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A conspectus of Neotropical Lauxaniidae (Diptera: Lauxanioidea)

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Abstract

A fully annotated catalog of genus- and species-group names of Neotropical Lauxaniidae (Diptera: Lauxanioidea) is presented, providing details of references to these names in literature, and providing additional details such as distributions, generic combinations, synonymies, misspellings and emendations, information on types, notes on unusual situations, *etc*. As this catalog is meant to supplement the older Catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico, to complete the cataloging of the New World Lauxaniidae, "Neotropical" is herein inclusive of everything south of the United States, and the Nearctic parts of Mexico are not separately distinguished. The catalog is organized alphabetically within each of the three lauxaniid subfamilies, Eurychoromyiinae, Homoneurinae and Lauxaniinae, treating 91 available genus-group names, of which 77 represent valid genera. In the species-group, the catalog treats 441 available species-group names, of which 391 represent valid Neotropical lauxaniid species, 39 are invalid, three are valid but extralimital lauxaniids, five are valid but removed from Lauxaniidae, and two are new replacement names for two homonyms outside Lauxaniidae. The following nine **new genera** are described, based on previously described species: *Elipolambda* Gaimari & Silva (type species, *Sapromyza lopesi* Shewell, 1989), *Griphoneuromima* Silva & Gaimari (type species, *Sapromyza frontalis* Macquart, 1844b), *Meraina* Silva & Gaimari (type species, *Lauxania ferdinandi* Frey, 1919), *Myzaprosa* Gaimari & Silva (type species, *Myzaprosa mallochi* Gaimari & Silva), *Paradeceia* Silva & Gaimari (type species, *Sapromyza sororia* Williston, 1896b), *Pseudodeceia* Silva & Gaimari (type species, *Lauxania leptoptera* Frey, 1919), *Sericominettia* Gaimari & Silva (type species, *Minettia argentiventris* Malloch, 1928), *Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva (type species, *Sapromyza semiatra* Malloch, 1933), and *Zargopsinettia* Gaimari & Silva (type species, *Minettia verticalis* Malloch, 1928). The following four **new replacement names** in the species-group replace junior homonyms: *Myzaprosa mallochi* Gaimari & Silva (for *Sapromyza spinigera* Malloch, 1933, *nec* Malloch, 1925), *Pseudogriphoneura mallochi* Silva & Gaimari (for *Minettia infuscata* Malloch, 1928, *nec Sciomyza infuscata* Wulp, 1897), *Xenochaetina hendeli* Silva & Gaimari (for *Allogriphoneura robusta* Hendel, 1936, *nec Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858), *Zamyprosa macquarti* Gaimari & Silva (for *Sciomyza nigripes* Blanchard, 1854, *nec Sapromyza nigripes* Macquart, 1844). The following six genus-group names are **new synonyms**: *Allogriphoneura* Hendel, 1925 (= *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923), *Bacilloflagellomera* Papp & Silva, 1995 (= *Stenolauxania* Malloch, 1926), *Haakonia* Curran, 1942 (= *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923), *Homoeominettia* Broadhead, 1989 (= *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925), *Paraphysoclypeus* Papp & Silva, 1995 (= *Physoclypeus* Hendel, 1907), *Tibiominettia* Hendel, 1936 (= *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925). The following 12 species-group names are **new synonyms**: *Chaetocoelia banksi* Curran, 1942 (= *Chaetocoelia excepta* (Walker, 1853)), *Chaetocoelia tripunctata* Malloch, 1926 (= *Chaetocoelia excepta* (Walker, 1853)), *Minettia semifulva* Malloch, 1933 (= *Zamyprosa nigriventris* (Blanchard, 1854)), *Pseudogriphoneura scutellata* Curran, 1934a (= *Xenochaetina porcaria* (Fabricius, 1805)), *Sapromyza apta* Walker, 1861 (= *Chaetominettia mactans* (Fabricius, 1787)), *Sapromyza brasiliensis* Walker, 1853 (= *Chaetominettia corollae* (Fabricius,

1805)), *Sapromyza semiatra* subsp. *remissa* Malloch, 1933 (= *Zamyprosa semiatra* (Malloch, 1933)), *Sapromyza sordida* Williston, 1896b (= *Neogriphoneura sordida* (Wiedemann, 1830)), *Setulina geminata* subsp. *quadripunctata* Malloch, 1941, subsp. *tripunctata* Malloch, 1941 & subsp. *verticalis* Malloch, 1941 (= *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805)), *Tibiominettia setitibia* Hendel, 1932 (= *Allominettia assimilis* (Malloch, 1926)). The following 96 lauxaniid species-group names are in **new combinations**: *Allominettia approximata* (Malloch, 1928; *Deutominettia* Hendel, 1925), *Allominettia assimilis* (Malloch, 1926; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *Allominettia rubescens* (Macquart, 1844b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Allominettia woldae* (Broadhead, 1989; *Homoeominettia* Broadhead, 1989), *Camptoprosopella sigma* (Hendel, 1910; *Procrita* Hendel, 1908), *Camptoprosopella verena* (Becker, 1919; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Dryosapromyza pirioni* (Malloch, 1933; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *Elipolambda duodecimvittata* (Frey, 1919; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), *Elipolambda lopesi* (Shewell, 1989; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Elipolambda picrula* (Williston, 1897; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Griphoneuromima frontalis* (Macquart, 1844b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Homoneura maculipennis* (Loew, 1847; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Lauxanostegana albispina* (Albuquerque, 1959; *Steganopsis* Meijere 1910), *Marmarodeceia claripennis* (Curran, 1934a; *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907), *Melanomyza nigerrima* (Becker, 1919; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Meraina ferdinandi* (Frey, 1919; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), *Minettia altera* (Curran, 1942; *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907), *Minettia duplicata* (Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Minettia lateritia* (Rondani, 1863; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Minettia lupulinoides* (Williston, 1897; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Minettia pallens* (Blanchard, 1854; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Minettia remota* (Thomson, 1869; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Minettia setosa* (Thomson, 1869; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Myzaprosa chiloensis* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Myzaprosa emmesa* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Myzaprosa triloba* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Neodecia albovittata* (Loew, 1862; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), *Neodecia bivittata* (Curran, 1928b; *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907), *Neodecia flavipennis* (Curran, 1928b; *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907), *Neodecia vittifacies* (Curran, 1931; 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*Opomyza* Fallén, 1820b), *Zamyprosa fulvescens* (Blanchard, 1854; *Sciomyza* Fallén, 1820d), *Zamyprosa fulvicornis* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Zamyprosa micropyga* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Zamyprosa nigripes* (Macquart, 1844b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Zamyprosa nigriventris*

(Blanchard, 1854; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Zamyprosa parvula* (Blanchard, 1854; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Zamyprosa semiatra* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Zamyprosa seminigra* (Malloch, 1933; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *Zargopsinettia verticalis* (Malloch, 1928; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). The following 42 species have **lectotype designations** herein: *Allogriphoneura nigromaculata* Hendel, 1925 (synonym of *Xenochaetina porcaria* (Fabricius, 1805)), *Allogriphoneura robusta* Hendel, 1936 (= *Xenochaetina hendeli* Silva & Gaimari), *Allominettia maculifrons* Hendel, 1925 (synonym of *Allominettia xanthiceps* (Williston, 1897)), *Blepharolauxania trichocera* Hendel, 1925, *Chaetocoelia palans* Giglio-Tos, 1893, *Euminettia zuercheri* Hendel, 1933b (*Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *Griphoneura triangulata* Hendel, 1926, *Lauxania albovittata* Loew, 1862 (*Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924), *Lauxania imbuta* Wiedemann, 1830 (*Griphoneura* Schiner, 1868), *Lauxania lutea* Wiedemann, 1830 (*Neominettia* Hendel, 1925), *Lauxania ruficornis* Macquart, 1851a (synonym of *Xenochaetina flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)), *Neominettia fumosa* Hendel, 1926 (synonym of *Neominettia costalis* (Fabricius, 1805)), *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868, *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b, *Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera* Hendel, 1907, *Sapromyza angustipennis* Williston, 1896b (*Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893), *Sapromyza distinctissima* Schiner, 1868 (*Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893), *Sapromyza exul* Williston, 1896b (*Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924), *Sapromyza gigas* Schiner, 1868 (*Dryosapromyza* Hendel, 1933a), *Sapromyza ingrata* Williston, 1896b (*Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932), *Sapromyza latelimbata* Macquart, 1855a (synonym of *Chaetominettia corollae* (Fabricius, 1805)), *Sapromyza lineatocollis* Blanchard, 1854 (*Poecilolycia* Shewell, 1986), *Sapromyza longipennis* Blanchard, 1854 (= *Minettia duplicata* (Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893)), *Sapromyza nigerrima* Becker, 1919 (*Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923), *Sapromyza nigriventris* Blanchard, 1854 (*Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva), *Sapromyza octovittata* Williston, 1896b (*Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932), *Sapromyza ornata* Schiner, 1868 (*Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a), *Sapromyza pallens* Blanchard, 1854 (*Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *Sapromyza parvula* Blanchard, 1854 (*Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva), *Sapromyza picrula* Williston, 1897 (*Elipolambda*), *Sapromyza puella* Williston, 1896b (*Trivialia* Malloch, 1923), *Sapromyza sororia* Williston, 1896b (*Paradeceia* Silva & Gaimari), *Sapromyza venusta* Williston, 1896b (*Trivialia* Malloch, 1923), *Sapromyza xanthiceps* Williston, 1897 (*Allominettia* Hendel, 1925), *Scatophaga scropharia* Fabricius, 1805 (*Sciosapromyza* Hendel, 1933a), *Sciomyza fulvescens* Blanchard, 1854 (*Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva), *Sciomyza melanaspis* Wiedemann, 1830 (*Neominettia* Hendel, 1925), *Sciomyza nigripes* Blanchard, 1854 (= *Zamyprosa macquarti* Gaimari & Silva), *Sciomyza obscuripennis* Bigot, 1857 (*Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b), *Scutolauxania piloscutellaris* Hendel, 1925, *Trigonometopus albifrons* Knab, 1914, *Trigonometopus rotundicornis* Williston, 1896b. The following three species are removed from being recognized as part of the Neotropical fauna: *Homoneura americana* (Wiedemann, 1830; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Homoneura maculipennis* (Loew, 1847; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), *Poecilohetaerus suavis* (Loew, 1847; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810). The following four species are removed from the family, three of which are put into the following **new combinations**: *Senopterina cyanea* (Fabricius, 1805; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) (Platystomatidae), *Dihoplopyga delicatula* (Blanchard, 1854; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Heleomyzidae), *Pherbellia geniculata* (Macquart, 1844b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Sciomyzidae). The remaining species, *Sapromyza fuscipes* Macquart, 1844b, is of uncertain family placement within the Muscoidea. The following **new replacement names** for species of Platystomatidae were necessary due to homonymy: *Senopterina gigliotosi* Gaimari & Silva (for *Bricinniella cyanea* Giglio-Tos, 1893, *nec Lauxania cyanea* Fabricius, 1805), and *Rivellia macquarti* Gaimari & Silva (for *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1843: 381, *nec* Macquart, 1835: 465).

Key words: new genus, new synonym, new combination, homonym, new name, lectotype designation, distribution, nomenclature, type deposition, type locality, Chloropidae, Heleomyzidae, Platystomatidae, Sciomyzidae

Introduction

The Lauxaniidae are one of the largest families of schizophoran Diptera, comprising nearly 200 extant genera and subgenera, and more than 2,100 valid species worldwide, except Antarctica. Lauxaniidae are one of three families of Lauxanioidea, which also includes Chamaemyiidae and Celyphidae. Until recently, the Eurychoromyiinae were considered to be their own monospecific family within this superfamily, until Gaimari & Silva (2010b) moved *Tauridion* Papp & Silva, 1995 into the group, and described five new genera, also changing its status to a subfamily of Lauxaniidae. The Lauxaniidae (and Eurychoromyiidae) and Chamaemyiidae were previously the only lauxanioid families known from the Neotropical Region, while the Celyphidae were strictly known only from the Old World tropics, until Gaimari (2017) described the new genus *Atopocelyphus* Gaimari, 2017 based on the species *Celyphus ruficollis* Macquart, 1844b from French Guiana.

Gaimari & Silva (2010a, b) provided a detailed overview of the morphological characters, biology and natural history, immature stages, and classification of the family, and presented an identification key with extensive illustrations for all New World genera. These overviews are not repeated here. Rather, it is hoped that the current catalog, in combination with the key to all New World genera in Gaimari & Silva (2010a), will supplement and provide a

resource for continued work on the Neotropical Lauxaniidae. The key in the Lauxaniidae chapter of the *Manual of Central American Diptera* (Gaimari & Silva 2010a) contains undescribed genera A–S, yet only eight of these are described herein. This was due to the summary nature of this conspectus, which covers all of the described species of the family in the region. Only those new genera were proposed that were based upon valid species that did not belong to any described genera.

In total, 77 valid genera are found in the Neotropical Region, with an additional 14 genera that have been synonymized, here (six) or previously. Of the valid genera, 56 are found only in the Neotropical Region, with the remainder also being present in the Nearctic, of which six also occur in the Old World. For these genera also occurring outside of the Neotropics, it may be that some represent "dump groups" such that some (but not all) of the Neotropical species may not be members of the "real" genera (*e.g.*, *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804, *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Among Neotropical species, 28 species in 17 genera span both the Neotropical and Nearctic Regions. Of these, most are found in Central America and/or the Caribbean and into the southern United States, although a few species are truly widespread from Argentina north into the United States (*e.g.*, *Pachyopella flavida* (Wiedemann, 1824), *Xenochaetina flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)). One otherwise South American species, *Poecilominettia sexseriata* Hendel, 1932, has been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands, and is now relatively common there.

Of course, the common and very widespread genera (*Lauxania* Latreille, 1804*, Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, and *Trigonometopus* Macquart, 1835) were described first (all prior to 1836), not yet including any Neotropical species. Before 1908, the majority of species had been either described in *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, or had been subsequently moved into *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 from other genera. But nearly all these species had their combination changed to *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 by Hendel (1908) in the *Genera Insectorum*, in which he inexplicably made *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (and several other genera) a subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804.

The first truly Neotropical genus, *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b, was described more than 10 years later, in 1848. Only two other Neotropical lauxaniid genera were described before the turn of that century. For the first 20 years of the 20th century, 10 additional genera were described, primarily through the works of Hendel. The 1920s were by far the most active for recognition and description of Neotropical lauxaniid genera, with 31 genera described primarily through the works of Malloch, and again Hendel (especially Hendel 1925). Continuing through the 1930s, an additional 11 genera were described, again primarily by Malloch and Hendel, and in fact these two authors independently used the same genus-group name for a new genus with the same nominal type species (see Gaimari 2018a). A single new genus described by Curran in 1942 ended the rush on describing Neotropical lauxaniid genera. No more genera were described for another 44 years, when Shewell (1986) described several genera in preparation for the then upcoming *Manual of Nearctic Diptera*. To round out the 1980s, two additional genera (now synonyms) were described by Broadhead in her major revision of *Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932 and related genera. From 1995 to present, another 22 genera were described, including one by Gaimari (2011), seven by Papp & Silva (1995) and 14 by Gaimari & Silva (2010b) and the nine new genera in this catalog. See Chart 1 for a graphical representation of the preceding.

For the species level, there are 431 available species-group names for Neotropical Lauxaniidae, of which 391 are valid species. In most cases of synonymies, the senior names had only one synonymous species (or replacement name) described. But in five cases, the same species were described multiple times, including three times—*Chaetocoelia excepta* (Walker, 1853), *Chaetominettia corollae* (Fabricius, 1805) and *Xenochaetina flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805), four times—*Xenochaetina porcaria* (Fabricius, 1805), and five times—*Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805). The first Neotropical species of Lauxaniidae was described as *Musca mactans* Fabricius, 1787, with Fabricius continuing through the first 10 Neotropical species, all before 1806. All but one of the next 19 species were described by Wiedemann before 1831. The same general pattern seen in the descriptions of genera occur with the species (see Chart 2), again with Hendel and Malloch dominating the field in the first half of the 20th century, although Broadhead had the single most productive year, with 54 species described in 1989. See Table 1 for a listing of all authors of lauxaniid names applied to Neotropical taxa, with the number of genus-group and species-group taxa described, and the time span for each. It is worth noting that in a one-year study of a four-hectare patch of cloud forest in Costa Rica, Borkent *et al*. (2018) and Brown *et al*. (2018) found Lauxaniidae to be the 14th most species-rich family represented, with 116 morpho-species distinguished among the 1,031 specimens identified. This is particularly astounding when compared with the number of valid species present in Central America (181), or with the number treated in this whole catalog, and markedly reaffirms the large amount of work still to be done for the Neotropical lauxaniid fauna.

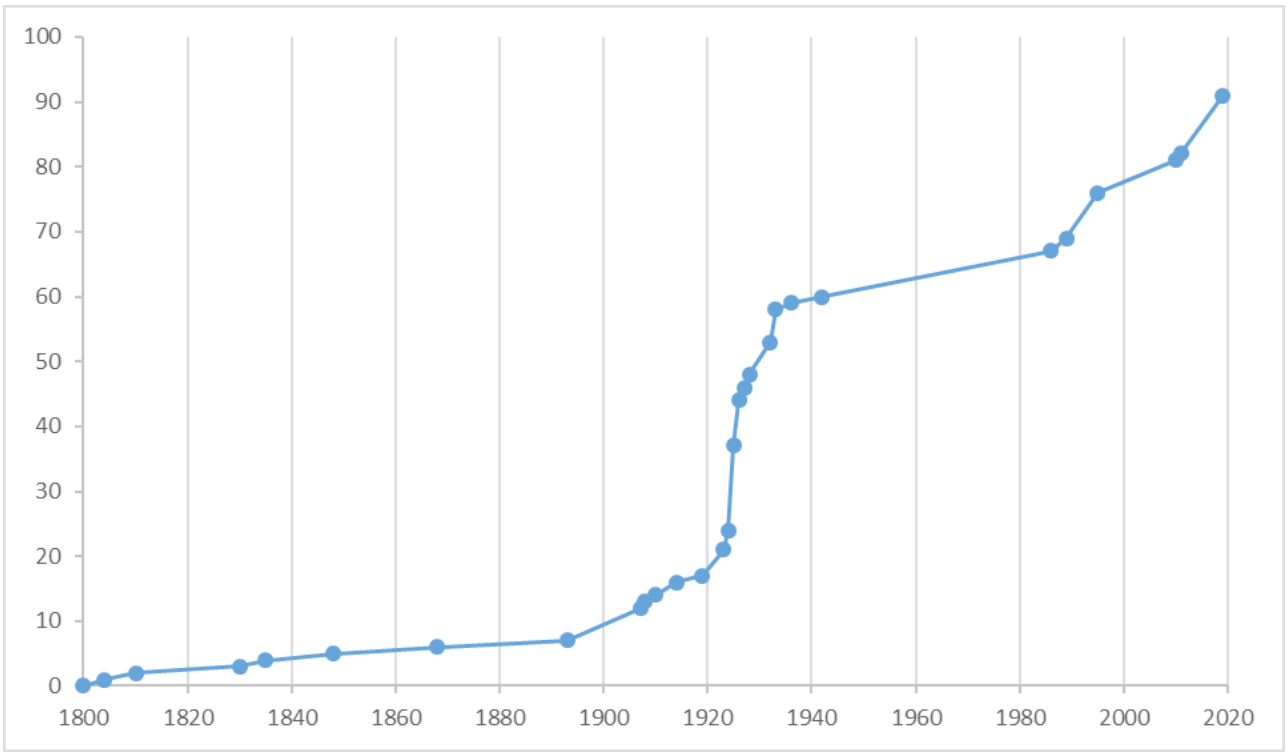

CHART 1. Running totals (y-axis) of genera described by year (x-axis). The most dramatic increase was in the span of Hendel's work (31 genera, 26 of which are valid) from 1907–1936, which included that of Malloch (18 genera, 16 of which are valid) from 1923–1933.

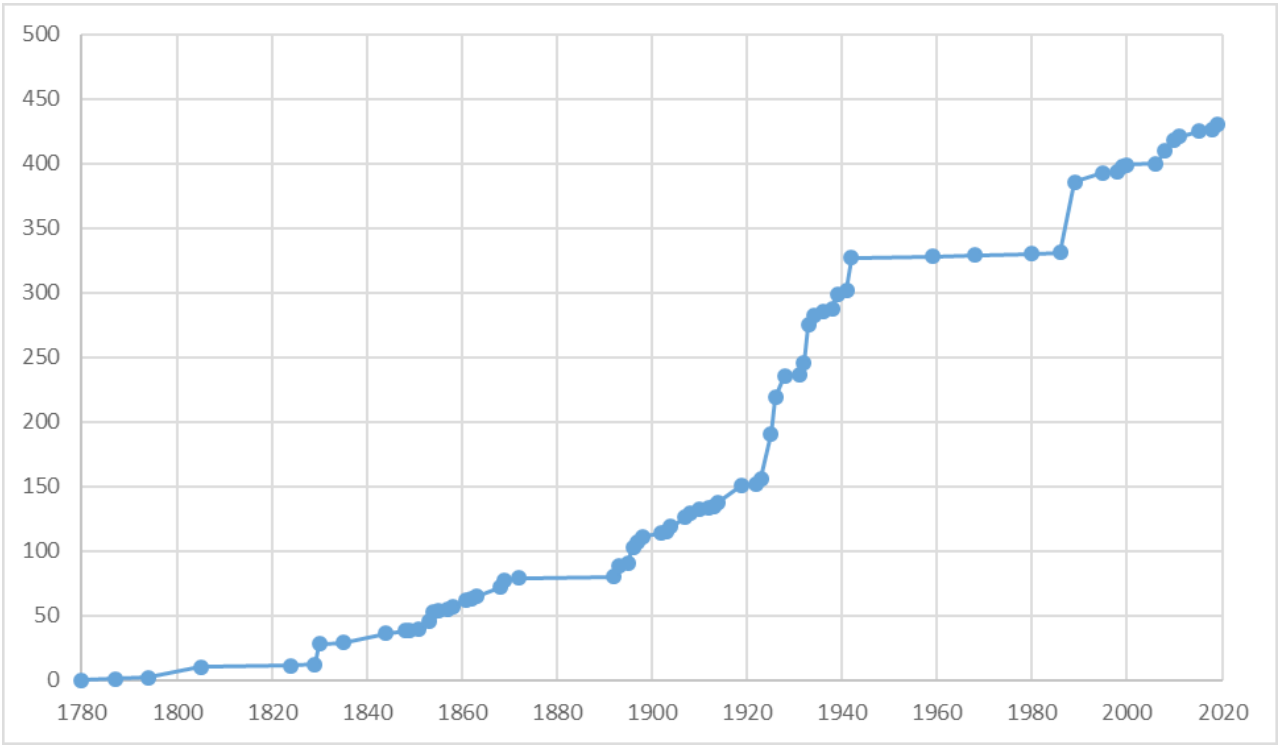

CHART 2. Running totals (y-axis) of species described by year (x-axis). The large increase was in the intersecting span of Hendel's work (62 species, 54 of which are valid) from 1907–1936, Malloch's work (76 species, 66 of which are valid) from 1923–1941, and Curran's work (42 species, 40 of which are valid) from 1926–1942. A later spike occurred in 1989, with Broadhead's monograph of *Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932 (54 species, all valid, although both genera described by Broadhead are now synonyms).

TABLE 1. Authors of Lauxaniidae genus-group and species-group names applied to Neotropical taxa (ordered from most species-group taxa described to least), with the inclusive time span. This represents a list of individual authors, including those of dual-authored taxa, which are indicated with a matching superscript as follows: [a] = 14 genera, 12 species shared, [b] = 10 species shared, [c] = 7 genera, 7 species shared, [d] = 4 species shared, [e] = 1 species shared, [f] = 1 species shared, [g] = 1 species shared.

Author	**Genera**	**Species**	**Time span**
Malloch	18	76	1923–1941
Hendel	31	62	1907–1936
Broadhead	2	54	1989
Curran	1	42	1926–1942
Silva	20[a,c]	40[a,b,c,d,e]	1995–2020
Wiedemann	0	17	1824–1830
Williston	0	16	1896–1903
Gaimari	15[a]	15[a]	2010–2020
Shewell	7	13	1939–1989
Coquillett	0	11	1898–1904
Macquart	2	11	1835–1855
Fabricius	0	10	1787–1805
Mello	0	10[b]	2008
Walker	0	10	1849–1861
Giglio-Tos	1	8	1893–1895
Loew	0	8	1861–1872
Becker	0	7	1895–1919
Blanchard	0	7	1854
Papp	7[c]	7[c]	1995
Schiner	1	7	1868
Frey	3	5	1919–1927
Thomson	0	5	1869
Lima	0	4[d]	2015
Arnaud	0	2[f]	1968–1980
Johnson	0	2	1919
Knab	0	2	1914
Lynch-Arribálzaga	0	2	1893
Rondani	0	2	1848–1863
Albuquerque	0	1	1959
Bigot	0	1	1857
Brèthes	0	1	1922
Frare	0	1[e]	2018
Gelhaus	0	1[f]	1980
Melander	0	1	1913
Pérusse	0	1[g]	2000
Say	0	1	1829
Townsend	0	1	1892
Wheeler	0	1[g]	2000
Wulp	0	1	1897
Fallén	1	0	1810
Latreille	1	0	1804
Robineau-Desvoidy	1	0	1830

TABLE 2. Genera of Lauxaniidae by subfamily, presented in the order found in the catalog, with a summary of the number of valid Neotropical species displayed by general distribution, as well as an indication of extralimital distribution (NE = Nearctic, OW = Old World) and the page number on which the treatment of each taxon begins. For distribution, SA = South America, CA = Central America, A = Greater and Lesser Antilles; those indicated with a "/" indicate number of species spanning those regions. The numbers in bold italics in the subfamily rows are subtotals for those subfamilies.

TAXON	DISTRIBUTION								EXTRALIMITAL		
	SA	CA	A	SA/CA	SA/A	CA/A	SA/CA/A	Total	NE	OW	Page
Subfamily Eurychoromyiinae	***8***	***2***		***3***				***13***			21
Choryeuromyia Gaimari & Silva		1						1			21
Eurychoromyia Hendel	1							1			21
Euryhendelimyia Gaimari & Silva	1							1			22
Eurystratiomyia Gaimari & Silva	2							2			22
Exalla Gaimari	3							3			22
Physegeniopsis Gaimari & Silva		1		2				3			23
Roryeuchomyia Gaimari & Silva	1							1			23
Tauridion Papp & Silva				1				1			23
Subfamily Homoneurinae	***1***	***1***						***2***			24
Trypetisoma Malloch	1	1						2	yes	yes	24
Subfamily Lauxaniinae	***170***	***116***	***23***	***38***	***8***	***7***	***14***	***376***			24
Agriphoneura Hendel	1							1			24
Allominettia Hendel	2	2					2	6	yes		25
Asilostoma Hendel	1	3		1				5			26
Baliopteridion Papp & Silva	1							1			27
Blepharolauxania Hendel	1							1			27
Camptoprosopella Hendel	4	10	1	5	1	1		22	yes		27
Celypholauxania Hendel	1							1			31
Cephalella Malloch		1						1			31
Chaetocoelia Giglio-Tos		1		3		1		5			31
Chaetominettia Malloch	1			1			1	3			33
Deceia Malloch			2					2	yes		34
Deutominettia Hendel	1	1						2			35
Dryomyzothea Hendel	2							2			35
Dryosapromyza Hendel	2							2			36

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TABLE 2. (Continued)

TAXON	DISTRIBUTION							Total	EXTRALIMITAL		Page
	SA	CA	A	SA/CA	SA/A	CA/A	SA/CA/A		NE	OW	
Elipolambda Gaimari & Silva	3							3			36
Eriurgus Hendel	1							1			37
Freyia Malloch		1						1			37
Gibbolauxania Papp & Silva	1	2						3			37
Griphoneura Schiner	3	3		2				8			38
Griphoneuromima Silva & Gaimari				1				1			39
Hirtodeceia Shewell	1							1			40
Hypagoga Hendel	1							1			40
Lauxania Latreille	4	1						5	yes	yes	40
Lauxanostegana Malloch	2							2			41
Marmarodeceia Shewell	1				1		1	3			42
Melanomyza Malloch	1	1				1		3	yes		42
Meraina Silva & Gaimari	1							1			43
Minettia Robineau–Desvoidy	13	1						14	yes	yes	43
Minilauxania Papp & Silva		1						1			46
Myzaprosa Gaimari & Silva	4							4			46
Neodecia Malloch			5				1	6	yes		47
Neogriphoneura Malloch	4		1	4			2	11	yes		48
Neominettia Hendel	6							6			50
Neopachycerina Malloch	2							2			52
Neoxangelina Hendel	3			1				4			52
Ocellominettia Hendel	2							2			53
Oncodometopus Shewell				1				1	yes		54
Pachyopella Shewell	1	1	1	1				4	yes		54
Paracestrotus Hendel	3							3			55
Paradeceia Silva & Gaimari	2		1					3			56
Physegenua Macquart	4	2		1		1	3	11			56
Physoclypeus Hendel	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	yes		59

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TABLE 2. (Continued)

TAXON	DISTRIBUTION								EXTRALIMITAL		
	SA	CA	A	SA/CA	SA/A	CA/A	SA/CA/A	Total	NE	OW	Page
Platygraphium Hendel				1				1			62
Poecilolycia Shewell	2		1					3	yes	yes	62
Poecilominettia Hendel	9	56	5	3	3		2	78	yes		63
Procrita Hendel		1						1			73
Pseudocalliope Malloch	1	1						2	yes		73
Pseudodeceia Silva & Gaimari	1							1			74
Pseudogriphoneura Hendel	12	13		3				28			74
Pseudominettia Papp & Silva	1		1					2			77
Ritaemyia Frey	2							2			77
Sapromyza Fallén	2	1						3	yes	yes	78
Sciosapromyza Hendel	4	1		2				7			79
Scutolauxania Hendel	2							2			80
Scutominettia Hendel	1	1		1				3			80
Sericominettia Gaimari & Silva	4	1						5			81
Setulina Malloch		2		2				4			82
Siphonophysa Hendel	1	1						2			84
Stenolauxania Malloch	5	2						7			84
Triconopsis Hendel	2							2			85
Trigonometopus Macquart	5	1	2	1		1		10	yes	yes	85
Trisapromyza Shewell	1					1		2	yes		87
Trivialia Malloch	1	1	2	1	1			6	yes		87
Xeniconeura Shewell		1						1	yes		88
Xenochaetina Malloch	13			1	1		1	16	yes		89
Xenopterella Malloch		1						1			92
Zamyprosa Gaimari & Silva	12							12			92
Zargopsinettia Gaimari & Silva	1							1			95
TOTALS	**179**	**119**	**23**	**41**	**8**	**7**	**14**	***391***			
Subfamilies	*3*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	**3**	*2*	*2*	
Genera	*61*	*34*	*11*	*23*	*6*	*7*	*9*	**77**	*21*	*6*	

As currently delineated, the Lauxaniidae are divided into three subfamilies, Lauxaniinae, Homoneurinae and Eurychoromyiinae, all of which are found in the Neotropical Region. Although Homoneurinae are very diverse worldwide with more than 900 species in 37 genera, only two of these species in one genus were described from the Neotropics. On the other hand, Eurychoromyiinae are found solely in the Neotropics, with 13 species in eight genera. All Neotropical homoneurines and eurychoromyiines remain in their original combinations, and none of the included genera or species are synonyms. The remainder of the Neotropical fauna is made up of Lauxaniinae, with 376 valid species in 68 valid genera. Worldwide, this subfamily contains more than 1,200 species in 140 genera and subgenera. See Table 2 for a list of genera annotated with numbers of species within a generalized distribution and including the page numbers on which each taxon treatment begins in this catalog. In addition, in this catalog five species are removed from the family and three species previously thought to be found in the Neotropical Region are removed from the fauna. Although no fossil lauxaniid species were described from the Neotropics, many are known to the authors from Miocene Dominican amber.

Catalogs are indispensable tools for anyone seeking information and references to a currently, or previously, accepted name, which frequently leads to other information relating to that taxon, such as bibliographic, biological and distributional data. This is possible because a scientific name is the primary key to retrieval of information from the literature. However, the system is dynamic and subject to interpretation. That is, taxonomic literature is constantly changing to reflect the most recent research, and some species become known by more than one name, or in more than one genus combination. Thus, a complete listing of names, including all synonyms and name usages, is an important starting point for locating and organizing information on any given taxon, whether as the basis for basic or applied research, or simply to satisfy curiosity. The information included in a catalog is usually arranged in a logical and organized format that allows for its convenient and rapid conveyance—in short, a quick and easy storage and retrieval system. The format and information content vary greatly, however. Our use of the term 'Conspectus' is intended to convey a more comprehensive treatment, including all references found to include the usage of any given name, in addition to providing photographs of primary types for at least one species (usually the type species) of each genus.

Although we recognize that the transition zone between the Neotropical and Nearctic Regions is not delineated along political boundaries, this catalog is specifically intended to supplement the series *A Catalogue of the Diptera of the Americas South of the United States* edited by Papavero, which unfortunately lacked an issue for Lauxaniidae. This catalog series, along with *A Catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico* (Stone *et al*. 1965) effectively completed the cataloging for the entire New World for most families of Diptera. Lauxaniidae were one of the few major families not included as such. Therefore, some of the species cataloged here may be from the Nearctic portion of Mexico, but it did not make sense to leave this small area (*i.e.*, the Nearctic part of Mexico) uncataloged when the rest of the New World had been treated. This catalog includes all names and works referring to Neotropical lauxaniids published through 31 December 2019, and including those new nomenclatural actions taking place in this work.

Material and methods

Format of Catalog

The arrangement of the catalog follows an alphabetical hierarchy, by subfamily, then valid genus, and then valid species. Within each valid genus or species, name usage is distributed chronologically (starting with the oldest) for each name, nested with varying usage. For each entry, all nomenclatural and other details are given (as in 1 and 2 below), including series of annotated references (see below for explanation of the annotations). References are presented chronologically according to the first cited paper by any given author or authors, *e.g.*, "Hendel 1908, 1925, 1932" would come before "Melander 1913," while "Melander 1913" would come before "Hendel 1925, 1932." New nomenclatural acts are given in **BOLD ALL-CAPS** after the listed references. Where relevant, further comments are indicated at the end of an entry with reference to a note number (given in **bold**) that corresponds to an entry in the notes section (in the appendix, section C).

1) For genera, the header includes the valid genus-group name and authorship, while the full entry includes authorship, date citation and pagination, the type species (type species are always given in their original combinations,

citing the author, date and pagination) and its designation kind, and annotated references. Nested below the valid genus-group name is a chronological list of invalid names, including available names (*e.g.*, synonyms, which also have the same details) and unavailable names (*e.g.*, misspellings, *nomina nuda*, which also have annotated references). The species-group names are then nested below the genus-group name record.

2) For species, the header includes the species epithet and authorship of the valid species, followed by a list of countries in which the species is distributed (based on the type locality and data from the most recent revisions, older literature, and specimens examined by the authors) sorted alphabetically within each larger region (coded by A = Greater and Lesser Antilles and including Bahamas, CA = Central America, SA = South America, and NE = Nearctic). After the header, the first entry is the oldest usage, in its original combination, given with authorship, date citation and pagination, followed by the type locality, type kind, sex and repository (when an * is present, we could not locate, or did not examine, the type(s), even if a repository is indicated), and annotated references. Type localities are indicated in their original orthography, or by their current names when available. Nested below the oldest usage of a name is a chronological list of other usages, whether available (*e.g.*, combinations) or unavailable (*e.g.*, misspellings), each of which also has annotated references. Each synonym is listed chronologically as an individual name record with full details, placed beneath the previous species-group name entry and its nested usages.

Available names are indicated in *italics*, while misspellings and other unavailable names are noted in regular (not italics) type. Regular (not italics) type is used both in cases where the species epithet is misspelled but the genus is spelled correctly, and where the genus is misspelled but the species epithet is spelled correctly. Concurrent records (*e.g.*, when the genus name is misspelled in the original description of a species *vs*. the actual valid genus name with the species epithet) list the valid name first. The exception is for the original species record, which is always given in *italics*, even if the genus is misspelled.

Within each record, in cases where a genus or species had been previously treated as a synonym of another genus or species, represented a misidentification, is included in a key, or other instances, the genus-group or species-group name will also indicate the author and year (despite heavy redundancy), and will only include the pagination if the genus or species being mentioned is not otherwise included as a full record within this catalog (*i.e.*, is not Neotropical). In these cases, the combination in the work being cited is used. Pagination is not included in other parts of this work such as the Abstract, Appendix (unless it represents the only instance of the name, or is otherwise particularly relevant) and figure legends.

During this study, 42 species had a lectotype designated, which are indicated in **bold** in the species record and designated in Appendix A, all of which are given using the name in its original combination (if applicable, followed in parentheses by its current combination or synonymy). Lectotypes were not designated for every syntype series, but rather for instances when there was at least some perceived ambiguity or need for clarity through a single type specimen, whether due to mixed syntype series, importance of a particular sex, or dependent upon quality of specimens in the syntype series. Each lectotype and examined paralectotype(s) has been appropriately labeled. A summary of all nomenclatural changes established in this work is presented in Appendix B. A series of Notes indicated within the catalog is presented in Appendix C. Photographs of primary types (and occasionally paralectotypes) for the type species (in most cases) of each genus are provided. In cases where the type species is not Neotropical, a Neotropical species was selected to represent the genus. These photographs are intended to make record of these types so the generic concepts can be better understood, but not to be an identification aid, so some are damaged or in poor condition, which is to be expected particularly among older types.

Most of the terms used in the catalog for reference annotations are self-explanatory, but for maximum clarity, some of terms are discussed below. We have tried to find every citation and usage for each name, however minor, and indicate the contents of each using the following, and other, terms:

as synonym of...—contains a record of a synonymy that is not currently recognized
biology—contains biological, natural history information about the taxon
catalog—contains a catalog entry for the taxon
checklist—simple checklist of taxa
combination—contains the act of combining a species within the genus
discussion—contains discussion of stated topic

distribution—contains only distributional data for the taxon
in key—the taxon is in a key
in list—the taxon is in a list of taxa
in synonymy—contains a subsequent record of the currently recognized synonymy
inclusion in…—contains higher level taxonomic information
index—name within an index
key—contains a key to the species in the taxon
lectotype designation—contains the designation of a lectotype
list—contains a list of taxa
misidentification—taxon misidentified
morphology—contains extensive morphological information
nomenclator—name contained within a nomenclator
note—contains any of a variety of minor information or commentary
redescription—contains a redescription of the taxon, which may be brief or extensive
relationships—contains discussion of phylogenetic relationships
review—contains review of information known for the taxon
revision—contains a taxonomic revision
species—lists or otherwise discusses species in a genus
status—contains act of elevating a subgenus to genus or removing a taxon from synonymy
synonymy—contains the act of synonymizing two taxa
synopsis—contains a summary of the species of the taxon
taxonomy—contains discussion of taxonomy

The various morphological terms used in reference to figure numbers refer to the structure displayed in the cited figure. Figure numbers with associated letters are indicated as upper- or lower-case as given in the original publication (*e.g.*, 5A *vs*. 5a). Terminology in the catalog and in descriptions of genera follow Cumming & Wood (2009), supplemented by Gaimari & Silva (2010a).

Type Depositories

The following museums and collections are depositories for the primary types of Neotropical lauxaniids. Museum and collection acronyms follow Evenhuis (2020), with the exception of NHMD (at their preference). The NHMUK houses the primary types for the greatest number of species, at 103, with the USNM close behind at 88. The NHMW and AMNH house the types for 48 and 45 species, respectively, while the MNHN has 25, and MTD has 23. The remaining collections have less than 20, with 23 of them having less than 10 species each. In some cases, syntypes are distributed among two or more collections.

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, Department of Invertebrate Zoology, New York, New York, USA.
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, Department of Entomology, San Francisco, California, USA.
CNC	Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids & Nematodes, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
CSCA	California State Collection of Arthropods, California Department of Food & Agriculture, Plant Pest Diagnostics Center, Sacramento, California, USA.
DEBU	University of Guelph, Department of Environmental Biology, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
DZUP	Coleção Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil.
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Zoological Department, Budapest, Hungary.
IAVH	Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt, Villa de Leyva, Boyacá, Colombia.
INBC	Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica.
LEMQ	Lyman Entomological Museum, McGill University, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Québec, Canada.

MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentina
MCZC	Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Department of Entomology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire d'Entomologie, Paris, France.
MRSN	Museu Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Spinola Collection, Torino (= Turin), Italy.
MTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany.
MZH	Zoological Museum, Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.
MZLU	Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden.
MZSP	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
MZUN	Museo Zoologico di Università degli Studi di Napoli, Napoli (= Naples), Italy.
NHMD	[formerly ZMUC]. Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark.
NHMUK	[formerly BMNH]. The Natural History Museum, Department of Entomology, London, United Kingdom [formerly British Museum (Natural History)].
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Zweite Zoologische Abteilung—Insekten, Wien (= Vienna), Austria
NHRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Entomologi, Stockholm, Sweden.
OUMNH	Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany.
SEMC	Snow Entomological Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.
SMF	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.
UCDC	University of California, R.M. Bohart Museum of Entomology, Davis, California, USA.
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Department of Entomology, Washington, D.C., USA. [formerly United States National Museum].
ZMHB	Humboldt Universität, Zoologisches Museum und Institut für Spezielle Zoologie, Berlin, Germany.

Descriptions of New Genera of Lauxaniinae

Elipolambda Gaimari & Silva, NEW GENUS

Type species, *Sapromyza lopesi* Shewell, 1989: 483, by present designation.

Etymology. Greek, *elipos*, meaning shoe (of Dorian origin), + *lambda*, the 11th letter in the Greek alphabet, equivalent to the letter L in English, in combination meant as an honorific for the late, great dipterist Guy Shewell (CNC), by using the sounds of the translations into English for the syllables of his family name, "shoe" + "L". It is further noteworthy that *elipos* is an anagram for the epithet of the type species named in honor of Hugo de Souza Lopes by Shewell. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 24A–C) Body greyish yellow, brown vittate; length *ca*. 4.0–5.0 mm. *Head*. Frons slightly wider than long, bare of setulae, with strong brown longitudinal stripes from vertex (separated by yellow ocellar triangle) to lunule, or ending just anterior to anterior fronto-orbital seta. Vertex rounded. Postocellar setae long, cruciate. Ocellar triangle near vertex, slightly more grey than frons; ocellar setae long, proclinate and parallel. Fronto-orbital plate greyish yellow, overlapping brown vittae; fronto-orbital setae strong, reclinate, evenly spaced from inner vertical seta to edge of lunule; posterior seta slightly stronger. Eye slightly higher than long. Parafacial and gena whitish pruinose; parafacial about 1/3 width of face, lacking orbito-antennal spot; face yellow pruinose, with distinct brown central mark (rectangular or V-shaped), flattened from lateral view. Gena *ca*. 1/3 height of eye, bare except for setulae along oral margin. Antennae with scape and pedicel dark brown; first flagellomere yellow, rounded, slightly longer than high; arista brown, pubescent to very short plumose. *Thorax*. Mesonotum slightly arched, with greyish yellow pruinescence, and 3 pairs of faint to dark brown vittae, variously broken or branching. Scutellum flattened, with dark brown pruinescence laterally, and distinctly yellow along apical margin. Anepisternum with faintly or distinctly brown vitta through anepisternal seta; katepisternum with faintly or distinctly brown vitta along upper margin. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+2, with anterior pair smaller; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta; 3 paired rows of acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; intra-alar seta absent, or 1 weak

seta present; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; anepimeron bare; 1 proepisternal seta; 1 anepisternal seta, usually with surrounding setulae; 1 katepisternal setae, sometimes with second (anterior) seta present and very weak; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair diverging. Legs with femora mostly dark brown; tibiae yellow with dark brown distally; tarsi yellow, darkening on distal tarsomeres. Wing slightly longer than body; hyaline with veins yellow, or with membrane and veins darkened in anterior half of distal 2/3 (encompassing most of cells r_1, r_{2+3} and r_{4+5}). *Abdomen*. Yellow, with brown pruinose median stripe through tergites, and brown pruinose areas on anterior or anterolateral parts of tergites.

Included species. *Elipolambda duodecimvittata* (Frey, 1919), **NEW COMBINATION***; Elipolambda lopesi* (Shewell, 1989), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Elipolambda picrula* (Williston, 1897), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. Shewell (1989) recognized the relationship of his new species with *Lauxania duodecimvittata* Frey, 1919, and made the following very astute observation, which we try to accomplish here: "Although there is no doubt that the two species treated here will eventually be removed from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810*,* this can best be done in conjunction with an extensive review of all the many Neotropical species that superficially resemble it."

Griphoneuromima Silva & Gaimari, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Sapromyza frontalis* Macquart, 1844b: 189, by present designation.

Etymology. Latin, *mimus*, meaning imitator; used to denote its similarity with *Griphoneura* Schiner, 1868. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 29A–C) Body yellow; length 6.8–7.2 mm. *Head*. Frons wider than long; with two pairs of brown posteriorly tapering marks in anterior half, inner pair larger. Vertex rounded. Postocellar setae long, cruciate. Ocellar triangle near vertex; ocellar seta long, proclinate and parallel. Fronto-orbital plate shiny, tapering anteriorly; fronto-orbital setae strong, reclinate, with anterior seta slightly shorter and closer to posterior seta than to lunule. Antenna with pedicel dark brown; first flagellomere longer than high, suboval, yellow with apical 1/3 brown, with moderate dorsal pubescence; arista brown, plumose, with plumosity very long in dorsobasal 1/2. Face nearly flat, whitish. Parafacial and gena narrow, whitish with silvery pruinosity; gena with 2 setae. Mouthparts yellow; palpus large. *Thorax*. Mesonotum arched, darker yellow. Scutellum flat. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+3, with anterior one smaller and close to suture; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta; 4 paired rows of small acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; intra-alar seta absent; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra–alar seta; 2 postalar setae; 1 proepisternal seta; 1 katepisternal seta (sometimes with hairs that may be mistaken for a small anterior katepisternal seta); 1 anepisternal seta; anepimeron bare; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair divergent. Legs yellow, with tibiae and tarsi slightly darker; hind basitarsomere slightly stouter. Wing length 6.2–7.3 mm; yellow hyaline, with veins brown and crossveins darker; costa sapromyziform; *R* veins bare; anal vein short; halter yellow. *Abdomen*. Yellow to brownish yellow, with brown anterior margins and median spots on tergites 3–5.

Included species. *Griphoneuromima frontalis* (Macquart, 1844b), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus L" in the key and synopsis in Gaimari & Silva (2010a).

Meraina Silva & Gaimari, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Lauxania ferdinandi* Frey, 1919: 9, by present designation.

Etymology. Tupi, *méru*, meaning fly and *aina*, a thing that is not what seems to be; named after its similarity with *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 36A–D) Body dull, yellowish brown; length *ca*. 5.0–5.5 mm. *Head*. Frons slightly longer than wide, convex in profile; yellowish anterior margin; in dorsal view, slightly concave with a median projection. Vertex slightly sharp. Postocellar setae long, cruciate. Ocellar triangle close to vertex, darker than frons, ocelli forming an isosceles triangle; ocellar setae rather long, diverging. Fronto-orbital plates sometimes slightly darker; fronto-orbital setae reclinate, with anterior seta closer to lunule than, and 2/3 length of, posterior seta. Eye oval, higher than long, with lower margin not narrowed; posteroventral outline slightly rounded. Antenna with first flagellomere long oval;

rounded apex with long dorsal pubescence; arista brown, pubescent. Face short; oral margin not wide; in profile slightly convex. Parafacial and gena narrow, yellowish; gena with 2 setae, lacking mark below eye. *Thorax*. Mesonotum strongly arched anteriorly. Scutellum greyish pruinose; with discal depression. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+2, with anterior seta farther from suture than posterior seta from scutellum; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta; 4 paired rows of acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; intra-alar seta absent; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; anepimeron bare; 1 proepisternal seta; 1 anepisternal seta; 1 katepisternal seta; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair diverging. Legs yellowish. Wing slightly longer than body length; brownish hyaline, veins brownish; costa sapromyziform; *R* veins bare; halter brownish. *Abdomen*. Yellowish; short, ovoid; terminalia brownish.

Included species. *Meraina ferdinandi* (Frey, 1919), **NEW COMBINATION**

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus Q" in the key in Gaimari & Silva (2010a). Two additional species are recognized in this genus, both undescribed and from Brazil.

Myzaprosa Gaimari & Silva, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Myzaprosa mallochi* Gaimari & Silva, by present designation.

Etymology. Rearrangement of the letters of the genus name *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 39A–C) Body orangish yellow to grey, sometimes at least abdomen dark brown pruinose, and frons orange; length *ca*. 3.8–5.0 mm. *Head*. Frons 1.3 times wider than long, uniformly orange, standing out as the brightest color of the body, anteriorly bare and rounded over lunule, curving evenly into place of lunule and face; fronto-orbital plates narrow and dull pruinose; fronto-orbital setae strong, reclinate, evenly spaced between inner vertical seta and edge of lunule, posterior seta slightly stronger. Vertex rounded, dull pruinose through back of head and over ocellar plate; postocellar setae strong, converging; ocellar setae strong, proclinate. Eye length and height subequal. Parafacial wide, nearly 1/2 width of face, lacking orbito-antennal spot; face yellow pruinose, unmarked, flattened from lateral view. Gena *ca*. 1/3 height of eye, bare except for few setulae along oral margin. Antenna with scape yellow, short; pedicel yellow or dark brown; first flagellomere yellow or dark brown, rounded, slightly longer to 1.5 times longer than height; arista pubescent, darkened, at least apically. *Thorax*. Mesonotum slightly arched, evenly pruinose, usually yellow to greyish yellow, sometimes dark brown. Scutellum slightly convex, with discal depression. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 1+2, strong, with anterior seta well in front of suture; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta; 1 paired row of acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; intra-alar seta absent; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; anepimeron bare; 1 proepisternal seta; 1 anepisternal seta, occasionally with a few surrounding setulae; 2 katepisternal setae, with the anterior one being slightly weaker; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair diverging. Legs yellow to orangish yellow, to dark brown, usually darker on distal tarsomeres. Wing length 4.5–5.0 mm; hyaline; veins yellow; costa sapromyziform. *Abdomen*. Pruinose yellow to yellowish grey, to dark brown.

Included species. *Myzaprosa chiloensis* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Myzaprosa emmesa* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Myzaprosa mallochi* Gaimari & Silva, **NEW NAME**; *Myzaprosa triloba* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus H" in the key in Gaimari & Silva (2010a).

Paradeceia Silva & Gaimari, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Sapromyza sororia* Williston, 1896b: 385, by present designation.

Etymology. Greek, *para*, meaning near; named after its similarity with *Deceia* Malloch, 1923. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 49A–C) Body orangish yellow; length 5.0–7.6 mm. *Head*. Frons yellow to brownish yellow, with frontal plate darker that lateral area; sometimes vittate; longer than wide; in profile slightly convex; anterior margin almost in the same plane as face, slightly concave in dorsal view. Vertex rounded or slightly sharp. Postocellar setae long, cruciate. Ocellar triangle hardly differentiated from frontal plate; ocelli arranged in an isosceles triangle; ocellar seta short, divergent. Fronto-orbital plate pale; fronto-orbital setae reclinate, with anterior seta shorter

than posterior. Eye long, oval, posterior outline concave. Antenna yellow to brownish yellow, or brownish only distally on first flagellomere; arista pubescent to short plumose. Face broad, yellow to brown, sometimes with median dark spot; in profile almost straight. Parafacial and gena narrow or broad; gena with 2 setae. *Thorax*. Mesonotum and scutellum shining brownish yellow, greyish pruinose, sometimes vittate (along dorsocentral and notopleural areas); pleura yellowish to brownish yellow. Mesonotum arched. Scutellum flat. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+2, or 0+3 with anterior seta small and close to suture; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta; 2–4 paired rows of acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; intra-alar seta absent; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; 1 proepisternal seta; 1 anepisternal seta; anepimeron bare; 2 katepisternal setae, with anterior one long and fine; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair parallel to divergent. Legs yellow, distal tarsomeres sometimes darkened. Wing length 4.5–6.0 mm; yellow to yellowish brown hyaline; veins yellow; costa sapromyziform; *R* veins bare; halter yellow to yellowish brown. *Abdomen*. Yellowish brown, often with central blackish marks from tergites 3–6.

Included species. *Paradeceia incidens* (Curran, 1934a), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Paradeceia shannoni* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Paradeceia sororia* (Williston, 1896b), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus K" in the key and synopsis in Gaimari & Silva (2010a).

Pseudodeceia Silva & Gaimari, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Lauxania leptoptera* Frey, 1919: 7, by present designation.

Etymology. Greek, *pseudos*, meaning lie, false; named after its similarity with *Deceia* Malloch, 1923. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 57A–E) Body shining orangish to reddish orange; length 3.5–4.0 mm. *Head*. Frons uniformly shining orangish; slightly wider than long; anterior margin slightly depressed in dorsal view, straight in profile; frontofacial angle approximately 90°, not protruding. Vertex slightly carinate. Postocellar setae cruciate, shorter than ocellar setae. Ocellar triangle at vertex; blackish brown; ocellar tubercle not well developed; ocellar seta long, divergent. Fronto-orbital setae reclinate, with anterior seta 2/3 length of posterior. Eye more or less rounded, slightly longer than high; posteroventral margin rounded to nearly straight. Antenna with scape and pedicel blackish brown; first flagellomere oval, *ca*. 1.5 times longer than basal height; arista long, brownish to black, short plumose, particularly dense at base. Face dull yellowish brown; straight in profile; oral margin narrow. Parafacial and gena dull yellow, with white pruinosity; parafacial wide; gena narrow, with 2–3 setae. Palpus yellow. *Thorax*. Mesonotum slightly arched, with two short dark stripes in anterior half. Scutellum slightly convex. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+2; prescutellar acrostichal seta absent; 2 paired rows of acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; intra–alar seta absent; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; anepimeron bare; 1 katepisternal seta; 1 anepisternal seta; proepisternal seta absent; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair slightly convergent. Legs brownish yellow. Wing long, longer than body length, slightly pointed apically; hyaline with brown pattern, brown around entire margin except along alula, anal lobe and between tip of M_1 and CuA_1, brown surrounding crossvein *r-m*, and with outwardly curved band from costa through crossvein *dm-cu* to margin; costa sapromyziform; *R* veins bare; alula very short; halter brownish. *Abdomen*. Ovoid; entirely orange, or dark brown on tergites 1–3, or with small or large lateral and/or central spots.

Included species. *Pseudodeceia leptoptera* (Frey, 1919), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus O" in the key in Gaimari & Silva (2010a). An undescribed species from Brazil and Peru differs in lacking the mesonotal stripes, and the wing pattern that differs in being almost entirely dark an the distal 1/4, and the wing margin is hyaline basal to the band through crossvein *dm-cu*.

Sericominettia Gaimari & Silva, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Minettia argentiventris* Malloch, 1928: 14, by present designation.

Etymology. Latin, *sericus*, meaning silky; used to denote the velvety body covering, with its similarity to *Minettia* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 65A–D) Body brown pruinose, with abdomen mostly white pruinose; length *ca*. 5.8–7.0 mm, thick bodied. Frons *ca*. 1.75 wider than long, bare of setulae, with bronzy pruinose spot at bases of each fronto-orbital seta, with small bronzy pruinose triangles visible (from different viewpoints) behind each posterior ocellus and in front of anterior ocellus, with central frons black pruinose between fronto-orbital areas separated medially by lighter less pruinose median stripe in front of bronzy triangle to lunule. Vertex rounded. Postocellar setae long, cruciate. Ocellar triangle near vertex; ocellar setae short, proclinate and parallel. Fronto-orbital plate brownish pruinose, lighter than central frons, with bronzy pruinose spots at bases of each fronto-orbital seta, with 1–2 setulae on plate laterally between fronto-orbital setae; fronto-orbital setae strong, reclinate, evenly spaced from inner vertical seta to edge of lunule; posterior seta stronger. Eye *ca*. 1.3 times higher than long. Parafacial and gena whitish pruinose; parafacial about 1/5 width of face, orbito-antennal spot only visible from certain angles, concolorous with parafacial or dull brown (depending on angle); face brown with light white pruinosity, flattened from lateral view. Gena a narrow strip, not wider than parafacial, bare except for setulae along oral margin and halfway up parafacial edge. Antennae with scape brown pruinose laterally and orange medially; pedicel orange but brownish at certain angles; first flagellomere orange, darker dorsally, covered with pruinosity that whitish at certain angles, rounded, two times longer than high; arista black except for basal segment orangish brown, long plumose with rays subequal to height of first flagellomere. *Thorax*. Mesonotum arched, dark brown pruinosity differing in intensity depending on angle of view. Scutellum arched dorsally, concolorous with mesonotum. Pleuron concolorous with mesonotum, except anepimeron slightly lighter. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+2, with anterior pair smaller; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta, strong, subequal to anterior dorsocentral seta; acrostichal setulae dense, in 5–6 paired rows; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; 1 postsutural intra-alar seta present and distinct but weaker than other setae (subequal to secondary postsutural supra-alar seta); 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta, with secondary weaker (about 1/4–1/3 length) postsutural supra-alar seta slightly in front; 2 postalar setae; prosternum setulose; 1 proepisternal seta, strong; anepimeron bare; 1 anepisternal seta, with numerous anepisternal setulae; 1 katepisternal seta; 2 scutellar setae, basal pair slightly converging above apical pair, apical pair parallel to slightly diverging. Legs with femora dark brown; fore tibia dark brown, mid and hind tibiae yellow to dark brown; tarsi yellow, sometimes darkening on distal tarsomeres. Wing 5.6–6.5 mm long; hyaline yellow with veins yellow, except for basal wing and alula dark brown with dark brown veins; halter yellow, with basal part of knob brown. *Abdomen*. Mostly orange covered with white pruinosity, intensity of white depends on angle of view; dark brown areas on basal and lateral parts of syntergite 1+2, laterally on tergites 3 and 4, and up to entire tergite 5 and distal.

