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Nomenclatural studies toward a World List of Diptera genus-group names. Part VI: Daniel William Coquillett

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Nomenclatural Studies Toward a World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names. Part VI: Daniel William Coquillett

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Abstract

The Diptera genus-group names of Daniel William Coquillett are reviewed and annotated. A total of 136 available genus-group names in 53 families of Diptera are listed alphabetically, and for each name giving author, year and page of original publication, originally included species, type species and method of fixation, current status of the name, family placement, and a list of any emendations of it that have been found in the literature. Remarks are given to clarify nomenclatural or taxonomic information. In addition, an index to all the species-group names of Diptera proposed by Coquillett (1,218, of which 1,214 are available names) is given with bibliographic reference (year and page) to each original citation. Appended to this study is a full bibliography of Coquillett's published works.

Name found to be unavailable: *Philhelius* Coquillett, 1910.

Name found not to be preoccupied: *Petia* Coquillett, 1910 [Tachinidae].

Corrections to and clarifications of type species designations are made for the following: *Isostomyia* Coquillett, 1906 [Culicidae]; *Micraedes* Coquillett, 1906 [Culicidae]; *Roederiodes* Coquillett, 1901 [Empididae]; *Stilbometopa* Coquillett, 1899 [Hippoboscidae]; *Tinolestes* Coquillett, 1906 [Culicidae].

Previous First Reviser actions for multiple original spellings missed by previous workers include: *Ateloglossa* Coquillett, 1899 [Tachinidae]; *Boreodromia* Coquillett, 1903 [Brachystomatidae]; *Mythicomyia* Coquillett, 1893 [Mythicomyiidae].

The following are new synonymies of their respective senior synonyms: *Acemyia* Coquillett, 1897b under *Acemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, **n. syn**. [Tachinidae]; *Clytiomyia* Coquillett, 1897b under *Clytiomya* Rondani, 1861, **n. syn**. [Tachinidae]; *Linnaemyia* Coquillett, 1897b under *Linnaemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, **n. syn**. [Tachinidae]; *Xanthogramma* Schiner, 1860 under *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841, **n. syn**. [Syrphidae].

Using Reversal of Precedence (ICZN *Code* Art. 23.9), *Scriptotricha* Cockerell, 1889 [Tephritidae] is declared a ***nomen oblitum*** and *Paracantha* Coquillett, 1899f [Tephritidae] is declared a ***nomen protectum***.

FIGURES 1–2. **1**. Portrait of Daniel William Coquillett, ca. 1896. Photo possibly dates from his wedding or employment with USDA. **2**. Signatures of Daniel William Coquillett. **A**. Signature when dealing professionally. **B**. Personal signature keeping the final "e" of his family surname.

Introduction

Coquillett's work encompassed a short 25 years, but in that time he proposed 136 genus-group names and 1,214 available species-group names in 53 families of Diptera. As one of the first native-born American dipterists, his work lays the foundation for the taxonomy of many Diptera families and it is thus important to better understand the names he proposed.

In this study, I review all genus-group names (available and unavailable) that Coquillett proposed. Genus-group entries are presented alphabetically and list all originally included species, type species, current status, and the emendations that I have been able to locate. A list of all species-group names of Diptera proposed by Coquillett is also given with date and page combinations that link to the original publication of these nominal species in his bibliography. Additionally, a full bibliography of all written works by Coquillett is given in an Appendix.

Biography[1]

Coquillett's name is found in most economic entomology textbooks referring to the person having been involved in helping save the citrus industry in California through his and Albert Koebele's work with the predatory Vedalia ladybird beetle. The beetle was purposefully introduced from Australia to control the scale insect that was damaging many orange and other orchard crops. Although his work in entomology is fairly well-known, little is known of his personal life. This was most likely due to his quiet and private nature as described by his colleagues:

> "Personally Mr. Coquillett was an ascetic. Rarely did he speak of his past, or home life, and only occasionally would he discuss with his associates matters of scientific interest". (Banks *et al.* 1911: 199).

He was tall and lanky, and census registers describe him with gray eyes and brown hair. He had a rather long beard at the sides when he lived in California (Fig. 4) but cropped it short when he moved to Washington, D.C.

1. The information provided here is primarily an updating and expansion of Evenhuis (2017) but also derives from biographies by Banks *et al.* (1911) and Cresson (1911) as well as newspaper articles, and archival and genealogical research conducted. The information on the Dyar and Mitchell episode derives in large part from Epstein (2016).

(Fig. 1). Banks *et al.* (1911) indicated that his natural diffidence kept him from public speaking. Although he was President of the Entomological Society of Washington in 1904, he generally avoided attending meetings of the societies of which he was a member, and instead sent papers to be read by others [even a Presidential Address for the Entomological Society of Washington (Coquillett, 1904d) was read by the Recording Secretary due to his absence]. Some of those papers that were read and noticed in the minutes of some societies were never published and it could have been that his meekness caused him to fail to follow up with questions posed to him in order to get them into print. That shyness seems evident in the only known photo of him with fellow entomological staff of the U.S. National Museum (Fig. 9). Rather than show himself, he preferred to remain partially hidden in the back where only the top of his head is visible. He was a night-owl, often working at odd hours, and Banks *et al.* (1911) further said he was punctual, arriving at the office on time in the morning, working steadily till the closing hour, and "then was lost to his associates".

His work in economic entomology is best known, but not much has been said concerning his taxonomic efforts. This is fairly surprising since, in Diptera taxonomy, Coquillett was a founder of sorts in his field. He and Samuel Wendell Williston (1851–1918) were the first American-born entomologists to be truly called "dipterists", devoting the vast majority of their taxonomic papers to Diptera. Coquillett's experience with and publications on the Diptera of the Western United States came from spending more than 10 years living in California and traveling throughout the state collecting Diptera. The significance of his publications to our knowledge of the Diptera of the region is bested only by the seminal work on western U.S. Diptera by Osten Sacken (1877). His early papers on Bombyliidae still comprise some of the only revisions of groups of bee flies from the Western United States and the keys, although more than 100 years old, still work well for most species encountered.

Early years[2]

Daniel William Coquillett (born as "Coquillette" but he dropped the final "e" in his published works although documents show his legal name was still spelled as "Coquillette" at the time of his death) was born on 23 January 1856 in Franklinville, a small community outside of Woodstock, Illinois (Coquillett's early publications have the byline as Woodstock when the family lived in Dorr Township). His father, a farmer, was Francis Marquis Lafayette Coquillette and his mother was a distant cousin of his father, Sarah Anne Cokelet (relatives spelled the surname either as "Coquillette", "Cocalet", or "Cokelet"). His great-great grandfather was François Marquis Lafayette Capet, a half-brother to King Louis XIV of France. The Capet family were well-to-do Huguenot's living on their estate in La Rochelle on the coast in western France, but eventually had to flee the country in the late 1600s to avoid the Roman Catholic persecution at the time. The family changed their surname to Coquillette when they arrived in New Rochelle, New York and settled in New City near Rockland, New York. Coquillett's father, Francis, was a blacksmith, operating the vocation with his brother, Daniel. After many years in New City, Francis moved to Illinois in 1851 where he and his family engaged in agriculture in Franklinville for a few years before moving to Dorr Township in late 1856 and operated a farm there until the fall of 1882.

Daniel William Coquillett (Figs. 1,3,4) was the seventh of nine siblings (six brothers and two sisters). All were either home-schooled or attended rural district schools. Coquillett was a quick learner and his schooling and self-education were enough to allow him to teach a few terms in a district school in McHenry County in 1876.

During his childhood years helping his father on the Dorr farm, Coquillett expressed an early interest in entomology, collecting and rearing various insects, especially moths and butterflies. He used his lunch hours to rush to the nearby woods and collect caterpillars and kept them in boxes. He saved his money to buy books on entomology, but when he could not identify his creatures, he would send Lepidoptera to Augustus Radcliffe Grote (1841–1903) in Buffalo and Coleoptera to George Henry Horn (1840–1897) in Philadelphia, who helped provide identifications. In 1880, he published his first paper in the *Canadian Entomologist* "On the early stages of some moths" (Coquillett 1880: 43–46). His enthusiasm for entomology led to publishing many short notes in the weekly newspaper out of Philadelphia published every Saturday, *The Germantown Telegraph*, as well as the short-lived journal *Papilio*.

2. The family history mentioned here derives primarily from one done by Daniel Coquillett's brother, Benjamin Franklin Coquillette (Coquillette 1894). The digital copy online was scanned from the personal copy of Daniel Coquillett, in which he wrote on the flyleaf "Presented to Daniel W. Coquillette by his Parents". It also contains a bookplate of the Boston Public library with a notation that it was given to them by "E.G. Mitchell" [= Evelyn Groesbeeck Mitchell], his long-time friend and colleague in mosquito studies.

His papers caught the attention of Illinois State entomologist Cyrus Thomas, whose encouragement and collaboration led Coquillett to become Assistant State Entomologist in Illinois and to publish more detailed articles on various insects for the tenth annual report of noxious and beneficial insects of Illinois (Thomas 1881). In conducting the research for this series of reports, Coquillett was at times assisted by his brother George Alonzo Coquillette, who helped with the rearing of some insects and supplying hibernating broods of others. Coquillett also wrote much of the Eleventh Report of the [Illinois] State Entomologist for Thomas published the following year (see Coquillett 1882).

FIGURES 3–4. Portraits of Daniel William Coquillett. **3**. Age 17 (standing left with brother Abraham). Photo from Coquillette, B.F., 1894. *History of the Coquillette family*. (D.W. Coquillett personal copy now in Boston Public Library).**4**. Age ca. 27; possibly taken when Coquillett started working for the State of California in 1883. Photographer is T.E. Stanton in Los Angeles who was in business under that name from 1883–1884. Business name changed to Elite Photography in 1885. Photo courtesy Florence Hill via Coquillette family album.

FIGURE 5. Aerial view of Anaheim area circa 1876. Photo: Wikimedia Commons.

Unfortunately, in 1882 Coquillett became ill and was thought to possibly have incipient tuberculosis. There was no cure for tuberculosis at the time and physicians in the East were telling patients to go west and get fresh air and plenty of sunshine, thinking that would cure them. So, to bring Daniel to warmer, drier, sunnier climes to help improve his health, his father sold their farm and moved the whole family to the agricultural community of Anaheim in southern California, where they continued the farming they had done in Illinois.

The Anaheim region was founded in the 1850s by Germans who, by the 1870s, had turned the fertile southern California soil into what became at the time the state's largest wine producing region (Fig. 5) with at its height some fifty wineries and 5,000 hectares of vineyards. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad connecting the other more eastern rails had just been completed allowing ease of travel from the East Coast and a resulting large influx of new residents to southern California. Unfortunately, Pierce's disease in 1885 and 1886 wiped out the grape vines and farmers quickly changed crops to oranges and walnuts. According to the Coquillette family history (Coquillette 1894), Daniel Coquillett's family were fruit farmers in California, but exactly what crop they maintained and harvested is unknown. Coquillett's brother Abraham is listed as a vintner in the 1888 directory of California grape growers and wine makers (Wetmore 1888), so he apparently stayed on in California for a short period of time after his parents had left in 1886 (see below) before he too returned to Illinois.

Life in California

Daniel's health quickly improved soon after the move to southern California and when not working in the orchards, he began to collect insects, mostly Diptera, and especially Bombyliidae. It is possible that because of the remarkably quick improvement in his health—he and his family arrived in southern California in the fall of 1882 and by the spring of the following year he had taken up some short-term contractual work in northern California—he may not have had tuberculosis, but instead something not nearly as serious. In any case, his health having improved and he having gained employment, Daniel stayed on in California even after his family moved back to Illinois in June 1886, this time to Marengo, a town not far from their previous farm. Coquillett remained with his family until they left as is shown in the by-lines of his papers indicating his residence as "Anaheim". After 1886, he moved to Los Angeles and this was indicated as such in his papers, until his move to Washington, D.C.

In California, Coquillett had built up an extensive entomological library and continued correspondence with colleagues that he had begun while in Illinois. His many papers on economic insects and control methods over the years had attracted the attention of many. After starting work on Diptera taxonomy while still living with his parents in Anaheim, he soon was sent specimens from many people for identification. There were really only two active American-born workers on Diptera residing in the United States during the 1880s: Samuel Wendell Williston (1851–1918) and Coquillett. While preparing notes for his upcoming synopsis of the Diptera families and genera of North America (Williston 1888), Williston sent Coquillett some bee flies he had collected in Arizona, which Coquillett was able to append to his *Anthrax* "monograph" (Coquillett 1887c). Williston had obtained his PhD in paleontology at Yale College in 1885 and conducted post-doctoral studies there for a few years thereafter. The two were apparently exchanging specimens as Williston (1892) thanked "his friend" D.W. Coquillett for sending him specimens of a species of the syrphid *Criorhina*, which Williston described as new and named after Coquillett. Coquillett was also grateful for specimens given to him or for help that he received from correspondents, and would express his thanks by naming species after them. A quick scan of the names he gave to Diptera species show that most were named for Annie Trumbell Slosson (1836–1926), botanist, entomologist, author, and first woman member of the New York Entomological Society. Others were named for collectors or colleagues.

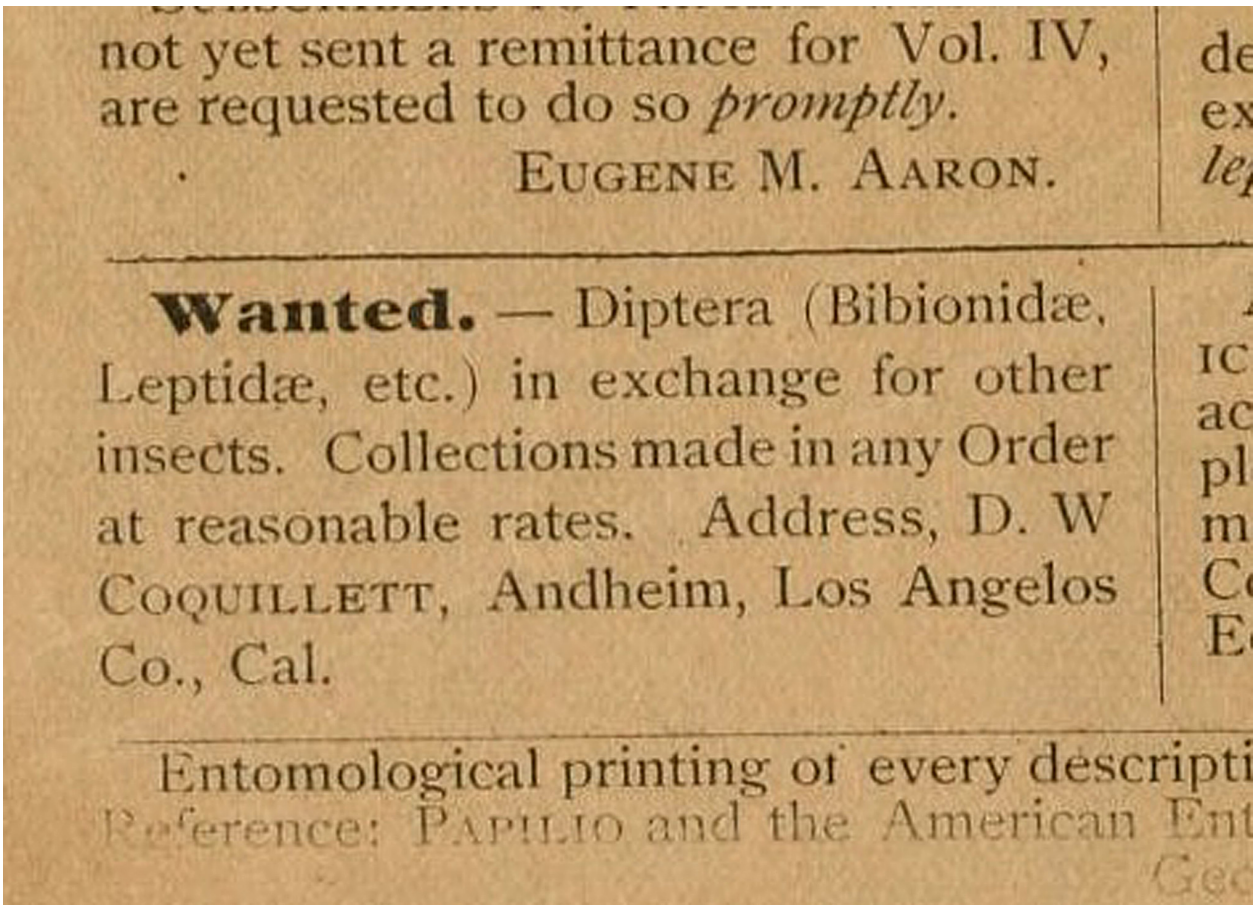
Away from the many institutions, libraries, and many entomological colleagues of the mid-western and eastern United States, Coquillett was forced to make do with what he could while residing in southern California. He therefore networked with many local naturalists, purchased necessary literature, subscribed to a few entomological journals, and acquired specimens on exchange. He also was a founding member and second vice president of the Southern California Academy of Sciences (founded as the Southern California Science Association in 1891) (Anonymous 1891) in Los Angeles and read papers on butterflies and other insects at their meetings (Splitter 1956). He maintained his membership after his move to Washington, D.C. as can be seen in one membership list from 1895 (Anonymous 1895b).

Many of his local contacts were agricultural contacts assisting his economic work, but others were companions on his various collecting trips throughout the southern parts of the state. One of these traveling companions was Charles Russell Orcutt (1864–1929) of San Diego. Orcutt was a botanist who edited his own journal, the *West*

American Scientist, which was to be the medium for a number of Coquillett's taxonomic papers in the first couple of years of the 1890s before he moved to Washington, D.C. Coquillett also sent insects to colleagues, including Abbé Léon Provancher (1820–1892) in Quebec, John LeConte (1818–1891) at Berkeley, California, and G.H. Horn in Philadelphia. Horn even traveled to meet Coquillett in May 1893 to examine his collection and discovered that Coquillett had collected males and females of an interesting meloid beetle, the alate males of which Horn identified as *Calospasta* LeConte, but which previously was known only from apterous females that Horn had described in the genus *Megetra* LeConte (Horn 1895: 438). Coquillett's discovery of both sexes collected together allowed Horn to transfer his "*Megetra*" *opaca* to *Calospasta*.

Coquillett's early papers were primarily on Bombyliidae, but also included Asilidae and related families. During his years in California, he amassed a substantial collection which can be seen in the eventual donations of thousands of specimens of it (including all of his types) to the U.S. National Museum over many years. Many of the localities where he collected were in and around the San Gabriel Mountains near Los Angeles. Coquillett did not provide much information of localities on the insect labels—usually only the city or county—but often supplemented that information in the publication itself with dates of collection, habits of the flies he collected, and sometimes flowers they visited. Coquillett's personal collection was comprised primarily of his own collecting but also contained a number of specimens collected by others he obtained as gifts or exchanges. Some of the places he collected that are labeled simply as "Los Angeles" may well have been destroyed with the sprawling urbanization of the city. Remarkably, that was the reason one entomologist gave for the apparently quick demise of a population of the mosquito *Psorophora ciliata* (Fabricius) in 1899 that had been collected there by Coquillett only a few years earlier:

> "A specimen is in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, taken by Mr. D.W. Coquillett in Los Angeles. I did not meet with the species [in 1899], and it is quite likely that the remarkable growth of the city has destroyed the breeding places since the time that Mr. Coquillett collected it there." (Dyar 1907: 122).


not yet sent a remittance for Vol. IV, are requested to do so *promptly*.

EUGENE M. AARON.

Wanted. — Diptera (Bibionidæ, Leptidæ, etc.) in exchange for other insects. Collections made in any Order at reasonable rates. Address, D. W COQUILLETT, Andheim, Los Angelos Co., Cal.

Entomological printing of every descripti

Reference: PAPILIO and the American Ent

FIGURE 6. Request in 1884 for specimens by Coquillett in the journal *Papilio.* NB: Coquillett's residence of Anaheim is misspelled as "Andheim".

He advertised in the early 1880s for exchange of specimens in issues of the short-lived journal *Papilio* (Fig. 6), where he interestingly desired Bibionidae and other families of Diptera that he never published on while in California. This may have been to help get a better idea of the variety of Diptera that existed where he lived by comparison of other forms or more likely to help put names to specimens of various families that he had been collecting. Although specializing in a few asiloid Diptera families and apparently collecting many other families, Coquillett's collections included more than Diptera. In reporting on the condition of the U.S. National Museum in one of their annual reports, Howard (1898: 313) mentioned Coquillett's donation of a large collection of "Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, and Orthoptera" from "south California".

Locusts

In April 1883, through the recommendation of Cyrus Thomas (who was by that time working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture), Coquillett began an association with the State of California in economic entomology, staying as a guest of California State economic entomologist Matthew Cooke (1829–1887) in Sacramento, where he was said to be "stationed" for two or three months (Anonymous 1883)—it turned out to be four or more. During this time he helped Cooke work on two books: (1) a textbook of beneficial and injurious insects that was introduced into schools in the State (Cooke 1883a)—the work was popular enough to have gone to three editions within five years; and (2) a much larger book published the same year that was based just on injurious insects and their remedies (Cooke 1883b).

