  
See Evenhuis (1997: 98) for full details.

**Blanchard, É.**

- 1845b Diptères. Tanystomes. pls. 168 [1845.10.??], 170 [1845.12.11]. In Audouin *et al.* (eds.), Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal ...* (q.v.)

**Blanchard, É.**

- 1846 Diptères. Athéricères. pls. 175, 177bis [1846.01.??], 181 [1846.12.??]. In Audouin *et al.* (eds.), Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal ...* (q.v.)

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- 1847 Diptères. Némocères. pl. 164 [1847.06.??] & Notacanthes. pl. 172bis [1847.04.??] In Audouin *et al.* (eds.), Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal ...* (q.v.)

**Blanchard, É.**

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- 1872 [Note] P. 1134. In Larrey, M. le Baron, [Extrait d'un travail manuscrit que lui a adressé M. Bérenger-Féraud, médecin en chef de la Marine, au Sénégal ... intitulé: Étude sur les larves de mouches qui se développent dans la peau de l'homme, au Sénégal.] *C. R. Hebd. Séanc. Acad. Sci. Paris* 75: 1133-1134. [1872.??.??]

Some authors (for example, Pont 1980: 792) wrongly credit the species, *anthropophaga* to "Blanchard & Bérenger-Féraud." Unfortunately, under article 50 of the Code Bérenger-Féraud can not be an author as he only provided a description. Blanchard by providing the name and an implicit reference to the description of Bérenger-Féraud fulfilled the requirements of the Code.

**Blanchard, Raphael Anatole Émile**

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**Blanchard, R. A. É.**

- 1905 *Les moustiques*. Histoire naturelle et médicale. Rudeval, Paris. 673 pp. [1905.04.18]

**Blot, Frédéric**

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- 1994 History and nomenclature of avian family-group names. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 222, 281 pp. [1994.09.28]

**Bode, Arnold**

- 1953 Die Insektenfauna des osterniedersächsischen Oberen Lias. *Palaeontographica* (A) 103: 1-375, 15 pls. [1953.07.??]

**Börner, Carl J.**

- 1904 Zur Systematik der Hexapoden. *Zool. Anz.* 27: 511-593. [1904.05.03]

**Boheman, Carl Heinrich**

1858 Bidrag till Lapplands dipter-fauna. *Öfvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh.* 15: 55-57. [1858.??.]

**Borgmeier, Thomas**

1933 A proposito da nomenclatura dos Tabanidae da regiãao neotropica. *Rev. Ent. (Rio J.)* 3: 286-303. [1933.09.]

**Borkent, Art**

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**Bouché, Peter Friedrich**

1834 *Naturgeschichte der Insekten, besonders in Hinsicht ihrer ersten Zustände als Larven und Puppen*. Erste Lieferung. 216 pp., 10 pls. Berlin. [1834.09.]

**Bowden, John**

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**Bowden, J.**

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**Bowden, J.**

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**Boyes, John Wallace & Shewell, Guy Eadon**

1975 Cytotaxonomy of Calliphoridae (Diptera). *Genetics* 45: 435-488. [1975.12.15]

**Brauer, Friedrich Mortiz**

1861 Neue Beiträge zur Kenntniss der europäischen Oestridenten. *Abh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien* (1860) 10: 641-658. [1861.??.]

**Brauer, F.**

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**Brauer, F.**

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**Leach, W. E.**

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This work is a preprint, not reprints of articles which later appeared in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* 2: 547-566 & 567-568. The work has a separate title page as noted and includes the two articles, each of which have separate pagination. The code makes an important and subtle difference between "preprints" and "reprints." Preprints are scientific publications (independent of other publications), reprints are not separate publications. Reprints, however, can advance the date of publication of the scientific publication, if they are distributed before that scientific publication. The current code does not clearly define what separates "preprints" from "reprints," other than by stating that preprints have their own date clearly on them, etc.

**Leach, W. E.**

1817b On the arrangement of oestrideous insects. 2 pp. In **his** *On the genera and species of eproboscideous insects, and on the arrangement of oestrideous insects*. Neill & Co., Edinburgh. 20 + 2 pp., 3 pls. [1817.09.??]

**Leach, W. E.**

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- 1969 Ecologo-morphological analysis of robber flies (Diptera, Asilidae), II. *Ent. Obozr.* 48: 532-560. [1969.10.20] [In Russian]  
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**Lehr, P. A.**

- 1977 On Laphriinae (Diptera, Asilidae) of Middle Asia. Pp. 45-51. In Gorodkov, K. B. (ed.), *Systematics and evolution of Diptera (Insecta)*. Sbornik, Zool. Inst., Akad. Nauk USSR, Leningrad, 128 pp. [1977.06.09] [In Russian]

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This section is without attribution, but as its reprinting (Lutz 1911) is, we attribute it to Lutz here.

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A portion of this work was revised in Macquart (1827). See Evenhuis (1997: 508) for full details on the works of Macquart. Macquart's works appeared in various journals and were also issued as preprints or reprints.

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**Macquart, J.**

1827 *Insectes diptères du nord de la France. Platypézines, dolichopodes, empides, hybotides. Lille.* "1827" 159 pp., 1 pl. [before 1828.05.19]

Pages 77-149 (empides and hybotides) are a revised version of Macquart (1823), and do not appear in Macquart (1828b). We accept the imprint date as correct even though the earliest date of receipt we have discovered is May 19, 1828.

**Macquart, J.**

1828 *Insectes diptères du nord de la France. Platypézines, dolichopodes, empides, hybotides. Rec. Trav. Soc. Amat. Soc. Agric. Arts Lille* 1826/1827: 213-296, 1 pl. [1828.??.]

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This work forms part of a series edited by N.E. Roret entitled *Nouvelles suites à Buffon ...*

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The errata pages for this work vary in number from copy to copy and are not always numbered, thereby resulting in citations of either 703 or 710 total pages. See Evenhuis (1997: 510) for further details.

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1913a Notes on the synonymy of some genera and species in the Chloropidae (Diptera). *Can. Ent.* 45: 175-178. [1913.08.05]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1913b A synopsis of the genera of Agromyzidae, with descriptions of new genera and species. *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 46: 127-154. [1913.12.06]

**Malloch, J. R.**

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**Malloch, J. R.**

1914a Notes on North American Diptera, with descriptions of new species in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. *Bull. Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv.* (1915) 10: 213-243, 3 pls. [1914.06.??]

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1914b American black flies or buffalo gnats. *Tech. Ser. Bur. Ent. U.S. Dep. Agric.* 26: 1-72, 6 pls. [1914.??.??]

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1915 The Chironomidae, or midges, of Illinois, with particular reference to the species occurring in the Illinois River. *Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist.* 10: 274-543. [1915.05.??]

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1921b Some notes on Drosophilidae (Diptera). *Ent. News* 32: 311-312. [1921.12.16]

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1924a Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera).—XII. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9) 13: 409-424. [1924.04.03]

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1924b Notes on Australian Diptera. No. iii. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 49: 329-338. [1924.10.24]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1925 Notes on Australian Diptera. No. vi. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 50: 80-97. [1925.07.15]

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1926 Notes on Oriental Diptera, with descriptions of new species. *Philipp. J. Sci.* 31: 491-512. [1926.12.15]

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**Malloch, J. R.**

1927c Notes on Australian Diptera. No. xii. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 52: 336-353. [1927.10.25]

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1928a Notes on Australian Diptera, No xvi. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 53: 343-366. [1928.10.15]

**Malloch, J. R.**

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**Malloch, J. R.**

1929a Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera).—XXIV. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10) 3: 249-280. [1929.03.05]

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1929b Appendix, pp. 20-31. In Bezzi, M., Australian Pyrgotidae (Diptera). *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 54: 1-31. [1929.05.15]

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1929c Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera).—XXVI. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10) 4: 97-120. [1929.07.05]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1929d Notes on Australian Diptera. XX. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 54: 283-343. [1929.10.25]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1930a New Zealand Muscidae Acalyptratae. Family Helomyzidae. (Supplement). *Rec. Canterbury Mus.* 3: 333-344. [1930.10.14]

Pages 343-344 of this paper are separately titled "Family Sciomyzidae (Supplement)."

**Malloch, J. R.**

1930b Notes on Australian Diptera. XXV. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 55: 429-450. [1930.10.15]

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1930c Diptera Calyptratae of the Federated Malay States. (Third paper.). *J. Fed. Malay St. Mus.* 16: 119-153. [1930.12.??]

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1932a Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera).—XXXVI. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10) 9: 377-405 [1932.04.01], 421-447 [1932.05.??].

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1932b Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera) — XXXVII. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10) 10: 297-330. [1932.10.01]

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1933a Some acalyptrate Diptera from the Marquesas Islands. *Bishop Mus. Bull.* 114: 3-31. [1933.02.27]

This work is Pacific Entomological Survey Publication 7, Article 1. The entire volume 114 was separately bound and issued in 1935 as "Marquesan Insects—II," ii + 378 pp., containing papers dating from 1933 to 1934.]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1933b The genus *Coelopa* Meigen (Diptera, Coelopidae). *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10) 11: 339-350. [1933.03.01]

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1933c A remarkable anthomyzid from New Zealand (Diptera). *Stylops* 2: 113-114. [1933.05.15]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1933d Acalyptrata. *Dipt. Patagonia S. Chile* 6: 177-391. [1933.11.25]

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1934 Acalyptrata (concl.). *Dipt. Patagonia S. Chile* 6: 393-489. [1934.11.24]

**Malloch, J. R.**

1935 New Zealand Muscidae Acalyptratae. Sciomyzidae; addendum. *Rec. Canterbury Mus.* 4: 95-96. [1935.04.15]

**Malloch, J. R.**

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**Malloch, J. R.**

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This article consists of different signatures: April (88-96), May (97-128) & June (129-132). The question is whether these were distributed separately or only the whole article was distributed.

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The date 1927 appears on the cover of the separates, and Camargo-Andrade (1936: 671-838) in his index to the new species in the *Revista* gave 20 January 1927 for all Townsend's genera and species. Townsend (v.i.) in a privately printed *Errata* to the *Synopse*, stated that when he visited São Paulo in November 1926 "the complete edition had been printed" [but not necessarily issued!]. Townsend himself, in his later papers and especially throughout the twelve parts of his *Manual of Myiology*, always used the date 1926.

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1927b *Errata to "Synopse dos generos muscoideos da região humida tropical da America, com generos e especies novos" in volume XV of the Revista do Museu Paulista.* Printed by the author, Lima. 12 unnumbered pages. [1927.03.10]

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**Townsend, C. H. T.**

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**Townsend, C. H. T.**

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1935b *Manual of myiology in twelve parts*. Pt 2: Muscoid classification and habits. Itaquaquecetuba, São Paulo. 296 pp., 9 pls. [1935.??.??]

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**Townsend, C. H. T.**

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**Townsend, C. H. T.**

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**Trojan, Przemyslaw**

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**Venturi, Filippo**

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1888a [1886.10.??], 156-160 [1886.12.??]; 205-209 [1887.02.??], 263-267 [1887.04.??]; 24: 108-112 [1887.10.??] 25: 20-27 [1888.06.??], 97-99 [1888.10.??].

**Verrall, G. H.**

1888b *A list of British Diptera*. [ed. 1] Pratt & Co., London. 34 pp. [1888.??.??]

**Verrall, G. H.**

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**Verrall, G. H.**

1901b Catalogue of the Syrphidae of the European District with references and synonymy. Pp. 17-120. *With his British Flies*. [1901.01.01]

A set of 3 catalogues, each with their own title pages, but continuous paginated, are bound in with Verrall's British flies. The year on the title of each is "1900," but as each contains references to British flies the question remains whether these catalogs were actually published before British flies. All instances of these works we have seen are bound together, so we consider these catalogs as part of that work.

**Verrall, G. H.**

1901c *A list of British Diptera*. 2nd Edition. University Press, Cambridge. 48 pp. [1901.12.??]

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**Verves, Yuriy Grigoryevich**

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**Verves, Yu. G.**

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**Verves, Yu. G.**

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**Villeneuve, J.**

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1914a [Correspondence.] P. 274. In Austen, E. E., On Diptera collected in the Western Sahara by Dr. Ernst Hartert, with descriptions of new species. Part II. *Novit. Zool.* 21: 265-274. [1914.06.??]

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**Villeneuve, J.**

1916a A new species of tachino-oestrid from South Africa (Diptera). *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 15: 465-468. [1916.12.08]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1916b A contribution to the study of the South African higher Myodarii (Diptera Calypterae) based mostly on the material in the South African Museum. *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 15: 469-515. [1916.12.08]

**Villeneuve, J.**

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**Villeneuve, J.**

1920b A propos de la révision de Muscidae testaceae de J. Surcouf. *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1920: 223-225. [1920.09.02]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1922 Description de deux espèces nouvelles de tachinaires nord-africains. *Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. Paris* 28: 291-294. [1922.06.01]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1924 Contribution à la classification des "Tachinidae" paléarctiques. *Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool.* (10)7: 5-39. [1924.??.??]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1925a Quelques mots sur les tachino-oestrides (Dipt.). *Konowia* 4: 24-26. [1925.03.15]

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1925b Descriptions de nouveaux tachino-oestrides (Dipt.). *Konowia* 4: 48-52. [1925.03.15]

**Villeneuve, J.**

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**Villeneuve, J.**

1933 Contribution à la classification des tachinariae paléarctiques. *Trav. V Congr. Int. Ent.*, Paris 2: 243-255. [1933.12.30]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1934 Notes diptérologiques. *Rev. Fr. Ent.* 1: 180-183. [1934.11.15]

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1936 Descriptions de Larvaevoridae africains (Dipt.). *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg.* 12(4), 10 pp. [1936.01.??]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1937 Myodaires supérieurs de Chine. *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg.* 13(34), 16 pp. [1937.08.??]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1939a Présentation de quelques myodaires supérieurs inédits. *Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 79: 347-354. [1939.09.25]

**Villeneuve, J.**

1939b Myodaires supérieurs africains (descriptions et observations). *Bull. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg.* 15(48), 10 pp. [1939.09.??]