Included species. *Sericominettia argentiventris* (Malloch, 1928), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Sericominettia aries* (Curran, 1942), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Sericominettia holosericea* (Fabricius, 1805), **NEW COMBINATION***; Sericominettia nigra* (Curran, 1934a), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Sericominettia velutina* (Walker, 1853), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus F" in the key in Gaimari & Silva (2010a). Specimens representing several undescribed species very similar to this but less than half the size, and with certain differences in chaetotaxy (*e.g.*, lacking the secondary postsutural supra-alar seta and the postsutural intra-alar seta), are known in abundance from the Neotropics, but it is not known whether they are part of this genus or are only superficially similar (*e.g.*, the brown color with pale white pruinose abdomen). The lack of certain setae could potentially be a function of their smaller size, but this will need to be studied carefully to work out the affinities of these species.

Zamyprosa Gaimari & Silva, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Sapromyza semiatra* Malloch, 1933: 376, by present designation.

Etymology. Rearrangement of the letters of the genus name *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 76A–C) Body color mostly orange, sometimes with dark brown abdomen and/or lower pleuron; length *ca*. 2.5–4.5 mm. *Head*. Vertex rounded. Ocellar triangle at vertex, concolorous with or slightly darker than frons. Postocellar setae weaker than ocellar setae, cruciate; ocellar setae strong, proclinate. Frons smooth, bare,

with fronto-orbital plates narrow, shinier than frons. Fronto-orbital setae strong, reclinate, anterior seta slightly weaker and located midway between posterior seta and lunule or slightly closer to posterior seta. Face flattened in profile, with distinct antennal grooves. Eye about as high as long. Gena *ca*. 1/3 to 1/2 height of eye. Parafacial and gena whitish pruinose; parafacial about 1/2 width of face. Antennal scape and pedicel orange or dark brown; first flagellomere orange or dark brown (sometimes, but not always concolorous with scape and pedicel), rounded, slightly longer than high; arista pubescent, dark brown except basal segment sometimes orange. *Thorax*. Mesonotum slightly arched, uniformly orange, but occasionally with brown median vitta. Scutellum flattened, slightly paler orange than mesonotum. Katepisternum usually orange, but sometimes dark brown (coinciding with dark brown legs). Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+3 (1+3 in one species, *Z. nigriventris* (Blanchard, 1854)), size decreasing anteriorly; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta; 2 paired rows of acrostichal setulae; 1 postpronotal seta; 2 notopleural setae; postsutural intra-alar seta absent or present; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; anepimeron bare; 1 proepisternal seta; 1 anepisternal seta, usually with surrounding setulae; 1 katepisternal seta; 2 scutellar setae, apical pair converging or cruciate. Legs orange with at least distal tarsomeres darker brown, or entirely dark brown. Wing length 3.5–5.5 mm; hyaline; veins yellow; costa sapromyziform. *Abdomen*. Orange to partly or entirely dark brown.

Included species. *Zamyprosa dichroa* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**, *Zamyprosa edwardsi* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa ferruginea* (Macquart, 1844b), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa fulvescens* (Blanchard, 1854), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa fulvicornis* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa macquarti* Gaimari & Silva, **NEW NAME**; *Zamyprosa micropyga* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa nigripes* (Macquart, 1844b), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa nigriventris* (Blanchard, 1854), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa parvula* (Blanchard, 1854), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa semiatra* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**; *Zamyprosa seminigra* (Malloch, 1933), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. This new genus was referred to as "Undescribed Genus M" in the key in Gaimari & Silva (2010a). The genus is unusual in having species with a postsutural intra-alar seta (typical of genera close to *Minettia* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830) and species lacking this seta.

Zargopsinettia Gaimari & Silva, NEW GENUS

Type species. *Minettia verticalis* Malloch, 1928: 17, by present designation.

Etymology. From Persian *zargun* meaning gold-colored + Greek *ops* meaning face or countenance + the lauxaniid genus name *Minettia* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830 with *M-* elided, referring to the distinct yellow head which contrasts with the brown body of the type species. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. (Fig. 77A–D) Body dark brown pruinose, except head and tarsi yellow; length *ca*. 4.7 mm, thick bodied, heavily setose and setulose. *Head* 1.7 times higher than long, 1.2 times wider than high; yellow except mouthparts and palpus dark brown. Frons about as wide as long, setulose on anterior half. Fronto-orbital setae strong, with anterior pair in position equidistant between posterior pair and lunule, and slightly shorter and closer together than posterior pair. Postocellar setae converging, shorter than anterior fronto-orbital setae. Ocellar triangle slightly forward of vertex; ocellar setae short, proclinate and divergent, weaker than postocellar setae. Setae along upper postocular area and behind postocellar area strong and distinct. Eye *ca*. 1.3 times higher than long. Parafacial narrow. Face slightly convex, broad, slightly broader than height to lunule edge. Gena a narrow strip, not wider than parafacial, bare except for uniform setulae along oral margin and halfway up parafacial edge. Antennae broadly separated by twice width of scape; short, with scape recessed and pedicel mostly recessed; first flagellomere short, 2 times longer than high; arista sparsely pubescent, nearly bare, dark brown beyond yellow base. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0+3, with anterior one weak, less than 1/3 length of posteriormost seta, all within posterior half of mesonotum; 1 prescutellar acrostichal seta, strong, subequal to second (middle) dorsocentral seta; 5–6 paired rows of acrostichal setulae, and other scutal setulae dense; 2 strong postpronotal setae; 2 notopleural setae; 2 postsutural intra-alar setae present and distinct, but innermost one weaker than outer; 1 presutural and 1 postsutural supra-alar seta; 2 postalar setae; prosternum setulose; 1 proepisternal seta, strong; anepimeron bare; 1 strong anepisternal seta, with numerous anepisternal setulae, with a patch of stronger setulae in ventral part; 2 katepisternal setae, anterior

one weaker; 2 scutellar setae, both strong, apical pair diverging. Wing 4.2 mm long, 3.5 times longer than high; sapromyziform; dark brown in anterior half, darkest along costal third, fading to hyaline in posterior half; with radial veins bare. *Abdomen* setulose, with setae longest along posterior edge of tergites; syntergite 1+2 and tergites 3–5 with paired dark orange areas.

Included species. *Zargopsinettia verticalis* (Malloch, 1928), **NEW COMBINATION**.

Remarks. Among the more distinctive characteristics of this species are the presence of 2 setae on each postpronotum and of 2 postsutural intra-alar setae, as well as the distinctive yellow head on a dark brown body.

Catalog of the Family Lauxaniidae of the Americas South of the United States

Subfamily EURYCHOROMYIINAE Hendel, 1910

Genus *CHORYEUROMYIA* Gaimari & Silva

CHORYEUROMYIA Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 9. Type species, *Choryeuromyia xenisma* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 9 (original designation). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key), 991 (synopsis).

xenisma Gaimari & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica]

Choryeuromyia xenisma Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 9. Type locality: Costa Rica, Alajuela Province, 20 km S Upala. Holotype female (Fig. 1A–E), USNM (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution), 2010b: 9 (in key), figs 1A (habitus), 1A inset (leg), 5A (head), 7A (head), 9A (head and thorax), 13A (wing), map 1 (distribution).

Genus *EURYCHOROMYIA* Hendel

EURYCHOROMYIA Hendel, 1910: 123. Type species, *Eurychoromyia mallea* Hendel, 1910: 127 (original designation). References –Waterhouse 1912: 106 (nomenclator); Malloch 1925d: 311 (note); Neave 1939b: 359 (nomenclator); Vanschuytbroeck 1962: 2 (inclusion in Sepsidae: Pandorinae); McAlpine 1968: 819 (taxonomic notes); Hennig 1971: 32 (note), 33 (note); Prado 1975: 1 (catalog); Bickel 1982: 587 (inclusion in Ropalomeridae); Kim 1994: 17 (note); Woodley & Thompson 2001: 4 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key); 2010b: 11 (taxonomy); Silva 2014: 506 (note); Gaimari 2018b: 57 (index), 91 (index), 149 (index).

mallea Hendel. [SA: Bolivia]

Eurychoromyia mallea Hendel, 1910: 127. Type locality: Bolivia, Sarampiuni. Lectotype male (designated McAlpine 1968) (Fig. 2A), MTD (examined); paralectotype male (Fig. 2B–E) (NHMW). References—Hendel 1910: figs 5 (head), 6 (wing), 7 (female terminalia), 8 (head); Hennig 1958: 544 (morphology, as Chamaemyiidae), 599 (discussion of affinities), figs (as Eurychoromyiidae) 27F (spermathecae), 151 (head), 156 (wing), 165 (female postabdomen); McAlpine 1968: 822 (lectotype designation, redescription), figs 1 (male abdomen), 2 (male postabdomen), 3–4 (male genitalia), 5–6 (thoracic pleuron), 1989: 1444 (note), 1446 (relationships); Griffiths 1972: 97 (discussion of male genitalia); Prado 1975: 1 (catalog); Evenhuis 1989b: 593 (note); Kim 1994: 17 (note); Woodley & Thompson 2001: 4 (note); Merz 2002: 36 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010b: 9 (in key), 11 (redescription), figs 1B (habitus), 1B inset (abdominal setulae), 1C (habitus), 1C insect (leg), 5B (head), 5B inset (gena), 7B (head), 9B (head and thorax); Gaimari 2011: 594 (note), 13B (wing), 16A–B, 16D–E (male genitalia), 16C (abdomen), map 2 (distribution), 2018b: 91 (index), 163 (index).

Genus *EURYHENDELIMYIA* Gaimari & Silva

EURYHENDELIMYIA Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 14. Type species, *Euryhendelimyia schlingeri* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 14 (original designation). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key); Silva 2016: 624 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table).

schlingeri Gaimari & Silva. [SA: Colombia]

Euryhendelimyia schlingeri Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 14. Type locality: Colombia, 40 km SW Mocoa Nariño. Holotype male (Fig. 3A–D), CAS (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010b: 8 (in key), figs 2A (habitus), 5C (head), 7C (head), 9C (head and thorax), 17A–C (male genitalia), map 3 (distribution); Silva 2016: 624 (note, catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Genus *EURYSTRATIOMYIA* Gaimari & Silva

EURYSTRATIOMYIA Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 16. Type species, *Eurystratiomyia erwini* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 20 (original designation). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key), 2010b: 8 (in key).

epacrovitta Gaimari & Silva. [SA: Colombia, Ecuador]

Eurystratiomyia epacrovitta Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 17. Type locality: Ecuador, Orellana Province, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp. Holotype male, USNM (examined). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010b: 9 (in key), figs 2B (habitus), 6A (head), 6A inset (gena), 8A (head), 10A (head and thorax), 18E (male genitalia), map 2 (distribution).

erwini Gaimari & Silva. [SA: Ecuador]

Eurystratiomyia erwini Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 20. Type locality: Ecuador, Orellana Province, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp. Holotype male (Fig. 4A–D), USNM (examined). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010b: 8 (in key), figs 2C (habitus), 6B (head), 6B inset (mouthparts), 8B (head), 10B (head and thorax), 13C (wing), 14A (female distal abdomen), 14B (spermathecae), 18A–D (male genitalia), map 2 (distribution).

Genus *EXALLA* Gaimari

EXALLA Gaimari, 2011: 595. Type species, *Exalla shewelli* Gaimari, 2011: 607 (original designation). References—Gaimari 2011: 595 (in key), 597 (key); Silva 2016: 624 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

"undescribed genus." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010b: 8 (in key).

"Undescribed Genus S." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key).

browni Gaimari. [SA: Ecuador]

Exalla browni Gaimari, 2011: 597. Type locality: Ecuador, Napo Province, Baeza. Holotype male, DEBU (examined). Reference—Gaimari 2011: 597 (in key); figs 1 (habitus), 2 (head), 3 (head and thorax), 4 (leg), 5 (abdomen), 18–21 (male genitalia).

macalpinei Gaimari. [SA: Colombia]

Exalla macalpinei Gaimari, 2011: 603. Type locality: Colombia, Departamento del Nariño, Reserva Natural La Planada, Via Hondón. Holotype male, IAVH (examined). References—Gaimari 2011: 597 (in key); figs 6 (habitus), 7 (head), 8 (head and thorax), 9 (leg), 10 (abdomen), 22–25 (male genitalia); Silva 2016: 624 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

shewelli Gaimari. [SA: Colombia]

Exalla shewelli Gaimari, 2011: 607. Type locality: Colombia, Departamento del Nariño, Reserva Natural La

Planada, Via Hondón. Holotype male (Fig. 5A–D), IAVH (examined). References—Gaimari 2011: 597 (in key); figs 11 (habitus), 12 (head), 13 (head and thorax), 14 (leg), 15 (wing), 16 (abdomen), 17 (male genitalia), 26–29 (male genitalia); Silva 2016: 624 (note, catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Genus *PHYSEGENIOPSIS* Gaimari & Silva

PHYSEGENIOPSIS Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 22. Type species, *Physegeniopsis ankhoidea* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 26 (original designation). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key), 992 (synopsis), 2010b: 8 (in key).

albeto Gaimari & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Brazil]

Physegeniopsis albeto Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 23. Type locality: Costa Rica, Guanacaste Province, 9 km S Santa Cecilia. Holotype male, INBC (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution), 2010b: 8 (in key), figs 3A (habitus), 6C (head), 8C (head), 11A (head and thorax), 15D (egg), 19A–C (male genitalia), map 4 (distribution).

ankhoidea Gaimari & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico]

Physegeniopsis ankhoidea Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 26. Type locality: Costa Rica, Guanacaste Province, 9 km S Santa Cecilia. Holotype male (Fig. 6A–D), INBC (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution), 2010b: 8 (in key), figs 3B (habitus), 6D (head), 8D (head), 11B (head and thorax), 13D (wing), 20A–C (male genitalia), map 5 (distribution).

hadrocara Gaimari & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador]

Physegeniopsis hadrocara Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 28. Type locality: Costa Rica, Guanacaste Province, 3 km SE Rio Naranjo. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution), 2010b: 8 (in key), figs 3C (habitus), 6E (head), 8E (head), 11C (head and thorax), 21A–C (male genitalia), map 6 (distribution).

Genus *RORYEUCHOMYIA* Gaimari & Silva

RORYEUCHOMYIA Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 31. Type species, *Roryeuchomyia tigrina* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 31 (original designation). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key).

tigrina Gaimari & Silva. [SA: Brazil, Ecuador]

Roryeuchomyia tigrina Gaimari & Silva, 2010b: 31. Type locality: Ecuador, Orellana Province, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp. Holotype male (Fig. 7A–D), USNM (examined). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010b: 9 (in key), figs 4A (habitus), 4A inset (leg), 5E (head), 5E inset (mouthparts), 7E (head), 12A (head and thorax), 13E (wing), 14C (female distal abdomen), 14D (spermathecae), 22A–C (male genitalia), map 3 (distribution).

Genus *TAURIDION* Papp & Silva

TAURIDION Papp & Silva, 1995: 205. Type species, *Tauridion shewelli* Papp & Silva, 1995: 207 (original designation). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key), 993 (synopsis); 2010b: 34 (taxonomy).

shewelli Papp & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru]

Tauridion shewelli Papp & Silva, 1995: 207. Type locality: Peru, Vilcanota. Holotype male (Fig. 8A–D), HNHM (examined). References—Papp & Silva 1995: figs 32 (habitus), 36–37 (head); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution); 2010b: 8 (in key), 34 (redescription), figs 4B–C (habitus), 5D (head),

7D (head), 12B (head and thorax), 13F (wing), 13F inset (wing anal lobe), 14E (female terminalia), 14F (spermathecae), 15A–C (egg), 15E (gut contents), 15E inset (fungal spore from gut), 23A–C (male genitalia), map 7 (distribution); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

Subfamily HOMONEURINAE Stuckenberg, 1971

Genus *TRYPETISOMA* Malloch

Subgenus *TRYPETISOMA*

TRYPETISOMA Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924: 25. Type species, *Sapromyza stictica* Loew, 1863b:132 (original designation). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 9 (in key), 16–17 (morphology, in key); Hendel 1925: 112 (in key); Curran 1934b: 321 (in key), 1965: 321 (in key); Neave 1940b: 586 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog), 1987: 963 (in key); Arnaud 1968 (species, American); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); 522 (in key, note, undescribed species), 560 (in key), figs 12–13 (wing, undescribed species); Arnaud & Gelhaus 1980: 492 (checklist, undescribed species); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976, 987 (in key), 994 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table, note, in key); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

shewelli Arnaud. [SA: Argentina, Brazil]

Trypetisoma shewelli Arnaud, 1968: 113. Type locality: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutônia. Holotype male (Fig. 9A–D), CNC (examined). References—Arnaud 1968: 110 (in key), figs 1 (distribution), 2 (holotype, habitus), 6 (allotype female, habitus), 13–14 (head), 15 (wing), 16–18 (male postabdomen), 1979: 336 (paratype); Stuckenberg 1971: 522 (note); Arnaud & Gelhaus 1980: 491 (morphology), 492 (morphology, in checklist); Cooper & Cumming 2000: 66 (note on type); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), fig. 1 (male, habitus).

zacatecasense Arnaud & Gelhaus. [CA: Mexico]

Trypetisoma zacatecasense Arnaud & Gelhaus, 1980: 490. Type locality: Mexico, Zacatecas. Holotype male, no. 75653, USNM (examined). References—Arnaud & Gelhaus 1980: 492 (in checklist), figs 1–3 (wing), 4–5 (male genitalia); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution).

Subfamily LAUXANIINAE Macquart, 1835

Genus *AGRIPHONEURA* Hendel

AGRIPHONEURA Hendel, 1925: 109. Type species, *Agriphoneura fumipennis* Hendel, 1925: 109 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 137 (redescription); Neave 1939a: 95 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 624 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

fumipennis Hendel. [SA: Bolivia]

Agriphoneura fumipennis Hendel, 1925: 109. Type locality: Bolivia, Mapiri, Sarampiuní. Holotype female (Fig. 10A–C), MTD (examined; labeled by Hendel as "Agriphoneura fuscipennis").
References—Hendel 1926: 137 (redescription); Silva 2016: 624 (note).

Genus *ALLOMINETTIA* Hendel

ALLOMINETTIA Hendel, 1925: 106. Type species, *Allominettia maculifrons* Hendel, 1925: 106 (monotypy) = *Sapromyza xanthiceps* Williston, 1897: 9. References—Hendel 1926: 126 (redescription), 1932: 104 (in key); Malloch 1928: 8 (note); Neave 1939a: 119 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981, 983 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

TIBIOMINETTIA Hendel, 1932: 103. Type species, *Tibiominettia setitibia* Hendel, 1932: 103 (original designation) = *Minettia assimilis* Malloch, 1926: 17. References—Hendel 1932: 103 (in key); Neave 1940b: 491 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (synonymy); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, in synonymy).

ALLOMINELTIA. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1936: 83 (species).

TIBIOMINETTIA Hendel, 1936: 84 (as subgenus of *Deutominettia* Hendel, 1925). Type species, *Minettia assimilis* Malloch, 1926: 17 (monotypy). Reference—Edwards & Hopwood 1966: 295 (nomenclator), 328 (nomenclator). **NEW SYNONYM. Note 1.**

HOMOEOMINETTIA Broadhead, 1989: 190. Type species, *Minettia assimilis* Malloch, 1926: 17 (original designation). References—Broadhead 1989: 189 (in key), 190 (key, type species designation as "*Deutominettia assimilis* Malloch, 1926"); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 282 (nomenclator); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table). **NEW SYNONYM.**

approximata (Malloch). [A: Trinidad; CA: Panama; SA: Colombia, Venezuela]

Deutominettia approximata Malloch, 1928: 3. Type locality: Panama, Río Trinidad. Holotype male, no. 40965, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 2 (in key), 12 (in key to species of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

Homoeominettia approximata. References—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination), 190 (in key); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Allominettia approximata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

assimilis (Malloch). [A: Trinidad; CA: Panama; SA: Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela]

Minettia assimilis Malloch, 1926: 17. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Gatún Lake, Cano Saddle. Holotype male, no. 28452, USNM (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution); Silva 2016: 626 (note).

Deutominettia assimilis. References—Malloch 1928: 2 (combination, in key), 12 (in key to species of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Broadhead 1989: 190 (as type species of *Homoeominettia* Broadhead, 1989).

Homoeominettia assimilis. References—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination), 190 (in key); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Allominettia assimilis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Tibiominettia setitibia Hendel, 1932: 103. Type locality: not given (from Chaco expedition). Syntype sex, number and repository or repositories not known*. References—Malloch 1933: 359 (note); Silva 2016: 625 (note). **NEW SYNONYM. Note 1.**

Allominettia setitibia. Reference—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (combination implied).

geniseta (Malloch). [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama; SA: Colombia; (NE: United States, Texas)]

Minettia geniseta Malloch, 1926: 16. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female, no.28451, USNM (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology, biology).

Deutominettia geniseta. References—Malloch 1928: 2 (combination, in key), 12 (in key to species of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Shewell 1965: 697 (catalog), 1987: 964 (note), fig. 87.39 (head), 87.54 (leg); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist).

Homoeominettia geniseta. References—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination), 190 (in key); Silva 2016: 627(catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Allominettia geniseta. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (combination, distribution), figs 71.14 (head), 71.42 (leg).

rubescens (Macquart). [SA: Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana]

Sapromyza rubescens Macquart, 1844b: 189. Type localities: Brazil and French Guiana. Syntypes 2 males, MNHN-ED-ED8553 (French Guiana; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8553) and MNHN-ED-ED8554 (Brazil; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8554), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 346 (reprinting of 1844b: 189); Schiner 1868: 279 (note); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 261 (in key), 288 (redescription), 292 (note); Williston 1897: 9 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5584 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Hendel 1932: 104 (note).

Lauxania rubescens. References—Hendel 1908: 45 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 5 (in key), 6 (distribution, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Alominettia rubescens. **NEW COMBINATION.**

woldae (Broadhead). [CA: Panama; SA: Colombia]

Homoeominettia woldae Broadhead, 1989: 190. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Broadhead 1989: fig. 5A (apex of male abdomen); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Alominettia woldae. **NEW COMBINATION.**

xanthiceps (Williston). [SA: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru]

Sapromyza xanthiceps Williston, 1897: 9. Type locality: Brazil, Piedra Blanco (probably = Pedra Branca, near Porto Alegre). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), no. 20253, AMNH (examined).

Lauxania xanthiceps. Reference—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Alominettia xanthiceps. References—Silva 2016: 625 (combination, catalog, Colombia), 631 (table), 2017: 1 (distribution).

Alominettia maculifrons Hendel, 1925: 106. Type locality: Peru, Meshagua, Río Urubamba. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MTD (examined; labeled by Hendel as "Alominettia maculatifrons"); paralectotype female (Fig. 11A–D) (NHMW). References—Hendel 1926: 126 (redescription), 1932: 104 (note).

Alominettia maculatifrons. Misspelling. References—Hendel 1926: 126 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 2 (possible synonymy of *Sapromyza frontalis* (as *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *sensu* Malloch, 1926: 18, *nec* Macquart, 1844b: 189); Silva 2016: 625 (synonymy, catalog).

Allomineltia maculatifrons. Misspelling, and genus misspelling of *Alominettia* Hendel, 1925. Reference—Hendel 1936: 83 (note).

Genus *ASILOSTOMA* Hendel

ASILOSTOMA Hendel, 1925: 104. Type species, *Asilostoma enderleini* Hendel, 1925: 104 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 118 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 3 (redescription), 4 (key); Curran 1934b: 317 (in key), 318, fig. 23 (head), 1965: 317 (in key), 318, fig. 23 (head); Neave 1939a: 317 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Papp & Silva 1995: 197 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

atriceps Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama; SA: Ecuador]

Asilostoma atriceps Malloch, 1928: 6. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female, no. 40954, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 4 (in key), 7 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

enderleini Hendel. [SA: Bolivia]

Asilostoma enderleini Hendel, 1925: 104. Type locality: Bolivia, Sorata, 2300 m. Holotype female, MTD (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 119 (redescription), fig. 2 (head), 1928: 3 (note), 4 (in key).

flavifacies Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica]

Asilostoma flavifacies Malloch, 1928: 7. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, no. 40955, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 4 (in key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table). **Note 2.**

pallipes Malloch. [CA: Panama]

Asilostoma pallipes Malloch, 1928: 5. Type locality: Panama, Río Trinidad. Holotype female (Fig. 12A–D), no. 40709, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 4 (in key), figs 3 (wing), 4 (head); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

palpalis Malloch. [CA: Panama]

Asilostoma palpalis Malloch, 1928: 4. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, no. 40710, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 4 (in key, note), 5 (note), figs 1 (head), 2 (wing); Curran 1934b: 318, fig. 26 (wing), 1965: 318, fig. 26 (wing); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

Genus *BALIOPTERIDION* Papp & Silva

BALIOPTERIDION Papp & Silva, 1995: 188. Type species, *Baliopteridion brevitarsus* Papp & Silva, 1995: 191 (original designation). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 978 (in key).

brevitarsus Papp & Silva. [SA: Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela]

Baliopteridion brevitarsus Papp & Silva, 1995: 191. Type locality: Peru, Iguapó. Holotype male (Fig. 13A–E), HNHM (examined). Reference—Papp & Silva 1995: figs 8 (habitus), 9–13 (male genitalia).

Genus *BLEPHAROLAUXANIA* Hendel

BLEPHAROLAUXANIA Hendel, 1925: 106. Type species, *Blepharolauxania trichocera* Hendel, 1925: 106 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 124 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 7 (redescription); Neave 1939a: 440 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 991 (synopsis).

trichocera Hendel. [SA: Brazil, Peru]

Blepharolauxania trichocera Hendel, 1925: 106. Type locality: Peru, mouth of Pachitea River. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 14A–E), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 125 (redescription), fig. 3 (head); Malloch 1928: 7 (note).

Genus *CAMPTOPROSOPELLA* Hendel

CAMPTOPROSOPELLA Hendel, 1907: 223. Type species, *Camptoprosopella melanoptera* Hendel, 1907: 224 (original designation) = *Pachycerina dolorosa* Williston in Adams, 1903: 37. References—Hendel 1908: 12 (in key), 53 (redescription, catalog), 63 (index), 1925: 105 (in key), 110 (in key), 1932: 109 (misidentification of *Camptoprosopella verticalis* (Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43)), 1936: 81 (key), 82 (misidentification of *Camptoprosopella verticalis* (Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43)); Coquillett 1910: 518 (type species), 637 (index); Kertész 1912: 543 (note), 1914: 82 (note); Waterhouse 1912: 46 (nomenclator); Brunetti 1913: 181 (Indian species, now in *Pachycerina* Macquart, 1835: 511); Melander 1913: 61 (in key), 76 (key), 78 (note); Meijere 1914: 234 (Indonesian species, now in *Melanopachycerina* Malloch, 1927a: 162), 1918: 349 (Indonesian species, now in *Melanopachycerina* Malloch, 1927a: 162); Frey 1919: 13 (misidentified record of *Camptoprosopella vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532) from Brazil); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key), 10 (key); Malloch 1926: 6 (key), 1927a: 162 (note), 1933: 353 (in key) 356 (redescription); Curran 1928a: 81 (in key),

82 (key, species), 1934b: 316, figs 7 (head), 20 (wing), 319 (in key), 1965: 316, figs 7 (head), 20 (wing), 319 (in key); Shewell 1938a: 102 (note), 103 (note), 104 (in key), 1939a: 130 (revision) 1939b: 145 (revision), 1965:696 (catalog), 1986: 541 (note), 1987: 954 (in key); Neave 1939a: 565 (nomenclator); Cole 1969: 372 (in key), 373 (species), fig. 221A (head); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera), 536 (note), 548 (note), 549 (in key, note); Miller & Foote 1975: 312 (note); Miller 1977: 223 (note); Yarom *et al*. 1986: 61 (note); Arnaud 1996: 13 (list); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Gaimari 2018b: 53 (index), 79 (index), 139 (index). **Note 3.**

atra Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico]

Camptoprosopella atra Malloch, 1926: 6. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, no. 28440, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: 6 (in key); Hendel 1936: 81 (in key); Shewell 1939a: 133 (in key), 136 (redescription); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table).

cincta (Loew). [A: Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica; CA: Mexico]

Sapromyza cincta Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43. Type locality: Cuba. Syntypes 2 males, 1 female, MCZC (examined). References—Loew 1861a: 308 (in list), 1861b: 2 (in list); Osten Sacken 1878: 196 (catalog); Röder 1885: 349 (distribution); Townsend 1892: 302 (in key); Williston 1894: 197 (note), 1896b: 384 (possible synonymy with *Sapromyza vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 278 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 48 (note); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Johnson 1908: 77 (distribution), 1919: 443 (distribution); Melander 1913: 76 (synonym of *Camptoprosopella vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)); Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog). **Note 2.**

Lauxania cincta. Reference—Hendel 1908: 35 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Camptoprosopella cincta. References—Curran 1931: 18 (combination, removed from synonymy); Shewell 1939b: 153 (note), 1965: 696 (catalog); Wolcott 1948: 499 (note); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist).

cruda Shewell. [CA: El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua]

Camptoprosopella cruda Shewell, 1939a: 143. Type locality: Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Trece Aguas. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 135 (in key), 136 (in key), figs 29–30 (male genitalia); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 144 (index).

cubana Shewell. [A: Cuba]

Camptoprosopella cubana Shewell, 1939a: 138. Type locality: Cuba, Havana. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 133 (in key), 134 (note), 136 (in key), figs 21–22 (male genitalia), 1939b: 153 (note); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 144 (index).

decolor Shewell. [CA: Mexico; (NE: United States, central and southern)]

Camptoprosopella decolor Shewell, 1939b: 149. Type locality: United States, Texas, Boerne. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1965: 696 (catalog); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 145 (index).

Camptoprosopella decolor. Nomen nudum. Reference—Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 134 (in key), figs 31–32 (male genitalia).

diversa Curran. [A: Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Croix; SA: Colombia; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Camptoprosopella diversa Curran, 1926: 13. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Coamo Springs. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1928a: 82 (in key, distribution), 1928b: 39 (distribution); Gowdey 1928: 9 (catalog); Hendel 1936: 82 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 371 (distribution); Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 133 (in key), 134 (note), 136 (in key), 138 (redescription), figs 25–26 (male genitalia), 1939b: 153 (note); Ramos 1946: 60 (distribution); Arnaud 1979: 336 (paratype); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Sapromyza cincta, *sensu* Curran, 1928a: 116, *nec* Loew 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43. Misidentification. References—Curran 1931: 18 (reporting misidentification); Wolcott 1936: 371 (note), 1948: 499 (note); Shewell 1965: 697 (catalog).

dolorosa (Williston). [CA: Mexico; (NE: United States, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming)]

Pachycerina dolorosa Williston, *in* Adams, 1903: 37. Type locality: United States, Colorado. Syntypes 5 females, 1 USNM (examined), 4 SEMC*. References—Aldrich 1905: 582 (catalog); Tucker 1907: 104 (note), Hendel 1908: 21 (catalog), 1926: 114 (note); Shewell 1939a: 133 (note); Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 (SEMC types); Stuckenberg 1971: 549 (note); Silva 2016: 625 (note).

Camptoprosopella dolorosa. References—Melander 1913: 76 (combination, in key, note); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 11 (in key); Hendel 1926: 114 (note), 1936: 82 (in key); Malloch 1926: 6 (in key); Curran 1928a: 82 (in key); Shewell 1939a: 134 (in key), 1939b: 152 (redescription), 1965: 697 (catalog); Gibson & Carillo 1959: 176 (distribution); Cole 1969: 373 (note, distribution); Miller 1977: 219 (biology), 223 (biology); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist).

Camptoprosopella melanoptera Hendel, 1907: 224. Type locality: Mexico, Puebla. Syntypes, 2 females (Fig. 15A–D), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 21 (note on possible synonymy with *Pachycerina verticalis* Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43), 47 (catalog, note on possible synonymy with *Pachycerina verticalis* Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43), 53 (catalog), 54 (catalog, note on possible synonymy with *Pachycerina verticalis* Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43), plate 1, figs 11 (habitus), 12 (antenna), 13 (head), 1925: 105 (note), 110 (note), 1926: 114 (note), 1936: 82 (in key); Coquillett 1910: 518 (as type species), 637 (index); Melander 1913: 76 (synonymy); Shewell 1939b: 152 (in synonymy), Cole 1969: 373 (in synonymy); Stuckenberg 1971: 549 (in synonymy); Silva 2016: 625 (note).

equatorialis Shewell. [SA: Brazil, Colombia, Peru]

Camptoprosopella equatorialis Shewell, 1939a: 140. Type locality: Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 136 (in key), figs 35–36 (male genitalia); Steyskal 1971: 110 (biology, morphology, distribution); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 148 (index).

flavipalpis Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Argentina, Colombia]

Camptoprosopella flavipalpis Malloch, 1926: 7. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo. Holotype female, no. 28441, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: 6 (in key); Hendel 1936: 81 (in key); Shewell 1939a: 134 (in key), 139 (redescription); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

hera Shewell. [CA: Guatemala; SA: Colombia]

Camptoprosopella hera Shewell, 1939a: 140. Type locality: Guatemala, Ayutla. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 135 (in key), 136 (in key), figs 27–28 (male genitalia); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 154 (index).

imitatrix Shewell. [CA: Guatemala, Mexico; (NE: United States, Texas)]

Camptoprosopella imitatrix Shewell, 1939b: 147. Type locality: Mexico, Mexico City. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1965: 697 (catalog); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 156 (index).

Camptoprosopella imitatrix. Nomen nudum. Reference—Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 135 (in key), figs 23–24 (male genitalia).

latipunctata Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico; SA: Colombia, Paraguay]

Camptoprosopella latipunctata Malloch, 1926: 6. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female, no. 28442, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: 6 (in key); Hendel 1936: 81 (in key); Shewell 1939a: 133 (in key), 138 (redescription).

longisetosa Shewell. [SA: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela]

Camptoprosopella longisetosa Shewell, 1939a: 142. Type locality: Ecuador. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 135 (in key), figs 33–34 (male genitalia); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 161 (index).

maculipennis Malloch. [CA: Nicaragua; (NE: United States, Arizona)]

Camptoprosopella maculipennis Malloch, 1923: 47. Type locality: United States, Arizona, Santa Rita Mts., Stone Cabin Canyon. Holotype female, USNM (examined). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 11 (in key); Malloch 1926: 6 (in key); Curran 1928a: 82 (in key); Hendel 1936: 82 (in key); Shewell 1939a: 134 (in key), 139 (redescription), 1965: 697 (catalog); Cole 1969: 373 (note, distribution); Broadhead 1984: 640, 642 (morphology, distribution), fig. 16 (mouthparts); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist).

media Shewell. [CA: Mexico; (NE: United States, Texas)]

Camptoprosopella media Shewell, 1939b: 150. Type locality: Mexico, Tampico. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1965: 697 (catalog); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 163 (index).

Camptoprosopella media. Nomen nudum. Reference—Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 134 (in key), figs 19–20 (male genitalia).

nigra Malloch. [SA: Argentina, Brazil]

Camptoprosopella nigra Malloch, 1933: 357. Type locality: Argentina, Misiones. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Hendel 1936: 81 (in key, distribution); Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 133 (in key), 136 (redescription); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Note 4.**

ocellaris (Townsend). [CA: Mexico; (NE: Canada, southern Ontario; United States, widespread)]

Sapromyza ocellaris Townsend, 1892: 303. Type locality: United States, New Mexico, Las Cruces. Holotype female, SEMC (examined). References—Townsend 1892: 302 (in key); Williston 1894: 197 (as synonym of *Sapromyza cincta* Loew, 1861a/b), 1896b: 384 (as synonym of *Sapromyza vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 283 (redescription); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog, as synonym of *Sapromyza vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)), 587 (catalog, as synonym of *Sapromyza vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)); Hendel 1908: 47 (catalog, as synonym of *Lauxania vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)); Melander 1913: 76 (as synonym of *Camptoprosopella vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)); Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 (holotype).

Camptoprosopella ocellaris. References—Shewell 1939b: 153 (note), 1965: 697 (combination); Cole 1969: 373 (note); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist).

Camptoprosopella inaequalis Shewell, 1939b: 148. Type locality: United States, Texas, Tyler. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939b: 153 (note), 1965: 697 (synonymy); Cole 1969: 373 (in synonymy); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist, as synonym); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 156 (index).

Camptoprosopella inaequalis. Nomen nudum. Reference—Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 134 (in key), figs 1–2 (male genitalia).

pallidicornis Shewell. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama]

Camptoprosopella pallidicornis Shewell, 1939a: 139. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 136 (in key), 139 (note), figs 37–38 (male genitalia); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 171 (index).

sigma (Hendel). [CA: Costa Rica]

Procrita sigma Hendel, 1910: 121. Type locality: Costa Rica. Holotype female, NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1910: pl. 1, fig. 12 (wing); Melander 1913: 77 (in key).

Camptoprosopella sigma. **NEW COMBINATION.**

varia Shewell. [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico; SA: Venezuela]

Camptoprosopella varia Shewell, 1939a: 142. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Pedro de Montes de Oca. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 136 (in key), figs 17–18 (male genitalia); Hennig 1958: figs 152 (wing, as "? *varia*"), 157 (male postabdomen, as "? *varia*"); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 79 (index), 190 (index).

verena (Becker). [SA: Ecuador]

Sapromyza verena Becker, 1919: 186. Type locality: Ecuador, Cuenca, 2532 m. Holotype female, MNHN (examined; labeled by Becker as "serena"). Reference—Becker 1919: pl. 16, fig. 3 (head).

Camptoprosopella verena. **NEW COMBINATION.**

xanthoptera Hendel. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua; SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela]

Camptoprosopella xanthoptera Hendel, 1907: 224. Type locality: Peru, Callanga. Syntype females, HNHM (examined), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 47 (possible synonymy with *Lauxania vulgaris* (Fitch, 1856: 532)), 55 (catalog), 1926: 114 (note), 1936: 82 (in key); Melander 1913: 76 (as synonym of *Camptoprosopella verticalis* (Loew, 1861a: 349 / 1861b: 43)); Kertész 1914: 82 (remove synonymy); Shewell 1939a: 133 (in key), 138 (redescription); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Genus *CELYPHOLAUXANIA* Hendel

CELYPHOLAUXANIA Hendel, 1914d: 155. Type species, *Celypholauxania scutellata* Hendel, 1914d: 156 (original designation). References—Hendel 1922: 158 (note), 1925: 108 (in key); Neave 1939a: 617 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key), 991 (synopsis).

scutellata Hendel. [SA: Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela]

Celypholauxania scutellata Hendel, 1914d: 156. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Bermúdez. Holotype male (Fig. 16A–C), MTD (examined). References—Hendel 1914d: fig. 4 (head); 1925: 108 (note).

Genus *CEPHALELLA* Malloch

CEPHALELLA Malloch, 1926: 5. Type species, *Cephalella fumipennis* Malloch, 1926: 5 (original designation). References—Curran 1934b: 317 (in key), 1965: 317 (in key); Neave 1939a: 626 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Silva 1999b: 133 (revision), 2006: 61 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976 (in key), 991 (synopsis).

fumipennis Malloch. [CA: Belize, Costa Rica, Mexico]

Cephalella fumipennis Malloch, 1926: 5. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female (Fig. 17A–D), no. 28439, USNM (examined). References—Silva 1999a: 110 (note), 1999b: 134 (redescription), figs 1–2 (head), 3a–b (legs), 4 (wing), 5 (female terminalia), 6 (spermathecae), 6 (female terminalia); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

Genus *CHAETOCOELIA* Giglio-Tos

CHAETOCOELIA Giglio-Tos, 1893: 11. Type species, *Chaetocoelia palans* Giglio-Tos, 1893: 11 (monotypy). References—Giglio-Tos 1895: 50 (redescription); Williston 1896a: 123 (note); Waterhouse 1902: 69 (nomenclator); Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Hendel 1907: 228 (redescription), 229 (key), 1908: 11 (in key),

52 (redescription, catalog), 60 (comparison with *Procrita* Hendel, 1908), 63 (index), 1925: 109 (in key); Coquillett 1910: 521 (type species), 639 (index); Melander 1913: 61 (in key), 77 (key); Malloch 1926: 11 (redescription); Curran 1934b: 316, fig. 1 (wing), 321, fig. 32 (head), 321 (in key), 1942: 76 (key), 1965: 316, fig. 1 (wing), 321, fig. 32 (head), 321 (in key); Neave 1939a: 657 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

CHAESOCOELIA. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1908: 64 (legend of fig. 21).

Sapromyza, *sensu* Williston 1908: 290 (*partim*), *nec* Fallén, 1810: 18. Reference—Williston 1908: 290 (note), fig. 5 (wing).

angustipennis (Williston). [A: Dominica, Saint Vincent, Trinidad; CA: Costa Rica]

Sapromyza angustipennis Williston, 1896b: 381. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key), plate 13, fig. 134 (wing); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Cooper & Cumming 2000: 65 (note on types).

Lauxania angustipennis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 33 (catalog, as *Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893, but listed with subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Chaetocoelia angustipennis. References—Hendel 1907: 229 (combination, in key), 1908: 53 (catalog); Melander 1913: 77 (in key); Malloch 1926: 12 (note); Curran 1942: 76 (in key), 77 (morphology).

caloptera Hendel. [CA: Mexico]

Chaetocoelia caloptera Hendel, 1907: 229. Type locality: Mexico. Syntype female (Fig. 18A–E), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1907: pl. 1, fig. 3 (wing), 1908: 53 (catalog); Melander 1913: 77 (in key); Curran 1942: 76 (in key), 77 (morphology); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution). **Note 5.**

distinctissima (Schiner). [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama; SA: Colombia, Venezuela]

Sapromyza distinctissima Schiner, 1868: 280. Type locality: Venezuela (as "South America"). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 258 (in key), 270 (redescription); Becker 1895: 257 (note); Hendel 1907: 229 (note syntypes labeled as being from Venezuela).

Lauxania distinctissima. Reference—Hendel 1908: 36 (catalog, as *Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893, but listed with subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Chaetocoelia distinctissima. References—Hendel 1907: 229 (combination), plate 1, fig. 1 (wing), 1908: 53 (catalog), plate 2, fig. 20 (habitus); Melander 1913: 77 (in key), fig. 3 (habitus); Curran 1942: 76 (in key), 77 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

Chaetocoelia vergens Giglio-Tos, 1895: 51. Type locality: Mexico, Tuxpango. Holotype male, MRSN (examined). References—Giglio-Tos 1895: fig. 15 (wing); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Hendel 1907: 229 (synonymy); Curran 1942: 76 (in key, status, morphology); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 146 (in list).

excepta (Walker). [CA: Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Nicaragua; SA: Brazil, Venezuela]

Trypeta excepta Walker, 1853: 387. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Walker 1856b: 471 (index), plate 8, figs 8 (habitus), 8a (head); Hardy 1966: 661 (notes on type). **Note 6.**

Chaetocoelia excepta. References—Hendel 1908: 53 (combination, catalog), 1914b: 83 (note); Curran 1942: 76 (in key), 77 (morphology); Hardy 1966: 661 (note).

Chaetocoelia tripunctata Malloch, 1926: 11. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype female, no. 28446, USNM (examined). References—Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology); Silva 2016: 625 (note). **NEW SYNONYM.**

Chaetocoelia banksi Curran, 1942: 77. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1934b: 316, fig. 1 (wing), 320, fig. 32 (head), 1942: 76 (in key), 1965: 316, fig. 1 (wing), 320, fig. 32 (head). **NEW SYNONYM.**

palans Giglio-Tos. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua; SA: Venezuela]

Chaetocoelia palans Giglio-Tos, 1893: 11. Type locality: Mexico, Orizaba. **Lectotype male (designated herein**, see Appendix A), MRSN (examined). References—Giglio-Tos 1895: 51 (redescription), fig. 14 (wing); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Hendel 1907: 229 (in key), plate 1, fig. 2 (wing), 1908: 52 (catalog), 53 (catalog), plate 1, fig. 21 (head), 1925: 109 (note); Coquillett 1910: 521 (as type species), 639 (index); Melander 1913: 77 (in key); Curran 1942: 76 (in key, morphology); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution); Silva 2016: 625 (note).

Chaetocoelia palens. Misspelling. Reference—Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog).

Chaesocoelia palans. Genus misspelling of *Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893. Reference—Hendel 1908: 64 (legend of fig. 21).

Genus *CHAETOMINETTIA* Malloch

CHAETOMINETTIA Malloch, 1926: 9. Type species, *Chaetominettia spinitibia* Malloch, 1926: 10 (original designation). References—Malloch 1926: 11 (in key), 1933: 353 (in key), 359 (redescription); Curran 1934a: 443 (in key), 444 (key, Guyana), 1934b: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 31 (head), 1965: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 31 (head); Neave 1939a: 658 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (as synonym of *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 991 (synopsis, status as valid genus); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 625 (catalog, as synonym of *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925).

corollae (Fabricius). [A: Trinidad; CA: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama; SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela]

Dictya corollae Fabricius, 1805: 331. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Brazil, *cf*. Wiedemann 1830: 452). Syntypes, 1 female, 1 sex unknown, NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 567 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 1541 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 422 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 495 (type information).

Scatophaga corollae. References—Wiedemann 1820: IX (combination), 1821: IX (reprinting of 1820).

Sapromyza corollae. References—Wiedemann 1830: 452 (combination, redescription); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 261 (in key), 289 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 1541 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Hendel 1926: 141 (redescription, distribution); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog).

Lauxania corollae. Reference—Hendel 1908: 35 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Chaetominettia corollae. References—Hendel 1932: 104 (combination), 1933b: 214 (note); Malloch 1933: 359 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (status, distribution); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2017: 1 (distribution).

Allominettia corollae. References—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (combination implied); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Sapromyza brasiliensis Walker, 1853: 372. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Walker 1856b: 470 (index); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 262 (in key), 290 (redescription), 296 (note). **NEW SYNONYM.**

Lauxania brasiliensis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 34 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Chaetominettia brasiliensis. References—Silva 2014: 510 (combination, in list), 2017: 1 (distribution).

Sapromyza latelimbata Macquart, 1855a: 140. Type locality: Brazil, Pernambuco. **Lectotype male (designated herein**, see Appendix A), OUMNH (examined). References—Macquart 1855a: plate 6, fig. 18 (wing); 1855b: 120 (reprinting of 1855a: 140), plate 6, fig. 18 (wing); Schiner 1868: 279 (note); Giglio-Tos 1895: 49 (redescription); Williston 1897: 9 (as synonym of *Sapromyza rubescens* Macquart, 1844b); Aldrich 1905: 584 (note), 585 (catalog); Hendel 1932: 104 (note); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, in synonymy).

Sapromysa latelimbata. Genus misspelling of *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810. References—Macquart 1855a: 150 (figure legend), 1855b: 130 (reprinting of 1855a: 150).

Sapromyza late-limbata. Misspelling. Reference—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 284 (as synonym of *Sapromyza rubescens* Macquart, 1844b).

Lauxania latelimbata. References—Hendel 1908: 33 (catalog, combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Chaetominettia latelimbata. References –Malloch 1926: 10 (redescription), 1933: 359 (note); Hendel 1932: 104 (note); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 444 (in key), 445 (redescription, distribution), 1934b: 316, fig. 3 (wing), 1965: 316, fig. 3 (wing), Araújo e Silva 1968: 575 (biology).

Allominettia latelimbata. References—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (combination implied); Miller 1977: 217 (combination), 218 (biology); Silva & Mello 2008: 92 (note).

mactans (Fabricius). [SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay]

Musca mactans Fabricius, 1787: 344. Type locality: French Guiana, Cayenne. Syntype, sex unknown, empty pin only, NHMD (only name-label present, in Kiel according to Zimsen 1964: 489). References—Fabricius 1794: 321 (redescription), 1805: 295 (redescription); Sherborn 1902: 571 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 489 (type information); Pont 1972: 60 (catalog, doubtfully Muscidae); Thompson & Pont 1993: 94 (in list).

Sapromyza mactans. References—Wiedemann 1830: 452 (combination, redescription); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 261 (in key), 284 (redescription), 289 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3780 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator).

Lauxania mactans. Reference—Hendel 1908: 40 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Chaetominettia mactans. References—Hendel 1932: 104 (combination); 1933b: 214 (note); Malloch 1933: 359 (note); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Note 4.**

Allominettia mactans. Reference—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (combination implied).

Sapromyza apta Walker, 1861: 321. Type locality: Mexico. Syntype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Osten Sacken 1878: 196 (catalog); Townsend 1892: 303 (note); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 263 (in key), 294 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 49 (as synonym of *Sapromyza latelimbata* Macquart, 1855a); Aldrich 1905: 584 (note, as synonym of *Sapromyza latelimbata* Macquart, 1855a); Hendel 1908: 33 (catalog, as synonym of *Lauxania latelimbata* (Macquart, 1855a)), 39 (catalog, as synonym of *Lauxania latelimbata* (Macquart, 1855a)), 1932: 104 (note); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 98 (in list); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, as synonym of *Allominettia corollae* (Fabricius, 1805)). **NEW SYNONYM.**

spinitibia Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Colombia, Guyana]

Chaetominettia spinitibia Malloch, 1926: 10. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female (Fig. 19A–D), no. 28445, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: 10 (error, stating holotype number as 28145), 1933: 359 (note); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 444 (in key, distribution); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (status, distribution); Silva 2016: 625 (note).

Allominettia spinitibia. References—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (combination); Silva 2016: 625 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Genus *DECEIA* Malloch

DECEIA Malloch, 1923: 49. Type species, *Sapromyza crevecoeuri* Coquillett, 1898: 278 (original designation). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key), 12 (redescription, key to subgenera), 13 (key); Hendel 1925: 111 (in key), 112 (in key), 1936: 84 (note, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Malloch 1926: 19 (as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Curran 1928b: 38 (as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Neave 1939b: 24 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 703 (as synonym of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907), 1987: 958 (in key); Miller & Foote 1975: 325 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

anomala Curran. [A: Jamaica, Puerto Rico]

Deceia anomala Curran, 1926: 13. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Adjuntas. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Wolcott 1948: 500 (note).

Pseudogriphoneura anomala. References—Curran 1928a: 82 (in key), 83 (distribution), 1928b: 38 (combination, in key, in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924), 39 (distribution), 1931: 19 (in key, review), 1942: 70 (in key); Gowdey 1928: 9 (catalog); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution, note).

Sapromyza octopuncta, *auct.*, *nec* Wiedemann, 1830: 454. Reference—Curran 1931: 19 (note).

crevecoeuri (Coquillett). [A: Dominica; (NE: United States, widespread)]

Sapromyza crevecoeuri Coquillett, 1898: 278. Type locality, United States, Kansas, Onaga. Holotype female (Fig. 20A–C), no. 4087, USNM (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Shewell 1965: 703 (combination); Silva 2016: 626 (note); Evenhuis 2017: 38 (note), 2018b: 55 (index).

Lauxania crevecoeuri. References—Hendel 1908: 35 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 64 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), 71 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Deceia crevecoeuri. References—Malloch 1923: 49 (combination); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 13 (in key, note); Hendel 1925: 111 (note); Poole & Gentili 1996: 174 (in checklist).

Pseudogriphoneura crevecoeuri. References—Malloch 1926: 19 (combination, in subgenus *Deceia* Malloch, 1923); Shewell 1965: 703 (catalog); Miller 1977: 220 (biology), 230 (biology), 234 (biology).

Sapromyza crevecouri. Misspelling. References—Jones 1946: 180 (biology), 186 (biology), 188 (biology), fig. 4 (abundance); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 143 (index).

Genus *DEUTOMINETTIA* Hendel

DEUTOMINETTIA Hendel, 1925: 106. Type species, *Deutominettia pulchrifrons* Hendel, 1925: 106 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 125 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 1 (redescription), 2 (key), 12 (note); Curran 1934b: 321 (in key), 1965: 321 (in key); Neave 1939b: 53 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 697 (catalog, based solely on *Minettia geniseta* Malloch, 1926, now in *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925), 1987: 964 (in key, based solely on *Minettia geniseta* Malloch, 1926, now in *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

bimaculata Malloch. [CA: Panama]

Deutominettia bimaculata Malloch, 1928: 3. Type locality: Panama, Río Trinidad. Holotype male, no. 40708, USNM (examined). References—Curran 1934b: 316, fig.10 (head), 1965: 316, fig.10 (head); Broadhead 1984: 639 (biology), 643 (morphology, biology), fig. 6 (mouthparts), 9 (gut contents); Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

pulchrifrons Hendel. [SA: Bolivia, Peru]

Deutominettia pulchrifrons Hendel, 1925: 106. Type locality: Peru, mouth of Río Pachitea. Syntypes 6 males and females, MTD (examined), 1 male (Fig. 21A–C), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 126 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 1 (note), 2 (in key, note); Silva 2016: 626 (note).

Genus *DRYOMYZOTHEA* Hendel

DRYOMYZOTHEA Hendel, 1925: 104. Type species, *Dryomyzothea setinervis* Hendel, 1925: 104 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 122 (redescription), 124 (note); Malloch 1928: 1 (species); Curran 1934b: 317 (in key), 1965: 317 (in key); Neave 1939b: 163 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Steyskal 1977: 1 (catalog, note); Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology, biology);

Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

DRYOMYZOIDES Malloch, 1926: 8. Type species, *Dryomyzoides advena* Malloch, 1926: 8 (original designation). References—Malloch 1926: 11 (in key), 1928: 1 (synonymy); Neave 1939b: 163 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera).

advena (Malloch). [SA: Bolivia, Brazil]

Dryomyzoides advena Malloch, 1926: 8. Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (Alto da Boa Vista). Holotype female, no. 28444, USNM (examined). References—Hendel 1932: 110 (distribution), 1933a: 70 (note); Rohlfien & Ewald 1970: 434 (SDEI allotype).

Dryomyzothea advena. Reference—Malloch 1928: 1 (combination).

Dryomyza advena. Reference—Steyskal 1977: 1 (catalog, error as "*Dryomyza advena* Wiedemann", referred to *Dryomyzothea* Hendel, 1925).

setinervis Hendel. [SA: Peru]

Dryomyzothea setinervis Hendel, 1925: 104. Type locality: Peru, Unini, Río Ucayali. Holotype male (Fig. 22A–C), MTD (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 122 (redescription), 124 (note); Malloch 1928: 1 (note), 8 (note). **Note 2.**

Genus *DRYOSAPROMYZA* Hendel

DRYOSAPROMYZA Hendel, 1933a: 68. Type species, *Sapromyza gigas* Schiner, 1868: 280 (original designation). References—Hendel 1933a: 70 (note); Neave 1939b: 164 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981 (in key); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

gigas (Schiner). [SA: Venezuela]

Sapromyza gigas Schiner, 1868: 280. Type locality: Venezuela (as "South America"). **Lectotype male (designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 23A–D), NHMW (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 261 (in key), 286 (redescription); Hendel 1933a: 69 (note, refers to 2 male types labeled as being from Venezuela); Silva 2016: 626 (note).

Lauxania gigas. Reference—Hendel 1908: 37 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Dryosapromyza gigas. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 68 (combination, redescription).

pirioni (Malloch). [SA: Chile]

Minettia pirioni Malloch, 1933: 365. Type locality: Chile, Perales. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 137 (catalog).

Dryosapromyza pirioni. **NEW COMBINATION**.

Genus *ELIPOLAMBDA* Gaimari & Silva

ELIPOLAMBDA Gaimari & Silva, this publication: 15. Type species, *Sapromyza lopesi* Shewell, 1989: 483 (original designation).

duodecimvittata (Frey). [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania duodecimvittata Frey, 1919: 8 (in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810). Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype female, no. 4502, MZH (examined). Reference—Frey 1919: 5 (in key).

Sapromyza duodecimvittata. Reference—Shewell 1989: 489 (combination, redescription, note), fig. 2 (male genitalia).

Elipolambda duodecimvittata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

lopesi (Shewell). [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza lopesi Shewell, 1989: 483. Type locality: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutônia. Holotype male (Fig. 24A–C), no. 20704, CNC (examined). References—Shewell 1989: fig. 1 (male genitalia); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Cooper & Cumming 2000: 65 (note on type); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 161 (index).

Elipolambda lopesi. **NEW COMBINATION.**

picrula (Williston). [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza picrula Williston, 1897: 10. Type locality: Brazil, Chapada [dos Guimarães]. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), AMNH (examined).

Lauxania picrula. Reference—Hendel 1908: 43 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia picrula. Reference—Cooper & Cumming 2000: 65 (combination, note on types)

Elipolambda picrula. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *ERIURGUS* Hendel

ERIURGUS Hendel, 1925: 104. Type species, *Eriurgus pilimanus* Hendel, 1925: 104 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 122 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 7 (redescription); Neave 1939b: 288 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key).

pilimanus Hendel. [SA: Peru]

Eriurgus pilimanus Hendel, 1925: 104. Type locality: Peru, Unini, Río Ucayali. Holotype male (Fig. 25A–C), MTD (examined; labeled by Hendel as "pilimana"). References—Hendel 1926: 124 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 8 (note).

Genus *FREYIA* Malloch

FREYIA Malloch, 1928: 8. Type species, *Freyia nigrita* Malloch, 1928: 9 (original designation). References—Curran 1934b: 319 (in key), 1965: 319 (in key); Neave 1939b: 422 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

nigrita Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica]

Freyia nigrita Malloch, 1928: 9. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female (Fig. 26A–D), no. 40879, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: fig. 5 (head); Curran 1934b: 318, fig. 25 (head), 1965: 318, fig. 25 (head); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

Genus *GIBBOLAUXANIA* Papp & Silva

GIBBOLAUXANIA Papp & Silva, 1995: 191. Type species, *Gibbolauxania elegans* Papp & Silva, 1995: 194 (original designation). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

aliena (Malloch). [CA: Costa Rica]

Pseudogriphoneura aliena Malloch, 1926: 21 (in subgenus *Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923). Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, no. 28456, USNM (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 446 (in key), 1942: 70 (in key); Silva 2016: 626 (note).

Gibbolauxania aliena. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (combination, distribution).

elegans Papp & Silva. [SA: Peru]

Gibbolauxania elegans Papp & Silva, 1995: 194. Type locality: Peru, Vilcanota. Holotype male (Fig. 27A–C), HNHM (examined). References—Papp & Silva 1995: fig. 14 (habitus), 15–16 (male genitalia), 34 (head); Silva 2016: 626 (note).

lateralis (Malloch). [CA: Costa Rica]

Pseudogriphoneura lateralis Malloch, 1926: 21 (in subgenus *Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923). Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, no. 28455, USNM (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 446 (in key), 1942: 70 (in key).

Gibbolauxania lateralis. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (combination, distribution).