In early 1885, Charles Valentine Riley (1843–1895), the nation's entomologist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., received word that there was a grasshopper outbreak in the Central Valley of California that was plaguing crops. Riley needed someone there and Coquillett was his choice. Rather than spend funds to send out someone, he made Coquillett a field agent of the U.S.D.A. and Riley became Coquillett's new supervisor. Coquillett's first mission was to investigate the grasshopper outbreak and report back to Riley. After receiving a telegram from Riley on 1 June 1885 to head to Merced County to start his investigations, newspaper reports have Coquillett on the job on 5 June 1885 where he began his work in Atwater. His report, made just three months later and published in Coquillett (1886d), gives a summary of his study of the problem at one ranch in Atwater that had significant locust damage to trees and alfalfa. In the typical attention to detail that characterized Coquillett's subsequent economic reports, he gave life histories and observations on all species encountered and details on remedies he witnessed and recommended. His recommendation of a poison mash to kill the locusts turned out to be extremely successful. This report was his first as a federal entomologist and set him on a course to become one of the renowned economic entomologists in the State of California.

Vedalia Beetles and Cyanide

Back in Washington, Coquillett's supervisor C.V. Riley was constantly "putting out fires" of complaints of farmers, vintners, dairymen, etc. nationwide with regard to injurious insects causing damage to crops, trees, vines, and domestic animals. One particular set of complaints was coming from [no surprise] California (and had been for a few years). Riley was obviously impressed (or at least satisfied) enough with Coquillett's locust report to send him on a new mission. Orange groves were being subjected to damage by the introduced cottony-cushion scale. Coquillett was to join forces with exploratory entomologist Albert Koebele and find a solution to the problem. Riley had theorized that going to the home of the scale (Australia, where it was not causing the unchecked damage that it was in California) might prove successful in finding what insect or other organism was keeping populations of the scale in check or possibly could help eradicate it. In late 1885, the two began work. But, due to the diametrically opposed personalities of the two men, trouble soon ensued. Koebele discredited Coquillett's work and the two feuded over who was in charge. Coincidentally or not, funds for Coquillett's position ran out in the summer of 1886 and his employment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture was terminated. He was re-employed the next year, but the short time in between federal paychecks proved a useful period for Coquillett.

Loss of employment with the federal government seemed not to deter the fervor Coquillett had for his work and, after meeting with two California agriculturalists who had begun the process, he began experiments with hydrocyanic-acid gas treatments for trees to rid them of scale insects. The gas was released under a tent covering a tree by mixing potassium cyanide with sulfuric acid[3]. The previous methodology using this gas took many hours

3. This of course is the same concoction of chemicals prisons use for executing prisoners by lethal gas.

for each tree and the method of mixing the two chemicals caused the gas to kill parts of the trees. By conducting trials with different dosages and tent designs, Coquillett was able to reduce the treatment to 15 minutes per tree. However, one day while experimenting with this gas treatment, Coquillett almost met an unfortunate fate. California State Quarantine Officer Alexander Craw (1899) related the story of he and Mr. J.R. Wolfskill (the latter the owner of the groves in Los Angeles where Coquillett was working; Fig. 7) going out into the groves to see how Coquillett was doing and saw evidence that he had left in a hurry. They finally tracked him down in his apartment (only a block away from the orchard—see below) and found out he had come into contact with the gas and feared for his life. He vowed never to work with the gas again. They finally convinced him to wear a suit for safety while using the gas and he reluctantly went back to work. Coquillett's work on the gas treatment was a tremendous success and was publicized throughout the world as the method for getting rid of pestiferous insects, especially scales, in orchards. Riley was disappointed that the U.S.D.A. would not get credit for this but that did not stop him from publicizing it in many reports and newspaper articles, which made it seem as though the gas treatment discovery was the result of the U.S.D.A.

FIGURE 7. The Wolfskill groves where Coquillett did his experimentation of hydrocyanic gas fumigation.

Back in the employ of Riley a few months later, Coquillett returned to work with Koebele to solve the scale problem. Koebele went to Australia to find insects that might control the scale, and Coquillett would be the experimenter who received the shipments, maintained the colonies, and reared them in cages to see which worked best. Various parasites and predators were shipped and tested in cages and in the field, but one in particular became world famous: the Vedalia ladybird beetle, *Rodolia cardinalis*, a ladybird beetle as conspicuous as the cottony-cushion scale on which it readily fed. The beetles multiplied rapidly, were easily transferred from grove to grove, and were voracious feeders. Within a year, the scale was virtually eliminated from the region and California's citrus industry was saved.

And, thus, more trouble ensued for Coquillett. Friction between state and federal officials over credit for the success resulted in a number of attacks on Coquillett and the federal government that were printed in the local papers. Coquillett remained quiet and did not respond to most of the disparaging remarks and personal attacks. In 1893, Riley had endured enough of the bad press the U.S.D.A. was getting in California and, after communicating the situation to the Secretary of Agriculture, the latter recalled both Koebele and Coquillett to Washington to separate them from California officials. Coquillett wrote to the *Pacific Rural Press* and they posted the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture. In that newspaper piece, Coquillett much lamented his having to go:

> "I regret very much the necessity that bids me leave this interesting field of labor where the principal work of my life thus far has been wrought, and where many pleasant friendships have been formed. My relations with the honest soil-tillers have been of the most agreeable kind, and I need hardly assure them that in whatever field I may be called upon to labor in the future, I carry with me the most pleasant remembrances of them and the good people of this peerless State—California." (Anonymous 1893a: 264).

The reaction to the recall by growers in California was disappointment verging on outrage at State officials. The Pomological Society and Farmers' Institute of Southern California at their joint 1893 convention in Ontario, California went so far as to sign the following resolution:

> "Whereas, the action of the National Department of Agriculture in withdrawing the two entomologists stationed in California, namely Professor D.W. Coquillett at Los Angeles and Professor Albert Koebele at Alameda, is due solely to the hostile attitude of the State Board of Horticulture, and particularly its secretary and president, to the authorities at Washington by persistently libeling Professors C.V. Riley and D.W. Coquillett and by further seeking to secure the discharge of the former entomologist of the department;
>
> Therefore, be it resolved by the Pomological Society and Farmers' Institute of Southern California, in joint convention assembled, November 2 and 3, 1893, in the city of Ontario, that the said State Board of Horticulture in no way represents the fruit-growers in their attacks upon Professors Riley and Coquillett. To the contrary, this convention deeply regrets the course pursued by the said State Board of Horticulture and strongly condemns it for robbing the great industry of horticulture of valuable aid at Washington." Anonymous (1893b: 2).

Despite the apologies from their grower friends, the recall was a done deal, but the reactions to the recall by the two field agents were quite different from one another. Koebele had had enough of Riley and Washington and took a job in Hawaii working as exploratory entomologist for the new provisional government there; and eventually for R.C.L. Perkins and the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association; and Coquillett, unsure of his future, moved to Washington to continue his employment with the U.S.D.A.

Only after he was "safely" back in D.C. did Coquillett respond to the newspaper attacks on him (Coquillett 1893i). Coquillett never returned to California, but during his stay there he had purchased land, which he apparently kept until his death. While working for the U.S.D.A., he resided at 236 Winston Street (a building of small apartments), a few blocks away from the main rail station near downtown Los Angeles. That location no doubt allowed him a convenient hub of operations when he needed to travel to the various places that Riley would send him, but it was also only a block away from the Wolfskill orange groves where he developed the procedure for hydrocyanic gas to fumigate orange trees and where he would test the Vedalia beetle.

A Troubled Marriage

After the recall to Washington, Coquillett continued his work on economic entomology as Assistant Entomologist, initially under the supervision of Riley and then, after Riley's resignation in 1894, under Leland Ossian Howard (1857–1950). During his first few years, his publications on economic subjects were mixed with taxonomic work on Diptera. After a little more than two years in Washington, D.C., Howard in October 1895 appointed Coquillett as Honorary Custodian of Diptera at the United States National Museum.

Apparently having a secure source of employment figured into his personal life as four months later he got married. On 28 February 1896 Coquillett was betrothed to Anne Chew Dorsey (1860–1928), daughter of John Thomas Beale Dorsey (1821–1898), a Captain for the Confederate States during the U.S. Civil War and State Attorney and Chief Justice for Maryland, and Dorsey's third wife, Katherine Murray Chew Mason (1828–1893), a great granddaughter of George Mason IV, a Virginia delegate to the first U.S. Constitutional Convention and considered one of the "Founding Fathers of the United States". Anne was also distantly related to General Robert E. Lee and was a life-long member of the Stonewall Jackson chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, publishing poems in their journals and writing a little-known work entitled "The Old Gray Coat".

The Coquilletts had no children and the marriage was a turbulent one that eventually led to a bitter divorce that was followed in the local newspapers; and, after Coquillett's death in 1911, Anne even contested his will and claimed their divorce was not legal (both contests to no avail). Although the court upheld the legality of the 1910 divorce, her gravestone in an Alexandria, Virginia cemetery is inscribed as "Anne / wife of D.W. Coquillett / and daughter of / J.T.B. & K.C. Dorsey / 1860–1928".

In February 1909, Coquillett's wife Anne sued him for maintenance claiming he deserted her. Her suit (see

Anonymous 1909a) alleged that Coquillett had separated from her on 3 October 1905 because "he had irreparably injured a young lady" and desired to make the amends honorable. She claimed he said to her that he initiated a divorce in 1905 because of "certain complications arising from his acquaintance with a young woman" and that he felt obligated to marry her. However, that initial divorce was never finalized (but see below). Coquillett had given Anne $500 in 1905, but after she had run through that in nine months she appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture, who made an arrangement with Coquillett to give her $50 a month from Coquillett's paycheck but it was not enough and she demanded more (NB: that may not seem like much, but his salary at the time was $150 a month). In her suit, she also claimed he was a man of great wealth [she assumed him to be worth $160,000 = ca. $1.2 million in 2017 dollars] stating that had property of great value in Los Angeles as well as property in Washington, D.C. and Marengo, Illinois, plus numerous investments and bank holdings. Local Washington, D.C. papers were immediately filled with headlines such as "Mrs. D.W. Coquillett Sues Entomologist", "Desertion is Charged", "Says Husband Gave as His Reason for Leaving Her That 'He Had Irreparably Injured a Young Lady'", and "Coquillett Suit to be Sensation" while labeling Coquillett as "a wealthy Governmental entomologist". The court ordered Coquillett to pay his estranged wife $50 per month alimony pending the result of the court case and costs of the proceedings.

Coquillett's counter to the court said that, in fact, his wife deserted him in October 1905 and he had not heard from her until the current court proceedings. He claimed she had persistently nagged and harassed him in their marriage, to which he endured as "pacifically as possible until she left him". He further claimed that it was "utterly impossible to live with his wife and were he compelled to do so, it would result, he believes, in his mind becoming impaired." (Anonymous 1909b). The matter was settled in late February 1910 where the court found for the plaintiff and awarded alimony, counsel fees and costs. The "injured" young lady to whom Coquillett felt obligated to marry was never named in any of the newspaper reports.

Life and Work in Washington, D.C.

Whatever personal difficulties Coquillett may have had, he did not bring his problems to work. With his new custodial posting in Washington, D.C., Coquillett's agriculturally-related papers became fewer while his taxonomic papers increased. He still published on Bombyliidae (his first interest), but his Diptera work now spanned many different families. In all, Coquillett described almost 1,220 species of Diptera in 77 families during his lifetime; or about 51 species per year of work. There were complaints by some workers that his descriptions were sometimes too short or vague. The possible reason for this was pointed out by Cresson (1911), who conjectured that Coquillett's attention to helping others with their identifications caused him to neglect his own work and, in order to do both, he resorted to writing short descriptions. There were hundreds of specimens of new species coming in to the museum that Coquillett possibly felt compelled to describe; and juggling the time needed to do both the describing of all the new species and simultaneously providing identifications for everyone resulted in him having to shorten his descriptions. A quick check of descriptions in the 1880s and 1890s compared with those made in the 1900s does indeed show more condensed descriptions in those later years and many more species described per paper than in the earlier years. Table 1 gives a summary of the numbers of new taxa described by Coquillett by year; table 2 gives a summary of the numbers of new taxa per family. In 26 years of publishing, he only failed to describe a new taxon in two years (1888 and 1911; the latter year he was in failing health). His proclivity in describing can be seen in Table 1 as clearly increasing shortly after his arrival in Washington, D.C. with the only anomaly being the year 1896, which was when he got married. He definitely tapered off in his descriptions and numbers of pages published after 1905 and this could also have been due to his health or a reaction to the time having to spend on court matters and resulting stress.

At the time Coquillett was working at the U.S. National Museum, the entomology collection was housed in what is now the Arts and Industries Building (Fig. 8) on the opposite site of the mall where the current natural history museum is located. The Diptera collection Coquillett was responsible for was in dire need of improvement and curation when he became Honorary Custodian on 8 October 1895[4]. The only type material it contained consisted primarily of material from Williston. From 1894 through 1905 Coquillett donated his personal collection,

4. Some biographies and his gravestone have this date as 1896 but the honorary custodial appointment was recorded in the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution* for 1896 as being 8 October 1895 and concurrent with honorary custodial appointments of W.H. Ashmead for Hymenoptera, E.A. Schwarz for coleopterous larvae, and O.F. Cook for Myriapoda (Anonymous 1898: 20).

including numerous type specimens of Bombyliidae and Asilidae. But this material was all from prior collecting. His collecting expeditions in the West were over and, aside from a short trip to Georgia in May 1895 to investigate watermelon fields, Coquillett rarely ventured out further than his office except on his way to and from home and work. He did not visit other collections, so the building of the collection was to be based on those personal collections made previously, specimens that were given to him or he obtained through exchange, and the continuous receipt of specimens from outside that were sent to the museum for identification or donated for preservation there. When Coquillett first started there were no other dipterists working with him and this was probably fine with him as he rarely "talked shop" with anyone and just diligently worked in his office describing new taxa and revising various groups. A photo taken of the staff about 1905 (Fig. 9) shows the staff there 10 years after his first year of employment and with H.G. Dyar and R.C. Shannon at that time as fellow (Dyar) and future (Shannon) dipterists. Only the top of the head of the shy and retiring Coquillett is visible at the back of the group.

TABLE 1. Species per year and per paper proposed by Coquillett.

Year	Species	Papers	Pages	Sp/paper
1886	9	3	12	3.0
1887	47	3	29	15.7
1888	-	-	-	-
1889	1	1	2	1.0
1890	1	1	6	1.0
1891	19	4	22	4.8
1892	27	5	34	5.4
1893	29	8	28	3.6
1894	55	7	40	7.9
1895	138	12	113	11.5
1896	6	3	6	2.0
1897	95	1	156	95.0
1898	106	10	72	10.6
1899	41	7	30	5.9
1900	108	8	120	13.5
1901	101	9	57	11.2
1902	166	8	84	0.8
1903	28	7	39	4.0
1904	125	9	61	13.9
1905	50	5	27	10.0
1906	13	3	5	4.3
1907	8	4	9	2.0
1908	9	1	4	9.0
1909	5	4	5	1.3
1910	30	2	16	15.0
1911	-	-	-	-
1924	1	1	3	1.0
totals	1218	126	980	9.7

TABLE 2. Species per family proposed by Coquillett.

Family	New Spp.	Family	New Spp.	Family	New Spp.
Acroceridae	1	Dolichopodidae	15	Phoridae	7
Agromyizidae	14	Drosophilidae	10	Platystomatidae	6
Anthomyiidae	11	Dryomyzidae	2	Psilidae	3
Anthomyzidae	1	Empididae	89	Psychodidae	3
Asilidae	49	Ephydridae	26	Pyrgotidae	1
Asteiidae	1	Fanniidae	1	Rhagionidae	11
Atelestidae	1	Heleomyzidae	11	Richardiidae	1
Bibionidae	6	Hippobosdcidae	7	Sarcophagidae	27
Bolbomyiidae	1	Hybotidae	17	Scathophagidae	21
Bolitophilidae	1	Iteaphila group	3	Scatopsidae	1
Bombyliidae	149	Keroplatidae	11	Scenopinidae	4
Brachystomatidae	1	Lauxaniidae	30	Sciaridae	5
Calliphoridae	4	Limoniidae	14	Sciomyzidae	5
Canacidae	1	Lonchaeidae	1	Sepsidae	1
Carnidae	1	Micropezidae	2	Simuliidae	6
Cecidomyiidae	7	Milichiidae	5	Sphaeroceridae	1
Ceratoopgonidae	70	Muscidae	12	Stratiomyidae	9
Chamaemyiidae	2	Mycetophilidae	32	Syrphidae	28
Chaoboridae	1	Mythicomyiidae	4	Tabanidae	9
Chironomidae	40	Mydidae	3	Tachinidae	201
Chloropidae	24	Neriidae	2	Tephritidae	57
Clusiidae	1	Odiniidae	1	Therevidae	26
Conopidae	8	Oestridae	7	Tipulidae	8
Corethrellidae	1	Opomyzidae	1	Ulidiidae	16
Culicidae	48	Oreogetonidae	1	Vermileonidae	1
Cylindrotomidae	1	Pediciidae	3		
Diadocidiidae	1	Periscelididae	2		

Trouble with Townsend

After arriving in Washington, D.C., Coquillett published a number of small papers on various Diptera families, but his first major work was his revision of the Tachinidae (Coquillett 1897b). The 154-page revision capped almost a dozen years of work on the family, in which he described his first new taxon in 1889. His supervisor L.O. Howard wrote the forward to the work and explained its significance and importance due to the use of many tachinids in biological control. The first part of the monograph contained extensive lists of host and parasite data in this regard. And with that publication, the pattern continued: any success for Coquillett would soon be followed by trouble.

In this case, Coquillett's work with tachinids caused him to run afoul of the temperamental and quixotic C.H.T. Townsend, also a worker on tachinids. Coquillett did not seek help from others and worked out everything himself, standing by his results. Coquillett was a "lumper" and considered that many taxa (genera and species) could be subject to variability; whereas Townsend was a "splitter" and created new taxa for even the slightest differences in characters. Much to the dismay of Townsend, many of his genera were synonymized by Coquillett (1897b) under existing older genera.

FIGURE 8. The U.S. National Museum building ca. 1900. Courtesy Smithsonian Archives.

Townsend was a very unstable personality, and, seeing phantom enemies around every corner, viciously attacked Coquillett, but only after the latter had been deceased for more than ten years (Townsend 1925). Curiously writing in the third person, Townsend's almost delusional ranting on his deceased colleague included false claims that Coquillett had "[a]t the first opportunity secured a transfer" to Washington, D.C.; and that he was "unsparing of his contempt of Townsend and his work, throwing into synonymy every genus and species that Townsend had described up to that time ..." (Townsend 1925). In fact, as we have seen, Coquillett did not secure the transfer at the first opportunity, but was instead recalled to Washington by Riley because of the bad blood that had festered between the California State Agriculture officials and U.S. Department of Agriculture field agents and supervisors. Coquillett's revising the tachinids may have been his own decision, but it could also have been L.O. Howard who suggested the group since Townsend had not done anything on the group for some years after announcing in 1893 he was working on a revision of them. Whatever the case, bad blood would exist between Townsend and Coquillett. A more detailed account of Townsend's aversion to Coquillett can be found in Evenhuis *et al.* (2015).

FIGURE 9. Entomology staff of the United States National Museum (ca. 1905): (left to right) unidentified, C.V. Locke, A.N. Caudell, J.C. Crawford, D.W. Coquillett, O. Heidemann, W. Ashmead, H.G. Dyar, E.A. Schwartz, R.C. Shannon. Courtesy Smithsonian Archives, Record Unit 7323, Box 16, Folder: 4.

Trouble with Dyar

Coquillett was generally not one to pick a fight and rarely defended himself; he instead had champions at times to do that honor. With regard to Townsend, his champion was fellow entomologist William Randolph Walton (1873–1952), who was also attacked by Townsend (1913) with regard to a difference of opinion on tachinid taxonomy. Walton (1914) picked up the sword for Coquillett many years before the Townsend (1925) paper, defending Coquillett's views on classification and taxonomy of tachinids and turned the tables on Townsend by publicizing the numerous deficiencies in Townsend's own work. With regard to Coquillett's mosquito works, Coquillett did defend himself against some criticisms by Dyar (Coquillett 1906g), but it was a young woman, Evelyn G. Mitchell, who would come to his defense against Dyar's criticisms (and he would return the favor by defending her against Dyar's attacks on her work).