**Vimmer, Anton**

1927 [On the origin and development of the system of Diptera.] *Veda Prir.* Prague 8: 39-44. [1927.??.??] [In Czech]

**Vimmer, A.,**

1929 [New contributions to comparative morphology of larvae and adults of two-winged insects (Preliminary report).] *Biol. Listy* 14: 460-465. [1929.??.??] [In Czech]

**Vimmer, A.**

1934 Tachinen der Tschechoslowakei. II. *Acta Ent. Mus. Natl. Prague* 12: 129-148. [1934.??.??] [In Czech]

**Vimmer, A.**

1935 Über die fanoni pharyngei, batelli, im pharynx von Dipterenlarven. *Acta Ent. Bohem.* 32: 198-202. [1935.11.15] [In Czech]

**Vimmer, A.**

1939 [A new genus of the family Cypselidae (Borboridae-Dipt. Acalypr.).] *Acta Soc. Ent. Bohem.* 36: 64-65. [1939.11.01] [In Czech]

**Vimmer, A.**

1940 Die reduzierten Palpen und die Länge des Rostrums bei Dipteren. *Acta Soc. Ent. Bohem.* 37: 21-23. [1940.04.01] [In Czech]

**Vimmer, A. & Soukup, Josef**

1940 Los dipteros de los alrededores de Puno [cont.]. *Bol. Mus. Hist. Nat. "Javier Prado"* 4(13): 206-223. [1940.??.??]

**Vockeroth, John Richard**

1965 Subfamily Scatophaginae (Scatomyzidae, Scopeumatidae, Cordiluridae). *Cat. Dipt. Am. N. Mex.*: 826-842. [1965.08.23]

**Vockeroth, J. R.**

1971 Some changes in the use of the generic names in the tribe Cerioidini (Diptera: Syrphidae). *Can. Ent.* 103: 282-283. [1971.02.05]

**Voigt, Friedrich Siegmund**

1839 *Das Thierreich, geordnet nach seiner Organisation. Als Grundlage der Naturgeschichte der Thiere und Einleitung in die vergleichende Anatomie.* F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig. Vol. 5. Insekten, xxvii + 686 + [1] pp. [1839.??.??]

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**Vossbrinck, C. R. & Friedman, Stanley**

1989 A 28s ribosomal RNA phylogeny of certain cyclorrhaphous Diptera based upon a hypervariable region. *Syst. Ent.* 14: 417-431. [1989.10.??]

**Wada, Shoji**

- 1991 Morphologische Indizien für das unmittelbare Schwestergruppenverhältnis der Schizophora mit den Syrphoidea ('Aschiza') in der phylogenetischen Systematik der Cyclorhapha (Diptera: Brachyera). *J. Nat. Hist.* 25: 1531-1570. [1991.12.31]

**Waga, Anton**

- 1842 [Notices très-intéressantes sur un crustacé et plusieurs insectes de divers ordres.] *Rev. Zool. Soc. Cuvier.* 5(2): 91-94. [1842.09.??]

**Waga, A.**

- 1843 *Adapsilia* genre de diptères, appartenant à la sous-tribu dolichocères de Macquart, voisin de *Sepedon* et *Tetanocera*. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* (1) 11:279-82. [1843.01.??]

**Wagner, Rüdiger**

- 1989 Family Empididae, Subfamilies Hemerodromiinae and Clinocerinae. *Cat. Palaearct. Dipt.* 6: 312-335. [1989.03.01]

**Wagner, R.**

- 1990 Family Psychodidae. *Cat. Palaearct. Dipt.* 2: 11-65. [1990.11.30]

**Wahlberg, Peter Fredrik**

- 1844a Om *Rhaphium flavipalpe* Zett. *Öfvers K. VetenskAkad. Förh.* Stockholm 1(3): 37-38. [before 1844.11.13]

**Wahlberg, P. F.**

- 1844b Nya Diptera från Norrbotten och Luleå Lappmark. *Öfvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh.* Stockholm 1(4): 64-68. [1844.??.??]

**Wahlberg, P. F.**

- 1845 [new species of Diptera.] Pp. 170-201. In Boheman, C. H., *Årsberättelse om Zoologiens Framsteg i Insekternas, Myriapodernas och Arachnidernas Naturalhistoria under åren 1843 och 1844*. Nordstedt, Stockholm. 224 pp. [1845.??.??]  
Boheman stated that Wahlberg described the new species of Diptera (p. 173).

**Wahlgren, Einar**

- 1905a [Svensk Insektfauna XI.] Diptera. 1. FElfte Ordningen. Tvavingar. Diptera *Ent. Tidskr.* 26: 89-90. [1905.04.20]

**Wahlgren, E.**

- 1905 [Svensk Insektfauna XI.] Diptera. 1. Första Underordningen Orthorapha. Första Gruppen. Myggor. Nemocera. Fam. 1-9. *Ent. Tidskr.* 26: 91-154. [1905.04.20]  
This article is preceded by one entitled "Svensk Insektfauna. 11. Elfte Ordningen. Tvavingar. Diptera." (Pp. 86-88) which has no author nor is it listed in the table of contents. We attribute it to Wahlgren.

**Wahlgren, E.**

- 1907 [Svensk Insektfauna XI:1.2.] Första Underordningen Orthorapha. Andra Gruppen. Flugor. Brachycera. Fam. 14-23. *Ent. Tidskr.* 28: 129-191. [1907.09.28]

**Wahlgren, E.**

- 1909 [Svensk Insektfauna XI:2.1.] Diptera, 2. Andra Underordningen. Flugor Cyclorapha. *Ent. Tidskr.* 30:1-86. [1909.04.24]

**Wahlgren, E.**

- 1910 Zur kenntnis schwedischer Dipteren. II. *Ent. Tidskr.* 31: 28-34. [1910.04.30]

**Wahlgren, E.**

- 1917 Fam. 5-12. *Svensk Insektfauna* 11 (Diptera), 2 (Cyclorapha): 113-224. [1917.??.??]  
See Coulson *et al.* (1965: 1220) for details.

**Wahlgren, E.**

- 1922 [Order Diptera 3]. Pp. 438-577. In Tullgren, Albrecht & Wahlgren, E. (eds)., *Svenska Insekter. En orienterande handbok vid studiet av vårt lands insektfauna*. P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm. viii + 812 + [1] pp., 9 pls. [1922.??.??]

The volume of *Svenska Insekter* was issued in three parts. No separate titles, not even a natural break between the parts. Part 1, pp. [1] - 176 [1920.??.??], part 2, pp. 177-432 [192?.??.??] & part 3, pp. 433-813 [1922.??.??]. According to the preface, Tullgren wrote pages 1-15, 28-41, 91-174 (Hemiptera), 196-316 (Coleoptera), 317-318 (Strepsiptera), 581-732 (Hymenoptera). Wahlgren wrote the rest, hence, is the author of Diptera (pp. 438-577). This note was provided by Thomas Pape.

**Walckenaer, Charles Athanase**

1802 *Faune Parisienne. Insectes ou histoire abrégée des insectes des environs de Paris.* Dentu, Paris. 2 vols. Vol. 1, viii + cxxx + 303 pp. Vol. 2, xxii + 438 + [ii] pp. [after 1802.09.??]

**Walker, Francis**

1833 Observations on the British species of Sepsidae. *Ent. Mag.* 1: 244-256. [1833.04.??]

**Walker, F.**

1834 Observations on the British species of Pipunculidae. *Ent. Mag.* 2: 262-270. [1834.07.??]

**Walker, F.**

1835a Description of the British Tephritites. *Ent. Mag.* 3: 57-85. [1835.04.??]

**Walker, F.**

1835b Notes on Diptera. *Ent. Mag.* (1836) 3: 178-182 [1835.07.??]

**Walker, F.**

1837 Notes on Diptera. *Ent. Mag.* 4: 226-230. [1837.01.??]

**Walker, F.**

1848 *List of the specimens of dipterous insects in the collection of the British Museum.* 1: 229 pp. [1848.12.09]

**Walker, F.**

1850 Diptera. Part I, pp. 1-76. In [Saunders, W. W. (ed.)], *Insecta Saundersiana: or characters of undescribed insects in the collection of William Wilson Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.* Vol. 1. Van Voorst, London. 474 pp. [before 1850.10.07]

**Walker, F.**

1851a Diptera. Part II, pp. 77-156. In [Saunders, W. W. (ed.)], *Insecta Saundersiana: or characters of undescribed insects in the collection of William Wilson Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.* Vol. 1. Van Voorst, London. 474 pp. [before 1851.06.02]

**Walker, F.**

1851b *Insecta Britannica, Diptera.* Volume 1. Reeve & Benham, London. vi + 314 pp., pls. 1-10. [1851.12.??]

Preface dated December 1851. Publication date is late 1851. While the the book was presented to the Entomological Society of London on 2 February, Westwood mentions it in his Presidential Address as being published in 1851. Walker states in the preface that Haliday has contributed the characters and synoptic tables of the Diptera, Empididae, Syrphidae, and the whole of the Dolichopodidae.

**Walker, F.**

1852 Diptera. Part III, pp. 157-252. In [Saunders, W. W. (ed.)], *Insecta Saundersiana: or characters of undescribed insects in the collection of William Wilson Sauders, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.* Vol. 1. Van Voorst, London. 474 pp. [before 1852.08.02]

**Walker, F.**

1853a Diptera. Part IV, pp. 253-414. In [Saunders, W. W. (ed.)], *Insecta Saundersiana: or characters of undescribed insects in the collection of William Wilson Sauders, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.* Vol. 1. Van Voorst, London. 474 pp. [before 1853.03.07]

**Walker, F.**

1853b *Insecta Britannica, Diptera.* Volume 2. Reeve & Benham, London. vi + 298 pp., pls. 11-20. [1853.12.??]

**Walker, F.**

1854 *List of the specimens of dipterous insects in the collection of the British Museum.* Part V. [=Supplement I]. British Museum, London. Pp. 1-330. [1854.10.14]

**Walker, F.**

1855a *List of the specimens of dipterous insects in the collection of the British Museum. Part VI. Supplement II.* British Museum, London. Pp. 331-506. [1855.01.13]

**Walker, F.**

1855b *List of the specimens of dipterous insects in the collection of the British Museum. Part VII. Supplement III.* British Museum, London. Pp. 507-774. [1855.04.14]

**Walker, F.**

1856a Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected in Singapore and Malacca by Mr. A.R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 1: 4-39. [1856.03.01]

**Walker, F.**

1856b *Insecta Britannica, Diptera.* Volume 3. L. Reeve, London. xxiv + 352 pp., pls. 21-30. [after 1856.03.31]

An advertisement bound at the back of this volume is dated 31 March.

**Walker, F.**

1856c Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected at Sarawak, Borneo, by Mr. A. R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 1: 105-136. [1856.11.01]

**Walker, F.**

1857 Characters of undescribed Diptera in the collection of W.W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., &c. [part] *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (n.s.)* 4: 119-153. [1857.07.??]

**Walker, F.**

1859a Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected in the Aru Islands by Mr. A.R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species [concl.]. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 3: 111-131. [1859.02.01]

**Walker, F.**

1859b Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected at Makassar in Celebes, by Mr. A.R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species [part]. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 4: 97-144. [1859.12.08]

**Walker, F.**

1860a Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected at Makassar in Celebes, by Mr. A.R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species [concl.]. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 4: 145-172. [1860.02.10]

**Walker, F.**

1860b Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected in Amboyna by Mr. A.R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 5: 145-172. [1860.07.18]

**Walker, F.**

1861 Catalogue of the dipterous insects collected at Dorey, New Guinea, by Mr. A.R. Wallace, with descriptions of new species. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 5: 229-254. [1861.03.27]

**Walker, F.**

1865 Descriptions of new species of the dipterous insects of New Guinea. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 8: 109-130. [1865.12.05]

**Walker, F.**

1874 *Notes on Diptera and lists of species.* First series. E. W. Janson, London. [1] + 37 pp. [1874.??.??]

**Wallengren, Hans Daniel Johan**

1882 Revision af Skandinaviens Tipulidae. *Ent. Tidskr.* (1881) 2: 177-208. [before 1882.04.??]

**Waltl, Joseph**

1835 Neue Arten von Dipteren aus der Umgegend von München. *Gistel Faunus* 2: 66-73. [1835.??.??]

**Waltl, J.**

1837 Neue Gattungen von Mücken bey München. *Isis (Oken's)* 1837: 283-287. [1837.??.??]

**Walton, William Randolph**

1914 A new tachinid parasite of *Diabrotica vittata*. *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 16: 11-14. [1914.03.23]

**Wandolleck, Benno**

1897 Monographie der Dipteren-Gattungen *Colax* Wiedem. und *Trichopsidea* Westw. *Ent. Nachr.* 23: 241-252. [1897.08.??]

**Wandolleck, B.**

1898 Die Stethopathidae, eine neue flügel- und schwingerlose Familie der Diptera. *Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.)* 11: 412-41. [1898.08.15]

**Wasmann, Erich**

1900 *Termitoxenia*, ein neues flügelloses, physogastres Dipteren-Genus aus Termitennestern. I. Theil. Äussere Morphologie und Biologie. (113. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Myrmekophilen und Termitophilen). *Z. Wiss. Zool.* 67: 599-617. [1900.??.??]

**Wasmann, E.**

1901 *Termitoxenia*, ein neues flügelloses, physogastres Dipteren-Genus aus Termitennestern. II. Theil. Nachtrag zum systematischen und biologischen Theil. *Z. Wiss. Zool.* 70: 289-298. [1901.??.??]

**Webb, Donald Wayne**

1981 Hilarimorphidae. *Manual Nearctic Dipt.* 1: 603-605. [1981.03.16.]

**Webb, D. W.**

1983 A revision of the Nearctic species of *Arthropeas* (Diptera: Coenomyiidae). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 85: 737-747. [1983.11.09]

**Weber, Friedrich**

1795 *Nomenclator entomologicus ...* C. E. Bohn, Chilonii et Hamburgii [=Kiel & Hamburg]. 171 pp. [1795.??.??]

See Evenhuis (1997: 809) for full title.

**Weidner, Herbert**

1969 Die entomologischen Sammlungen des Zoologischen Staatsinstituts und Zoologischen Museums Hamburg (XII. Teil). *Insecta IX. Mitt. Hamburg. Zool. Mus. Inst.* 66: 227-236. [1969.??.??]

**Wenzel, Rupert Leon**

1966 [new taxa.] *In* Wenzel, R. L., Tipton, V. J. & Kiewlicz, A., The Streblid batflies of Panama (Diptera Calypterae: Streblidae). Pp. 405-675. *In* Wenzel, R. L. & Tipton, V. J. (eds.), *Ectoparasites of Panama*. Field Museum, Chicago. xii + 861 pp. [1966.11.22]

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**Wesché, Walter**

1904a The labial and maxillary palpi in Diptera. *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* (2) (Zool.) 9: 219-230. [1904.02.??]

**Wesché, W.**

1904b The mouthparts of the Nemocera and their relations to the other families in Diptera. *J. R. Microscop. Soc.* 1904: 28-47. [1909.02.??]