Genus *GRIPHONEURA* Schiner

GRIPHONEURA Schiner, 1868: 281. Type species, *Lauxania imbuta* Wiedemann, 1830: 474 (original designation). References—Marschall 1873: 332 (nomenclator); Scudder 1884: 136 (nomenclator); Becker 1895: 176 (key), 256 (redescription, review); Williston 1894: 196 (note), 197 (in key), 1896a: 124 (in key), 1908: 290 (in key), fig. 12 (wing); Kertész 1900: 395 (review); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Hendel 1907: 226 (note), 1908: 5 (note), 11 (in key), 27 (note), 51 (redescription, catalog), 63 (index), 1925: 109 (in key), 1926: 130 (note), 134 (key, Neotropical species); Coquillett 1910: 548 (type species), 634 (index); Melander 1913: 61 (in key), 77 (species); Meijere 1913: 378 (New Guinea species, now in *Homoneura* Wulp, 1891), 1914: 239 (note), 1918: 349 (New Guinea species, now in *Homoneura* Wulp, 1891); Malloch 1925a: (revision, key); 1928: 18 (species, note), 1929a: 201 (note), 1929b: 87 (note); Bezzi 1928: 126 (Fijian species, now in *Homoneura* Wulp, 1891); Curran 1934a: 443 (in key), 1934b: 317, fig. 13 (wing), 318, fig. 24 (head), 319 (in key), 1938a: 4 (key), 1965: 317, fig. 13 (wing), 318, fig. 24 (head), 319 (in key); Neave 1939b: 519 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 504 (note), 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 991 (synopsis), fig. 71.48 (wing); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table). **Note 3.**

affinis Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico]

Griphoneura affinis Malloch, 1925a: 77. Type locality: Costa Rica, Juan Vinas. Holotype male, no. 28322, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1925a: 76 (in key); Curran 1938a: 5 (in key); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

alboapicata Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica]

Griphoneura alboapicata Malloch, 1925a: 76. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, no. 28321, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1925a: 76 (in key); Curran 1938a: 4 (in key).

Griphoneura albospicata. Misspelling. Reference—Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology).

ferruginea Schiner. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Colombia, Guyana, Venezuela]

Griphoneura ferruginea Schiner, 1868: 281. Type locality: Venezuela (as "South America"). Holotype male, NHMW (examined). References—Kertész 1900: 396 (in key), 399 (review); Hendel 1908: 52 (catalog), 1926: 134 (in key); Malloch 1925a: 75 (note), 76 (note), 1928: 18 (redescription, distribution); Curran 1928a: 116 (note); 1931: 18 (note), 1934a: 443 (in key), 444 (distribution), 1938a: 4 (in key); Wolcott 1948: 499 (error for *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

imbuta (Wiedemann). [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, Venezuela]

Lauxania imbuta Wiedemann, 1830: 474. Type locality: Brazil. **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 28E), NHMW (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 661 (note); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, as *Griphoneura* Schiner, 1868, but listed with subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 51 (cat-

alog); Coquillett 1910: 548 (as type species), 634 (index); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3124 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 48 (index); Silva 2016: 626 (note). **Note 2.**

Griphoneura imbuta. References—Schiner 1868: 281 (combination, redescription), figs 5a (wing), 5b (habitus); Becker 1895: 257 (note), figs 6–7 (head), 8 (wing); Giglio-Tos 1895: 52 (distribution); Kertész 1900: 396 (in key), 398 (review); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 52 (catalog), plate 1, fig. 23 (head), plate 2, fig. 22 (habitus), 1925: 109 (note), 1926: 134 (in key), 135 (note); Coquillett 1910: 634 (index); Melander 1913: 77 (in key), fig. 5 (habitus); Malloch 1925a: 75 (note), 76 (in key), 77 (note, distribution), 1925c: 363 (note); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 448 (distribution, note), 1938a: 5 (in key); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology).

nigricornis Curran. [SA: Brazil]

Griphoneura atricornis Malloch, 1925a: 77. Type locality: Brazil, Pará. Holotype female, USNM*. (preoccupied by Kertész, 1900: 396). Reference—Malloch 1925a: 76 (in key).

Griphoneura nigricornis Curran, 1938a: 5 (replacement name for *Griphoneura atricornis* Malloch, 1925a: 77, *nec* Kertész, 1900: 396). Reference—Curran 1938a: 5 (in key).

suffusa Malloch. [SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Peru]

Griphoneura suffusa Malloch, 1925a: 77. Type locality: Brazil, Pará. Holotype female, USNM (examined; extremely damaged, partly eaten; only part of the thorax, median legs and wings). References—Malloch 1925a: 76 (in key), 1928: 18 (synonymy with *Griphoneura proxima* Hendel, 1926: 135); Curran 1938a: 5 (in key); Hennig 1958: 543 (morphology), figs 27B (spermatheca), 160 (female postabdomen).

Griphoneura proxima Hendel, 1926: 135. Type locality: Peru, Río Pachitea. Holotype female, MTD (examined). Reference—Hendel 1926: 134 (in key).

tarsalis Curran. [CA: Panama]

Griphoneura tarsalis Curran, 1938a: 5. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1938a: 4 (in key).

triangulata Hendel. [SA: Peru]

Griphoneura triangulata Hendel, 1926: 135. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Bermúdez. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 28A–D), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 134 (in key); Malloch 1928: 18 (note); Curran 1938a: 5 (in key).

Genus *GRIPHONEUROMIMA* Silva & Gaimari

GRIPHONEUROMIMA Silva & Gaimari, this publication: 16. Type species, *Sapromyza frontalis* Macquart, 1844b: 189 (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus L." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key), 994 (synopsis).

frontalis (Macquart). [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza frontalis Macquart, 1844b: 189. Type locality: Brazil, Campos Gerais. Syntype female (Fig. 29A–C), MNHN-ED-ED8551 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8551), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 346 (reprinting of 1844b: 189); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 262 (in key), 292 (redescription); Malloch 1926: 18 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2524 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution, in "Undescribed Genus L").

Lauxania frontalis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 37 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia frontalis. Reference—Malloch 1926: 18 (combination, redescription).

Deutominettia frontalis. Reference—Malloch 1928: 2 (combination, in key, note possible synonymy with *Allominettia maculifrons* Hendel, 1925: 106).

Griphoneuromima frontalis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *HIRTODECEIA* Shewell

HIRTODECEIA Shewell, 1986: 537. Type species, *Sciomyza picta* Wiedemann, 1830: 576 (original designation). References—Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 279 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 978 (in key); Gaimari 2018b: 59 (index), 155 (index).

picta (Wiedemann). [SA: Brazil]

Sciomyza picta Wiedemann, 1830: 576. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype male (Fig. 30A–D), NHMD (examined). References—Hendel 1902: 89 (in list); Sherborn 1922–1932: 4959 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 943 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 29 (type information); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog, as unplaced species of Lauxaniidae); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 52 (index); Gaimari 2018b: 117 (index), 174 (index). **Note 7.**

Hirtodeceia picta. References—Shewell 1986: 538 (combination, note); Arnaud 1996: 13 (in list).

Genus *HYPAGOGA* Hendel

HYPAGOGA Hendel, 1907: 233. Type species, *Heteromyza apicalis* Schiner, 1868: 232 (original designation). References—Hendel 1908: 11 (in key), 57 (redescription, catalog), 63 (index), 1925: 108 (in key); Waterhouse 1912: 137 (nomenclator); Frey 1927: 42 (note); Neave 1939b: 727 (nomenclator); Hennig 1968: 1 (note), 3 (recognize a new species), figs 6–7 (head), 10–11 (wing); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology), figs 17–20 (mouthparts); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 986 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

apicalis (Schiner). [SA: Venezuela]

Heteromyza apicalis Schiner, 1868: 232. Type locality: Venezuela (as "South America"). Holotype female (Fig. 31A–E), NHMW (examined). References—Czerny 1904: 208 (note); Gill 1968: 8 (catalog, note uncertain position in Heleomyzidae); Silva 2016: 627 (note).

Hypagoga apicalis. References—Hendel 1907: 233 (combination), 1908: 5 (note), 58 (catalog), plate 2, fig. 47 (head), plate 3, figs 48 (head), 49 (wing), 1925: 108 (note); Hennig 1968: 3 (note, type locality), figs 8–9 (head), 12 (wing); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution).

Genus *LAUXANIA* Latreille

LAUXANIA Latreille, 1804: 196. Type species, *Musca cylindricornis* Fabricius, 1794: 332 (monotypy). References—Fabricius 1805: 213 (species); Wiedemann 1830: 470–475 (species); Hendel 1908: 10 (in key), 12 (in key), 25 (catalog), 28 (in key, as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 30 (catalog, as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Coquillett 1910: 558 (type species), 629 (index); Melander 1913: 57 (note), 60 (in key), 61 (key, list subgenera), 71 (new species); Pérusse & Wheeler 2000: 411 (revision, New World species), 412 (redescription), 413 (key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key). **Note 8.**

humilis Wiedemann. [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania humilis Wiedemann, 1830: 662. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype, sex unknown, SMF*. References—Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3061 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 47 (index). **Note 8.**

indistincta Walker. [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania indistincta Walker, 1853: 377. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype female, NHMUK*. References—Walker 1856b: 470 (index); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804). **Note 8.**

peregrina Wiedemann. [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania peregrina Wiedemann, 1830: 660. Type locality: Brazil. Holotype, sex unknown, SMF*. References—Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Sherborn 1922–1932: 4848 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 52 (index). **Note 8.**

polita Walker. [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania polita Walker, 1853: 377. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype female, NHMUK*. References—Walker 1856b: 470 (index); Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804). **Note 8.**

shewelli Pérusse & Wheeler. [CA: Mexico; (NE: Canada; United States)]

Lauxania shewelli Pérusse & Wheeler, 2000: 421. Type locality: Canada, Alberta, Dunvegan, N shore of Peace River. Holotype male (Fig. 32A–C), LEMQ (examined). Reference—Pérusse & Wheeler 2000: 413 (in key), 423 (distribution), 425 (discussion), figs 5 (head), 22–23 (male genitalia), 24–25 (female terminalia), 26–27 (male genitalia), 28 (female terminalia).

Lauxania cylindricornis, *auct*. (*partim*), *nec* Fabricius, 1794: 332. References—Loew 1864b: 318 (misidentification, occurrence in North America); Pérusse & Wheeler 2000: 421 (note), 425 (discussion). **Note 9.**

Genus *LAUXANOSTEGANA* Malloch

LAUXANOSTEGANA Malloch, 1933: 354 (as subgenus of *Steganopsis* Meijere 1910: 145). Type species, *Steganopsis edwardsae* Malloch, 1933: 354 (monotypy). References—Malloch 1933: 354 (in key to subgenera of *Steganopsis* Meijere 1910: 145); Neave 1940b: 743 (nomenclator); Edwards & Hopwood 1966: 144 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera), 513 (note), 536 (status as full genus). **Note 10.**

Steganolauxania, *sensu* Frey, 1919: 2 (*partim*, based on misidentified type species), *nec* Frey, 1919: 2 (*partim*, based on current fixation of the type species as the nominal taxon, as discussed in **Note 10**). References—Hendel 1925: 105 (in key); Curran 1934b: 317 (in key), 1965: 317 (in key); Albuquerque 1959: 90 (note on misidentification); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976 (in key); Silva 2014: 507 (in table, in key). **Note 10.**

albispina (Albuquerque). [SA: Brazil]

Steganopsis albispina Albuquerque, 1959: 87 (in subgenus *Lauxanostegana* Malloch, 1933). Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Petrópolis, Alto da Mosela, Le Vallon. Holotype male, MZSP (examined; not in "Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro", as stated in Albuquerque, 1959). Reference—Albuquerque 1959: 90 (in key, note), figs 1 (wing), 2–3 (tergite 9), 4–6 (phallus, associated structures), 7 (spermatheca), 8 (egg). **Note 11.**

Lauxanostegana albispina. **NEW COMBINATION.**

edwardsae (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay]

Steganopsis edwardsae Malloch, 1933: 354 (in subgenus *Lauxanostegana* Malloch, 1933). Type locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires. Holotype male (Fig. 33A–E), NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: figs 67a–b (head); Albuquerque 1959: 90 (in key).

Lauxanostegana edwardsae. Reference—Stuckenberg 1971: 536 (combination).

Steganolauxania edwardsae. Reference—Silva 2014: 510 (combination, in list). **Note 10.**

Steganolauxania latipennis, *sensu* Frey 1919: 4, *nec Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898: 279. Misidentification. References—Hendel 1925: 105 (note); Curran 1934b: 316, fig. 9 (head), 318, fig. 22 (wing), 1965: 316, fig. 9 (head), 318, fig. 22 (wing); Albuquerque 1959: 90 (note on misidentification). **Note 10.**

Genus *MARMARODECEIA* Shewell

MARMARODECEIA Shewell, 1986: 538. Type species, *Pseudogriphoneura marmorata* Malloch, 1926: 22 (original designation). References—Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 373 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 989 (in key), 991 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Gaimari 2018b: 61 (index), 163 (index); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table).

claripennis (Curran). [SA: Guyana]

Pseudogriphoneura claripennis Curran, 1934a: 447. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 445 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key).

Marmarodeceia claripennis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

hendeli Shewell. [A: West Indies; SA: Brazil, Peru]

Homoneura pictipennis Hendel, 1936: 86 (in subgenus *Euhomoneura* Malloch, 1927b: 419). Type locality: Brazil, Pernambuco, Recife. Holotype female, NHMW (examined). (preoccupied by Czerny, 1932: 18). References—Hendel 1936: fig. 4 (wing); Shewell 1936: 539 (note).

Marmarodeceia hendeli Shewell, 1986: 539. (replacement name for *Homoneura pictipennis* Hendel, 1936: 86, *nec* Czerny, 1932: 18).

marmorata (Malloch). [A: West Indies; CA: Costa Rica, Panama; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela]

Pseudogriphoneura marmorata Malloch, 1926: 22 (in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924). Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female (Fig. 34A–D), no. 28475, USNM (examined; labeled by Malloch as "Neodeceia marmorata"). References—Curran 1934a: 445 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key); Miskimen & Bond 1970: 73 (biology, distribution); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list, in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924); Silva 2016: 627 (note, in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924); Gaimari 2018b: 113 (index), 163 (index).

Neodecia marmorata. Reference—Broadhead 1984: 639 (combination, biology), 642 (morphology, biology), 644–646 (morphology), fig. 7 (gut contents).

Marmarodeceia marmorata. References—Shewell 1986: 539 (combination); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 991 (distribution); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Genus *MELANOMYZA* Malloch

Subgenus *MELANOMYZA*

MELANOMYZA Malloch, 1923: 50 (as subgenus of *Deceia* Malloch, 1923). Type species, *Lauxania gracilipes* Loew, 1861a: 351 / 1861b: 45 (original designation). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 12 (in key to subgenera of *Deceia* Malloch, 1923), 13 (key); Malloch 1926: 21 (species, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Hendel 1936: 84 (note, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Neave 1940a: 88 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 703 (catalog, as synonym of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907), 1987: 958 (in key, status, as genus and subgenus); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984, 986 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (note); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

gracilipes (Loew). [A: Dominican Republic; CA: Guatemala, Mexico; (NE: Canada; United States)]

Lauxania gracilipes Loew, 1861a: 351 / 1861b: 45. Type locality: United States, Pennsylvania. Syntypes 1 male (MCZ ENT00001693), 1 pin (MCZ ENT00303719) with 1 male (Fig. 35A, top) and 1 female (Fig. 35A, bottom, B–D), MCZC (examined). References—Loew 1861a: 308 (in list), 1861b: 2 (in list); Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (catalog); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Tucker 1906: 200 (distribution), 1907: 104 (note); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Johnson 1910: 798 (cata-

log), 1913a: 80 (catalog); Smith 1910: 798 (catalog); Melander 1913: 63 (in key, in subgenus *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151 (misspelled Caliope)), fig. 12 (head).

Deceia gracilipes. References—Malloch 1923: 50 (combination, in subgenus *Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923), 51 (note); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 13 (in key, in subgenus *Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923), 14 (note).

Pseudogriphoneura gracilipes. References—Malloch 1926: 19 (combination, in subgenus *Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923); Shewell 1938a: 105 (redescription), 1939b: 137 (note), fig. 54 (male genitalia), 1965: 703 (catalog); Curran 1942: 69 (in key); Miller & Foote 1975: 320 (biology), 325 (biology), 1976: 31 (description, egg stage, 1st instar), 32 (description, 2nd instar, 3rd instar, puparium), figs 10 (egg), 22 (anterior spiracle, 2nd instar), 26 (anterior spiracle, 3rd instar), 29 (cephalopharyngeal skeleton, 1st instar), 36 (cephalopharyngeal skeleton, 2nd instar), 59–61 (cephalopharyngeal skeleton, 3rd instar), 70 (posterior spiracle, 1st instar), 77 (posterior spiracle, 2nd instar), 85 (posterior spiracle, 3rd instar), 100 (posterior view, 3rd instar), 112 (dorsal view, puparium); Miller 1977: 220 (biology), 231 (biology), 233 (note); Ferrar 1987: 204 (morphology), figs 43.6 (egg), 43.7 (egg), 43.18 (posterior spiracle, 1st instar), 43.28 (anterior spiracle, 2nd instar), 43.43 (cephalopharyngeal skeleton, 3rd instar), 43.51 (anterior spiracle, 3rd instar), 43.55 (ventral view of posterior end, 3rd instar), 43.75 (puparium).

Calliope gracilipes. Reference—Cole 1927: 442 (combination).

Caliope gracilipes. Genus misspelling of *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151. Reference—Cole 1927: 442 (morphology). **Note 12.**

Calliopum gracilipes. Reference—Strand 1928: 48 (combination).

Melanomyza gracilipes. References—Shewell 1987: 958 (combination), figs 87.2 (head), 87.41 (head), 87.48 (thorax), 87.61 (female terminalia); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: figs 71.2 (head), 71.30 (head), 71.53 (female terminalia).

nigerrima (Becker). [SA: Ecuador]

Sapromyza nigerrima Becker, 1919: 185. Type locality: Ecuador, Borma, 3100 m. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN (examined).

Melanomyza nigerrima. **NEW COMBINATION.**

proana (Curran). [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura proana Curran, 1942: 72. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

Melanomyza proana. References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (combination, distribution); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table).

Genus *MERAINA* Silva & Gaimari

MERAINA Silva & Gaimari, this publication: 16. Type species, *Lauxania ferdinandi* Frey, 1919: 9 (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus Q." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 990 (in key).

ferdinandi (Frey). [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania ferdinandi Frey, 1919: 9 (in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810). Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype female (Fig. 36A–D), no. 4503, MZH (examined). **Note 2.**

Meraina ferdinandi. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *MINETTIA* Robineau–Desvoidy

Subgenus *MINETTIA*

MINETTIA Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830: 646. Type species, *Minettia nemorosa* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830: 647

(subsequent designation, Westwood 1840: 150, *viz* ICZN 1922: 16) = *Lauxania fasciata* Fallén 1826: 15. References—Westwood 1840: 150 (typical species "*S. rivosa* Meig."), 151 (synonymy, "fasciata *Fall*. = rivosa *M*. = nemorosa *R.D*.", with *Minettia nemorosa* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830: 647 being eligible as type species); Agassiz 1846: 24 (nomenclator); Scudder 1884: 198 (nomenclator); Coquillett 1910: 570 (type species as *Musca longipennis* Fabricius, 1794: 323, as synonym of *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 636 (index); Melander 1913: 61 (in key, note as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Kertész 1913: 88 (as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 1915: 515 (as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key), 14 (key); Hendel 1925: 111 (in key), 1926: 140 (note), 1932: 103 (in key), 1933a: 70 (note); Malloch 1926: 12 (redescription, note), 1928: 1 (note), 10 (key), 1933: 353 (in key), 359 (redescription); Curran 1928a: 81 (in key), 84 (key, Puerto Rico), 1931: 20 (revised key), 1934a: 443 (in key), 1934b: 321 (in key), 1965: 321 (in key); Malloch 1928: 10 (key); 1933: 359 (redescription), 361 (key); Sherborn 1922–1932: 4070 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 692 (nomenclator); Neave 1940a: 182 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 701 (catalog), 1987: 964 (in key); Cole 1969: 372 (in key), 374 (species); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (distribution); Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology, biology); Papp & Silva 1995: 202 (note); Merz 2004: 194 (synonymy of *Sapromyza rivosa* Meigen, 1826: 265, with *Lauxania fasciata* Fallén, 1826: 15); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981 (in key), 983 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table).

MINNETIA. Misspelling. Reference—Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

EUMINETTIA Frey, 1927: 22 (as subgenus of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Type species, *Musca lupulina* Fabricius, 1787: 344 (original designation). References—Neave 1939b: 336 (nomenclator); Collin 1948: 227 (synonymy).

albibasis Malloch. [SA: Paraguay]

Minettia albibasis Malloch, 1933: 366. Type locality: Paraguay, Encarnación. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Malloch 1933: 362 (in key).

altera (Curran). [SA: Brazil]

Pseudogriphoneura altera Curran, 1942: 70. Type locality: Brazil. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

Minettia altera. **NEW COMBINATION.**

centralis Malloch. [SA: Argentina, Uruguay]

Minettia centralis Malloch, 1933: 367. Type locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key), plate 7, fig. 8 (wing); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Note 4.**

chilensis (Schiner). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza chilensis Schiner, 1868: 278. Type locality: Chile. Syntype male, NHMW (examined). References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 281 (redescription).

Lauxania chilensis. References—Hendel 1908: 34 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 9 (distribution, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia chilensis. References—Malloch 1926: 18 (combination, redescription), 1933: 361 (in key), 362 (redescription, note possible synonymy with *Sapromyza pallens* Blanchard, 1854); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 137 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Poecilominettia chilensis. References—Hendel 1932: 105 (combination, in key), 1933a: 71 (redescription); Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key).

duplicata (Lynch Arribálzaga). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza longipennis Blanchard, 1854: 445. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8569 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8569), MNHN (examined). (preoccupied by *Musca longipennis* Fabricius, 1794: 323). References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 36 (catalog, as synonym of *Lauxa-*

nia duplicata (Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1893)); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 378 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (note); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 161 (index).

Sapromyza duplicata Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 278 (replacement name for *Sapromyza longipennis* Blanchard, 1854: 445, *nec Musca longipennis* Fabricius, 1794: 323). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog).

Lauxania duplicata. Reference—Hendel 1908: 36 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 40 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, as senior synonym).

Minettia duplicata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

hubbardii (Coquillett). [CA: Mexico; (NE: United States)]

Sapromyza hubbardii Coquillett, 1898: 277. Type locality: United States, Arizona. Holotype female, no. 4082, USNM (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Evenhuis 2017: 45 (note), 2018b: 58 (index); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 155 (index).

Lauxania hubbardii. Reference—Hendel 1908: 38 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania hubbardi. Misspelling. References—Hendel 1908: 38 (catalog); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia hubbardii. References—Shewell 1965: 701 (combination, catalog); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

Minettia hubbardi. Misspelling. Reference—Cole 1969: 374 (distribution).

ignobilis Malloch. [SA: Argentina]

Minettia ignobilis Malloch, 1933: 368. Type locality: Argentina, Missiones. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 362 (in key); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Note 4.**

infraseta Malloch. [SA: Uruguay]

Minettia infraseta Malloch, 1933: 367. Type locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. Holotype male (Fig. 37A–C), NHMUK (examined). Reference—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key).

lateritia Rondani. [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza lateritia Rondani, 1863: 36. Type locality: Chile. Syntype female (abdomen missing), MZUN (examined). References—Rondani 1864: 36 (reprinting of 1863: 36); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 281 (redescription), 298 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); O'Hara *et al*. 2011: 210 (in index of names).

Polionoma lateritia. Reference—Costa 1866: 34 (combination).

Lauxania lateritia. Reference—Hendel 1908: 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia lateritia. **NEW COMBINATION.**

lupulinoides (Williston). [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza lupulinoides Williston, 1897: 11. Type locality: Brazil. Holotype male, NHMUK*.

Lauxania lupulinoides. Reference—Hendel 1908: 40 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia lupulinoides. **NEW COMBINATION. Note 13.**

pallens (Blanchard). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza pallens Blanchard, 1854: 445. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo, Santa Rosa. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8567 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8567), MNHN (examined). References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 281 (redescription); Frey 1919: 10 (note); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 362 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 171 (index).

Lauxania pallens. Reference—Hendel 1908: 42 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia pallens. **NEW COMBINATION.**

remota (Thomson). [SA: Argentina]

Sapromyza remota Thomson, 1869: 566. Type locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires. Syntype female, NHRS (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 282 (redescription); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Lauxania remota. Reference—Hendel 1908: 44 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia remota. **NEW COMBINATION.**

setosa (Thomson). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza setosa Thomson, 1869: 565. Type locality: Chile, Valparaiso. Syntypes 2 females, NHRS (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 277 (redescription); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 139 (catalog).

Lauxania setosa. Reference—Hendel 1908: 45 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia setosa. **NEW COMBINATION.**

zuercheri (Hendel). [SA: Paraguay]

Euminettia Zürcheri Hendel, 1933b: 216. Incorrect original spelling. Type locality: Paraguay, Areguá. **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). Reference—Rohlfien & Ewald 1970: 438 (SDEI syntype).

Euminettia zuercheri. Correct original spelling, automatic.

Minettia zuercheri. Reference—Collin 1948: 228 (combination).

Genus *MINILAUXANIA* Papp & Silva

MINILAUXANIA Papp & Silva, 1995: 194. Type species, *Minilauxania bulbifacies* Papp & Silva, 1995: 197 (original designation). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 986 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

bulbifacies Papp & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica]

Minilauxania bulbifacies Papp & Silva, 1995: 197. Type locality: Costa Rica, Suiza de Turrialba. Holotype male (Fig. 38A–D), HNHM (examined). References—Papp & Silva 1995: figs 17 (habitus), 18–21 (male genitalia), 22 (female terminalia), 23 (spermathecae); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

Genus *MYZAPROSA* Gaimari & Silva

MYZAPROSA Gaimari & Silva, this publication: 17. Type species, *Myzaprosa mallochi* Gaimari & Silva (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus H." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 987 (in key).

chiloensis (Malloch). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza chiloensis Malloch, 1933: 372. Type locality: Chile, Chiloé, Castro. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 369 (in key), 373 (note), 375 (note), fig. 68a (apex of female abdomen); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog).

Myzaprosa chiloensis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

emmesa (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza emmesa Malloch, 1933: 375. Type locality: Argentina, Río Negro, Lake Correntoso. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: figs 68d–e (male genitalia); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Sapromyza emmesia. Misspelling. Reference—Malloch 1933: 369 (incorrect original spelling, in key), 375 (note).

Myzaprosa emmesa. **NEW COMBINATION.**

mallochi Gaimari & Silva. [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza spinigera Malloch, 1933: 375. Type locality: Chile, Llanquihue, Casa Pangue. Holotype male (Fig. 39A–C), NHMUK (examined). (preoccupied by Malloch, 1925d: 318). References—Malloch 1933: 369 (in key), figs 68f–g (male genitalia); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Myzaprosa mallochi Gaimari & Silva, **NEW NAME.**

triloba (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza triloba Malloch, 1933: 373. Type locality: Chile, Llanquihue, Peulla. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 369 (in key), figs 68b–c (male genitalia); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Myzaprosa triloba. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *NEODECIA* Malloch

NEODECIA Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924: 12 (as subgenus of *Deceia* Malloch, 1923). Type species, *Lauxania cineracea* Coquillett, 1902: 179 (original designation). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 12 (in key, subgenera of *Deceia* Malloch, 1923); Malloch 1926: 22 (fixed correct original spelling as First Reviser under ICZN (1999) Article 24.2.4, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907, species); Curran 1928b: 39 (note); Shewell 1965: 702 (status).

NEODECEIA. Misspelling. References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 12 (in key, original misspelling); Curran 1928b: 39 (key, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Hendel 1936: 84 (note, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog), 1986: 539 (note), 1987: 958 (in key); Edwards & Hopwood 1966: 183 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Nearctic genera); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 627 (note, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Gaimari 2018b: 63 (index), 167 (index).

albovittata (Loew). [A: Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico]

Lauxania albovittata Loew, 1862: 223. Type locality: Cuba. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MCZC (examined). References—Loew 1862: 186 (in list), 1864a: 93 (reprinting of 1862: 223); Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (catalog); Röder 1885: 349 (distribution); Johnson 1894: 281 (distribution), 1919: 443 (distribution); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Melander 1913: 65 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

Lauxania trilineata. Misspelling. Reference—Ragués 1908: 317 (note).

Pseudogriphoneura albovittata. References—Curran 1928a: 82 (in key), 83 (distribution), 1928b: 38 (combination, tentatively in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924), 39 (in key), 1931: 19 (in key, distribution), 1942: 69 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 371 (distribution), 1948: 500 (note).

Neodecia albovittata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

bivittata (Curran). [A: Jamaica]

Pseudogriphoneura bivittata Curran, 1928b: 39 (in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924). Type locality: Jamaica. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Curran 1928b: 29 (in key); Gowdey 1928: 9 (catalog).

Neodecia bivittata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

cineracea (Coquillett). [A: Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Lauxania cineracea Coquillett, 1902: 179. Type locality: United States, Florida, Biscayne Bay. Holotype male (Fig. 40A–D), no. 6633, USNM (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Melander 1913: 65 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Johnson 1913a: 80 (catalog); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 12 (note); Evenhuis 2018b: 55 (index).

Lauxania cinerea. Misspelling. References—Anonymous 1902: 256 (index entry); Cole 1912: 158 (note).

Minettia cineracea. Reference—Johnson 1919: 444 (combination, distribution).

Minnetia cineracea. Genus misspelling of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Reference—Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

Deceia cineracea. Reference—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 12 (combination, in subgenus *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924).

Pseudogriphoneura cineracea. References—Malloch 1926: 22 (combination, note); Curran 1928a: 82 (in key), 83 (distribution), 1931: 18 (note), 19 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key).

Pseudogriphoneura cinerea. Misspelling. Reference—Curran 1928b: 39 (in key).

Neodecia cineracea. Reference—Shewell 1965: 702 (combination).

Neodeceia cineracea. Genus misspelling of *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924. References—Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog), 1987: 958 (note), fig. 87.3 (head); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: fig. 71.3 (head).

exul (Williston). [A: Grenadine (Union Island), Jamaica, Saint Vincent, West Indies; CA: Honduras; SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza exul Williston, 1896b: 382. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key), 1897: 11 (distribution); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Cooper & Cumming 2000: 65 (note on types).

Lauxania exul. References—Hendel 1908: 36 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 65 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Neodecia exul. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (combination).

Neodeceia exul. Genus misspelling of *Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

flavipennis (Curran). [A: Jamaica]

Pseudogriphoneura flavipennis Curran, 1928b: 39. Type locality: Jamaica, Chinchona. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Curran 1928b: 39 (in key); Gowdey 1928: 9 (catalog).

Neodecia flavipennis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

vittifacies (Curran). [A: Puerto Rico]

Pseudogriphoneura vittifacies Curran, 1931: 20. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Aibonito. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1931: 19 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1948: 500 (note).

Lauxania cineracea, *sensu* Curran, 1928a: 83, *nec* Coquillett 1902:179. Misidentification. References—Curran 1931: 20 (noted misidentification); Wolcott 1948: 500 (note).

Neodecia vittifacies. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *NEOGRIPHONEURA* Malloch

NEOGRIPHONEURA Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924: 11. Type species, *Sapromyza sordida* Wiedemann, 1830: 456 (original designation). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key); Hendel 1925: 111 (in key); Curran 1928a: 81 (in key), 1934b: 316, fig. 6 (wing), 319 (in key), 320, fig. 35 (head), 1942: 68 (note), 75 (key), 1965: 316, fig. 6 (wing), 319 (in key), 320, fig. 35 (head); Neave 1940b: 748 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog), 1987: 954 (in key); Edwards & Hopwood 1966: 184 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); Miller & Foote 1975: 325 (note); Mello & Silva 2008a: 35 (revision), 43 (key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 978 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

RHABDOLAUXANIA Hendel, 1925: 111. Type species, *Rhabdolauxania schnusei* Hendel, 1925: 111 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1925: 108 (note), 1926: 128 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 8 (note); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Mello & Silva 2008a: 35 (note), 36 (synonymy); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, in synonymy); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note).

bispoi Mello & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Neogriphoneura bispoi Mello & Silva, 2008a: 37. Type locality: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Seara (Nova Teutônia). Holotype male, MZSP (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008a: 36 (in list), 43 (in key, note), 44 (note), figs 1A–B (head), 1C (wing), 1D–F (male genitalia), 1G (female terminalia), 1H (spermathecae); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

corrugata Mello & Silva. [A: British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Jamaica]

Neogriphoneura corrugata Mello & Silva, 2008a: 39. Type locality: British Virgin Islands, Guana Islands. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008a: 36 (in list), 43 (in key), 44 (note), figs 2A–B (head), 2C (wing), 2D–G (male genitalia), 2H (female terminalia), 2I (spermathecae); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

immaculata (Hendel). [SA: Brazil, Paraguay]

Rhabdolauxania immaculata Hendel, 1933b: 216. Type locality: Paraguay, Santa Trinidad. Lectotype male (designated by Mello & Silva 2008a), NHMW (examined). References—Rohlfien & Ewald 1970: 436 (4 SDEI syntypes); Mello & Silva 2008a: 37 (lectotype designation, error as female); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note).

Neogriphoneura immaculata. References—Mello & Silva 2008a: 36 (combination, in list), 43 (in key); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

laevifrons (Hendel). [CA: Mexico; SA: Bolivia, Peru]

Rhabdolauxania laevifrons Hendel, 1926: 130. Type locality: Peru, Meshagua, Urubamba River. Lectotype male (designated by Mello & Silva 2008a) (Fig. 41A–D), NHMW (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 8 (note); Mello & Silva 2008a: 37 (lectotype designation); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note).

Neogriphoneura laevifrons. References—Mello & Silva 2008a: 36 (in list), 37 (combination), 43 (in key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

pacata Mello & Silva. [SA: Bolivia]

Neogriphoneura pacata Mello & Silva, 2008a: 41. Type locality: Bolivia, La Paz Province, Mapiri. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008a: 36 (in list), 43 (in key, note), 44 (note), figs 3A–B (head), 3C (wing), 3D (thorax), 3E–H (male genitalia), 3I (female terminalia); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

schnusei (Hendel). [SA: Bolivia, Peru]

Rhabdolauxania schnusei Hendel, 1925: 111. Type localities: Bolivia, Mapiri, San Carlos, 800 m; Peru, Río Urubamba. Syntypes 3 females, MTD* (examined 1 male non-type in NHMW, identified by Hendel). References—Hendel 1926: 129 (redescription), 130 (note), 1933b: 216 (note); Malloch 1928: 8 (note); Mello & Silva 2008a: 37 (note); Silva 2016: 627 (note); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note).

Neogriphoneura schnusei. References—Mello & Silva 2008a: 36 (in list), 37 (combination), 43 (in key); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

sordida (Wiedemann). [A: Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Vincent, West Indies; CA: Costa Rica, Nicaragua; SA: Argentina, Brazil, Guyana, Paraguay; (NE: United States, widespread southeastern)]

Sapromyza sordida Wiedemann, 1830: 456. Type locality: West Indies. Syntype, sex unknown, NHMD* but presumed lost (Zimsen 1954: 27). References—Osten Sacken 1858: 77 (catalog), 1878: 196 (catalog); Townsend 1892: 301 (in key); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 273 (redescription); Williston 1896b: 383 (possible senior synonym for new species with same name, indicated as "?"); Coquillett 1900: 258 (distribution); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Johnson 1913a: 81 (catalog), 1919: 443 (distribution); Tucker 1917: 298 (distribution); Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution), 1948: 501 (note); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog); Sherborn 1922–1932: 6030 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 27 (type information); Shatalkin 2000: 70 (unnecessary new name for *Lauxania sordida* Haliday, 1833: 171, *nec Sapromyza sordida* Wiedemann, 1830: 456), 98 (summary in English, including non-

existent homonymy); Mello & Silva 2008a: 35 (note); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 54 (index); Silva 2016: 627 (note); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note). **Note 14.**

Siphonophysa sordida. Reference—Hendel 1907: 230 (combination).

Lauxania sordida. References—Hendel 1908: 46 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 70 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 10 (in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Neogriphoneura sordida. References—Malloch & McAtee, 1924: 12 (combination, distribution); Hendel 1925: 111 (note), 1932: 107 (note); Curran 1928a: 82 (distribution), 1942: 75 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 371 (distribution), 1948: 500 (note); Ramos 1946: 61 (distribution); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog), 1987: 954 (note), figs 87.11 (head), 87.14 (head), 87.45 (head), 87.56 (wing); Miskimen & Bond 1970: 73 (biology, distribution); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist); Mello & Silva 2008a: 35 (note), 36 (in list), 41 (note), 43 (in key), 45 (distribution); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution), figs 71.11 (head), 71.21 (head), 71.23 (head), 71.50 (wing); Silva 2014: 510 (in list); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note).

Sapromyza sordida Williston, 1896b: 383. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). Syntypes 24 males and females, AMNH (examined). (preoccupied by Wiedemann, 1830: 456). Reference—Williston 1896b: 383 (possible synonym of *Sapromyza sordida* Wiedemann, 1830). **NEW SYNONYM. Note 14.**

striatifrons Hendel. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Bolivia, Brazil; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Neogriphoneura striatifrons Hendel, 1932: 107. Type locality: Bolivia, San José de Chiquitos. Holotype female, SMNS (examined). References—Hendel 1936: 86 (distribution); Mello & Silva 2008a: 35 (note), 36 (in list), 43 (in key, note), 45 (distribution); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 4 (note); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table).

striga Curran. [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Neogriphoneura striga Curran, 1942: 75. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 75 (in key); Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (note), 399 (morphology), 400 (morphology), figs 1–4 (labellum); 2008a: 35 (note), 36 (in list), 43 (in key, note), 45 (distribution); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note).

tertia Curran. [CA: Costa Rica, Panama; SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay]

Neogriphoneura tertia Curran, 1942: 76. Type locality: Panama, Patilla Point. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 75 (in key); Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (note), 400 (morphology), figs 5–8 (labellum); 2008a: 35 (note), 36 (in list), 43 (in key), 45 (distribution); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table), 2017: 1 (distribution); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note).

timida Curran. [A: Trinidad & Tobago; CA: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama; SA: Brazil, Colombia]

Neogriphoneura timida Curran, 1942: 75. Type locality: Panama, Patilla Point. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 75 (in key); Mello & Silva 2008a: 35 (note), 36 (in list), 43 (in key), 46 (distribution); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Silva 2016: 627 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Mello *et al*. 2017: 1 (note), 2 (redescription, distribution), 4 (note), figs 1 (habitus), 2 (habitus), 3 (head), 4 (wing), 5–8 (male genitalia), 9 (spermathecae), 10 (distribution map).

Genus *NEOMINETTIA* Hendel

NEOMINETTIA Hendel, 1925: 111 (not *Neominettia* Malloch, 1926; see *Scutominettia* Hendel, 1932). Type species, *Neominettia wiedemanni* Hendel, 1926: 140 (designated Gaimari 2018a under ICZN (1999) Article

70.3.2 for misidentification of originally designated *Musca contigua* Fabricius, 1794: 347, *sensu* Hendel, 1925: 111, and 1926: 140). References—Hendel 1926: 140 (redescription), 1932: 104 (in key, as genus and subgenus), 109 (note), 1933a: 74 (note); Malloch 1928: 1 (note); Curran 1934b: 319 (in key), 1965: 319 (in key); Neave 1940a: 301 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table); Gaimari 2018a: 81 (review), 86 (discussion of status), 87 (discussion). **Note 15.**

costalis (Fabricius). [SA: Guyana, Peru]

Lauxania costalis Fabricius, 1805: 213. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Guyana, *cf*. Stål 1868: 3). Syntypes, 1 male, 1 female, NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 473 (redescription), 661 (note); Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 35 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 1933a: 73 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 1567 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 476 (type information).

Neominettia costalis. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 73 (combination, redescription).

Neominettia fumosa Hendel, 1926: 140. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Yessup. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1933a: 73 (synonymy); Gaimari 2018a: 81 (note).

eronis (Curran). [SA: Guyana]

Sapromyza eronis Curran, 1934a: 448. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica Kartabo. Holotype male, no. 20411, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 448 (in key). **Note 2.**

Neominettia eronis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

lebasii (Macquart). [SA: Colombia]

Sapromyza lebasii Macquart, 1844b: 191. Type locality: Colombia. Syntype male, MNHN-ED-ED8561 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8561), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 348 (reprinting of 1844b: 191); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 262 (in key), 292 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3467 (nomenclator); Silva 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table). **Note 2.**

Lauxania lebasii. Reference—Hendel 1908: 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Sapromyza lebasi. Misspelling. Reference—Sherborn 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator).

Neominettia lebasii. **NEW COMBINATION.**

lutea (Wiedemann). [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania lutea Wiedemann, 1830: 472. Type locality: Brazil. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 40 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3729 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 49 (index). **Note 2.**

Neominettia lutea. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 73 (combination, redescription).

melanaspis (Wiedemann). [SA: Brazil]

Sciomyza melanaspis Wiedemann, 1830: 575. Type locality: Brazil. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1902: 88 (in list); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3954 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 943 (nomenclator); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog, as unplaced species of Sciomyzidae); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 50 (index).

Lauxania melanaspis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 32 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Neominettia melanaspis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

wiedemanni Hendel. [SA: Bolivia; Peru]

Neominettia wiedemanni Hendel, 1926: 140. Type locality: Bolivia, Mapiri. Lectotype male (designated Gaimari 2018a) (Fig. 42A–C), NHMW (examined); paralectotype male (Fig. 42D), NHMW (examined). Refer-

ence—Gaimari 2018a: 81 (taxonomy), 84 (note), 85 (discussion), 86 (discussion, taxonomy), 87 (lectotype designation, discussion), figs 12 (dorsal habitus of lectotype), 13 (left lateral habitus of lectotype), 14 (oblique head of lectotype), 15 (dorsal abdomen and scutellum of lectotype), 17 (wing).

Neominettia contigua, *sensu* Hendel, 1925: 111, and 1926: 140, *nec Musca contigua* Fabricius, 1794: 347. Misidentification. References—Hendel 1926: 140 (distribution), 1932: 104 (note), 1933a: 73, 74 (note); Curran 1934b: 318, fig. 27 (wing), 1965: 318, fig. 27 (wing); Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology, biology); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Gaimari 2018a: 81 (discussion), 84 (discussion), 85 (discussion), 86 (taxonomy, discussion of misidentification), 87 (taxonomy, discussion of identity), figs 8 (dorsal habitus), 9 (right lateral habitus), 10 (oblique head and thorax), 11 (dorsal abdomen and scutellum).

Genus *NEOPACHYCERINA* Malloch

NEOPACHYCERINA Malloch, 1933: 357. Type species, *Neopachycerina aristata* Malloch, 1933: 358 (original designation). References—Malloch 1933: 353 (in key); Neave 1940a: 303 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera), 513 (note), 539 (in key, note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key); Silva 2014: 507 (in table, note), 508 (in key); Silva & Frare 2018: 1 (revision), 2 (review, diagnosis), 7 (key).

aristata Malloch. [SA: Argentina, Uruguay]

Neopachycerina aristata Malloch, 1933: 358. Type locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. Holotype male (Fig. 43A–D), NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: fig. 67c (head); Stuckenberg 1971: 539 (note); Silva 2014: 510 (in list); Silva & Frare 2018: 1 (note), 3 (redescription), 7 (in key), figs 1A (habitus), 1B–1C (head), 1D (wing), 3E (female terminalia), 4F (spermathecae).

nigra Silva & Frare. [SA: Argentina]

Neopachycerina nigra Silva & Frare, 2018: 3. Type locality: Argentina, La Rioja, Miranda. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference: Silva & Frare 2018: 7 (in key), figs 2A (habitus), 2B–2C (head), 2D (wing), 3A–3B (male genitalia), 3C (female terminalia), 3D (spermathecae).

Genus *NEOXANGELINA* Hendel

NEOXANGELINA Hendel, 1933a: 66 (as subgenus of *Physogenia* [*sic*, = *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b]). Type species, *Physegenua congruens* Hendel, 1910: 120 (original designation). References—Hendel 1933a: 65 (species); Neave 1940a: 313 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 992 (synopsis, status as valid genus). **Note 16.**

congruens (Hendel). [SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Peru]

Physogenia congruens Hendel, 1910: 120 (as *Physogenia* (*Physegenua*) *congruens*). Type locality: Peru. Syntypes 2 males (Fig. 44A–C), MTD (examined), SDEI*. References—Hendel 1926: 115 (in key), 118 (redescription); 1933a: 66 (type species designation for subgenus *Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a).

Physegenua congruens. Correct genus spelling.

Neoxangelina congruens. **NEW COMBINATION.**

facialis (Wiedemann). [SA: Brazil]

Sciomyza facialis Wiedemann, 1830: 684. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype male, NHMW (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 684 (correct original spelling in corrigenda); Hendel 1908: 16 (note); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 42 (index, as correct original spelling).

Sciomyza fascialis. Original misspelling. References—Wiedemann 1830: 576 (description); Hendel 1902: 88 (as unplaced species of Lauxaniidae near *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Sherborn 1922–

1932: 2308 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 943 (nomenclator); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog, as unplaced species of Lauxaniidae near *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 42 (index, as original misspelling).

Physegenua facialis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 16 (combination).

Physogenia facialis. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Hendel 1908: 16 (catalog), 1910: 120 (note), 1926: 115 (in key), 1933a: 66 (note, in subgenus *Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a).

Neoxangelina facialis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

flavipes (Hendel). [SA: Peru]

Physogenia flavipes Hendel, 1926: 118. Type locality: Peru, Meshagua, Río Urubamba. Holotype female, MTD (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 115 (in key), 1933a: 66 (note, in subgenus *Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a).

Physegenua flavipes. Correct genus spelling.

Neoxangelina flavipes. **NEW COMBINATION.**

ornata (Schiner). [CA: Costa Rica, Panama; SA: Guyana, Venezuela]

Sapromyza ornata Schiner, 1868: 279. Type locality: Venezuela (as "South America"). **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 263 (in key), 295 (redescription); Malloch 1926: 23 (redescription, distribution); Hendel 1933a: 66 (note, refers to 2 types labeled as being from Venezuela); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 448 (in key, note, distribution).

Lauxania ornata. Reference—Hendel 1908: 42 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Physegenua ornata. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 65 (combination, in subgenus *Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a).

Physogenia ornata. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 65 (redescription, in subgenus *Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a).

Neoxangelina ornata. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (combination, distribution).

Genus *OCELLOMINETTIA* Hendel

OCELLOMINETTIA Hendel, 1932: 104 (as subgenus of *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925). Type species, *Lauxania apicalis* Wiedemann, 1830: 474 (original designation) = *Lauxania luteipennis* Hendel, 1908: 40. References—Hendel 1932: 104 (in key), 1933a: 74 (status); Neave 1940a: 373 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key), 992 (synopsis). **Note 17.**

corolloides Hendel. [SA: Paraguay]

Ocellominettia corolloides Hendel, 1933b: 215. Type locality: Paraguay, San Trinidad. Syntypes 2 males, 1 female in NHMW (examined); 1 in SDEI*. References—Rohlfien & Ewald 1970: 435 (SDEI syntype); Morge 1975: 360 (type data), 362 (type data), 364 (type data), figs 10 (head), 11 (habitus), 12 (wing).

luteipennis (Hendel). [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania apicalis Wiedemann, 1830: 474. Type locality: Brazil. Lectotype female (designated by inference of the type by Hendel 1908: 33) (Fig. 45A–D), NHMW (examined). (preoccupied by *Sylvia apicalis* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830: 636). References—Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 33 (lectotype designation by inference, catalog, indicating replacement name); Sherborn 1922–1932: 396 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 42 (index).

Neominettia apicalis. Reference—Hendel 1932: 104 (combination, in subgenus *Ocellominettia* Hendel, 1932). **Note 17.**

Ocellominettia apicalis. References—Hendel 1933a: 74 (combination, redescription), 1933b: 215 (note). **Note 17.**

Lauxania luteipennis Hendel, 1908: 40 (replacement name for *Lauxania apicalis* Wiedemann, 1830: 474, *nec Sylvia apicalis* Robineau–Desvoidy, 1830: 636). Reference—Hendel 1908: 33 (catalog, also indicating replacement name, under record for *Lauxania* (*Sapromyza*) *apicalis* Wiedemann, 1830), 40 (catalog).

Neominettia luteipennis. Reference—Hendel 1932: 104 (in subgenus *Ocellominettia* Hendel, 1932, combination automatic by reference to *Neominettia apicalis* (Wiedemann, 1830)). **Note 17.**

Ocellominettia luteipennis. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 74 (redescription, combination automatic by reference to *Ocellominettia apicalis* (Wiedemann, 1830)). **Note 17.**

Genus *ONCODOMETOPUS* Shewell

ONCODOMETOPUS Shewell, 1986: 539. Type species, *Sapromyza umbrosa* Loew, 1863b: 30 (original designation). References—Shewell 1987: 963 (in key); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 456 (nomenclator); Gaimari 2004: 8 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979, 988 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

umbrosus (Loew). [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama; SA: Colombia; (NE: United States)]

Sapromyza umbrosa Loew, 1863b: 30. Type locality: United States, Washington, D.C. Syntype male (Fig. 46A–D), MCZC (examined). References—Loew 1863b: 2 (in list), 1864a: 132 (reprinting of 1863b: 30); Osten Sacken 1878: 196 (catalog); Townsend 1892: 302 (in key); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 258 (in key), 268 (redescription), 300 (note); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Johnson 1895: 338 (in checklist); 1910: 798 (catalog), 1913a: 81 (catalog); Smith 1910: 798 (catalog); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 17 (in key), 19 (note); Malloch 1926: 23 (distribution); Shewell 1965: 704 (catalog); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Silva 2016: 628 (note); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 189 (index).

Lauxania umbrosa. References—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Oncodometopus umbrosus. References—Shewell 1986: 540 (combination), 1987: 963 (note), figs 87.35 (head), 87.42 (head); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution), figs 71.10 (head), 71.31 (head).

Oncodometopus umbrosa. Misspelling. Reference—Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist).

Genus *PACHYOPELLA* Shewell

PACHYOPELLA Shewell, 1986: 540. Type species, *Pachycerina ornata* Melander, 1913: 79 (original designation). References—Shewell 1987: 954 (in key), fig. 87.34 (head); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 468 (nomenclator); Davies & Miller 2009: 295 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976 (in key), 992 (synopsis), fig. 71.19 (head); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Gaimari 2018b: 65 (index), 171 (index).

Pachycerina, *sensu* Melander, 1913: 78, *nec* Macquart, 1835: 511. References—Melander 1914: 60 (in key); Frey 1919: 3 (note); Curran 1934b: 317, fig. 12 (head), 319 (in key), 1965: 317, fig. 12 (head), 319 (in key); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in list, in part).

flavida (Wiedemann). [CA: Mexico to Panama; SA: Colombia to Argentina; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Lauxania flavida Wiedemann, 1824: 57. Type locality: South America. Syntype male, NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 475 (redescription); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Johnson 1913a: 80 (catalog), 1919: 444 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2428 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 27 (type information); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 46 (index).

Pachycerina flavida. References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 10 (combination, probable synonymy with *Pachycerina ornata* Melander); Malloch 1933: 356 (redescription); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog).

Pachyopella flavida. References—Shewell 1986: 541 (combination), 1987: 954 (note); Poole & Gentili

1996: 175 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

flavipalpis (Malloch). [SA: Paraguay]

Pachycerina flavipalpis Malloch, 1933: 356. Type locality: Paraguay, Encarnación. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined).

Pachyopella flavipalpis. Reference—Shewell 1986: 541 (combination).

multicolor (Johnson). [A: Jamaica]

Physogenna (?) multicolor Johnson, 1919: 444. Type locality: Jamaica, Montego Bay. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). **Note 2.**

Physegenua multicolor. Correct genus spelling.

Physogenna multicolor. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. Reference—Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

Physogenua ? multicolor. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. Reference—Shewell 1986: 541 (note).

Pachyopella multicolor. Reference—Shewell 1986: 541 (combination).

ornata (Melander). [CA: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama]

Pachycerina ornata Melander, 1913: 79. Type locality: Mexico, Chiapas, Doña Marcia. Syntypes 1 male (Fig. 47A–D), 1 female, USNM (examined). References—Melander 1913: fig. 7 (head); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 10 (note); Arnaud 1966: 149 (in list), 1996: 14 (in list); Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology, distribution), fig. 5 (mouthparts); Silva 2016: 628 (note); Gaimari 2018b: 106 (index), 170 (index).

Pachyopella ornata. References—Shewell 1986: 541 (combination); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

Genus *PARACESTROTUS* Hendel

PARACESTROTUS Hendel, 1925: 103. Type species, *Paracestrotus gibbosus* Hendel, 1925: 103 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 113 (redescription); Neave 1940a: 558 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Shewell 1986: 538 (note); Silva 2006: 61 (revision), 66 (in key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key).

albipes (Fabricius). [SA: unknown]

Scatophaga albipes Fabricius, 1805: 208. Type locality: "America meridionalis". Syntype female, NHMD (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 183 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 939 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 475 (type information).

Paracestrotus albipes. **NEW COMBINATION.**

gibbosus Hendel. [SA: Peru]

Paracestrotus gibbosus Hendel, 1925: 103. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Bermúdez. Holotype male (Fig. 48A–B), MTD (examined; abdomen partially destroyed). References—Hendel 1926: 113 (redescription), fig. 1 (head); Silva 2006: 62 (redescription), 66 (in key), figs 1A–B (head), 1C (wing).

pulchripennis Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Paracestrotus pulchripennis Silva, 2006: 64. Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Belém, Mocambo. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Silva 2006: 66 (in key), figs 2A–B (head), 2C (wing), 3A–C (male genitalia).

Genus *PARADECEIA* Silva & Gaimari

PARADECEIA Silva & Gaimari, this publication: 17. Type species, *Sapromyza sororia* Williston, 1896b: 385 (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus K." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key), 994 (synopsis).

incidens (Curran). [SA: Guyana]

Sapromyza incidens Curran, 1934a: 448. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 448 (in key).

Paradeceia incidens. **NEW COMBINATION.**

shannoni (Malloch). [SA: Peru]

Sapromyza shannoni Malloch, 1933: 378. Type locality: Peru, Lima, Verrugas Canyon. Holotype male, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1933: 370 (in key).

Paradeceia shannoni. **NEW COMBINATION.**

sororia (Williston). [A: Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent]

Sapromyza sororia Williston, 1896b: 385. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male (designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 49A–C), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Johnson 1919: 443 (distribution); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog); Ogilvie 1928: 44 (distribution); Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 (SEMC syntypes); Shewell 1965: 704 (catalog); Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 32 (note misidentification by Johnson 1913b); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution, in "Undescribed Genus K").

Lauxania sororia. References—Hendel 1908: 46 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 69 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Sapromyza saroria. Misspelling. References—Johnson 1913b: 450 (distribution, misidentification *cf*. Woodley & Hilburn 1994); Shewell 1965: 704 (catalog, note misspelling).

Minettia sororia. References—Curran 1928a: 84 (in key), 85 (combination, distribution), 1931: 20 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1948: 501 (note).

Paradeceia sororia. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *PHYSEGENUA* Macquart

PHYSEGENUA Macquart, 1848a: 220 / 1848b: 60. Type species, *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a: 220 / 1848b: 60 (original designation). References—Marschall 1873: 342 (nomenclator); Scudder 1882: 363 (nomenclator), 1884: 247 (nomenclator); Aldrich 1905: 582 (note); Coquillett 1910: 590 (type species), 647 (index); Curran 1928: 81 (in key, species), 1934a: 443 (in key, key, Guyana), 1934b: 317, fig. 16 (head), 319 (in key), 1938b: 5 (transfer of African species to *Afrolauxania* Curran, 1938b: 5), 1942: 66 (note, species), 67 (key, Neotropical species), 75 (note), 1965: 317, fig. 16 (head), 319 (in key); Sherborn 1922–1932: 4934 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 836 (nomenclator); Shewell 1939a: 131 (note), 1965: 702 (catalog); Neave 1940a: 750 (nomenclator); Cole 1969: 372 (in key), 374 (species); Stuckenberg 1971: 504 (note), 510 (in checklist, genera of Nearctic and Neotropical regions); Miller 1977: 229 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table). **Notes 3, 16.**

PHYSOGENIA. Unjustified emendation. References—Loew 1863a: 9 (species); Scudder 1882: 363 (nomenclator), 1884: 247 (nomenclator); Neave 1940a: 751 (nomenclator, as error). **Note 16.**

PHYSOGENIA. Misspelling. References—Becker 1895: 255 (note); Williston 1896a: 124 (in key); Hendel 1907: 223 (note), 233 (note), 1908: 5 (note), 10 (in key), 15 (redescription, catalog), 20 (note), 28, 29 (note), 64 (index), 1910: 120 (species, as "Physogenia (Physegenua)"), 1925: 105 (in key), 1926: 115 (key); 1932: 109 (species); 1933a: 65 (species); 1933b: 215 (species); Bezzi 1908: 126–127 (Afrotropical species, now in *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a: 32); Speiser 1910: 172 (Afrotropical species, now in *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a:

32); Kertész 1912: 543 (note), 1915: 508 (note), 511 (note); Melander 1913: 60 (in key), 77 (key); Frey 1919: 2 (species), 1927: 9 (note); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key), 10 (note); Malloch 1929b: 19 (note), 1933: 355 (note), 356 (note); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog, noted misspelling); Silva 2016: 628 (note). **Note 16.**

PHYSOGENUA. Misspelling. References—Williston 1894: 197 (in key), 1896b: 379 (species), 1897: 8 (species), 1908: 290 (in key), figs 6–7 (head); Becker 1895: 176 (key), 255 (species), 258 (note); Adams 1905: 171 (Afrotropical species, now in *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a: 32); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 4 (note), 15 (note), 16 (note); Gibson & Carillo 1959: 177 (species); Stuckenberg 1971: 504 (note misspelling); Shewell 1986: 541 (note); Silva 2016: 628 (note). **Note 16.**

PHYSOGENUA. Unjustified emendation. Reference—Giglio-Tos 1895: 49 (species). **Note 16.**

PHYSOGENNA. Misspelling. References—Johnson 1919: 443 (species); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog); Edwards & Hopwood 1966: 227 (nomenclator, as error); Silva 2016: 628 (note). **Note 16.**

annulata (Macquart). [SA: French Guiana]

Ephydra annulata Macquart, 1844b: 256. Type locality: French Guiana. Syntype female, MNHN-ED-ED8705 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8705), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 413 (reprinting of 1844b: 256); Sherborn 1922–1932: 344 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 462 (nomenclator); Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1995: 246 (as *nomina dubia* within Ephydridae).