Washington entomologist Harrison Gray Dyar (1866–1929) was apparently thin-skinned and, according to his biographer "best known for his feuds with colleagues and harsh critiques of their work" (Epstein 2016). For whatever reason, Dyar had some ongoing problems with Coquillett, enough so to remove him from the mosquito project they were working on before the first monograph was ever published. As part of the original team on the Carnegie Institution-supported Central American mosquito project, which began in 1903, Coquillett was charged with associating larvae with bred adults. Dyar apparently wanted to quickly publish on his larval classification and demanded Coquillett turn over his material and identifications at once. Coquillett was not yet finished and had question marks for some of his identifications, but he turned the material in to Dyar as requested. Dyar published his paper with Coquillett's identifications (Dyar & Knab 1906a) but took the question marks off and then disparaged Coquillett's identifications in print. Coquillett's (1906g) criticism of Dyar's paper, "Dr. Dyar's square dealings", explained what had actually transpired and essentially exposed the difficult working relationship he had with Dyar.

Evelyn [born "Evelenia"] Groesbeeck Mitchell (1879–1964) was employed from 1904 to 1912 as an illustrator during the production of the Central American mosquito project, all parts eventually authored by Dyar and Frederick Knab (1865–1918) [see Epstein (2016) for more details on Dyar, the project, and his relations with colleagues]. Mitchell had previously been a field assistant and artist to Louisiana Surgeon General and mosquito

worker Dr. James William Dupree. After his death, she attended George Washington University in Washington and received her Master's Degree in 1906. After her contract illustrating and working with mosquitoes in Washington, D.C. was over, Mitchell went back to school and received a medical degree from Howard University. She was an advocate of women's rights and a suffragette, but her career after the National Museum work was as a physician, surgeon, and psychiatrist in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and Boston, eventually becoming a medical director at the Ring Sanitarium in the last city. She remained in the Boston area and died in Mattapan, Massachusetts in 1964.

While working as an illustrator in Washington, D.C. during the week, she would go home to her parents in New Jersey on weekends and do her writing there. While illustrating for the Central American mosquito project, she was also writing her popular book "Mosquito Life" (Mitchell 1907), which contained her illustrations and notes from her and Dupree's work. In working as an illustrator in Washington, D.C., she was stationed in Coquillett's office and worked closely with him on the illustrations for the Central American mosquitoes since Coquillett was initially part of the project. However, after Dyar removed him from the project, Coquillett continued to publish on Culicidae and still helped Mitchell with her illustrations.

Dyar was quick to provide a review of Mitchell's book (Dyar 1908). At first, his words seemed full of praise, but then he alleged that the authorship should have been Coquillett and that the material she had worked on belonged to others, including the illustrations, which he contended belonged to the Central American mosquito project and the staff in Washington, D.C. However, it was his sarcastic remark that she was a "feminine *Psorophora* among the scientific *Aedids* of Washington" that got him into hot water. No shrinking violet [she had earlier responded harshly to S.W. Williston's (1906) criticism of Coquillett's mosquito classification in[5] 1906], Mitchell sued Dyar for libel, asking for $35,000 in damages. In the meantime, Coquillett came to her defense with a rare editorial (Coquillett 1908a) in which he told how Mitchell had been assigned to Dyar but after a few weeks she complained of intolerable working conditions and threatened to quit. Coquillett arranged for her to continue her illustrating by making room for her in his office. He then explained that the material she wrote was genuinely hers and that the illustrations were made from sketches she had made while in the employ of Dr. Dupree. He finished with a defense of Mitchell's honesty: "The author's well-known scientific probity should have precluded the possibility of any personal attack."

In Mitchell's (1908) reply to Dyar's critical remarks, she defended Coquillett in saying he had no knowledge of her writings (they were written when she was in New Jersey) until they were ready to be sent to the publisher and took the high road in saying she was flattered he would think of her as a *Psorophora* since they are "large, beautiful, not a frequent nuisance, but an exterminator of common and pestiferous Aedids."

It is apparent that Mitchell much preferred working with Coquillett than Dyar and, as Epstein (2016) indicated, by the time of her lawsuit, she and Coquillett had developed a good working relationship.

Later Years

Coquillett's final major publications were in 1910. The *magnum opus* of that year was his catalog of types of North American Diptera, in which numerous subsequent type designations were proposed (Coquillett 1910c). It is still to this day a major reference work for dipterists. The only difficulty with that work is that Coquillett followed the minority of dipterists at the time in treating Meigen 1800 names having priority over those in Meigen (1803). This confusion of two schools of name usage arose after Hendel (1908) published his re-discovery of the Meigen (1800) pamphlet and urged dipterists to follow priority and use those names instead of the more commonly used Meigen (1803) names. In 1911, a few months before his death, Coquillett published a short note in *The Canadian Entomologist* on the Meigen 1800 names (Coquillett 1911) where he lamented the ICZN ruling that the work was published in the sense of the *Code* (I.C.Z.N. 1910), expressing frustration that the Commission failed to rule on the names but could only rule on the work itself. This 1911 paper was to be the last he personally submitted for publication[6] and it is somehow harmonious that his first and last entomological paper he submitted to an entomological journal should be in *The Canadian Entomologist*.

In the fall of 1910, Coquillett's health began to suffer. After a few months of steady decline, he was concerned

5. Mitchell, E.G. 1906. The classification of the Culicidae. *The Canadian Entomologist,* 38, 198–201.
6. A paper was published posthumously, 1924, in the *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* (Coquillett, 1924), but was submitted by J.M. Aldrich based on a manuscript Coquillett sent abroad in 1909 but had never published.

enough that he drafted a will on 25 June 1911. He decided to go to Atlantic City, which was well-known as a health resort, hoping that venue might help improve his situation. The sea spray and drier climes near the beach were touted as being rejuvenating and calming. It is not known exactly where Coquillett stayed while there, but a witness to his will, C. Hilliard Gale, resided at 208 Melrose Avenue in Atlantic City and he may well have gone there (T. Carpenter, pers. comm. 2017). On Saturday 8 July he passed away. One newspaper notice of his death said he had died of "heart disease brought on by prolonged anxiety" (Anonymous 1911a). Daniel William Coquillett was interred next to his parents at the Coquillette family plot in Marengo, Illinois. His gravestone (Fig. 10) reads "Daniel W. Coquilett / Jan. 23, 1856 July 8, 1911 / 1st Asst. U.S. Entomologist 1896 – 1911".

FIGURE 10. Gravestone of D.W. Coquillett in the Coquillette family plot in Marengo, Illinois. Photo by Phyllis Wallington.

Despite the turmoil he endured from his few attackers in life, Coquillett was praised by his colleagues in death:

> "Quiet and unassuming, he sought no help from others, but always worked out everything for himself, and abided by that result. Among the younger entomologists and collectors he was popular from the fact that he was prompt in describing new species in the collections made by them and referred to him for determination, thus encouraging them in making further collections and kind to others, he willingly neglected his own work to help them in the identification of Diptera, and his loss in this respect leaves a serious gap in American Entomology" (Banks *et al.* 1911: 199).

Although preferring solitude, he maintained memberships in many professional societies until his passing including the Washington Academy of Sciences (a charter member), the Entomological Society of Washington (twice its president, 1903, 1904), the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America (an elected Fellow), the Brooklyn Entomological Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Anonymous 1911b, Wade 1936).

Note on Nomenclatural Habits

In cataloging the genus-group names of Coquillett, I noticed a pattern regarding his orthography of names. Early in his career, Coquillett would spell names as he found them in the literature available to him (while in California, this was unfortunately limited). These papers and books sometimes did not include the original literature, so he would be forced to rely on the accuracy of the orthography of names in the subsequent literature. This led to incorrect subsequent spellings of names (for example, the "-*mya*" names of Robineau-Desvoidy being spelled as "-*myia*"). However, when he finally obtained the original literature, he used the correct original spelling.

He was particularly diligent about recording these names in their original orthography despite cases of their incorrect Latinizations. In later papers, in a list of synonyms, the correct original spelling was used, but in the narrative, Coquillett would use the "correct" Latinization or his "emended" orthography. In these cases, because some names were considered as junior synonyms by Coquillett, one might argue that he did not "adopt" the corrected spelling since a name he treated as a junior synonym was not "adopted" by him as the valid taxonomic name. However, it is clear that he made a purposeful correction when he used the corrected spelling in the narrative and does so consistently in his works. Thus, I here treat these cases as emendations when the requirements of the *Code* for such are met.

Collections

Coquillet kept his early types in his personal collection, but upon employment in Washington, D.C., donated all of his collection including types to the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C. After 1895, Coquillet was particularly punctilious about giving the USNM type numbers for his new species in his publications as an aid in the tracking of them. Types exist in other museums if they derived from borrowed material or material designated to be deposited elsewhere other than the U.S. National Museum (e.g., some material from C.W. Johnson are in MCZ).

Previous workers who have studied types or have published remarks on the Coquillett material include the following (not intended to be exhaustive list): Arnaud (1963; Tachinidae in AMNH), Barber (1985; *Pseudodinia*), Bilyj (1985; *Tanypus pallens*), Bush (1965; *Zomosemata*), Chandler (1981; *Epicypta*), Cole (1922; Therevidae), Crosskey (1967; Oriental Tachinidae), Foote (1960; North American *Trupanea*), Frick (1957; New World Agromyzidae), Hall (1981; *Paravilla*), Gagné (1986; *Prodiplosis*), Gaimari (2012; Chamaemyiidae), Grogan & With (1975; *Clinohelea*), Hall & Evenhuis (1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 2004; Nearctic Bombyliidae), Hull (1962; Asilidae; 1973; Bombyliidae), Jenkins & Turner (1989; *Tephritis*), Johnson & Johnson (1959; Bombyliidae), Knutson *et al.* (1985; Sciomyzidae), Mathis & Zatwarnicki (2013; *Hydrochasma*), Melander (1918; *Drapetis*), O'Hara (2012; *Euthera*), Miller (1976; *Homoneura*), Painter (1940; Nearctic Bombyliidae), Roback (1971; Nearctic Tanypodinae), Sabrosky (1950; *Chaetochlorops*, *Eugaurax*; 1959; *Odinia;* 1981; *Eucelatoria*, discussion of type numbering and USNM type ledger), Silva (2011; Chironomidae in MCZ), Sinclair (2008; New World *Clinocera*), Steffan (1965; *Sciara tritici*, 1968; *Eugnoriste occidentalis*; 1977, 1980; *Toxorhynchites*), Steyskal (1963; *Traginops*), Stone & Knight (1955, 1956, 1957a, 1957b; Culicidae), Sublette (1966; Chironomidae in USNM), Vockeroth (1990; *Platycheirus*), Wirth & Jones (1957; *Culicoides*), Wood (1985; Blondeliini).

Context of the catalog

Since 1984, the Diptera community has been working towards a unified, shared, authoritative resource for names of Diptera, the *Systema Dipterorum* [formerly Biosystematic Database of World Diptera] (see http: // www.diptera.org/), which is now close to having completed the harvest of all names from the major primary and

secondary sources (for a brief overview and history, see Evenhuis *et al*., 2010a). The family-group names of Diptera were completed by Sabrosky (1999). The next step is publication of a fully peer-reviewed World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names. The present study represents the sixth installment in a series of planned "Nomenclatural Studies Toward a World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names". While the ultimate goal is a complete World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names, the presently planned series of papers is targeted at a subset of these names, i.e., those proposed by some of the most productive early authors. The following are those for whom work has begun or has been published: A.J.-B. Robineau-Desvoidy (Evenhuis *et al.*, 2010), C. Rondani (O'Hara *et al*., 2011), C.R.W. Wiedemann (Evenhuis & Pont, 2013), C.H.T. Townsend (Evenhuis *et al*., 2015), P.-J.-M. Macquart (Evenhuis *et al*. 2016); J.W. Meigen (Evenhuis & Pape, in preparation), G. Enderlein, and H. Loew.

Format of Catalog

The list of genus-group names below presents all names proposed by Coquillett and those names or spellings attributed to Coquillett that were found during the preparation of this paper. The format follows that used by Evenhuis *et al.* (2015) and the explanation of the format given here is reproduced from that work with little change.

HEADING: All nomenclaturally available genus-group names are numbered. Of those, names that are taxonomically valid are placed in **boldface**. All taxonomically invalid names (junior synonyms, junior homonyms, unjustified emendations) are presented in *italics*. Nomenclaturally unavailable names (incorrect spellings, *nomina nuda*) are placed in square brackets [ ] and are unnumbered. The date and page for the first appearance of the published name is given for all names and its full citation can be found in the references. Secondary proposals of genus-group names or subsequent publications of emendations and incorrect subsequent spellings are given in square brackets after the date and page of its first appearance.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: A full list of originally included species is given with original combination, author and date (including names proposed in synonymy), all of which are essential in determining valid typifications of genus-group names.

TYPE SPECIES: The type species is listed in its original combination and orthography and with its form of typification. If it is currently considered a junior synonym (or an invalid senior synonym) of another nominal species, then the name of the latter species is given in square brackets.

CURRENT STATUS: Current status follows the most recent world or regional catalogs for various families as well as the latest revisionary work(s) for that particular genus-group name if superseding a previously published catalog treatment. For cases of unavailable names (i.e., those names that by definition do not enter into nomenclature or synonymy) I use the phrase "treated under" to indicate the current placement of the name.

FAMILY: Family assignment follows the family standards of the *Systema Dipterorum* (Pape & Thompson, 2013).

REMARKS: Genus-group names or typifications needing further clarification or presenting nomenclatural or taxonomic problems are annotated. For all cases of multiple original spellings of a genus-group name, the First Reviser to have selected one of them as the correct original spelling is indicated.

EMENDATIONS: All known emendations of each genus-group name are listed with an indication of their justification in parenthesis. This list is probably not exhaustive, but presents those emendations that have been previously recorded or have been found during this study and appear as new synonymies. The ICZN *Code* Article 33.2 states that emendations are "Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name other than a mandatory change" and three criteria are given in Article 33.2.1 that can each be used independently of the other two criteria in determining what is considered "demonstrably intentional": **1**. "when in the work itself or in an author's (or publisher's) corrigenda, there is an explicit statement of intention"; or **2**. "when both the original and the changed spelling are cited and the latter is adopted in place of the former"; or **3**. "when two or more names in the same work are treated in a similar way". I interpret "treated in a similar way" to mean any similarity (as perceived by me and explained for new synonymies) in spelling changes between two or more names irrespective of other changes that may also have been made to those names. Only those spellings where an identical spelling has not previously been published, and subsequent usage of that spelling therefore is not possible, are considered eligible as emendations by way of a similar treatment. This requirement of being a new (i.e., first) spelling change would pertain to both (or all) names that are "treated in a similar way", but I have not made an exhaustive search

for any previous use of a similarly changed spelling for the other name(s) involved when these are not Coquillett names, as this would have been prohibitively time consuming.

Few workers have realized the significance of criterion 3, since this can include names that may previously have been recognized as incorrect subsequent spellings. However, if there are two or more names in the same work that are "treated in a similar way" they will both (or all) become emendations [i.e., available names]. Incidentally, it should be noted that the ICZN *Code* does not specify that these "two or more names" necessarily have to be of the same rank. As a result, there are no doubt numerous uncataloged emendations in published papers of what were previously thought to be merely incorrect subsequent spellings that have escaped notice. Also, it may not be possible to distinguish between a newly proposed emendation by means of criterion 3 and an acceptance of an earlier emendation or the usage of an incorrect subsequent spelling. I have chosen to consider the earliest cases of such emendations through similar treatment as separate emendations; later homonymous changed spellings that fit criterion 3 whether by the same author or others are here considered subsequent usages (i.e., incorrect subsequent spellings) as they essentially fit ICZN *Code* Article 33.5. For the present work I have listed homonymous emendations if they have appeared in the literature irrespective of the criterion under which they qualify as emendations. Two additional issues relating to this are that an incorrect original spelling fixed by a First Reviser cannot become an emendation; and that it is possible for an incorrect subsequent spelling to become an emendation by criterion 1 or 2 but not by criterion 3. Those earliest discovered emendations that are indicated here as "new synonymies" are junior synonyms of the current valid genus-group name given above it in the CURRENT STATUS line. I have not made an extensive search for unpublished emendations by the next authors in our nomenclatural studies series (e.g., Enderlein, and Loew), as these will be thoroughly dealt with in those studies. An explanation of the justification of each emendation made by workers other than Coquillett and listed as "**n**. **syn**." [= new synonymy] is given in Appendix I.

Synonymies: I understand that emendations are orthographic variants at the time of their proposal and will automatically be synonyms of the names they intend to emend, so as synonyms they cannot be "new". I prefer instead to list each newly discovered unjustified emendation as a "new synonymy", following the ICZN *Code* Glossary definition (2) of synonymy as "A list of synonyms". I use the "new synonymy" as a tag to notify our readers and relevant abstracting services of those cases where an available name that has not previously been documented as such is newly recognized as being part of such a list.

A summary list at the end of the genus-group name catalog gives a breakdown of the genus-group names proposed by Coquillett by family and maintains the same formatting of boldface, italics, etc. to indicate nomenclatural and taxonomic status.

Abbreviations: I abbreviate the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as "I.C.Z.N." for literature references in the catalog. To further differentiate, I use "ICZN *Code*" to refer to the "International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999)" and "ICZN Commission" to refer to the actual Commission.

Catalog of the Diptera Genus-Group Names of Daniel William Coquillett

[Acemyia] **Coquillett**, **1895m**: **311**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Acemyia* Macquart, 1834.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Acemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in the study using the spelling "*Acemyia*" is *Acemyia* Macquart (1834: 131) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 25)].

1. *Acemyia* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **115**.

CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of *Acemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; junior synonym of *Acemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. **New synonymy**.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Name made available by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling adopted.

2. *Achaetomus* **Coquillett**, **1907a**: **75**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Achaetomus pilosus* Coquillett, 1907a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Achaetomus pilosus* Coquillett, 1907a [= *Helomyza tincta* Walker, 1849b], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Scoliocentra* Loew, 1862a [*teste* Poole (1996: 172)].
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.

3. **Acicephala Coquillett**, **1898f**: **163**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Acicephala polita* Coquillett, 1898f; *Acicephala pilosella* Coquillett, 1898f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Acicephala polita* Coquillett, 1898f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 [*teste* Huckett & Vockeroth (1965: 828)].
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.

[Aecothea] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **503**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Oecothea* Haliday *in* Curtis, 1837 or subsequent usage of *Aecothea* Haliday, 1838.
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Oecothea* Haliday *in* Curtis, 1837 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Aecothea*" is *Aecothea* Haliday (1838: 187) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Thompson & Mathis (1980: 86)].

4. Aldrichia Coquillett, **1894a**: **93**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Aldrichia ehrmanii* Coquillett, 1894a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Aldrichia ehrmanii* Coquillett, 1894a, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 189)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

5. Amphicosmus Coquillett, **1891b**: **3(219)**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Amphicosmus elegans* Coquillett, 1891b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Amphicosmus elegans* Coquillett, 1891b, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 283)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

6. *Apinops* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **67.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Apinops atra* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Apinops atra* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Besseria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 213)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

7. **Apocephalus Coquillett, 1901e**: **501**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Apocephalus pergandei* Coquillett, 1901e.
TYPE SPECIES: *Apocephalus pergandei* Coquillett, 1901e, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Brown & LeBrun (2010: 2)].
FAMILY: PHORIDAE.

8. *Apomidas* **Coquillett**, **1892f**: **315.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Apomidas trochilus* Coquillett, 1892f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Apomidas trochilus* Coquillett, 1892f, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Rhaphiomidas* Osten Sacken, 1877 [*teste* Poole (1996: 52)].
FAMILY: MYDIDAE.

[Aporomyia] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **95**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aporomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Aporomyia* Schiner, 1861.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from "*mya*" to "*myia*", the earliest mention of *Aporomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Aporomyia*" is *Aporomyia* Schiner (1861: 457) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* 2011: 33)].

9. *Arctobiella* **Coquillett**, **1902f: 188.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Arctobiella obscura* Coquillett, 1902f.

TYPE SPECIES: *Arctobiella obscura* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856 [*teste* Poole (1996: 176)].

FAMILY: LONCHAEIDAE.

[Argyramoeba] **Coquillett**, **1894a**: **95**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Argyromoeba* Schiner, 1860 or subsequent usage of *Argyramoeba* Loew, 1869.

FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Argyromoeba* Schiner, 1860 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Argyramoeba*" is *Argyramoeba* Loew (1869: 228) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 322)].

[Argyramoebe] **Coquillett**, **1894a**: **96**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Argyromoeba* Schiner, 1860.

FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

10. **Aspidoptera Coquillett**, **1899i: 334.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Aspidoptera busckii* Coquillett, 1899i.

TYPE SPECIES: *Aspidoptera busckii* Coquillett, 1899i, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Dick *et al.* (2016: 790)].

FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

11. **Ateloglossa Coquillett**, **1899g**: **219**, **269 [index].**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ateloglossa cinerea* Coquillett, 1899g.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ateloglossa cinerea* Coquillett, 1899g, by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 20)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: There are two original spellings of this nominal genus in this work: *Atelogossa* (page 219) and *Ateloglossa* (page 269; the index to the journal). By subsequent usage by the same author (ICZN *Code* Art. 24.2.4), Coquillett (1910c: 511) acted as First Reviser and chose *Ateloglossa* as the correct original spelling; Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 986) also chose *Ateloglossa* as the correct original spelling, but this was later.