**Wesché, W.**

1908 The systematic affinities of the Phoridae and of several brachycerous families in Diptera. *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* 1908: 283-296. [1908.09.??]

**Wesché, W.**

1910 On the new tipulid subfamily Ceratocheilinae. *J. Linn. Soc. London (Zool.)* 30: 355-360. [1910.06.22]

**Wesché, W.**

1912 The phylogeny of the Nemocera, with notes on the leg bristles, hairs and certain mouth glands of Diptera. *Biol. Bull.* 23: 250-270. [1912.09.??]

**Wesenberg-Lund, Carl**

1943 *Biologie der Süßwasserinsekten*. Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, Kopenhagen, 682 pp., 13 pls. [1943.??.]

**Westwood, John Obadiah**

1835 Insectorum novorum exoticorum (ex ordine Dipteriorum) descriptiones. *London Edinb. Philos. Mag.* (3) 6: 280-281 [1835.04.??], 447-449 [1835.??.]

**Westwood, J. O.**

1836 Insectorum nonnullorum exoticorum (ex ordine Dipteriorum) descriptiones. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* (1835) 4: 681-685. [1836.02.??]

**Westwood, J. O.**

1838 *The entomologist's text book*. W.S. Orr, London. 432 pp., 5 pls. [1838.??.]

**Westwood, J. O.**

1839 Description of a new genus of dipterous insects of New South Wales. *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* 2: 151-152. [1839.07.01]

**Westwood, J. O.**

1840a *An introduction to the modern classification of insects ...* Longman, Orme, Brown, Green and Longmans London. Vol 2, vi + 587 pp. [1840.??.]

See Evenhuis (1997: 813) for full details.

**Westwood, J. O.**

1840b Order XIII. Diptera Aristotle. (Antliata Fabricius. Halteriptera Clairv.) Pp. 125-154. *In his Synopsis of the genera of British Insects*. Published with his *An introduction ...* (v.s.). [1840.06.06]

**Westwood, J. O.**

1841 Synopsis of the dipterous family Midasidae. *Arcana Ent.* 1: 49-56. [1841.11.01]

See Baker (1996) and Evenhuis (1997: 814) for full details.

**Westwood, J. O.**

1842 G. Asthénie *Asthenia*. *Mag. Zool.*, Paris (2) 4: pl. 94, 2 pp. [1842.??.]

**Wheeler, Marshall Ralph**

1956 *Latheticomyia*, a new genus of acalyptrate flies of uncertain family position. *Proc. U.S. Natl Mus.* 106: 305-314. [1956.10.02]

**Wheeler, M. R.**

1957a VII. Taxonomic and distributional studies of Nearctic and Neotropical Drosophilidae. *Univ. Texas Publ.* 5721: 79-114. [1957.11.01]

**Wheeler, M. R.**

1957b A new drosophild from Australia (Diptera). *Univ. Texas Publ.* 5721: 226-228. [1957.11.01]

**Wheeler, Terry Alan**

1994 Malloch's Orphans: The taxonomic status of the enigmatic acalyptrate genera *Paraleucopis* Malloch, *Gayomyia* Malloch, and *Schizostomyia* Malloch (Diptera). *Abstr. 3rd Int. Congr. Dipt.* 1994: 242-243. [1994.08.14]

**Wheeler, William Morton**

1890 Descriptions of some new North American Dolichopodidae. *Psyche* 5: 337-343 [1890.05.10], 355-362 [1890.07.11], 373-379 [1890.08.19].

**Wheeler, W. M. & Melander, A. L.**

1901 Empidae. *Biol. Centr.-Am., Ins.*: Dipt. 1(Suppl.): 366-376. [1901.12.??]

**White, Adam & Butler, Arthur Gardiner**

1874 Insects [concl.]. Pp. 25-51. *In* Richardson, J. & Gray, J.E. (eds.). *The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror, under the command of Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., F.R.S., during the years 1839 to 1843*. E. W. Janson, London. Vol. 2 part 4, 51 pp. [1874.06.??]

**White, Arthur**

1914 The Diptera-Brachycera of Tasmania. Part I. Families Leptidae, Stratiomyidae, Nemestrinidae, & Cyrtidae. *Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania* 1914: 35-74. [1914.09.10]

**White, A.**

1916 The Diptera-Brachycera of Tasmania. Part III. Families Asilidae, Bombyliidae, Empidae, Dolichopodidae, & Phoridae. *Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania* 1916: 148-266. [1916.11.30]

**Wiedemann, Christian Rudolf Wilhelm**

1817 Ueber einige neue Fliegen=Gattungen. *Zool. Mag.* 1(1): 57-61. [1817.??.??]

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1818 [*Aedes cineris*, new species]. P. 13. In Meigen (1818) (*q.v.*)

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1819 Beschreibung neuer Zweiflügler aus Ostindien und Afrika. *Zool. Mag.* 1(3): 1-39. [1819.??.??]

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1820a ... *Nova dipterorum genera* ... C. F. Mohr, Kiliae Holsatorum [=Kiel] 23 pp., 1 pl. [before 1820.10.??]

See Evenhuis *et al.* (1989: 986) for full title.

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1820b *Diptera exotica*. Sectio I. Antennis multiarticulatis. [ed.1]. xix + 38 pp. [1820.??.??]

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1821a *Diptera exotica*. Sectio II. [ed. 1] iv + pp. 43-50 + 101 pp., 2 pls. [1821.??.??]

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1821b *Diptera exotica*. [ed. 2] xix + 244, 2 pls. [1821.??.??]

As the word "edition" is usually used in the sense of from one type-setting, the "2nd" edition is really a hybrid, made up of parts from the 1st edition which were not re-set (xix + pp. 1-38 & 43-50), some pages of the 1st which were re-set (pp. 1-101 of 1st repaginated as 51-151) and some entirely new material (pp. 39-42 & 152-244). The "Proemium" of the 2nd part of the 1st edition was not carried forward to the 2nd edition, but was replaced by pages 39-42.

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1824 ... *Analecta entomologica* ... Regio Typographeo scholarum, Kiliae [= Kiel]. 60 pp., 1 pl. [1824.??.??]

See Evenhuis *et al.* (1989: 986) for full title.

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1828 *Aussereuropäische zweiflügelige Insekten*. Erster Theil. Schulz, Hamm. xxxii + 608 pp., 7 pls. [1828.??.??]

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1830a *Aussereuropäische zweiflügelige Insekten*. Zweiter Theil. Schulz, Hamm. xii + 684 pp., 5 pls. [1830.??.??]

**Wiedemann, C. R. W.**

1830b *Achias dipterorum genus* ... C.F. Mohr, Kiliae Holsatorium [= Kiel]. 16 pp., 2 pls. [1830.??.??]

See Evenhuis *et al.* (1989: 986) for full title.

**Wiegmann, Brian Michael**

1994 The origin of Diptera: Molecular evidence on phylogeny of the panorpoid orders. *Abstr. 3rd Int. Congr. Dipt.* 1994: 245-246. [1994.08.14]

**Wilcox, Joseph**

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## Abbreviations used for Serial Publications

Where a serial or book has been frequently cited, abbreviations have been used for those sources. These abbreviations are herein listed with the full title and any other relevant notes. When we have treated a book as a serial, we have given the author (editor), year(s), title, publisher and city. For serials, we give the full title and the city only.

- Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Anthropol.-Ethnogr. Mus. Dresden** = Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden. Dresden.
- Abh. Ber. Ver. Naturkd. Cassel** = Abhandlungen und Berichte des Vereins für Naturkunde zu Cassel. Cassel.
- Abh. Geol. Spezkarte Els.-Loth.** = Abhandlungen zur Geologischen Spezialkarte von Elsass-Lothringen. Strassburg.
- Abh. Leop.-Carol. Dtsch. Akad. Naturf.** = Abhandlungen der Leopoldinisch-Carolinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher. Jena.
- Abh. K. Leopold.-Carol. Dtsch. Akad. Naturf. (Nova Acta Acad. C. Leopold.-Carol. Germ. Nat. Curio.)** = Abhandlungen der Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carolinischen Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher (Nova Acta. Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicae Naturae Curiosorum). Jena.
- Abh. Larvalsyst. Insekt.** = Abhandlungen zur Larvalsystematik der Insekten. Berlin.
- Abh. Naturw. Ver. Halle** = Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins für Sachsen und Thüringen in Halle. Halle.
- Abh. Senckenb. Naturforsch. Ges.** = Abhandlungen herausgeben von der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft. Frankfurt am Main.
- Abh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien** = Abhandlungen der [K.-k. (=Kaiserlich-königlichen)] Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Vienna.
- Abstr. 1st Int. Congr. Dipt.** = Abstracts of the 1st International Congress of Dipterology, Budapest
- Abstr. 2nd Int. Congr. Dipt.** = Abstracts of the 2nd International Congress of Dipterology, Bratislava
- Abstr. 3rd Int. Congr. Dipt.** = Abstracts of the 3rd International Congress of Dipterology, Guelph
- Abstr. Doct. Diss. Ohio St. Univ.** = Abstracts of (Doctor's) Doctoral Dissertations. Ohio State University. Columbus.
- Abstr. Theses Cornell Univ.** = Abstracts of Theses accepted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the Doctor's Degree. Cornell University.
- Acta Amazonica** = Acta Amazonica. Manaus.
- Acta Ent. Mus. Natl. Prag.** = Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae. Prague.
- Acta Palaeontol. Sin.** = Acta Palaeontologica Sinica. Beijing.
- Acta Sci. Nat. Brno** = Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Brno. Brno.
- Acta Soc. Ent. Bohem.** = Acta Societatis Entomologicae Bohemiae (formerly Cas. Cesk. Spol. Ent.). Prague.
- Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn.** = Acta Societatis pro Fauna et Flora Fennica. Helsinki.
- Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn.** = Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae.
- Acta Univ. Carol. Biol.** = Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Prague.
- Acta Univ. Lund.** = Acta Universitatis Lundensis. Lund.
- Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung.** = Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
- Acta Zool. Bulgar.** = Acta Zoologica Bulgarica. Sofia.
- Acta Zool. Cracov.** = Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia. Krakow.
- Acta Zool. Fenn.** = Acta Zoologica Fennica. Helsinki.
- Acta Zool. Lilloana** = Acta Zoologica Lilloana. Tucuman.
- Actes Soc. Hist. Nat.** = Actes de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris.
- Actes Trab. 2nd Congr. Med. Latino-Am. (Buenos Aires)** = Actes y Trabajos del Segundo Congreso Medico Latino-Americano. Buenos Aires.
- Adv. Genet.** = Advances in Genetics. New York.
- Adv. Insect Physiol.** = Advances in Insect Physiology. London.
- Agra Univ. J. Res. (Sci.)** = Agra University Journal of Research. Science. Agra.
- Agric. Gaz. N.S.W.** = Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Sydney.
- Agric. Handb. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Agriculture Handbook. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Am. Ent.** = American Entomologist (and Botanist). St. Louis; New York.



- Am. J. Agric. Sci.** = American Journal of Agriculture and Science. Albany.
- Am. J. Hort. Florist's Companion** = The American Journal of Horticulture and Florist's Companion. Boston.
- Am. J. Hyg.** = American Journal of Hygiene. Baltimore.
- Am. J. Sci. Arts** = American Journal of Science and Arts. New Haven.
- Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.** = American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Baltimore.
- Am. Midl. Nat.** = American Midland Naturalist. Notre Dame.
- Am. Mus. Novit.** = American Museum Novitates. New York.
- Am. Nat.** = American Naturalist. Salem.
- An. Acad. Bras. Cienc.** = Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciencias. Rio de Janeiro.
- An. Acad. Cienc. Habana** = Anales de la Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana. Revista Científica. Habana.
- An. Esc. Nac. Cienc. Biol. Mex.** = Anales de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas Mexico. Mexico City.
- An. Estac. Exp. Aula Dei** = Anales de la Estacion Experimental de Aula Dei. Zaragoza.
- An. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires** = Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires.
- An. Soc. Cient. Argent.** = Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina. Buenos Aires.
- An. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.** = Anales de la Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Madrid.
- An. Inst. Med. Trop. Lisb.** = Anais do Instituto de Medicina Tropical. Lisbon.
- An. Univ. Chile (Santiago)** = Anales de la Universidad de Chile. Santiago.
- Ann. Biol. Lacustre** = Annales de Biologie Lacustre. Brussels.
- Ann. Ent. Fenn.** = Annales Entomologici Fennici. Helsinki.
- Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.** = Annals of the Entomological Society of America. Washington.
- Ann. Epiphyt.** = Annales des Epiphyties (et de Phytogénétique). Paris.
- Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Natl. Hung.** = Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Budapest.
- Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus.** = Annalen des (K. K.) Naturhistorischen (Hof) Museums. Vienna.
- Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.** = Annals and Magazine of Natural History. London.
- Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova** = Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova. Genoa.
- Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris** = Annales du Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle. Paris.
- Ann. Mus. Natl. Hung.** = Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Budapest. Use **Ann. Hist. Natl. Mus. Nat. Hung.** Reprints and the title page of articles bear this short title.
- Ann. Mus. R. Congo Belg. (Zool.) (Ser. 8vo)** = Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. Zoologie. Serie Octavo. Brussels; Tervuren.
- Ann. Natal Mus.** = Annals of the Natal Museum. Pietermaritzburg.
- Ann. Nat. Hist.** = Annals of Natural History; or, Magazine of Zoology, Botany, and Geology. London.
- Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien** = Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien. Vienna.
- Ann. Parasitol. Hum. Comp.** = Annles de Parasitologie Humaine et Comparée. Paris.
- Ann. S. Afr. Mus.** = Annals of the South African Museum. Cape Town.
- Ann. Sci.** = Annali scientifici. Giornale di scienze fisiche, matematiche, agricoltura [etc.] Naples.
- Ann. Sci. Nat.** = Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Paris.
- Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool. Biol. Anim.)** = Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie et Biologie Animale. Paris.
- Ann. Sci. Univ. Jassy** = Annales Scientifiques de l'Université de Jassy. Jassy.
- Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.** = Annales de la Société Entomologique de France. Paris.
- Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon** = Annales de la Société Linnéenne de Lyon. Lyon.
- Ann. Soc. Sci. Brux.** = Annales de la Société Scientifique de Bruxelles. Brussels.
- Ann. Transv. Mus.** = Annals of the Transvaal Museum. Pretoria.
- Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.** = Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology. Liverpool.
- Ann. Zool. Fenn.** = Annales Zoologici fennici. Helsinki.
- Annali Sci. Napoli** = Annali di Scienze di Napoli. Naples.
- Annot. Zool. Bot.** = Annotationes Zoologicae et Botanicae. Bratislava.
- Annot. Zool. (Jpn.)** = Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses. Tokyo.
- Annu. Mus. Zool. St. Petersburg** = Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie des Sciences de Russie, St. Pétersbourg [=Ezhegodnik Zoologicheskago Muzeya Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk]. St. Petersburg.
- Annu. Rev. Ent.** = Annual Review of Entomology. Palo Alto.
- Annu. Rep. Ind. Dep. Geol. Nat. Resources** = Annual Report. Department of Geology and Natural Resources, Indiana.