Physegenua annulata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

banksi Curran. [CA: Costa Rica, Panama; SA: Colombia]

Physegenua banksi Curran, 1942: 67. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Frijoles. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 67 (in key); Miller 1977: 220 (biology), 229 (biology); Silva 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

centralis Curran. [CA: Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico]

Physegenua centralis Curran, 1942: 68. Type locality: Honduras. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 67 (in key).

Physogenua centralis. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. Reference—Gibson & Carillo 1959: 177 (distribution).

eronis Curran. [A: Dominica Island, Trinidad & Tobago; CA: Costa Rica, Panama; SA: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela]

Physegenua eronis Curran, 1942: 68. Type locality: Brazil. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 67 (in key).

ferruginea Schiner. [A: Trinidad; CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela]

Physegenua ferruginea Schiner, 1868: 277. Type locality: Venezuela (as "South America"). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 50C–F), NHMW (examined). References—Becker 1895: 255 (note); Giglio-Tos 1895: 50 (in synonymy with *Physegenua urina* Giglio-Tos, 1893 as ?*Physegenua ferruginea*); Curran 1928a: 116 (note), 1931: 18 (note), 1934a: 294 (in list), 1942: 67 (key, redescription); Cole 1969: 374 (note); Silva 2017: 1 (distribution).

Physogenia ferruginea. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Hendel 1908: 16 (catalog), 1926: 115 (in key), 116 (note), 117 (redescription), 1932: 109 (distribution); Melander 1913: 78 (in key, note possible synonymy with *Lauxania planiscuta* Thomson, 1869: 568); Frey 1919: 2 (distribution).

Physogenua ferruginea. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Williston 1894: 197 (note, distribution), 1897: 8 (note, distribution); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution), 1936: 371 (distribution), 1948: 499 (note, error, confused with *Griphoneura ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Gibson & Carillo 1959: 177 (distribution).

lineata Curran. [SA: Brazil]

Physegenua lineata Curran, 1942: 67. Type locality: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Corumbá. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 67 (in key); Silva 2017: 1 (distribution).

obscuripennis (Bigot). [A: Cuba, Dominica Island, Jamaica; Puerto Rico; CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama]

Sciomyza obscuripennis Bigot, 1857: 826. Type locality: Cuba. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED10058 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed10058), MNHN (examined). References—Osten Sacken 1878: 177 (catalog); Röder 1885: 349 (note, distribution); Becker 1895: 255 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Williston 1897: 8 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Hendel 1902: 88 (as unplaced species of Lauxaniidae near *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 1926: 116 (note); Aldrich 1905: 578 (note, as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 583 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Melander 1913: 78 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b). **Note 18**

Physegenua obscuripennis. References—Coquillett 1900: 258 (combination); Aldrich 1905: 583 (note, as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Curran 1942: 67 (in key), 69 (note, morphology); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog). **Note 18**

Physogenia obscuripennis. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Hendel 1908: 16 (catalog, as valid species), 17 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 1926: 115 (in key).

Lauxania variegata Loew, 1861a: 350 / 1861b: 44. Type locality: Cuba. Syntype female, MCZC (examined). References—Loew 1861a: 308 (in list), 1861b: 2 (in list); Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (catalog); Stahl 1883: 205 (distribution); Röder 1885: 349 (synonymy); Becker 1895: 255 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Williston 1897: 8 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Coquillett 1900: 258 (note); Aldrich 1905: 583 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 584 (note); Ragués 1908: 317 (note); Hendel 1908: 17 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 32 (catalog, as synonym of *P. vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Melander 1913: 78 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b); Wolcott 1924: 228 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 1936: 371 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), Wolcott 1948: 500 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b). **Note 18**

Physegenua variegata. References—Schiner 1868: 277 (combination, redescription); Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (note); Johnson 1894: 281 (distribution); Becker 1895: 255 (as synonym of *Physegenua* "*vittata* Schiner", error for Macquart, 1848a/b), 258 (note). **Note 18**

Physogenua variegata. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Becker 1895: 256 (as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b), 258 (note); Williston 1896b: 379 (note); Aldrich 1905: 578 (note, as synonym of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b).

Physogenia variegata. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. Reference—Hendel 1926: 115 (in key), 116 (note).

striatopunctata Hendel. [SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru]

Physogenia striatopunctata Hendel, 1926: 117. Type locality: Paraguay, Santa Trinidad. Syntypes 18 males/females, (possibly MTD or NHMW)*. References—Hendel 1926: 115 (in key), 1933b: 215 (distribution).

Physegenua striatopunctata. Correct genus spelling. Reference – Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

urina (Giglio-Tos). [CA: Mexico]

Sapromyza urina Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9. Type locality: Mexico, Tuxpango. Syntype female, MRSN (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 299 (redescription); Williston 1894: 197 (as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Hendel 1908: 16 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868), 17 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868), 47 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Melander 1913: 78 (as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list).

Sapromyza urine. Misspelling. References—Williston 1897: 8 (as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog, as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868).

Physegenua urina. Reference—Giglio-Tos 1895: 50 (combination).

Physogenua urina. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Giglio-Tos 1895: 50 (redescription); Aldrich 1905: 583 (note, as synonym of *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (note).

vittata Macquart. [A: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica Island, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad; CA: Nicaragua, Panama; SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, Paraguay, Suriname, Venezuela]

Physegenua vittata Macquart, 1848a: 220 / 1848b: 60. Type locality: Brazil. **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 50A–B), OUMNH (examined). References—Macquart 1848a/b: plate 7, figs 2 (habitus), 2a (head); Loew 1856: 5 (note); Schiner 1868: 277 (note); Becker 1895: 255 (redescription, discussion), figs 4, 5 (head); Metz 1916: 218 (in list), 238 (chromosomes), plate 7, fig. 122 (chromosomes); Coquillett 1910: 590 (as type species), 647 (index); Curran 1928a: 81 (distribution), 1934a: 294 (in list), 443 (in key), 444 (distribution), 1934b: 316, fig. 2 (head), 1942: 66 (note), 67 (key, note, morphology), 1965: 316, fig. 2 (head); Sherborn 1922–1932: 6966 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 836 (nomenclator); Cole 1969: 374 (note); Boyes & Boyes 1975: 282 (chromosomes); Broadhead 1984: 642 (morphology, biology); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 628 (note). **Note 18.**

Physogenua vittata. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Becker 1895: 255 (redescription), 256 (list synonyms); Williston 1897: 8 (note); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Wolcott 1936: 371 (distribution), 1948: 499 (note).

Physogenia vittata. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Hendel 1907: 223 (note), 1908: 15 (catalog), 16 (note), 17 (catalog), plate 1, figs 14 (habitus), 15 (antenna), 16 (head), 1910: 121 (note), 1925: 105 (note), 1926: 115 (in key), 116 (redescription). 117 (note), 1933a: 66 (note); Melander 1913: 78 (in key, note), fig. 6 (head); Frey 1919: 2 (distribution).

Physogenna vittata. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Johnson 1919: 443 (distribution); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

Physogenua cittata. Misspelling, and genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. Reference—Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution).

Lauxania nasalis Thomson, 1869: 568. Type locality: United States, California. Syntype male, NHRS*. References—Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (catalog); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 1926: 116 (note); Melander 1913: 78 (synonymy).

Physegenua nasalis. References—Shewell 1965: 702 (combination, catalog); Cole 1969: 374 (note); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist).

vittifrons Hendel. [SA: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru]

Physogenia vittifrons Hendel, 1926: 116. Type locality: Bolivia, Mapiri, San Carlos, 800 m. Holotype female, MTD (examined). Reference—Hendel 1926: 115 (in key), 117 (note).

Physegenua vittifrons. Correct genus spelling. Reference—Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

Genus *PHYSOCLYPEUS* Hendel

PHYSOCLYPEUS Hendel, 1907: 226. Type species, *Chlorops flavus* Wiedemann, 1830: 595 (original designation). References—Hendel 1907: 233 (note), 1908: 10 (in key), 19 (redescription, catalog), 64 (index); 1925: 106 (in key), 107 (in key), 1926: 120 (key); Waterhouse 1912: 231 (nomenclator); Kertész 1915: 493 (note); Malloch 1933: 353 (in key), 355 (redescription); Neave 1940a: 751 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog), 1987: 958 (in key); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); Sabrosky & Paganelli 1984: 42 (note); Papp & Silva 1995: 200 (in key); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (revision), 290 (redescription), 313 (key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

PARAPHYSOCLYPEUS Papp & Silva, 1995: 197. Type species, *Paraphysoclypeus nigropleura* Papp & Silva, 1995: 201 (original designation). References—Papp & Silva 1995: 200 (in key); Silva 2016: 628 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table). **NEW SYNONYM.**

annulatus Hendel. [SA: Bolivia, Colombia]

Physoclypeus annulatus Hendel, 1926: 121. Type locality: Bolivia, Mapiri, Lorenzopata, 2000 m. Lectotype male (designated Mello & Silva 2008b), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 120 (in key); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 291 (redescription, lectotype designation, in list), 313 (in key); Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

coquilletti (Hendel). [A: Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico; CA: Guatemala; SA: Colombia; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Lauxania lutea Coquillett, 1902: 179. Type locality: United States, Florida, Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay. Syntypes 2, no. 6634 (labeled as 6334 according to Mello & Silva 2008b: 293), USNM (examined). (preoccupied by Wiedemann, 1830: 472). References—Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, note); Cole 1912: 158 (note); Melander 1913: 69 (in key, in subgenus *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151 (misspelled Caliope)); Johnson 1913a: 80 (catalog); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog, as synonym of *Physoclypeus coquilletti* (Hendel, 1908)); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist, as synonym); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note); Silva 2016: 629 (note); Evenhuis 2018b: 59 (index).

Lauxania lulia. Misspelling. Reference—Anonymous 1902: 256 (index entry).

Calliope lutea. Reference—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 14 (combination).

Caliope lutea. Genus misspelling of *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151. References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 14 (in key); Curran 1926: 14 (note), 1928a: 83 (in key, note, distribution); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1948: 500 (note). **Note 12.**

Lauxania coquilletti Hendel, 1908: 30 (replacement name for *Lauxania lutea* Coquillett, 1902: 179, *nec* Wiedemann, 1830: 472). References—Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 32 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Evenhuis 2018b: 93 (in list).

Physoclypeus coquilletti. References—Shewell 1965: 702 (combination, catalog), 1987: 958 (note), fig. 87.6 (head); Poole & Gentili 1996: 175 (in checklist); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 291 (redescription), 313 (in key), figs 1A–B (head), 1C (wing), 1D (abdomen), 1E–H (male genitalia), 1I (female terminalia), 1J (spermathecae); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution), fig. 71.6 (head); Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

farinosus Hendel. [SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia]

Physoclypeus farinosus Hendel, 1926: 121. Type locality: Bolivia, Sorata, 2300 m. Holotype male, NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 120 (in key); Silva & Mello 2008: 93 (biology); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 290 (note), 293 (redescription), 313 (in key), figs 2A–B (head), 2C (wing), 2D–G (male genitalia), 2H (female terminalia), 2I (spermathecae); Silva 2014: 506 (biology), 510 (in list).

flavus (Wiedemann). [SA: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay]

Chlorops flavus Wiedemann, 1830: 595. Type locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. Syntype female (Fig. 51A–C), NHMW (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 2453 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 320 (nomenclator); Sabrosky & Paganelli 1984: 42 (note); Mello & Silva 2008b: 290 (note), 297 (error as holotype); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 46 (index); Silva 2016: 629 (note).

Physoclypeus flavus. References—Hendel 1907: 226 (combination), 1908: 20 (catalog), plate 1, fig. 29 (head, repeat of same figure on plate 2, not listed), plate 2, figs 28 (habitus), 29 (head), 1925: 106 (note), 107 (note), 1926: 120 (in key, redescription), 121 (note), 1932: 109 (distribution), 1936: 82 (distribution); Malloch 1933: 356 (redescription); Sabrosky & Paganelli 1984: 42 (note); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 296 (redescription), 313 (in key), figs 3A–B (head), 3C (wing), 3D (female terminalia), 3E (spermathecae); Barragán *et al*. 2013: 32 (infection by *Laboulbenia sapromyzae* Thaxter, 1917: 717 (Laboulbeniales)); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

hendeli Mello & Silva. [A: Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia; CA: Costa Rica, Mexico]

Physoclypeus hendeli Mello & Silva, 2008b: 297. Type locality: Jamaica, N. Irish Town. Holotype male, MZLU (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 4A–B (head), 4C (wing), 4D (abdomen), 4E–H (male genitalia), 4I (female terminalia); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

lineatus (Williston). [A: Saint Vincent; SA: Colombia]

Sapromyza lineata Williston, 1896b: 385. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). Lectotype male (designated Mello & Silva 2008b), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 290 (note), 300 (lectotype designation).

Lauxania lineata. References—Hendel 1908: 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 70 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Physoclypeus lineatus. References—Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (combination, note), 400 (morphology), figs 9–11 (labellum), 2008b: 289 (note), 299 (redescription), 313 (in key), figs 5A–B (head), 5C (wing), 5D (thorax), 5E–H (male genitalia), 5I (female terminalia), 5J (spermathecae); Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

montanus (Becker). [SA: Ecuador]

Sapromyza montana Becker, 1919: 187. Type locality: Ecuador: Cuenca, El Angel. Lectotype male (designated Mello & Silva 2008b), MNHN (examined). Reference—Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 290 (note), 302 (lectotype designation).

Physoclypeus montanus. Reference—Mello & Silva 2008b: 301 (combination, redescription), 313 (in key), figs 6A–B (head), 6C (wing).

nigropleura (Papp & Silva). [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Bolivia, Peru]

Paraphysoclypeus nigropleura Papp & Silva, 1995: 201. Type locality: Peru, Callanga. Holotype female, HNHM (examined). References—Papp & Silva 1995: 186 (note), figs 24 (habitus), 35 (head); Silva 2016: 628 (note).

Physoclypeus nigropleura. **NEW COMBINATION.**

plaumanni Mello & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Physoclypeus plaumanni Mello & Silva, 2008b: 302. Type locality: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Seara, Nova Teutônia. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 7A–B (head), 7C (wing), 7D (thorax), 7E–H (male genitalia), 7I (female terminalia), 7J (spermathecae).

risaraldensis Mello & Silva. [SA: Colombia, Ecuador]

Physoclypeus risaraldensis Mello & Silva, 2008b: 302. Type locality: Colombia, Risaralda, SFF Otún Quimbaya, Robledal. Holotype male, MZLU (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 8A–B (head), 8C (wing), 8D (abdomen), 8E–H (male genitalia), 8I (female terminalia), 8J (spermathecae); Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

saltensis Mello & Silva. [SA: Argentina]

Physoclypeus saltensis Mello & Silva, 2008b: 305. Type locality: Argentina, Salta, Rosário de Lerma. Holotype male, CSCA (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 9A–B (head), 9C (wing), 9D (thorax), 9E (abdomen), 9F–I (male genitalia), 9J (female terminalia), 9L (spermathecae); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

scutellatus (Curran). [A: Puerto Rico]

Calliope scutellata Curran, 1926: 14. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Naguabo. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). Reference—Mello & Silva 2008b: 289 (note), 290 (note).

Caliope scutellata. Genus misspelling of *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151. References—Curran 1926: 14 (original description of species), 1928a: 83 (in key, distribution); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1948: 500 (note). **Note 12.**

Calliopum scutellatum. Reference—Strand 1928: 48 (combination).

Physoclypeus scutellatus. Reference—Mello & Silva 2008b: 307 (combination, redescription), 313 (in key).

unimaculatus Mello & Silva. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico]

Physoclypeus unimaculatus Mello & Silva, 2008b: 307. Type locality: Mexico, Vera Cruz, Córdoba. Holotype male, UCDC (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 10A–B (head), 10C (wing), 10D (abdomen), 10E–H (male genitalia), 10I (female terminalia), 10J (spermathecae); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

vittatus Mello & Silva. [SA: Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela]

Physoclypeus vittatus Mello & Silva, 2008b: 309. Type locality: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Seara, Nova Teutônia. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 11A–B (head), 11C (wing), 11D (thorax), 11E–H (male genitalia), 11I (female terminalia); Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

zebrinus Mello & Silva. [CA: Mexico; SA: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Venezuela]

Physoclypeus zebrinus Mello & Silva, 2008b: 311. Type locality: Costa Rica, Limón, Parque Internacional La Amistad, Refugio Valle del Silencio. Holotype male, INBC (examined). References—Mello & Silva 2008b: 313 (in key), figs 12A–B (head), 12C (wing), 12D (thorax), 12E (abdomen), 12F–I (male genitalia), 12J (female terminalia), 12L (spermathecae); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

Genus *PLATYGRAPHIUM* Hendel

PLATYGRAPHIUM Hendel, 1925: 104. Type species, *Platygraphium penicillatum* Hendel, 1925: 104 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 124 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 7 (redescription); Neave 1940a: 794 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984 (in key), 992 (synopsis).

penicillatum Hendel. [CA: Panama; SA: Bolivia]

Platygraphium penicillatum Hendel, 1925: 104. Type locality: Bolivia, Yungas de Coroico. Holotype male (Fig. 52A–C), MTD (examined). References—Hendel 126: 124 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 7 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

Genus *POECILOLYCIA* Shewell

POECILOLYCIA Shewell, 1986: 542. Type species, *Sapromyza quadrilineata* Loew, 1861a: 348 / 1861b: 42 (original designation). References—Shewell 1986: 542 (note), 1987: 963 (in key); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 534 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 987 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (note); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

annulipes (Johnson). [A: Jamaica]

Minettia annulipes Johnson, 1919: 444. Type locality: Jamaica, Cinchona. Holotype female, AMNH (examined).

Minnetia annulipes. Genus misspelling of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Reference—Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

Poecilolycia annulipes. Reference—Shewell 1986: 543 (combination).

blanchardi (Malloch). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza blanchardi Malloch, 1933: 370. Type locality: Chile, Chiloé, Castro. Holotype male (Fig. 53A–C),

NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 369 (in key), 371 (note), 372 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog).

Poecilolycia blanchardi. **NEW COMBINATION.**

lineatocollis (Blanchard). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza lineatocollis Blanchard, 1854: 447. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8563 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8563), MNHN (examined). References—Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (note); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 160 (index).

Sapromyza lineaticollis. Misspelling. References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog).

Sapromyza lineaticollis. Unjustified emendation. References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 257 (in key), 264 (emendation, redescription); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 369 (in key), 371 (redescription); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog).

Lauxania lineatocollis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Poecilolycia lineatocollis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *POECILOMINETTIA* Hendel

POECILOMINETTIA Hendel, 1932: 103. Type species, *Sapromyza picticornis* Coquillett, 1904b: 189 (original designation). References—Hendel 1932: 103 (in key), 104 (key); Neave 1940a: 838 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 702 (catalog), 1987: 958 (in key), 964 (in key); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); Miller & Foote 1975: 321 (note); Miller 1977: 229 (note); Broadhead 1989: 190 (revision), 191 (key, Panama); Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 32 (species); Silva & Mello 2008: 92 (note); Davies & Miller 2009: 305 (biology); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981 (in key), 983 (in key), 992 (synopsis); Hribar 2014: 4 (biology); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Gaimari 2018b: 66 (index), 112 (index), 175 (index); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

POCCILOMINETTIA. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1936: 83 (species).

POECOLIMINETTA. Misspelling. References—Blaine 2017: 45 (biology); Lombardini 2017: unpaginated (corrected spelling).

POECOLMINETTA. Misspelling. Reference—Blaine 2017: 45 (figure legend).

acuta Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia acuta Broadhead, 1989: 193. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: figs 12B (surstyli), 12D (hypandrium).

aibonito (Curran). [A: Puerto Rico]

Minettia aibonito Curran, 1926: 14. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Aibonito. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1928a: 84 (in key, distribution), 1931: 20 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1941: 118 (note), 1948: 501 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 992 (distribution).

Poecilominettia aibonito. **NEW COMBINATION.**

aurita Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia aurita Broadhead, 1989: 193. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: figs 10H (hypandrium), 13A (surstyli, phallus).

biprojecta Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia biprojecta Broadhead, 1989: 194. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 10A (surstyli), 10C (hypandrium).

bipunctata (Say). [A: Jamaica, West Indies; CA: Mexico; SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza bipunctata Say, 1829: 178. Type locality: Mexico. Syntype, sex unknown*, presumed lost. References –Osten Sacken 1858: 77 (catalog), 1878: 196 (catalog); LeConte 1859: 367 (reproduction of Say 1829); Townsend 1892: 302 (in key); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 285 (redescription), 300, 301 (note); Williston 1897: 11 (redescription, distribution); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Johnson 1919: 443 (distribution); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog).

Lauxania bipunctata. References—Hendel 1908: 34 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia bipunctata. References—Malloch 1926: 16 (combination, redescription), 1928: 11 (in key).

Poecilominettia bipunctata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

breviplumata Hendel. [SA: Bolivia]

Poecilominettia breviplumata Hendel, 1932: 105. Type locality: Bolivia, 80 km N San José de Chiquitos. Holotype female, SMNS (examined). References—Hendel 1932: 105 (in key); Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key).

brunneicosta (Malloch). [CA: Guatemala, Mexico, Panama; SA: Brazil, Ecuador, Peru]

Minettia brunneicosta Malloch, 1928: 16. Type locality: Panama, Cano Saddle, Gatún Lake. Holotype female, no. 40959, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1928: 12 (in key).

Poecilominettia brunneicosta. Reference—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination).

Poecilominettia bruneicosta. Misspelling. Reference—Broadhead 1989: 188 (note), 192 (in key).

calva Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia calva Broadhead, 1989: 194. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 9C (surstyli), 9G (hypandrium, phallus), 9I (abdominal sternites).

chelata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia chelata Broadhead, 1989: 194. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 10F (apex of male abdomen), 10G (hypandrium).

circularis Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia circularis Broadhead, 1989: 195. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 5E (surstyli), 12E (abdominal ring sclerites).

circumtexta Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia circumtexta Broadhead, 1989: 195. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), fig. 5D (apex of male abdomen).

cordata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia cordata Broadhead, 1989: 195. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 4B (apex of male abdomen).

cornuta Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia cornuta Broadhead, 1989: 196. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 4C (apex of male abdomen).

curvata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia curvata Broadhead, 1989: 196. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 9E (surstyli), 9K (hypandrium).

effossa Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia effossa Broadhead, 1989: 196. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 7M (apex of male abdomen), 14A (head), 14B (labellum), 15 (labellum); Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 32 (note).

Poecilominettia efossa. Misspelling. Reference—Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (note).

enormis Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia enormis Broadhead, 1989: 197. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 6E–F (apex of male abdomen).

epacra Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia epacra Broadhead, 1989: 197. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 4A (apex of male abdomen).

erymna Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia erymna Broadhead, 1989: 197. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 9H (surstyli), 10I (hypandrium).

evittata (Malloch). [CA: Panama]

Minettia evittata Malloch, 1926: 14. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype female, no. 28448, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: fig. 2 (wing), 1928: 11 (in key); Curran 1934b: 317, fig. 14 (wing), 1965: 317, fig. 14 (wing).

Poecilominettia evittata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

falcata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia falcata Broadhead, 1989: 198. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 3F (apex of male abdomen), 3G (hypandrium).

fimbriata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia fimbriata Broadhead, 1989: 198. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 7G (surstyli), 7H (phallus), 7K (hypandrium).

flavescens Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia flavescens Broadhead, 1989: 198. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 8I (hypandrium), 10B (surstyli), 10E (hypandrium).

foliacea Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia foliacea Broadhead, 1989: 199. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 11C (hypandrium), 11D (surstyli).

folleata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia folleata Broadhead, 1989: 199. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 12A (surstyli), 12C (hypandrium).

fornicata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia fornicata Broadhead, 1989: 199. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype

male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 7C (surstyli), 7F (phallus, hypandrium).

fortunae Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia fortunae Broadhead, 1989: 200. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 1A (head).

fumida Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia fumida Broadhead, 1989: 200. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 1B (wing).

fungivora Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia fungivora Broadhead, 1989: 200. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 3D (apex of male abdomen), 3E (hypandrium).

gatuna Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia gatuna Broadhead, 1989: 200. Type locality: Panama, Gatún end of the Panama Canal. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 13B (phallus), 13C (surstyli).

grata (Wiedemann). [A: Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica; SA: Brazil, Peru]

Sapromyza grata Wiedemann, 1830: 456. Type locality: Brazil. Lectotype male (designated by inference of a single type by Hendel 1933a: 72), NHMW (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 272 (redescription), 277 (note); Williston 1896b: 386 (note); Hendel 1908: 37 (catalog), 1933a: 71 (lectotype designation by inference); Johnson 1908: 77 (note, distribution), 1919: 443 (distribution); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2821 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 27 (type information); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 47 (index).

Lauxania grata. References—Hendel 1908: 37 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 69 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 9 (distribution, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Poecilominettia grata. References—Hendel 1932: 105 (combination, key), 1933a: 71 (redescription); Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key); Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 32 (note).

ingrata (Williston). [A: Saint Vincent]

Sapromyza ingrata Williston, 1896b: 385. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 38 (catalog); Johnson 1908: 77 (as synonym of *Sapromyza octopuncta* Wiedemann, 1830); Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 (SEMC syntypes).

Lauxania ingrata. References—Hendel 1908: 38 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Poecilominettia ingrata. Reference—Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 33 (combination, note).

lagenata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia lagenata Broadhead, 1989: 201. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), fig. 10D (surstyli and hypandrium).

legnota Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia legnota Broadhead, 1989: 201. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), fig. 6A (apex of male abdomen).

lineolata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia lineolata Broadhead, 1989: 202. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), fig. 5C (apex of male abdomen).

macula (Loew). [A: West Indies; SA: Brazil; (NE: United States)]

Sapromyza macula Loew, 1872a: 101. Type locality: United States, Texas. Syntypes males and female(s), MCZC (2 males examined, no females located). References—Loew 1872a: 50 (in list), 1872b: 277 (reprinting of 1872a: 101); Osten Sacken 1878: 196 (catalog); Townsend 1892: 301 (in key); Williston 1894: 197 (as synonym of *Sapromyza octopuncta* Wiedemann, 1830), 1896b: 380 (in key, redescription), 1897: 9 (distribution); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 257 (in key), 265 (redescription); Williston 1896: 380 (redescription); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog, note); Johnson 1910: 798 (catalog), 1913a: 81 (catalog, as synonym of *Sapromyza valida* (Walker, 1858)); Smith 1910: 798 (catalog); Sturtevant 1918: 36 (as synonym of *Minettia valida* (Walker, 1858)), 1921: 106 (as synonym of *Minettia valida* (Walker, 1858)); Wolcott 1924: 228 (as synonym of *Sapromyza valida* (Walker, 1858)); Shewell 1965: 703 (catalog, as synonym of *Poecilominettia valida* (Walker, 1858)); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist, as synonym of *Poecilominettia valida* (Walker, 1858)).

Lauxania macula. References—Hendel 1908: 40 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Minettia macula. References –Wolcott 1936: 372 (combination, distribution), 1948: 501 (note).

Poecilominettia macula. References –Shewell 1987: 956 (combination), fig. 87.19 (head); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: fig. 71.29 (head).

maniculata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia maniculata Broadhead, 1989: 202. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 8A (surstyli), 8B (phallus), 8J (hypandrium).

membranosa Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia membranosa Broadhead, 1989: 202. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 2B (surstyli), 2D (hypandrium).

mona (Curran). [A: Puerto Rico]

Minettia mona Curran, 1926: 13. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Mona Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1931: 20 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1948: 501 (note); Ramos 1946: 61 (distribution).

Poecilominettia mona. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nigriapica Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia nigriapica Broadhead, 1989: 203. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 5B (apex of male abdomen).

nigropunctata (Malloch). [SA: Bolivia]

Minettia nigropunctata Malloch, 1928: 13. Type locality: Bolivia. Holotype male, SDEI (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 11 (in key); Rohlfien & Ewald 1970: 437 (holotype and 2 SDEI paratypes).

Poecilominettia nigropunctata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

notata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia notata Broadhead, 1989: 203. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 8C (male genitalia), 8F (head).

obtusa Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia obtusa Broadhead, 1989: 203. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), fig. 1D (apex of male abdomen).

octopuncta (Wiedemann). [A: Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Croix]

Sapromyza octopuncta Wiedemann, 1830: 454. Type locality: West Indies. Syntype, sex unknown, NHMD* but presumed lost (Zimsen 1954: 27). References—Röder 1885: 349 (distribution, note); Townsend 1892: 302 (in key); Williston 1894: 197 (note), 1896b: 386 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 4536 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 51 (index).

Sapromysa octopunctata. Misspelling, and genus misspelling of *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810. References—Macquart 1851a: 249 (redescription); Macquart 1851b: 276 (reprinting of 1851a: 249).

Sapromyza octopunctata. Misspelling. References—Osten Sacken 1858: 77 (catalog), 1878: 196 (catalog); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 279 (note); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog, note); Johnson 1908: 77 (note), 1919: 443 (distribution); Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution), 1936: 372 (distribution), 1948: 501 (note); Gowdey 1926: 86 (catalog); Curran 1928a: 116 (note); Zimsen 1954: 27 (type information).

Sapromyza 8-punctata. Misspelling. Reference—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 284 (redescription). **Note 19.**

Sapromyza 8-puncta. Misspelling. Reference—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 284.

Lauxania octopuncta. Reference—Hendel 1908: 42 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania octopunctata. Misspelling. References—Hendel 1908: 40 (as possible synonym of *Lauxania macula* (Loew, 1872a)), 42 (catalog); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia octopuncta. References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 15 (combination); Curran 1928a: 84 (note).

Minettia octopunctata. Misspelling. References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 15 (in key); Malloch 1928: 11 (in key); Curran 1928a: 84 (noted misspelling); Miskimen & Bond 1970: 73 (biology, distribution).

Pseudogriphoneura octopuncta. Reference—Wolcott 1948: 500 (combination).

Pseudogriphoneura octopunctata. Misspelling. Reference—Wolcott 1948: 500 (note).

Poecilominettia octopuncta. Reference—Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 33 (combination, note).

octovittata (Williston). [A: West Indies; SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza octovittata Williston, 1896b: 382. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 (SEMC syntype, incorrectly referred to as holotype).

Lauxania octovittata. References—Hendel 1908: 42 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Frey 1919: 5 (in key), 6 (in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Minettia octovittata. References—Malloch 1926: 13 (combination, redescription, distribution), 1928: 11 (in key).

Poecilominettia octovittata. References—Hendel 1932: 105 (combination, in key); Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key).

papillata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia papillata Broadhead, 1989: 204. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 11A (surstyli), 11B (hypandrium).

parouatia Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia parouatia Broadhead, 1989: 204. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 11H (hypandrium, phallus), 11I (surstyli).

pectinata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia pectinata Broadhead, 1989: 204. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 9D (surstyli), 9F (hypandrium, phallus), 9J (abdominal sternites), 13D (labellum); Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (note).

pedata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia pedata Broadhead, 1989: 205. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 7A (apex of male abdomen), 7B (surstyli), 7D–E (phallus).

picticornis (Coquillett). [A: Barbados, Puerto Rico, Saint Croix, Saint Lucia, Trinidad; CA: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela; (NE: United States, Florida to Texas)]

Sapromyza picticornis Coquillett, 1904b: 189. Type locality: Nicaragua, Chinandega. Holotype male (Fig. 54A–D), no. 7964, USNM (examined). References—Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution); Silva 2016: 629 (note); Evenhuis 2018b: 60 (index).

Lauxania picticornis. References—Hendel 1908: 43 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 66 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia picticornis. References—Hendel 1926: 140 (combination, distribution); Malloch 1926: 14 (redescription, distribution), 1928: 11 (in key); Curran 1931: 20 (in key, review); Wolcott 1948: 501 (note).

Poecilominettia picticornis. References—Hendel 1932: 103 (combination), 105 (in key, note), 106 (note); Shewell 1965: 703 (catalog); Miskimen & Bond 1970: 73 (distribution); Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), 212, fig. 2 (apex of male abdomen); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Silva 2017: 1 (distribution).

Poccilominettia picticornis. Genus misspelling of *Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932. Reference—Hendel 1936: 83 (distribution).

Poecoliminetta picticornis. Genus misspelling of *Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932. References—Blaine 2017: 45 (title, distribution); Lombardini 2017: unpaginated (corrected genus spelling, 4 figures).

Poecolminetta picticornis. Genus misspelling of *Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932. Reference—Blaine 2017: 45 (habitus figure).

plantaris (Thomson). [SA: Uruguay]

Sapromyza plantaris Thomson, 1869: 566. Type locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. Syntype male, NHRS (examined). Reference—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 282 (redescription).

Lauxania plantaris. References—Hendel 1908: 43 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 10 (note, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Poecilominettia plantaris. **NEW COMBINATION.**

plicata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia plicata Broadhead, 1989: 205. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 8H (hypandrium), 11E (surstyli).

pygmaea Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia pygmaea Broadhead, 1989: 205. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 6B (apex of male abdomen).

quadrata (Malloch). [CA: Guatemala]

Minettia quadrata Malloch, 1928: 15. Type locality: Guatemala, Cayuga. Holotype female, no. 40958, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1928: 12 (in key).

Poecilominettia quadrata. Reference—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination), 192 (in key).

quadriprojecta Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia quadriprojecta Broadhead, 1989: 206. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 8D (surstyli), 8E (phallus), 8G (hypandrium).

quichuana (Brèthes). [SA: Argentina]

Sapromyza quichuana Brèthes, 1922: 145. Type locality: Argentina, La Rioja. Holotype male, MACN (examined). Reference—Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Poecilominettia quichuana. **NEW COMBINATION.**

remata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia remata Broadhead, 1989: 206. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), fig. 8M (apex of male abdomen).

schwarzi (Malloch). [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala]

Sapromyza schwarzi Malloch, 1928: 17. Type locality: Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Cacao Trece Aguas. Holotype female, no. 40961, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1928: 10 (note), 11 (in key to species of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Poecilominettia schwarzi. **NEW COMBINATION.**

semilunata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia semilunata Broadhead, 1989: 206. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 7L (hypandrium), 13G (apex of male abdomen).

sentosa Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia sentosa Broadhead, 1989: 206. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 6C (apex of male abdomen).

sexiprojecta Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia sexiprojecta Broadhead, 1989: 207. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), figs 4E (abdominal ring sclerite), 11F (surstyli), 11G (hypandrium).

sexseriata Hendel. [SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru; (Introduced: United States, Hawaiian Islands)]

Poecilominettia sexseriata Hendel, 1932: 106. Type localities: Paraguay, Trinidad near Asunción; Bolivia, 60 km n. San José de Chiquitos. Syntypes 2 males, SMNS (examined). References—Hendel 1932: 105 (in key); Hardy 1995: 8 (distribution); Evenhuis 1997a: 147 (distribution), 1997c: 31 (distribution); Beardsley *et al*. 1999: 55 (distribution); Howarth *et al*. 2012: 170 (distribution).

Poecilominettia sexiseriata. Misspelling. Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key)

silbergliedi Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia silbergliedi Broadhead, 1989: 207. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 2F (surstyli), 2G (hypandrium), 3B (phallus).

silvicola Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia silvicola Broadhead, 1989: 207. Type locality: Panama, Panama City, end of Panama Canal. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key), fig. 6D (apex of male abdomen).

slossonae (Coquillett). [A: Puerto Rico, Saint Croix; (NE: United States, Florida)]

Sapromyza slossonae Coquillett, 1898: 278. Type locality: United States, Florida, Biscayne Bay. Holotype female, no. 4085, USNM (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Johnson 1913a: 81 (catalog); Shewell 1965: 704 (catalog); Miskimen & Bond 1970: 73 (biology, distribution); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution); Hribar 2014: 4 (note); Evenhuis 2018a: 44 (note), 2018b: 62 (index); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 183 (index).

Lauxania slossonae. References—Hendel 1908: 46 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia slossonae. References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 15 (combination, in key, as subspecies ["var."] of *Minettia octopuncta* (Wiedemann, 1830)); Curran 1928a: 84 (note, in key), 1931: 19 (note), 20 (in key), 21 (distribution); Wolcott 1936: 372 (distribution), 1941: 118 (note), 1948: 501 (note); Ramos 1946: 61 (distribution); Hribar 2014: 4 (note).

Poecilominettia slossonae. References—Woodley & Hilburn 1994: 33 (combination, note); Hribar 2014: 4 (biology), 5 (biology); Gaimari 2018b: 112 (index), 183 (index).

sonax (Giglio-Tos). [CA: Mexico]

Sapromyza sonax Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9. Type locality: Mexico, Tuxpango. Syntype female (?), MRSN (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 298 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 48 (redescription); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list).

Lauxania sonax. References—Hendel 1908: 46 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 69 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Poecilominettia sonax. **NEW COMBINATION.**

spinosa Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia spinosa Broadhead, 1989: 208. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), fig. 1C (apex of male abdomen).

thomsonii (Lynch Arribálzaga). [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza connexa Thomson, 1869: 565. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype female, NHRS (examined). (preoccupied by Say, 1829: 177). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 291 (replaced name); Hendel 1908: 35 (catalog, noting replaced name), 47 (catalog, noting replaced name).

Sapromyza thomsonii Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 291 (replacement name for *Sapromyza connexa* Thomson, 1869: 565, *nec* Say, 1829: 177). Reference—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 262 (in key).

Lauxania thomsonii. Reference—Hendel 1908: 35 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 47 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania thomsoni. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1908: 35 (catalog), 47 (catalog).

Poecilominettia thomsonii. **NEW COMBINATION.**

trigona Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia trigona Broadhead, 1989: 208. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 2A (surstyli), 2C (hypandrium).

tripuncticeps (Malloch). [CA: Panama; SA: Bolivia]

Minettia tripuncticeps Malloch, 1926: 13. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype female, no. 28447, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1928: 11 (in key), 13 (note on priority).

Poecilominettia tripuncticeps. References—Hendel 1932: 105 (combination, key); Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key).

Minettia zebra Hendel, 1926: 138. Type locality: Bolivia, Mapiri, Sarampiuní. Holotype male, MTD*. (preoccupied by *Lauxania zebra* Kertész, 1913: 95). References—Hendel 1926: 126 (note), 127 (note), 139 (note), 143 (note), 1932: 105 (note); Malloch 1928: 13 (synonymy, noted priority).

triseriata (Coquillett). [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua; SA: Colombia, Peru, Venezuela]

Sapromyza triseriata Coquillett, 1904a: 95. Type locality: Nicaragua, Chinandega. Holotype, sex uncertain, no. 7937, USNM (examined, badly damaged). References—Thaxter 1917: 718 (distribution, infection by *Laboulbenia sapromyzae* Thaxter, 1917: 717 (Laboulbeniales)); Curran 1926: 13 (note), 14 (note); Rossi & Kirk-Spriggs 2011: 215 (infection by *Laboulbenia sapromyzae* Thaxter, 1917: 717); Barragán *et al*. 2013: 32 (infection by *Laboulbenia sapromyzae* Thaxter, 1917: 717); Silva 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Evenhuis 2018b: 63 (index).

Lauxania triseriata. References—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 69 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Minettia triseriata. Reference—Malloch 1926: 17 (combination, redescription, distribution), 18 (note).

Poecilominettia triseriata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

tucumanensis (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Brazil]

Minettia tucumanensis Malloch, 1928: 15. Type locality: Argentina, between Tucumán and Jujuy. Holotype male, no. 40956, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1928: 11 (in key).

Poecilominettia tucumanensis. Reference—Silva 2014: 510 (combination, in list).

uncata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia uncata Broadhead, 1989: 208. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 9A (hypandrium, phallus), 9B (surstyli).

ungulata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia ungulata Broadhead, 1989: 209. Type locality: Panama, Fortuna. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 5F (surstyli), 12F (abdominal ring sclerites).

unicolor Hendel. [SA: Argentina]

Poecilominettia unicolor Hendel, 1932: 107. Type locality: Argentina, Santa Fe Province, La Germania. Holotype male, SMNS (examined). References—Hendel 1932: 105 (in key), 1933a: 71 (note); Broadhead 1989: 192 (in key); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Note 4.**

Minettia unicolor. Reference—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key), 367 (combination, redescription).

valida (Walker). [CA: Panama; (NE: United States, Florida, widespread eastern)]

Drosophila valida Walker, 1858: 232. Type locality: United States. Syntype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Osten Sacken 1878: 206 (catalog); Brake & Bächli 2008: 302 (in list, unplaced species of Lauxaniidae).

Sapromyza valida. References—Johnson 1913a: 81 (catalog); Wolcott 1924: 228 (distribution), 1936: 372 (note).

Minettia valida. References—Sturtevant 1918: 36 (combination, distribution), 1921: 106 (note); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 15 (in key), 16 (note); Malloch 1926: 13 (note), 1928: 11 (in key).

Poecilominettia valida. References—Hendel 1932: 105 (combination, in key); Shewell 1965: 703 (catalog); Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key, distribution in Panama or neighboring countries); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist).

vibrata Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia vibrata Broadhead, 1989: 209. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 193 (in key), figs 7I (surstyli), 7J (phallus, hypandrial process), 8K (hypandrium), 8L (apex of male abdomen).

virgea Broadhead. [CA: Panama]

Poecilominettia virgea Broadhead, 1989: 209. Type locality: Panama, Miramar. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), figs 4D (apex of male abdomen), 4F (phallus).

zebroides (Hendel). [SA: Brazil, Peru]

Minettia zebroïdes Hendel, 1926: 139. Incorrect original spelling. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Bermúdez. Syntypes 1 male, 1 female, MTD* (examined 1 male non-type in NHMW, identified by Hendel). **Note 20.**

Minettia zebroides. Correct original spelling, automatic. Reference—Malloch 1928: 11 (in key), 13 (note). **Note 20.**

Poecilominettia zebroides. References—Hendel 1932: 105 (combination, key), 110 (distribution); Broadhead 1989: 191 (in key), 213, figs 3A (surstyli), 3C (phallus).

Genus *PROCRITA* Hendel

PROCRITA Hendel, 1908: 59. Type species, *Procrita pectinata* Hendel, 1908: 60 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1908: 11 (in key), 64 (index), 1925: 108 (in key); Coquillett 1910: 594 (type species); Waterhouse 1912: 243 (nomenclator); Melander 1913: 61 (in key); Neave 1940a: 906 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key), 993 (synopsis).

PROCRETA. Misspelling. Reference—Coquillett 1910: 640 (index).

pectinata Hendel. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama]

Procrita pectinata Hendel, 1908: 60 (in footnote). Type locality: Mexico. Holotype female (Fig. 55A–C), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 60 (catalog), plate 2, figs 68 (wing), 69 (head), 1910: 121 (note), 1925: 108 (note); Coquillett 1910: 594 (as type species), 640 (index); Melander 1913: 77 (in key), fig. 4 (wing); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

Procreta pectinata. Genus misspelling of *Procrita* Hendel, 1908. Reference—Coquillett 1910: 640 (index).

Genus *PSEUDOCALLIOPE* Malloch

PSEUDOCALLIOPE Malloch, 1928: 10. Type species, *Lauxania flaviceps* Loew, 1866: 49 (original designation). References—Curran 1934b: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 29 (wing), 320, fig. 37 (head), 1965: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 29 (wing), 320, fig. 37 (head); Shewell 1965: 703 (catalog), 1987: 958 (in key); Neave 1940a: 973 (nomenclator); Cole 1969: 372 (in key), 374 (species); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, genera of Nearctic and Neotropical regions); Miller & Foote 1975: 322 (note), 230 (note); Dodd & Linhart 1994: 823 (biology); Verhoek 1998: 64 (biology); Pellmyr 2003: 45 (biology); Davies & Miller 2009: 305 (biology); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

PSEUDOCALIOPE. Misspelling. Reference—Curran 1942: 68 (note).

POECILOCALLIOPE. Misspelling. Reference—Miller & Foote 1975: 311 (note).

albomarginata (Malloch). [SA: Argentina]

Minettia albomarginata Malloch, 1933: 364. Type locality: Argentina, Río Negro, Lake Nahuel Huapí, eastern end. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined) (Fig. 56A–C). References—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Pseudocalliope albomarginata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

eucephala (Loew). [CA: Mexico; (NE: United States, Arizona, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas)]

Lauxania eucephala Loew, 1872a: 101. Type locality: United States, Texas. Syntypes 2 males, 1 female, MCZC (examined), 1 female, CNC (examined). References—Loew 1872a: 50 (in list), 1872b: 277 (reprinting of 1872a: 101); Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (catalog); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Melander 1913: 63 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Cooper & Cumming 2000: 64 (note on types).

Minettia eucephala. Reference—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 15 (combination, in key).

Pseudocalliope eucephala. References—Shewell 1965: 703 (combination, catalog); Cole 1969: 374 (distribution); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

Genus *PSEUDODECEIA* Silva & Gaimari

PSEUDODECEIA Silva & Gaimari, this publication: 18. Type species, *Lauxania leptoptera* Frey, 1919: 7 (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus O." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 989 (in key).

leptoptera (Frey). [SA: Argentina, Brazil, Peru]

Lauxania leptoptera Frey, 1919: 7 (in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810). Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype male (Fig. 57A–E), no. 4501, MZH (examined). Reference—Frey 1919: 5 (in key), fig. 1 (wing).

Pseudodeceia leptoptera. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *PSEUDOGRIPHONEURA* Hendel

PSEUDOGRIPHONEURA Hendel, 1907: 226. Type species, *Pseudogriphoneura cinerella* Hendel, 1907: 227 (original designation). References—Hendel 1908: 11 (in key), 50 (redescription, catalog), 64 (index), 1925: 109 (in key), 1926: 136 (key), 137 (note), 1933a: 73 (note); Waterhouse 1912: 252 (nomenclator); Kertész 1915: 504 (note); Malloch 1926: 19 (note, key); Curran 1928a: 81 (in key), 82 (key, Puerto Rico), 1934a: 443 (in key), 445 (key, Guyana), 1934b: 316, fig. 5 (wing), 319 (in key), 320, fig. 38 (head), 1942: 68 (partial key), 1965: 316, fig. 5 (wing), 319 (in key), 320, fig. 38 (head); Shewell 1938a: 105 (in key), 1965: 703 (catalog), 1986: 538 (note), 539 (note); Neave 1940a: 984 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); Miller 1977: 230 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 627 (note), 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table); Gaimari 2018b: 67 (index), 113 (index), 176 (index).

albipes (Wiedemann). [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania albipes Wiedemann, 1830: 661. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype male, NHMD (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Sherborn 1922–1932: 183 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 31 (type information); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 41 (index).

Pseudogriphoneura albipes. **NEW COMBINATION.**

anora Curran. [CA: Costa Rica, Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura anora Curran, 1942: 72. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Corozal. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

aurescens Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura aurescens Curran, 1942: 73. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

cinerella Hendel. [SA: Venezuela]

Pseudogriphoneura cinerella Hendel, 1907: 227. Type locality: Venezuela. Syntype female (Fig. 58A–C), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 50 (catalog), plate 1, figs 18 (habitus), 19 (head), 1925: 109 (note), 1926: 136 (in key), 1933a: 76 (status); Malloch 1926: 20 (as synonym of *Pseudogriphoneura variata* Hendel, 1907: 227); Curran 1942: 68 (in key); Silva 2016: 629 (note). **Note 21.**

cormoptera Hendel. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Brazil, Venezuela]

Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera Hendel, 1907: 227. Type locality: Brazil. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 50 (catalog), 1926: 136 (in key, note); Malloch 1926: 19 (in key, note); Curran 1934a: 445 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key); Steyskal 1966: 448 (note); Silva 2016: 629 (note); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table). **Note 21.**

Lauxania fuscipennis. Nomen nudum. References—Wiedemann 1830: 661 (note); Hendel 1907: 227 (cited as *in litteris* of Wiedemann, as part of description of *Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera* Hendel, 1907: 227); Steyskal 1966: 448 (note). **Note 21.**

diversa Curran. [SA: Guyana]

Pseudogriphoneura diversa Curran, 1934a: 446. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 445 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key).

elegantula Frey. [SA: Brazil]

Pseudogriphoneura elegantula Frey, 1919: 10. Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype female, no. 4504, MZH (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 446 (in key), 1942: 70 (in key).

hyalipennis Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica]

Pseudogriphoneura hyalipennis Malloch, 1926: 20. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, no. 28454, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: 19 (in key); Hendel 1936: 85 (note); Curran 1934a: 445 (in key), 1942: 68 (in key).

infuscata (Wulp). [CA: Mexico]

Sciomyza infuscata Wulp, 1897a: 355. Type locality: Mexico, Guerrero, Sierra de las Aguas Escondidas. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Wulp 1897a: 354 (in key), 1897b: plate 9, figs 7 (habitus), 7a (head); Hendel 1902: 88 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 577 (catalog); Steyskal 1966: 448 (note); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2003: 218 (in list).

Pseudogriphoneura infuscata. References—Steyskal 1966: 448 (combination); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2003: 218 (note).

lina Curran. [CA: Costa Rica, Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura lina Curran, 1942: 73. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 70 (in key); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology).

ludens Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura ludens Curran, 1942: 73. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

luteipennis Curran. [SA: Guyana]

Pseudogriphoneura luteipennis Curran, 1934a: 447. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 445 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key).

lutzi Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura lutzi Curran, 1942: 71. Type locality: Panama, Chiriquí, El Volcán. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

mallochi Silva & Gaimari. [CA: Panama]

Minettia infuscata Malloch, 1928: 14. Type locality: Panama, Cabima. Holotype female, no. 40957, USNM (examined). (preoccupied by *Sciomyza infuscata* Wulp, 1897a: 355). Reference—Malloch 1928: 12 (in key).

Pseudogriphoneura mallochi Silva & Gaimari, **NEW NAME.**

melanoptera Hendel. [SA: Peru]

Pseudogriphoneura melanoptera Hendel, 1926: 136. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Bermúdez. Syntypes 2 males, MTD (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 136 (in key), 137 (note); Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

micans Hendel. [SA: Brazil]

Pseudogriphoneura micans Hendel, 1936: 85. Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Belém. Holotype female, NHMW (examined).

nigripennis Hendel. [SA: Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela]

Pseudogriphoneura nigripennis Hendel, 1926: 136. Type locality: Bolivia, Mapiri, Sarampiuní. Syntypes 1 male, 1 female, NHMW (female examined). Reference—Hendel 1926: 136 (in key).

Neominettia nigripennis. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 73 (combination).

pallipes Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica; SA: Colombia]

Pseudogriphoneura pallipes Malloch, 1926: 20. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female, no. 28453, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: 19 (in key); Curran 1934a: 446 (in key), 1942: 70 (in key); Broadhead 1984: 639 (biology), 643 (morphology); Silva 2016: 629 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

picticornis (Curran). [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura picticornis Curran, 1942: 74. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

Sapromyza picticornis. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

plana Curran. [SA: Brazil]

Pseudogriphoneura plana Curran, 1942: 74. Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

rana Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura rana Curran, 1942: 71. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

siesta Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura siesta Curran, 1942: 71. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

testacea Hendel. [SA: Brazil]

Pseudogriphoneura testacea Hendel, 1933a: 75. Type locality: Brazil, São Paulo, Santos. Holotype male, repository unknown (possibly SMNS or NHMW)*.

Pseudogriphoneura testacea. Nomen nudum. Reference—Hendel 1932: 110 (distribution).

tristis Hendel. [SA: Brazil, Venezuela]

Pseudogriphoneura tristis Hendel, 1936: 84. Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaia. Holotype female, NHMW (examined).

variata (Hendel). [CA: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama; SA: Venezuela]

Sapromyza varia Coquillett, 1904a: 94. Type locality: Nicaragua, Chinandega. Holotype female, no. 7800, USNM (examined). (preoccupied by Kertész, 1900: 257). References—Hendel 1908: 47 (as synonym of *Lauxania variata* (Hendel, 1907: 227)), 1933a: 76 (note); Melander 1913: 64 (note); Malloch 1926: 20 (note); Evenhuis 2018b: 63 (index).

Sapromyza variata Hendel, 1907: 227 (replacement name for *Sapromyza varia* Coquillett, 1904a: 94, *nec* Kertész, 1900: 257).

Lauxania variata. References—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 64 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Pseudogriphoneura variata. References—Malloch 1926: 19 (in key), 20 (combination, redescription); Hendel 1933a: 76 (note); Curran 1934a: 445 (in key), 1942: 68 (in key); Broadhead 1984: 639 (biology), 643 (morphology, biology), figs 1 (head), 2, 3 (mouthparts); Mello & Silva 2007: 398 (note).

viola Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura viola Curran, 1942: 73. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

willistoni Curran. [SA: Brazil]

Pseudogriphoneura willistoni Curran, 1942: 74. Type locality: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Chapada [dos Guimarães]. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

zeteki Curran. [CA: Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura zeteki Curran, 1942: 71. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

Genus *PSEUDOMINETTIA* Papp & Silva

PSEUDOMINETTIA Papp & Silva, 1995: 201. Type species, *Pseudominettia platypeza* Papp & Silva, 1995: 202 (original designation). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981 (in key), 993 (synopsis).

argyrostoma (Wiedemann). [A: West Indies]

Lauxania argyrostoma Wiedemann, 1830: 471. Type locality: "West Indies". Syntype female, NHMW (examined). References—Osten Sacken 1858: 78 (catalog), 1878: 197 (catalog); Schiner 1868: 282 (note); Aldrich 1905: 583 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 30 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Melander 1913: 65 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); Sherborn 1922–1932: 465 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 42 (index).

Halidayella argyrostoma. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 66 (combination, redescription).

Pseudominettia argyrostoma. **NEW COMBINATION.**

platypeza Papp & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Pseudominettia platypeza Papp & Silva, 1995: 202. Type locality: Brazil, Teresópolis. Holotype male (Fig. 59A–C), HNHM (examined). References—Papp & Silva 1995: figs 25 (habitus), 26–31 (male genitalia); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

Genus *RITAEMYIA* Frey

RITAEMYIA Frey, 1919: 11. Type species, *Ritaemyia approximatonervis* Frey, 1919: 13 (original designation). References—Hendel 1925: 109 (in key); Neave 1940b: 78 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 987 (in key), 993 (synopsis).

approximatonervis Frey. [SA: Brazil]

Ritaemyia approximatonervis Frey, 1919: 13. Type locality: Brazil, Minas Gerais (not Rio de Janeiro, as stated in original description), Santa Rita. Holotype male (Fig. 60A–D), no. 4505, MZH (examined). References—Frey 1919: fig. 2 (wing); Hendel 1925: 109 (note).

unifasciata (Macquart). [SA: Colombia]

Tephritis unifasciata Macquart, 1835: 465. Type locality: Colombia. Syntype male, MNHN (examined). (se-

nior homonym over Macquart, 1843: 381). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 6755 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 1014 (nomenclator); Norrbom *et al*. 1998: 250 (catalog, as unrecognized tephritid, type presumed lost); Savaris *et al*. 2016: 612 (catalog, as unrecognized tephritid, type presumed lost). **Note 22.**

Ritaemyia unifasciata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *SAPROMYZA* Fallén

SAPROMYZA Fallén, 1810: 18. Type species, *Tephritis flava, sensu* Fabricius 1805: 217, *nec Musca flava* Linnaeus, 1758: 600 (misidentification) = *Sapromyza obsoleta* Fallén, 1820c: 31 (monotypy). References—Agassiz 1846: 34 (nomenclator); Blanchard 1854: 444 (species); Scudder 1884: 283 (nomenclator); Townsend 1892: 301 (key); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 254 (revision); Williston 1896b: 379 (key); Becker 1895: 176 (in key), 177 (note), 178 (note), 179 (revision); Coquillett 1898: 277 (key, species), 1910: 602 (type species, list of synonyms), 639 (index); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 12 (in key, as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 32 (redescription, catalog, as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 64 (index), 1925: 112 (in key); Melander 1913: 58 (note, as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 61 (in key, note as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Kertész 1913: 88 (as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 1915: 515 (as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Becker 1919: 185 (species); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 9 (in key), 16 (key); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5746 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Malloch 1933: 353 (in key), 369 (key); Curran 1934a: 443 (in key), 1934b: 321 (in key), 1965: 321 (in key); Neave 1940b: 108 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 704 (catalog), 1987: 963 (in key), 1989: 485 (note); Cole 1969: 372 (in key), 374 (species); Stuckenberg 1971: 504 (note), 510 (distribution), 571 (note about Neotropical *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology), fig. 12 (mouthparts); Shewell 1989: 483 (note about Neotropical *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 987 (in key), 993 (synopsis, taxonomic note); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Gaimari 2018b: 68 (index), 116 (index), 180 (index).

SAPROMIZA. Misspelling. Reference—Blanchard 1854: 447.

SAPROMYSA. Misspelling. References—Macquart 1855a: 150 (figure legend), 1855b: 130 (reprinting of 1855a: 150); Ragués 1908: 317 (note).

SAPROMYGA. Misspelling. Reference—Durán Pompa *et al*. 1981: 57 (biology), 60 (biology).

helomyzoides Becker. [SA: Ecuador]

Sapromyza helomyzoides Becker, 1919: 186. Type locality: Ecuador, Narihuiña, 3904 m. Holotype female (Fig. 61A–D), MNHN (examined). **Note 5.**

lateralis Walker. [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza lateralis Walker, 1853: 371. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype female, NHMUK*. References—Walker 1856b: 470 (index); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 260 (in key), 279 (redescription).

Lauxania lateralis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

vinnula Giglio-Tos. [CA: Mexico]

Sapromyza vinnula Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9. Type locality: Mexico, Tuxpango. Syntype male, MRSN (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 297 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 48 (redescription, indicated type locality); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

Lauxania vinnula. References—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 58 (note), 69 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), 70 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Genus *SCIOSAPROMYZA* Hendel

SCIOSAPROMYZA Hendel, 1933a: 70. Type species, *Dryomyza advena* Wiedemann, 1830: 449 (monotypy). References—Neave 1940b: 145 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 981, 983 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

FLORIMINETTIA Broadhead, 1989: 189. Type species, *Floriminettia coronata* Broadhead, 1989: 189 (original designation). References—Broadhead 1989: 188 (in key), 189 (key); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 232 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (synonymy); Silva 2016: 626 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

advena (Wiedemann). [SA: South America]

Dryomyza advena Wiedemann, 1830: 449. Type locality: South America. Syntype male (Fig. 62A–D), NHMW (examined); additional syntype(s), NHMD* but presumed lost (Zimsen 1954: 27). References—Malloch 1926: 9 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 81 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 439 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 27 (type information); Steyskal 1977: 1 (catalog, error for *Dryomyzoides advena* Malloch, 1926); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 41 (index); Silva 2016: 630 (note).