[Atelogossa] **Coquillett**, **1899g**: **219**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect original spelling of *Ateloglossa* [*teste* Coquillett (1910c: 511)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Barpleygma] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **513.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect spelling of *Baryplegma* Wulp, 1899.
FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Baumhauria] **Coquillett**, **1890**: **235**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect spelling of *Baumhaueria* Meigen, 1838 or subsequent usage of *Baumhauria* by Burgess (1872).
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Baumhaueria* Meigen, 1838 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Baumhauria*" is by Burgess (1872: 123) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this study].

12. **Bibiodes Coquillett**, **1904h**: **171.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Bibiodes halteralis* Coquillett, 1904h.
TYPE SPECIES: *Bibiodes halteralis* Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Skartveit & Nel (2017: 75)].
FAMILY: BIBIONIDAE.

[Bibioides] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **514.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bibiodes* Coquillett, 1904h.
FAMILY: BIBIONIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Bigonichaeta] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **56**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bigonicheta* Rondani, 1845 or subsequent usage of *Bigonichaeta* Schiner, 1864.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Bigonicheta* Rondani, 1845 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Bigonichaeta*" is *Bigonichaeta* Schiner, 1864 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 36)].

13. *Biomyia* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **10**, **81.**
CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of *Biomya* Rondani, 1856; junior synonym of *Zaira* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 111)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Name made available by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling being adopted.

[Blepharoptera] **Coquillett**, **1900i**: **457** [**1904i**: **71**].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Blephariptera* Macquart, 1835 or subsequent usage of *Blepharoptera* Agassiz, 1846.
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Blephariptera* Macquart, 1835 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Blepharoptera*" is *Blepharoptera* Agassiz, 1846 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 35)].

14. **Boreodromia Coquillett**, **1903c**: **247**, **260.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Synamphotera bicolor* Loew, 1863.

TYPE SPECIES: *Synamphotera bicolor* Loew, 1863, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Sinclair (2008: 52)].

FAMILY: BRACHYSTOMATIDAE.

REMARKS: There are two original spellings of this nominal genus in this work: *Boreodromia* pages, 247, 260) and *Boreomyia* (page 264). By subsequent usage of the same author (ICZN *Code* Art. 24.2.4), Coquillett (1910c: 515) acted as First Reviser and chose *Boreodromia* as the correct original spelling of this nominal genus.

[Boreomyia] **Coquillett**, **1903c**: **264.**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect original spelling of *Boreodromia* Coquillett, 1903c [*teste* Coquillett (1910c: 515)].

FAMILY: BRACHYSTOMATIDAE.

[Brachycoma] **Coquillett**, **1894d**: **172** [**1897b**: **10, 34, 131; 1898e**: **236; 1902c**: **116**, **117]**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Brachicoma* Rondani, 1856 or subsequent usage of *Brachycoma* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889.

FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Brachicoma* Rondani, 1856 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Brachycoma*" is *Brachycoma* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2015: 64)].

[Brachystomus] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **516.**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Brachytomus* Costa, 1857.

FAMILY: TABANIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

15. *Cacomyia* **Coquillett**, **1906e**: **16**, **25.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Haemagogus albomaculatus* Theobald, 1903; *Haemagogus equinus* Theobald, 1903.

TYPE SPECIES: *Haemagogus albomaculatus* Theobald, 1903, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1910c: 516).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Haemagogus* Williston, 1896 [*teste* Guimarães (1997: 47)].

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

16. *Calopterella* **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **517**, **616.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Diastata vagans* Loew, 1864; *Diastata adusta* Meigen, 1830.

TYPE SPECIES: *Diastata adusta* Meigen, 1830, automatic [the same species by subsequent designation for *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864 by Coquillett (1910c: 616)].

CURRENT STATUS: New replacement name for *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864; junior synonym of *Diastata* Meigen, 1830 [*teste* Mathis & Barraclough (2011: 243)].

FAMILY: DIASTATIDAE.

REMARKS: In proposing the replacement name *Calopterella* for the preoccupied *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864, Coquillett (1910c: 517; *Calopterella* mislabeled as "new genus", but it was obviously meant to replace *Trichoptera* Lioy, which is clearly indicated as "preoccupied") designated *Diastata vagans* Loew, 1864 as its type species. At the time of Coquillett's (1910c) work, *Trichoptera* Lioy was without a type species, so a type fixation was needed from the two originally included species. In the same work, but further on alphabetically under the entry for *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864, Coquillett (1910c: 616) indicated *Calopterella* was a new replacement name for *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864 and designated *Diastata adusta* Meigen, 1830 as the type species for *Calopterella*. Thus, there are two type species for the same generic concept. Fortunately, *Diastata vagans* Loew, 1864 [December] was described subsequent to (and was not one of the two species originally included in)

Trichoptera by Lioy (1864 [22 June]) [which were *Diastata adusta* Meigen, 1830 and *Diastata claripennis* Macquart, 1835], so *Diastata vagans* Loew, 1864 is an invalid designation on page 517. The type species for both *Calopterella* Coquillett, 1910c and *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864 is thus *Diastata adusta* Meigen, 1830. Mathis & Barraclough (2011: 243) interpreted Coquillett's *Calopterella* on page 517 as a proposal of a new genus (not a new replacement name), acted as First Revisers, and chose the nomenclatural act of *Calopterella* (page 517) over *Calopterella* (page 616). However, since Coquillett was replacing *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864, which was clearly marked as preoccupied, their First Reviser action is invalid as the type fixation of *Diastata vagans* Loew, 1864 on page 517 because it a species that was not originally included in Lioy (1864).

[Carphotriche] **Coquillett**, **1899j**: **264.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Carphotricha* Loew, 1862c.
FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Cassidomyia] **Coquillett**, **1890**: **234**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cassidaemyia* Macquart, 1835 or subsequent usage of *Cassidomyia* by Packard (1869).
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Cassidaemyia* Macquart, 1835 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Cassidomyia*" is by Packard (1869: 408) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this study].

17. **Celatoria Coquillett**, **1890**: **235.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Celatoria crawii* Coquillett, 1890.
TYPE SPECIES: *Celatoria crawii* Coquillett, 1890 [= *Tachina diabrotica* Shimer, 1871], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 81)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Centrocera] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **519.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Centriocera* Pokorny, 1893.
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

18. *Ceratobarys* **Coquillett**, **1898d**: **45.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Hippelates eulophus* Loew, 1872.
TYPE SPECIES: *Hippelates eulophus* Loew, 1872, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Elachiptera* Macquart, 1835 [*teste* Nartshuk & Tschirnhaus (2012: 47)].
FAMILY: CHLOROPIDAE.

[Ceroplatus] **Coquillett**, **1894c: 126** [**1901d**: **594; 1905c: 68]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Keroplatus* Bosc, 1792 or subsequent usage of "*Ceroplatus*" by Fabricius (1798).
FAMILY: KEROPLATIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Keroplatus* Bosc, 1792 that I have found in this study using the spelling '*Ceroplatus'* is by Fabricius (1798: 550) as an incorrect subsequent spelling.

19. **Chaetoclusia Coquillett**, **1904f: 93.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Chaetoclusia bakeri* Coquillett, 1904f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Chaetoclusia bakeri* Coquillett, 1904f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Lonsdale & Marshall (2006: 168)].
FAMILY: CLUSIIDAE.

[Chaetolyga] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **124**, **125** [**1902c**: **115]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chetoliga* Rondani, 1856 or subsequent usage of *Chaetolyga* Brauer, 1880.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Chetoliga* Rondani, 1856 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Chaetolyga*" is *Chaetolyga* Brauer, 1880 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2015: 72)].

20. *Chaetophleps* **Coquillett**, **1895h**: **51.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Chaetophleps setosa* Coquillett, 1895h.
TYPE SPECIES: *Chaetophleps setosa* Coquillett, 1895h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Celatoria* Coquillett, 1890 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 81)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

21. **Chaetoplagia Coquillett**, **1895i**: **98.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Chaetoplagia atripennis* Coquillett, 1895i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Chaetoplagia atripennis* Coquillett, 1895i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 53)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

22. **Chaetosa Coquillett**, **1898f**: **163.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Cordilura punctipes* Meigen, 1826 (as "*Cordylura*")
TYPE SPECIES: *Cordilura punctipes* Meigen, 1826 (as "*Cordylura*"), by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 232)].
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.

[Chilosia] **Coquillett**, **1900i**: **426** [**1904i**: **40**].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cheilosia* Meigen, 1822 or subsequent usage of *Chilosia* Agassiz, 1846.
FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Cheilosia* Meigen, 1822 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Chilosia*" is *Chilosia* Agassiz, 1846, as an unjustified emendation [*teste* this work].

[Chrysochlamys] **Coquillett**, **1898i**: **327**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chrysoclamis* Walker, 1851 or subsequent usage of *Chrysochlamys* Rondani, 1856.
FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Chrysoclamis* Walker, 1851 I have found in this study using the spelling "*Chrysochlamys*" is *Chrysochlamys* Rondani, 1856 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 59)].

[Chrysomyia] **Coquillett**, **1900f**: **255 [1901k: 375]**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chrysomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Chrysomyia* Macquart, 1835.

FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Chrysomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Chrysomyia*" is *Chrysomyia* Macquart, 1835: 251 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 44)].

[Chrysopila] **Coquillett**, **1898i**: **307**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chrysopilus* Macquart, 1826 or subsequent usage of *Chrysopila* Rondani, 1844.

FAMILY: RHAGIONIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Chrysopilus* Macquart, 1826 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Chrysopila*" is *Chrysopila* Rondani, 1844 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* 2011: 60)].

23. **Cladochaeta Coquillett**, **1900f**: **263.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Cladochaeta nebulosa* Coquillett, 1900f.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cladochaeta nebulosa* Coquillett, 1900f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Brake & Bächli (2009: 20)].

FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

24. **Clusiodes Coquillett**, **1904f: 93.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Heteroneura albimana* Meigen, 1830, by subsequent designation (I.C.Z.N. 2010: 344 [Opinion 2262]).

CURRENT STATUS: New replacement name for *Heteroneura* Fallén, 1823; valid genus [*teste* Lonsdale & Marshall (2007: 117)].

FAMILY: CLUSIIDAE.

REMARKS: In order to conserve the current usage of *Clusiodes* Coquillett, 1904, application was made to the ICZN Commission to designate *Heteroneura albimana* as type species [see Lonsdale (2009) for details]. The ICZN subsequently voted to approve the request (I.C.Z.N. (2010: 344 [Opinion 2262]).

[Clytiomyia] **Coquillett**, **1895h**: **52**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Clytiomya* Rondani, 1861 or subsequent usage of *Clytiomyia* Rondani, 1862.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Clytiomya* Rondani, 1861 using the spelling "*Clytiomyia*" is *Clytiomyia* Rondani, 1862 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 62)].

25. *Clytiomyia* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **71**.

CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of *Clytiomya* Rondani, 1861; junior synonym of *Clytiomya* Rondani, 1861. **New synonymy**.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Name made available as an emendation by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling adopted.

26. **Comatacta Coquillett**, **1902d**: **199.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Brachycoma pallidula* Wulp, 1890.

TYPE SPECIES: *Brachycoma pallidula* Wulp, 1890 [= *Stomoxys variegata* Fabricius, 1805], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Guimarães (1971: 120)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

27. *Condidea* **Coquillett**, **1907a**: **75.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Condidea lata* Coquillett, 1907a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Condidea lata* Coquillett, 1907a, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803 [*teste* Skevington & Thompson (2012: 218)].
FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.

[Cordylura] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **7 [1898f: 161; 1900i: 456; 1904i: 70]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 or subsequent usage of *Cordylura* Macquart, 1835.
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Cordylura*" is *Cordylura* Macquart, 1835 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 48)].

28. **Corethrella Coquillett**, **1902g**: **191.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Corethrella brakeleyi* Coquillett, 1902g.
TYPE SPECIES: *Corethrella brakeleyi* Coquillett, 1902g, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Borkent (2014b: 455)].
FAMILY: CORETHRELLIDAE.

[Cryptochaetum] **Coquillett**, **1898i**: **340**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cryptochetum* Rondani, 1875 or subsequent usage of *Cryptochaetum* by Riley (1889).
FAMILY: CRYPTOCHETIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Cryptochaetum* Rondani, 1875 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Cryptochaetum*" is by Riley (1889: 340) an as incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work].

[Crytomeigenia] **Coquillett**, **1895h**: **49**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cryptomeigenia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Cynomyia] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **6** [**1900i**: **440; 1904i**: **54**].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cynomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Cynomyia* Macquart, 1834.
FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from "*mya*" to "*myia*", the earliest mention of *Cynomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 using the spelling "*Cynomyia*" is *Cynomyia* Macquart (1834: 40) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 52)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN *Code* Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of "*Cynomyia*" in these works as incorrect subsequent spellings.

[Cyrtoneura] **Coquillett**, **1895m**: **338** [**1898i**: **334; 1900i: 441; 1904i: 55**].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Curtonevra* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Cyrtoneura* Meigen, 1838.

FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Curtonevra* Macquart, 1834 using the spelling "*Cyrtoneura*" is *Cyrtoneura* Meigen, 1838 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 50)].

[Daochaeta] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **39, 150**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Daeochaeta* Townsend, 1892.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Dasiopa] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **531.**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856.

FAMILY: LONCHAEIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. This name has been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology* [*teste* I.C.Z.N. (1963a: 114; [Opinion 652])].

[Diathronomyia] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **532.**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Diarthronomyia* Felt, 1908.

FAMILY: Family: CECIDOMYIIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

29. *Dioctrodes* **Coquillett**, **1904h**: **181.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Dioctrodes flavipes* Coquillett, 1904h.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dioctrodes flavipes* Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Taracticus* Loew, 1872 [*teste* Poole (1996: 64)].

FAMILY: ASILIDAE.

[Echinomyia] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **6** [**1897b**: **11, 34, 143; 1898i**: **331; 1900i: 439; 1901a: 150; 1904c: 37; 1904i: 53**].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Echinomya* Latreille, 1805 or subsequent usage of *Echinomyia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1808.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from "*mya*" to "*myia*", the earliest mention of *Echinomya* Latreille, 1805 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Echinomyia*" is *Echinomyia* Fischer von Waldheim (1808: [unnumbered page 59]) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 58)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN *Code* Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of "*Echinomyia*" in these works as incorrect subsequent spellings.

30. **Efferia Coquillett**, **1893f**: **175.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Erax anomalus* Bellardi, 1861; *Erax completus* Macquart, 1838; *Efferia rava* Coquillett, 1893f; *Efferia candida* Coquillett, 1893f; *Efferia pernicis* Coquillett, 1893f.

TYPE SPECIES: *Efferia candida* Coquillett, 1893f, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1910c: 536).

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 56)].

FAMILY: ASILIDAE.

31. *Empimorpha* **Coquillett**, **1895n**: **396.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Empimorpha comantis* Coquillett, 1895n; *Empis barbata* Loew, 1862b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Empimorpha comantis* Coquillett, 1895n, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758 [*teste* Poole (1996: 155)].
FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.

32. **Eucessia Coquillett**, **1886b**: **82.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eucessia rubens* Coquillett, 1886b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eucessia rubens* Coquillett, 1886b, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 345)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

[Euexesta] **Coquillett**, **1901b**: **15**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Euxesta* Loew, 1868 or subsequent usage of *Euexesta* by Anonymous (1895a).
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Euxesta* Loew, 1868 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Euexesta*" is in an index to the *Transactions of the American Entomological Society* [Anonymous (1895a: iv)] as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work].

33. **Eugnoriste Coquillett**, **1896c**: **321.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eugnoriste occidentalis* Coquillett, 1896c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eugnoriste occidentalis* Coquillett, 1896c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mohrig & Kauschke (2017: 54].
FAMILY: SCIARIDAE.

34. **Euhybus Coquillett**, **1895n**: **437.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Hybos subjectus* Walker, 1849a; *Hybos purpureus* Walker, 1849a; *Hybos triplex* Walker, 1849a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Hybos purpureus* Walker, 1849a, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1903c: 250).
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Yang *et al.* (2007: 282)].
FAMILY: HYBOTIDAE.

35. **Eupyrgota Coquillett**, **1898i**: **337.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eupyrgota luteola* Coquillett, 1898l.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eupyrgota luteola* Coquillett, 1898l, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Korneyev (2014: 113)].
FAMILY: PYRGOTIDAE.

[Eurygaster] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **91**, **151**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Eurigaster* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Eurygaster* Agassiz, 1846.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Eurigaster* Macquart, 1834 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Eurygaster*" is *Eurygaster* Agassiz, 1846 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 63)].

36. **Eusiphona Coquillett**, **1897b**: **49.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eusiphona mira* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eusiphona mira* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 178)].
FAMILY: MILICHIIDAE.

37. *Eutanypus* **Coquillett**, **1899e**: **341.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eutanypus borealis* Coquillett, 1899e.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eutanypus borealis* Coquillett, 1899e, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Diamesa* Meigen *in* Waltl, 1835 [*teste* Poole (1996: 110)].
FAMILY: CHIRONOMIDAE.

38. **Eutrixa Coquillett**, **1897b**: **72.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Tachina masurius* Walker, 1849b (as "*masuria* Walk."; with *Clytiomyia exile* Coquillett, 1895h in synonymy).
TYPE SPECIES: *Clytiomyia exile* Coquillett, 1895h [type fixed under ICZN *Code* Art. 70.3.2 by O'Hara & Wood (2004: 45)].
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 45)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

39. **Exepacmus Coquillett**, **1894a**: **101.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Exepacmus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1894a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Exepacmus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1894a, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 345)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

40. *Exoptata* **Coquillett**, **1887a**: **13.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Exoprosopa divisa* Coquillett, 1887a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Exoprosopa divisa* Coquillett, 1887a, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Exoprosopa* Macquart, 1840 [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 347)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARKS: Originally proposed as a subgenus of *Exoprosopa* Macquart, 1840.

41. **Exoristoides Coquillett**, **1897b**: **31**, **90.**
Originally Included Species:
TYPE SPECIES: *Exoristoides johnsoni* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 289)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Flebotomus] **Coquillett**, **1907b**: **102**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phlebotomus* Rondani & Berté *in* Rondani, 1840.
FAMILY: PSYCHODIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. "*Flebotomus*" was actually the original spelling of the genus in Rondani (1840), but the I.C.Z.N. (1954: 201 [Opinion 256]) ruled that *Phlebotomus* was the correct original spelling, so occurrences of "*Flebotomus*" after 1840 are incorrect subsequent spellings.

42. **Geminaria Coquillett**, **1894a**: **109.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lordotus canalis* Coquillett, 1887b; *Geminaria pellucida* Coquillett, 1894d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Lordotus canalis* Coquillett, 1887b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 196)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

[Ginglymyia] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **546.**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ginglymia* Townsend, 1892.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Graphomyia] **Coquillett**, **1898i**: **333 [1900i: 441; 1904c: 37; 1904i: 55]**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Graphomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Graphomyia* Macquart, 1834.

FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.

REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from "*mya*" to "*myia*", the earliest mention of *Graphomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Graphomyia*" is *Graphomyia* Macquart, 1834 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 67)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN *Code* Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of "*Graphomyia*" as incorrect subsequent spellings in these works.

[Gymnochaeta] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **35**, **89, 152**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Gymnocheta* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Gymnochaeta* Macquart, 1835.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Gymnocheta* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 using the spelling "*Gymnochaeta*" is *Gymnochaeta* Macquart, 1835, as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2010: 84)].

43. **Gymnometopa Coquillett**, **1906d**: **183.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Stegomyia mediovittata* Coquillett, 1906c *Stegomyia busckii* Coquillett, 1906c; *Stegomyia sexlineata* Theobald, 1901; *Gymnometopa albonotata* Coquillett, 1906d.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stegomyia mediovittata* Coquillett, 1906c, by original designation

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Reinert *et al.* (2005: 250)]

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

REMARKS: This nominal genus is sometimes dated as 1905 which, if correct, would require a subsequent type designation since *Stegomyia mediovittata* Coquillett would have been described in the following year and would be a *nomen nudum* in this work. However, although the title page of this work has "December, 1905", the last page of the main text of this issue of the journal has "Issued March 9, 1906", which was one month after *Stegomyia mediovittata* Coquillett, 1906c was published.

44. **Helicobia Coquillett**, **1895m**: **317.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Sarcophaga helicis* Townsend, 1892a.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sarcophaga helicis* Townsend, 1892a [= *Sarcophaga rapax* Walker, 1849b], by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Pape (1996: 225)].

FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

45. **Hemeromyia Coquillett**, **1902f**: **190.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Hemeromyia obscura* Coquillett, 1902f.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hemeromyia obscura* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Brake (2011: 122)].

FAMILY: CARNIDAE.

46. **Henicomyia Coquillett**, **1898g**: **187.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Henicomyia hubbardii* Coquillett, 1898g.

TYPE SPECIES: *Henicomyia hubbardii* Coquillett, 1898g, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Webb *et al.* (2013: 73)].
FAMILY: THEREVIDAE.