- Annu. Rep. Minn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey** = The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota. Annual Report.
- Annu. Rep. Mo. St. Bd. Agric.** = Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Missouri. Jefferson City.
- Annu. Rep. N.J. St. Bd. Agric.** = Annual Report of the [New Jersey] State Board of Agriculture. Trenton.
- Annu. Rep. Ohio St. Bd. Agric.** = Annual Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Columbus.
- Annu. Rep. Pomona Col., Laguna Mar. Lab.** = Annual Report of the Laguna Marine Laboratory at Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. Claremont.
- Annu. Rep. Que. Soc. Protect. Plants** = Annual Report of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants. Quebec.
- Annu. Rep. Sec. Mich. St. Bd. Agric.** = Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan. Lansing.
- Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien** = Anzeiger der (Kaiserlichen) Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematische-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse. Vienna.
- Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berl.** = Arbeiten über morphologische und taxonomische Entomologie. Berlin-Dahlem.
- Arb. Physiol. Angew. Ent. Berl.** = Arbeiten über physiologische und angewandte Entomologie. Berlin-Dahlem.
- Arcana Ent.** = Arcana Entomologica. London.
- Arch. Esc. Sup. Agric. Med. Vet. Nictheroy** = Archivos da Escola Superior da Agricultura e Medicina Veterinária. Nictheroy.
- Arch. Hydrobiol.** = Archiv für Hydrobiologie. Stuttgart.
- Arch. Hydrobiol. Suppl.** = Archiv für Hydrobiologie Supplementband. Stuttgart.
- Arch. Inst. Biol. Def. Agric. Anim. S. Paulo** = Archivos do Instituto Biológico de Defesa Agrícola e Animal. São Paulo.
- Arch. Inst. Biol. Veg.** = Archivos do Instituto de Biológico Vegetal. Rio de Janeiro.
- Arch. Inst. Pasteur Alger.** = Archives de l'Institut Pasteur d'Algerie. Alger.
- Arch. Inst. Pasteur Afr. Nord** = Archives des Instituts Pasteur de l'Afrique du Nord. Tunis.
- Arch. Klassif. Phylogen. Ent.** = Archiv für klassifikatorische und phylogenetische Entomologie. Vienna.
- Arch. Med. Nav.** = Archives de Médecine Navale. Paris.
- Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de J.** = Archivos do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro.
- Arch. Nat. Hist.** = Archives of Natural History. London.
- Arch. Naturgesch.** = Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Berlin.
- Arch. Nauk. Biol.** = Archiwum Nauk Biologicznych Towarzystwa Naukowego Warszawskiego. Warsaw.
- Arch. Parasit.** = Archives de Parasitologie. Paris.
- Arch. Schiffs. Tropenhyg.** = Archiv für Schiffs-und Tropen-Hygiene. Leipzig.
- Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol.** = Archivos per la Zoologia, l'Anatomia e la Fisiologia. Genoa.
- Arch. Zool., Budapest** = Archivum Zoologicum. Budapest.
- Arch. Zool. Expt. Gen.** = Archives de Zoologie Expérimentale et Générale. Paris.
- Arch. Zool. Ital.** = Archivio Zoologico Italiano. Napales.
- Arch. Zool. Zoot.** = Archiv für Zoologie und Zootomie. Kiel.
- Ark. Zool.** = Arkiv for Zoologi. Stockholm; Uppsala.
- Arq. Mus. Nac. Rio J.** = Arquivos do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro.
- Arq. Zool.** = Arquivos de Zoologia. Also Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo
- Atoll Res. Bull.** = Atoll Research Bulletin. Washington.
- Atti Accad. Sci. Fis. Mat. Napoli** = Atti dell' Accademia delle Scienze Fisiche e Matematiche. Naples.
- Atti R. Accad. Lincei. Mem.** = Atti della Reale Accademie [Nazionale] dei Lincei. Memorie. Rome.
- Atti R. Ist. Incorag. Sci. Nat.** = Atti del Reale Istituto d'Incoraggiamento alle Scienze Naturali di Napoli. Naples
- Atti R. Ist. Veneto Sci. Lett. Arti** = Atti del Reale Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti. Venice.
- Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Milano** = Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano. Milan.
- Atti Soc. Ven.-Trent. Sci. Nat.** = Atti della Società Veneto-Trentina di Scienza Naturali in Padova. Padua.
- Aust. Ent. Mag.** = Australian Entomological Magazine. Greenwich.
- Aust. J. Sci. Res. (B.)** = Australian Journal of Scientific Research. Melbourne. Series B. Biological Science. Melbourne.
- Aust. J. Zool.** = Australian Journal of Zoology. Melbourne.
- Aust. J. Zool. Suppl. Ser.** = Australian Journal of Zoology. Supplement series. Melbourne.
- Aust. Zool.** = Australian Zoologist. Sydney.

- Beil. Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.** = Beilagen. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft. Schaffhausen, Lausanne.  
The series, *Fauna Insectorum Helvetiae*, was published as supplemental issues to the Mitteilungen.
- Beitr. Ent.** = Beiträge zur Entomologie. Berlin.
- Beitr. Ent. (Breslau)** = Beiträge zur Entomologie, Besonders in Bezug auf Schlesische Fauna. Breslau.
- Ber. Naturhist. Ver. Augsburg** = Bericht des Naturhistorischen Vereins in Augsburg
- Berl. Ent. Z.** = Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
- Bernstein-Forschungen** = Bernstein-Forschungen. Berlin & Leipzig.
- Bijdr. Dierkd.** = Bijdrage tot de Dierkunde. Amsterdam; Lieden.
- Biol. Bull.** = Biological Bulletin. Marine Biological Laboratory Woods Hole.
- Biol. Centr.-Am. Ins. Dipt.** = Godman, F. & Salvin, O. (eds). 1886-1903. *Biologia Centrali-Americana ... Class Insecta*. Order Diptera. 3 vols. Taylor & Francis, London.  
See Evenhuis (1997: 314) for full details.
- Biol. J. Linn. Soc.** = Biological Journal of the Linnean Society. London.
- Biol. Listy** = Biologické Listy. Prague.
- Biol. Medd. K. Dan. Vidensk. Selsk.** = Biologiske Meddelelser. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Copenhagen.
- Biol. Nauki** = Biologicheskije Nauki. Moscow.
- Biol. Rev. Ont.** = Biological Review of Ontario. Toronto.
- Biol. Zbl.** = Biologisches Zentralblatt. Erlangen; Leipzig.
- Biol. Hung.** = Biologica Hungarica. Budapest.
- Bishop Mus. Bull.** = Bishop Museum Bulletin. Honolulu.
- Bishop Mus. Bull. Ent.** = Bishop Museum Bulletins in Entomology. Honolulu.
- Bishop Mus. Occ. Pap.** = Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. Honolulu.
- Bishop Mus. Special Publ.** = [Bernice P.] Bishop Museum Special Publication. Honolulu.
- Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Cordoba** = Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Córdoba.
- Bol. Agric. (São Paulo)** = Boletim de Agricultura. São Paulo.
- Bol. Biol. Lab. Parasit. Fac. Med. S. Paulo** = Boletim Biologico Laboratorio de Parasitologia. Faculdade de Medicina de São Paulo. São Paulo.
- Bol. Ent. Venez.** = Boletín de Entomologia Venezolana. Caracas.
- Bol. Mus. Hist. Nat. "Javier Prado"** = Boletín Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado". Lima.
- Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de J.** = Boletim do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro.
- Bol. Of. Sanit. Panam.** = Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana. Washington.
- Bol. R. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.** = Boletín de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Madrid.
- Bol. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.** = Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Madrid.
- Bol. Soc. Estud. Moçamb.** = Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos [de Provincia / de Colónia] de Moçambique. Lourenço Marques.
- Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat.** = Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales. Caracas.
- Bol. Tecn. Estac. Exp. Cusco** = Boletín Técnico. Estacion Experimental de Cusco. Cuzco.
- Bol. Venez. Cienc. Nat.** = Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales. Caracas.
- Boll. Ist. Ent. Univ. Stud. Bologna** = Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologica della Università degli Studi di Bologna. Bologna.
- Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici** = Bollettino del Laboratorio di Zoologia Generale e Agraria della R. Scuola Superiore d'Agricoltura. Portici.
- Boll. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Venezia** = Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Venezia. Venice.
- Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. R. Univ. Torino** = Bollettino del Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia Comparata della R. Università di Torino. Turin.
- Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital.** = Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana. Florence; Genoa.
- Bonn. Zool. Beitr.** = Bonner Zoologische Beiträge. Bonn.
- Bras. Med.** = Brasil Médico. Rio de Janeiro.
- Broteria** = Broteria. Lisbon.
- Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Coll. Agric. Cornell Univ.** = Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station of the College of Agriculture. Cornell University. Ithaca.
- Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Colo.** = Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. State Agricultural College of Colorado. Fort Collins.

- Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Maine** = Bulletin. Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Orono.
- Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Ohio Tech. Ser.** = Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Technical Series. Wooster, Norwalk.
- Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Univ. Minn.** = Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. University of Minnesota. Minneapolis, St. Paul.
- Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Wash.** = Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington Agricultural College and School of Science. Pullman.
- Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.** = Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History. New York.
- Bull. Ann. Soc. R. Ent. Belg.** = Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale d'Entomologie de Belgique. Brussels.
- Bull. [Bimens.] Soc. Ent. Fr.** = Bulletin des Séances del la Société Entomologique de France. Paris.  
See Macgillavry (1936) & Evenhuis et al. (1989: 810) for details.
- Bull. Bimens. Soc. Linn. Lyon** = Bulletin Bi-Mensuel de la Société Linnéenne de Lyon. Lyon.
- Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.** = Bulletin Biologique de la France et de la Belgique. Paris.
- Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Ent.** = Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History). Entomology. London.
- Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Ent. Suppl.** = Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History). Entomology. Supplement. London.
- Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.** = Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society. Brooklyn.
- Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci.** = Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Buffalo.
- Bull. Calif. Insect Surv.** = Bulletin of the California Insect Survey. Berkeley.
- Bull. Conn. St. Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv.** = Bulletin. State of Connecticut. State Geological and Natural History Survey. Hartford.
- Bull. Dep. Agric. Can. (N.S.)** = Bulletin. Dominion of Canada. Department of Agriculture. New Series. Ottawa.
- Bull. Ent. Res.** = Bulletin of Entomological Research. London.
- Bull. Ent. Soc. Can.** = Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Canada. Ottawa.
- Bull. Fish. Res. Bd. Can.** = Bulletin. Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Ottawa.
- Bull. Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv.** = Bulletin. Illinois Natural History Survey. Urbana.
- Bull. Inst. Royal Sci. Nat. Belg.** = Bulletin del' Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Brussels.
- Bull. Inst. Zool. Mus. Acad. Bulgar. Sci.** = Bulletin de l'Institut Zoologique de l'Academie Bulgare. Sofia.  
Only reprint (Beschovski 1972) seen. Possible title is *Izvestiya na Zoologicheskiya Institut Bulgarska Akademiya na Naukite*. Sofia.
- Bull. Ky. Agric. Expt. Sta.** = Bulletin. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. State College of Kentucky. Lexington.
- Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.** = Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Harvard University. Cambridge.
- Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.** = Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris.
- Bull. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg.** = Bulletin du Museum Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique. Brussels.
- Bull. N.Y. St. Mus.** = Bulletin of the New York State Museum (of Natural History). Albany.
- Bull. Ohio Biol. Surv.** = Bulletin of the Ohio Biological Survey. Columbus.
- Bull. Ophthalmol. Soc. Egypt** = Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Cairo.
- Bull. Publ. Mus. Milwaukee** = Bulletin of the Public Museum. Milwaukee.
- Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol.** = Bulletin des Sciences naturelles et de Géologie. Paris.  
This is section 2 of Bulletin universal des Sciences et de l'industrie. Paris.
- Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg.** = Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique. Brussels.
- Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte** = Bulletin. Société Entomologique d'Egypte. Cairo.
- Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.** = Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France. Paris.
- Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital.** = See Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital.
- Bull. Soc. Ent. Mulhouse** = Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Mulhouse. Mulhouse.
- Bull. Soc. Fouad I Ent.** = Bulletin de la Société Fouad I<sup>er</sup> d'Entomologie. Cairo.
- Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Metz** = Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle (du Département de la Moselle) de Metz. Metz.
- Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou** = Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Moscow.
- Bull. Soc. Path. Exot.** = Bulletin de la Société de Pathologie Exotique. Paris.
- Bull. Soc. Sci. Bucarest** = Bulletin. Société des Sciences de Bucarest. Bucharest.
- Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. Nat. Yonne** = Bulletin de la Société des Sciences Historiques et Naturelles de l'Yonne. Lyon.
- Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Ouest Fr.** = Bulletin de la Société des Sciences Naturelles de l'Ouest de la France. Nantes.
- Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sci. Nat.** = Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles. Lausanne.

- Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr.** = Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France. Paris.
- Bull. South. Calif. Acad. Sci.** = Bulletin. Southern California Academy of Sciences. Los Angeles.
- Bull. Sci. Fr. Belg.** = Bulletin Scientifique de la France et de la Belgique. Paris.
- Bull. Springfield [Mass.] Mus. Nat. Hist.** = Bulletin. Springfield [Massachusetts] Museum of Natural History. Springfield.
- Bull. Torrey Bot. Club** = Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club. New York.
- Bull. U.S. Bur. Ent.** = Bulletin. United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. Washington.
- Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv.** = Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey. Washington.
- Bull. U.S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Territ.** = Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Washington.
- Bull. Wisc. Nat. Hist. Soc.** = Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society. Milwaukee.
- Bull. Zool. Nomencl.** = Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. London.
- Byull. Mosk. Obshch. Ispytatel. Prir. Otdel. Biol.** = Byulletin Moskovskogo Obshchestra Ispytatelei Prirody. Otdel Biologicheskii. Moscow.
- C.R. Hebd. Seanc. Acad. Sci., Paris** = Compte Rendu Hebdomadaire des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences. Paris.
- C.R. Seanc. Soc. Biol.** = Compte Rendu des Séances de la Société de Biologie. Paris.
- Cah. Nat.** = Cahiers des Naturalistes. Bulletin des Naturalistes Parisiens. Paris.
- Calif. Univ. Syllabus Ser.** = University of California Syllabus Series. Berkeley, Los Angeles.
- Can. Ent.** = Canadian Entomologist. Ottawa.
- Can. J. Zool.** = Canadian Journal of Zoology. Ottawa.
- Can. J. Res. (D)** = Canadian Journal of Research. Section D, Zoological Sciences. Ottawa.
- Cas. Cesk. Spol. Ent.** = Casopis Československé Společnosti Entomologické. Prague.
- Cas. Slez. Muz. Opava (A)** = Casopis Slezského Muzea v Opave. Ser. A. Historia Naturalis. Opava.
- Cat. Dipt. Afrotr. Reg.** = Crosskey, R. W. (ed.). 1980. *Catalogue of the Diptera of the Afrotropical Region*. British Museum (Natural History), London. 1437 pp. [1980.07.10]
- Cat. Dipt. Am. N. Mex.** = Stone, A., Sabrosky, C. W., Wirth, W. W., Foote, R. H. & Coulson, J. R. (eds.). 1965. A catalog of the Diptera of America north of Mexico. [U.S. Dept.] *Agric. Handbk* 276, 1969 pp. [1965.08.23]
- Cat. Dipt. Am. S. U.S.** = [Papavero, N. (ed.)]. 1966- Catalog of the Diptera of America south of the United States, Departamento de Zoologia, Secretaria da Agricultura, São Paulo (later Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo)
- Cat. Dipt. Austr. Reg.** = Evenhuis, N. L. (ed.). 1989. Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions. *Bishop Mus. Special Publ.* 86, 1155 pp. [1989.08.23]
- Cat. Dipt. Orient. Reg.** = Hardy, D. E. & Delfinado, M. (eds.). 1973-1977. *Catalogue of the Diptera of the Oriental Region*. University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu. 3 vols.
- Cat. Palaearct. Dipt.** = Soós, Á. (ed.). 1984-. *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera*. Akademie Kiado & Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. 14 vols.
- Cecidologia Indica** = Cecidologia Indica. Bulletin of the Cecidological Society of India. Allahabad.
- Cellule** = La Cellule. Gent.
- Centralbl. Bakt., Parasitenk. Infektionskrank. (II)** = Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten. Zweite Abteilung. Jena.
- Cesk. Parazitol.** = Československa Parazitologie. Prague.
- Circ. Bur. Ent. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Circular. Bureau of Entomology. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Coleopt. Bull.** = Coleopterists Bulletin. Arlington.
- Commentat. Biol.** = Commentationes Biologicae. Helsinki.
- Comnr. Agric. Rep. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires** = Comunicaciones del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires.
- Comun. Zool.** = Comunicari de Zoolgie. Societatea Stiinte Naturale si Geografea din Republica Socialista Romania. Bucurest.
- Contrib. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Public Mus.** = Contributions in Biology and Geology. Milwaukee Public Museum. Milwaukee.
- Contrib. Inst. Trop. Biol. Med. Harvard Univ.** = Contributions from the Institute for Tropical Biology and Medicine. Harvard University. Cambridge.

- Correspondenzbl. K. Württemb. Landw. Ver., Stuttgart** = Correspondenzblatt des Königlich Württembergischen Landwirtschaftlichen Vereins. Stuttgart.
- Country Gent.** = The Country Gentleman. Albany, Philadelphia.
- Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien** = Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Wien. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse. Vienna.
- Dep. Bull. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Department Bulletin. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Dep. Circ. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Department Circular. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Dipt. Bohemoslov.** = Dipterologica Bohemoslovaca. Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.
- Dipt. Patagonia S. Chile** = British Museum (Natural History), *Diptera of Patagonia and south Chile*. 7 pts. London.
- Dipt. Res.** = Dipterological Research.
- Dokl. Akad. Nauk Arm. SSR** = Doklady Akademii Nauk Armyanskoi SSR. Yerevan.
- Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR** = Doklady Akademii Nauk Soyuzu Sovetskikh Sotsialiticheskikh Respublik. St. Petersburg.
- Dtsch. Ent. Nat.-Bibl.** = Deutsche Entomologische National-Bibliothek. Berlin.
- Dtsch. Ent. Z.** = Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
- Dtsch. Tierarztl. Wochenschr.** = Deutsche Tierärztliche Wochenschrift. Hannover.
- Dusenía** = Dusenía. Curitiba.
- Ecol. Monogr.** = Ecological Monographs. Durham.
- Ecology** = Ecology. Brooklyn.
- Ekologiya (Sofia)** = Ekologiya. Sofia.
- Encycl. Ent.** = Encyclopédie Entomologique. Paris.
- Ent. Am.** = Entomologica Americana.
- Ent. Beih. Berl.** = Entomologische Beihefte aus Berlin-Dahlem. Berlin.
- Ent. Ber.** = Entomologische Berichten. Amsterdam.
- Ent. Bull. Dep. Agric. Jamaica** = Entomological Bulletin. Department of Agriculture, Jamaica. Kingston.
- Ent. Gaz.** = Entomologist's Gazette. London.
- Ent. Gen.** = Entomologica Generalis. Stuttgart.
- Ent. Germ.** = Entomologica Germanica. Stuttgart; Berlin.
- Ent. Mag.** = Entomological Magazine. London.
- Ent. Mag. Kyoto** = Entomological Magazine. Kyoto
- Ent. Medd.** = Entomologiske Meddelelser. Copenhagen.
- Ent. Mem. Dep. Agric. Tech. Serv. Repub. S. Afr.** = Entomology Memoir. Department of Agricultural Technical Services. Republic of South Africa. Pretoria.
- Ent. Mem. Dep. Agric. For. Union S. Afr.** = Entomology Memoir. Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Union of South Africa. Pretoria.
- Ent. Mitt.** = Entomologische Mitteilungen. Berlin-Dahlem.
- Ent. Mon. Mag.** = Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. London.
- Ent. Nachr.** = Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin.
- Ent. News** = Entomological News. Philadelphia.
- Ent. Obozr.** = Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie. St. Petersburg.
- Ent. Rec. J. Var.** = Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation. London.
- Ent. Scand.** = Entomologica Scandinavica. Copenhagen.
- Ent. Scand. Suppl.** = Entomologica Scandinavica. Supplement. Copenhagen.
- Ent. Tidskr.** = Entomologisk Tidskrift. Stockholm.
- Ent. Wochenbl.** = Entomologisches Wochenblatt. Stuttgart.
- Entomologist** = The Entomologist. London.
- Entomonogr.** = Entomonograph. Klampenborg.
- Entomotaxonomica** = Entomotaxonomica. Shanghai.
- Evolution** = Evolution. Lancaster.
- Explor. Parc Natl. Garamb. Miss. H. de Saeger** = Exploration du Parc National de la Garamba. Mission H. de Saeger. Brussels.
- Explor. Parc Natl. Albert Miss. G. F. de Witte** = Exploration du Parc National Albert. Mission G. F. de Witte. Brussels.
- Ezheg. Zool. Muz.** = Ezhegodnik Zoologicheskago Muzeya Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk. St. Petersburg

- Fauna Ent. Scand.** = Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica, Scandinavian Science Press, Kobenhavn (later also, E. J. Brill, Leiden)
- Fauna Hawaiiensis** = Sharp, D. 1899-1913. *Fauna Hawaiiensis, or the zoology of the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Isles*. University Press, Cambridge.  
See Evenhuis (1997: 727) for full details.
- Faune Fr.** = Office Central de Faunistique de la Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelle. 1921-. *Faune de France*. Lechevalier, Paris.
- Faunus (Gistel's)** = Faunus. Munich.
- Feuille Jeun. Nat.** = La Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes. Paris.
- Fieldiana Zool.** = Fieldiana Zoology. Chicago.
- Fla. Ent.** = Florida Entomologist. Gainesville.
- Flieg. Palaearkt. Reg.** = Lindner, E. (ed.) 1924-*Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region*. E. Schweizerbart'sche, Stuttgart.  
This work is a bibliographer's nightmare as there are no consistent units. The basic publication unit is the "Lieferung," but a single *Lieferung* may contain part of different volumes (Lief. 1 contains parts of volume 1 and 4(4)). Each continuously paginated unit has its own title page when completed, but occasionally a title page covers multiple separately paginated family units. For example, *Lieferung* 22 is continuously paginated, has a single title page and includes 3 family units. *Lieferung* 28 contains 3 separately paginated family units, but has one title page for all the family units. So, separately paginated units may contain multiple families, a single family or just part of a family. Volumes may be continuously paginated or may contain separately paginated parts or many separately paginated units. Usually each family is given a separate identifier, usually a number or number and alphabetic letter, but Blepharoceridae and Deuterophlebiidae are covered by number 2! and Culicidae by 11 and 12! See Evenhuis (1997: 458) for full details.  
We treat *Die Fliegen* ... as a serial. After the author and year, we give as the "title" the family identifier followed by the phrase associated with that identifier. Next the volume and part (if it exists) are given followed by a colon and the page (& plates) range or total pages (plates) associated with that title and which were issued in a single *Lieferung*. Then the *Lieferung* number and date of issue are given.
- Flies Nearct. Reg.** = Griffiths, G. C. D. (ed.). 1980-. *Flies of the Nearctic Region*. E. Schweizerbart'sche, Stuttgart.
- Folia Ent. Hung.** = Folia Entomologica Hungarica. Budapest.
- Folia Zool. Hydrobiol.** = Folia Zoologica et Hydrobiologica. Riga.
- Foll. Misc. Inst. Nac. Invest. Agric.** = Folleto Miscelaneo. Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas. Mexico City.
- Fragm. Faun. Hung.** = Fragmenta Faunistica Hungarica. Budapest.
- Frust. Ent.** = Frustula Entomologica. Fano.
- Gayana Zool.** = Gayana. Zoologia. Concepción.
- Gdnrs' Chron.** = Gardeners' Chronicle (and Gardening Illustrated). London.
- Genera Ins.** = Wytzman, P. (ed.). 1902-1970. *Genera Insectorum*. 219 fascicles. Various publishers, mainly Brussels.  
See Evenhuis (1993, *Arch. Nat. Hist.* 20: 44-59) for more details.
- Genetics** = Genetics. Princeton; Austin.
- Genus** = Genus. Wroclaw.
- Geol. Mag.** = Geological Magazine. London.
- George Wash. Univ. Bull.** = George Washington University Bulletin. Washington.
- Geoscience** = Geoscience. Hsien Tai Ti Chin. Beijing.
- Giambattista Vico** = Il Giambattista Vico. Giornale Scientifico. Naples.
- Glasg. Nat.** = The Glasgow Naturalist. Glasgow.
- Glasn. Prir. Muz. Beogr.** = Glasnik Prirodnjackog Muzeja u Beogradu. Ser. B Bioloske Nauke. Belgrade.
- Glasn. Zemalj. Mus. Bosni Herceg.** = Glasnik Zemaljskog Museja u Bosni i Hercegovini. Sarajevo.
- Goteborg. Vetensk. Akad. Nya Handl.** = Göteborgs Kungliga vetenskaps- och vittternets- samhälles Nya Handlingas. Goteborg.
- Graellsia** = Graellsia. Madrid.
- Great Basin Nat.** = Great Basin Naturalist. Provo.
- Handb. Ident. Brit. Ins.** = Handbooks for the identification of British Insects. Royal Entomological Society of London
- Handel. XVII Vlaamsch-Nat.-Geneesk. Congr.** = Handelingen van het XVII Vlaamsch-Natuur-en geneeskundig Congress. Ghent.

- Hawaii. Sugar Planters' Assoc. Expt. Sta., Div. Ent. Bul.** = Bulletin. Division of Entomology. Report of the Work of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- Hilgardia** = Hilgardia. Berkeley.
- Hist. Acad. R. Sci. Paris** = Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Paris.
- Hist. Berwicksh. Nat. Club** = History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Edinburgh.
- Idia** = Idia. Buenos Aires.
- Iheringia, Zool.** = Iheringia. Série Zoologie. Pôrte Alegre.
- Ill. Biol. Monogr.** = Illinois Biological Monographs. Urbana.
- Illust. Wochenschr. Ent.** = Illustrierte Wochenschrift für Entomologie. Neudamm.
- Illust. Z. Ent.** = Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Entomologie. Neudamm.
- Indian J. Ent.** = Indian Journal of Entomology. New Delhi.
- Indian Mus. Notes** = Indian Museum Notes. Calcutta.
- Insect Life** = Insect Life. U.S. Department Agriculture, Washington.
- Insecta Matsumurana** = Insecta Matsumurana. Sapporo.
- Insects Connecticut** = Guide to the Insects of Connecticut. [A series which was published in State of Connecticut, State Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin.] Hartford.
- Insects Hawaii** = Zimmerman, E. C. (ed.). 1948. *Insects of Hawaii*. The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- Insects Micronesia** = Insects of Micronesia. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Insects Mongolia** = Insects of Mongolia. St. Petersburg.
- Insects Samoa** = Insects of Samoa and other Samoan terrestrial Arthropoda. 9 parts in 5 vols. British Museum (Natural History), London.]
- Insecutor Inscit. Menstr.** = Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus. Washington.
- Insektenbörse** = Insektenbörse. Leipzig; Stuttgart.
- Inst. Freshwater Res. Drottningholm Rep.** = Institute of Freshwater Research Drottningholm. Report
- Int. Rev. Hydrobiol.** = Internationale Revue der Gesamten Hydrobiologie und Hydrographie. Leipzig.
- Invert. Taxon.** = Invertebrate Taxonomy. Melbourne.
- Invert. Pacifica** = Invertebrata Pacifica. Claremont.
- Invest. Indiana Lakes & Streams** = Investigations of Indiana Lakes & Streams. Indianapolis.
- Iowa St. Coll. J. Sci.** = Iowa State College Journal of Science. Ames.
- Isis (Oken's)** = Isis. Jena.
- Israel J. Ent.** = Israel Journal of Entomology. Tel Aviv.
- Izd. Akad. Nauk Ukrain. SSR (Zool.)** = Izdania Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR. Seriya Zoologiya. Kiev.
- Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakh SSR (Biol.)** = Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. Seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk. Frunze.
- Izv. Bulg. Ent. Druzh.** = Izvestiya na Bulgarskoto Entomologichno Druzhestvo. Sofia.  
Sometimes cited with the French title "Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Bulgarie."
- Izv. Moskva Selsk. Khoz. Inst.** = Izvestiya Moskovskago Sel'skokhoziaistvennago Instituta (Annales de l'Institut Agronomique de Moscou).
- Izv. Otd. Prikl. Ent.** = Izvestiya Otdela Prikladnoi Entomologii. St. Petersburg.
- J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.** = Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
- J. Agric. Res.** = Journal of Agricultural Research. Washington.
- J. Agric. Univ. P.R.** = Journal of Agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras.
- J. Anim. Ecol.** = Journal of Animal Ecology. London.
- J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal** = Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta.
- J. Aust. Ent. Soc.** = Journal of the Australian Entomological Society. Brisbane.
- J. Dep. Agric. P.R.** = Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Porto Rico. San Juan.
- J. Econ. Biol.** = Journal of Economic Biology. London.
- J. Econ. Ent.** = Journal of Economic Entomology. Washington.
- J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.** = Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society. Chapel Hill.
- J. Ent. (B)** = Journal of Entomology. Series B. Royal Entomological Society of London. London.
- J. Ent. Soc. South. Afr.** = Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa. Pretoria.
- J. Ent. Zool.** = Journal of Entomology and Zoology. Pomona College. Claremont
- J. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ.** = Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture. Hokkaido Imperial University. Sapporo.
- J. Fed. Malay St. Mus.** = Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums. Kuala Lumpur.
- J. Hered.** = Journal of Heredity. Washington.