Lauxania advena. Reference—Hendel 1908: 33 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Sciosapromyza advena. References—Hendel 1933a: 70 (combination, redescription); Hennig 1958: fig. 143 (head, in subgenus *Dryomyzothea* Hendel, 1925); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

coronata (Broadhead). [CA: Panama; SA: Colombia]

Floriminettia coronata Broadhead, 1989: 189. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Broadhead 1989: 189 (in key), fig. 13E (phallus, hypandrium), F (surstyli); Silva 2016: 626 (note, catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Sciosapromyza coronata. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

ficulnea (Broadhead). [CA: Panama]

Floriminettia ficulnea Broadhead, 1989: 189. Type locality: Panama, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, USNM (examined). Reference—Broadhead 1989: 189 (in key).

*Sciosapromyza ficulne*a. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

fuscinervis (Malloch). [SA: French Guiana]

Minettia fuscinervis Malloch, 1926: 15. Type locality: French Guiana, Cayenne. Holotype female, no. 28450, USNM (examined).

Floriminettia fuscinervis. Reference—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination), 189 (in key).

Sciosapromyza fuscinervis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

limbinerva (Rondani). [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza limbinerva Rondani, 1848: 79. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype male MZUN (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 3568 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); O'Hara *et al*. 2011: 210 (in index of names).

Polionoma limbinerva. Reference—Costa 1866: 34 (combination).

Sapromyza limbinervis. Unjustified emendation. References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 263 (in key), 296 (emendation, redescription); Hendel 1908: 39 (catalog, as synonym of *Lauxania limbinerva* (Rondani, 1848)).

Lauxania limbinerva. Reference—Hendel 1908: 39 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Sciosapromyza limbinerva. **NEW COMBINATION.**

scropharia (Fabricius). [SA: Guyana]

Scatophaga scropharia Fabricius, 1805: 204. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Guyana, *cf*. Stål 1868: 3). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1820: XV (note), 1821: XV (reprinting of 1820), 1830: 449 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5822 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 939 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 474 (type information).

Sapromyza scropharia. References—Wiedemann 1830: 451 (combination, redescription); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 272 (note), 275 (redescription), 277, 288 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5822 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Lauxania scropharia. Reference—Hendel 1908: 45 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Sciosapromyza scropharia. **NEW COMBINATION.**

tinctinervis (Malloch). [CA: Costa Rica, Panama; SA: Venezuela]

Minettia tinctinervis Malloch, 1926: 15. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype female, no. 28449, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 11 (in key); Broadhead 1984: 640, 642 (morphology, distribution).

Floriminettia tinctinervis. Reference—Broadhead 1989: 188 (combination), 189 (in key).

Sciosapromyza tinctinervis. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

Genus *SCUTOLAUXANIA* Hendel

SCUTOLAUXANIA Hendel, 1925: 106. Type species, *Scutolauxania piloscutellaris* Hendel, 1925: 106 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1926: 127 (redescription), 130 (note); Malloch 1928: 8 (redescription); 1933: 353 (in key), 358 (redescription); Neave 1940b: 159 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 987 (in key).

dissimilis Malloch. [SA: Peru]

Scutolauxania dissimilis Malloch, 1933: 358. Type locality: Peru, Lima, Verrugas Canyon. Holotype male, USNM (examined).

piloscutellaris Hendel. [SA: Peru]

Scutolauxania piloscutellaris Hendel, 1925: 106. Type locality: Peru, mouth of Pachitea River. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 63A–E), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 128 (redescription); Malloch 1928: 8 (note).

Genus *SCUTOMINETTIA* Hendel

SCUTOMINETTIA Hendel, 1932: 109. Type species, *Scutominettia mallochi* Hendel, 1932: 109 (monotypy) = *Musca contigua* Fabricius, 1794: 347. References—Neave 1940b: 159 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Gaimari 2018a: 83 (review, discussion), 86 (discussion of status), 87 (synonymy of type species, discussion).

NEOMINETTIA Malloch, 1926: 9. Type species, *Musca contigua* Fabricius, 1794: 347 (original designation. (preoccupied by Hendel, 1925: 111, with same nominal type species). References—Malloch 1926: 11 (in key), 1928: 1 (recognized *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925 as senior primary homonym); Hendel 1932: 109 (synonymy); Neave 1940a: 301 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (as synonym of *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925); Silva 2016: 628 (note), 630 (catalog, in synonymy); Gaimari 2018a: 81 (review). **Note 15.**

contigua (Fabricius). [CA: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama; SA: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela]

Musca contigua Fabricius, 1794: 347. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype male, NHMD (examined). References—Sherborn 1902: 241 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 475 (type information); Thompson & Pont 1993: 65 (in list); Silva 2016: 628 (note); Gaimari 2018a: 81 (review), 83 (taxonomy, discussion), 84 (discussion), 85 (discussion), 86 (discussion, taxonomy), figs 1 (dorsal habitus of syntype), 2 (right lateral habitus of syntype), 3 (left lateral habitus of syntype). **Note 15.**

Scatophaga contigua. References—Fabricius 1805: 206 (combination); Sherborn 1922–1932: 1495 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 939 (nomenclator).

Sapromyza contigua. References—Wiedemann 1830: 450 (combination, redescription); Schiner 1868: 279 (distribution); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 262 (in key), 290 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 49 (distribution); Williston 1897: 9 (redescription); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Sherborn 1922–1932: 1495 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator).

Lauxania contigua. References—Hendel 1908: 35 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Neominettia contigua. References—Hendel 1925: 111 (combination), 1926: 140 (distribution, but see *Neominettia contigua*, *sensu* Hendel, 1926: 140 under *Neominettia wiedemanni* Hendel, 1926: 140), 1932: 109 (referred to as misidentification); Malloch 1926: 9 (redescription), fig. 20 (wing), 1928: 11 (note in key); Silva 2016: 630 (note); Gaimari 2018a: 81 (review). **Note 15.**

Scutominettia contigua. Reference—Gaimari 2018a: 87 (combination). **Note 15.**

Scutominettia mallochi Hendel, 1932: 109. Type locality: Mexico, Vulcano, Colima. Lectotype male (designated Gaimari 2018a) (Fig. 64A–C), USNM (examined). References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution); Silva 2016: 630 (note, catalog, Colombia), 632 (table), 2017: 1 (distribution); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Gaimari 2018a: 83 (discussion), 84 (discussion), 85 (discussion), 86 (discussion, taxonomy), 87 (lectotype designation, synonymy, discussion), figs 4 (dorsal habitus of lectotype), 5 (left lateral habitus of lectotype), 6 (oblique head and thorax of lectotype), 7 (dorsal abdomen and scutellum of lectotype), 16 (wing). **Note 15.**

guyanensis (Macquart). [SA: French Guiana]

Sapromyza guyanensis Macquart, 1844b: 190. Type locality: French Guiana, spring of Oyapock River. Syntypes 1 male, 1 female, MNHN-ED-ED8557 (male; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8557), MNHN-ED-ED8558 (female; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8558), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 347 (reprinting of Macquart 1844b: 190); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 275 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2855 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator).

Lauxania guyanensis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 38 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania guanensis. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1908: 38 (catalog).

Scutominettia guyanensis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

innuba (Giglio-Tos). [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico]

Sapromyza innuba Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9. Type locality: Mexico. Syntype female, MRSN (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 301 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 49 (redescription); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Tucker 1906: 200 (distribution, with ?), 1907: 104 (note, with ?), 1908 (note); Johnson 1910: 798 (catalog); Smith 1910: 798 (catalog); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list).

Lauxania innuba. References—Hendel 1908: 38 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Scutominettia innuba. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

Genus *SERICOMINETTIA* Gaimari & Silva

SERICOMINETTIA Gaimari & Silva, this publication: 18. Type species, *Minettia argentiventris* Malloch, 1928: 14 (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus F." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key).

argentiventris (Malloch). [SA: Brazil]

Minettia argentiventris Malloch, 1928: 14. Type locality: Brazil, Pará. Holotype male (Fig. 65A–D), no. 40711, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1928: 11 (in key).

Sericominettia argentiventris. **NEW COMBINATION.**

aries (Curran). [CA: Costa Rica, Panama]

Pseudogriphoneura aries Curran, 1942: 70. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 69 (in key).

Sericominettia aries. **NEW COMBINATION.**

holosericea (Fabricius). [SA: Brazil, Guyana]

Scatophaga holosericea Fabricius, 1805: 207. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Brazil, *cf*. Hendel 1908: 38). Syntype male, NHMD (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 3029 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 939 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 475 (type information).

Lauxania holosericea. References—Wiedemann 1828: X (combination), 1830: 470 (redescription); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 38 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 4 (in key), 6 (distribution, in subgenus *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151 (misspelled Caliope); Sherborn 1922–1932: 3028 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator). **Note 12.**

Sapromyza holosericea. Reference—Becker 1895: 180 (combination, note).

Neominettia holosericea. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 72 (combination, redescription).

Sericominettia holosericea. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nigra (Curran). [SA: Guyana]

Pseudogriphoneura nigra Curran, 1934a: 446. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 445 (in key), 1942: 69 (in key).

Sericominettia nigra. **NEW COMBINATION.**

velutina (Walker). [SA: Guyana]

Helomyza velutina Walker, 1853: 405. Type locality: "Amazon River". Syntype male, NHMUK (examined).

Sapromyza velutina. Reference—Czerny 1904: 203 (combination).

Lauxania velutina. Reference—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania vetulina. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1908: 47 (catalog)

Sericominettia velutina. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *SETULINA* Malloch

SETULINA Malloch, 1926: 7. Type species, *Setulina prima* Malloch, 1926: 7 (original designation). References—Malloch 1926: 11 (in key), 1941: 127 (redescription, key), 131 (note); Curran 1934b: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 36 (head), 1965: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 36 (head); Neave 1940b: 185 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 979 (in key), 993 (synopsis).

CALOMINETTIA Frey, 1927: 22. Type species, *Dictya geminata* Fabricius, 1805: 331 (original designation). References—Hendel 1932: 104 (note, as synonym of *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925), 1933a: 74 (species); Neave 1939a: 548 (nomenclator); Malloch 1941: 127 (synonymy), 131 (note); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (as synonym of *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925, note).

ZEUGOMINETTIA Hendel, 1932: 103. Type species, *Dictya geminata* Fabricius, 1805: 331 (original designation). References—Hendel 1932: 103 (in key), 1933a: 74 (as synonym of *Calominettia* Frey, 1927); Neave 1940b: 700 (nomenclator); Malloch 1941: 127 (synonymy); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (as synonym of *Setulina* Malloch, 1926).

geminata (Fabricius). [CA: Mexico to Panama; SA: Colombia to Guyana and Bolivia]

Dictya geminata Fabricius, 1805: 331. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Guyana, *cf*. Stål 1868: 3). Syntype female (Fig. 66E–F), NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 567 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2649 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 422 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 495 (type information).

Scatophaga geminata. References—Wiedemann 1820: IX (combination), XIII (note), 1821: IX (reprinting of 1820), XIII (reprinting of 1820).

Sapromyza geminata. References—Wiedemann 1830: 450 (combination, redescription); Schiner 1868: 279 (note); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 258 (in key), 269 (redescription), 299, 300 (note); Williston 1894: 197 (note, distribution), Williston 1897: 9 (note); Giglio-Tos 1895: 47 (redescription); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2650 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (note).

Lauxania geminata. References—Hendel 1908: 37 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 67 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Frey 1919: 5 (in key), 6 (distribution, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Calominettia geminata. References—Frey 1927: 22 (combination); Hendel 1933a: 74 (redescription).

Minettia geminata. References—Hendel 1926: 140 (combination, distribution), 1933a: 74 (note); Malloch 1926: 19 (redescription, distribution), fig. 19 (wing), 1928: 12 (in key); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 448 (note, distribution); Stuckenberg 1971: 551 (note).

Zeugominettia geminata. Reference—Hendel 1932: 103 (combination).

Setulina geminata. References—Curran 1934b: 320 (combination), 320, fig. 28 (wing), 1965: 320, fig. 28 (wing); Malloch 1941: 127 (in key, as nominal subspecies), 128 (redescription), 131 (note); Broadhead 1984: 640 (status, biology), 643 (morphology, biology), figs 14–15 (mouthparts); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

Neominettia geminata. Reference—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (combination).

Sapromyza plagosa Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9. Type locality: Mexico, Tuxpango. Syntype female, MRSN (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 298 (redescription), 300 (note); Williston 1894: 197 (synonymy), 1897: 9 (in synonymy); Giglio-Tos 1895: 50 (in synonymy); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 585 (catalog, in synonymy); Hendel 1908: 37 (catalog, in synonymy), 43 (catalog, in synonymy); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list).

Setulina geminata subsp. *quadripunctata* Malloch, 1941: 129 (as "n. var."). Type locality: Bolivia, Beni, Huachi. Holotype male, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1941: 128 (in key). **NEW SYNONYM.**

Setulina geminata subsp. *tripunctata* Malloch, 1941: 130 (as "n. var."). Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1941: 128 (in key). **NEW SYNONYM.**

Setulina geminata subsp. *verticalis* Malloch, 1941: 130 (as "n. var."). Type locality: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad. Holotype female, USNM (examined). Reference—Malloch 1941: 128 (in key). **NEW SYNONYM.**

Minettia verticalis. Reference—Stuckenberg 1971: 551 (combination, status as full species). **Note 23.**

interjecta (Walker). [CA: Guatemala, Mexico; SA: Colombia, Venezuela]

Helomyza interjecta Walker, 1849: 1092. Type locality: Venezuela. Syntype female, NHMUK (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 3214 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 552 (nomenclator).

Sapromyza interjecta. Reference—Czerny 1904: 203 (combination).

Sapromyza interiecta. Misspelling. Reference—Czerny 1904: 203.

Lauxania interjecta. Reference—Hendel 1908: 38 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania interiecta. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1908: 38 (catalog).

Setulina interjecta. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

prima Malloch. [CA: Guatemala, Mexico]

Setulina prima Malloch, 1926: 7. Type locality: Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Cacao Trece Aguas. Holotype female (Fig. 66A–D), no. 28443, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1941: 127 (in key), 128 (redescription); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

stata (Giglio-Tos). [CA: Mexico]

Sapromyza stata Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9. Type locality: Mexico, Orizaba. Syntype female, MRSN (examined). References—Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 300 (redescription); Giglio-Tos 1895: 47 (redescription); Meijere 1903: 488 (in list); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Papavero & Ibañez-Bernal 2001: 145 (in list).

Lauxania stata. References—Hendel 1908: 46 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Setulina stata. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

Genus *SIPHONOPHYSA* Hendel

SIPHONOPHYSA Hendel, 1907: 230. Type species, *Siphonophysa pectinata* Hendel, 1907: 230 (monotypy). References—Hendel 1908: 28 (in key, as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 29 (catalog), 64 (index), 1925: 110 (in key); Waterhouse 1912: 276 (nomenclator); Neave 1940b: 206 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Papp & Silva 1995: 193 (note), 194 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 980 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

SIPHONOPHORA. Misspelling. Reference—Meijere 1909: 247 (as subgenus of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804).

albipes (Coquillett). [CA: Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama]

Sapromyza albipes Coquillett, 1904a: 94. Type locality: Nicaragua, Granada. Holotype male, no. 7801, USNM (examined). Reference—Evenhuis 2018b: 53 (index).

Lauxania albipes. References—Hendel 1908: 33 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 64 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). **Note 24.**

Siphonophysa albipes. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

pectinata Hendel. [SA: Brazil]

Siphonophysa pectinata Hendel, 1907: 230. Type locality: Brazil. Syntype female (Fig. 67A–E), NHMW (examined). Reference—Hendel 1925: 110 (note); Silva 2016: 630 (note). **Note 5.**

Lauxania pectinata. References—Hendel 1908: 28 (catalog), 29 (catalog, combination, in subgenus *Siphonophysa* Hendel, 1907), plate 2, figs 30 (habitus), 31 (head), 32 (antennae).

Genus *STENOLAUXANIA* Malloch

STENOLAUXANIA Malloch, 1926: 3. Type species, *Stenolauxania striata* Malloch, 1926: 3 (original designation). References—Neave 1940b: 292 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976 (in key), 993 (synopsis).

BACILLOFLAGELLOMERA Papp & Silva, 1995: 187. Type species, *Bacilloflagellomera pectinicornis* Papp &Silva, 1995: 187 (original designation). Reference—Silva 1999a: 101 (revision), 102 (key, redescription). **NEW SYNONYM.**

flava (Silva). [SA: Brazil]

Bacilloflagellomera flava Silva, 1999a: 102. Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Belém, Mocambo. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Silva 1999a: 102 (in key), figs 1–2 (head), 3 (wing), 4–6 (male genitalia), 7–8 (female terminalia), 9 (egg), 10 (leg).

Stenolauxania flava. **NEW COMBINATION.**

fusca (Silva). [SA: Brazil]

Bacilloflagellomera fusca Silva, 1999a: 104. Type locality: Brazil, São Paulo, Araçatuba, Córrego Azul. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Silva 1999a: 102 (in key), figs 11–12 (head), 13 (wing), 14 (leg), 15–17 (male genitalia), 18–19 (female terminalia).

Stenolauxania fusca. **NEW COMBINATION.**

longicornus (Silva). [SA: Brazil, Peru]

Bacilloflagellomera longicornus Silva, 1999a: 106. Type locality: Brazil, Amapá, Serra do Navio. Holotype female, MZSP (examined). Reference—Silva 1999a: 102 (in key), figs 20–21 (head), 22 (wing), 23–25 (female terminalia).

Stenolauxania longicornus. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nigrifemuris (Silva). [SA: Brazil]

Bacilloflagellomera nigrifemuris Silva, 1999a: 108. Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Belém, Mocambo. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Silva 1999a: 102 (in key), figs 26–27 (head), 28 (wing), 29 (male genitalia), 30–31 (male genitalia), 32 (spermathecae), 33 (female terminalia).

Stenolauxania nigrifemuris. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nubecula (Malloch). [CA: Panama]

Lauxaniella nubecula Malloch, 1926: 4. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Gatún Lake, Cano Saddle. Holotype male, no. 28474, USNM (examined).

Stenolauxania nubecula. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (combination, distribution).

pectinicornis (Papp & Silva). [SA: Peru]

Bacilloflagellomera pectinicornis Papp & Silva, 1995: 187. Type locality: Peru, Vilcanota. Holotype male, HNHM (examined). Reference—Papp & Silva 1995: figs 1 (habitus), 2–7 (male genitalia), 33 (head).

Stenolauxania pectinicornis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

striata Malloch. [CA: Costa Rica]

Stenolauxania striata Malloch, 1926: 3. Type locality: Costa Rica, San Mateo, Higuito. Holotype male (Fig. 68A–D), no. 28438, USNM (examined; labeled by Malloch as "Lauxaniella striata"). Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 993 (distribution).

Genus *TRICONOPSIS* Hendel

TRICONOPSIS Hendel, 1914d: 153. Type species, *Triconopsis longicornis* Hendel, 1914d: 154 (original designation). References—Frey 1919: 3 (note); Hendel 1925: 105 (in key); Neave 1940b: 551 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera); Silva 1998: 783 (revision), 788 (in key), 2006: 61 (note), 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 976 (in key).

caioalbertsi Silva. [SA: Uruguay]

Triconopsis caioalbertsi Silva, 1998: 786. Type locality: Uruguay, Río Negro Department, 15 km S. Paysandu. Holotype male, AMNH (examined). Reference—Silva 1998: 788 (in key), figs 8 (wing), 9–10 (head), 11–12 (male genitalia).

longicornis Hendel. [SA: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay]

Triconopsis longicornis Hendel, 1914d: 154. Type locality: Paraguay, San Bernardino. Holotype male (Fig. 69A–E), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1914d: fig. 3 (head), 1925: 105 (note); Silva 1998: 783 (redescription), 788 (in key), figs 1 (wing), 2–3 (head), 4 (male genitalia), 5 (female terminalia), 6 (spermathecae), 7 (male genitalia), 2014: 510 (in list).

Genus *TRIGONOMETOPUS* Macquart

TRIGONOMETOPUS Macquart, 1835: 419. Type species, *Tetanocera frontalis* Meigen, 1830: 44 (monotypy). References—Agassiz 1846: 38 (nomenclator); Scudder 1882: 342 (nomenclator), 1884: 326 (nomenclator); Williston 1896b: 388 (species); Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 4, 5 (note), 11 (key), 60 (redescription, catalog), 64 (index), 1925: 108 (in key); Coquillett 1910: 616 (type species), 632 (index); Melander 1913: 61 (in key), 77 (key); Knab 1914 (revision); Malloch 1923: 48 (key), 1933: 353 (in key); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key), 11 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 6606 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 1049 (nomenclator); Curran 1934b: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 33 (head), 1965: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 33 (head); Neave 1940b: 557 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog), 1986 (note), 1987: 958 (in key); Cole 1969:

372 (in key), 374 (species), fig. 221c (head); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (distribution); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology), figs 11 (mouthparts), 13 (mouthparts); Gaimari 2004: 8 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 983 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 508 (in key); Lima & Silva 2015: 131 (species); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

albifrons Knab. [CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua; SA: Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela]

Trigonometopus albifrons Knab, 1914: 125. Type locality: Nicaragua, San Marcos. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), no. 18481, USNM (examined). References—Knab 1914: 124 (in key); Malloch 1923: 48 (in key); Silva 2014: 510 (in list); Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key).

albocostatus Hendel. [SA: Brazil, Paraguay]

Trigonometopus albocostatus Hendel, 1912: 18. Type locality: Paraguay, Toldo Cué. Syntypes 2, sex unknown, NHMW*. References—Hendel 1912: 19 (note); Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key).

angustipennis Knab. [A: Guadeloupe; CA: Guatemala]

Trigonometopus angustipennis Knab, 1914: 124. Type locality: Guadeloupe (West Indies), 3000 ft. Holotype female, no. 18482, USNM (examined). References—Knab 1914: 124 (in key); Malloch 1923: 48 (in key); Wolcott 1936: 373 (distribution), 1948: 501 (note). **Note 2.**

assisensis Lima & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Trigonometopus assisensis Lima & Silva, 2015: 133. Type locality: Brazil, São Paulo, Assis. Holotype male, DZUP (examined). Reference—Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key), figs 1A–C (head), 1D (wing), 1E–F (female terminalia), 1G (spermathecae), 1H–I (male genitalia).

boraceiensis Lima & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Trigonometopus boraceiensis Lima & Silva, 2015: 135. Type locality: Brazil, São Paulo, Salesópolis. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key), figs 2A–C (head), 2D (wing), 2E–F (female abdomen), 2G (spermathecae), 2H–I (male genitalia).

immaculipennis Malloch. [A: Cuba]

Trigonometopus immaculipennis Malloch, 1923: 48. Type locality: Cuba, Cayamas. Holotype female, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1923: 48 (in key); Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key).

lourdesae Lima & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Trigonometopus lourdesae Lima & Silva, 2015: 137. Type locality: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Nioaque. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key), figs 3A–C (head), 3D (wing), 3E–F (female abdomen), 3G (spermathecae), 3H–I (male genitalia).

mariae Lima & Silva. [SA: Brazil]

Trigonometopus mariae Lima & Silva, 2015: 138. Type locality: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Seara, Nova Teutônia. Holotype male, MZSP (examined). Reference—Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key), figs 4A–C (head), 4D (wing), 4E–F (female abdomen), 4G (spermathecae), 4H–I (male genitalia).

punctipennis Coquillett. [CA: Costa Rica, Mexico; (NE: United States, Colorado, New Mexico)]

Trigonometopus punctipennis Coquillett, 1898: 280. Type locality: United States, Colorado. Holotype male (Fig. 70A–D), no. 4095, USNM (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 61 (catalog); Melander 1913: 77 (in key); Knab 1914: 124 (in key); Malloch 1923: 48 (in key); Gibson & Carillo 1959: 177 (distribution, as ?); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog); Cole 1969: 374 (note, distribution); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key), 140 (note); Evenhuis 2018b: 61 (index). **Note 2.**

rotundicornis Williston. [A: Saint Vincent]

Trigonometopus rotundicornis Williston, 1896b: 388. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: plate 13, fig. 137 (head male); Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 61 (catalog), 1912: 18 (note); Melander 1913: 77 (in key), fig. 8 (head); Knab 1914: 124 (in key); Malloch 1923: 48 (note); Wolcott 1948: 501 (note); Lima & Silva 2015: 133 (in key).

Genus *TRISAPROMYZA* Shewell

TRISAPROMYZA Shewell, 1986: 543. Type species, *Sapromyza vittigera* Coquillett, 1902: 178 (original designation). References—Shewell 1987: 963 (in key); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 698 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 987 (in key), 993 (synopsis); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table); Gaimari 2018b: 71 (index).

pictipes (Becker). [SA: Ecuador]

Sapromyza pictipes Becker, 1919: 186. Type locality: Ecuador, Pinnllar, 2874 m. Syntype male, MNHN (examined). **Notes 2, 5.**

Trisapromyza pictipes. Reference—Shewell 1986: 544 (combination).

vittigera (Coquillett). [A: Dominican Republic; CA: Mexico; (NE: Canada, United States)]

Sapromyza vittigera Coquillett, 1902: 178. Type locality: United States, Georgia. Syntypes 2 females (Fig. 71A–D), no. 6628, USNM (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 18 (in key), 19 (note); Shewell 1965: 704 (catalog); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Evenhuis 2018b: 64 (index); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 189 (index).

Lauxania vittigera. References—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 65 (in key, in subgenus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Trisapromyza vittigera. References—Shewell 1986: 544 (combination), 1987: 963 (note), fig. 87.12 (head), 87.15 (head); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution), 71.12 (head), 71.24 (head).

Genus *TRIVIALIA* Malloch

TRIVIALIA Malloch, 1923: 53 (as subgenus of *Deceia* Malloch, 1923). Type species, *Deceia fuscocapitata* Malloch, 1923: 53 (original designation). References—Malloch & McAtee 1924: 12 (in key to subgenera of *Deceia* Malloch, 1923), 13 (species); Malloch 1926: 19 (as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Hendel 1936: 84 (note, as subgenus of *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907); Neave 1940b: 572 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 705 (status, catalog), 1987: 958 (in key); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, strictly Nearctic genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key), 994 (synopsis); Silva 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

celeste (Curran). [CA: Panama; SA: Colombia]

Pseudogriphoneura celeste Curran, 1942: 74. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, France Field. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1942: 70 (in key).

Trivialia celeste. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (combination, distribution).

nigrifrontata (Becker). [SA: Ecuador]

Sapromyza nigrifrontata Becker, 1919: 185. Type locality: Ecuador, outskirts of Tulcan. Holotype male, MNHN (examined). **Notes 2, 5.**

Trivialia nigrifrontata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nigroapicata (Malloch). [CA: Panama]

Sapromyza nigroapicata Malloch, 1926: 23. Type locality: Panama, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Island. Holotype female, no. 28457, USNM (examined).

Trivialia nigroapicata. Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (combination, distribution).

puella (Williston). [A: Saint Vincent; SA: Colombia]

Sapromyza puella Williston, 1896b: 381. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male (designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 379 (in key); Aldrich 1905: 586 (catalog); Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 (SEMC syntypes); Silva 2016: 630 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table).

*Lauxania puell*a. References—Hendel 1908: 43 (combination, catalog, in subgenus Sapromyza Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 65 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 70 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Trivialia puella. References—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (combination, distribution); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

scutellaris (Williston). [A: Saint Vincent]

Phortica scutellaris Williston, 1896b: 416. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). Syntypes 5 males and females, NHMUK (examined). References—Aldrich 1905: 640 (catalog); Williston 1908: 301 (note); Sturtevant 1923: 8 (note, unplaced species of Lauxaniidae); Brake & Bächli 2008: 302 (in list, unplaced species of Lauxaniidae).

Trivialia scutellaris. **NEW COMBINATION.**

venusta (Williston). [A: Saint Vincent]

Sapromyza venusta Williston, 1896b: 384. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). **Lectotype male (designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 72A–C), NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: 380 (in key); Aldrich 1905: 587 (catalog).

Lauxania venusta. References—Hendel 1908: 47 (combination, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 68 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 70 (in key, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Lauxania venustula. Misspelling. Hendel 1908: 47 (catalog).

Trivialia venusta. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *XENICONEURA* Shewell

XENICONEURA Shewell, 1986: 545. Type species, *Xenopterella costalis* Curran, 1942: 77 (original designation). References—Shewell 1987: 958 (in key); Papp & Silva 1995: 190 (note); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Edwards *et al*. 1996: 730 (nomenclator); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 978 (in key), 994 (synopsis); Gaimari 2018b: 72 (index), 192 (index).

costalis (Curran). [CA: Mexico; (NE: United States, southwestern)]

Xenopterella costalis Curran, 1942: 77. Type locality: United States, Colorado, Pagosa Springs. Holotype male (Fig. 73A–B), AMNH (examined). References—Curran 1942: 77 (in key); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog); Cole 1969: 374 (distribution); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Gaimari 2018b: 143 (index).

Xeniconeura costalis. References—Shewell 1986: 545 (combination), 1987: 958 (note), figs 87.10 (head), 87.26 (wing); Arnaud 1996: 14 (in list); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution), figs 71.9 (head), 71.52 (wing).

Xenochaetina costalis. Reference—Gaimari 2018b: 126 (index, error).

Genus *XENOCHAETINA* Malloch

XENOCHAETINA Malloch, 1923: 49. Type species, *Lauxania muscaria* Loew, 1861a: 352 / 1861b: 46 (original designation) = *Scatophaga flavipennis* Fabricius, 1805: 207. References—Hendel 1925: 110 (in key), 1926: 127 (note), 130 (note), 1932: 108 (key), 1933a: 76 (note); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 8 (in key), 11 (redescription); Malloch 1925b: 81 (species), 1926: 11 (in key), 1928: 8 (note), 1933: 353 (in key), 358 (species); Curran 1934a: 443 (in key), 444 (key, Guyana), 1934b: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 30 (wing), 320, fig. 34 (head), 1942: 68, 75 (note), 1965: 319 (in key), 320, fig. 30 (wing), 320, fig. 34 (head); Neave 1950: 109 (nomenclator); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog), 1987: 958 (in key); Neave 1940b: 667 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, Nearctic and Neotropical genera); Broadhead 1984: 643 (morphology, biology), figs 8 (mouthparts), 10 (mouthparts); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 984, 987 (in key), 994 (synopsis); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 631 (catalog, Colombia), 632 (table); Borkent *et al*. 2018: Appendix 1 (in table); Brown *et al*. 2018: supplement 1 (in table).

"genus incertum." References—Becker 1895: fig. 12 (head); Williston 1897: 8 (note); Hendel 1907: 226 (note), 1908: 27 (in key, same as *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (*Xangelina* Walker, 1856a: 32)).

ALLOGRIPHONEURA Hendel, 1925: 109. Type species, *Allogriphoneura nigromaculata* Hendel, 1925: 109 (monotypy) = *Scatophaga porcaria* Fabricius, 1805: 204. References—Hendel 1925: 108 (note), 1926: 127 (redescription), 1936: 86 (key); Neave 1939a: 118 (nomenclator); Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in list, Neotropical genera); Silva 2014: 507 (in table), 508 (in key), 2016: 624 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table). **NEW SYNONYM.**

HAAKONIA Curran, 1942: 75. Type species, *Physegenua nigra* Williston, 1896b: 379 (original designation). Reference—Stuckenberg 1971: 511 (in checklist, strictly Neotropical genera). **NEW SYNONYM.**

aeneoides Hendel. [SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay]

Xenochaetina aeneoides Hendel, 1932: 108. Type locality: Paraguay, Trinidad near Asunción. Syntypes 5 males and females, NHMW (1 female, examined), MTD (4 males and females). References—Hendel 1932: 108 (in key); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Xenochaetina aenoides. Misspelling. Reference—Hendel 1933b: 217 (distribution).

annuliventris (Hendel). [SA: Peru]

Allogriphoneura annuliventris Hendel, 1926: 131. Type locality: Peru, Río Pachitea. Holotype male, MTD (examined). Reference—Hendel 1936: 86 (in key, note).

Xenochaetina annuliventris. **NEW COMBINATION.**

crassimana Malloch. [SA: Colombia, Peru, Venezuela]

Xenochaetina crassimana Malloch, 1923: 49. Type locality: Venezuela, Los Palmales. Holotype male, no. 26249, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1923: 49 (in key), 1925b: 82 (note); Hendel 1932: 108 (note), 1936: 83 (note, possible synonymy (indicated with ?) with *Xenochaetina leucostoma* Hendel, 1932).

ferruginosa Hendel. [SA: Bolivia]

Xenochaetina ferruginosa Hendel, 1926: 128. Type locality: Bolivia, Yungas de Coroico. Holotype male, MTD (examined). Reference—Hendel 1932: 108 (in key).

flavipennis (Fabricius). [A: Cuba; CA: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico; SA: Colombia to Argentina; (NE: United States)]

Scatophaga flavipennis Fabricius, 1805: 207. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Guyana, *cf*. Stål 1868: 3). Syntypes 2, female (at least 1, *cf*. Wiedemann, 1830: 471), NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1820: XVI (note), 1821: XVI (reprinting of 1821), 1828: XVIII (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2438 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 939 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 475 (type information). **Note 4.**

Lauxania flavipennis. References—Wiedemann 1828: X (combination), 1830: 471 (redescription); Schiner 1868: 281 (distribution); Giglio-Tos 1895: 52 (distribution); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Hendel 1908:

31 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 32 (note), 37 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810); Melander 1913: 58 (note), 63 (in key, in subgenus *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151 (with ?, misspelled Caliope)); Frey 1919: 4 (in key), 6 (distribution, in subgenus *Calliope* (misspelled Caliope)); Malloch 1925b: 82 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2437 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator). **Note 12.**

Xenochaetina flavipennis. References—Malloch 1923: 49 (combination, in key), 1925b: 82 (note), 1933: 358 (distribution); Hendel 1932: 108 (in key), 1933a: 67 (redescription), 1936: 82 (note); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 444 (in key, distribution), 1942: 75 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution); Rossi & Kirk-Spriggs 2011: 215 (infection by *Laboulbenia muscariae* Thaxter, 1917: 718 (Laboulbeniales)); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 631 (note).

Lauxania ruficornis Macquart, 1851a: 273. Type locality: Brazil, Bahia. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8695 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8695), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1851a: plate 28, fig. 3 (head), 3a (wing); 1851b: 300 (reprinting of 1851a: 273), plate 28, fig. 3 (head), 3a (wing); Giglio-Tos 1895: 52 (possible synonymy (indicated with ?) with *Lauxania flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog, as synonym of *Lauxania flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)); Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, possible synonym of *Sapromyza flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)), 37 (catalog, possible synonym of *Sapromyza flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)).

Lauxania muscaria Loew, 1861a: 352 / 1861b: 46. Type locality: Cuba. Syntypes 1 male, CNC (examined), 1 female, MCZC (examined). References—Loew 1861a: 308 (in list), 1861b: 2 (in list); Schiner 1868: 282 (distribution); Osten Sacken 1878: 197 (catalog); Williston 1896b: 383 (note); Aldrich 1905: 584 (catalog); Hendel 1908: 32 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), 1932: 108 (synonymy), 1933a: 67 (note); Johnson 1910: 798 (catalog), 1913a: 80 (catalog); Smith 1910: 798 (catalog); Melander 1913: 63 (in key, in subgenus *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151 (misspelled Caliope); Cooper & Cumming 2000: 64 (note on types); Silva 2016: 631 (note). **Notes 12, 24.**

Sapromyza muscaria. Reference—Thaxter 1917: 718 (combination, distribution, infection by *Laboulbenia muscariae* Thaxter, 1917: 718 (Laboulbeniales)).

Xenochaetina muscaria. References—Malloch 1923: 49 (combination, in key), 1925b: 82 (note, possible synonymy with *Xenochaetina flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)); Malloch & McAtee 1924: 11 (note, distribution); Hendel 1925: 110 (note), 1933a: 76 (note); Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 444 (in key, distribution); Steyskal 1947: 73 (distribution); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog), 1987: 958 (note), figs 87.5 (head), 87.23 (wing), 87.49 (thorax); Poole & Gentili 1996: 176 (in checklist); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: figs 71.5 (head), 71.34 (thorax), 71.49 (wing).

glabella (Becker). [SA: Brazil]

Lauxania glabella Becker, 1895: 178. Type locality: Brazil: Bahia. Syntype male, no. 7151, ZMHB (examined). **Note 25.**

Xenochaetina glabella. **NEW COMBINATION.**

hendeli Silva & Gaimari. [SA: Brazil]

Allogriphoneura robusta Hendel, 1936: 86. Type locality: Brazil: Pará, Santarém, Fazenda Taperinha. **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A) (Fig. 74A–C), NHMW (examined). (preoccupied by *Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858: 220). Reference—Hendel 1936: 86 (in key).

Xenochaetina hendeli Silva & Gaimari, **NEW NAME.**

leucostoma Hendel. [SA: Argentina Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela]

Lauxania argyrostoma, *sensu* Schiner, 1868: 282, *nec* Wiedemann, 1830: 471. Misidentification.

Xenochaetina leucostoma Hendel, 1932: 108. Type locality: Venezuela. Syntypes 1 male, 1 female, NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1932: 108 (in key), 1936: 83 (restriction of type specimens and type locality, extended description, error as replacement name for *Lauxania argyrostoma*, *sensu* Schiner, 1868: 282, *nec* Wiedemann, 1830: 471); Malloch 1933: 358 (distribution); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Note 4.**

nigra (Williston). [A: Saint Vincent, West Indies; SA: Brazil, Peru]

Physegenua nigra Williston, 1896b: 379. Type locality: Saint Vincent (West Indies). Syntypes 6 males and females, NHMUK (examined). References—Williston 1896b: plate 13, fig. 133 (head); Adams 1905: 171 (note). **Note 26.**

Physogenua nigra. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Williston 1896b: 379 (original genus misspelling); Adams 1905: 171 (note); Aldrich 1905: 383 (catalog, with ?).

"Genus incertum" *nigra*. References—Williston 1897: 8 (note); Aldrich 1905: 578 (note); Hendel 1907: 226 (note). **Note 26.**

Physogenia nigra. Genus misspelling of *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b. References—Hendel 1907: 226 (note), 1908: 16 (catalog).

Lauxania nigra. References—Hendel 1908: 29 (catalog, combination, in subgenus *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a: 32); Melander 1913: 64 (in key, in subgenus *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a: 32), fig. 11 (head). **Note 26.**

Haakonia nigra. Reference—Curran 1942: 75 (combination)

Xenochaetina nigra. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Sapromyza incisa. Nomen nudum. Reference—Hendel 1907: 226 (cited as *in litteris* of Wiedemann). **Note 27.**

opaca Hendel. [SA: Brazil]

Xenochaetina opaca Hendel, 1932: 108. Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Belém. Holotype male, NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1932: 108 (in key), 1936: 82 (restriction of type specimen and type locality; extended description, error as n. sp.); Leonardi *et al*. 2009: 337 (biology, infection by *Muiaria fertilis* Leonardi, Proaño & Rossi, 2009: 337 (Hyphomycetes)). **Note 2.**

pallida Malloch. [CA: Nicaragua; SA: Peru]

Xenochaetina pallida Malloch, 1923: 49. Type locality: Nicaragua, Chinandega. Holotype male, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1923: 49 (in key); Hendel 1932: 108 (in key); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution).

phacosoma (Hendel). [SA: Peru]

Allogriphoneura phacosoma Hendel, 1926: 131. Type locality: Peru, mouth of Río Pachitea. Holotype male, MTD (examined). Reference—Hendel 1936: 86 (in key, note).

Xenochaetina phacosoma. **NEW COMBINATION.**

polita Malloch. [SA: Guyana]

Xenochaetina polita Malloch, 1925b: 82. Type locality: Guyana, Takaruni River. Holotype female, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Hendel 1932: 108 (in key).

porcaria (Fabricius). [SA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Peru]

Scatophaga porcaria Fabricius, 1805: 204. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Guyana, *cf*. Stål 1868: 3). Syntypes 3, sex unknown, NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1828: XIX (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5110 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 939 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 474 (type information).

Sapromyza porcaria. References—Wiedemann 1830: 453 (combination, redescription); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 272 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5110 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator).

Lauxania porcaria. Reference—Hendel 1908: 32 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 43 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Allogriphoneura porcaria. References—Hendel 1933a: 76 (combination), 1936: 86 (in key, note); Silva 2014: 510 (in list), 2016: 624 (catalog, Colombia), 631 (table).

Xenochaetina porcaria. Reference—Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **NEW COMBINATION.**

Lauxania simplex Wiedemann, 1830: 474. Type locality: Brazil. Lectotype female (designated by inference of the type by Hendel 1933a: 76), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1908: 45 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810), 1933a: 76 (synonymy, lectotype designation by inference); Sherborn 1922–1932: 5972 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 54 (index).

Allogriphoneura simplex. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 76 (in synonymy, error as combination).

Allogriphoneura nigromaculata Hendel, 1925: 109. Type locality: Peru, Pichis, Porto Yessup. **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), NHMW (examined). References—Hendel 1926: 128 (note), 130 (resdescription), 1933a: 76 (synonymy); Malloch 1928: 8 (note); Silva 2014: 508 (note), 2016: 624 (note, catalog, in synonymy).

Pseudogriphoneura scutellata Curran, 1934a: 447. Type locality: Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo. Holotype female, AMNH (examined). Reference—Curran 1934a: 294 (in list), 445 (in key). **NEW SYNONYM.**

robusta (Walker). [SA: South America (Amazon region)]

Helomyza robusta Walker, 1858: 220. Type locality: "Valley of the Amazon". Syntype male, NHMUK (examined; missing head). References—McAlpine 1985: 215 (note); Evenhuis & Okadome 1989: 589 (as unplaced Lauxaniidae). **Notes 2, 28.**

Sapromyza robusta. Reference—Czerny 1904: 205 (combination)

Lauxania robusta. Reference—Hendel 1908: 40 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, error as senior synonym of *Lauxania* (*Sapromyza*) *marginalis* (Walker, 1858: 220) at record for *Sapromyza marginalis*), 44 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, error as senior synonym of *Lauxania* (*Sapromyza*) *marginalis* (Walker, 1858: 220)). **Note 28.**

Xenochaetina robusta. **NEW COMBINATION.**

setitibia Malloch. [SA: Guyana]

Xenochaetina setitibia Malloch, 1925b: 81. Type locality: Guyana, Canister Falls. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). Reference—Hendel 1932: 108 (in key).

Genus *XENOPTERELLA* Malloch

XENOPTERELLA Malloch, 1926: 2. Type species, *Xenopterella obliqua* Malloch, 1926: 3 (original designation). References—Curran 1934b: 317, fig. 11 (wing), 319 (in key), 1942: 77 (key), 1965: 317, fig. 11 (wing), 319 (in key); Neave 1940b: 670 (nomenclator); Cole 1969: 374 (species); Steyskal 1965: 67 (key); Shewell 1965: 705 (catalog), 1986: 545 (note), 1987: 964 (in key); Stuckenberg 1971: 510 (in checklist, strictly Nearctic genera); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 978 (in key), 994 (synopsis).

obliqua Malloch. [CA: Mexico, Nicaragua]

Xenopterella obliqua Malloch, 1926: 3. Type locality: Mexico, Mexico City. Holotype male (Fig. 75A–C), no. 28437, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1926: fig. 1 (wing); Curran 1942: 77 (in key, morphology); Steyskal 1965: 66 (note), 68 (in key); Cole 1969: 374 (note); Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 994 (distribution).

Genus *ZAMYPROSA* Gaimari & Silva

ZAMYPROSA Gaimari & Silva, this publication: 19. Type species, *Sapromyza semiatra* Malloch, 1933: 376 (original designation).

"Undescribed Genus M." Reference—Gaimari & Silva 2010a: 988 (in key).

dichroa (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Minettia dichroa Malloch, 1933: 363. Type locality: Chile, Concepción. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 137 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Zamyprosa dichroa. **NEW COMBINATION.**

edwardsi (Malloch). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza edwardsi Malloch, 1933: 377. Type locality: Chile, Llanquihue, Casa Pangue. Holotype male,

NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 370 (in key), 377 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Lander *et al*. 2009: 408 (biology), 409 (note).

Zamyprosa edwardsi. **NEW COMBINATION.**

ferruginea (Macquart). [SA: Chile]

Opomyza ferruginea Macquart, 1844b: 261. Type locality: Chile. Syntypes male (per Macquart 1844b) and female, MNHN-ED-ED8707 (presumably male (head only); permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8707), MNHN-ED-ED8708 (female; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8708), MNHN-ED-ED8709 (female; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8709), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 418 (reprinting of 1844b: 261); Blanchard 1854: 465 (redescription); Reed 1888a: 311 (catalog), 1888b: 37 (catalog); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2365 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 763 (nomenclator).

Zamyprosa ferruginea. **NEW COMBINATION.**

fulvescens (Blanchard). [SA: Chile]

Sciomyza fulvescens Blanchard, 1854: 448. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8574 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8574), MNHN (examined). References—Reed 1888a: 308 (catalog), 1888b: 34 (catalog); Hendel 1902: 88 (in list); Malloch 1933: 252 (in list), 378 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 139 (catalog); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 13 (catalog, as unplaced species of Sciomyzidae); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, as Sciomyzidae, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 117 (index), 151 (index).

Zamyprosa fulvescens. **NEW COMBINATION.**

fulvicornis (Malloch). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza fulvicornis Malloch, 1933: 378. Type locality: Chile, Peulla, Llanquihue Lake. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 370 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Vázquez & Simberloff 2003: S2 (biology); Silva 2014: 506 (biology). **Note 29.**

Minettia fulvicornis. Reference – Silva 2014: 510 (combination, in list).

Zamyprosa fulvicornis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

macquarti Gaimari & Silva. [SA: Chile]

Sciomyza nigripes Blanchard, 1854: 449. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8576 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8576), MNHN (examined). (preoccupied by *Sapromyza nigripes* Macquart, 1844b: 190). References—Reed 1888a: 308 (catalog), 1888b: 34 (catalog); Hendel 1902: 88 (in list); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 378 (provisionally as synonym of *Sapromyza fulvicornis* Malloch, 1933); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (note); Knutson *et al*. 1976: 14 (catalog, as unplaced species of Sciomyzidae); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 117 (index), 168 (index). **Note 29.**

Zamyprosa macquarti Gaimari & Silva, **NEW NAME.**

micropyga (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza micropyga Malloch, 1933: 377. Type locality: Argentina, Río Negro, Lake Nahuel Huapí, eastern end. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 370 (in key), 378 (note possible synonymy with *Sapromyza longipennis* Blanchard, 1854 (= *Minettia duplicata* (Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893)) or *Sciomyza fulvescens* Blanchard, 1854), fig. 68h (male genitalia); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Lander *et al*. 2009: 408 (biology), 409 (note); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Zamyprosa micropyga. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nigripes (Macquart). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza nigripes Macquart, 1844b: 190. Type locality: Chile. Syntype female, MNHN-ED-ED8559 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8559), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 347 (reprinting of 1844b: 190); Blanchard 1854: 446 (redescription); Reed 1888a: 310

(catalog, author error as Blanchard 1852 [*sic*]: 446), 1888b: 36 (catalog, author error as Blanchard 1852 [*sic*]: 446); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 258 (in key), 271 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 4352 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 370 (in key), 378 (redescription); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list). **Notes 2, 30.**

Lauxania nigripes. Reference—Hendel 1908: 41 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Zamyprosa nigripes. **NEW COMBINATION.**

nigriventris (Blanchard). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza nigriventris Blanchard, 1854: 446. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo, Illapel. **Lectotype female** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), MNHN-ED-ED8565 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8565), MNHN (examined). References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 258 (in key), 271 (redescription), 277, 298 (note); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 363 (note), 377 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 168 (index).

Lauxania nigriventris. Reference—Hendel 1908: 41 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Zamyprosa nigriventris. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Minettia semifulva Malloch, 1933: 362. Type locality: Chile, Llanquihue, Puella. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key), 363 (note possible synonymy with *Sapromyza nigriventris* Blanchard, 1854); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 137 (catalog); Vázquez & Simberloff 2003: S2 (biology); Silva 2014: 506 (biology), 510 (in list). **NEW SYNONYM.**

parvula (Blanchard). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza parvula Blanchard, 1854: 447. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo. **Lectotype male** (**designated herein**, see Appendix A), OUMNH (examined). References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 276 (redescription); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list), 370 (in key), 375 (redescription), 376 (note); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 172 (index).

Sapromiza parvula. Genus misspelling of *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810. Reference—Blanchard 1854: 447.

Lauxania parvula. Reference—Hendel 1908: 42 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Zamyprosa parvula. **NEW COMBINATION.**

semiatra (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Sapromyza semiatra Malloch, 1933: 376. Type locality: Chile, Llanquihue, Puerto Blest. Holotype male (Fig. 76A–C), NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 270 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Zamyprosa semiatra. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Sapromyza semiatra subsp. *remissa* Malloch, 1933: 376 (as "var. n."). Type locality: Chile, Llanquihue, Ancud. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 270 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog). **NEW SYNONYM.**

seminigra (Malloch). [SA: Argentina, Chile]

Minettia seminigra Malloch, 1933: 364. Type locality: Argentina, Río Negro, Lake Nahuel Huapí, eastern end. Holotype male, NHMUK (examined). References—Malloch 1933: 361 (in key); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 137 (catalog); Silva 2014: 510 (in list).

Zamyprosa seminigra. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *ZARGOPSINETTIA* Gaimari & Silva

ZARGOPSINETTIA Gaimari & Silva, this publication: 20. Type species, *Minettia verticalis* Malloch, 1928: 17 (original designation).

verticalis (Malloch). [SA: French Guiana]

Minettia verticalis Malloch, 1928: 17. Type locality: French Guiana, Cayenne. Holotype female (Fig. 77A–D), no. 40960, USNM (examined). References—Malloch 1928: 10 (note), 12 (in key); Stuckenberg 1971: 551 (note). **Note 23.**

Zargopsinettia verticalis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Species of Lauxaniidae erroneously listed as Neotropical by previous authors

Genus *HOMONEURA* Wulp

Subgenus *HOMONEURA*

HOMONEURA Wulp, 1891: 213. Type species, *Homoneura picea* Wulp, 1891: 214 (monotypy).

maculipennis (Loew). [PA: Europe]

Sapromyza maculipennis Loew, 1847: 41. Type locality: Europe (reported by Loew in error as Brazil). Syntypes, 1 male, MCZC (examined), 1 male (Fig. 78A–C), ZMHB (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 3803 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator). **Note 31.**

Lauxania maculipennis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 40 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Homoneura maculipennis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Subgenus *TARSOHOMONEURA* Hendel

TARSOHOMONEURA Hendel, 1933a: 76 (as subgenus of *Homoneura* Wulp, 1891). Type species, *Sapromyza americana* Wiedemann, 1830: 453 (original designation).

americana (Wiedemann). [NE: North America]

Sapromyza americana Wiedemann, 1830: 453. Type locality: North America (Hendel, 1933a: 76, pointed out that the type locality "Brazil" was an error, and that it is from North America). Syntype male, NHMW (examined). **Note 2.**

Lauxania americana. Reference—Hendel 1908: 33 (catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, locality error as Brazil).

Homoneura americana. Reference—Hendel 1933a: 77 (original designation as type species of subgenus *Tarsohomoneura* Hendel, 1933a).

Genus *POECILOHETAERUS* Hendel

POECILOHETAERUS Hendel, 1907: 228. Type species, *Poecilohetaerus schineri* Hendel, 1907: 228 (original designation).

suavis (Loew). [AU: Australia]

Sapromyza suavis Loew, 1847: 42. Type locality: Australia (reported by Loew in error as Brazil). Syntype male (Fig. 79A–C), ZMHB (examined). References—Sherborn 1922–1932: 6217 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator). **Note 32.**

Lauxania suavis. Reference—Hendel 1908: 46 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Poecilohetaerus suavis. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Species erroneously described in Lauxaniidae

Genus *DIHOPLOPYGA* Malloch (Heleomyzidae)

DIHOPLOPYGA Malloch, 1933: 192. Type species, *Dihoplopyga polita* Malloch, 1933: 193 (original designation).

delicatula (Blanchard). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza delicatula Blanchard, 1854: 447. Type locality: Chile, Coquimbo. Syntype male, MNHN-ED-ED8562 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8562), MNHN (examined). References—Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog), 1888b: 36 (catalog); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 259 (in key), 277 (redescription); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog); Evenhuis 2015: 44 (in list, publication date); Gaimari 2018b: 116 (index), 145 (index). **Note 24.**

Lauxania delicatula. Reference—Hendel 1908: 36 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Dihoplopyga delicatula. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *PHERBELLIA* Robineau-Desvoidy (Sciomyzidae)

PHERBELLIA Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 695. Type species, *Pherbellia vernalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 696 (monotypy) = *Sciomyza schoenherri* Fallén 1826: 13.

geniculata (Macquart). [SA: Chile]

Sapromyza geniculata Macquart, 1844b: 190. Type locality: Chile. Syntype male, MNHN-ED-ED8560 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8560), MNHN (examined). References—Macquart 1844a: 347 (reprinting of 1844b: 190); Blanchard 1854: 446 (redescription); Bigot 1888: 36 (distribution); Reed 1888a: 310 (catalog, author error as Blanchard 1852 [*sic*]: 446), 1888b: 36 (catalog, author error as Blanchard 1852 [*sic*]: 446); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 257 (in key), 264 (redescription), 300 (note); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2660 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator); Malloch 1933: 352 (in list); Stuardo Ortiz 1946: 138 (catalog). **Note 24.**

Lauxania geniculata. Reference—Hendel 1908: 37 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Pherbellia geniculata. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Genus *SENOPTERINA* Macquart (Platystomatidae)

SENOPTERINA Macquart, 1835: 453. Type species, *Dacus brevipes* Fabricius, 1805: 272 (monotypy).

cyanea (Fabricius). [SA: Guyana]

Lauxania cyanea Fabricius, 1805: 213. Type locality: "America meridionalis" (Guyana, *cf*. Stål 1868: 3). Syntype female (Fig. 80A–B), NHMD (examined). References—Wiedemann 1830: 475 (redescription); Hendel 1908: 31 (catalog, in subgenus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804); Sherborn 1922–1932: 1720 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 614 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1964: 476 (type information).

Senopterina cyanea. **NEW COMBINATION. Note 33.**

Genus and family uncertain (Muscoidea)

fuscipes Macquart. [SA: Brazil]

Sapromyza fuscipes Macquart, 1844b: 189. Type locality: Brazil, Guaratuba. Syntype sex?, MNHN-ED-ED8552 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8552), MNHN (examined; poor condition). References—Macquart 1844a: 346 (reprinting of 1844b: 189), 1844b: plate 25, fig. 7 (wing); Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 261 (in key), 289 (redescription); Sherborn 1922–1932: 2595 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 932 (nomenclator). **Note 34.**

Lauxania fuscipes. Reference—Hendel 1908: 37 (combination, catalog, in subgenus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).

Species erroneously placed subsequently in Lauxaniidae

Genus *CHLOROPS* Meigen (Chloropidae)

CHLOROPS Meigen, 1803: 278. Type species, *Musca pumilionis* Bjerkander, 1778: 240 (subsequent designation, ICZN 1955: 423).

vittatus Wiedemann. [A: West Indies]

Chlorops vittatus Wiedemann, 1830: 594. Type locality: West Indies. Syntype female, NHMD* but presumed lost (Zimsen 1954: 30). References—Osten Sacken 1858: 85 (catalog, as "*vittata*"), 1878: 209 (catalog, as "*vittata*"); Sherborn 1922–1932: 6961 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 320 (nomenclator); Zimsen 1954: 30 (type information); Sabrosky & Paganelli 1984: 42 (catalog, note probably Lauxaniidae); Evenhuis & Pont 2013: 56 (index). **Note 35.**

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APPENDIX

A. Lectotype designations

New lectotype designations are made below for 42 species. Each lectotype and available paralectotype have been appropriately labeled. All species are listed in their original combinations, with their current genus (if different) or synonymy indicated in parentheses after the name citation.

Allogriphoneura nigromaculata Hendel, 1925: 109 (synonym of *Xenochaetina porcaria* (Fabricius, 1805)). One female syntype in the NHMW collection was examined (Hendel (1926: 130) cited three males and females), and this female labeled "Peru, Pichis, I.04, Pto. Yessup/ Allogriphoneura nigromaculata, det. H. Hendel/ Coll. Hendel" is herein designated lectotype.

Allogriphoneura robusta Hendel, 1936: 86 (= *Xenochaetina hendeli* Silva & Gaimari). The three syntypes in the collection of NHMW were examined, and the female labeled "Unt. Amaz. Taperinha, b. Santarém, 1–10.vi.'27 Zerny / Xenochaetina robusta H., F. Hendel det" (Fig. 74A–C) is herein designated lectotype. The other two female specimens (from São Paulo and Pernambuco) are paralectotypes.

Allominettia maculifrons Hendel, 1925: 106 (synonym of *Allominettia xanthiceps* (Williston, 1897)). Hendel (1926: 126) referred to five specimens from Peru. Bearing the red labels "Cotypus", four syntypes are deposited in the MTD collection, and one female in NHMW. These syntypes were examined, and the male in MTD labeled "Peru, Urubambafl 15, ix 03, Umahuankilia/ Allominettia maculatifrons Hend/ Cotypus maculatifrons Hend" is herein designated lectotype. The remaining specimens are paralectotypes.

Blepharolauxania trichocera Hendel, 1925: 106. The syntypes (Hendel (1926: 125) cited four male/female) in the NHMW collection were examined, and the male labeled "Peru, 150 m, 23.11.03, Pachitea münd/ Blepharolauxania trichocera H., det. Hendel/ Coll. Hendel" (Fig. 14A–E) is herein designated lectotype. A headless male from the same locality and date, and the females, are paralectotypes.

Chaetocoelia palans Giglio-Tos, 1893: 11. The syntypes in the collection of MRSN were examined, and the male labeled "Chaetocoelia palans; Giglio-Tos; Male/ Orizaba/ 869" is herein designated lectotype. Another male, one female, and one of undetermined sex with the same labels, are paralectotypes.