47. **Hesperodes Coquillett**, **1900e**: **429.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Hesperodes johnsoni* Coquillett, 1900e.
TYPE SPECIES: *Hesperodes johnsoni* Coquillett, 1900e, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis (2006: 30)].
FAMILY: KEROPLATIDAE.

48. **Houghia Coquillett**, **1897b**: **118.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Houghia setipennis* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Houghia setipennis* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 183)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Hyalomyia] **Coquillett**, **1890**: **234** [**1897b**: **43**, **44, 152]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hyalomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Hyalomyia* Macquart, 1834.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from "*mya*" to "*myia*", the earliest mention of *Hyalomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Hyalomyia*" is *Hyalomyia* Macquart, 1834 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 72)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN *Code* Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of "*Hyalomyia*" as incorrect subsequent spellings in these works.

[Hyetodesia] **Coquillett**, **1901a**: **150** [**1901h**: **138, 142]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Yetodesia* Rondani, 1861 or subsequent usage of *Hyetodesia* Mik, 1881.
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Yetodesia* Rondani, 1861 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Hyetodesia*" is *Hyetodesia* Mik, 1881 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 190)].

[Hylemyia] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **6 [1900i: 448; 1904c: 33; 1904i: 62]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hylemyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Hylemyia* Macquart, 1835.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from "*mya*" to "*myia*", the earliest mention of *Hylemyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Hylemyia*" is *Hylemyia* Macquart, 1835 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 73)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN *Code* Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of "*Hylemyia*" as incorrect subsequent spellings in these works.

49. *Isoglossa* **Coquillett**, **1895e**: **125.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Isoglossa hastata* Coquillett, 1895e.
TYPE SPECIES: *Isoglossa hastata* Coquillett, 1895e, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Preoccupied by *Isoglossa* Casey, 1893; senior (but invalid) synonym of *Eucoronimyia* Townsend, 1908 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 334)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

50. **Isostomyia Coquillett**, **1906e**: **16**, **24.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896; *Aedes nigricorpus* Theobald, 1901.

TYPE SPECIES: *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896, by subsequent designation (Coquillett 1910c: 556).

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Guimarães (1997: 104)].

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

REMARKS: Howard *et al.* (1915: 186) stated that the type species of *Isostomyia* Coquillett, 1906e was *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896 by original designation. Guimarães (1997: 104) and Knight & Stone (1977: 312) stated the same type species but by monotypy. A check of Coquillett (1906e) shows that no type designation was made in that work. Although Coquillett (1910c: 556) indicated that *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896 was the only species in this genus, the questionable inclusion of *Aedes nigricorpus* Theobald, 1901 by Coquillett (1906e: 24) qualifies as an originally included species according to ICZN *Code* Art. 67.2.5. Thus, a subsequent designation from the two originally included species is needed. The earliest valid subsequent type designation I have found in this study is that by Coquillett (1910c: 556).

51. **Johnsonia Coquillett**, **1895m**: **316.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Johnsonia elegans* Coquillett, 1895m.

TYPE SPECIES: *Johnsonia elegans* Coquillett, 1895m, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of *Lepidodexia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891 [*teste* Pape (1996: 235)].

FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

[Labidigaster] **Coquillett**, **1898e**: **234**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Labigastera* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Labidigaster* Macquart, 1844.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Labigastera* Macquart, 1834 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Labidigaster*" is *Labidigaster* Macquart, 1844 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 74)].

52. *Lasioneura* **Coquillett**, **1895h**: **50.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lasioneura johnsoni* Coquillett, 1895h; *Lasioneura palloris* Coquillett, 1895h.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lasioneura johnsoni* Coquillett, 1895h, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Ginglymia* Townsend, 1892 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 262)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

53. *Lepidoplatys* **Coquillett**, **1906b**: **314.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lepidoplatys squamiger* Coquillett, 1906b.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lepidoplatys squamiger* Coquillett, 1906b, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Ochlerotatus* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891 (subgenus of *Aedes* Meigen, 1818) [*teste* Guimarães (1997: 35)].

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

54. *Lepidosia* **Coquillett**, **1906b**: **314.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lepidosia cyanescens* Coquillett, 1906b.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lepidosia cyanescens* Coquillett, 1906b, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Janthinosoma* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891 (subgenus of *Psorophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) [*teste* Guimarães (1997: 52)].

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

55. *Linnaemyia* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **18, 31, 152**.

CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of *Linnemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; junior synonym of *Linnemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. **New synonymy**.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Name made available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in two or more names from "*mya*" to "*myia*" in the same work.

56. **Lipochaeta Coquillett**, **1896b**: **200.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lipochaeta slossonae* Coquillett, 1896b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Lipochaeta slossonae* Coquillett, 1896b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995: 1263)]
FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

[Lispa] **Coquillett**, **1900f**: **256 [1904c: 34]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Lispe* Latreille, 1797 or subsequent usage of *Lispa* by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830).
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Lispe* Latreille, 1797 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Lispa*" is by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 526) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work].

57. *Lispidea* **Coquillett**, **1895h**: **51**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lispidea palpigera* Coquillett, 1895h.
TYPE SPECIES: *Lispidea palpigera* Coquillett, 1895h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Phytomyptera* Rondani, 1845 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 252)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Lyphe] **Coquillett, 1910c: 563**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Lypha* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Magarhinus] **Coquillett, 1910c: 550**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Megarhinus* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827.
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

58. Mancia Coquillett, 1886c: 159.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Mancia nana* Coquillett, 1886c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Mancia nana* Coquillett, 1886c, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 457)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

59. **Mauromyia Coquillett**, **1897b**: **51.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Mauromyia pulla* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Mauromyia pulla* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 293)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Megistocera] **Coquillett**, **1898i**: **304**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Maekistocera* Wiedemann, 1821 or subsequent usage of "*Megistocera*" by Wiedemann *in* Meigen (1826).

FAMILY: TIPULIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Maekistocera* Wiedemann, 1821 I have found in his study using the spelling "*Megistocera*" is by Wiedemann *in* Meigen (1826: vi) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* Evenhuis & Pont (2013: 31)].

60. *Meigeniella* **Coquillett**, **1902c**: **104.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Meigeniella hinei* Coquillett, 1902c.

TYPE SPECIES: *Meigeniella hinei* Coquillett, 1902c, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Cryptomeigenia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 84)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Melanosphora] **Coquillett**, **1890**: **233** [**1897b**: **60]**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Melanophora* Meigen, 1803 or subsequent usage of "*Melanosphora*" by Riley (1884).

FAMILY: RHINOPHORIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Melanophora* Meigen, 1803 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Melanosphora*" is by Riley (1884: 77) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work].

61. *Metachaeta* **Coquillett**, **1895i**: **98**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metachaeta atra* Coquillett, 1895i.

TYPE SPECIES: *Metachaeta atra* Coquillett, 1895i [= *Rhinophora laevigata* Wulp, 1890], by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Ramonda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 (subgenus of *Periscepsia* Gistel, 1848 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 65)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

62. **Metachela Coquillett**, **1903c**: **253**, **263**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Hemerodromia collusor* Melander, 1902

TYPE SPECIES: *Hemerodromia collusor* Melander, 1902, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Yang *et al.* (2006: 276)].

FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.

63. Metacosmus Coquillett, 1891b: 4(220).

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metacosmus exilis* Coquillett, 1891b.

TYPE SPECIES: *Metacosmus exilis* Coquillett, 1891b, by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 285).

FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

64. *Metadexia* **Coquillett**, **1899g**: **220**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metadexia tricolor* Coquillett, 1899g.

TYPE SPECIES: *Metadexia tricolor* Coquillett, 1899g, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Zelia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 37)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

65. *Metaphragma* **Coquillett**, **1894f**: **97**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Xestomyza planiceps* Loew, 1872.

TYPE SPECIES: *Xestomyza planiceps* Loew, 1782, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Tabuda* Walker, 1852 [*teste* Webb *et al.* (2013: 66)].

FAMILY: THEREVIDAE.

66. *Metaphyto* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **89.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metaphyto genalis* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Metaphyto genalis* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Panzeria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 244)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

67. **Metaplagia Coquillett**, **1895i**: **102.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metaplagia occidentalis* Coquillett, 1895i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Metaplagia occidentalis* Coquillett, 1895i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 61)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

68. **Metapogon Coquillett**, **1904h**: **181.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metapogon gilvipes* Coquillett, 1904h; *Metapogon punctipennis* Coquillett, 1904h.
TYPE SPECIES: *Metapogon gilvipes* Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 60)].
FAMILY: ASILIDAE.

69. **Metatrichia Coquillett**, **1900g**: **500.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Scenopinus bulbosa* Osten Sacken, 1877.
TYPE SPECIES: *Scenopinus bulbosa* Osten Sacken, 1877, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 237)].
FAMILY: SCENOPINIDAE.

70. **Metelasmus Coquillett**, **1907d**: **292.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Metelasmus pseudopterus* Coquillett, 1907d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Metelasmus pseudopterus* Coquillett, 1907d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Dick (2013: 3)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

71. **Micraedes Coquillett**, **1906d**: **185.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Micraedes bisulcatus* Coquillett, 1906d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Micraedes bisulcatus* Coquillett, 1906d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of *Aedes* Meigen, 1818 [*teste* Guimarães (1997: 89)].
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Knight & Stone (1977: 266) indicated the method of type fixation for this nominal genus as by monotypy (as "haplotype"), but this is incorrect. A check of Coquillett (1906e) shows that he clearly stated "Type, the following species" which is an original type designation.

72. *Misgomyia* **Coquillett**, **1908b**: **145**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Misgomyia obscura* Coquillett, 1908b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Misgomyia obscura* Coquillett, 1908b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Bolbomyia* Loew, 1850 [*teste* Poole (1996: 2198].
FAMILY: RHAGIONIDAE.

73. *Mutiloptera* **Coquillett**, **1908b**: **147**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Mutiloptera apicalis* Coquillett, 1908b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Mutiloptera apicalis* Coquillett, 1908b [preoccupied by *Geomyza apicalis* Meigen, 1830; = *Mutiloptera coquilletti* Hendel, 1917], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Geomyza* Fallén, 1810 [*teste* Poole (1996: 203)].
FAMILY: OPOMYZIDAE.

[Myiobia] **Coquillett**, **1895i**: **105 [1895m: 313]**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Myobia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of "*Myiobia*" by Gistel (1856).

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Myobia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 I have found in this study using the spelling "*Myiobia*" is by Gistel (1856: 324) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work].

[Myiolepta] **Coquillett**, **1900i**: **434** [**1904c**: **25**; **1904i**: **48**].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Myolepta* Newman, 1838 or subsequent usage of *Myiolepta* Rondani, 1868.

FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Myolepta* Newman, 1838 using the spelling "*Myiolepta*" is *Myiolepta* Rondani (1868: 564) as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 124)].

74. Mythicomyia Coquillett, 1893e: 208.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Mythicomyia riley* Coquillett, 1893.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mythicomyia riley* Coquillett, 1893, by monotypy

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Evenhuis (2006: 36)].

FAMILY: MYTHICOMYIIDAE.

REMARKS: There are two original spellings of this nominal genus in this work: *Mythicomyia* (page 208) and *Mythiocomyia* (page 208). By subsequent usage of the author (ICZN *Code* Art. 24.2.4), Coquillett (1895n: 409) acted as First Reviser and selected *Mythicomyia* as the correct original spelling of this nominal genus. Evenhuis (1991: 54) also made a First Reviser selection of *Mythicomyia* as the correct original spelling, but this action was later.

[Mythiocomyia] **Coquillett, 1893e: 208**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect original spelling of *Mythicomyia* Coquillett, 1893e [*teste* Coquillett (1895n: 409)].

FAMILY: MYTHICOMYIIDAE.

75. **Nebritus Coquillett**, **1894f**: **98.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Nebritus pellucidus* Coquillett, 1894f.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nebritus pellucidus* Coquillett, 1894f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Webb *et al.* (2013: 44)].

FAMILY: THEREVIDAE.

76. *Neocerata* **Coquillett**, **1900a**: **47.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Neocerata rhodophaga* Coquillett, 1900a.

TYPE SPECIES: *Neocerata rhodophaga* Coquillett, 1900a, by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Dasineura* Rondani, 1840 [*teste* Gagné & Jaschhof (2014: 170)].

FAMILY: CECIDOMYIIDAE.

77. **Neocota Coquillett**, **1895n**: **434**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Neocota weedii* Coquillett, 1895n.

TYPE SPECIES: *Neocota weedii* Coquillett, 1895n, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of *Rhamphomyia* Meigen, 1822 [*teste* Yang *et al.* (2007: 166)].

FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.

78. *Neopales* **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **575.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Pales florea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *Tachina pavida* Meigen, 1824], automatic (by subsequent designation of the same species for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Coquillett, 1910c: 582)].

CURRENT STATUS: Unnecessary new replacement name for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; junior synonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 233)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: At the time of Coquillett's (1910c) paper, no type species had been designated for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. As a new name for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, the type species designated for *Neopales* Coquillett, 1910c would automatically be the type species for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and vice versa. Coquillett (1910c: 575) designated *Musca processioneae* Ratzeburg, 1840 (as "*Tachina processioneae*") as the type species for *Neopales*; whereas he (1910c: 582) designated *Pales strenua* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 as the type species for *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. *Musca processioneae* Ratzeburg, 1840 was not one of the originally included species in *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, thus the only valid type species designation is *Pales florea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 by Coquillett (1910c: 582). At the time Coquillett treated *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 in his type-species catalog, the name was preoccupied by *Pales* Meigen, 1800. However, by action of the I.C.Z.N. (1963b: 339) [Opinion 678], the 1800 work was suppressed, thus all names therein are unavailable. Thus, *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 is no longer preoccupied by *Pales* Meigen, 1800.

79. **Neoplasta Coquillett**, **1895n**: **392.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Hemerodromia scapularis* Loew, 1862b.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hemerodromia scapularis* Loew, 1862b, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Yang *et al.* (2007: 277).

FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.

80. **Nostima Coquillett**, **1900c**: **35.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Nostima slossonae* Coquillett, 1900c.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nostima slossonae* Coquillett, 1900c, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995: 190)].

FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

81. *Nototricha* **Coquillett**, **1906e**: **12.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Cycloleppteron mediopunctata* Theobald, 1903.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cycloleppteron mediopunctata* Theobald, 1903 [misidentification; = *Anopheles strigimaculata* Dyar & Knab, 1906b], by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818 [*teste* Poole (1996: 131)].

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

REMARKS: Howard *et al.* (1917: 995) indicated that the species Coquillett (1906e) designated as type species for *Nototricha* (*Cycloleppteron mediopunctata* Theobald, 1903) was misidentified and was actually a specimen of *Anopheles strigimaculata* Dyar & Knab, 1906b. This change does not affect the generic treatment as a junior synonym of *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818 as both species are currently considered members of the nominate subgenus [*teste* Knight & Stone (1977: 11).

EMENDATIONS: *Notonotricha* Brunetti, 1914: 34 (unjustified emendation).

[Ocytera] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **151**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ocyptera* Latreille, 1804.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works.

82. **Omomyia Coquillett**, **1907a**: **76.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Omomyia hirsuta* Coquillett, 1907a.

TYPE SPECIES: *Omomyia hirsuta* Coquillett, 1907a, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 221)].
FAMILY: RICHARDIIDAE.

[Oncodocera] **Coquillett**, **1886b**: **81 [1894a: 92]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ogcodocera* Macquart, 1840 or subsequent usage of "*Oncodocera*" by Erichson (1841: 88).
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Ogcodocera* Macquart, 1840 found in this study using the spelling "*Oncodocera*" is by Erichson (1841: 188) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work)].

83. **Opsidia Coquillett**, **1895i**: **102.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Opsidia gonioides* Coquillett, 1895i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Opsidia gonioides* Coquillett, 1895i [= *Araba grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Pape (1996: 121)].
FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

84. *Opsiomyia* **Coquillett**, **1898f**: **162.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Opsiomyia palpalis* Coquillett, 1898f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Opsiomyia palpalis* Coquillett, 1898f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Trichopalpus* Rondani, 1856 [*teste* Poole (1996: 235)].
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.

85. **Opsolasia Coquillett**, **1910c**: **580.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lasiops calvicrura* Coquillett, 1900i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Lasiops calvicrura* Coquillett, 1900i [= *Aricia orichalcea* Zetterstedt, 1849], by original designation
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 186)].
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.

86. **Ornithodes Coquillett**, **1900i**: **400 [1904i: 14].**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ornithodes harrimani* Coquillett, 1900i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Ornithodes harrimani* Coquillett, 1900i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 320)].
FAMILY: PEDICIIDAE.

[Ornithomyia] **Coquillett**, **1899e**: **346** [**1899i**: **335**, **336; 1900f: 269; 1907d: 290]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ornithomya* Latreille, 1802 or subsequent usage of *Ornithomyia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1808.
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Ornithomya* Latreille, 1802 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Ornithomyia*" is *Ornithomyia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1808 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 94)].

[Pachyrrhina] **Coquillett**, **1900i**: **405** [**1904i**: **19**].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pachyrhina* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Pachyrrhina* Osten Sacken, 1878.
FAMILY: TIPULIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Pachyrhina* Macquart, 1834 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Pachyrrhina*" is *Pachyrrhina* Osten Sacken, 1878 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 97)].

[Pangonia] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **6** [**1902b**: **137]**.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pangonius* Latreille, 1802 or subsequent usage of *Pangonia* Latreille, 1809.

FAMILY: TABANIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Pangonius* Latreille, 1802 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Pangonia*" is *Pangonia* Latreille, 1809 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis & Pont (2016: 33)].

87. **Paracantha Coquillett**, **1899j**: **264.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann, 1830 (as "*Carphotriche culta*").

TYPE SPECIES: *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann, 1830 (as "*Carphotriche culta*"), by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Norrbom *et al.* (1999: 180)]. ***Nomen protectum*** [*teste* this work].

FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.

REMARKS: In a discussion of thistle insects of Colorado, Cockerell (1889a: 1) published the name *Scriptotricha culta*, which had been interpreted by some workers to be a new nominal genus with *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann, 1830 as the type species by monotypy. *Scriptotricha* appears in two other places in the non-recording literature (Cockerell 1889b, and 1893, both in checklists of insects), otherwise it has not been treated since as a valid genus and it is conspicuously absent from Coquillett's (1910c) list of North American Diptera genera. If found to be an available name, Cockerell's genus would have priority over *Paracantha* Coquillett, 1899, but Norrbom *et al.* (1999: 180) rejected Cockerell's name in the interest of stability. Cockerell (1900) explained the history of *Scriptotricha* after corresponding with Coquillett who investigated the matter. It seems clear from the information supplied in Cockerell (1900) that Cockerell perpetuated a *lapsus* by Theodore Pergande of "*Scriptotricha*" *culta* for "*Carphotricha*" *culta*, the former name of which was given to Cockerell by Pergande as the name of a specimen Cockerell had sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for identification. As it is clear that Cockerell had no intention of proposing a new genus, I therefore treat all occurrences of "*Scriptotricha*" in Cockerell (1889a, 1889b, and 1893) as incorrect subsequent spellings of *Carphotricha*. However, in case *Scriptotricha* is still viewed as an available name, I here invoke ICZN *Code* Art. 23.9 (reversal of precedence) since (1) *Scriptotricha* has not been used as a valid name since 1899, and (2) *Paracantha* has been used as a valid name in at least 25 works by 10 authors in the last 50 years in a span of more than 10 years and treat *Paracantha* Coquillett, 1899 as a ***nomen protectum*** and *Scriptotricha* Cockerell, 1889 as a ***nomen oblitum***. See Appendix III for a list of works citing *Paracantha* as a valid taxon to comply with point (2) above.

88. *Parachaeta* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **123.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Blepharipeza bicolor* Macquart, 1846 (with *Blepharipeza inermis* Bigot, 1887 in synonymy).

TYPE SPECIES: *Blepharipeza bicolor* Macquart, 1846, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Leschenaultia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 187)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

89. *Paradmontia* **Coquillett**, **1902c**: **106.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Paradmontia brevis* Coquillett, 1902c.

TYPE SPECIES: *Paradmontia brevis* Coquillett, 1902c, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Mauromyia* Coquillett, 1897 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 293)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

90. *Paraphyto* **Coquillett**, **1895i**: **105.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Paraphyto chittendeni* Coquillett, 1895i.

TYPE SPECIES: *Paraphyto chittendeni* Coquillett, 1895i [= *Sarcophaga vigil* Walker, 1849b], by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Wohlfahrtia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 [*teste* Pape (1996: 169)].

FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

91. *Paraspilogaster* **Coquillett**, **1901h**: **140.**

CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of *Parapsilogaster* Bigot, 1882; junior synonym of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* Evenhuis & Pont (2004: 47)].

FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.

REMARKS: Name made available as an emendation by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling being adopted.

92. **Paratissa Coquillett**, **1900c**: **36.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Drosophila pollinosa* Williston, 1896.