- J. Inst. Jamaica** = Journal of the Institute of Jamaica. Kingston.
- J. Kans. Ent. Soc.** = Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society. Manhattan.
- J. Linn. Soc. London Zool.** = Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology. London.
- J. Med. Ent.** = Journal of Medical Entomology. Honolulu.
- J. N.Y. Ent. Soc.** = Journal of the New York Entomological Society. New York.
- J. Nat. Hist.** = Journal of Natural History. London.
- J. Paleontol.** = Journal of Paleontology. Chicago.
- J. Parasitol.** = Journal of Parasitology. Urbana.
- J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat.** = Journal de Physique, de Chimie et d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris.
- J. Proc. Linn. Soc. London Zool.** = Journal and Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology. London.
- J. R. Agric. Soc.** = Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society (of England). London.
- J. R. Microscop. Soc.** = Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society. London.
- J. Shanghai Sci. Inst. (III)** = Journal of the Shanghai Science Institute. Section III. Shanghai.
- J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Hist.** = Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History. London.
- J. Soc. Br. Ent.** = Journal of the Society for British Entomology. Southampton.
- J. Kumamoto Women. Univ.** = Journal of the Kumamoto Women's University. Kumamoto.
- J. Trop. Med.** = Journal of Tropical Medicine. London.
- J. Wash. Acad. Sci.** = Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Washington.
- Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst.** = Jahrbuch der Hamburgischen Wissenschaftlichen Anstalten. Hamburg.
- Jahresber. Fortschr. Forstw. Forstl. Naturk.** = Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Forstwissenschaften und der Forstlichen Naturkunden. Berlin.
- Jahresber. K. K. Akad. Gymnasium** = Jahresbericht des Kaiserliche-königlich Akademische Gymnasium. Vienna.
- Jpn. J. Med. Sci. Biol.** = Japanese Journal of Medical Science and Biology. Tokyo.
- Jpn. J. Sanit. Zool.** = Japanese Journal of Sanitary Zoology. Tokyo.
- K. Svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.** = Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar. Stockholm.
- K. Vetensk. Acad. Nya Handl.** = Kongliga Vetenskaps Akademiens Nya Handlingar. Stockholm.
- Kans. Univ. Q.** = Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.
- Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull.** = Kansas University Science Bulletin. Lawrence.
- Konowia** = Konowia. Zeitschrift für systematische Insektenkunde. Vienna.
- Kontyu** = Kontyû. Tokyo.
- Limnol. Oceanogr.** = Limnology and Oceanography. Baltimore.
- Linn. Ent.** = Linnaea Entomologica. Berlin.
- London Edinb. Phil. Mag.** = London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science. London.
- Mag. Ent. (Germar)** = Magazin der Entomologie (Germar's). Halle.
- Mag. Insektenkd. (Illiger)** = Magazin für Insektenkunde. Brunswick.
- Mag. Zool. Bot.** = Magazine of Zoology and Botany. London.
- Mag. Zool.** = Magasin de Zoologie. Paris.
- Manual Nearctic Dipt.** = McAlpine, J. F., Peterson, B. V., Shewell, G. E., Teskey, H. J., Vockeroth, J. R. & Wood, D. M. (coords.), Manual of Nearctic Diptera. Volume 1. *Research Branch, Agric. Canada, Monogr. 27*, vi+1-674 pp. [1981.03.31]; McAlpine, J. F. (ed.), Manual of Nearctic Diptera. Volume 2. *Research Branch, Agric. Canada, Monogr. 28*, vi+675-1332 pp. [1987.03.31] or McAlpine, J. F. (ed.), Manual of Nearctic Diptera. Volume 3. *Research Branch, Agric. Canada, Monogr. 32*, vi+1333-1581 pp. [1989.03.15]
- Marcellia** = Marcellia. Rivista Internazionale di Cecidologia. Avellino.
- Mark. Tierwelt** = Märkische Tierwelt. Zeitschrift für die faunistische Erforschung der Kurmark. Berlin.
- Mat. Kom. Izuch. Yakutsk. ASSR** = Materialy Komissii po Avtonomoi Sovetskoi Sotsialistickeskoj Respubliki. St. Petersburg.
- Mauritius Dep. Agric. Bull.** = Mauritius. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin. Port Louis.
- Med. Exam.** = Medical Examiner. New York.
- Med. Rev. Mex.** = Medicina Revista Mexicana. Mexico City.
- Medd. Gronl.** = Meddelelser om Grønland. Copenhagen.
- Medd. Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn.** = Meddelanden af Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica. Helsinki.
- Medd. Zool. Mus. Oslo** = Meddelelser fra det Zoologiske Museum. Kristiania; Oslo.
- Melanderia** = Melanderia. Pullman.
- Mem. Acad. R. Sci. Nat. Paris** = Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences naturelle de Paris. Paris.

- Mem. Acad. Sci. Belles-Lett. Lyon.** = Mémoires de l'Académie (Royale) des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon. Lyon.
- Mem. Am. Ent. Soc.** = Memoirs of the American Entomological Society. Philadelphia.
- Mem. Aust. Mus.** = Memoirs of the Australian Museum. Sydney.
- Mem. Beijing Nat. Hist. Mus.** = Memoirs of the Beijing Natural History Museum. Beijing.
- Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.** = Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. Boston.
- Mem. Carneg. Mus.** = Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum. Pittsburg.
- Mem. Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn.** = Memoirs. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Ithaca.
- Mem. d'Agric. Dep. Seine** = Mémoires d'Agriculture, d'Économie Rurale et Domestique, publiés par la Société d'Agriculture du Département de la Seine. Paris.
- Mem. Ent. Int.** = Memoirs on Entomology, International. Gainesville.
- Mem. Ent. Soc. Can.** = Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada. Ottawa.
- Mem. Ent. Soc. Wash.** = Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Washington. Washington.
- Mem. Estud. Mus. Zool. Univ. Coimbra** = Memórias e Estudos do Museo Zoológico da Universidade de Coimbra. Coimbra.
- Mem. Geol. Surv. Can.** = Memoirs. Geological Survey, Canada. Ottawa.
- Mem. Indian Mus.** = Memoirs of the Indian Museum. Calcutta
- Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz** = Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz. Rio de Janeiro.
- Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag.** = Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar. Tananarive.
- Mem. Liverpool School Trop. Med.** = Memoirs of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Liverpool.
- Mem. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.** = Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris
- Mem. Mus. Paraense Hist. Nat. Ethnogr.** = Memórias do Museu Paraense de Historia Natural e Ethnographia. Pará.
- Mem. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg.** = Mémoires du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique. Brussels.
- Mem. Pres. Div. Sav. Acad. Sci. Inst. Fr.** = Mémoires Présentés par divers Savants a l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l'Institut de France. Paris.
- Mem. Queensland Mus.** = Memoirs of the Queensland Museum. Brisbane.
- Mem. R. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. (Madrid)** = Memórias de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Madrid.
- Mem. Soc. Ent. Ital.** = Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana. Genoa.
- Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris** = Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. Paris.
- Mem. Soc. R. Ent. Belg.** = Mémoires de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique. Brussels.
- Mem. Soc. Linn. Normandie** = Mémoires de la Société Linéenne de Normandie (Calvados). Caen.
- Mem. Soc. Nat. Moscou** = Mémoires de la Société des Naturalistes de Moscou. Moscow.
- Mem. Soc. Natl. Sci. Nat. Math. Cherbourg** = Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles et Mathématiques de Cherbourg. Cherbourg.
- Mem. Soc. Sci. Agric. Lille** = Mémoires de la Société (Royale) des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts á Lille. Lille.
- Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Maroc** = Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles du Maroc. Rabat.
- Mem. Soc. Zool. Fr.** = Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France. Paris.
- Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.** = Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society. Edinburgh.
- Mesozoic Res.** = Mesozoic Research. Leiden.
- Microentomology** = Microentomology. Palo Alto.
- Misc. Ent.** = Miscellanea Entomologica. Narbonne; Paris.
- Misc. Publ. Ent. Soc. Am.** = Miscellaneous Publications of the Entomological Society of America. College Park.
- Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.** = Miscellaneous Publications Museum of Zoology University of Michigan. Ann Arbor.
- Misc. Publ. U. S. Dep. Agric.** = Miscellaneous Publications. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Mitt. Dtsch. Ent. Ges.** = Mitteilungen der Deutschen Entomologischen Gesellschaft. Berlin.
- Mitt. Munchen Ent. Ver.** = Mitteilungen der Münchener Entomologischen Verein. Munich.
- Mitt. Naturf. Ges. Bern** = Mitteilungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Bern. Bern.
- Mitt. Naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark** = Mitteilungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereines fuer Steiermark. Graz.
- Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl.** = Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin. Berlin.
- Mitt. Zool. StInst. Mus. Hamb.** = Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Staatsinstitut und Zoologischen Museum in Hamburg. Hamburg.
- Mocambique** = Moçambique. Documentário trimestral. Lorenzo Marques.

- Mon. Bull. Calif. Dep. Agric.** = Monthly Bulletin. California Department of Agriculture. Sacramento.
- Monogr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.** = Monographs of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
- Monogr. Angew. Ent.** = Monographien zur Angewandten Entomologie. Berlin.
- Monogr. Biol.** = Monographiae Biologicae. The Hague.
- Monogr. Cent. Nat. Rech. Agron.** = Monographies. Centre National de Recherches Agronomiques. Paris.
- Monogr. Rockefeller Inst. Med. Res.** = Monographs of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
- Monogr. [France] Min. de l'Agr., [Cent. Natl. de Rech. Agron., Versailles]** = Monographies publiées par les Stations et Laboratoires de Recherches Agronomiques. Versailles.
- Mosq. News.** = Mosquito News. Albany.
- Mus. Bull. Emory Univ. (Ga.)** = Emory University Museum Bulletin. Atlanta.
- Mushi** = Mushi. Fukuoka.
- N. Am. Fauna** = North American Fauna. Washington.
- N.Z. J. Sci.** = New Zealand Journal of Science. Wellington.
- N.Z. J. Sci. Tech.** = New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology. Wellington.
- N.Z. J. Zool.** = New Zealand Journal of Zoology. Wellington.
- Nat. Hist. Rev.** = Natural History Review. Dublin; London.
- Nat. Hist. Rev. (Proc.)** = Natural History Review. Proceedings. Dublin; London.
- Natl. Geogr. Mag.** = National Geographic Magazine. Washington.
- Natl. Hortic. Mag.** = National Horticultural Magazine. Washington.
- Natura. Rivista Sci. Nat.** = "Natura" Rivista di Scienza naturali. Milan.
- Naturaliste Can.** = Le Naturaliste Canadien. Quebec.
- Nature** = Nature. London.
- Naturh. Tidsskr.** = Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Copenhagen.
- Naturkd. Jahrb. Stadt. Linz** = Naturkundliches Jahrbuch der Stadt Linz. Linz.
- Naturw. Abh. Dorpat** = Naturwissenschaftliche Abhandlungen aus Dorpat. Berlin.
- Natuurhist. Maandbl.** = Natuurhistorisch Maandblad. Maastricht.
- Natuurkd. Tijdschr. Ned.-Indië** = Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië. Djakarta [as Batavia].
- Nauk. Zap. Kiiv. Derzhavnii Univ. T. G. Shevchenka** = Kiivskii Derzhavnii Universitet imeni T. G. Shevchenka. Naukovi Zapiski. Kiev.
- Neue Allg. Dtsch. Biblioth.** = Neue Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek.
- Neue Beitr. Syst. Insektenkd.** = Neue Beiträge zur Systematischen Insektenkunde. Berlin.
- Neues Jb. Miner. Geol. Paleont. Beilbd.** = Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie. Beilagebände. Stuttgart.
- Norsk Ent. Tidsskr.** = Norsk Entomologisk Tidsskrift. Christiania; Oslo.
- Norsk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr.** = Norske Videnskabers Selskab. Skrifter. Trondheim.
- Notas Biol. Fac. Cien. Exact. Fis. Nat. Corrientes** = Notas Biológicas de la Facultad de Ciencias exactas, físicas y naturales, Zoología. Universidad Nacional del Nordeste. Corrientes.
- Not. Ent.** = Notulae Entomologicae. Helsinki.
- Not. Nat.** = Notulae Naturae. Philadelphia.
- Notes Ent. Chin.** = Notes d'Entomologie Chinoise. Musée Heude. Shanghai.
- Notes Leyden Mus.** = Notes from the Leyden Museum. Leiden.
- Notizen Geb. Nat. Heilk.** = Notizen aus dem Gebiete der Natur- und Heilkunde. Erfurt, Weimar.
- Nouv. Rev. Ent.** = Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie. Toulouse.
- Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leop. Carol.** = Nova Acta. Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum. Halle.
- Nova Guinea** = Nova Guinea. Leiden; the Hague.
- Novit. Zool.** = Novitates Zoologicae. London.
- Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna** = Nuovi Annali delle Scienze Naturali. Bologna
- Nuusbrief Mitt. S.W.A. Wiss. Ges.** = Nuusbrief Mitteilungen. Süd-West Afrikanische Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft. Windhoek.
- Nytt Mag. Naturvidensk.** = Nytt Magasin for Naturvidenskapene. Oslo.
- Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus.** = Occasional Papers of Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Honolulu.
- Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.** = Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History. Boston.
- Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.** = Occasional Papers California Academy of Sciences. San Francisco.

- Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.** = Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan. Ann Arbor.
- Occ. Pap. Rhod. Mus.** = Occasional Papers of the Rhodesia Museum. Bulawayo.
- Offentl. Prof. Schuler K. Friedrich-Wilhelms-Gymnasiums Posen** = Zu der Öffentlichen Prüfung der Schüler des Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Gymnasiums zu Posen
- Ofvers. Finska VetenskSoc. Forh.** = Öfversigt af Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens Förhandlingar. Helsinki.
- Ofvers. K. VetenskAkad. Forh.** = Öfversigt af Kongliga Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm.
- Ohio J. Sci.** = Ohio Journal of Science. Columbus.
- Ohio Nat.** = Ohio Naturalist. Columbus.
- Opin. Declar. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.** = Opinions and Declarations of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. London.
- Opusc. Ent.** = Opuscula Entomologica. Lund.
- Opusc. Ent. Suppl.** = Opuscula Entomologica Supplementum. Lund.
- Oriental Insects** = Oriental Insects. New Delhi.
- Ottawa Nat.** = Ottawa Naturalist. Ottawa.
- Pac. Basin Dipt. News** = Pacific Basin Diptera News. Honolulu.
- Pac. Insects** = Pacific Insects. Honolulu.
- Pac. Insects Monogr.** = Pacific Insects Monographs. Honolulu.
- Pakist. J. Sci.** = Pakistan Journal of Science. Lahore.
- Palaeontographica** = Palaeontographica. Cassel.
- Palaeontol. Sin.** = Palaeontologica Sinica. Beijing.
- Palaeontol. Z.** = Paläontologische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
- Paleontol. Zh.** = Paleontologicheskii Zhurnal. Moscow.
- Pam. Fizyogr.** = Pamiętnik Fizyograficzny. Warsaw.
- Pan-Pac. Ent.** = Pan-Pacific Entomologist. San Francisco.
- Pap. Avulsos** = Papeis Avulsos do Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo. São Paulo.
- Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.** = Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science Arts and Letters. Ann Arbor.
- Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania** = Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania. Hobart.
- Parasitology** = Parasitology. Cambridge.
- Parazitol. Sb.** = Parazitologicheskii Sbornik. St. Petersburg.
- Philipp. J. Sci.** = The Philippine Journal of Science. Manila.
- Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London (B)** = Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences. London.
- Polskie Pismo Ent.** = Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne. Lwów; Wrocław.
- Prairie Farmer** = The Prairie Farmer. Chicago.
- Priroda** = Priroda. Moscow.
- Proc. 2nd Int. Congr. Dipt.** = Weismann, L., Országh & Pont, A. C. (eds.). 1991. Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Dipterology held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, August 27-September 1, 1990. SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague.
- Proc. 6th Pac. Sci. Congr. (San Francisco)** = Proceedings of the 6th Pacific Science Congress. San Francisco.
- Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.** = Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
- Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.** = Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia.
- Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.** = Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington. Washington.
- Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.** = Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. Boston.
- Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.** = Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences. San Francisco.
- Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci.** = Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. Davenport.
- Proc. Ent. Soc. B. C.** = Proceedings of the Entomological Society of British Columbia. Victoria.
- Proc. Ent. Soc. Ont.** = Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Ontario. Toronto.
- Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila.** = Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
- Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.** = Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington. Washington.
- Proc. Essex Inst., Salem, Mass.** = Proceedings of the Essex Institute. Salem.
- Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc.** = Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Society. Honolulu.
- Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.** = Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science. Des Moines.
- Proc. Japn. Acad.** = Proceedings of the Japan Academy. Tokyo.
- Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.** = Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Sydney.

- Proc. Malacol. Soc. London** = Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London. London.
- Proc. Minn. Acad. Sci.** = Proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Science. Minneapolis.
- Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India** = Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India. Allahabad.
- Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.** = Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. Washington.
- Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club** = Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club. Boston.
- Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London (A)** = Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London. Series A, General Entomology. London.
- Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London (B)** = Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London. Series B, Taxonomy. London.
- Proc. R. Soc. Queensl.** = Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland. Brisbane.
- Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania** = Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania. Hobart.
- Proc. Trans. R. Soc. Can.** = Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Ottawa.
- Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.** = Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Washington.
- Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.** = Proceedings of the Utah Academy of Sciences. Provo.
- Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.** = Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Washington.
- Proc. Zool. Soc. London** = Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. London.
- Programm K. Realschule Meseritz** = Programm der Königlichen Realschule zu Meseritz. Meseritz.
- Protok. Obshch. Estest. Yur'ev** = Protokoly Obshchestva Estestvoispytatelei pri Imperatorskom Yur'evskom Universitete. Kazan.
- Psyche (Camb.)** = Psyche. A Journal of Entomology. Cambridge.
- Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash.** = Publications of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Washington.
- Publ. Cult. Diamantes Angola** = Publicaciones culturais. Compananhia de Diamantes Angola. Estudos Diversos. Lisbon.
- Publ. Mus. Mich. State Univ. Biol. Ser.** = Publications of the Museum. Michigan State University. Biological Series. East Lansing.
- Publ. Univ. Okla. Biol. Surv.** = Publications of the University of Oklahoma Biological Survey. Norman.
- Public Health Monogr.** = Public Health Monograph
- Puerto Rico Jour. Publ. Health Trop. Med.** = The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. San Juan.
- Q. Rev. Biol.** = Quarterly Review of Biology. Baltimore.
- Quaest. Ent.** = Quaestiones Entomologicae. Edmonton.
- Rec. Aust. Mus.** = Record of the Australian Museum. Sydney.
- Rec. Aust. Mus. Suppl.** = Record of the Australian Museum. Supplement. Sydney.
- Rec. Canterbury Mus.** = Record of the Canterbury Museum. Christchurch.
- Rec. Genet. Soc. Am.** = Records of the Genetics Society of America. Lancaster.
- Rec. Indian Mus. (Calcutta)** = Record of the Indian Museum. Calcutta.
- Rec. Inst. Zool. Torley-Rousseau** = Recueil de l'Institut Zoologique Torley-Rousseau. Brussels.
- Rec. Trav. Soc. Amat. Sci. Agric. Arts** = Recueil des Travaux de la Société d'Amateurs des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts à Lille. Lille.
- Redia** = Redia. Florence.
- Reichenbachia** = Reichenbachia. Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden. Dresden.
- Rend. R. Accad. Sci. (Soc. R. Borbonica)** = Rendiconto della Reale Accademia delle Scienze. Società Reale Borbonica, Naples
- Rep. Colo. Biol. Ass.** = Report of the Colorado Biological Association. Washington.
- Rep. Comnr. U.S. Comm. Fish Fisheries** = Report of the Commissioner. United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Washington.
- Rep. Mass. Bd. Agric.** = Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Boston.
- Rep. N.Y. St. Mus. Nat. Hist.** = Report on the New York State Museum of Natural History. Albany.
- Rep. New Jers. St. Mus.** = Report of the New Jersey State Museum. Trenton.
- Rep. Sci. Results Norw. Exped. Novaya Zemlya** = Report of the Results of the Norwegian Expedition to Novaya Zemlya.
- Rep. Smithsonian. Instn** = Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Washington.
- Rep. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Report. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington.

- Rep. U.S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Territ.** = Report of the United States Geological (and Geographical) Survey of the Territories. Washington.
- Res. Bull. Obihiro Univ.** = Research Bulletin of Obihiro University. Obihiro.
- Res. Bull. Wis. Agric. Expt. Sta.** = Research Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. University of Wisconsin. Madison.
- Rev. Biol. Trop.** = Revista de Biología Tropical, San José.
- Rev. Bras. Biol.** = Revista Brasileira de Biologia. Rio de Janeiro.
- Rev. Bras. Ent.** = Revista Brasileira de Entomologia. São Paulo.
- Rev. Cient.** = Revista Científica. Habana.
- Rev. Chil. Ent.** = Revista Chilena de Entomología. Santiago.
- Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.** = Revista Chilena de Historia Natural. Santiago.
- Rev. Cientif.** = Revista Científica, Habana.
- Rev. Ent.** = Revue d'Entomologie, Caen
- Rev. Ent. (Rio J.)** = Revista de Entomologia. Rio de Janeiro.
- Rev. Fr. Ent.** = Revue française d'Entomologie. Paris.
- Rev. Inst. Bacteriol. (Buenos Aires)** = Revista del Instituto Bacteriológico. Buenos Aires.
- Rev. Inst. Salubr. Enferm. Trop.** = Revista del Instituto de Salubridad y Enfermedades Tropicales. Mexico City.
- Rev. Mag. Zool.** = Revue et Magasin de Zoologie Pure et Appliquée. Paris.
- Rev. Med.-Cir. Bras.** = Revista Médico-Cirúrgica do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro.
- Rev. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Parasitol. (Saratov)** = Revue de Microbiologie, d'Epidémiologie et de Parasitologie. Saratov.
- Rev. Mus. La Plata** = Revista del Museo de La Plata. La Plata.
- Rev. Mus. Paulista** = Revista do Museu Paulista. São Paulo.
- Rev. Sanid. Asistencia Social (Caracas)** = Revista de Sanidad y Asistencia Social. Caracas.
- Rev. Sci. Bourbon. Cent. Fr.** = Revue Scientifique du Bourbonnaise et du Centre de France. Moulins.
- Rev. Soc. Ent. Argent.** = Revista Sociedad Entomológica Argentina. Buenos Aires.
- Rev. Soc. Mex. Hist. Nat.** = Revista Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural. Mexico City.
- Rev. Soc. Sci. São Paulo** = Revista. Sociedade Científica de São Paulo. São Paulo.
- Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.** = Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines. Brussels.
- Rev. Zool. Soc. Cuvier.** = Revue Zoologique de la Société Cuvierienne. Paris.
- Ric. Lab. Anat. Normale Univ. Roma** = Ricerche Fatte. Laboratorio di Anatomia Normale. Università di Roma. Rome.
- Russ. Ent. J.** = Russian Entomological Journal. Moscow.
- Russ. Ent. Obozr.** = Russkoe Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie. St. Petersburg.
- Ruwenzori Exped.** = Ruwenzori Expedition 1934-5. 3 vols. British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Sb. Rab. Inst. Prikl. Zool. Fitopathol.** = Sbornik Rabot Instituta Prikladnoi Zoologi i Fitopatologii. St. Petersburg.
- Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien** = Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe. Vienna.
- Sber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berl.** = Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin. Berlin.
- Schr. Naturf. Ges. Danzig** = Schriften der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig
- Schr. Naturf. Ges. Leipzig** = Schriften der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Leipzig. Leipzig.
- Schr. Phys.-Okon. Ges. Königsb.** = Schriften der (Königlichen) Physikalisch-Ökonomischen Gesellschaft zu Königsberg. Kaliningrad.
- Sci. Agric.** = Scientific Agriculture. La Revue Agronomique Canadienne. Ottawa
- Sci. Mem. Off. Med. Sanit. Dep. Gov. India** = Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Government of India. Calcutta.
- Sci. Publ. Freshw. Biol. Assoc. Br. Empire** = Scientific Publications. Freshwater Biological Association of the British Empire. Ambleside.
- Sci. Rep. Hyogo Univ. Agric. Ser. Nat. Sci.** = Science Reports of the Hyogo University of Agriculture Series Natural Science. Sasayama, Hyogo.
- Sci. Rep. Kanagawa Univ.** = The Science Reports of Kanagawa University. Kanagawa.
- Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ.** = Scientific Reports of the Saikyo University. Kyoto.
- Sci. Surv. Porto Rico Virgin Is.** = Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. New York.
- Science** = Science. New York.

- Scott. Nat.** = Scottish Naturalist. Perth.
- Senckenb. Biol.** = Senckenbergiana Biologica. Frankfurt am Main.
- Senckenbergiana** = Senckenbergiana. Frankfurt am Main.
- Series Ent.** = Series Entomologia. W. Junk, The Hague
- Ses. Ent. ICHN-SCL** = Sessio Conjuncta d'Entomologia ICHN-SCL.
- Sieboldia Suppl.** = Sieboldia. Supplement. Fukuoka.
- Siruna Seva** = Siruna Seva. Berlin.
- Skr. Svalbard Ishavet** = Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. Oslo
- Smithson. Contr. Zool.** = Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology. Washington.
- Smithson. Inst. Publ.** = Smithsonian Institution Publications. Washington.
- Smithson. Misc. Collect.** = Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Washington.
- Soc. Ent.** = Societas Entomologica. Stuttgart.
- Southwest. Nat.** = Southwestern Naturalist. Dallas.
- Spec. Bull. N.J. Agric. Exp. Stn.** = Special Bulletin. New Jersey. Agricultural Experiment Station
- Spec. Pap. Ohio St. Acad. Sci.** = Ohio Academy of Science. Special Paper. Columbus.
- Spolia Zeylan.** = Spolia Zeylanica. Colombo.
- Spraw. Posied. Tow. Nauk. Warsz.** = Sprawozdania z Posiedzen Towarzystwa Naukowego Warszawskiego. Warsaw.
- Stapfia** = Stapfia. Linz.
- State Ent. Rep. Noxious Beneficial Insects St. Ill.** = Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois. Chicago.
- Stettin. Ent. Ztg.** = Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung. Szczecin.
- Stud. Dipt.** = Studia Dipterologica. Halle an der Saale.
- Stud. Ent. (Turin)** = Studi Entomologici. Turin.
- Stud. Ent.** = Studia Entomologica. Petropolis.
- Stud. Inst. Med. Res. F.M.S.** = Studies from Institute for Medical Research. Federated Malay States. Singapore.
- Stuttg. Beitr. Naturkd.** = Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde. Series A (Biologie); series B (Geologie und Paläontologie). Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde. Stuttgart.
- Stylops** = Stylops. London.
- Sums. Ph. D. Theses Minn. Univ., Grad. Sch.** = Summaries of Ph.D. Theses. University of Minnesota.
- Suomal. Elain-ja Kasvit. Seur. Van. Elain. Julk.** = Suomalaisen Eläin-ja Kasvitieteellisen Seuran Vanamon Eläintieteellisiä Julkaisuja. Helsinki.
- Suppl. Ent.** = Supplementa Entomologica. Berlin.
- Syst. Ent.** = Systematic Entomology. London.
- Syst. Zool.** = Systematic Zoology. Washington.
- Tabl. Anal. Faune URSS** = Tableaux Analytiques de la Faune de l' URSS. St. Petersburg.
- Tech. Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Kans.** = Technical Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. Kansas State Agricultural College. Manhattan.
- Tech. Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. N.Y. St.** = Technical Bulletin. New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Tech. Bull. Agric. Exp. Stn. Univ. Minn.** = Technical Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. University of Minnesota. St. Paul.
- Tech. Bull. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Technical Bulletin. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Tech. Commun. Commonw. Inst. Biol. Control** = Technical Communications. Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control
- Tech. Ser. Bur. Ent. U.S. Dep. Agric.** = Technical Series. Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. Washington.
- Termeszetr. Fuz.** = Természetráji Füzetek. Budapest.
- Theses Zool.** = Theses Zoologicae. Braunschweig.
- Thomas Say Monogr.** = Thomas Say Monographs. A series of books published by the Thomas Say Foundation, Entomological Society of America, Washington.
- Tijdschr. Ent.** = Tijdschrift voor Entomologie. Amsterdam.
- Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis** = Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis. St. Louis.
- Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.** = Transactions of the American Entomological Society. Philadelphia.
- Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc.** = Transactions of the American Microscopical Society. Lancaster.
- Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci.** = Transactions. Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. New Haven.