Euminettia zuercheri Hendel, 1933b: 216 (*Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). The two female syntypes in the NHMW collection were examined, and represent two different species in different genera. One female, labeled "Paraguay, Aregua, 4.viii.1915/ 200/ Euminettia zuercheri H. F. Hendel det/ Coll. Hendel" is herein designated lectotype. The other female is a species in the genus *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b.

Griphoneura triangulata Hendel, 1926: 135. Only one syntype of the two (male and female) studied by Hendel was in the NHMW collection., and was examined. This male syntype labeled "Peru, Pichis, xii–03, Pto Bermudez/ Griphoneura triangulata H., det. Hendel/ Coll. Hendel" (Fig. 28A–D) is herein designated lectotype. The female, although not located, is paralectotype.

Lauxania albovittata Loew, 1862: 223 (*Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924). The three syntypes in the MCZC were examined, and the male labeled "Cuba, Gunat/264/ Loew coll./ Type, 1, 1698/ albovittata n." is herein designated lectotype. The two female specimens with the same labels are paralectotypes.

Lauxania imbuta Wiedemann, 1830: 474 (*Griphoneura* Schiner, 1868). The female syntype in the NHMW collection was examined, and this specimen labeled "imbuta, det. Wied. / Brasilia, coll. Winthem / imbuta Wied., Brasilia" (Fig. 28E) is herein designated lectotype.

Lauxania lutea Wiedemann, 1830: 472 (*Neominettia* Hendel, 1925). Two syntype males in the NHMW collection were examined, and they represent different species. The male labeled "lutea, Coll. Wiedem. / Lauxania, lutea [indiscipherable squiggle], Brasil.", and with the frons, face and parafacial black, is herein designated lectotype. The other specimen (with frons, face and parafacial yellow), labeled "lutea, Coll. Winthem / Brasilia / lutea Wied, Brasilia / Neominettia, F.Hendel det.", is the paralectotype.

Lauxania ruficornis Macquart, 1851a: 273 (synonym of *Xenochaetina flavipennis* (Fabricius, 1805)). The five syntypes in the MNHN collection were examined, and the male labeled "45 / 4, 44 (circular label) / Lauxania, ruficornis, ♂. ♀. Macq. n. sp / MNHN, Paris, ED8691 / SYNTYPE (red label)" is herein designated lectotype (MNHN-ED-ED8691; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8691). The other specimens, males and females, are paralectotypes, including MNHN-ED-ED8692 through –ED8695.

Neominettia fumosa Hendel, 1926: 140 (synonym of *Neominettia costalis* (Fabricius, 1805)). Two syntypes in the NHMW col-

lection were examined, and the male labeled "Peru, Pichis, xii.03, Pto. Yessup/ Coll. Hendel" is herein designated lectotype. The female specimen with identical labels in addition to "Minettia fumosa H., det. Hendel" is paralectotype.

Physegenua ferruginea Schiner, 1868: 277. The six syntypes in the NHMW collection were examined, and a male labeled "Lindig, 1864, Venezuela/ ferruginea, Alte Sammlung" (Fig. 50C–F) is herein designated lectotype. Three other males and two females from the same locality are paralectotypes.

Physegenua vittata Macquart, 1848a: 220 / 1848b: 60. The female syntype in the OUMNH was examined, and this specimen labeled "Lecto-, type/ Physegenua vittata #f, nov. gen, nov. sp / P. vittata, ex Coll. Bigot" (Fig. 50A–B) is herein designated lectotype.

Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera Hendel, 1907: 227. The four syntypes in the NHMW collection were examined, and a male labeled "Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera Hend" is designated lectotype. Two other male specimens, both with the labels "fuscipennis Coll. Winthem/ Brasilia", and one with another label "Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera Hend" are paralectotypes.

Sapromyza angustipennis Williston, 1896b: 381 (*Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893). The three syntypes in the collection of NHMUK were examined, and the male labeled "Cotype/ Windward side, St. Vincent WI, H. H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66" is herein designated lectotype. Another male and a female with the same labels are paralectotypes. One male and one female in the AMNH collection were also examined and are paralectotypes.

Sapromyza distinctissima Schiner, 1868: 280 (*Chaetocoelia* Giglio-Tos, 1893). Four syntypes in the NHMW collection were examined, and the male labeled "Lindig, 1864, Venezuela/ distinctissima, Alte Sammlung" is herein designated lectotype. Another two males and one female with the same labels are paralectotypes.

Sapromyza exul Williston, 1896b: 382 (*Neodecia* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924). One male syntype in the NHMUK collection was examined, and this specimen labeled "Windward side, St. Vincent W.I., H.H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66" and labeled as lectotype by Shewell in 1962 is herein designated lectotype. Three syntypes in the AMNH collection were examined, and this male and two females labeled "Cotype/ Cotype no., AMNH/ Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Dept. Invert. Zool., no. 20254/ Sapromyza exul, Williston" are paralectotypes.

Sapromyza gigas Schiner, 1868: 280 (*Dryosapromyza* Hendel, 1933a). The two male syntypes in the NHMW collection were examined, and the male labeled "Lindig, 1864, Venezuela/ gigas, Alte Sammlung/ Dryosapromyza F. Hendel det" (Fig. 23A–D) is herein designated lectotype. The other male specimen with the same labels is paralectotype.

Sapromyza ingrata Williston, 1896b: 385 (*Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932). The six syntypes in the NHMUK collection were examined, and a male, labeled "Windward side, St. Vincent W.I., H.H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66/ Sapromyza ingrata/ Cotype" is designated lectotype. The three other males and two females with the same labels are paralectotypes. Williston indicated "numerous specimens", all of which are paralectotypes, which includes the three females in SEMC (see Byers *et al*. 1962: 155) and at least one in AMNH (examined).

Sapromyza latelimbata Macquart, 1855a: 140 (synonym of *Chaetominettia corollae* (Fabricius, 1805)). The single male syntype in the OUMNH was examined, and this specimen labeled "Lecto-, type/ Sapromyza, latelimbata, ♂ Macq. n. sp./ S. latelimbata, ex Coll. Bigot" is herein designated lectotype.

Sapromyza lineatocollis Blanchard, 1854: 447 (*Poecilolycia* Shewell, 1986). One male in the MNHN collection was examined, and this specimen labeled "Museum Paris, Chili, Gay, 15–43 / 15, 43 (circular label) / MNHN, Paris, ED8563 / LECTOTYPE (red label) / Sapromyza, lineatocollis Blanch., Lectotype, designated, by VC Silva 95" is herein designated lectotype (MNHN-ED-ED8563; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8563). A female in the same collection is paralectotype (MNHN-ED-ED8564).

Sapromyza longipennis Blanchard, 1854: 445 (= *Minettia duplicata* (Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893)). One male syntype in the MNHN collection was examined, and this specimen labeled "Museum Paris, Chili, Gay 15–43 / 15, 43 (circular label) / Sapromyza, longipennis, Bl. / MNHN, Paris, ED8569 / HOLOTYPE (red label)" is herein designated lectotype (MNHN-ED-ED8569; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8569).

Sapromyza nigerrima Becker, 1919: 185 (*Melanomyza* Malloch, 1923). The two syntypes in the MNHN were examined, and the male labeled "Museum Paris, Equateur, Borma (3100m d'alt), P. Rivet 1902" is herein designated lectotype. The female from "El Angel, 3000 m" is paralectotype.

Sapromyza nigriventris Blanchard, 1854: 446 (*Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva). The two syntypes in the MNHN collection were examined and represent species in different families. One female labeled: "Museum Paris, Chili, Gay 15–43 / 15, 43 (circular label) / Sapromyza, nigriventris Bl / SYNTYPE (red label) / MNHN, Paris, ED8565" is herein designated lectotype (MNHN-ED-ED8565; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8565). The other female (MNHN-ED-ED8566) is a Drosophilidae, and is labeled as such.

Sapromyza octovittata Williston, 1896b: 382 (*Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932). The three syntypes in the NHMUK collection

were examined, and a female labeled "Windward side, St. Vincent WI, H. H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66/ Sapromyza octovittata Will/ Cotype" is herein designated lectotype. The two other female specimens with the same labels are paralectotypes. The three syntypes in the AMNH collection were also examined, and these two males and one female are paralectotypes. Although not examined, the female in SEMC (referenced in Byers *et al*. 1962: 155 as holotype) is also a paralectotype. Note, regarding ICZN (1999) Article 74.6, it was very clear from the description of Williston (1896b) that there were multiple specimens, as both sexes were indicated.

Sapromyza ornata Schiner, 1868: 279 (*Neoxangelina* Hendel, 1933a). The female from the collection of NHMW was examined, and this specimen labeled "Lindig, 1864, Venezuela/ ornata, Alte Sammlung/ Sapromyza ornata Sch./ Neoxangelina, F. Hendel det" is herein designated lectotype.

Sapromyza pallens Blanchard, 1854: 445 (*Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). The two syntypes in the MNHN collection were examined, and the male labeled: "Museum Paris, Chili, Gay 15–43 / 15, 43 (circular label) / Sapromyza, pallens Bl / LECTOTYPE (red label) / MNHN, Paris, ED8567 / Sapromyza pallens, Blanchard, Lectotype designated, by VC Silva 95" (MNHN-ED-ED8567; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8567) is herein designated lectotype. The other specimen, a female (MNHN-ED-ED8568), is a paralectotype.

Sapromyza parvula Blanchard, 1854: 447 (*Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva). The two syntypes in the OUMNH were examined, and the unlabeled, pinned male (header label reads "S. parvula. ♂, Chili. Blanchard") is herein designated lectotype. The female, mounted on a paper point, is paralectotype.

Sapromyza picrula Williston, 1897: 10 (*Elipolambda* Gaimari & Silva). The six syntypes in the AMNH collection were examined, and a male labeled "Chapada/ Cotype/ Cotype A.M.N.H./ Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Dept. Invert. Zool., no. 20251/ Sapromyza picrula Will." is herein designated lectotype. The other two males and three females in AMNH are paralectotypes, as is the male in CNC.

Sapromyza puella Williston, 1896b: 381 (*Trivialia* Malloch, 1923). The six syntypes in the NHMUK collection were examined, and a male labeled "Windward side, St. Vincent, W.I., H.H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66/Cotype" is herein designated lectotype. The other male and four females are paralectotypes. Williston indicated 20 specimens, all of which are paralectotypes, also including the four males (examined) in the AMNH collection and the three females in the SEMC (see Byers *et al*. 1962: 155).

Sapromyza sororia Williston, 1896b: 385 (*Paradeceia* Silva & Gaimari). The eight syntypes in the NHMUK collection were examined, and a male labeled "Windward side, St. Vincent, W.I., H.H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66/ Cotype" (Fig. 49A–C) is herein designated lectotype. The other syntypes in NHMUK, two males and five females, are paralectotypes. Williston indicated "numerous specimens", all of which are paralectotypes, and which also includes four males (examined) in the AMNH collection, and three females in SEMC (see Byers *et al*. 1962: 155).

Sapromyza venusta Williston, 1896b: 384 (*Trivialia* Malloch, 1923). A male syntype in the NHMUK collection was examined, and this specimen, labeled "Co-, type/ Leeward side, St. Vincent, W.I., H.H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66/ S. venusta, Will., Lectotype, Shewell. '62/ NHMUK012803902" (Fig. 72A–C) is herein designated lectotype. Another male in the AMNH collection was examined and is a paralectotype.

Sapromyza xanthiceps Williston, 1897: 9 (*Allominettia* Hendel, 1925). The two syntypes in the AMNH collection were examined, and the male labeled "Cotype/ Cotype AMNH/ Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Dept. Invert. Zool., No. 20253" is herein designated lectotype. The female specimen with the same labels in addition to "Piedra B./ Sap. maculipens Will/ Sapromyza xanthiceps Will, det Shewell'63" is a paralectotype.

Scatophaga scropharia Fabricius, 1805: 204 (*Sciosapromyza* Hendel, 1933a). The two syntypes in the NHMD collection were examined and found to be species in two different genera. The male, labeled "S. scropharia, ex Am: mer: Schmid / TYPE (red label) / zmuc, 00027413" is herein designated lectotype. The female, labeled only "TYPE (red label) / zmuc, 00027414" is a paralectotype and is in the genus *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925.

Sciomyza fulvescens Blanchard, 1854: 448 (*Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva). The two syntypes in the MNHN collection were examined, and the male labeled "Museum Paris, Chili, Gay, 15–43 / 15, 43 (circular label) / Sciomyza, fulvescens Bl / MNHN, Paris, ED8574 / LECTOTYPE (red label) / Sciomyza fulvescens, Blanchard, Lectotype designated, by VC Silva 95" (MNHN-ED-ED8574; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8574) is herein designated lectotype. A female with the same locality label (MNHN-ED-ED8575), is a paralectotype.

Sciomyza melanaspis Wiedemann, 1830: 575 (*Neominettia* Hendel, 1925). The three syntypes (two males, one female) in the NHMW collection were examined, and were found to be two different species in two genera. One male and the female are in *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925 and the other male is in *Poecilominettia* Hendel, 1932. The male in *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925 labeled "Brasilia, Coll. Winth." and with the black abdomen, is herein designated lectotype. The female labeled "Brasilia,

Coll. Winthem / melanaspis, det. Wiedem" and the non-congeneric male labeled "Brasilia, Coll. Winthem / melanaspis, det. Wiedem / Sciomyza, melanaspis, Wied, Brasilia" are paralectotypes.

Sciomyza nigripes Blanchard, 1854: 449 (= *Zamyprosa macquarti* Gaimari & Silva). The two syntype males in the MNHN collection were examined and were found to be two different species. The male labeled "Museum Paris, Chili, Gay 15-43 / 15, 43 (circular label) / Sciomyza, nigripes Bl. / MNHN, Paris, ED8576 / SYNTYPE (red label)" (MNHN-ED-ED8576; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed8576) is herein designated lectotype. The other specimen (MNHN-ED-ED8577) is paralectotype, although it represents a different species than the lectotype.

Sciomyza obscuripennis Bigot, 1857: 826 (*Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b). Two male syntypes in the MNHN, in the collection of Guérin-Méneville (Dipteros de Cuba descrits per J. Bigot) were examined, and the male labeled "252 / LECTOTYPE (red label) / MNHN, Paris, ED10058 / Sciomyza, obscuripennis Bigot, Lectotype designated, by VC Silva 95" (MNHN-ED-ED10058; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed10058) is herein designated lectotype. The other male (MNHN-ED-ED10059) is paralectotype.

Scutolauxania piloscutellaris Hendel, 1925: 106. Two syntypes in the NHMW collection were examined, and the male labeled "Peru 150 m, 10.xi.03, Pachitea Münd./ Coll. Hendel" (Fig. 63A–E) is herein designated lectotype. The female, from the same locality, is paralectotype. The additional five specimens indicated in Hendel (1926: 128) were not found but are also paralectotypes.

Trigonometopus albifrons Knab, 1914: 125. Three male syntypes in the USNM collection were examined, and the male labeled "San Marcos, Nicaragua, Coll. Baker/ Type, No. 18481, U.S.N.M./ Trigonometopus, albifrons, Knab" is herein designated lectotype. The other two males, one with the same first two labels, and one from Guatemala, are paralectotypes.

Trigonometopus rotundicornis Williston, 1896b: 388. The two syntypes in the NHMUK collection were examined, and the male labeled "Leeward side, St. Vincent W.I., H.H. Smith/ W. Indies, 1907–66/ Cotype" is herein designated lectotype. The other specimen (without the abdomen) is paralectoype.

B. Summary of nomenclatural changes established in this work

The nomenclatural changes established in the foregoing catalog are summarized below in their appropriate categories. The order is alphabetical, and in the tables of synonyms the invalid junior names are cited first.

NEW TAXA

Genus-group names

Elipolambda Gaimari & Silva
Griphoneuromima Silva & Gaimari
Meraina Silva & Gaimari
Myzaprosa Gaimari & Silva
Paradeceia Silva & Gaimari
Pseudodeceia Silva & Gaimari
Sericominettia Gaimari & Silva
Zamyprosa Gaimari & Silva
Zargopsinettia Gaimari & Silva

NEW REPLACEMENT NAMES

Species-group names

Myzaprosa mallochi Gaimari & Silva, for *Sapromyza spinigera* Malloch, 1933: 375, *nec* Malloch, 1925d: 318.

Pseudogriphoneura mallochi Silva & Gaimari, for *Minettia infuscata* Malloch, 1928: 14, *nec Sciomyza infuscata* Wulp, 1897a: 355.

Rivellia macquarti Gaimari & Silva, for *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1843: 381, *nec* Macquart, 1835: 465) (family Platystomatidae).

Senopterina gigliotosi Gaimari & Silva, for *Bricinniella cyanea* Giglio-Tos, 1893: 13, *nec Lauxania cyanea* Fabricius, 1805: 213 (family Platystomatidae).

Xenochaetina hendeli Silva & Gaimari, for *Allogriphoneura robusta* Hendel, 1936: 86, *nec Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858: 220.

Zamyprosa macquarti Gaimari & Silva, for *Sciomyza nigripes* Blanchard, 1854: 449, *nec Sapromyza nigripes* Macquart, 1844b: 190.

NEW SYNONYMIES

Genus-group names

Allogriphoneura Hendel, 1925: 109, = *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923: 49.
Bacilloflagellomera Papp & Silva, 1995: 187, = *Stenolauxania* Malloch, 1926: 3.
Haakonia Curran, 1942: 75, = *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923: 49.
Homoeominettia Broadhead, 1989: 190, = *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925: 106.
Paraphysoclypeus Papp & Silva, 1995: 197, = *Physoclypeus* Hendel, 1907: 226.
Tibiominettia Hendel, 1936: 84, = *Allominettia* Hendel, 1925: 106.

Species-group names

Chaetocoelia banksi Curran, 1942: 77, = *Chaetocoelia excepta* (Walker, 1853: 387).
Chaetocoelia tripunctata Malloch, 1926: 11, = *Chaetocoelia excepta* (Walker, 1853: 387).
Minettia semifulva Malloch, 1933: 362, = *Zamyprosa nigriventris* (Blanchard, 1854: 446).
Pseudogriphoneura scutellata Curran, 1934a: 447, = *Xenochaetina porcaria* (Fabricius, 1805: 204).
Sapromyza apta Walker, 1861: 321, = *Chaetominettia mactans* (Fabricius, 1787: 344).
Sapromyza brasiliensis Walker, 1853: 372, = *Chaetominettia corollae* (Fabricius, 1805: 331).
Sapromyza semiatra subsp. *remissa* Malloch, 1933: 376, = *Zamyprosa semiatra* (Malloch, 1933: 376).
Sapromyza sordida Williston, 1896b: 383, = *Neogriphoneura sordida* (Wiedemann, 1830: 456).
Setulina geminata subsp. *quadripunctata* Malloch, 1941: 129, = *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805: 331).
Setulina geminata subsp. *tripunctata* Malloch, 1941: 130, = *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805: 331).
Setulina geminata subsp. *verticalis* Malloch, 1941: 130, = *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805: 331).
Tibiominettia setitibia Hendel, 1932: 103, = *Allominettia assimilis* (Malloch, 1926: 17).

NEW COMBINATIONS

Allominettia approximata (Malloch, 1928: 3), from *Homoeominettia* Broadhead, 1989 (originally *Deutominettia* Hendel, 1925).
Allominettia assimilis (Malloch, 1926: 17), from *Homoeominettia* Broadhead, 1989 (originally *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).
Allominettia rubescens (Macquart, 1844b: 189), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Allominettia woldae (Broadhead, 1989: 190), from *Homoeominettia* Broadhead, 1989.
Camptoprosopella sigma (Hendel, 1910: 121), from *Procrita* Hendel, 1908.
Camptoprosopella verena (Becker, 1919: 186), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Dihoplopyga delicatula (Blanchard, 1854: 447), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (= Heleomyzidae).
Dryosapromyza pirioni (Malloch, 1933: 365), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Elipolambda duodecimvittata (Frey, 1919: 8), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (originally *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804).
Elipolambda lopesi (Shewell, 1989: 483), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Elipolambda picrula (Williston, 1897: 10), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Griphoneuromima frontalis (Macquart, 1844b: 189), from *Deutominettia* Hendel, 1925 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Homoneura maculipennis (Loew, 1847: 41), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Lauxanostegana albispina (Albuquerque, 1959: 87), from *Steganopsis* Meijere, 1910.
Marmarodeceia claripennis (Curran, 1934a: 447), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Melanomyza nigerrima (Becker, 1919: 185), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Meraina ferdinandi (Frey, 1919: 9), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804.
Minettia altera (Curran, 1942: 70), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Minettia duplicata (Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 278), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Minettia lateritia (Rondani, 1863: 36), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Minettia lupulinoides (Williston, 1897: 11), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Minettia pallens (Blanchard, 1854: 445), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Minettia remota (Thomson, 1869: 566), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.

Minettia setosa (Thomson, 1869: 565), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Myzaprosa chiloensis (Malloch, 1933: 372), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Myzaprosa emmesa (Malloch, 1933: 375), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Myzaprosa triloba (Malloch, 1933: 373), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Neodecia albovittata (Loew, 1862: 223), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907 (originally *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804)
Neodecia bivittata (Curran, 1928b: 39), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Neodecia flavipennis (Curran, 1928b: 39), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Neodecia vittifacies (Curran, 1931: 20), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Neominettia eronis (Curran, 1934a: 448), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Neominettia lebasii (Macquart, 1844b: 191), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Neominettia melanaspis (Wiedemann, 1830: 575), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sciomyza* Fallén, 1820d).
Neoxangelina congruens (Hendel, 1910: 120), from *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b.
Neoxangelina facialis (Wiedemann, 1830: 684), from *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b (originally *Sciomyza* Fallén, 1820d).
Neoxangelina flavipes (Hendel, 1926: 118), from *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b.
Paracestrotus albipes (Fabricius, 1805: 208), from *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805.
Paradeceia incidens (Curran, 1934a: 448), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Paradeceia shannoni (Malloch, 1933: 378), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Paradeceia sororia (Williston, 1896b: 385), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Pherbellia geniculata (Macquart, 1844b: 190), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (= Sciomyzidae).
Physegenua annulata (Macquart, 1844b: 256), from *Ephydra* Fallén, 1810.
Physoclypeus nigropleura (Papp & Silva, 1995: 201), from *Paraphysoclypeus* Papp & Silva, 1995.
Poecilohetaerus suavis (Loew, 1847: 42), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Poecilolycia blanchardi (Malloch, 1933: 370), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Poecilolycia lineatocollis (Blanchard, 1854: 447), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Poecilominettia aibonito (Curran, 1926: 14), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Poecilominettia bipunctata (Say, 1829: 178), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Poecilominettia evittata (Malloch, 1926: 14), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Poecilominettia mona (Curran, 1926: 13), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Poecilominettia nigropunctata (Malloch, 1928: 13), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Poecilominettia plantaris (Thomson, 1869: 566), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Poecilominettia quichuana (Brèthes, 1922: 145), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Poecilominettia schwarzi (Malloch, 1928: 17), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Poecilominettia sonax (Giglio-Tos, 1893: 9), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Poecilominettia thomsonii (Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1893: 291), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Poecilominettia triseriata (Coquillett, 1904a: 95), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Pseudocalliope albomarginata (Malloch, 1933: 364), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Pseudodeceia leptoptera (Frey, 1919: 7), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804.
Pseudogriphoneura albipes (Wiedemann, 1830: 661), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804.
Pseudominettia argyrostoma (Wiedemann, 1830: 471), from *Halidayella* Hendel, 1925 (originally *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804).
Ritaemyia unifasciata (Macquart, 1835: 465), from *Tephritis* Latreille, 1804.
Sciosapromyza fuscinervis (Malloch, 1926: 15), from *Floriminettia* Broadhead, 1989 (originally *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).
Sciosapromyza limbinerva (Rondani, 1848: 79), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Sciosapromyza scropharia (Fabricius, 1805: 204), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (originally *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805).
Scutominettia guyanensis (Macquart, 1844b: 190), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Senopterina cyanea (Fabricius, 1805: 213), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (= Platystomatidae).
Sericominettia argentiventris (Malloch, 1928: 14), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Sericominettia aries (Curran, 1942: 70), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Sericominettia holosericea (Fabricius, 1805: 207), from *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925 (originally *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805).
Sericominettia nigra (Curran, 1934a: 446), from *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907.
Sericominettia velutina (Walker, 1853: 405), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Helomyza* Fallén, 1820a).

Stenolauxania flava (Silva, 1999a: 102), from *Bacilloflagellomera* Papp & Silva, 1995.
Stenolauxania fusca (Silva, 1999a: 104), from *Bacilloflagellomera* Papp & Silva, 1995.
Stenolauxania longicornus (Silva, 1999a: 106), from *Bacilloflagellomera* Papp & Silva, 1995.
Stenolauxania nigrifemuris (Silva, 1999a: 108), from *Bacilloflagellomera* Papp & Silva, 1995.
Stenolauxania pectinicornis (Papp & Silva, 1995: 187), from *Bacilloflagellomera* Papp & Silva, 1995.
Trivialia nigrifrontata (Becker, 1919: 185), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Trivialia scutellaris (Williston, 1896b: 416), from *Phortica* Schiner, 1862.
Trivialia venusta (Williston, 1896b: 384), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Xenochaetina annuliventris (Hendel, 1926: 131), from *Allogriphoneura* Hendel, 1925.
Xenochaetina glabella (Becker, 1895: 178), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804.
Xenochaetina nigra (Williston, 1896b: 379), form *Haakonia* Curran, 1942 (originally *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b).
Xenochaetina phacosoma (Hendel, 1926: 131), from *Allogriphoneura* Hendel, 1925.
Xenochaetina porcaria (Fabricius, 1805: 204), from *Allogriphoneura* Hendel, 1925 (originally *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805).
Xenochaetina robusta (Walker, 1858: 220), from *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (originally *Helomyza* Fallén, 1820a).
Zamyprosa dichroa (Malloch, 1933: 363), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Zamyprosa edwardsi (Malloch, 1933: 377), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Zamyprosa ferruginea (Macquart, 1844b: 261), from *Opomyza* Fallén, 1820b.
Zamyprosa fulvescens (Blanchard, 1854: 448), from *Sciomyza* Fallén, 1820d.
Zamyprosa fulvicornis (Malloch, 1933: 378), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (originally *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810).
Zamyprosa micropyga (Malloch, 1933: 377), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Zamyprosa nigripes (Macquart, 1844b: 190), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Zamyprosa nigriventris (Blanchard, 1854: 446), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Zamyprosa parvula (Blanchard, 1854: 447), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Zamyprosa semiatra (Malloch, 1933: 376), from *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810.
Zamyprosa seminigra (Malloch, 1933: 364), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Zargopsinettia verticalis (Malloch, 1928: 17), from *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

REMOVAL FROM FAMILY

Lauxania cyanea Fabricius, 1805: 213, = *Senopterina cyanea* (Platystomatidae)
Sapromyza delicatula Blanchard, 1854: 447, = *Dihoplopyga delicatula* (Heleomyzidae)
Sapromyza fuscipes Macquart, 1844b: 189 (family uncertain, probably Muscoidea)
Sapromyza geniculata Macquart, 1844b: 190, = *Pherbellia geniculata* (Sciomyzidae)

C. Notes

Note 1. *Tibiominettia* presents an unusual situation. The original description by Hendel (1932) consisted only of an entry in a key to genera, indicating it as a new genus, along with the designation "typ, *setitibia* n. sp." indicating the type species. Although a syntype specimen or specimens may exist, we did not locate any, but other type specimens from this work are in SMNS (Knutson *et al*. 1976, Freidberg *et al*. 1991) and NHMW (*e.g.*, *Xenochaetina aeneoides* Hendel, 1932), so may be in one of those collections. After this, Hendel (1936) again described *Tibiominettia*, as a new subgenus of *Deutominettia* Hendel, 1925, with the type species *Minettia assimilis* Malloch, 1926. It is worth noting that on the first page of Hendel (1936), it states under the title information "Eingelaufen Im Mai 1932" (arrived in May 1932), so this paper is actually concurrent with, or submitted only shortly after Hendel (1932). It is also noteworthy that when Malloch was working on Venezuelan lauxaniids (he published one paper, Malloch, 1941, on the genus *Setulina* Malloch, 1926), he left behind at USNM an unpublished manuscript titled "Venezuelan Diptera, Part 2, Acalyptratae (1), Family Sapromyzidae)" in which he states: "This generic name was first used by Hendel in 1933 [*sic*] in a key and the designated genotype, *setitibia*, n.sp., was not described. In 1936 Hendel again made use of the name and referred to it in a footnote on the same page as a subgenus of *Deutominettia* Hendel. He gave a very full description of the structures, including the bristling of the posterior surface of the mid tibia. The only character in the key that one might depend upon for recognition of *setitibia* is the presence of two strong posterodorsal bristles on the mid tibia, and this feature is repeated in the description of the genus in 1936, but the species described is *Minettia assimilis* Malloch. I am led to believe that the change is merely one of identification and not of species. I therefore place the name *setitibia* as a synonym os [*sic*] *assimilis*." In agreement with Malloch's observations, we follow through with the synonymy.

Note 2. The sex of the holotype or syntype(s) is not given correctly in the original description.

Note 3. This genus is among the few whose species are strictly found in the New World, but had the genus-group name also applied to Old World species. To properly describe the name usage of these New World genera through time, the references to these usages in the Old World literature are included.

Note 4. Malloch (1933) misinterpreted Bonpland as a locality for several species, but Aimé Jacques Goujaud Bonpland was the collector (Papavero 1971: 34). Shewell (1939a: 136) also made the same misinterpretation but spelling it Bompland.

Note 5. The type was not labeled by the describing author, so two labels were added, "Holotype / labeled by VCSilva, 95". For a few of these, the specimen so labeled was actually a syntype (recorded correctly in the species records above).

Note 6. The entry in Hardy (1966: 661) may appear to be a valid lectotype designation for *Trypeta excepta* Walker, 1853 under ICZN (1999) Article 74.5 (Lectotype designations before 2000). However, the interpretation of this situation ("lectotypification by accident") by Evenhuis (2007) logically argues that in Hardy's (1966, and other) works reference to "Type…" is not "an equivalent expression" of lectotype as "the type" would be. The general argument follows the unfortunate practice at the NHMUK (then BMNH) of having labeled a single specimen as "type" even in the presence of multiple such specimens for a species, due to the attempts during World War II in the early 1940s to move and protect collections. That is, types were limited to one specimen for each species, so a label was arbitrarily put on only one to mark it to be moved with the type collections rather than the general collections, which went to different places. These labels were not removed and the situation remained unrectified at the time that Hardy and others started studying these type collections, and so Hardy and others were merely working on the assumption that they were correctly labeled, and this was not a reflection of the author even considering that there could be more than one primary type specimen. So this was not an act of designating a lectotype, but rather was the recording of the single specimen then labeled as "Type".

Note 7. The names *Sciomyza picta* Wiedemann, 1830: 576, and *Sciomyza picta* Meigen, 1830: 18, are primary homonyms referring to different taxa, with the former being a lauxaniid and the latter being a tephritid. The name of Wiedemann has priority, as it was published on 1 September 1830 while that of Meigen was published on 3 October 1830 (Evenhuis & Pape 2019). Although the name of Meigen is permanently invalid, it is a junior synonym of *Trypeta colon* Meigen, 1826: 346 (= *Terellia colon* (Meigen, 1826)) (Norrbom *et al*. 1998: 222).

Note 8. The use of the genus-group name *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 for Neotropical species is laid out throughout the catalog, so the numerous references are not repeated here, with the exception of a few critical works worth extra comment. Fabricius (1805) represents the first use of the name *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 applied to species in the New World, including the Neotropical species *Lauxania costalis*, 1805 (now in *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925). Wiedemann (1830) also described several Neotropical species in *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804, as well as making new combinations into *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 for Fabrician species not originally described in the genus, although all but two have been since moved to other genera. Along with the two Wiedemann species still in the genus, Walker (1853) described two species in *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 which remain in that combination. Although listed here as remaining in *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804, these four species (two of Wiedemann, and two of Walker) have not been considered in a more modern context because their types could not be located. Later, in the *Genera Insectorum*, Hendel (1908) made numerous combination changes into *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 by sinking several genera to subgenera (including *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810, *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and *Siphonophysa* Hendel, 1907). Melander (1913) rather awkwardly followed Hendel's (1908) notion of subgenera. That is, on the one hand, he has a key to genera on page 60, including these "genera". And then in his key to species starting on page 61, the header reads "*Lauxania*, sensu lato", and then includes these same genera as subgenera within *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804. His comment on page 58 "The subgenus *Sapromyza* is our dominant group" verifies this assumption. The new species descriptions starting on page 71 use the genus-group names as above, rather than explicitly as subgenera of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804, even though given the entire picture, they are clearly described as species of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 in their various subgenera. These original combinations were misinterpreted in the Nearctic catalog (Shewell 1965) and other works.

Note 9. The species *Lauxania shewelli* Pérusse & Wheeler was described to clarify the identity of the taxon in the Nearctic Region referred to as *"Lauxania cylindricornis*" (of authors, not Fabricius). This species-group name was used commonly in

catalogs and other works on the Nearctic fauna, starting with Loew's (1864b) comparison of North American species (provided to Loew by Osten Sacken) with European ones. The many works are not repeated here, as they only refer to the Nearctic occurrences. Pérusse & Wheeler (2000: 423) gave the first reference for this species south of the United States, in Cuernavaca, Mexico (which is Neotropical, in Morelos in the south of Mexico).

Note 10. The genus *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919 was described with the type species *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898, by original designation. Although Frey (1919) greatly expanded its perceived range by recording it from Brazil (it had been described from the southeastern United States), this was a misidentification by Frey (1919) that was subsequently overlooked, even though he did mention the state of the anterior fronto-orbital seta being inclinate, which is not the case for *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898. This was likely due to the very unusual state of the R_{2+3} vein being curved and closely aligned with the costal vein in *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898 and in the taxon being discussed under this name by Frey. Because of this misidentification by Frey, and thus the mischaracterization of *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898, several other works mischaracterized the anterior fronto-orbital seta as being inclinate in *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898 (*e.g.*, Hendel 1925; Curran 1934), while this seta is actually reclinate in this species (Malloch 1929b, 1933; Stuckenberg 1971; Gaimari & Silva 2010a). Malloch (1929b) correctly characterized this species in his key to species of *Steganopsis* Meijere, 1910, and later, Malloch (1933) correctly differentiated the true *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898 (as *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919) from a species in his new subgenus *Lauxanostegana* Malloch, 1933 (in the genus *Steganopsis* Meijere, 1910), although he did not recognize that he was actually looking at the same species that Frey had called *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898 in designating his type species of *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919. In working through these issues, Gaimari & Silva (2010a) initially considered the two genera to be synonymous (a position not held here) and included only *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919 in the key to New World genera. As most works citing *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919 did so in the sense of the true *Lauxania latipennis* Coquillett, 1898 (*e.g.*, the North American species), it seems prudent under ICZN (1999) Article 70.3 to follow Article 70.3.1, here fixing the type species of *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919 as the nominal species originally designated as the type species by Frey (1919). Thus, the two South American species with the anterior fronto-orbital seta inclinate remain in the genus *Lauxanostegana* Malloch, 1933, and the North American species with the anterior fronto-orbital seta reclinate remain in the genus *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919. Thus, in the key to genera presented by Gaimari & Silva (2010a), couplet 4 should be modified as follows, with figure call-outs referring to that work:

4.	Wing short; R_{2+3} distinctly curved and parallel to anterior margin, such that cell r_{2+3} wide, more than twice width of cell r_1 (Fig. 46)	4a
-	Wing normal; R_{2+3} not curved and parallel to anterior margin (*e.g.*, Figs 44, 45)	5
4a.	Anterior fronto-orbital seta inclinate; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay	[*Lauxanostegana* Malloch, 1933]
-	Anterior fronto-orbital seta reclinate; Nearctic Region	[*Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919]

Note 11. When Albuquerque (1959) described *Steganopsis albispina* Albuquerque, 1959, he commented that this species may be the same as the species that Frey (1919) had referred to as *Steganolauxania latipennis* (Coquillett, 1898), based on the origin (*e.g.*, both were from Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and the few specific characteristics referred to by Frey (1919). Although Albuquerque (1959) was correct at the genus level, Frey's (1919) misidentification was ultimately described as *Steganopsis edwardsae* Malloch, 1933. Note though, Albuquerque (1959) made an error, referring to *Steganolauxania* Frey, 1919 as "*Lauxanostegana* Frey".

Note 12. The preoccupied genus-group name *Calliope* Westwood, 1840: 151, *nec* Gould, 1836: plate 118 and text, was renamed *Calliopum* Strand, 1828: 48. Although this mainly Palearctic genus is known from the New World, no species are known from the Neotropics. Although only one Neotropical species was originally described in *Calliope* Westwood, 1840 (*Calliope scutellata* Curran, 1926), several species have been in combination with this genus (or as a subgenus), and oddly, in all cases was misspelled Caliope (*e.g.*, Melander 1913). Although in no cases were the Neotropical species explicitly combined within *Calliopum* Strand, 1828, we interpret the species as having been in combination with this genus according to Strand (1928), except for those that were moved to other genera or had replacement names prior to Strand (1928), or that were only in the subgenus. It is worth noting that the type species of *Calliope* Westwood, 1840 (and therefore *Calliopum* Strand, 1828) is *Lauxania scutellata* Meigen, 1826: 299, which caused *Calliope scutellata* Curran, 1926 to be a secondary homonym upon description. However, *Lauxania scutellata* Meigen, 1826: 299 is considered a junior synonym of *Calliopum aenum* (Fallén, 1820c: 28; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), and *Calliope scutellata* Curran, 1926 is now in combination with *Physoclypeus* Hendel, 1907.

Note 13. Although no type specimens were located for examination, the description is adequate to properly place this species in *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Although it was originally placed in *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 by Williston (1897), he was not using the concept of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 based on the presence of a postsutural intra-alar seta as subsequent authors did. As such, he made no mention of this seta. However, his direct comparison of this species with the Holarctic species *Minettia lupulina* (Fabricius, 1787), and his description which closely matched this species, and is consistent with the body of Neotropical species of *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, gives very solid support to this placement.

Note 14. Williston (1896: 383) appears to have described a new species, *Sapromyza sordida*, as he indicates as such with "n.sp.," while below the name entry is an apparent synonymy, "? *Sapromyza sordida*, Wiedemann… West Indies". He then proceeds to diagnose the species and cites 24 specimens; he does not cite them as types, nor does he cite specimens specifically as types anywhere in the paper (he refers to them as specimens). In the key to species of *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (Williston 1896: 380), the species is listed as "*sordida*, Med." (a likely error for Wied.). For other species in the key, he cites his new species as "n. sp." (*e.g.*, *venusta*, n. sp.), and previously described species with the authors name (*e.g.*, *vulgaris*, Fitch.). Because there is ambiguity as to whether this was intended to be a new species (versus an error), we defer to his indicating it as a new species and questioning whether it is the same as the species of Wiedemann. As such, the 24 specimens are syntypes, and the name is a primary homonym of the species of Wiedemann. At the same time, based on the syntypes in the AMNH collection, the species of Williston is a junior subjective synonym of the species of Wiedemann. Although Mello & Silva (2008a) did not address this issue in their revision of *Neogriphoneura* Malloch, *in* Malloch & McAtee, 1924, this conclusion is based on the original description by Williston, study of some of the syntypes, and confirmation that it is not the same as the only other species known from the Lesser Antilles (*Neogriphoneura corrugata* Mello & Silva, 2008a).

Note 15. The rather complex history of the use of the genus-group name *Neominettia* (of Hendel, 1925 and of Malloch, 1926) is the subject of the paper by Gaimari (2018a). In short, both Hendel (1925) and Malloch (1926) coined the new genus-group name *Neominettia*, in both cases designating the nominal species *Musca contigua* Fabricius, 1794 as the type species. Hendel (1932) indicated that Malloch's *Neominettia* was based on the type species having been misidentified, and then coined the new name *Scutominettia mallochi* Hendel, 1932, for what he perceived was the misidentified version of *Musca contigua*, leaving Hendel's concept of *Musca contigua* as the type species for his genus *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925. However, Gaimari (2018a) found that in fact Hendel's (1925, 1926, 1932) concept of *Musca contigua* was the misidentification, and Malloch's (1926) concept was correctly applied. Gaimari (2018a) clarified the situation and took several actions to fix the clearly problematic situation with the least disruption to the current concepts of the genera and species involved, including clarifying the identity of the type species of *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925, changing the combination of *Musca contigua* Fabricius, 1794 to the genus *Scutominettia* Hendel, 1932, and synonymizing *Scutominettia mallochi* Hendel, 1932 under that species.

Note 16. The genus-group name *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b has been repeatedly misspelled, more so than any other lauxaniid genus. Loew (1863a) offered the spelling Physogenia "pro *Physegenua* Macq." to start this long history of incorrect spellings. Giglio-Tos (1895), on the other hand, offered the spelling Physogenua, while listing the original correct spelling *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b in the synonymy, with the spelling being used credited to Williston (1894). These two are examples of unjustified emendations regularly followed by other authors. Of the major earlier authors, only Curran used the correct spelling consistently. Becker (1895) used the incorrect spelling Physogenua (apparently thinking it was the original spelling of Macquart) and noted Loew's (1863a) incorrect spelling Physogenia. Besides one lapse in Hendel (1908) where the spelling Physogenua was used as valid, Hendel consistently used Physogenia as valid, and cited it as an emendation by Loew (1863a) of Macquart's "Physogenua" (again, misspelled even in this context), although in Hendel (1910), he noted the original spelling correctly as *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b (although still considering Physogenia as valid). Aldrich (1905) used the incorrect Physogenua but noted the correct original spelling in the synonymy. To further confuse the issue, several authors considered this genus to contain Afrotropical members (including Loew 1863a, which was the first incorrect spelling), all of which are now in *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a. Except for Adams (1905) who used the spelling Physogenua, and Curran who used the correct spelling, Bezzi and Speiser used the incorrect spelling Physogenia.

Note 17. Hendel (1932) made the genus-group name *Ocellominettia* Hendel, 1932 available as a subgenus of *Neominettia* Hendel, 1925 in his key to genera and subgenera, where he designated the type species as *Lauxania apicalis* Wiedemann, 1830. The following year, Hendel (1933a) again referred to *Ocellominettia* Hendel, 1932 as a new genus with the same type species, but at the full genus level. In context, this is not here interpreted as a proposal of a new genus-group name, but rather as a clarifica-

tion of status as a full genus, along with a full description and discussion. Regarding the type species, although Hendel (1908) replaced the name *Lauxania apicalis* Wiedemann, 1830: 474, *nec Sylvia apicalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 636 with *Lauxania luteipennis* Hendel, 1908: 40, more than 20 years later he (Hendel 1932, 1933a, b) was using the name of Wiedemann (1830) with no reference to his replacement name.

Note 18. According to Curran (1942: 66), the name *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b has been misapplied to a number of species since its description. In particular, the name has been applied to several species that have a median black stripe on the face, which is not the case for *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b. As such, all records of this species from the West Indies are likely to be *Physegenua obscuripennis* (Bigot, 1857), a relatively common species with a median black facial stripe. This makes sense relative to Becker (1895: 256), who considered both *Sciomyza obscuripennis* Bigot, 1857 (= *Physegenua obscuripennis* (Bigot, 1857)) and *Lauxania variegata* Loew, 1861a/b (a synonym of *Physegenua obscuripennis* (Bigot, 1857)) as junior synonyms of *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b. Although Curran (1942) is pointing to potential misidentifications, not all specimens (non-types, from subsequent works) were examined here, so misidentifications have not been tabulated. Therefore, the references to *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b here are consistent with the literature only, and assessment of misidentifications will have to wait for revision of the genus.

Note 19. Lynch Arribálzaga (1893: 284) referred to the spelling "Sapromyza 8-punctata" as an emendation of the name of Wiedemann (which is referred to as "Sapromyza 8-puncta"). Macquart (1851a, b) first referred to the species as "Sapromyza octopunctata", and there was no indication that this was meant to be an emendation, but rather was a misspelling, which was also used by subsequent authors.

Note 20. The original spelling for *Minettia zebroides* Hendel, 1926 was incorrect, zebroïdes. According to ICZN (1999) Article 32.5.2.1, if a name bearing an umlaut is based on a German word, the umlaut is deleted from the vowel, and the letter "e" is inserted after that vowel. Where there is doubt that the name is based on a German word, it is to be treated as though it is. In this case, the "ï" is not a Germanic umlaut (which is only applied to the back vowels a, o and u), but more likely a diaresis used to break pronunciation into two syllables (*i.e.* o-ee-deez rather than oy-deez). In any case, the correct original spelling simply drops the diaresis.

Note 21. Hendel (1907: 227) refers to *Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera* Hendel, 1907 as being the same as Lauxania fuscipennis Wiedemann, *in litteris* from Brazil, *nec Lauxania fuscipennis* Wulp, 1897c: 142. Wiedemann did not describe a species with that name, although some of the syntypes in NHMW were apparently seen by Wiedemann, with labels including "fuscipennis Coll. Winthem / Brasilia". This can be confusing, because Hendel's references to the Wiedemann specimens appear to be within the body of text for the species *Pseudogriphoneura cinerella* Hendel, 1907, although it purposefully precedes the species description for *Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera* Hendel, 1907. That is, at the end of the description of *Pseudogriphoneura cinerella* Hendel, 1907, the next paragraphs are as follows:

Hieher auch: *Lauxania fuscipennis* Wied. in litt. aus Brasilien (*nec Laux. fuscipennis* Wulp. Term. Füz. XX. 1897.141. Ceylon).

Ich nenne sie [I call you]:

From this, follows the species description for *Pseudogriphoneura cormoptera* Hendel, 1907.

Note 22. The species *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1835: 465, was described from Colombia. Macquart later (1843: 381) used the same name for another species, from Senegal. In the systematic database of tephritid names (Norrbom *et al*. 1998: 250), *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1835 is listed as a valid name but unrecognized with the syntype apparently lost, while *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1843 is listed as an invalid name preoccupied by Macquart, 1835 and questionably a tephritid. A syntype for the latter species is present (although headless) in the MNHN in the Guérin-Méneville collection, and is clearly labeled as being from Senegal (MNHN-ED-ED6960; permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed6960). Looking at the description and the wing of the Senegalese species (both on the specimen and as illustrated in Macquart, 1843, plate 30, fig. 10), and of the Colombian species, they share having the costal margin brown and a single transverse brown band (which was likely the basis for the specific epithet in both cases). Both species are yellowish and share a similar gestalt. Although they are different species, the same name and a similar gestalt likely resulted in some confusion in the MNHN collection, likely when specimens were moved or given header labels at various times. Interpreting which was the Senegalese species was relatively simple, because it has a label indicating its origin being from Senegal and from the Guérin-Méneville collection. But the other specimen in

the Macquart collection was apparently unlabeled in (or after) Macquart's time, or subsequently had the label(s) removed. This single specimen has a handwritten label reading "Ortalis!, unifasciata, Macq." under a header-label reading "Tephritis unifasciata Macquart, Senegal" (none of these labels are written in Macquart's handwriting). However, the specimen, which perfectly matches the description given by Macquart (1835), is very clearly in the Neotropical genus *Ritaemyia* Frey, 1919, whose only other species is from Brazil. As such, we conclude that this specimen is a syntype of *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1835, and the following label was affixed to the specimen, "Syntype, Tephritis, unifasciata, Macquart 1835, Colombia, det. S.D. Gaimari 2002". Because this primary homonymy renders the name *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1843: 381 permanently invalid, and because the syntype specimen in MNHN is identifiable to genus (despite the missing head), a new replacement name is proposed as follows, presented as in the catalog:

Genus *RIVELLIA* Robineau-Desvoidy (Platystomatidae)

RIVELLIA Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 729. Type species, *Rivellia herbarum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 729, = *Musca syngenesiae* Fabricius, 1781: 454 (subsequent designation, Rondani, 1869: 8, as "*Tephritis singenesiae* Fabr.").

***macquarti* Gaimari & Silva**. [Afrotropical: Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe]

Tephritis unifasciata Macquart, 1843: 381. Type locality: Senegal. Syntype male, MNHN-ED-ED6960 (permalink: http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ed/ed6960), MNHN (examined, head missing). (preoccupied by Macquart, 1835: 465). Selected references—Sherborn 1922–1932: 6755 (nomenclator), 1932–1933: 1014 (nomenclator); Norrbom *et al*. 1998: 250 (catalog, as invalid name due to being preoccupied by Macquart, 1835, questionably Tephritidae).

Rivellia macquarti Gaimari & Silva. **NEW NAME.**

Despite the lost head, this species is clearly identifiable as belonging to the platystomatid genus *Rivellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 729, and is in fact very similar to *Rivellia major* Adams, 1905: 168. The syntype of *Tephritis unifasciata* Macquart, 1843 (= *Rivellia macquarti* Gaimari & Silva) more or less matches the description of *Rivellia major* Adams, 1905, with its orangish body and the same wing pattern, with setae along vein R_{4+5}, and the medial vein being convex along the lower part of cell br. However, *Rivellia major* Adams, 1905 was described from Zimbabwe and is otherwise known only from Tanzania and Uganda, and with the distance to Senegal, it will be necessary for a specialist on Platystomatidae to further assess the status of *Rivellia macquarti* Gaimari & Silva.

Note 23. Stuckenberg (1971: 551) refers to two Neotropical species that resemble "to an extraordinary degree in habitus, colouring and some chaotic characters" the species of *Afrominettia* Stuckenberg, 1971: 551, known to him (*i.e.*, the type species *Suillia jeanneli* Séguy, 1938: 337, and two undescribed). These two Neotropical species were "*Minettia geminata* Fabr. and *Minettia verticalis* Mall." The former is unambiguous (and is currently *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805)), but the latter could have two possible meanings, one of which is more likely than the other due to the stated similarity with species of *Afrominettia* Stuckenberg, 1971. These possibilities are *Zargopsinettia verticalis* (Malloch, 1928) and *Setulina geminata* subsp. *verticalis* Malloch, 1941 (currently a junior synonym of *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805)). On its face, *Zargopsinettia verticalis* (Malloch, 1928) (then in *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) seems more likely since it was *Minettia verticalis* Malloch, 1928 in its original combination. However, the body is entirely dark brown with a yellow head, quite unlike the vittate yellow body of species of *Afrominettia* Stuckenberg, 1971 being compared. The latter (sub)species of *Setulina* Malloch, 1926 seems more likely still, even though it was not in combination with *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 at the time, in that it is as much like *Afrominettia* Stuckenberg, 1971 as is the species *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805), given that it is currently a junior synonym, and at the time was a subspecies. As such, the subspecies is recorded as being a full species in combination with *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 by Stuckenberg (1971), which makes sense as he considered the species to be congeneric with *Minettia geminata* (Fabricius, 1805). However, the nominal species, *Minettia verticalis* Malloch, 1928 also shares some superficial but odd characteristics with *A. jeanneli* (Séguy, 1938: 337), including the wing being darkest anteriorly and fading to hyaline posteriorly, the presence of two posthumeral intra-alar setae, the size and direction of the ocellar and postocellar setae, and the broad face with antennal bases broadly separated.

Note 24. Hendel (1908: 30) remarked that species indicated with * were "*nomina bis lecta*" (twice named species). Many of these were due to his considering *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 and others as subgenera of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804. Although these species so indicated were secondary homonyms at that time, Hendel did not rename them. In all cases, they fell out of homonymy before long, when Hendel's subgenera were again considered full genera.

Note 25. The name *Lauxania glabella* Becker, 1895 has not been used or recognized since the original publication. It is neither in the key to species of *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 nor the list of names at the end of that publication, so seems to have been only inadvertently made available. However, in the original work, Becker (1895) clearly states the locality, and a particular specimen number (No. 7151, which is on the specimen) from the Berliner Museum (= ZMHB), and proceeds to give morphological details. Those morphological details, along with further discussion later in the paragraph and reference to a figure labeled as "*genus incertum*" are enough to make the combination with *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923, and a syntype was located at ZMHB. Becker (1895) had made reference to this species, and several other South American undescribed species as belonging to this new genus (figured as "*genus incertum*"), which was later described as *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923, but with no recognition of being the same as Becker's new genus.

Note 26. Williston (1896b) described the species *Physegenua nigra* Williston, 1896b. The following year, he (Williston 1897) changed his opinion as to the genus placement, referring his species to an undescribed genus figured by Becker (1895: plate 1, fig. 12) as "genus incertum". Hendel (1908: 28) considered this genus to be the same as the *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 subgenus *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a, and Melander (1913) put this species in combination with *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a. However, Hendel (1908) listed the species of Williston in two different genera, first on page 16 in combination with *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b, and second on page 29 in combination with *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804 (in the subgenus *Xangelina* Walker, 1856a). This was preceded by Adams (1905: 171) putting this back in combination with *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b, although spelled incorrectly as Physogenua.

Note 27. Hendel (1907) refers to "Saprom. incisa Wied. in litt. aus Brasilien" as the type species of the undescribed genus (= "genus incertum") figured by Becker (1895: fig. 12). Williston (1897: 8) referred his species *Physegenua nigra* Williston, 1896b, to this undescribed genus of Becker. Hendel (1907: 226) discussed this undescribed genus further in comparing it to his new genus *Physoclypeus* Hendel, 1907, reiterating that *Physogenia* (*sic*) *nigra* Williston, 1896b belongs there, along with the species "Saprom. incisa Wied. in litt." that is the nomen nudum here. This likely refers to a specimen labeled as "Sapr. Incisa" by Wiedemann in NHMW, as in **Note 21**. Although this nomen nudum may not refer to *Xenochaetina nigra* (Williston, 1896b), it clearly refers to the same genus, and is directly comparable to to Williston's species, as Williston (1897) also referred to its being not uncommon in Brazil. For lack of a better place to list the nomen nudum, it is placed in the synonymy of *Xenochaetina nigra* (Williston, 1896b).

Note 28. McAlpine (1985) discusses the presumed types in the NHMUK for *Helomyza marginalis* Walker, 1858: 220 and of *Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858: 220, the former being Australian and the latter South American. He refers to their being two specimens on one pin, with a label "robusta" and a label indicating "marginalis", which he posits may be the types for both species, having not found any type material for *Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858. However, this pin has two syntypes of *Helomyza marginalis* Walker, 1858 alone (or possibly syntypes of another Australia species, *Heteromyza robusta* Walker, 1853: 403, which is a heleomyzid), while another pin has a syntype of *Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858, which is South American, and is now in the genus *Xenochaetina* Malloch, 1923. In any case, the specimens dealt with by McAlpine (1985) have nothing to do with the species *Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858. Oddly, Hendel (1908: 40, 44) referred to *Helomyza marginalis* Walker, 1858 as a synonym of *Helomyza robusta* Walker, 1858 (as *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804), again, possibly mixing things up with *Heteromyza robusta* Walker, 1853.

Note 29. Malloch (1933) described the new species *Sapromyza fulvicornis* Malloch, 1933, citing *Sciomyza nigripes* Blanchard, 1854 in the synonymy with a "?". In this description, a holotype was designated (along with an allotype and several paratypes). For the next entry in the work, Malloch (1933) cites the species *Sapromyza nigripes* Macquart, 1844b, briefly rediagnosing it, citing the type locality (although see **Note 30**), and then making the following comment: "The use of this specific name by Macquart prevents its application to the preceding species if my identification of the latter is correct, and consequently I have had to rename it as above". It seems Malloch intended his species *Sapromyza fulvicornis* Malloch, 1933 to represent a new name for *Sciomyza nigripes* Blanchard, 1854 (which would be preoccupied by Macquart, 1844b if in the genus *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810). But instead, he described it as new with its own type materials, so there was no objective synonymy. If the two species were subjective synonyms, the species of Malloch, 1933 would be the valid species (since the species of Blanchard, 1854 would be a secondary homonym), but the species are not conspecific. As such, *Sciomyza nigripes* Blanchard, 1854 is here renamed, as it does now belong in the same genus as *Sapromyza nigripes* Macquart, 1844b (*i.e.*, *Zamyprosa* Gaimari & Silva).

Note 30. Malloch (1933: 378) refers to the type locality of *Sapromyza nigripes* Macquart, 1844b, as "Coquimbo", Chile. However, the work by Macquart only refers to Chile (du Chili), and the specimen is not labeled as Coquimbo (one circular label has handwritten numbers 835 above 36, which indicates accession number 835 in the 1836 volume of the MNHN accession books). In checking the volume containing 1836 accessions, number 835 indicates "Insectes du Chili déposés au Muséum par M. Gay", with no mention of Coquimbo. This is worth mentioning only because the work of Blanchard (1854) indicates the type locality as Coquimbo for his species *Sciomyza nigripes*, discussed in **Note 29**. Lynch Arribálzaga (1893: 271) is likely the origin of Malloch's (1933) error, treating the two names as being the same, with Blanchard (1854) being a subsequent reference after Macquart (1844b), with the locality listed as "Chile (Macquart), in Coquimbo (Blanchard)".

Note 31. This species was described by Loew (1847) as being from Brazil and was later reported by Hendel (1908) as being Brazilian. However, Loew (1847) had commented that this specimen was sent to him as an Austrian insect, although in the same consignment were Brazilian flies, which he considered this to be. As it turns out, this species is in the genus *Homoneura* Wulp, 1891, which is unknown from Brazil or the Neotropical region. This is very likely one of the other described European species, rather than a Brazilian species, and so is removed from being recognized as part of the Neotropical fauna.

Note 32. This species was described by Loew (1847) as being from Brazil and was later reported by Hendel (1908) as being Brazilian. However, the label on the holotype reads "Brasil?" In this case, the "?" was well-placed, as this species is in the primarily Australian (but ranging to New Zealand and including some islands in-between, such as Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island) genus *Poecilohetaerus* Hendel, 1907. No species of this genus are known from outside this range, and *P. suavis* is very similar to, if not the same as, the type species *P. schineri* Hendel, 1907: 228. Therefore, this species is removed from being recognized as part of the Neotropical fauna.