TYPE SPECIES: *Drosophila pollinosa* Williston, 1896, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995: 28)].

FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

93. **Parepalpus Coquillett**, **1902c**: **120**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Parepalpus flavida* Coquillett, 1902c.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parepalpus flavida* Coquillett, 1902c, by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 317)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

94. *Parephydra* **Coquillett**, **1902f: 183**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Parephydra humilis* Coquillett, 1902f.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parephydra humilis* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Atissa* Haliday *in* Curtis, 1837 [*teste* Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995: 55)].

FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

95. **Pareuxesta Coquillett**, **1901k**: **376**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pareuxesta latifasciata* Coquillett, 1901k; *Pareuxesta obscura* Coquillett, 1901k; *Pareuxesta intermedia* Coquillett, 1901k; *Pareuxesta hyalinata* Coquillett, 1901k.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pareuxesta latifasciata* Coquillett, 1901k, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Steyskal (1968: 20)].

FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

96. *Parhomalomyia* **Coquillett**, **1901h**: **140, 143**.

CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of *Parmalomyia* Bigot, 1882; junior synonym of *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*teste* Evenhuis & Pont (2004: 65)].

FAMILY: FANNIIDAE.

REMARKS: Name made available as an emendation by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling being adopted. Coquillett (1901h: 140) indicated that Bigot had made this correction in spelling from *Parmalomyia* to *Parhomalomyia* in an author's extra sent to him. However, this correction was not published by Bigot, so Coquillett was the first to make the name *Parhomalomyia* available as an emendation.

97. *Parodinia* **Coquillett**, **1902f: 186**.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Parodinia cinerea* Coquillett, 1902f; *Rhicnoessa costalis* Coquillett, 1901k.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parodinia cinerea* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Trixoscelis* Rondani, 1856 [*teste* Poole (1996: 172)].
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.

98. **Paroedopa Coquillett**, **1900d**: **22**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Paroedopa punctigera* Coquillett, 1900d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Paroedopa punctigera* Coquillett, 1900d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 205)].
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

99. *Petia* **Coquillett**, **1910d**: **126**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Petia calva* Coquillett, 1910d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Petia calva* Coquillett, 1910d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Catharosia* Rondani, 1868 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 212)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Previous catalogs [e.g., O'Hara & Wood (2004)] have listed *Petia* Coquillett, 1910d as being preoccupied by *Petia* Gray, 1839. A check of the literature shows this not to be the case. *Petia* Gray, 1839 (Reptilia) is an unavailable name since it was originally proposed in synonymy and was not treated as an available name before 1961.

[Phalacromyia] **Coquillett**, **1895b**: **131**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phalacromya* Rondani, 1848 or subsequent usage of *Phalacromyia* Costa, 1866.
FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Phalacromya* Rondani, 1848 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Phalacromyia*" is *Phalacromyia* Costa, 1866 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 141)].

100. **Phasiops Coquillett**, **1899g**: **219**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Phasiops flava* Coquillett, 1899g.
TYPE SPECIES: *Phasiops flava* Coquillett, 1899g, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 31)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Phenicia] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **588.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phaenicia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863.
FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Phorichaeta] **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **19, 33, 154** [**1902c**: **116**].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phoricheta* Rondani, 1861 or subsequent usage of *Phorichaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Phoricheta* Rondani, 1861 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Phorichaeta*" is *Phorichaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* O'Hara *et al.* (2011: 143)].

101. **Phoroctenia Coquillett**, **1910c**: **599.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ctenophora angustipennis* Loew, 1872.
TYPE SPECIES: *Ctenophora angustipennis* Loew, 1872, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Oosterbroek & Theowald (1992: 83)].
FAMILY: TIPULIDAE.

102. *Phorodonta* **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **589.**
TYPE SPECIES: *Sciara nigra* Wiedemann, 1821, automatic [the same species as for *Odontonyx* Rübsaamen, 1894, by subsequent designation (Coquillett 1910c: 578)].
CURRENT STATUS: New replacement name for *Odontonyx* Rübsaamen, 1894; junior synonym of *Odontosciara* Rübsaamen, 1908 [*teste* Mohrig *et al.* (2013: 219)].
FAMILY: SCIARIDAE.

[Phosococephala] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **589.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phosocephala* Townsend, 1908.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

103. *Phytodes* **Coquillett**, **1910d**: **127.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Phytodes hirculus* Coquillett, 1910d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Phytodes hirculus* Coquillett, 1910d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Neophyto* Townsend, 1908 (subgenus of *Lepidodexia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891) [*teste* Pape (1996: 239)].
FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

[Platophryma] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **591.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Platophrymyia* Williston, 1896.
FAMILY: MILICHIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Platychirus] **Coquillett**, **1900i**: **428** [**1904i**: **42**].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Platycheirus* Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828 or subsequent usage of *Platychirus* Agassiz, 1846.
FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Platycheirus* Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Platychirus*" is *Platychirus* Agassiz, 1846 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Peck (1988: 68)].

104. *Plectops* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **57.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Plectops melissopodus* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Plectops melissopodus* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Phytomyptera* Rondani, 1844 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 252)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

105. **Plethochaeta Coquillett**, **1901d**: **613.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Plethochaeta varicolor* Coquillett, 1901d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Plethochaeta varicolor* Coquillett, 1901d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 234)].
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.

106. **Pseudacteon Coquillett**, **1907c**: **208.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudacteon crawfordii* Coquillett, 1907c;

TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudacteon crawfordii* Coquillett, 1907c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 211)].
FAMILY: PHORIDAE.

107. *Pseudapinops* **Coquillett**, **1902c**: **108.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudapinops nigra* Coquillett, 1902c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudapinops nigra* Coquillett, 1902c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Eloceria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 266)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

108. **Pseudiastata Coquillett**, **1908b**: **148.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudiastata nebulosa* Coquillett, 1908b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudiastata nebulosa* Coquillett, 1908b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Brake & Bächli (2009: 288)].
FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

109. **Pseudochaeta Coquillett**, **1895m**: **309.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudochaeta argentifrons* Coquillett, 1895m.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudochaeta argentifrons* Coquillett, 1895m, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 196)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

110. **Pseudodinia Coquillett**, **1902f: 187.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudodinia varipes* Coquillett, 1902f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudodinia varipes* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Barber (1985: 105)].
FAMILY: CHAMAEMYIIDAE.

111. *Pseudolfersia* **Coquillett**, **1899i**: **336.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudolfersia maculata* Coquillett, 1899i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudolfersia maculata* Coquillett, 1899i [= *Lynchia fumipennis* Sahlberg, 1886], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Olfersia* Leach, 1817 [*teste* Guimarães (1968: 7)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

112. *Pterellipsis* **Coquillett**, **1899i**: **333.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pterellipsis aranea* Coquillett, 1899i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pterellipsis aranea* Coquillett, 1899i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Megistopoda* Kolenati, 1857 [*teste* Wenzel (1970: 9)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

113. **Ptilomyia Coquillett**, **1900f**: **261.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ptilomyia enigma* Coquillett, 1900f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Ptilomyia enigma* Coquillett, 1900f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995: 57)].
FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

114. *Pycnoglossa* **Coquillett**, **1901d**: **613.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pycnoglossa flavipennis* Coquillett, 1901d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pycnoglossa flavipennis* Coquillett, 1901d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Chirosia* Rondani, 1856 [*teste* Dely-Draskovits (1993: 34)].
FAMILY: ANTHOMYIIDAE.

[Rhodopselaphus] **Coquillett**, **1894a**: **92**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Rhabdopselaphus* Bigot, 1886.
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

115. **Roederiodes Coquillett**, **1901j**: **585.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Roederiodes juncta* Coquillett, 1901j.
TYPE SPECIES: *Roederiodes juncta* Coquillett, 1901j, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Yang *et al.* (2007: 69)].
FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.
REMARKS: Yang *et al.* (2007: 69) gave the method of type fixation as by monotypy but a check of Coquillett (1901j: 586) shows that Coquillett clearly designated *Roederiodes juncta* Coquillett, 1901j as type species by the statement "Type the following species".

[Sarcophiloides] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **602**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Sarcophilodes* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889.
FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

116. *Sayomyia* **Coquillett**, **1903d**: **190**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Corethra punctipennis* Say, 1823.
TYPE SPECIES: *Corethra punctipennis* Say, 1823, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Chaoborus* Lichtenstein, 1800 [*teste* Borkent (2014c: 473)].
FAMILY: CHAOBORIDAE.

[Scatophaga] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **7** [**1898i**: **335**, **339; 1899e: 345; 1900f: 257; 1901d: 612; 1904c: 33]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 or subsequent usage of *Scatophaga* Wiedemann, 1828.
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 I have found in this study using the spelling "*Scatophaga*" is *Scatophaga* Wiedemann, 1828 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis & Pont (2013: 37)].

117. *Sciasma* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **69**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Sciasma nebulosa* Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Sciasma nebulosa* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Catharosia* Rondani, 1868 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 212)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

118. **Scutops Coquillett**, **1904f: 97.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Scutops fascipennis* Coquillett, 1904f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Scutops fascipennis* Coquillett, 1904f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Rung (2011: 358)].
FAMILY: PERISCELIDIDAE.

119. **Sinophthalmus Coquillett**, **1904h**: **190.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Sinophthalmus pictus* Coquillett, 1904h.
TYPE SPECIES: *Sinophthalmus pictus* Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of *Phortica* Schiner, 1862 [*teste* Brake & Bächli (2008: 288)].
FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

120. **Siphosturmia Coquillett**, **1897b**: **83**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Argyrophylax rostrata* Coquillett, 1895i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Argyrophylax rostrata* Coquillett, 1895i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 138)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Spanipalpis] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **606**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Spanipalpus* Townsend, 1908.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

121. **Stenomicra Coquillett**, **1900f**: **262**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Stenomicra angustata* Coquillett, 1900f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Stenomicra angustata* Coquillett, 1900f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Rung (2011: 364)].
FAMILY: PERISCELIDIDAE.

[Stenopterina] **Coquillett**, **1900d**: **25**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Senopterina* Macquart, 1835 or subsequent usage of *Stenopterina* Agassiz, 1846.
FAMILY: PLATYSTOMATIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Senopterina* Macquart, 1835 that I have found in this study using the spelling "Stenopterina" is *Stenopterina* Agassiz, 1846 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 113)].

122. **Stenoxenus Coquillett**, **1899c**: **61.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Stenoxenus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1899c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Stenoxenus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1899c, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Borkent (2014a: 172)].
FAMILY: CERATOPOGONIDAE.

123. **Stilbometopa Coquillett**, **1899i**: **336.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ornithomyia fulvifrons* Walker, 1849.
TYPE SPECIES: *Ornithomyia fulvifrons* Walker, 1849, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 174)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Bequaert (1965: 918) gave the method of type fixation as by monotypy, but this is incorrect. A check of Coquillett (1899i: 336) shows that he explicitly designated *Ornithomyia fulvifrons* Walker, 1849 as type species.

[Stratiomyia] **Coquillett**, **1895a**: **6** [**1898i**: **308]**.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 or subsequent usage of *Stratiomyia* by Macquart (1838).
FAMILY: STRATIOMYIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 that I have found in this study using the spelling "*Stratiomyia*" is by Macquart (1838: 179) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 118)].

124. *Tachinopsis* **Coquillett**, **1897b**: **120.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Tachinopsis mentalis* Coquillett, 1897b.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tachinopsis mentalis* Coquillett, 1897b [= *Plagiospherysa parvipalpis* Wulp, 1890], by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Stomatomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 (subgenus of *Chetogena* Rondani, 1856) [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 148)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

125. *Tetropsis* **Coquillett**, **1910d**: **128.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Tetropsis modesta* Coquillett, 1910d.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tetropsis modesta* Coquillett, 1910d [= *Leucostoma subopaca* Coquillett, 1897b], by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Euphyto* Townsend, 1908 [*teste* Pape (1996: 88)].

FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

[Thelairia] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **614.**

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thelaira* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

126. **Tinolestes Coquillett**, **1906d**: **185.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Tinolestes latisquama* Coquillett, 1906d.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tinolestes latisquama* Coquillett, 1906d, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of *Aedes* Meigen, 1818 [*teste* Guimarães (1997: 94)].

FAMILY: CULICIDAE.

REMARKS: Guimarães (1997: 94) gave the type species as *Tinolestes latisquama* Coquillett, 1906d by monotypy. A check of Coquillett (1906d) showed that *Tinolestes latisquama* Coquillett, 1906d was clearly indicated as the type species, so the designation is by original designation.

127. **Tomoplagia Coquillett**, **1910c**: **591, 615.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Trypeta obliqua* Say, 1830, automatic [the same species for *Plagiotoma* Loew, 1873, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1910c: 591)]

CURRENT STATUS: New replacement name for *Plagiotoma* Loew, 1873; valid genus [*teste* Norrbom *et al.* (1999: 226)].

FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.

128. **Traginops Coquillett**, **1900e**: **429.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Traginops irrorata* Coquillett, 1900e.

TYPE SPECIES: *Traginops irrorata* Coquillett, 1900e, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 202)].

FAMILY: ODINIIDAE.

129. **Trixodes Coquillett**, **1902d**: **201.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Trixodes obesa* Coquillett, 1902d.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trixodes obesa* Coquillett, 1902d, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 37)].

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

130. **Trochilodes Coquillett**, **1903b**: **102.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Trochilodes skinneri* Coquillett, 1903b.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trochilodes skinneri* Coquillett, 1903b, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 71)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

131. *Velocia* **Coquillett**, **1886c**: **158.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Anthrax cerberus* Fabricius, 1794.
TYPE SPECIES: *Anthrax cerberus* Fabricius, 1794, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Preoccupied by Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863; junior synonym of *Ligyra* Newman, 1841 [*teste* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 400)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

[Xanthocrona] **Coquillett**, **1910c**: **620.**
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Xanthacrona* Wulp, 1898.
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

132. **Zabrachia Coquillett**, **1901j**: **585**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zabrachia polita* Coquillett, 1901j.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zabrachia polita* Coquillett, 1901j, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Woodley (2001: 146)].
FAMILY: STRATIOMYIDAE.

133. **Zacerata Coquillett**, **1924**: **64**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zacerata asparagi* Coquillett, 1924.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zacerata asparagi* Coquillett, 12924, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Norrbom *et al.* (1999: 249].
FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.

134. **Zacompsia Coquillett**, **1901b**: **15**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zacompsia fulva* Coquillett, 1901b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zacompsia fulva* Coquillett, 1901b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 206)].
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

135. **Zagonia Coquillett**, **1904c**: **27**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zagonia flava* Coquillett, 1904c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zagonia flava* Coquillett, 1904c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 173)].
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.

136. **Zaprionus Coquillett, 1901i: 31**.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zaprionus vittiger* Coquillett, 1901i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zaprionus vittiger* Coquillett, 1901i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Brake & Bächli (2008: 235)].
FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

Names Incorrectly Attributed to Coquillett

Eucorethra Underwood, **1903**[7 August]: **182.**
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eucorethra underwoodi* Underwood, 1903.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eucorethra underwoodi* Underwood, 1903, by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Borkent (2014c: 473)].

FAMILY: CHAOBORIDAE.

REMARKS: This is an unusual case of one paper anticipating the other. Underwood (1903 [7 August]) stated that he had sent specimens of a new genus to Coquillett, who described and named it (see below). Underwood (1903) gave notice of the upcoming description by Coquillett, which appeared two months later. However, there is no indication in Underwood (1903) that Coquillett provided anything other than the name for Underwood's publication, so the name is made available with the authorship and date of Underwood (1903), despite the fact the species-group name was intended to be named in his honor by Coquillett. Some works have treated Coquillett's subsequent publication of *Eucorethra* (Coquillett, 1903f [3 October]) as a junior primary homonym, but Coquillett was careful to indicate the correct authorship and indicated the publication by Underwood (1903) in a footnote, thus *Eucorethra* in Coquillett's (1903f) was merely a subsequent usage and not a new genus description. Coquillett (1910c) also correctly indicated the authorship and date of *Eucorethra* as Underwood (1903).

Philhelius Stephens, **1841**: **201.**

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Syrphus ornatus* Meigen, 1822.

TYPE SPECIES: *Syrphus ornatus* Meigen, 1822, by monotypy.

CURRENT STATUS: Senior synonym of *Xanthogramma* Schiner, 1860. **New synonym**.

FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.

REMARKS: In his corrections to his "paper on type species of the North American Diptera genera", Coquillett (1910e) inserted *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841, designated *Musca citrofasciata* De Geer, 1776 as the type, and gave *Xanthogramma* Shiner, 1860 as a synonym. The name *Philhelius* in Stephens (1841: 201) has been considered a *nomen nudum* [e.g., Verrall (1901: 448), Sherborn (1929: 4907)]: there is no description and there only is one species-group name listed without authorship (*ornatus*), which has also been considered a *nomen nudum*. Subsequent workers have treated *Philhelius* as unavailable from Stephens (1841), but available from Coquillett (1910e) [e.g., Wirth *et al.* (1965: 569)], did not list the Stephens citation but only list the name under Coquillett (1910e) [e.g., Peck (1988: 50), Poole (1996: 269), Vockeroth (1969: 90), Yang & Cheng (1998: 159)], or only listed the Stephens name as a *nomen nudum* and did not list the Coquillett name [Neave (1940: 709)]. However, although there is no author name behind the specific name, it is clear that the species Stephens placed in his *Philhelius* is actually *Syrphus ornatus* Meigen, 1822, which is a common species found in England. Stephens (1829: 286) listed the same species in his previous list of British insects and it is in the same general placement of genera there as it is in his 1841 list (it is the only *ornatus* in both lists so there can be no ambiguity of the identity). Verrall's (1901) discussion remarked that Stephens had a good eye for genera and that he had made "our two [sic] species as representatives of a new genus", but added that *Philhelius* was merely a catalog name and had no validity. Verrall (1901: 448) clearly knew the identity of the species (*ornatus*) that Stephens had placed against the new genus-group name and was treating that very species in the pages of his work (Verrall 1901: 447–448) where his note about *Philhelius* appeared. Verrall was not saying the *Philhelius* was unavailable because the species was a *nomen nudum*. He was claiming the genus-group name was unavailable because it was a "catalogue name" [= had no characters defining it][7]. [NB: Curiously, Verrall *in* Scudder (1882: 258) listed *Philhelius* Stephens as an available name with *Xanthogramma* as a synonym. Some change of mind must have transpired in the intervening 20 years.] Still, there are other generic names made available in lists such as this where only specific names without authorship are included in new genus-group names, but where it could be deduced which previously described species was intended. *Syrphus ornatus* is the type species of *Xanthogramma* Schiner, 1860, which makes *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 an objective senior synonym of it as Coquillett (1910e) indicated. Johnson (1913: 67) used *Philhelius* in the same sense as Coquillett (1910c) by treating *Xanthogramma* as a junior synonym of it; and Winn & Beaulieu (1915: 135) also

7. It should be noted that, at the time Verrall made his remarks about *Philhelius* "being only a catalogue name and not having the right of priority", the ICZN's *Règles* had not yet appeared and there were no rules of nomenclature governing genus-group names without descriptions. Only subsequently did the ICZN *Code* allow genus-group names without defining characters to be made available if one or more available species-group names were originally included.

listed *Philhelius* with Stephens as the author. The name *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 has not appeared in the literature as a valid taxon since Coquillett (1910e); and Sherborn (1929) declared it a *nomen nudum* in his *Index Animalium*. I have not deduced the actual impact of a name change back to *Philhelius*, but, if it is found that there is a threat to stability, an application to the ICZN Commission to suppress *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 may be warranted. Reversal of precedence (ICZN Code Art. 23.9) cannot be invoked in this case due to the fact that *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 has been used as a valid taxon since 1899.

List of Diptera Genus-Group Names of Coquillett by Family

Format of typeface of families below follows that of the catalog.