- Trans. Ent. Soc. London** = Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. London.
- Trans. Ent. Soc. S. Engl.** = Transactions of the Entomological Society of the South of England. Southampton.
- Trans. Ill. State Agric. Soc.** = Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society
- Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.** = Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science. Topeka.
- Trans. Linn. Soc. London** = Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. London.
- Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa** = Transactions of the Natural History Society of Formosa. Taihoku.
- Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland** = Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland. Durham; Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Trans. N.Y. St. Agric. Soc.** = Transactions. New York State Agricultural Society. Albany.
- Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.** = Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute. Wellington.
- Trans. R. Can. Inst.** = Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute. Toronto.
- Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London** = Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London. London.
- Trans. R. Soc. N.Z.** = Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand. Dunedin.
- Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc.** = Transactions of the Shikoku Entomological Society. Matsuyama.
- Trans. Sikhote-Alin State Reserve** = Transactions of the Sikhote-Alin State Reserve. Moscow.
- Trans. Soc. Br. Ent.** = Transactions of the Society for British Entomology. Southampton.
- Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.** = Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Madison.
- Trans. Zimbabwe Sci. Assoc.** = Transactions of the Zimbabwe Scientific Association. Bulawayo.
- Trans. Zool. Soc. London** = Transactions of the Zoological Society of London. London.
- Trav. Mus. Hist. Nat. "Gr. Antipa"** = Travaux du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle 'Grigore Antipa.' Bucharest.
- Trav. Nat. Vallee Loing** = Travaux des Naturalistes de la Vallée du Loing. Moret-sur-Loing.
- Trav. V Congr. Int. Ent. (Paris)** = Travaux des V Congrès International d'Entomologie. Paris.
- Treubia** = Treubia. Buitenzorg.
- Tromso Mus. Aarsh.** = Tromsø Museums Aarshefter. Tromsø.
- Trudy Fiz.-Mat. Vseukrains'ka Akad. Nauk. (Acad. Sci. l'Ukraine, Cl. Sci. Phys. Math., Mem.** = Trudy Fizichno Matematichnii Viddil. Vseukrains'ka Akademiia Nauk (Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Physiques et Mathématiques. Académie des Sciences de l'Ukraine). Kiev.
- Trudy Russk. Ent. Obshch.** = Trudy Russkago Éntomologicheskago Obshchestva. St. Petersburg.
- Trudy Paleontol. Inst.** = Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta. Moscow.
- Trudy Sovmest. Sov.-Mongol. Paleontol. Ekped.** = Trudy Sovmestnaya Sovetsko-Mongoliskaya Paleontologicheskaya Ekspeditseya. Moscow.
- Trudy Tashkent, Uzbek. Opytn. Sta. Zashch. Rast.** = Trudy Tashkent, Uzbekstanskai Opytnaia Stantsia Zashchity Rastenii. Tashkent.
- Trudy Zool. Inst.** = Trudy Zoologicheskogo Instituta. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. St. Petersburg.
- Trudy Vses. Ent. Obshch.** = Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Entomologicheskogo Obshchestva. Moscow.
- U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.** = United States National Museum Bulletin. Washington.
- Uchenye Zap. LGU** = Uchenye Zapiski Leningradskoga Ordena Lenina Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. St. Petersburg.
- Uebers. Schles. Ges. Vaterl. Kult.** = Uebersicht der Arbeiten und Veränderungen der Schlesischen Gesellschaft für Vaterländische Kultur. Wroclaw.
- Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent.** = University of California Publications in Entomology. Berkeley.
- Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.** = University of California Publication in Zoology. Berkeley.
- Univ. Colo. Stud. Gen. Ser.** = University of Colorado Studies. General Studies. Boulder.
- Univ. Idaho Coll. Agric. Misc. Ser.** = University of Idaho, College of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Series. Moscow.
- Univ. Stud. Univ. Neb.** = University Studies of the University of Nebraska. Lincoln.
- Univ. Tex. Publs.** = University of Texas Publications. Austin.
- Univ. Toronto Stud. Biol. Ser.** = University of Toronto Studies. Biological Series. Toronto.
- Univ. Wyo. Publ.** = University of Wyoming Publications. Laramie.
- Veda Prior** = Věda Přírodní. Prague.
- Verh. III Int. Kongr. Ent. (Zürich)** = Verhandlungen des III Internationalen Entomologen-Kongresses. Zürich.
- Verh. VII Int. Kongr. Ent. (Berlin)** = Verhandlungen des VII Internationalen Entomologen-Kongress. Berlin.
- Verh. XI Int. Kongr. Ent. (Wien)** = Verhandlungen des XI Internationaler Kongress für Entomologie. Vienna.
- Verh. Naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rheinl.** = Verhandlungen des Naturhistorischen Vereins der Preussischen Rheinlande und Westfalens. Bonn.



- Verh. Ver. Naturw. Heimatf. Hamburg** = Verhandlungen. Verein für Naturwissenschaftliche Heimatforschung. Hamburg.
- Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien** = Verhandlungen der [K.-k. (=Kaiserlich-königlichen)] Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Vienna.
- Veroff. Dtsch. Kolon. Übersee-Mus. Bremen** = Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Kolonial- und Übersee-Museum in Bremen.
- Vestn. Zool.** = Vestnik Zoologii. Kiev.
- Vet. Arhiv** = Veterinarski Arhiv. Zagreb
- W. Am. Scient.** = West American Scientist. San Diego.
- Wash. Univ. Stud. Scient. Ser.** = Washington University Studies. Scientific Series. St. Louis.
- Wasmann J. Biol.** = Wasmann Journal of Biology. San Francisco.
- Wien. Ent. Monatschr.** = Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift. Vienna.
- Wien. Ent. Ztg.** = Wiener Entomologische Zeitung. Vienna.
- Wiss. Mitt. Bosn. Herzeg.** = Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und Herzegovina. Vienna.
- Wiss. Z. Humboldt-Univ. Berl. (Math.-Naturw.)** = Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Reihe. Berlin.
- Z. Angew. Ent.** = Zeitschrift für Angewandte Entomologie. Berlin.
- Z. Angew. Zool.** = Zeitschrift für Angewandte Zoologie. Berlin.
- Z. Dtsch. Geol. Ges.** = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft. Berlin.
- Z. Ent. (Germar)** = Zeitschrift für Entomologie (Germar's). Leipzig.
- Z. Ent. (Breslau)** = Zeitschrift für Entomologie. Wroclaw.
- Z. Ges. Naturw. Halle** = Zeitschrift für die Gesamten Naturwissenschaften Halle. Halle.
- Z. Indukt. Abstamm. U. VererbLehre** = Zeitschrift für Induktive Abstammungs-und Vererbungslehre. Berlin.
- Z. Morphol. Tiere** = Zeitschrift für Morphologie der Tiere. Berlin.
- Z. Pflanzenbau Pflanzenschutz** = Zeitschrift für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenschutz. Munich.
- Z. Pflanzenkr. Pflanzenpathol. Pflanzenschutz** = Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten Pflanzenpathologie und Pflanzenschutz
- Z. Syst. Hymenopt. Dipterol.** = Zeitschrift für Systematische Hymenopterologie und Dipterologie. Leipzig.
- Z. Wiss. InsektBiol.** = Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Insektenbiologie. Berlin.
- Z. Wiss. Zool.** = Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Leipzig.
- Z. Zellforsch. Mikrosk. Anat.** = Zeitschrift fuer Zellforschung und Mikroskopische Anatomie. Berlin.
- Zap. Imp. Akad. Nauk.** = Zapiski Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk po Fiziko-Matematicheskomu Otdeleniyu. S.-Petersburg.
- Zbrin. Prats Zool. Muz.** = Zbirnyk Prats Zoologichnogo Muzeyu. Kiev.
- Zool. Anz.** = Zoologischer Anzeiger. Leipzig.
- Zool. Bidr. Upps.** = Zoologiska Bidrag fran Uppsala. Uppsala.
- Zool. Bull.** = Zoological Bulletin. Boston.
- Zool. J. Linn. Soc.** = Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society. London.
- Zool. J. London** = Zoological Journal. London.
- Zool. Jahrb. (Suppl.)** = Zoologische Jahrbücher. Supplement. Jena.
- Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.)** = Zoologische Jahrbücher Abteilung für Systematik Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere. Jena.
- Zool. Mag.** = Zoologisches Magazin. Kiel.
- Zool. Mus. Ann. [Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.] Ross. Akad. Nauk Petrograd, Zool. Muz. Ezheg. (Acad. Sci. Russie)**  
= Ezhegodnik Zoologicheskogo Muzeia Rossiiskoi Akademii Nauk (Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie des Sciences de Russie). St. Petersburg.
- Zool. Sci.** = Zoological Science. Tokyo.
- Zool. Rec.** = Zoological Record. London.
- Zool. Scr.** = Zoologica Scripta. Stockholm.
- Zool. Verh.** = Zoologische Verhandlungen. Leiden.
- Zool. Zhur.** = Zoologicheskii Zhurnal. Moscow.
- Zoologica (Stuttg.)** = Zoologica. Stuttgart.

## Postscript

This is the largest, most comprehensive and detailed study of family-group names ever published. Family-group name catalogs are rare, mostly covering small taxa (families usually, such as Newton 1992) or if covering large taxa (classes) are superficial (Bock 1994, but see Olson 1995). None of these approach Sabrosky's *Magnum Opus*, but the reader still needs to beware of a few caveats.

1. This is a catalog of family-group names. For more than 60 years, Sabrosky has been searching for and accumulating data on family-group names. His catalog contains every such name he found, including even obvious typographic errors. No one will ever again accumulate so many names, we will just argument his catalog, which is now maintained as an integral part of the BioSystematic Database of World Diptera (go to the Diptera site at <http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov>; also on Diptera Data Dissemination Disk). Hence, the details about family-group names, such as where they were found and whether they are available names or not, should be accepted as authoritative.

2. While the nomenclature of family-group names is authoritative, the zoology is not. At the family rank, the taxa recognized as valid by Sabrosky represent an odd mixture of the new and old, not a current consensus of specialists. Consider the following:

- a. Lygistorrhinidae and other major clades of Mycetophilidae in the old sense are not recognized because Sabrosky declares he follows the conservative classification of *Manual of Nearctic Diptera* and the *Insects of Australia*. However, no work has addressed and rejected the arguments of Matile (1990) and all recent classification of the Nematoceros Diptera recognize the previous subfamilies of Mycetophilidae (old sense) at the family rank (See Neotropical, Australian/Oceania and Palearctic Diptera catalogs).

- b. Nannodastiidae is recognized while neither the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera* nor *Insects of Australia* recognized the group at family rank.

Hence, the classification used by Sabrosky neither conforms to his cited conservative standards nor current research findings. An authoritative consensus about the families of Diptera can be found in the BioSystematic Database of World Diptera (on the Diptera Data Dissemination Disk) or at the Diptera WWW site (<http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov>).

3. Much of the secondary data (details about genus-group and species-group names) was derived from the literature, such as the various regional Diptera catalogs. Some of these data, however, were thoroughly reviewed by specialists. Hence, while quality of much of the secondary data are no better than their sources, those concerning families such as Chloropidae (Sabrosky), Sarcophagidae (Pape), Simuliidae (Crosskey) and Tephritidae (Norrbom et alia) should be accepted as authoritative. Data in the various regional Diptera catalogs are of the highest quality, probably the overall quality is better than 90% accurate, but problems do remain for a few names, especially the older ones. To illustrate the kinds of problems that may still exist, the following examples are given.

- a. Sabrosky declares that "Loew's *Poeciloptera* has long been considered preoccupied by *Poeciloptera* Latreille 1829, considered an emendation of *Poekilloptera* Latreille 1797 ... [but *Poeciloptera* Latreille] does not preoccupy ..." Long means since Korneyev (1987), and Sabrosky's perception that the name was not preoccupied is based on an error in Neave (1940: 839). The emendation *Poeciloptera* dates from Latreille 1804, not 1829, which isn't an emendation as indicated by Sabrosky.

b. Sabrosky gives the type species of *Simulium* Latreille as *Rhagio colombaschensis* Fabricius 1787. Unfortunately, examination of Fabricius (1787) reveals that name *Rhagio colombaschensis*, is either an emendation or misspelling of *Oestrus columbacensis* Scopoli (1780) or a new name for *Bibio sanguinarius* Pallas (1771: 475). Pallas later considered his *sanguinarius* to be a junior synonym of *Culex reptans* Linnaeus (1758) as Fabricius later did for his “*colombaschensis*”, but these names are undoubtedly synonyms of *Culex lanio* Linnaeus (1771). Then there is the name *Culex columbaczense* Schönbauer (1795: 96). What is clear is that all these names apply to the same species, a previously common pest in Bannat (see Crosskey 1990: 17), and the valid name for the type of *Simulium* is not “*Rhagio colombaschensis* Fabricius.”

Both of these are examples of instances where the details presented in Sabrosky represent what is currently considered correct, but are known not to be. These problems will only be resolved when more research is done on genus-group and species-group names. Both Evenhuis and myself are now committed to continue the example of Sabrosky and revise in detail the genus-group names of Diptera. And with the cooperation of other Diptera specialists, the species-group names will be also revised. The results will be continually made available online at the Diptera WWW site (<http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov>) or on the annual Diptera Data Dissemination Disk.

4. No bibliography was built originally, family-group names were merely recorded in notebooks with author, year and page reference and sometimes abbreviations for the source. Hence, the bibliography was built as part of the process of preparing the catalog for publication thereby serving as another independent check of data sources. There should be no problems in finding the sources of names treated here. But while no more precise dating of publications has ever been done, we caution readers that our dating is not absolute!

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16 October 1996