Note 33. The new combination of *Lauxania cyanea* Fabricius into *Senopterina* Macquart, 1835 (Platystomatidae) causes a secondary homonymy in that genus. The species *Bricinniella cyanea* Giglio-Tos, 1893: 13 was described as the type species of *Bricinniella* Giglio-Tos, 1893: 13. It is worth noting that the type locality (aside from being from Mexico, *cf*. the topic of Giglio-Tos, 1893) of the species was not indicated as Cuernavaca, Mexico, until Giglio-Tos (1895: 46). The genus was synonymized with *Senopterina* Macquart, 1835, and the single species put into combination with that genus by Hendel (1914a: 110), which has been followed ever since (*e.g.*, Hendel 1914c: 61, Steyskal 1968: 2). So this homonymy is not left hanging, a new name for the junior homonym is given as follows, presented as in the catalog:

Genus *SENOPTERINA* Macquart (Platystomatidae)

SENOPTERINA Macquart, 1835: 453. Type species, *Dacus brevipes* Fabricius, 1805: 272 (monotypy).

***gigliotosi* Gaimari & Silva**. [CA: Mexico]

Bricinniella cyanea Giglio-Tos, 1893: 13. Type locality: Mexico, Morelos, Cuernavaca (*cf*. Giglio-Tos 1895: 46). Syntype male (indicated as ?), MRSN. (preoccupied by *Lauxania cyanea* Fabricius, 1805: 213). Selected references—Giglio-Tos 1895: 46 (redescription), Aldrich 1905: 590 (catalog); Papavero & Ibáñez-Bernal 2001: 146 (type information).

Senopterina cyanea. Selected references—Hendel 1914a: 110 (combination), 1914c: 61 (catalog); Steyskal 1968: 2 (catalog).

Senopterina gigliotosi Gaimari & Silva. **NEW NAME.**

Note 34. Although the species is herein removed from the Lauxaniidae, being that it belongs somewhere in the Muscoidea (likely Muscidae or Anthomyiidae), there is no basis for making a new combination as the genus identity is not apparent. As such, the species remains in its current combination until some future revisor determines its possible placement, although the poor condition of the specimen may make that difficult.

Note 35. This species name has only been used in catalogs and nomenclators since its description, and the female syntype, which is supposed to be in the NHMD, is presumed lost (Zimsen 1954). The Latin and German diagnosis of Wiedemann (1830) translates to "Yellow; Thorax with five, abdomen with three brown stripes." The description is hardly better in narrowing down the many possibilities that this species name may represent. Despite the wide range of possibilities, Sabrosky & Paganelli (1984: 42) recorded this as "Probably Lauxaniidae. Type lost," and removed it from the Chloropidae in their Neotropical catalog of the

family. There are no characteristics described in Wiedemann (1830) that would suggest inclusion within the Lauxaniidae to the exclusion of Chloropidae, and a review of the types of West Indies lauxaniid species by the first author, reveals that no described lauxaniids from this region match the description even remotely. As such, the opinion of Sabrosky & Paganelli (1984) on the inclusion of this species in Lauxaniidae is not accepted here, and so it remains in its original combination but as *incertae sedis* within the Chloropidae.

Note 36. This work is often cited as being in "Silliman's Journal", or some abbreviation or version of that (*e.g.*, Aldrich 1905: 583). As a note by the Editor of the journal (on page 305), this paper is indicated as a translation by Baron Osten Sacken of Loew's lecture, and which Loew provided his notes and lists of species common to Europe and North America, representing publication of these distributions for the first time.

Index to names

The index only refers to the primary records of names in the catalog itself, not in other sections of this work, or occurrences within the records of other names. Obsolete combinations are not indexed, but instead can be found via the currently valid combination. The following conventions are followed:

BOLDFACE—valid name for family-group name
Boldface Author—Available generic name, valid
Italics Author—Available generic name, synonym or homonym
Normal Author—Unavailable generic name, not misspelling (*e.g.*, unjustified emendation)
Normal: Author—Unavailable generic name, original or subsequent misspelling
bold italics Author, valid genus—Available species name, valid, in original combination
bold italics (Author), valid genus—Available species name, valid, in subsequent combination
italics Author, valid genus of senior name—Available species name, synonym or homonym
normal Author, valid genus—Unavailable species name, not misspelling (*e.g.*, *nomen nudum*, unjustified emendation)
normal: Author, valid genus—Unavailable species name, original or subsequent misspelling
Italics (*sensu* Author)—Available generic name, misidentification
italics (*sensu* Author), valid genus—Available species name, misidentification
"normal" (*sensu* Author)—Unnamed taxon, unregulated

Figures

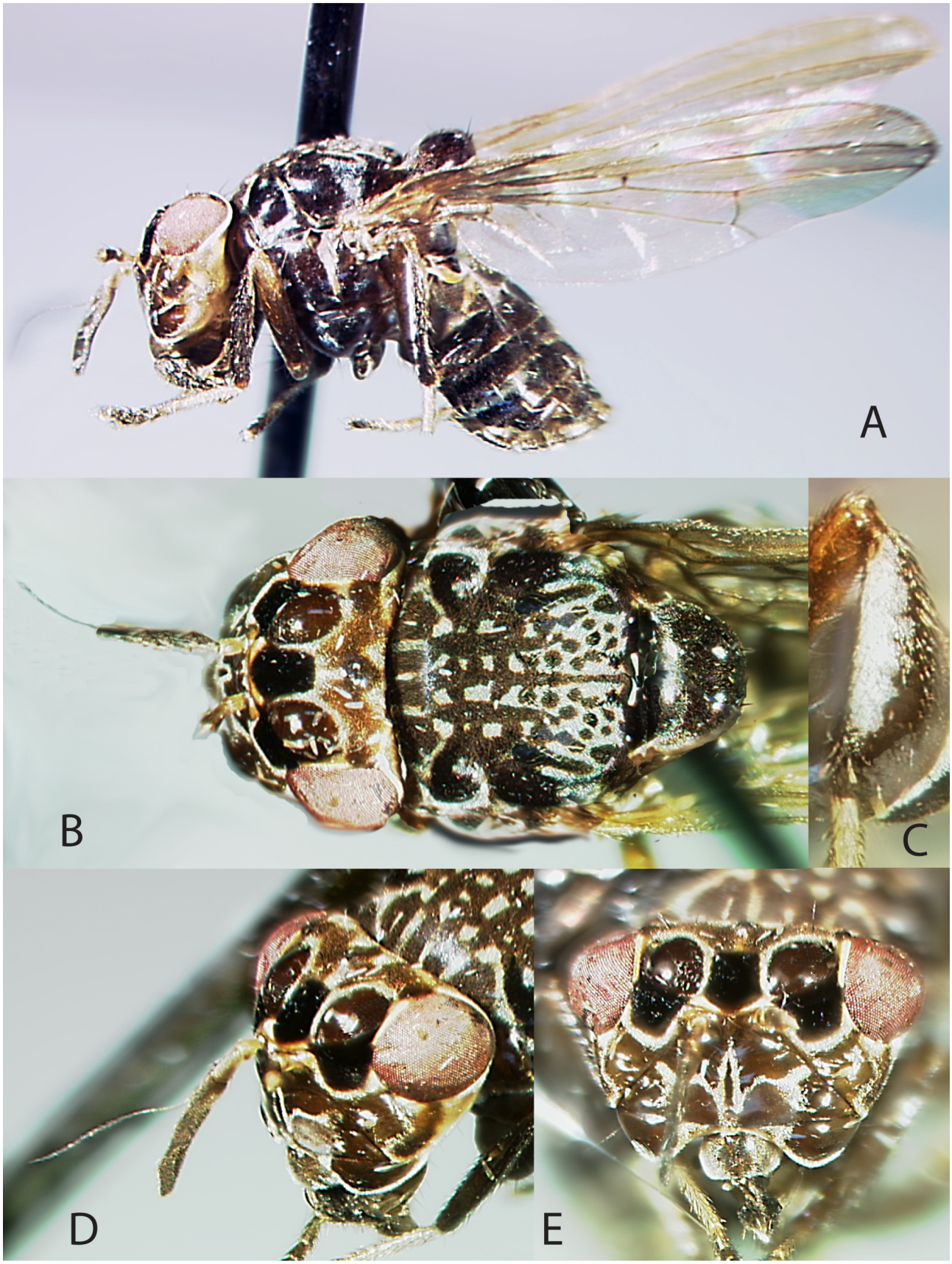

FIGURE 1. *Choryeuromyia xenisma* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Hind tibia, anterior view. D. Head, oblique view. E. Head, anterior view.

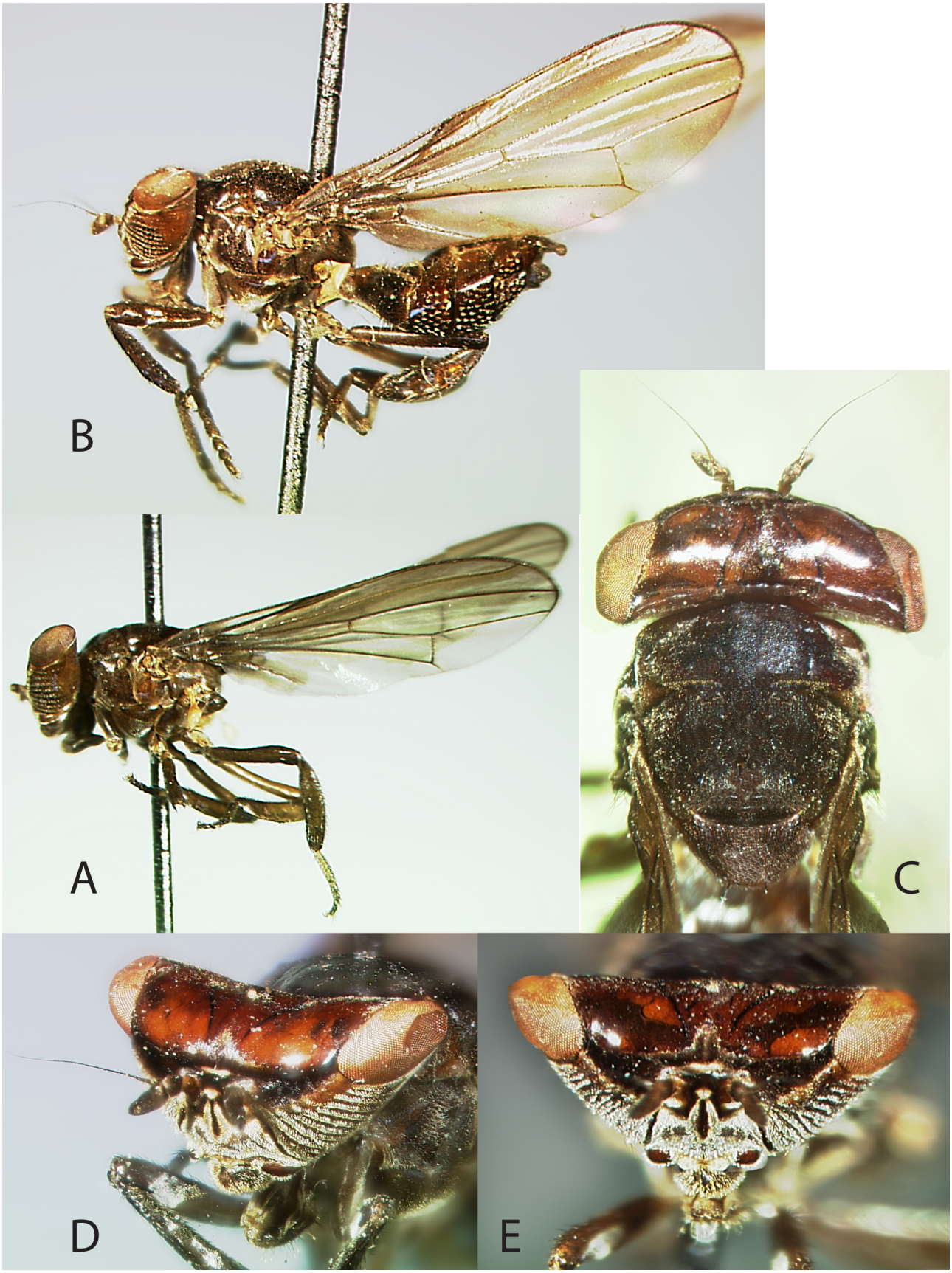

FIGURE 2. *Eurychoromyia mallea* Hendel, 1910 (Eurychoromyiinae). A. Lectotype ♂ (MTD), habitus, lateral view (abdomen removed). B–E. Paralectotype ♀ (NHMW). B. Habitus, lateral view. C. Thorax and head, dorsal view. D. Head, oblique view. E. Head, anterior view.

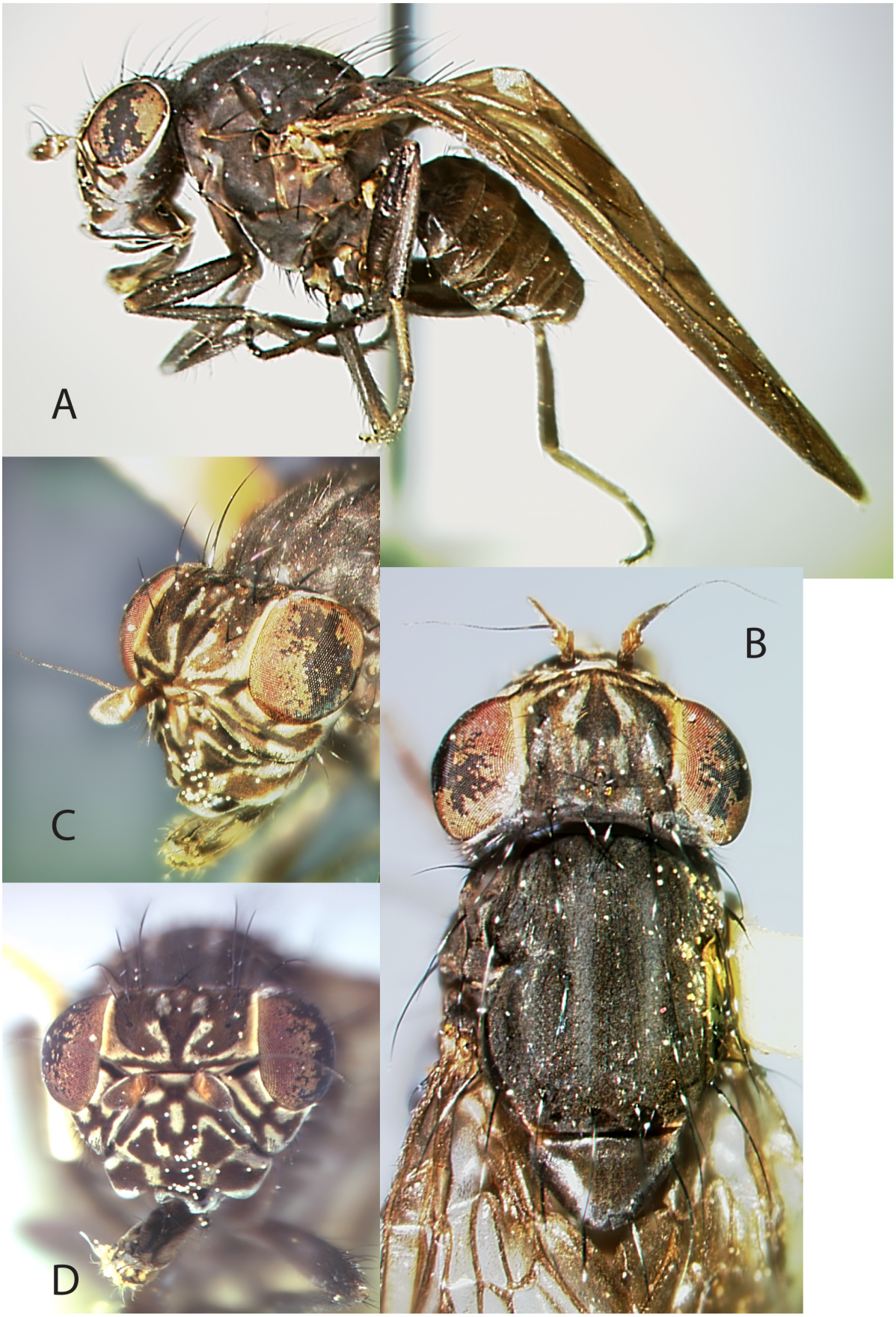

FIGURE 3. *Euryhendelimyia schlingeri* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♂ (CAS). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view.

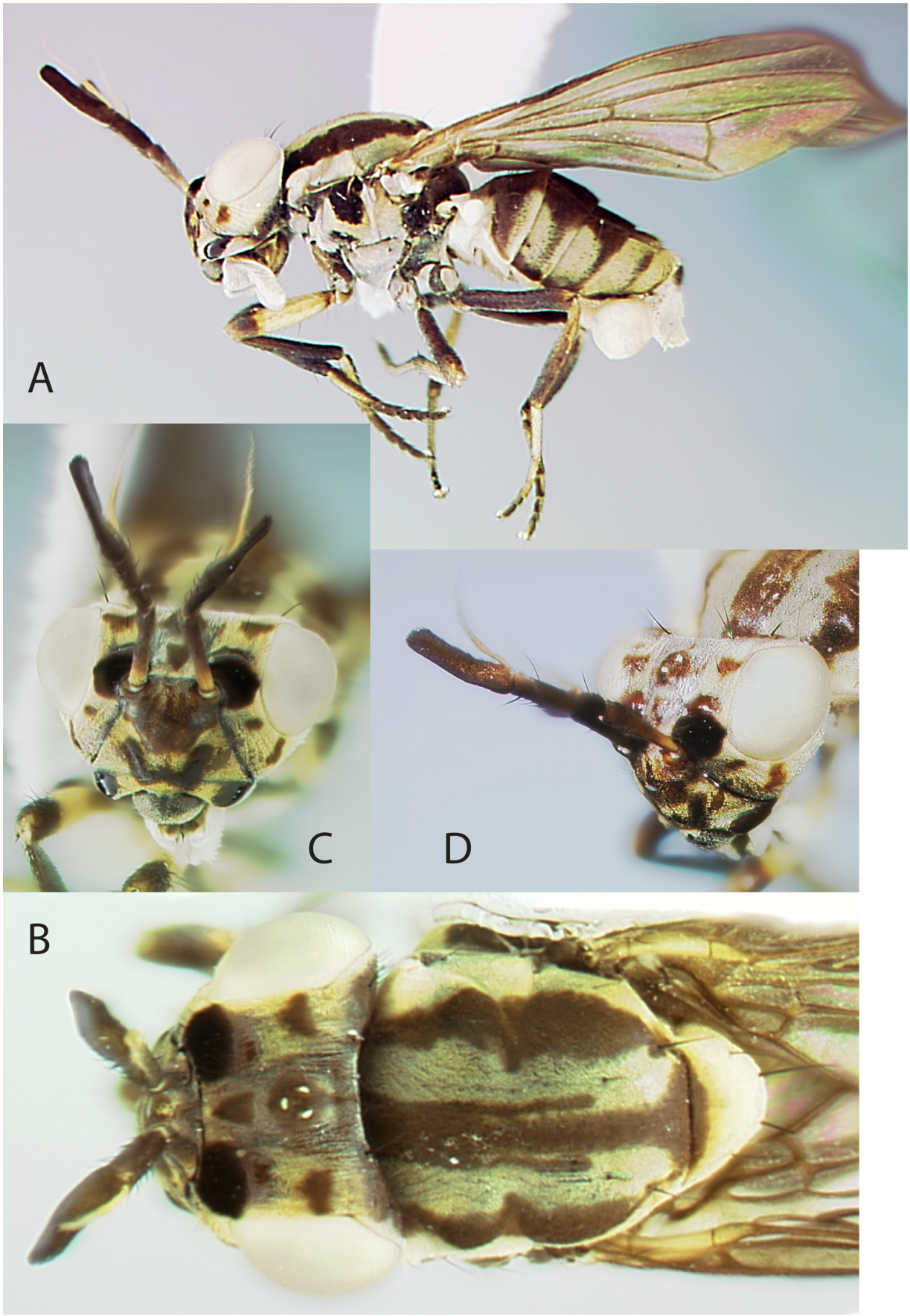

FIGURE 4. *Eurystratiomyia erwini* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. D. Head, oblique view.

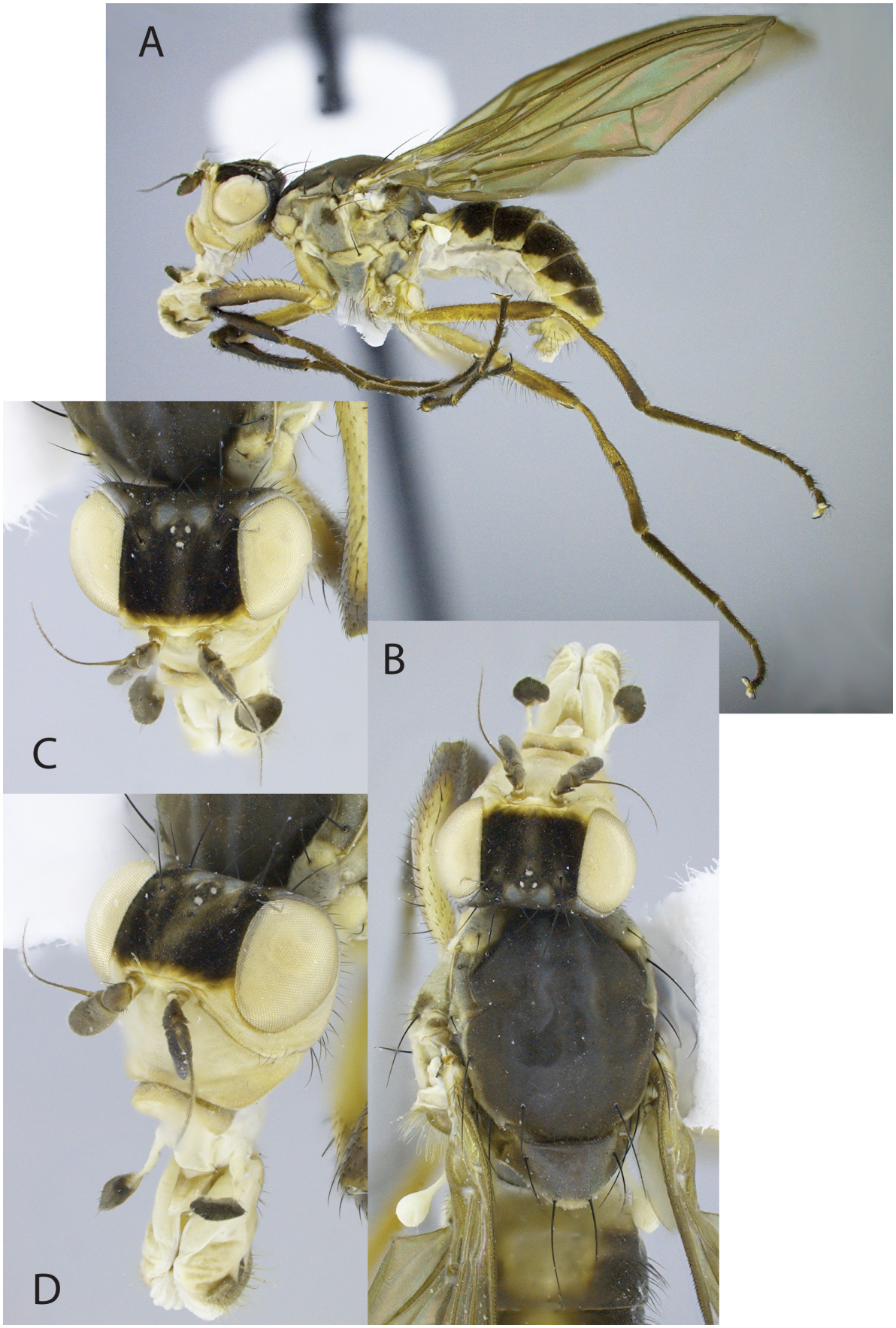

FIGURE 5. *Exalla shewelli* Gaimari, 2011 (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♂ (IAVH). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterodorsal view. D. Head, oblique view.

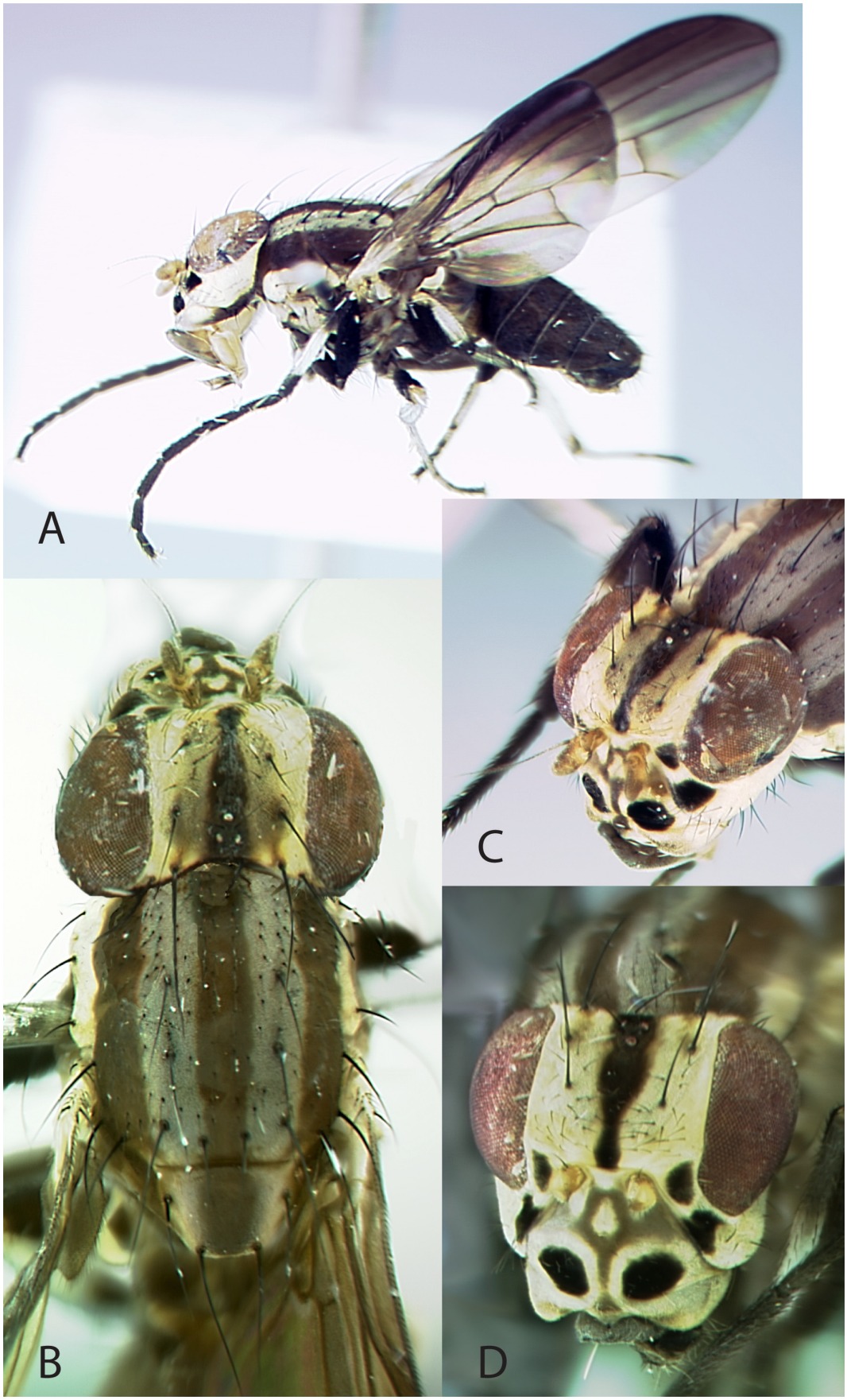

FIGURE 6. *Physegeniopsis ankhoidea* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♂ (INBC). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view.

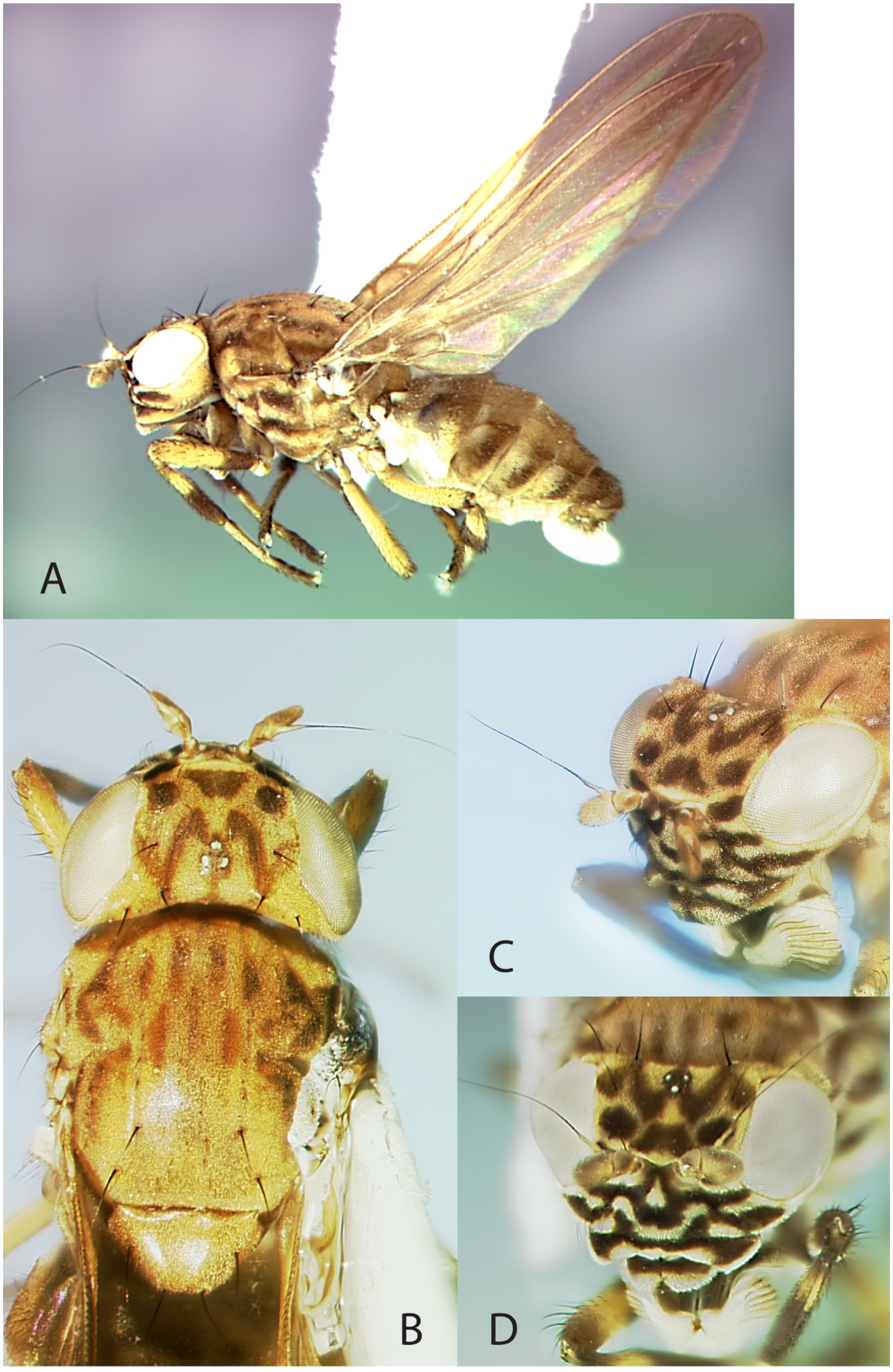

FIGURE 7. *Roryeuchomyia tigrina* Gaimari & Silva, 2010b (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view.

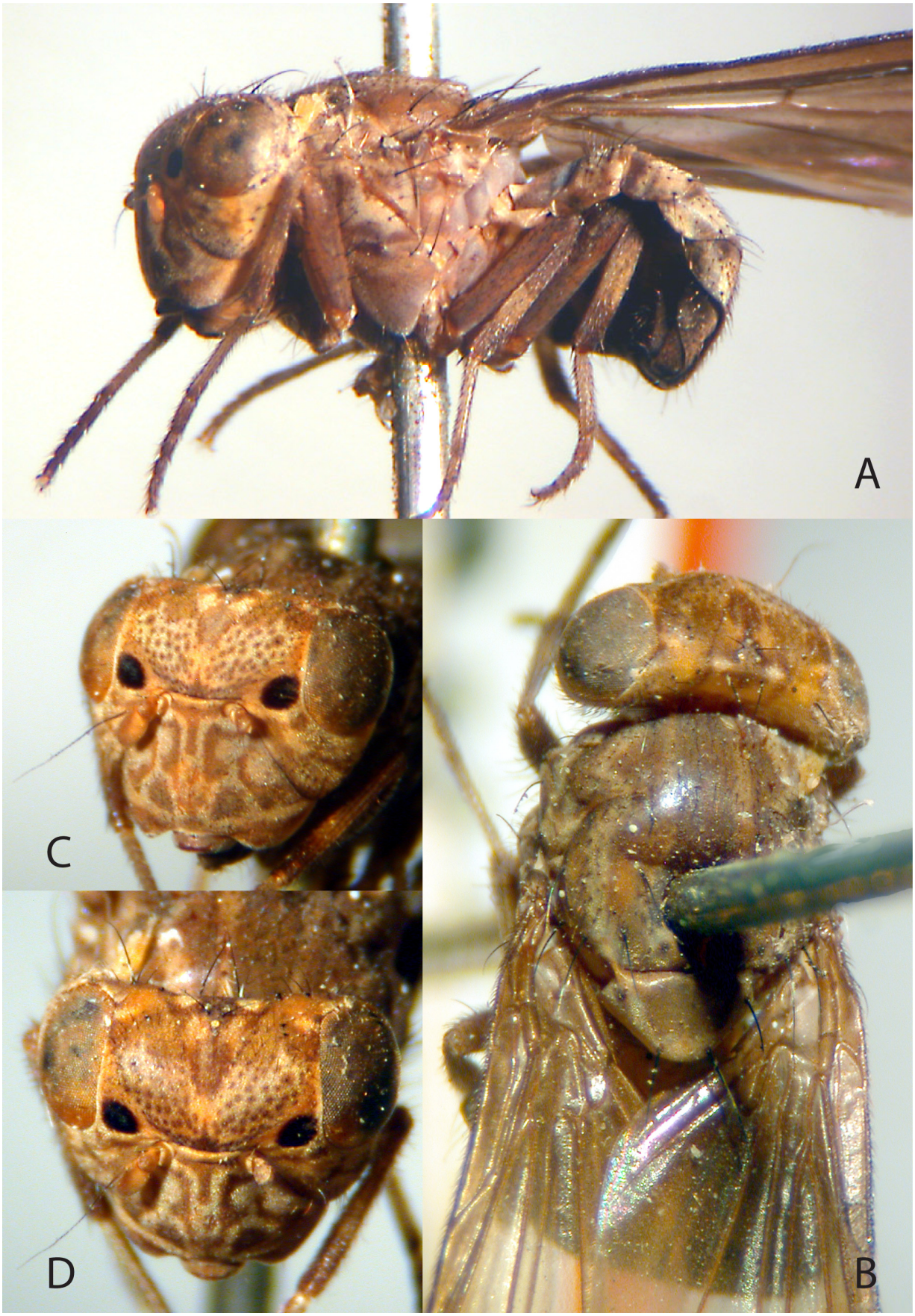

FIGURE 8. *Tauridion shewelli* Papp & Silva, 1995 (Eurychoromyiinae). Holotype ♂ (HNHM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterolateral view. D. Head, anterodorsal view.

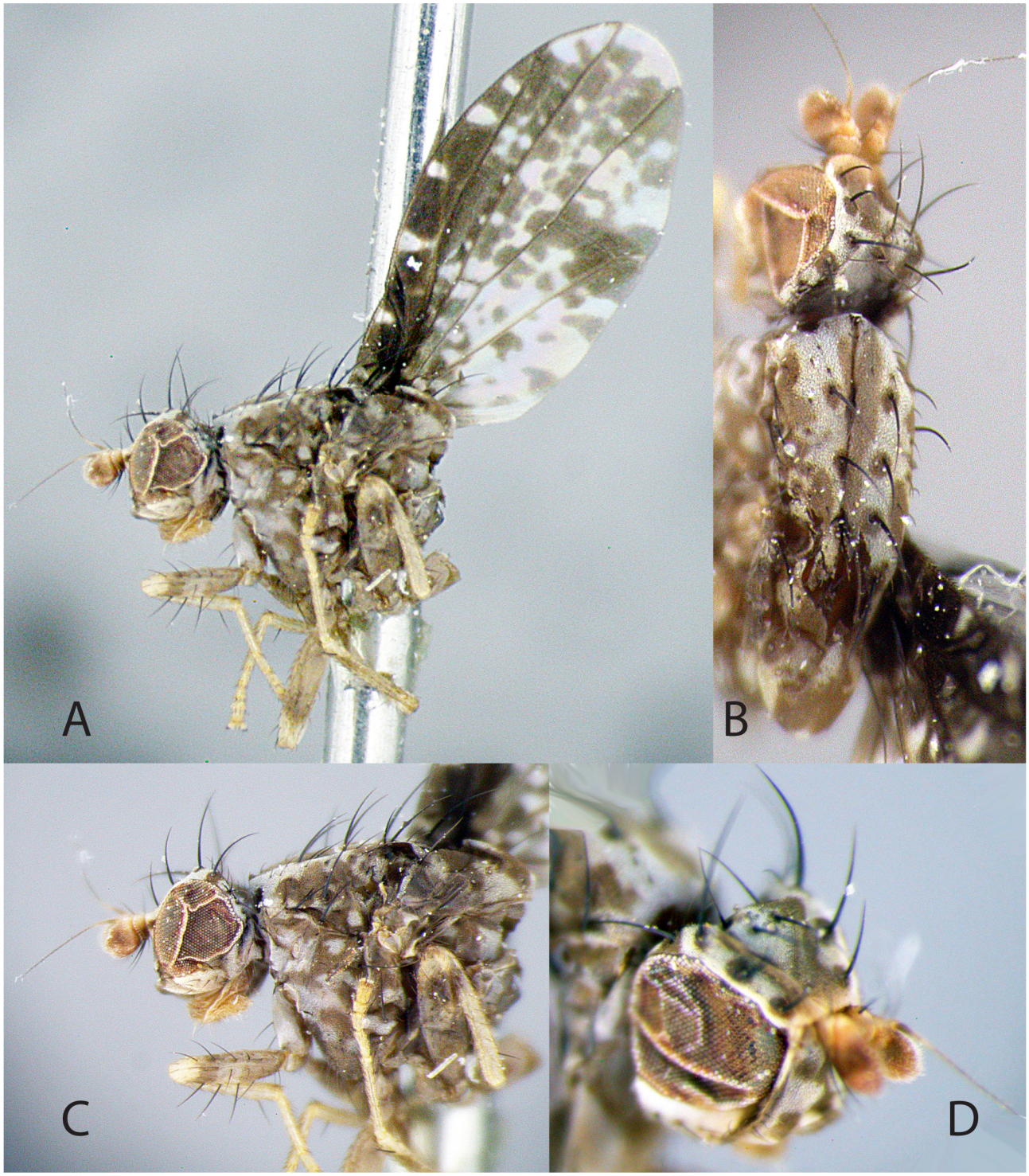

FIGURE 9. *Trypetisoma shewelli* Arnaud, 1968 (Homoneurinae). Holotype ♂ (CNC). A. Habitus, lateral view (abdomen removed). B. Thorax and head, dorsolateral view. C. Thorax and head, lateral view. D. Head, oblique view.

FIGURE 10. *Agriphoneura fumipennis* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (MTD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. [photographs by Uwe Kallweit, MTD]

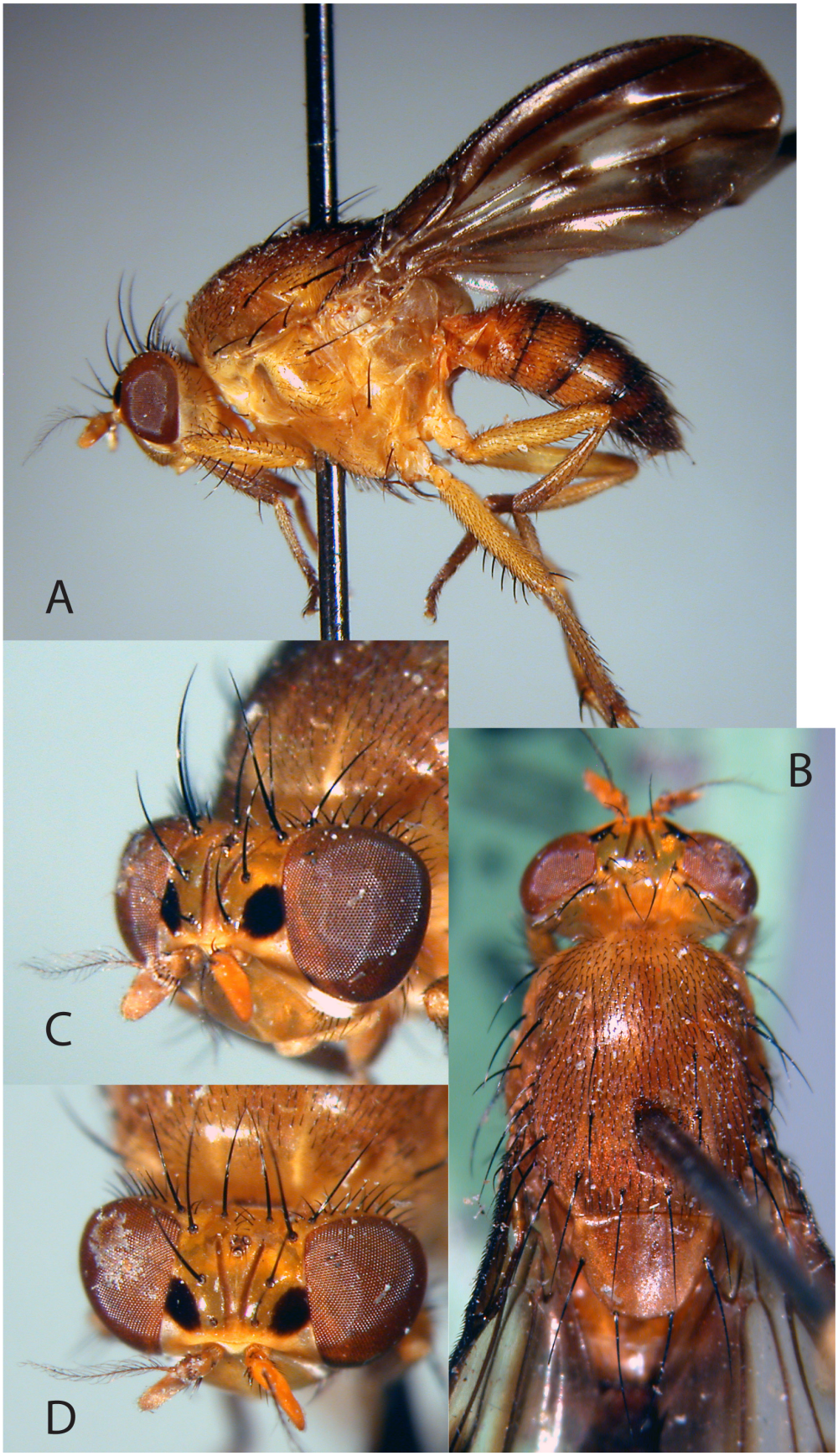

FIGURE 11. *Allominettia maculifrons* Hendel, 1925 [= *Allominettia xanthiceps* (Williston, 1897; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810)]. (Lauxaniinae) Paralectotype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterodorsal view.

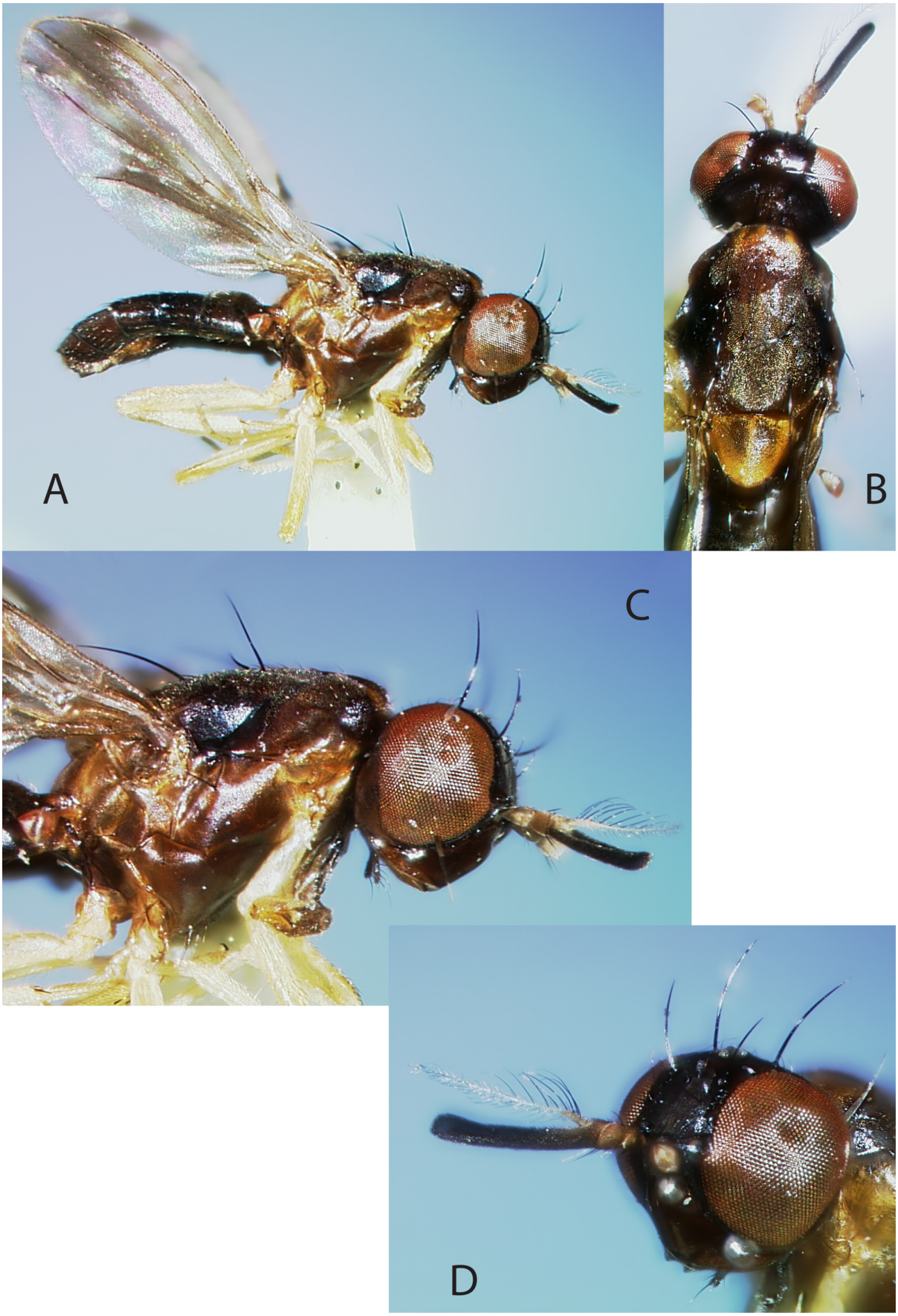

FIGURE 12. *Asilostoma pallipes* Malloch, 1928 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Thorax and head, lateral view. D. Head, oblique view.

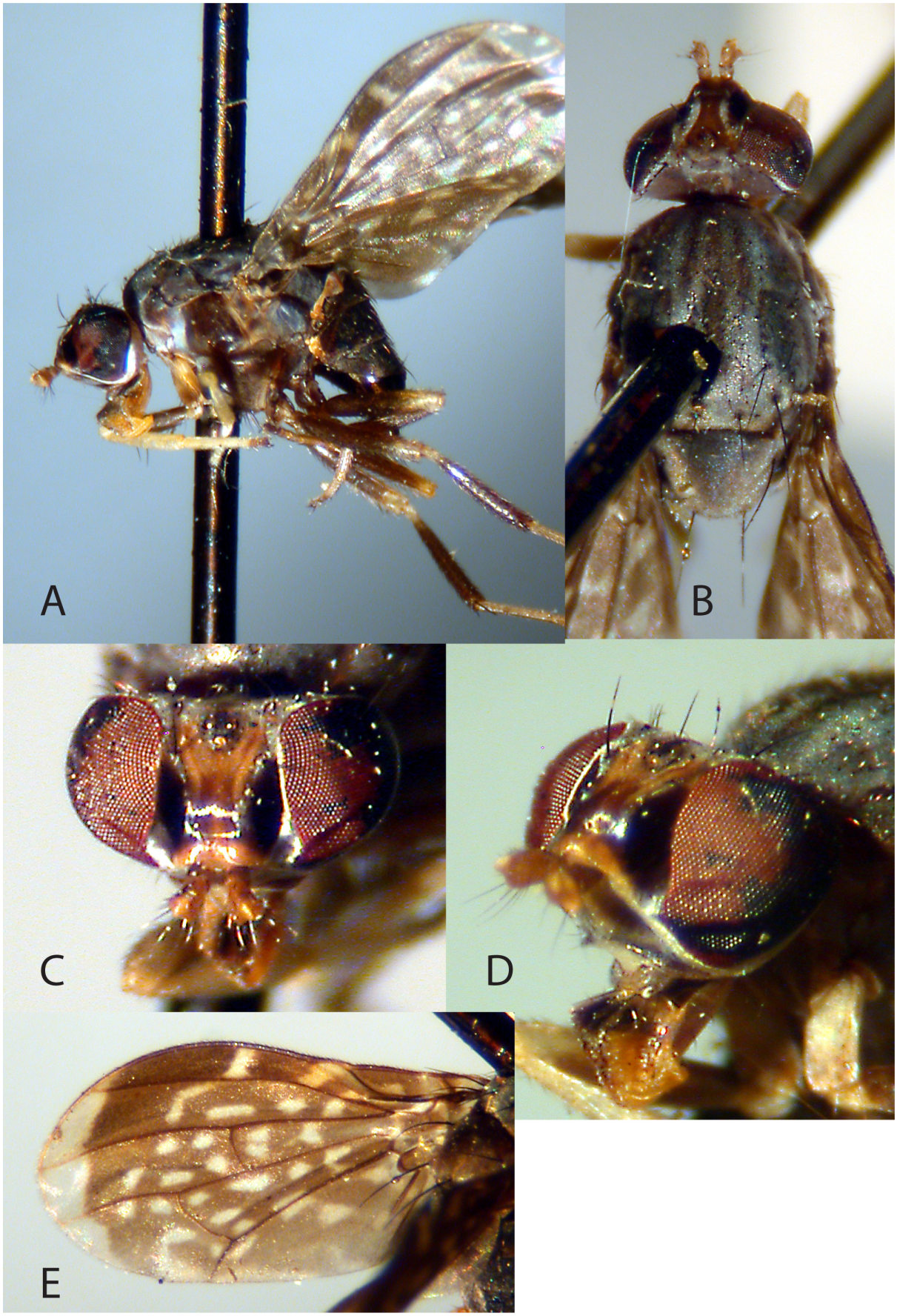

FIGURE 13. *Baliopteridion brevitarsis* Papp & Silva, 1995 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (HNHM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterodorsal view. D. Head, oblique view. E. Wing.

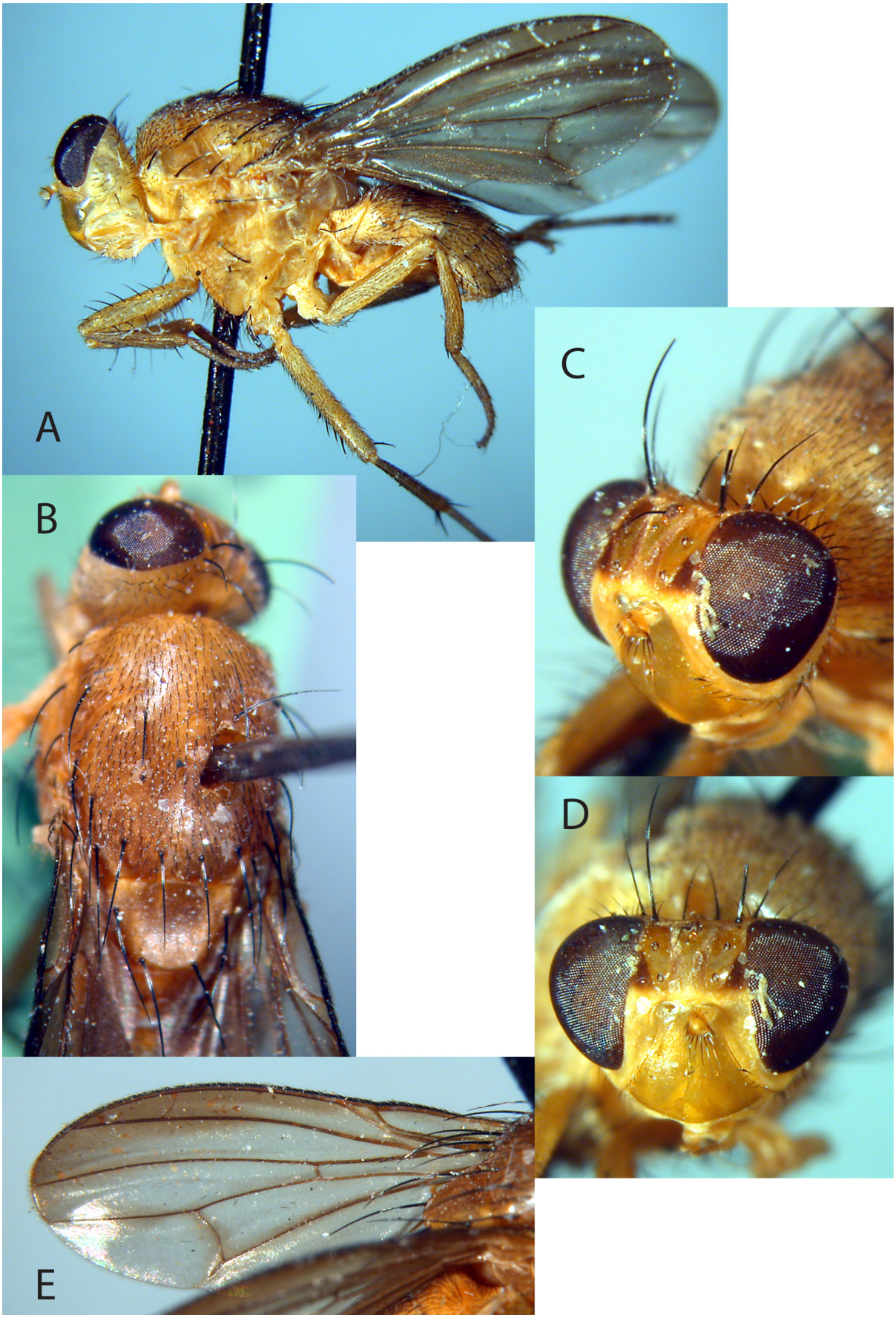

FIGURE 14. *Blepharolauxania trichocera* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view. E. Wing.

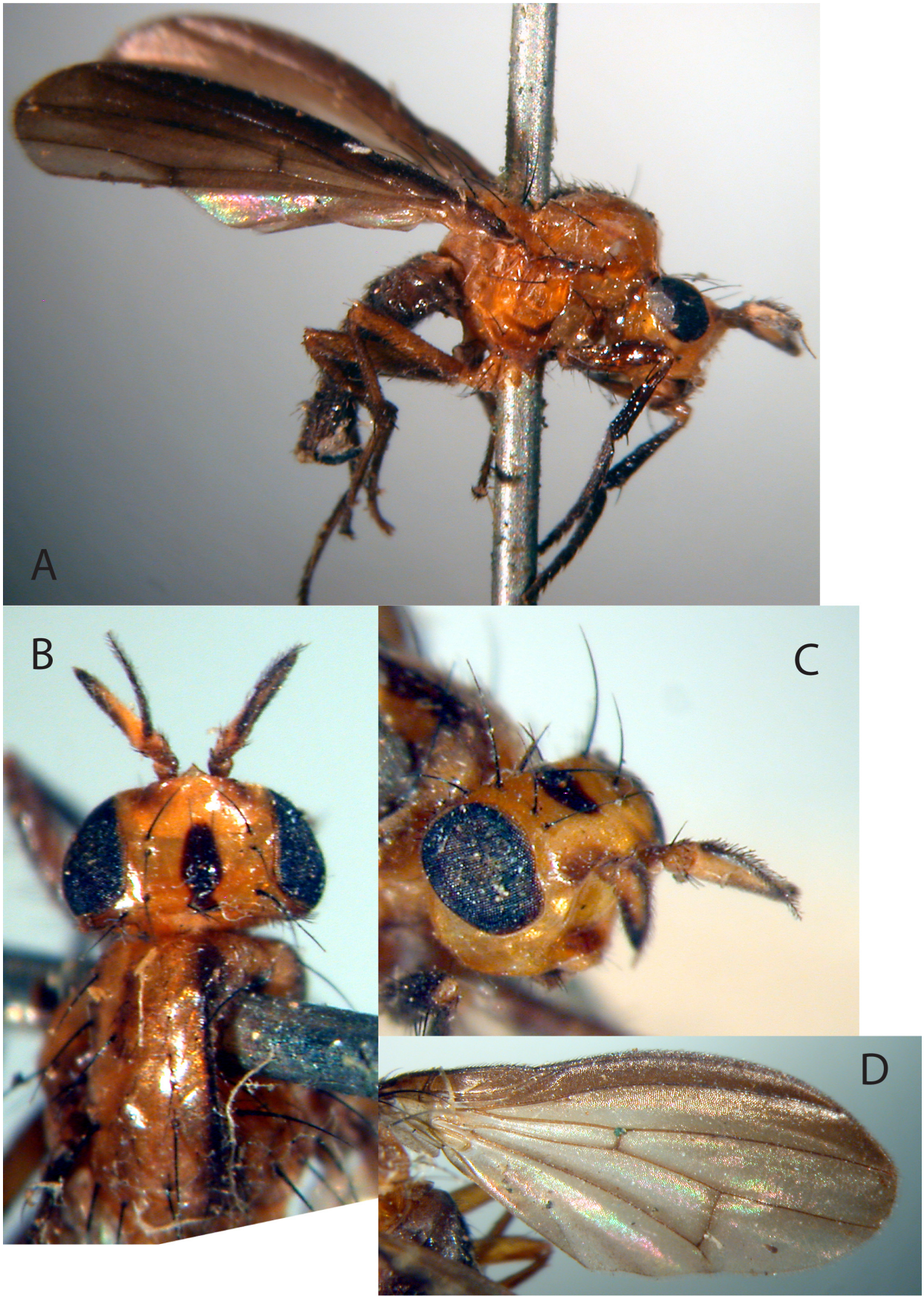

FIGURE 15. *Camptoprosopella melanoptera* Hendel, 1907 [= *Camptoprosopella dolorosa* (Williston, *in* Adams, 1903; *Pachycerina* Macquart, 1835)] (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral (syntype 1, note, head glued on poorly, not in natural position). B. Thorax and head, dorsal (syntype 2). C. Head, oblique view (syntype 2). D. Wing (syntype 1).