ANTHOMYIIDAE: *Pycnoglossa*.
ASILIDAE: *Dioctrodes*; **Efferia**; **Metapogon**.
BIBIONIDAE: **Bibiodes**; [Bibioides].
BOMBYLIIDAE: **Aldrichia**; **Amphicosmus**; [Argyramoeba]; [Argyramoebe]; **Eucessia**; **Exepacmus**; *Exoptata*; **Geminaria**; **Mancia**; **Metacosmus**; [Onchodocera]; [Rhodopselaphus]; *Velocia*.
BRACHYSTOMATIDAE: **Boreodromia**; [Boreomyia].
CALLIPHORIDAE: [Chrysomyia]; [Cynomyia]; [Phalacromyia]; [Phenecia].
CARNIDAE: **Hemeromyia**.
CECIDOMYIIDAE: [Diathronomyia]; *Neocerata*.
CERATOPOGONIDAE: **Stenoxenus**.
CHAMAEMYIIDAE: **Pseudodinia**.
CHAOBORIDAE: *Sayomyia*.
CHIRONOMIDAE: *Eutanypus*.
CHLOROPIDAE: *Ceratobarys*.
CLUSIIDAE: **Chaetoclusia**; **Clusiodes**.
CORETHRELLIDAE: **Corethrella**.
CRYPTOCHETIDAE: [Cryptochaetum].
CULICIDAE: *Cacomyia*; **Gymnometopa**; **Isostomyia**; *Lepidoplatys*; *Lepidosia*; [Magarhinus]; **Micraedes**; *Nototricha*; **Tinolestes**.
DIASTATIDAE: *Calopterella*.
DROSOPHILIDAE: **Cladochaeta**; **Pseudiastata**; **Sinophthalmus**; **Zaprionus**.
EMPIDIDAE: *Empimorpha*; **Metachela**; **Neocota**; **Neoplasta**; **Roederiodes**.
EPHYDRIDAE: **Nostima**; **Lipochaeta**; **Paratissa**; *Parephydra*; **Ptilomyia**.
FANNIIDAE: *Parhomalomyia*.
HELEOMYZIDAE: *Achaetomus*; [Aecothea]; [Blepharoptera]; *Parodinia*; **Zagonia**.
HIPPOBOSCIDAE: **Aspidoptera**; **Metalasmus**; [Ornithomyia]; *Pseudolfersia*; *Pterellipsis*; **Stilbometopa**.
HYBOTIDAE: **Euhybus**.
KEROPLATIDAE: [Ceroplatus]; **Hesperodes**.
LONCHAEIDAE: *Arctobiella*; [Dasiopa].
MILICHIIDAE: **Eusiphona**; [Platophryma];
MUSCIDAE: [Centrocera]; [Cyrtoneura]; [Graphomyia]; [Hyetodesia]; [Lispa]; **Opsolasia**; *Paraspilogaster*.
MYDIDAE: *Apomidas*.
MYTHICOMYIIDAE: **Mythicomyia**; [Mythiocomyia].
ODIONIIDAE: **Traginops**.
OPOMYZIDAE: *Mutiloptera*.
PEDICIIDAE: **Ornithodes**.
PERISCELIDIDAE: **Scutops**; **Stenomicra**.
PHORIDAE: **Apocephalus**; **Pseudacteon**.
PLATYSTOMATIDAE: [Stenopterina].
PSYCHODIDAE: [Flebotomus].

PYRGOTIDAE: **Eupyrgota**.
RHAGIONIDAE: [Chrysopila]; ***Misgomyia***.
RHINOPHORIDAE: [Melanosphora].
RICHARDIIDAE: **Omomyia**.
SARCOPHAGIDAE: [Brachycoma]; **Helicobia**; **Johnsonia**; **Opsidia**; *Opsiomyia*; *Paraphyto*; *Phytodes*; [Sarcophiloides]; *Tetropsis*.
SCATHOPHAGIDAE: **Acicephala**; **Chaetosa**; [Cordylura]; **Plethochaeta**; [Scatophaga].
SCENOPINIDAE: **Metatrichia**.
SCIARIDAE: **Eugnoriste**; *Phorodonta*.
STRATIOMYIDAE: [Stratiomyia]; **Zabrachia**.
SYRPHIDAE: [Chilosia]; [Chrysochlamys]; *Condidea*; [Myiolepta]; *Philhelius*; [Platychirus].
TABANIDAE: [Brachystomus]; [Pangonia].
TACHINIDAE: [Acemyia]; *Acemyia*; *Apinops*; [Aporomyia]; **Ateloglossa**; [Atelogossa]; [Barpleygma]; [Baumhauria]; [Bigonichaeta]; *Biomyia*; [Cassidomyia]; **Celatoria**; [Chaetolyga]; *Chaetophleps*; **Chaetoplagia**; [Clytiomyia]; *Clytiomyia*; **Comatacta**; [Crytomeigenia]; [Daochaeta]; [Echinomyia]; [Eurygaster]; **Eutrixa**; **Exoristoides**; [Ginglymyia]; [Gymnochaeta]; **Houghia**; [Hyalomyia]; [Hylemyia]; *Isoglossa*; [Labidigaster]; *Lasioneura*; *Linnaemyia*; *Lispidea*; [Lyphe]; **Mauromyia**; *Meigeniella*; *Metachaeta*; *Metadexia*; *Metaphyto*; **Metaplagia**; [Myiobia]; *Neopales*; [Ocytera]; *Parachaeta*; *Paradmontia*; **Parepalpus**; *Petia*; **Phasiops**; [Phorichaeta]; [Phosococephala]; *Plectops*; *Pseudapinops*; **Pseudochaeta**; *Sciasma*; **Siphosturmia**; [Spanipalpis]; *Tachinopsis*; [Thelairia]; **Trixodes**; **Trochilodes**.
TEPHRITIDAE: [Carphotriche]; **Paracantha**; **Tomoplagia**; **Zacerata**.
THEREVIDAE: **Henicomyia**; *Metaphragma*; **Nebritus**.
TIPULIDAE: [Tipulidae]; [Pachyrrhina]; **Phoroctenia**.
ULIDIIDAE: [Euexesta]; **Pareuxesta**; **Paroedopa**; [Xanthocrona]; **Zacompsia**.

Index of Diptera Species-Group Names Proposed by Coquillett

The following list contains all Diptera species-group names proposed by Coquillett. Available names are indicated by plain roman typeface; unavailable names are in *italics*. Secondary publications (e.g., subsequently reprinted versions) where new taxa are again proposed and annotations with clarifications of data are placed in square brackets [ ] after the original year and page.

Note: The authorship of *Brachycoma davidsoni* is changed here to Davidson & Coquillett *in* Coquillett, 1894 because both Davidson and Coquillett gave characters to differentiate and thus fulfill the requirements of authorship of the new taxon.

abdita, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 430
abdominalis, Chlorops, 1895m: 318
abnormis, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 14(262)
acton, Rhaphiomidas, 1891a: 85
adspersa, Euaresta, 1904c: 30
adumbrata, Anthrax, 1887c: 176
adversa, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 418 [1904i: 32]
aenea, Anthrax, 1887c: 165
aenea, Hypostena, 1895h: 57
aequalis, Dacus, 1909a: 194
aerata, Exorista, 1897b: 100
aeratus, Platychirus, 1900i: 430 [1904i: 44]
agrestis, Anthrax, 1887c: 171
alaskensis, Telmatogeton, 1900i: 395
albaria, Ceratopogon, 1895m: 308
albata, Psilocephala, 1898i: 317
albata, Rhamphomyia, 1902c: 103
albipes, Sapromyza, 1904f: 94
albiseta, Lauxania, 1898h: 280
albonotata, Gymnometopa, 1906d: 183
albopilosa, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 418 [1904i: 32]
albovaria, Sciomyza, 1901d: 616
albovenosa, Hyadina, 1900c: 34
aldrichii, Psilocephala, 1893h: 227
algens, Tanypus, 1902c: 90
amblycoryphae, Sarcophaga, 1904h: 187
americana, Racodineura, 1897b: 66
americanus, Acreotrichus, 1895g: 273
amplexa, Exorista, 1897b: 98
amplicella, Phthiria, 1904h: 175
amplicella, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 431
amplipedis, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 422

amplus, Euparyphus, 1902c: 100
analis, Exechia, 1901d: 598
ancoralis, Sphiximorpha, 1902d: 196
ancorus, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 87
angustata, Stenomicra, 1900f: 262
anna, Anthrax, 1887c: 169
antennalis, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 606
antennalis, Clausicella, 1895h: 56
antennalis, Spallanzania, 1897b: 136
antennalis, Winthemia, 1902c: 115
antennata, Limnophila, 1905c: 58
anthracodes, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 420 [1904i: 34]
aperta, Gnophomyia, 1905c: 58
aperta, Tricyphona, 1905c: 59
apicalis, Atacta, 1897b: 83
apicalis, Brachycoma, 1897b: 131
apicalis, Euparyphus, 1902c: 99
apicalis, Icterica, 1904f: 96
apicalis, Mutiloptera, 1908b: 148
apicula, Lordotus, 1887b: 116
apiculus, Anthrax, 1887c: 166
aplopappi, Trypeta, 1894b: 72
aranea, Pterellipsis, 1899i: 334
araneae, Gaurax, 1896d: 320
araneosa, Trypeta, 1894b: 74
arcticus, Ceratopogon, 1900i: 396 [1904i: 10]
arcuata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 421
arenosa, Anthrax, 1892d: 187
argentata, Coenosia, 1904c: 33
argentatus, Nicocles, 1893d: 119
argentifrons, Pseudochaeta, 1895m: 310
arietinus, Tanypus, 1908b: 144
aristalis, Chlorops, 1898d: 46
aristalis, Dryomyza, 1901d: 617
aristalis, Hilarella, 1897b: 129
arizonensis, Anthrax, 1887c: 182
arizonensis, Orimarga, 1902c: 83
armigera, Tachina, 1889: 332
asparagi, Zacerata, 1924: 64
aspidoptera, Limnophila, 1905d: 347
ater, Apinops, 1897b: 68
ater, Promachus, 1898i: 315
ater, Thlipsogaster, 1894a: 108
atra, Metachaeta, 1895i: 99
atrata, Anthrax, 1887c: 171
atrata, Clytiomyia, 1895h: 53
atrata, Phthiria, 1904h: 176
atrata, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 420 [1904i: 34]
atratus, Microphorus, 1900i: 412 [1904i: 26]
atrifrons, Plethochaeta, 1910a: 44
atrimana, Chironomus, 1902c: 94
atripennis, Chaetoplagia, 1895i: 98
atripes, Thryptocera, 1897b: 58
atriventris, Euparyphus, 1902c: 100
atroglauca, Hydrellia, 1910d: 131
atropalpus, Culex, 1902e: 292
aurantiaca, Psilocephala, 1904h: 177
aurata, Amobia, 1902c: 119
aurata, Hilara, 1900i: 411 [1904i: 25]
auriceps, Distichona, 1904h: 186
auricomus, Microdon, 1898i: 320
aurifer, Culex, 1903e: 255
aurifrons, Masicera, 1897b: 115
aurigera, Masiphya, 1895m: 309
australis, Sturmia, 1897b: 110
austrina, Ephydra, 1900c: 36
austrina, Sturmia, 1902c: 113
avida, Empis, 1895n: 405
avida, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 425
baccata, Psilocephala, 1893h: 226
baccharis, Trypeta, 1894b: 73
badia, Phthiria, 1904h: 174
bakeri, Acrocera, 1904c: 23
bakeri, Chaetoclusia, 1904f: 94
bakeri, Sturmia, 1897b: 112
barbata, Hypostena, 1895h: 57
barberi, Anopheles, 1903h: 310
barberi, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 601
barberi, Tanypus, 1902c: 90
barycnemus, Dolichopus, 1900i: 424 [1904i: 38]
barypoda, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 417 [1904i: 31]
basilaris, Leptogaster, 1898i: 311
basilaris, Rivellia, 1900d: 21
bellus, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 87
beringensis, Neoglaphyroptera, 1899e: 342
betae, Phytomyza, 1900h: 389
biciliata, Phorbia, 1900i: 451 [1904i: 65]
bicolor, Chaetona, 1899g: 221
bicolor, Euthera, 1902c: 114
bicolor, Hippelates, 1898d: 48
bicolor, Phthiria, 1904h: 176
bicolor, Phytomyza, 1902f: 191
bicolor, Tetragoneura, 1901d: 595
bifasciatus, Tanypus, 1901d: 609
bifilata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 424
biguttatus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 604
bimaculatus, Culex, 1902c: 84
bisetosa, Coenia, 1902f: 183
bisetosa, Micropeza, 1902f: 177
bisetosa, Urellia, 1899j: 266
bistigma, Limnobia, 1905c: 57
bisulcatus, Micraedes, 1906d: 185
bivittata, Myocera, 1902c: 121
bivittatus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 60
blandita, Exorista, 1897b: 96
boarmiae, Exorista, 1897b: 95
borealis, Chilosia, 1900i: 426 [1904i: 40]
borealis, Diadocidia, 1900i: 390
borealis, Eutanypus, 1899e: 341
borealis, Paraphyto, 1900i: 439 [1904i: 53]
brachialis, Chironomus, 1901d: 607
brachysoma, Empis, 1900i: 409 [1904i: 23]
brachysoma, Sapromyza, 1898h: 278
bracteatum, Simulium, 1898a: 69
bracteatus, Culex, 1906d: 184
brakeleyi, Corethra, 1902a: 85

brevirostris, Eugnoriste, 1904h: 169
brevirostris, Sicus, 1902d: 198
brevirostris, Siphona, 1897b: 76
brevis, Dacus, 1901i: 28
brevis, Paradmontia, 1902c: 106
breviseta, Sciopus, 1902b: 140
brevistylus, Asilus, 1898i: 314
brevistylus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 16(264)
brevivitta, Sciophila, 1905c: 67
brunnea, Empis, 1903c: 270
bucculenta, Pegomya, 1904h: 188
bucerus, Lordotus, 1894a: 110
busckii, Aspidoptera, 1899i: 335
buskii, Drosophila, 1901c: 18
busckii, Stegomyia, 1906c: 60
caesia, Sapromyza, 1904c: 31
calcarata, Sciophila, 1904c: 19
calcaratus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 64
californica, Amobia, 1895i: 100
californica, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 420
californica, Trypeta, 1894b: 73
calva, Oestrophasia, 1902c: 109
calva, Petia, 1910d: 127
calvicrura, Lasiops, 1900i: 444 [1904i: 58]
calyptrata, Phorantha, 1897b: 44
campestris, Anthrax, 1887c: 171 [as *camprestris* but corrected in errata]
cana, Hilara, 1895n: 395
canalis, Lordotus, 1887b: 115
candida, Efferia, 1893f: 176
cantator, Culex, 1903: 255
capax, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 13(261)
capax, Geron, 1892b: 126
capax, Hippelates, 1898d: 48
capillata, Chlorops, 1904f: 98
capito, Chirosia, 190d: 123
caprea, Anthrax, 1887c: 170
captus, Empis, 1895n: 405
captus, Hemerodromia, 1895n: 391
catulina, Anthrax, 1894a: 100
catulus, Aphoebantus, 1894a: 107
caudellii, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 63
caulicola, Diplosis, 1895j: 401
cautor, Anthrax, 1887c: 175
celer, Masicera, 1897b: 114
ceratomiae, Exorista, 1897b: 101
cerea, Scatophaga, 1908b: 146
chaetoneura, Masicera, 1897b: 115
chalybaea, Meriania, 1902c: 119
chittendeni, Paraphyto, 1895i: 105
ciliata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 428
cilipes, Ceratopogon, 1900i: 397 [1904i: 11]
cincta, Neoglaphyroptera, 1895m: 308
cinctipes, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 64
cinctipes, Corethra, 1903d: 190
cinctura, Geron, 1894a: 111
cinctus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 605
cinefacta, Anthrax, 1892d: 180
cinefacta, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 419 [1904i: 33]
cineracea, Lauxania, 1902f: 179
cineracea, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 416 [1904i: 30]
cineracea, Tipula, 1900i: 404 [1904i: 18]
cinerea, Atelogossa, 1899g: 219
cinerea, Ophthalmomyia, 1900f: 268
cinerea, Paraplagia, 1895i: 101
cinerea, Parodinia, 1902f: 186
cinerosa, Phorichaeta, 1902c: 116
cirrata, Trichomyia, 1902b: 137
clauda, Empis, 1900i: 407 [1904i: 21]
clauda, Rhamphomyia, 1901d: 610
clausa, Empis, 1895n: 401
clausus, Blacodes, 1893b: 34
clausus, Ceroplatus, 1901d: 594
clavator, Rhamphomyia, 1901d: 611
clavipennis, Pachycerina, 1898h: 280
clemativora, Phytomyza, 1910d: 131
clepsydrus, Orthocladius, 1902c: 92
clunalis, Sciopus, 1902b: 141
cocciphila, Phora, 1895c: 106
cockerellii, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 603
cockerellii, Gaediopsis, 1902c: 117
cockerellii, Rhypholophus, 1901a: 149
colorata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 420
comantis, Empimorpha, 1895n: 396
comantis, Empis, 1895n: 402
comperei, Ortalis, 1904g: 138
compes, Chironomus, 1908b: 145
compta, Empis, 1895n: 405
compta, Leptopeza, 1895n: 435
compta, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 423
concinnus, Epacmus, 1892a: 10
concinnus, Leptomydas, 1904c: 39
concinnus, Tanypus, 1895m: 308
conjuncta, Empis, 1900i: 411 [1904i: 25]
consessor, Anthrax, 1887c: 165
costalis, Rhicnoessa, 1901k: 378
costalis, Tricogena, 1897b: 130
costata, Limnophila, 1901a: 149
coxalis, Anaclinia, 1905c: 68
crawfordi, Pseudacteon, 1907c: 208
crawii, Celatoria, 1890: 235
crevecoeuri, Sapromyza, 1898h: 278
crinita, Scatophaga, 1901d: 612
cristatus, Blacodes, 1893b: 33
crocatus, Microphorus, 1900i: 413 [1904i: 27]
crocina, Anthrax, 1892d: 183
cruciatus, Flebotomus, 1907b: 102
crucigerus, Euparyphus, 1902c: 99
cruenta, Symphoromyia, 1894e: 55
cruralis, Hydrellia, 1910d: 131
cucurbitae, Dacus, 1899d: 129
cultaris, Trypeta, 1894b: 72
cuprina, Xylota, 1898i: 327
curriei, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 62
curriei, Culex, 1901g: 259
curriei, Exorista, 1897b: 94

curtulus, Conops, 1898i: 328
curvipes, Rhamphomyia, 1904c: 24
curvivena, Dicranomyia, 1908b: 144
cyanescens, Culex, 1902b: 137
cybele, Argyramoebe, 1894a: 96
dasypodus, Dolichopus, 1910a: 42
davidsoni, Brachycoma, Davidson & Coquillett, *in* Coquillett, 1894d: 172
davidsonii, Sarcophaga, 1892e: 24
debilis, Syneches, 1895n: 436
degeerioides, Hypostena, 1895h: 58
dentata, Acemyia, 1895m: 311
depile, Myiobia, 1895m: 313
desertus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 13(261)
diomedeae, Pseudolfersia, 1901k: 379
discalis, Sturmia, 1902c: 114
discolor, Culex, 1903e: 256
discolor, Tanypus, 1902c: 89
dispar, Anthrax, 1887c: 177
dispar, Laphria, 1898i: 316
dispar, Rhaphium, 1898i: 319
dispar, Saropogon, 1902b: 139
disparilis, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 415 [1904i: 29]
divergens, Rhypholophus, 1905c: 57
diversa, Alophora, 1897b: 45
diversa, Phthiria, 1894a: 103
diversa, Rhamphomyia, 1901d: 611
diversa, Thereva, 1894f: 100
diversipes, Platypalpus, 1900i: 422 [1904i: 36]
diversipes, Sarcophaga, 1900f: 255
diversus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 607
diversus, Dacus, 1904g: 139
diversus, Lordotus, 1891c: 198
divisa, Exoptata, 1887a: 13
divisus, Pycnopogon, 1902b: 139
dorsalis, Exorista, 1898e: 236
dorsalis, Hyalomyodes, 1902c: 108
dorsalis, Silvius, 1898i: 309
dunningii, Thryptocera, 1895h: 54
duplicis, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 424
duplicis, Thereva, 1893g: 199
dupreei, Culex, 1904a: 10
dyari, Culex, 1902g: 192
dyari, Tanypus, 1902a: 85
edwardsii, Anthrax, 1894g: 102
effera, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 427
effrena, Anthrax, 1887c: 182
egressus, Thereva, 1894f: 99
ehrmanii, Aldrichia, 1894a: 94
eiseni, Anopheles, 1902g: 192
elegans, Amphicosmus, 1891d: 220
elegans, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 599
elegans, Johnsonia, 1895m: 316
elegans, Platyura, 1895m: 307
enigma, Ptilomyia, 1900f: 262
erecta, Phorocera, 1902c: 112
erucicola, Paraplagia, 1897b: 78
euaresta, Sapromyza, 1898i: 340
exile, Clytiomyia, 1895h: 53
exilis, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 86
exilis, Empis, 1903c: 269
exilis, Eurina, 1898d: 45 [as *Eurinaexilis*]
exilis, Masicera, 1897b: 156
exilis, Metacosmus, 1891d: 221
expolita, Sciara, 1900i: 392
expolitus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 600
extremitis, Anthrax, 1902b: 138
facialis, Dacus, 1909c: 12
facialis, Gaediopsis, 1902c: 117
facialis, Lauxania, 1898h: 280
facialis, Phorocera, 1897b: 105
facialis, Xylota, 1910d: 126
fasciata, Dictenidia, 1898i: 304
fasciata, Senotainia, 1897b: 81
fasciatus, Paragus, 1898i: 320
fasciola, Amphicnephes, 1900d: 21
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[Date of letter of transmittal.]
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[Dated from Evenhuis (1997: 840).]

APPENDIX I. Bibliography of Works by Daniel William Coquillett

The works listed here are gleaned from a number of sources and, despite my best attempts, some of the earlier works and newspaper articles listed here but quoted from elsewhere have not been verified through personal examination or the verification of others and are marked with an asterisk (*). Although it is likely that more small notes exist in various California newspapers dating from the 1880s and 1890s, I list here all those I have been able to find during this study using existing resources.

1876
The oology of Illinois: by an amateur naturalist. Printed by D.W. Coquillett, Woodstock, Illinois, 36 pp. [31 December+]
[A 1917 review in *The Oologist* 34: 135–136 states that there were only two known copies at the time. Coquillett had apparently given one copy to his USNM colleague, A.N. Caudell, which was the source for this review.]

1879
*Currant borers. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 49.
*Currant borers. *Crawford Avalanche* (Grayling, Michigan), 1879(16 July), 3. [16 July]
[Reprint of original article in *The Germantown Telegraph*.]

1880
*The American lackey moth, *Clisiocampa americana*. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50(9) [28 February]
*The locust-tree borer, *Xyleutes robinae*: its natural history and means for its destruction. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50(12) [20 March]
On the early stages of some moths. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 12, 43–46. [March]
On describing larvae. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 12, 108. [May]
*The clear-winged *Sesia*, *Sesia diffinis*: its natural history. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50(30). [24 July]
*Plant-lice. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50(30). [24 July]
*The lime-tree geometer, *Hibernia tiliaria*: its natural history and means for its destruction. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50(32). [7 August]
*The imported cabbage-butterfly, *Pieris rapae*: its natural history and means for its destruction. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50(46). [6 November] [Reprinted, 1881, in: *Iowa Farmer*, 4(8).]
*Grape-rot and mildew. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 50. [31 December+]

1881
The early stages of some moths. *Papilio*, 1: 6–8. [15 January]
*The cabbage-butterfly. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 51(3). [15 January]
*The imported carpet beetle, *Anthrenus scrophulariae*: its natural history and means for destroying it. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 51(6). [5 February]
*Wood-eating beetles. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 51(8). [19 February]
Description of the larva of *Teras permutana. Papilio*, 1, 30. [19 February]
Grape-rot and mildew. *The Comet* (Jackson, Mississippi), 4 (17), 4. [26 February]
[Reprint of original article, 1880, in the *The Germantown Telegraph*.]
On the early stages of *Plusia precationis* Guenée. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 13, 21–23. [February]
*Bark-lice. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 51(10). [5 March]
Notes and descriptions of a few lepidopterous larvae. *Papilio*, 1, 56–57. [26 April]

*Hot water as an insecticide. *The Germantown Telegraph* (Philadelphia), 51(21). [21 May]
On the early stages of *Hypena scabra* Fabr. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 13, 137–138. [July]
Larvae of Lepidoptera, pp. 145–186. *In*: Thomas, C., *Tenth report of the State Entomologist on the noxious and beneficial insects of the State of Illinois* H.W. Rokker, Springfield, Illinois, 238 + vi pp. [early 1881]
[Letter of transmittal dated 30 December 1880.]

1882
A correction. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 14, 60. [March]
Report of D.W. Coquillett [on the injurious insects of Northern Illinois], pp. 5–64. *In*: Thomas, C., *Eleventh Annual Report of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial insects of the State of Illinois*. Sixth annual report. H.W. Rokker, Springfield, Illinois, 104 + ii pp. [early 1882]
The life-history of *Eustrotia carneola*. *Papilio*, 2, 57–58. [April]
On the early stages of two plume-moths. *Papilio*, 2, 61–62. [April]

1883
Descriptions of a few leaf-eating coleopterous larvae. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 15, 21–23. [9 March]
Notes on the early stages of *Xylotrechus annosus*, Say. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 15, 31–32. [9 March]
[Notes on Lepidoptera]. On two closely-allied *Tarache* larvae.—*Tarache erastroides*, Guen. *Papilio*, 3, 84. [April]
Notes on the early stages of *Calopteron reticulatum*, Fabr. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 15, 97–98. [19 May]
On the early stages of the dipterous fly *Chrysopila folda*, Loew. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 15, 112–113. [16 June]
Notes on the early stages of *Lixus macer* Leconte. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 15, 113. [16 June]
The leaf-rollers of Illinois. *Papilio*, 3(5–6), 97–103. [June]

1885
*[Observations on grasshopper attacks]. *Anaheim Gazette*, 1885(26 July) [26 July]
The grasshopper visitation. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1885(1 August), 89. [1 August]
Systematic position of the genus *Apiocera*. *Psyche*, 4, 243–244. [4 August]

1886
The North American species of *Toxophora*. *Entomologica Americana*, 1, 221–222. [March]
Report on the locusts of the San Joaquin Valley, California, pp. 289–303. *In*: Riley, C.V., Report of the Entomologist, pp. 207–343, *In*: Colman, N.J., *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. 1885*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 640 pp. [12 July]
[Also reprinted separately, 1886, labeled as "Author's edition", 17 pp.]
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The North American genera of Anthracina. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 18, 157–159. [29 October]
Production and manufacture of buhach. *United States Department of Agriculture*, *Division of Entomology Bulletin*, 12, 7–16. [31 December+]
Experiments with cottony cushion scale. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1886(14 August), 130. [14 August]
*[Remedies for cottony-cushion scale]. *Los Angeles Times*, 1886.

1887
Notes on the genus *Exoprosopa*. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 19, 12–14. [14 March]
The red scale and the gas remedy. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1887(9 April), 318. [9 April]
Notes on remedies for the cottony-cushion scale, pp. 552–557. *In*: *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. 1886*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 719 pp. [early 1887]
[Letter of transmittal dated 15 November 1886.]
Synopsis of the North American species of *Lordotus*. *Entomologica Americana*, 3, 115–116. [September]
Monograph of the species belonging to the genus *Anthrax* from America north of Mexico. *Transactions of the American Entomological Society*, 14, 159–182. [October]
*[Computation for length of gas treatment should be credited to Mr. Morse]. *Los Angeles Herald*, 1887. [31 December+]

1888
Cabbage lice. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1888(21 January), 43. [21 January]
Report on the gas treatment for scale-insects, pp. 123–142. *In*: *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*. 1887. Government

Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 724 pp. [early 1888]
[Letter of transmittal dated 15 November 1887.]
Further notes on *Icerya*. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1888(24 March), 258. [24 March]
Scale insects in the Fiji Islands. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1888(31 March), 277. [31 March]
Supplementary report on the gas treatment for scale insects. *Insect Life*, 1, 41–42. [August]
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Increased ravages of *Icerya* in California. *Insect Life*, 1, 110 [October]
A California enemy to walnuts. *Insect Life*, 1, 156–157. [November]
Improved methods in chemical fumigation, pp. 174–178. *In*: Lelong, B.M., *Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture of the State of California*, *for the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth fiscal years.* J.D. Young, Sacramento, 302 pp. [after 2 July]
[Recommendations for the destruction of insect pests]. Cottony-cushion scale (on citrus trees), pp. 273–274. *In*: Lelong, B.M., *Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Horticulture of the State of California*, *for the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth fiscal years.* J.D. Young, Sacramento, 302 pp. [after 2 July]

1889

Report of agents. Report on the various methods for destroying scale-insects, pp. 123–133. *In*: Riley, C.V., Report of the Entomologist, pp. 53–144. *In*: Colman, N.J., *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. 1888*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 708 pp. [early 1889]
The scale destroyer. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1889(5 January), 4. [5 January]
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Hydrocyanic acid gas treatment for scale insects. *Insect Life*, 1, 286 [March]
A beetle pest which is now threatening the prune trees. *Daily Alta California*, 1889(2 June), 9. [2 June]
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New Diptera from Central America. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 6, 90–98. [21 May]
New Diptera from India and Australia. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 6, 137–140. [30 July]
New North American Diptera. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 6, 166–192. [30 July]
Notes on a syrphid fly *Pipiza radicum* Walsh and Riley. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 6, 200. [12 November]
Diptera of the expedition, pp. 1–78. *In*: Ashmead, W.H., Coquillett, D.W., Kincaid, T. & Pergande, T., *Harriman Alaska Expedition*. With cooperation of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Alaska. Volume IX. Insects. Part II. Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, ix + 284 pp. [31 December+]
[A reprinting of Coquillett's 1900 paper on this subject in the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences* with a one-page introduction containing a corrigenda and new information since the 1900 paper.]

1905
New nematocerous Diptera from North America. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 13, 56–69. [June]
A new *Culex* from Australia. *Entomological News*, 16, 116. [3 April]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]
A new cecidomyiid on cotton. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 37, 200. [1 June]
A new subapterous tipulid from New Mexico. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 37, 347. [30 September]
A new dexiid parasite of a Cuban beetle. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 37, 362. [30 September]

1906
The Linnaean genera of Diptera. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 7[1905], 66–68. [10 January]
New Culicidae from the West Indies and Central America. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 7[1905], 182–186. [9 March]
A classification of the mosquitoes of North and Middle America. *United States Department of Agriculture*, *Bureau of Entomology*, *Technical Series Bulletin*, 11, 1–31. [after 15 March]
[Date of letter of transmittal.]
[Letters]: Dr. Dyar's square dealings. *Entomological News*, 17, 224. [June]
On the breaking up of the old genus *Culex*. *Science*, (New Series) 23, 312–314. [23 February]
A new *Culex* near *curriei*. *Entomological News*, 17, 109. [March]
A new *Tabanus* related to *punctifer*. *Entomological News*, 17, 48. [2 February]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]
Five new Culicidae from the West Indies. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 38, 60–62. [5 February]

1907
Notes and descriptions of Hippoboscidae and Streblidae. *Entomological News*, 18, 290–292. [July]
Elimination and the first species rule. *Science*, (New Series) 25, 308–309. [22 February]
Elimination and the first reviser. *Science*, (New Series) 25, 625–626. [19 April]
New genera and species of Diptera. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 39, 75–76. [7 March]
A new phorid genus with horny ovipositor. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 39, 207–208. [4 June]
Discovery of blood-sucking Psychodidae in America. *Entomological News*, 18, 101 [March]

1908
Doctor Dyar's criticism of "Mosquito Life". *The Canadian Entomologist*, 40, 81 [6 March]
New genera and species of Diptera. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 9, 144–148. [25 April]
Meigen's first paper on Diptera. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 40, 457–458. [8 December]

1909

Three new Trypetidae from the Pacific Islands. *Entomological News*, 21[1910], 12–13. [30 December]
[See Evenhuis *et al.* (1989: 843) for dating]
Rediscovery of the bibionid genus *Eupeitinus. Entomological News*, 20, 106. [5 March]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]
Description of a new fruit-fly of the genus *Dacus* from New South Wales. *Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales*, 33, 194. [11 March]
A new stratiomyid from Texas. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 41, 212. [7 July]

1910
New species of North American Diptera. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 42, 41–47. [8 February]
Two new Trypetidae from China. *Entomological News*, 21, 308. [1 July]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]
The type species of the North American genera of Diptera. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 37, 499–647. [4 August]
New genera and species of North American Diptera. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 12, 124–131. [6 September]
Corrections to my paper on type species of the North American genera of Diptera. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 42, 64–66. [11 November]

1911
A decision on Meigen's 1800 paper. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 43, 65. [20 February]

1924
A new genus and species of Trypetidae infesting asparagus in South Africa (Diptera). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 26, 64–66. [19 March]

APPENDIX II. Taxa Named for Daniel William Coquillett

Genus-Group Names—6

Diptera—4
Coquillettia Williston, 1896
Coquillettidia Dyar, 1905
Coquillettina Walton, 1915
Coquillettomyia Felt, 1908
Coquillettomyiina Mamaev, 1968

Hemiptera—1
Coquillettia Uhler, 1890

Hymenoptera—1
Coquillettapis Viereck, 1909

Species-Group Names—84

Coleoptera—4
Aphodius coquilletti Linell, 1896
Eusattus coquilletti Linell, 1899
Gymnopyge coquilletti Linell, 1896
Leptura coquilletti Linell, 1896

Diptera—51
Ablautus coquilletti Wilcox, 1935
Agromyza coquilletti Malloch, 1913
Apocephalus coquilletti Malloch, 1912
Asilus coquillettii Hine, 1909
Bombylius coquilletti Williston, 1899

Brevitrichia coquilletti Kelsey, 1969
Ceratopogon coquilletti Kieffer, 1917
Ceropsilopa coquilletti Cresson, 1922
Chaetoepalpus coquilleti Vimmer & Soukup, 1940
Chrysops coquilletti Hine, 1904
Criorhina coquilletti Williston, 1892
Cyrtophloeba coquilletti Aldrich, 1926
Diamesa coquilletti Sublette, 1966
Didea coquilletti Williston, 1891
Dolichopus coquilletti Aldrich, 1893
Dynatosoma coquilletti Landrock, 1918
Erax coquillettii Hine, 1919
Euhybus coquilletti Melander, 1928
Hypaspistomyia coquilletti Hendel, 1907
Janthinosoma coquilletti Theobald, 1907
Laphria coquillettii McAtee, 1919
Lauxania coquilletti Hendel, 1908
Lepidanthrax coquilletti Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999
Leschenaultia coquilletti Toma & Guimarães, 2002
Lithocosmus coquilletti Cockerell, 1909
Melangyna coquilletti Sedman, 1965
Mutiloptera coquilletti Hendel, 1917
Neopogon coquillettii Bezzi, 1910
Phthiria coquilletti Johnson, 1902
Phytomyza coquilletti Spencer, 1986
Pipunculus coquilletti Kertész, 1907
Platypalpus coquilletti Melander, 1924
Proctacanthus coquillettii Hine, 1911
Pseudeuantha coquilletti Aldrich, 1921
Pseudomyiospila coquilletti Vimmer, 1939
Rivellia coquilletti Hendel, 1914
Saropogon coquilletti Back, 1909
Scaptomyza coquilletti Wheeler & Takada, 1966
Stilobezzia coquilletti Kieffer, 1917
Surcoufia coquilletti Kröber, 1922
Synoris coquilletti Aldrich, 1926
Syrphus coquilletti Goot, 1964
Tabanus coquilletti Shiraki, 1918
Tipula coquilletti Enderlein, 1912
Tipula coquillettiana Alexander, 1924
Trichopticus coquilletti Malloch, 1920
Uranotaenia coquilletti Dyar & Knab, 1906
Villa coquilletti Painter, 1965
Xylota coquilletti Hervé-Bazin, 1914
Zaphne coquilletti Griffiths, 1998
Zenillia coquilletti Aldrich & Webber, 1924

Hemiptera—4
Deltocephalus coquilletti Van Duzee, 1890
Heraeus coquilletti Barber, 1914
Telamona coquilletti Goding, 1894
Thamnotettix coquilletti Van Duzee, 1890

Hymenoptera—20
Prosapis coquilletti Cockerell, 1896
Nomada coquilletti Cockerell, 1903
Pompilus coquilletti Provancher, 1887
Tachysphex coquilletti Rohwer, 1911
Amauronematus coquilletti Marlatt, 1896
Aphycus coquilletti Howard, 1898
Ashmeadiella coquilletti Titus, 1904

Coelioxys coquilleti Crawford, 1914
Sciapteryx coquilletti Rohwer, 1912
Pseudomasaris coquilletti Rohwer, 1911
Encarsia coquilletti Howard, 1895
Entedon coquilletti Riley, 1889
Gorytes coquilletti Fox, 1895
Meteorus coquilletti Ashmead, 1889
Psen coquilletti Rohwer, 1910
Signiphora coquilletti Ashmead, 1899
Stigmus fulvipes coquilletti Rohwer, 1917
Temelucha coquilletti Dasch, 1979
Trichoteras coquilletti Ashmead, 1897
Triepeolus coquilletti Cockerell, 1905

Lepidoptera—2
Acontia coquillettii Smith, 1900
Ethmia coquillettella Busck, 1907

Neuroptera—1
Brachynemurus coquilletti Currie, 1898

Orthoptera—2
Ligurotettix coquilletti McNeill, 1897
Trimerotropis coquilletti McNeill 1900

APPENDIX III. List of Works Treating *Paracantha* Coquillett, 1899f as a Valid Taxon

Twenty-five works by at least ten different authors in the last 50 years spanning no less than 10 years.

Cory, J.S. & Myers, J.H. (2000) Direct and indirect ecological effects of biological control. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 15 (4), 137–139.

Foote, R.H. (1978). New genera and species of Neotropical Tephritidae (Diptera). *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, 1978, 27–32.

Freidberg, A. (2002) Systematics of Schistopterini (Diptera: Tephritidae: Tephritinae), with descriptions of new genera and species. *Systematic Entomology*, 27 (1), 1–29.

Goeden, R.D. & Ricker, D.W. (1987) Phytophagous insect faunas of the native thistles, *Cirsium brevistylum*, *Cirsium congdonii*, *Cirsium occidentale*, and *Cirsium tioganum*, in southern California. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 80 (2), 152–160.

Guretzky, J.A. & Louda, S.M. (1997) Evidence for natural biological control: insects decrease survival and growth of a native thistle. *Ecological Applications*, 7 (4), 1330–1340.

Headrick, D.H. & Goeden, R.D. (1990a) Description of the immature stages of *Paracantha gentilis* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Annals of the American Entomological Society*, 83, 220–229.

Headrick, D.H. & Goeden, R.D. (1990b) Life history of *Paracantha gentilis* Hering (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Annals of the American Entomological Society*, 83, 776–785.

Headrick, D.H. & Goeden, R.D. (1999) Behavior of flies in the subfamily Tephritinae. *In*: Aluja, M. & Norrbom, A.L. (Eds.), Fruit flies (Tephritidae). Phylogeny and edvolution of behavior. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, pp. 674–704.

Korneyev, V.A. (1995) New records and synonymy in Xyphosiini and Tephritini (Diptera: Tephritidae: Tephritinae) from the Far East Russia. *Russian Entomological Journal*, 4 (1/4), 115–125.

Lamp, W.O. & McCarty, M.K. (1982) Predispersal seed predation of a native thistle, Cirsium canescens. *Environmental Entomology*, 11 (4), 847–851.

Lavigne, R.J. (1976). Rangeland Insect-Plant Associations on the Pawnee Site 1, 2. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 69 (4), 753–763.

Louda, S.M., Arnett, A.E., Rand, T.A. & Russell, F.L. (2003) Invasiveness of some biological control insects and adequacy of their ecological risk assessment and regulation. *Conservation Biology*, 17 (1), 73–82.

Louda, S.M., Kendall, D., Connor, J. & Simberloff, D. (1997) Ecological effects of an insect introduced for the biological control of weeds. *Science*, 277 (5329), 1088–1090.

Norrbom, A.L., Carroll, L.E., Thompson, F.C., White, I.M. & Freidberg, A. (1999) Systematic database of names. *In*: Thompson, F.C. (Ed.), Fruit Fly Expert Identification System and Systematic Information Database. *Myia*, 9[1998], 65–251.

Norrbom, A.L., Sutton, B.D., Steck, G.J., Alvarado, N.N., Landa, E.Y., Puma, B.L. & Salazar, F. A. (2013) New host plant and

distribution records for Peruvian Tephritinae (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Revista Peruana de Entomología*, 48 (2), 19–28.
Palmisano, S. & Fox, L.R. (1997) Effects of mammal and insect herbivory on population dynamics of a native Californian thistle, Cirsium occidentale. *Oecologia*, 111 (3), 413–421.
Pemberton, R.W., Turner, C.E. & Rosenthal, S.S. (1985) New host records for tephritid flies (Diptera) from *Cirsium* and *Saussurea* thistles (Asteraceae) in California. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 87 (4), 790–794.
Rand, T.A. & Louda, S.M. (2012) Exotic weevil invasion increases floral herbivore community density, function, and impact on a native plant. *Oikos*, 121 (1), 85–94.
Stegmaier, C.E. (1967) Notes on a Seed-Feeding Tephritidae, Paracantha Forficula,(Diptera) in Florida. *The Florida Entomologist*, 50(3), 157–160.
Stoffolano, J.G., Acaron, A. & Conway, M. (2008) "Bubbling" or droplet regurgitation in both sexes of adult Phormia regina (Diptera: Calliphoridae) fed various concentrations of sugar and protein solutions. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 101 (5), 964–970.
Suwa, T. & Louda, S.M. (2012) Combined effects of plant competition and insect herbivory hinder invasiveness of an introduced thistle. *Oecologia*, 169 (2), 467–476.
Urbauer, D. & Pruess, K.P. (1973) Drift of Terrestrial Arthropods in an Irrigation Canal Following a Wide-Area Application of DLV Malathion. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 66 (6), 1267–1268.
Ward, L.A., Wilson, C., Saenz, C., Harrell, L.K., Steck, G.J. & Wharton, R. (2013) New host plant and distribution records of Tephritidae (Diptera) from Texas, with notes on parasitism of Tephritidae by Opiinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 115 (1), 96–102.
Willson, M.F., Anderson, P. K. & Thomas, P.A. (1983) Bracteal exudates in two *Cirsium* species as possible deterrents to insect consumers of seeds. *American Midland Naturalist*, 1983, 212–214.
Zwölfer, H. (1988) Evolutionary and ecological relationships of the insect fauna of thistles. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 33(1), 103–122.