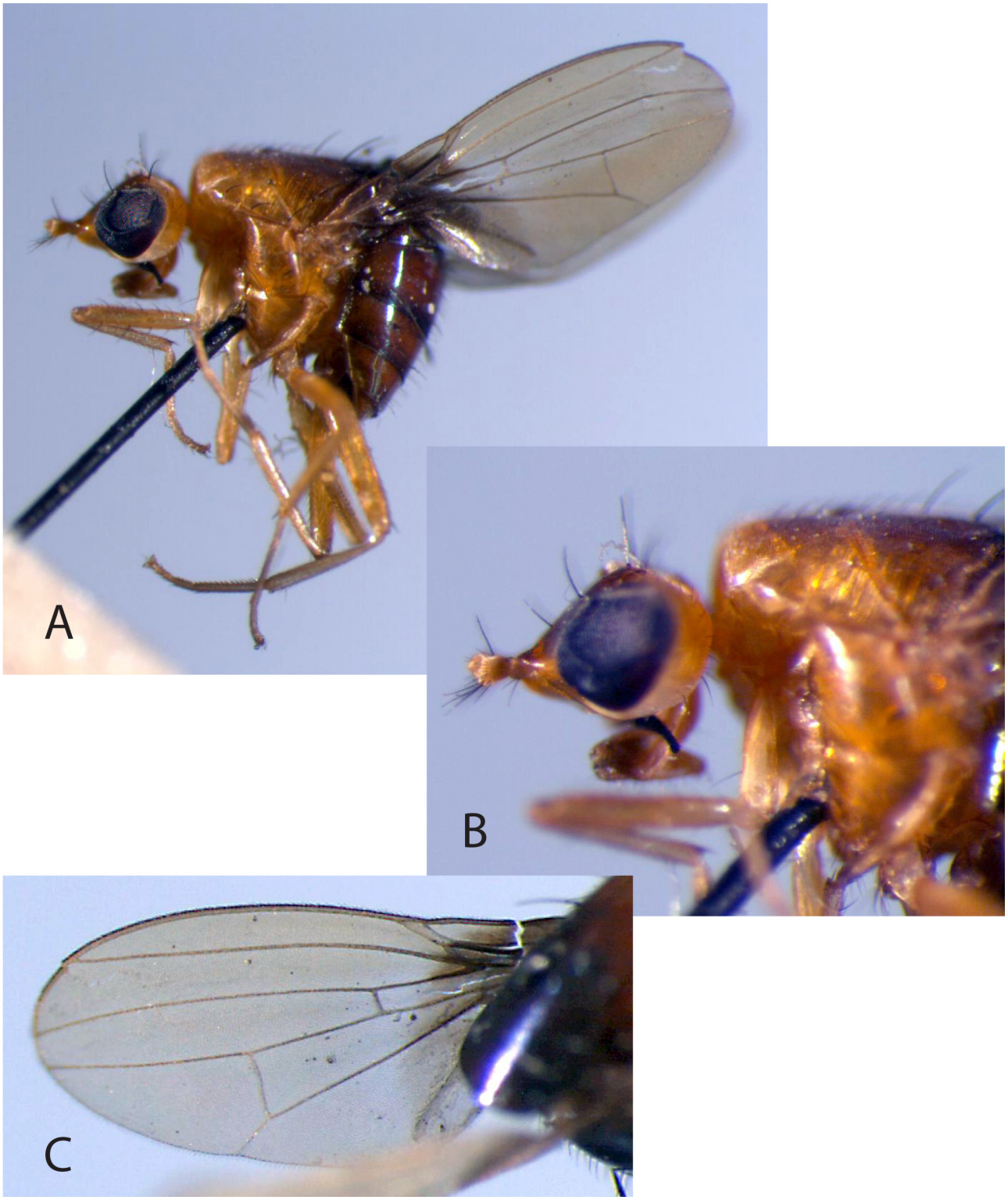

FIGURE 16. *Celypholauxania scutellata* Hendel, 1914d (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (MTD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, lateral view. C. Wing.

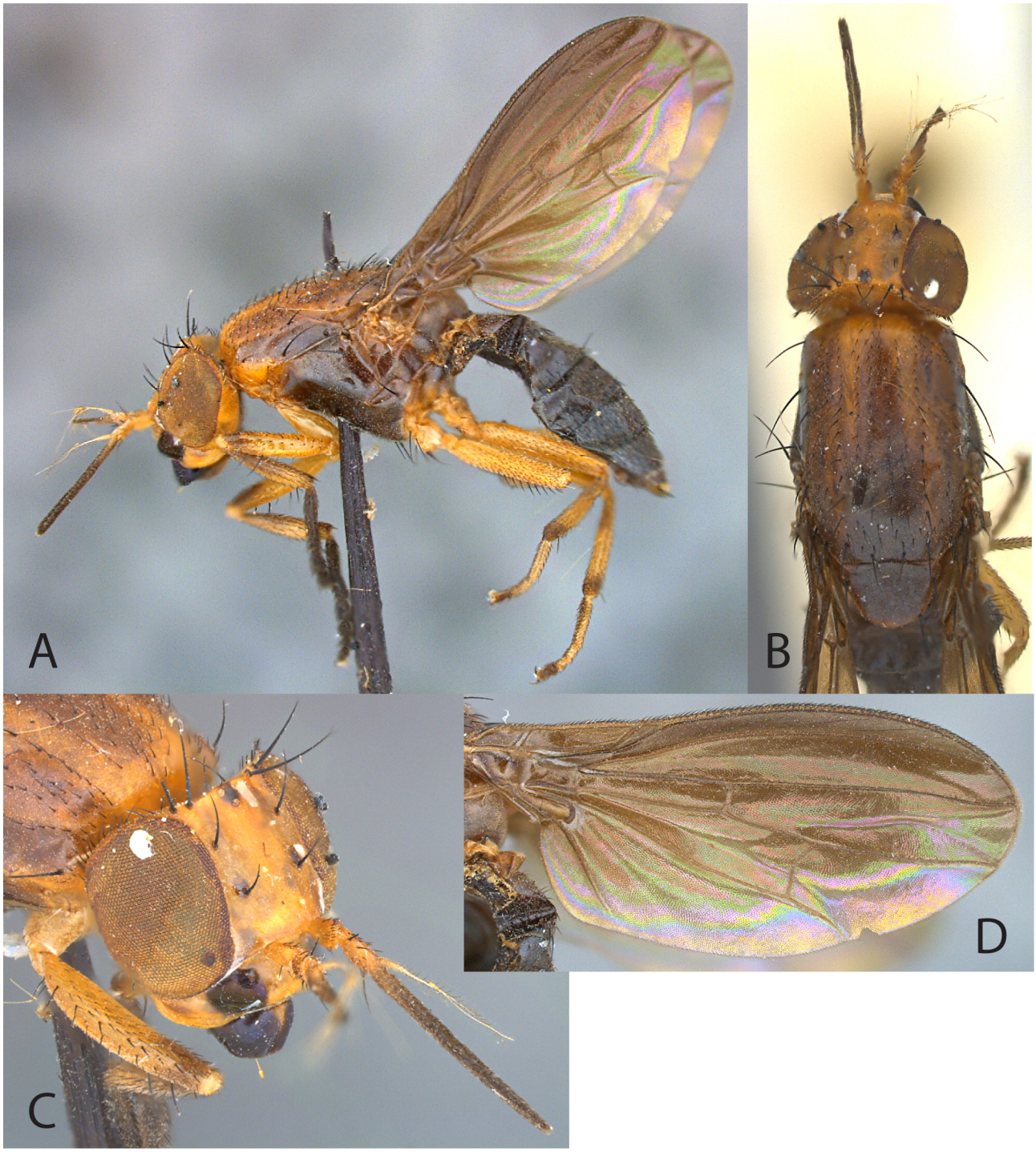

FIGURE 17. *Cephalella fumipennis* Malloch, 1926 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

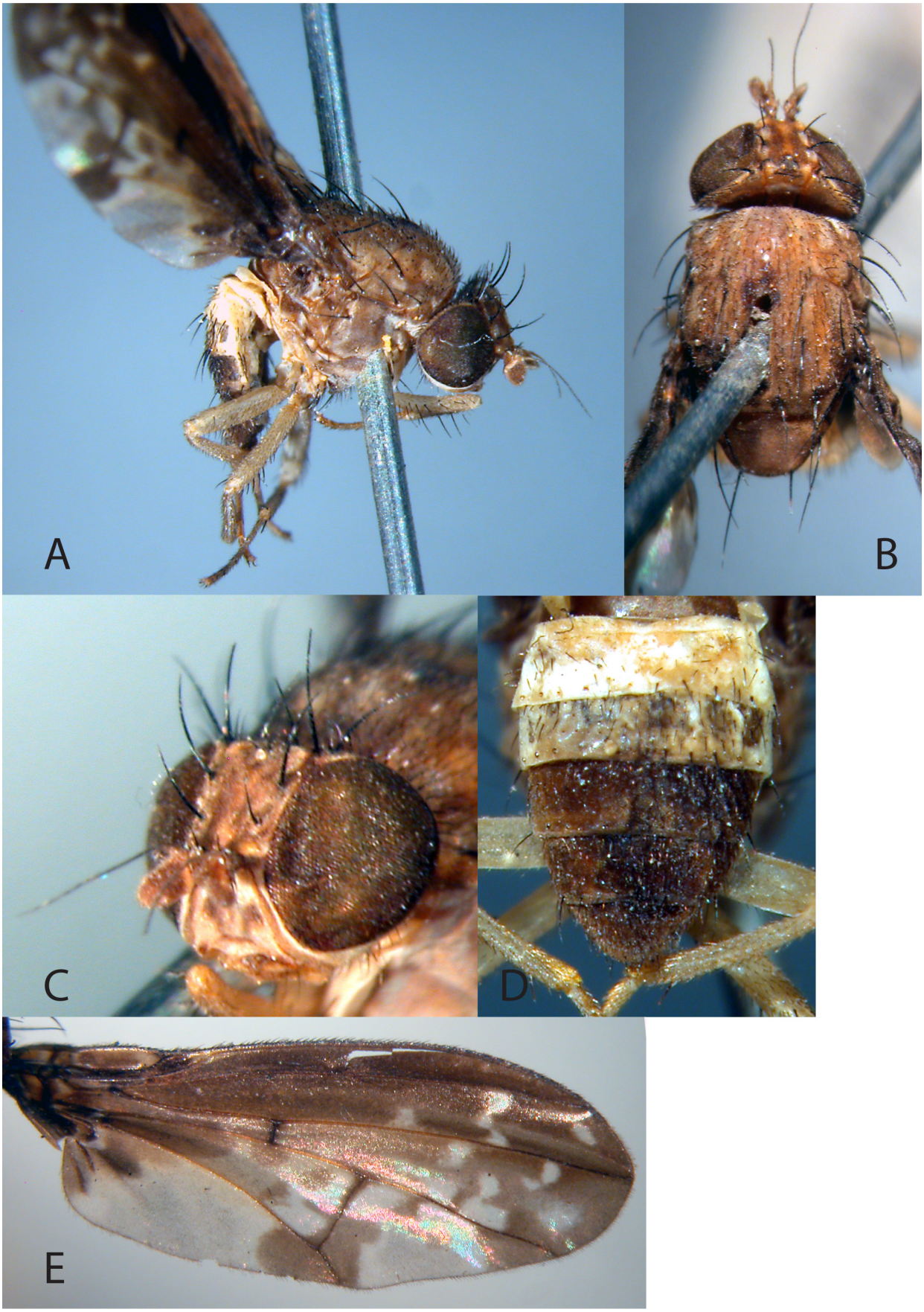

FIGURE 18. *Chaetocoelia caloptera* Hendel, 1907 (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Abdomen, dorsal view. E. Wing.

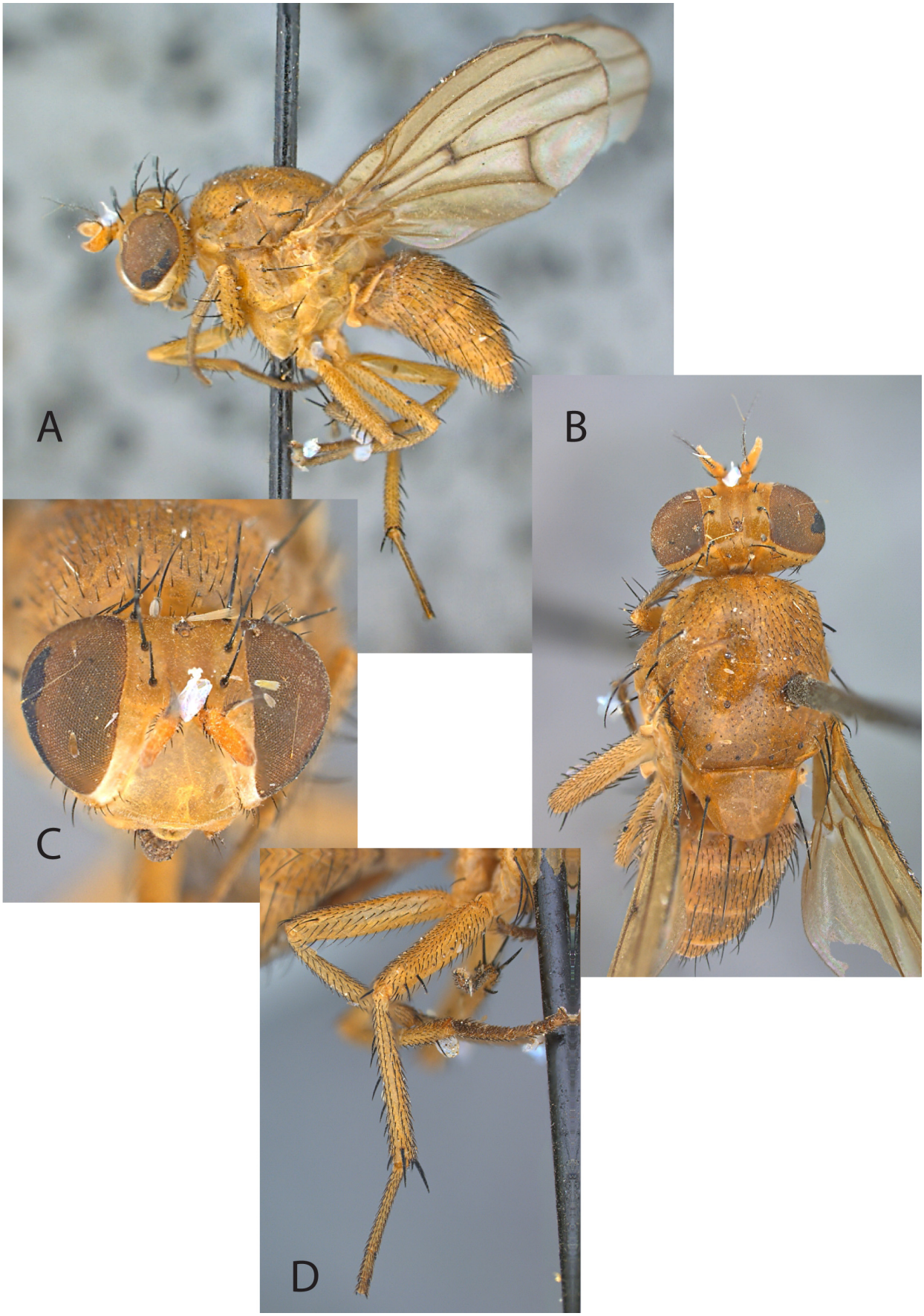

FIGURE 19. *Chaetominettia spinitibia* Malloch, 1926 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. D. Mid leg, lateral view.

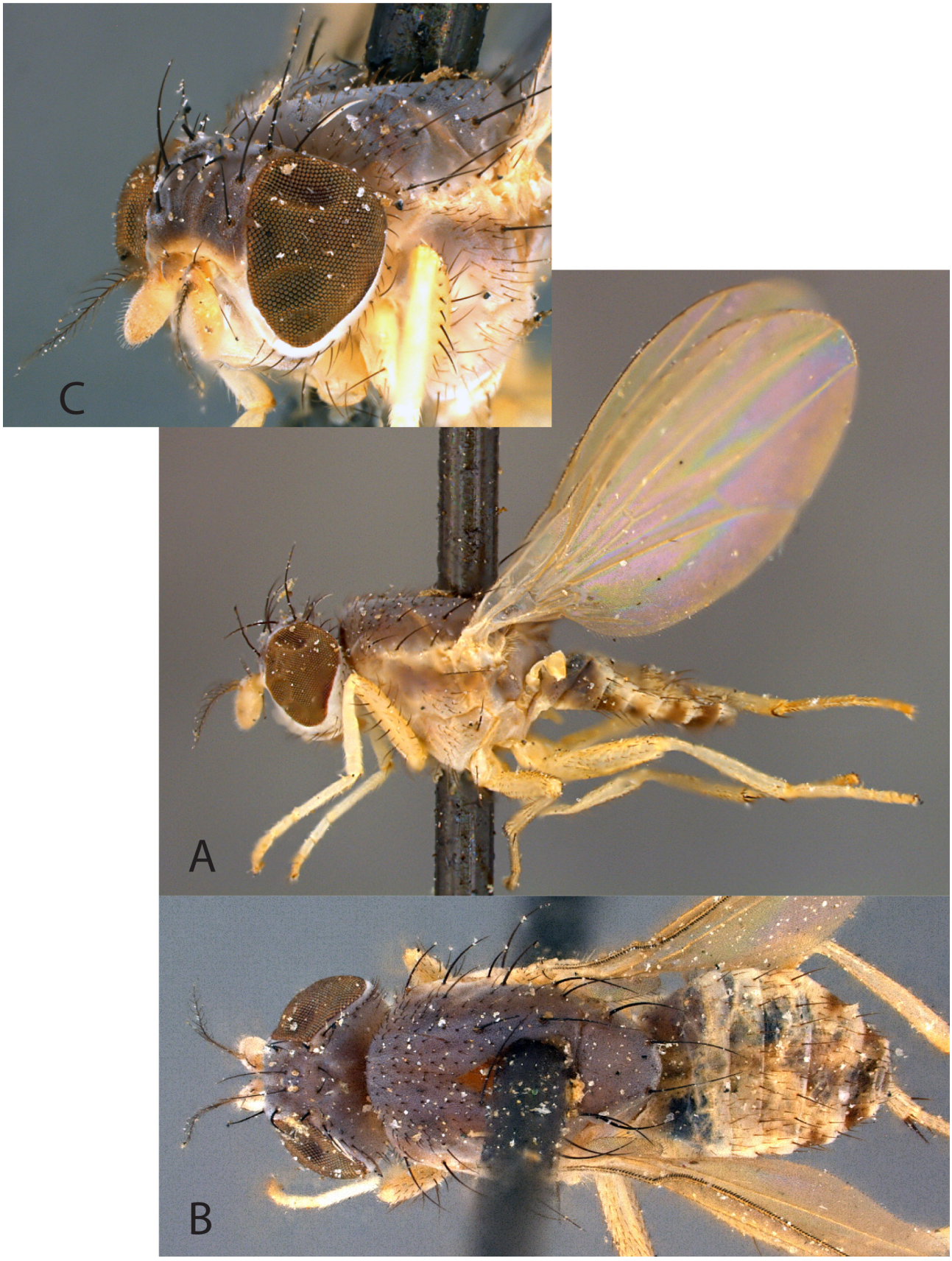

FIGURE 20. *Deceia crevecoeuri* (Coquillett, 1898; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, oblique view.

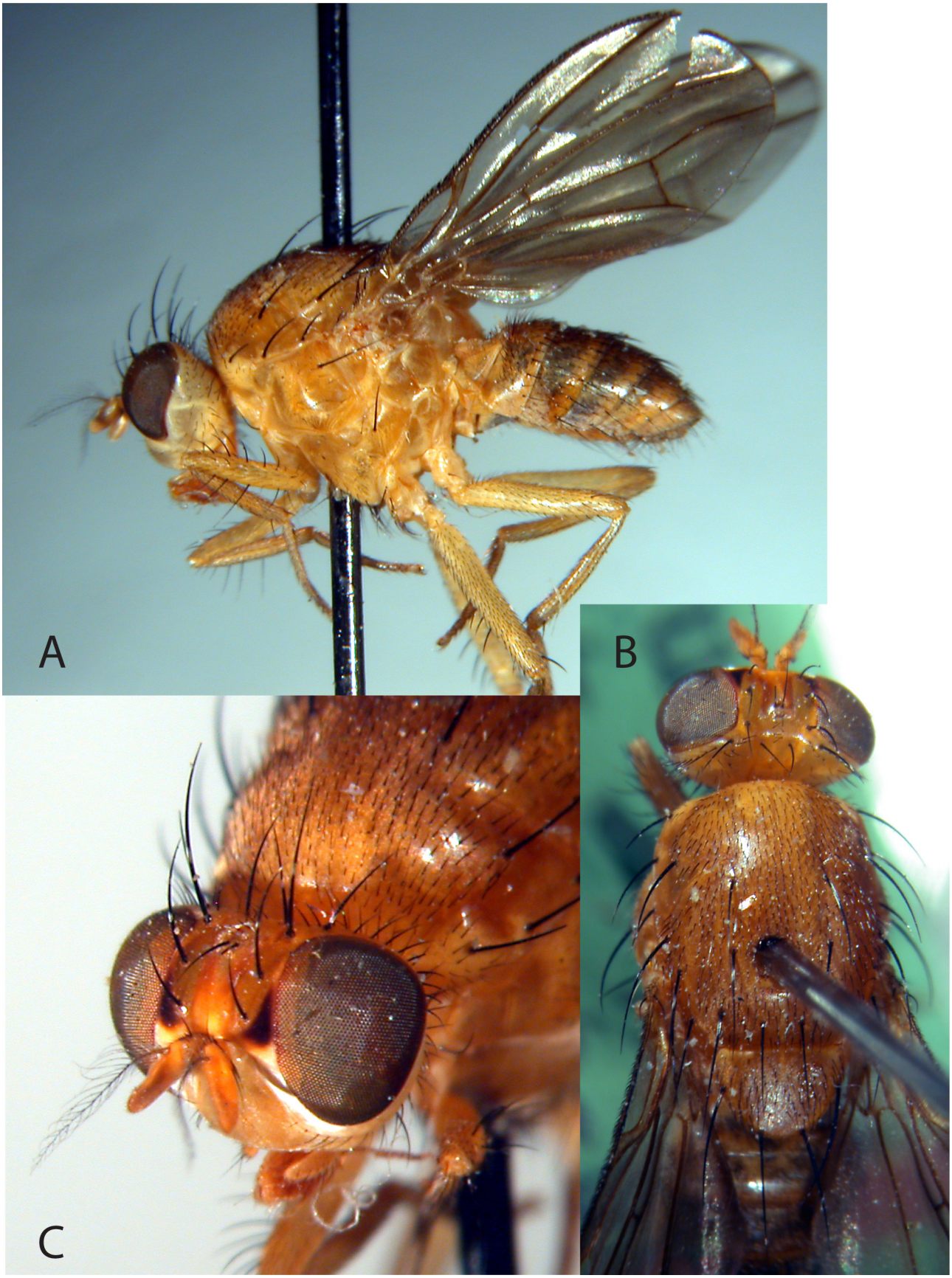

FIGURE 21. *Deutominettia pulchrifrons* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

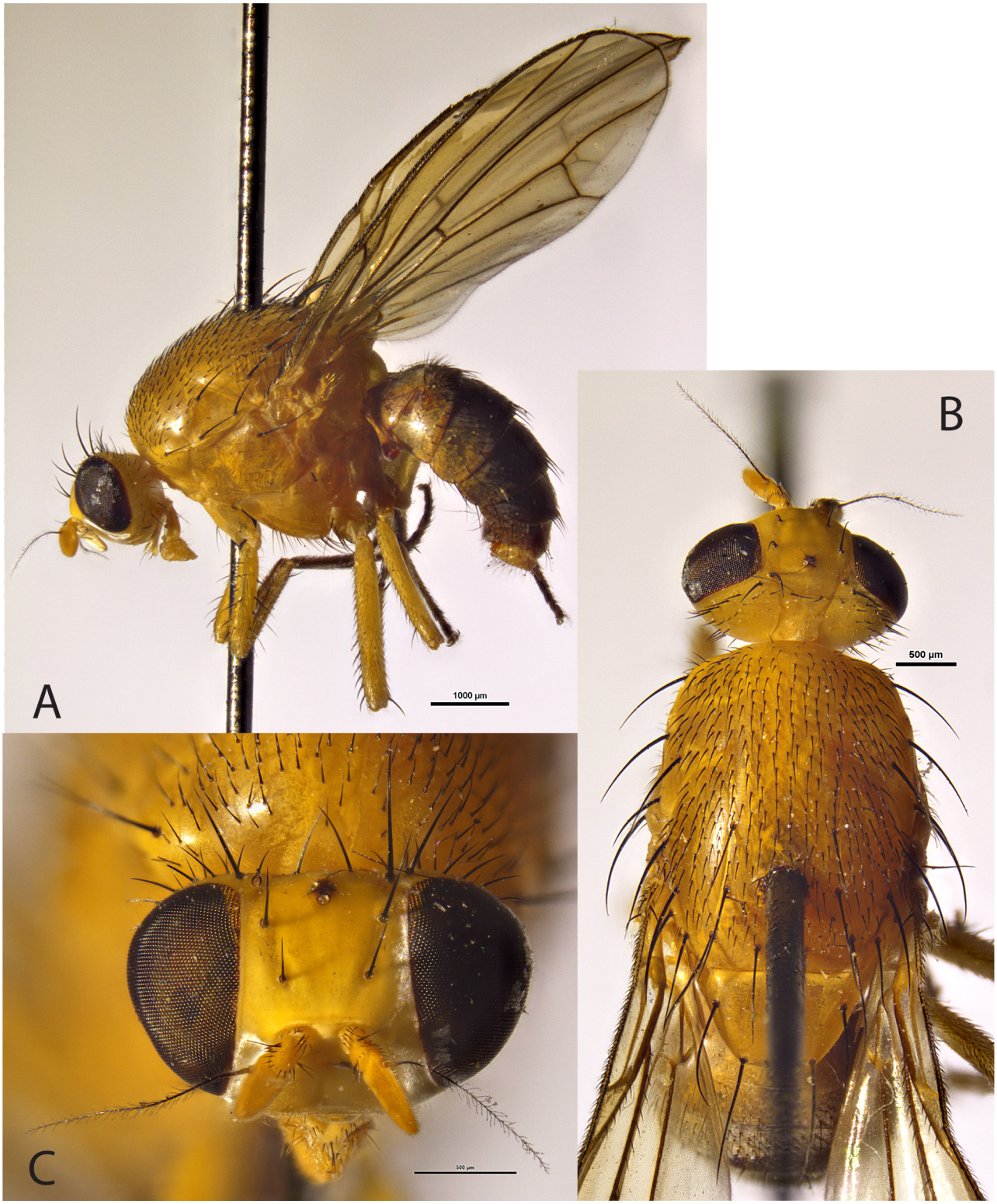

FIGURE 22. *Dryomyzothea setinervis* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (MTD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. [photographs by Uwe Kallweit, MTD].

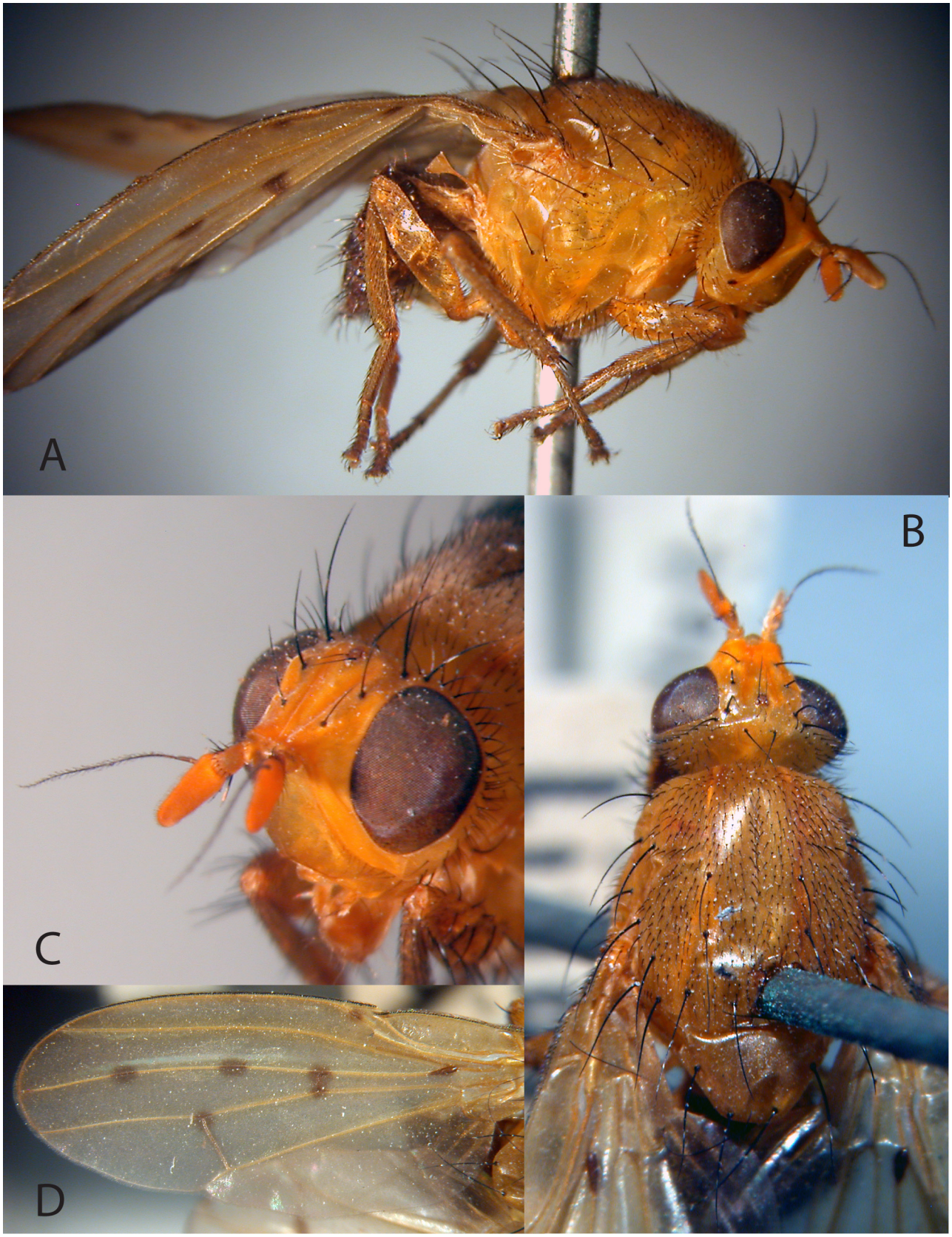

FIGURE 23. *Dryosapromyza gigas* (Schiner, 1868; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

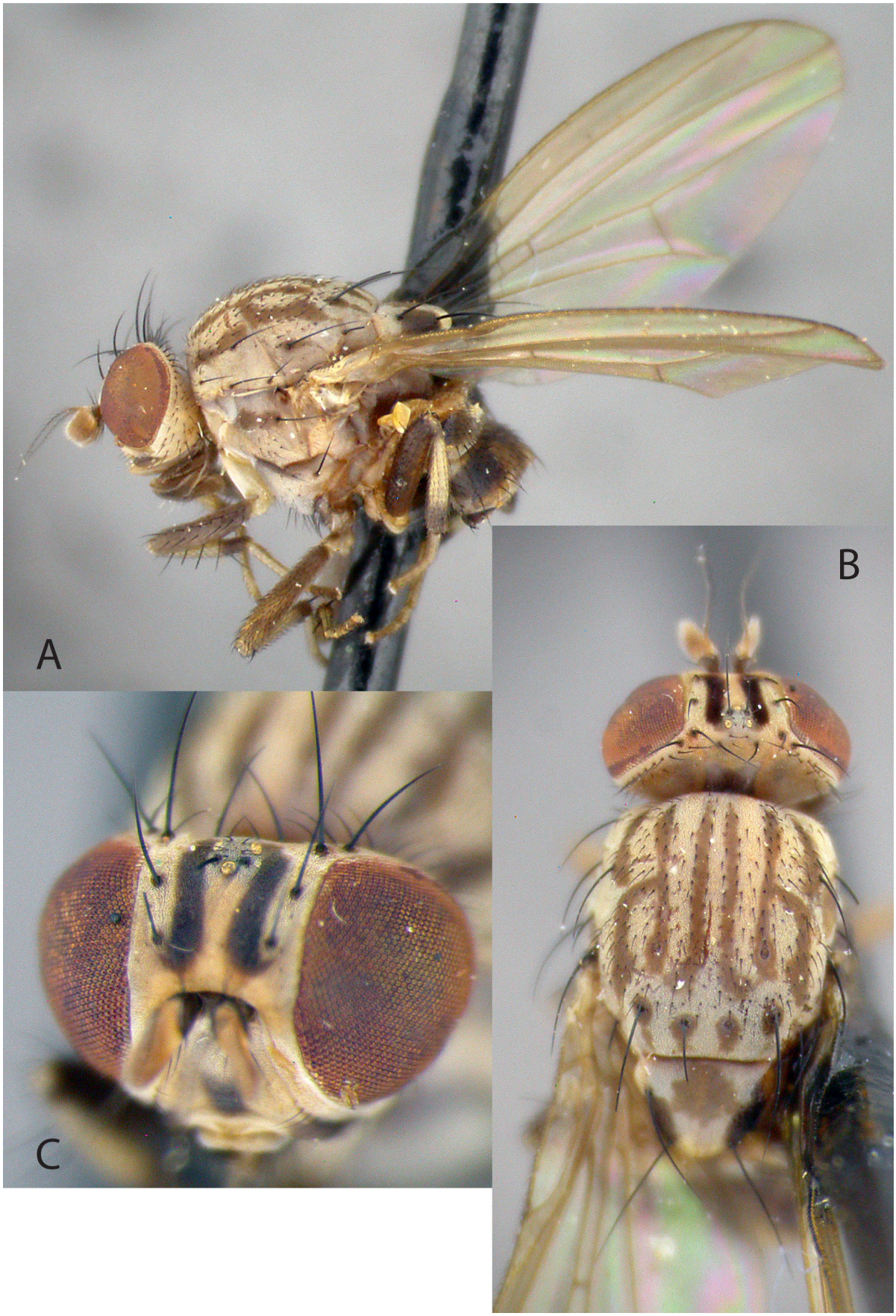

FIGURE 24. *Elipolambda lopesi* (Shewell, 1989; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (CNC). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view.

FIGURE 25. *Eriurgus pilimanus* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (MTD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. [photographs by Uwe Kallweit, MTD].

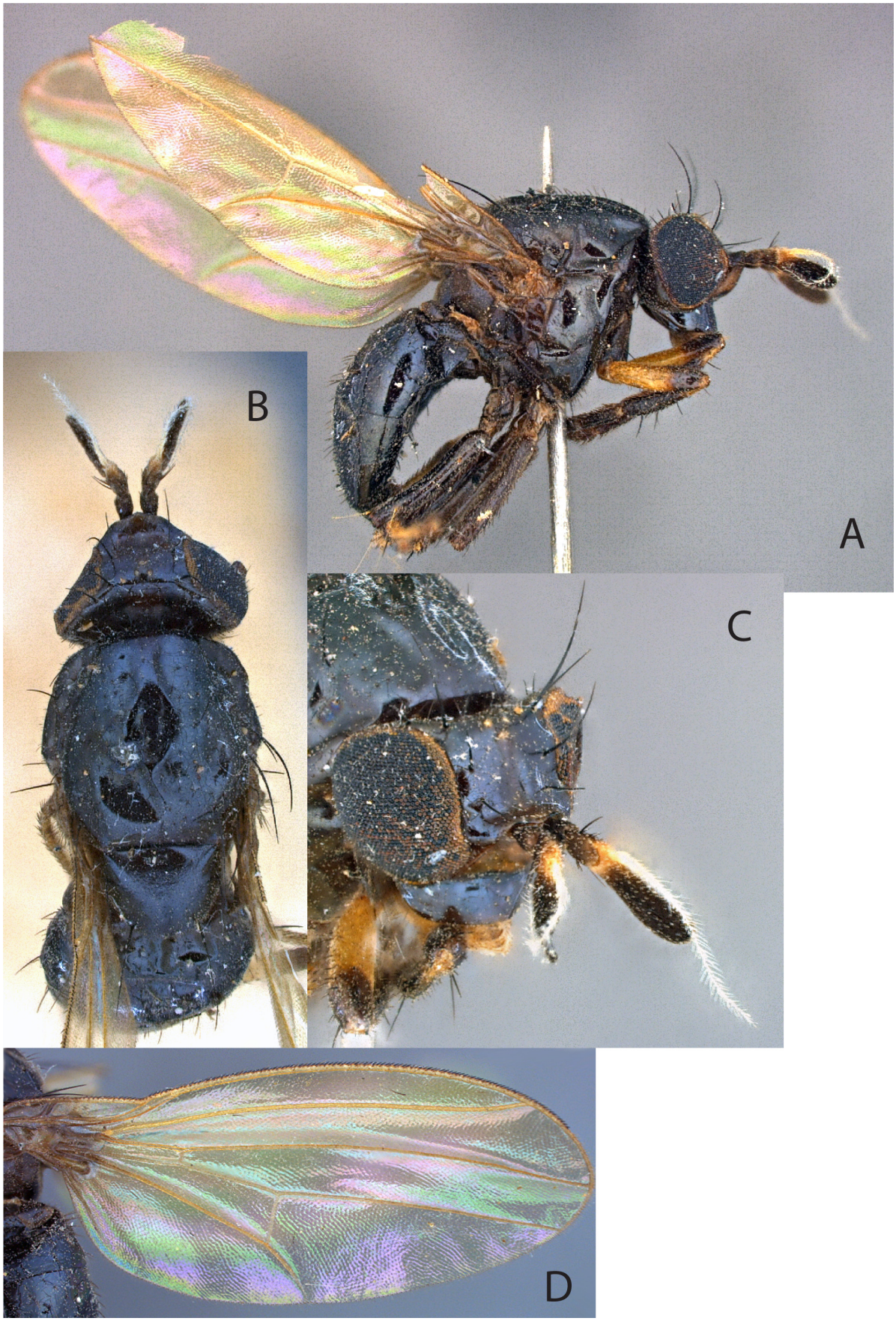

FIGURE 26. *Freyia nigrita* Malloch, 1928 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

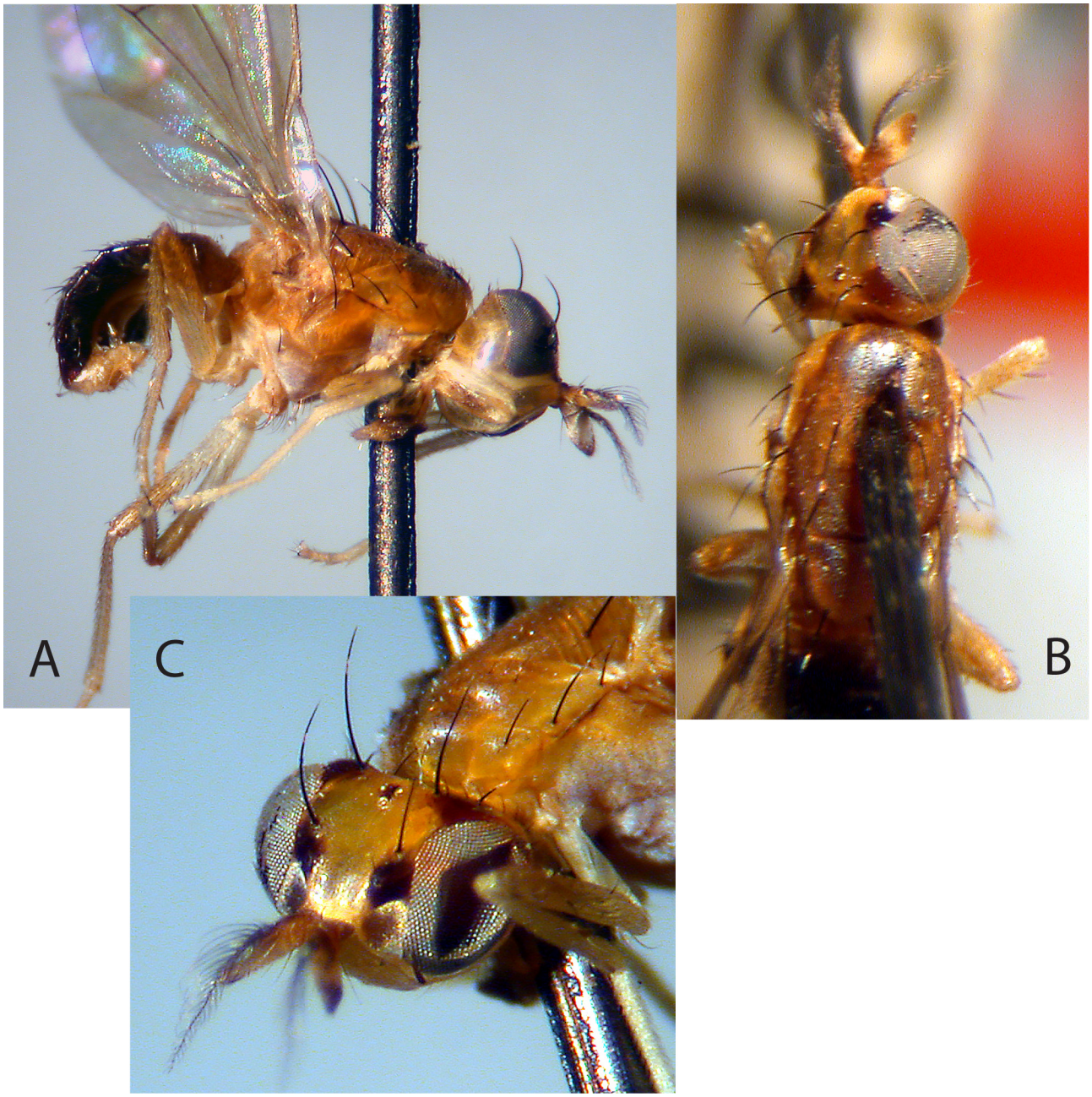

FIGURE 27. *Gibbolauxania elegans* Papp & Silva, 1995 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (HNHM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

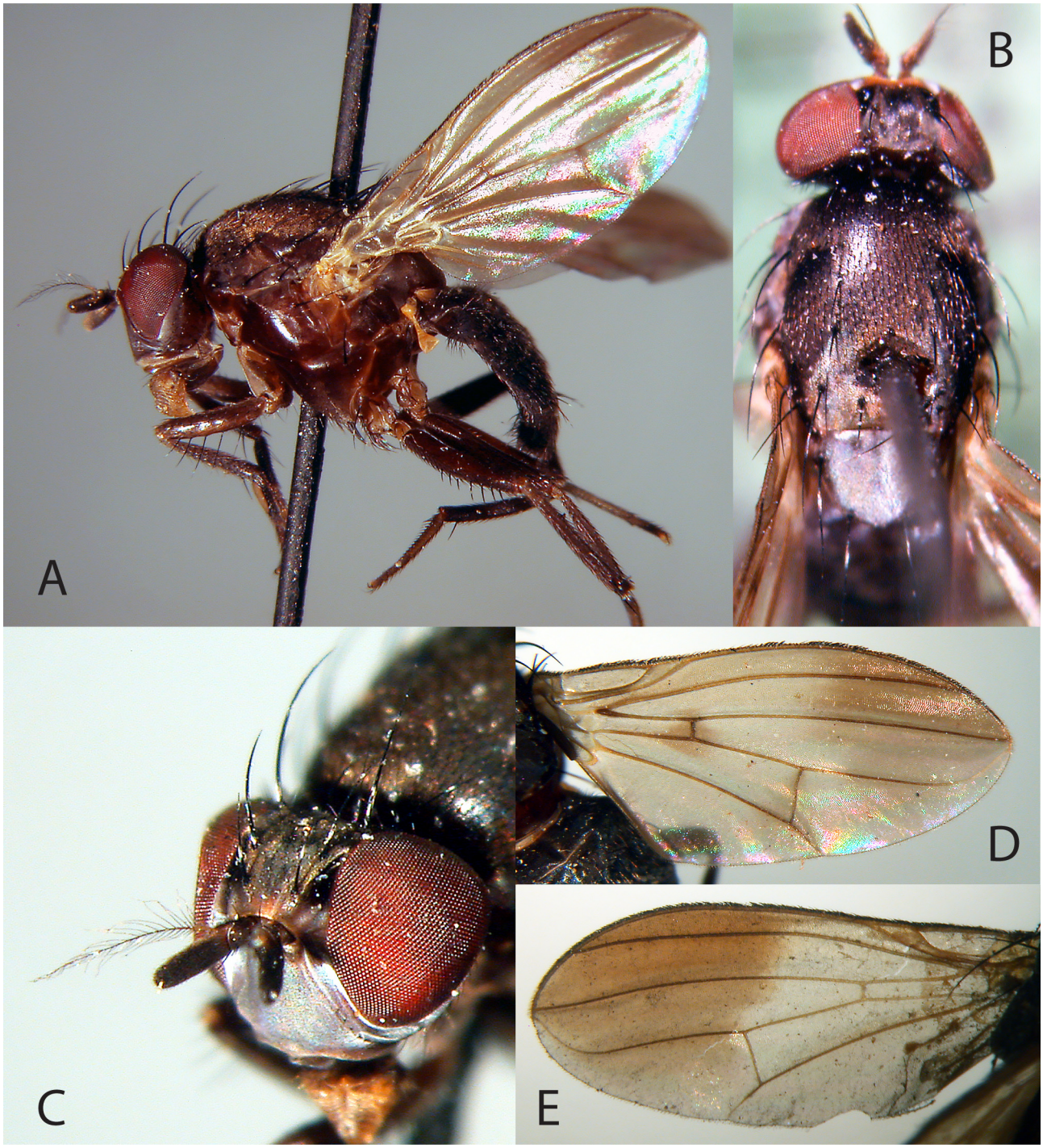

FIGURE 28. *Griphoneura* Schiner, 1868 (Lauxaniinae). A–D. *Griphoneura triangulata* Hendel, 1926. Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing. E. *Griphoneura imbuta* Wiedemann, 1830. Lectotype ♀ (NHMW). Wing.

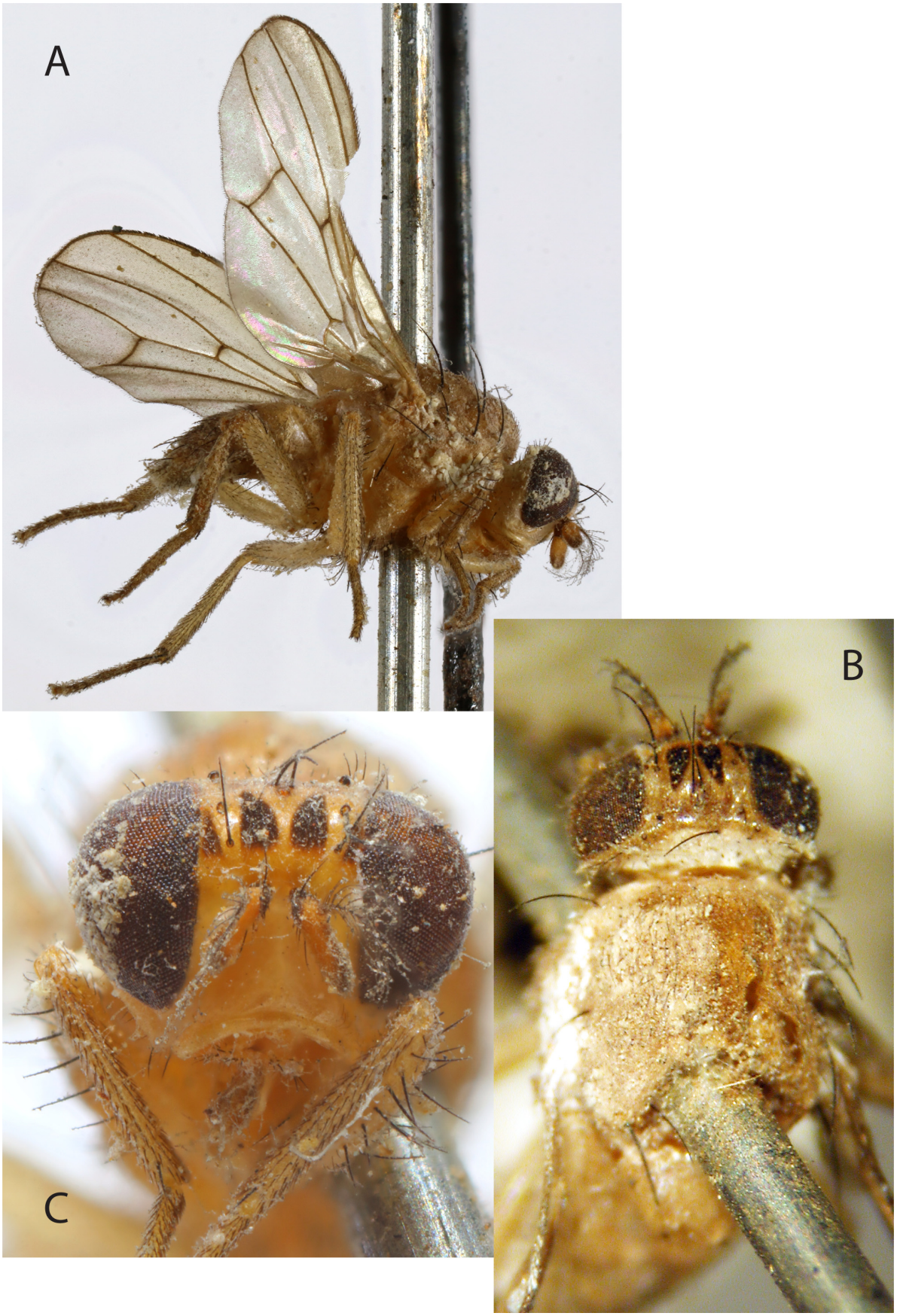

FIGURE 29. *Griphoneuromima frontalis* (Macquart, 1844b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀ (MNHN). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. [photographs A, C by Marion Depraetere, MNHN]

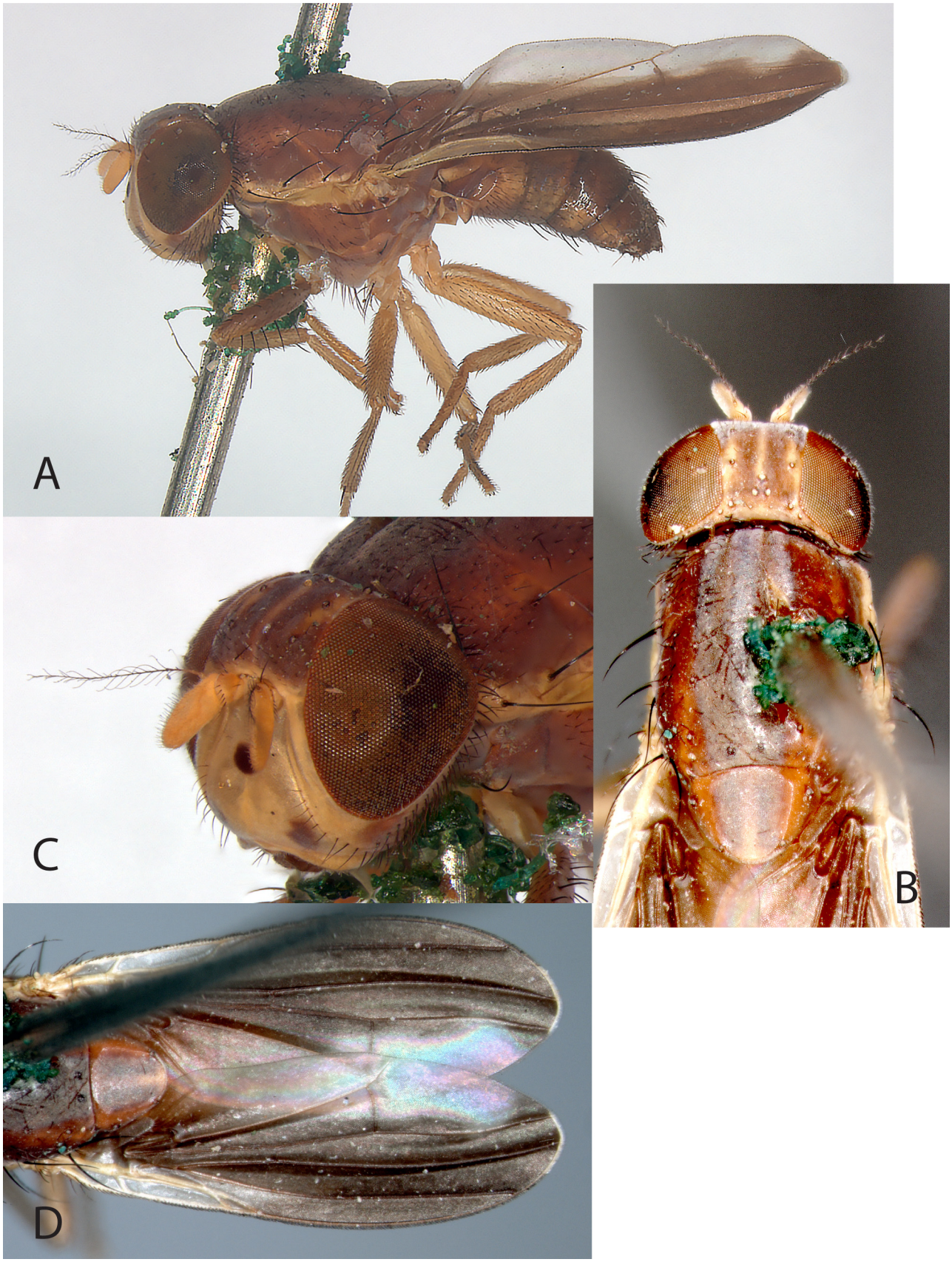

FIGURE 30. *Hirtodeceia picta* (Wiedemann, 1830; *Sciomyza* Fallén, 1820b) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♂ (NHMD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wings. [photographs by the second author].

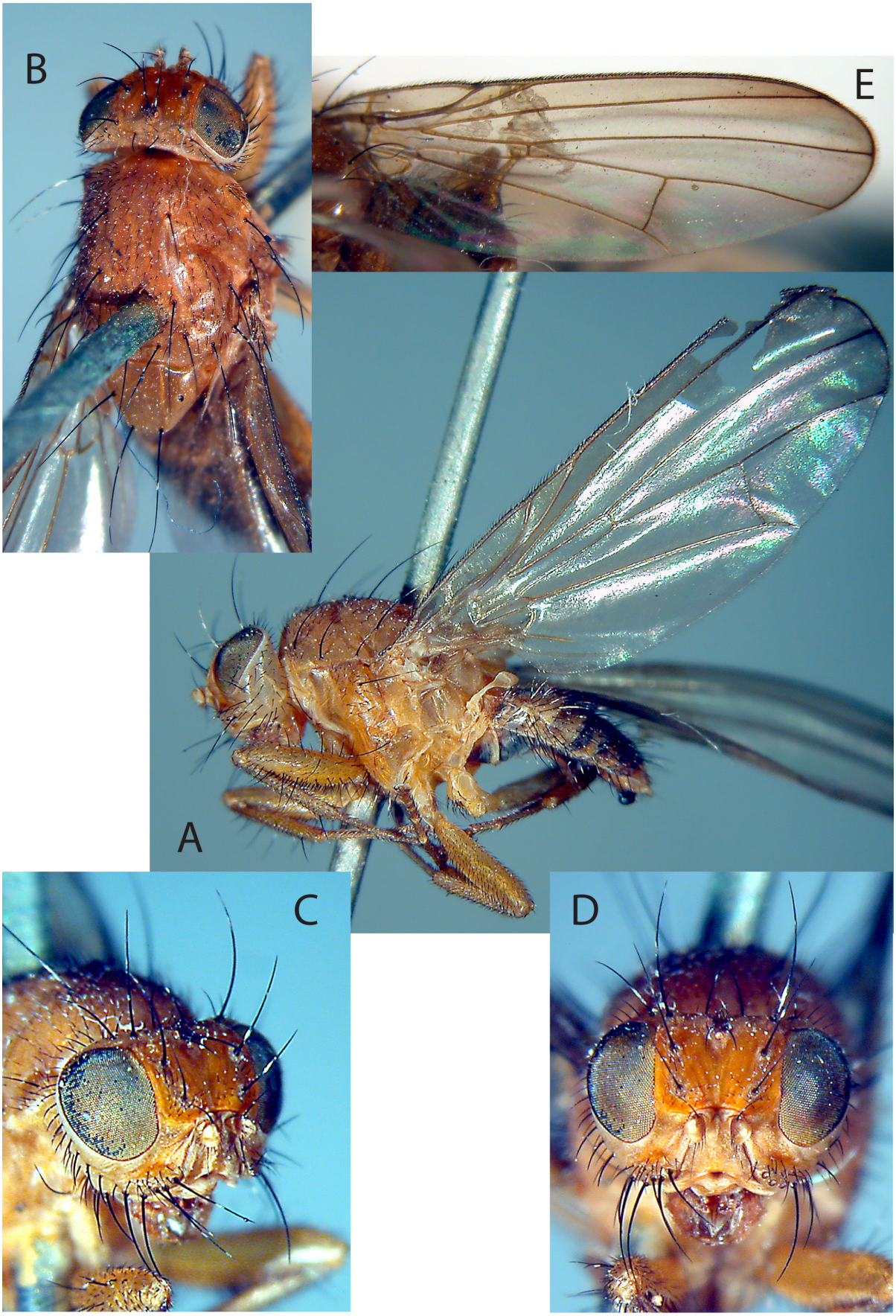

FIGURE 31. *Hypagoga apicalis* (Schiner, 1868; *Heteromyza* Fallén, 1820a) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsolateral view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view. E. Wing.

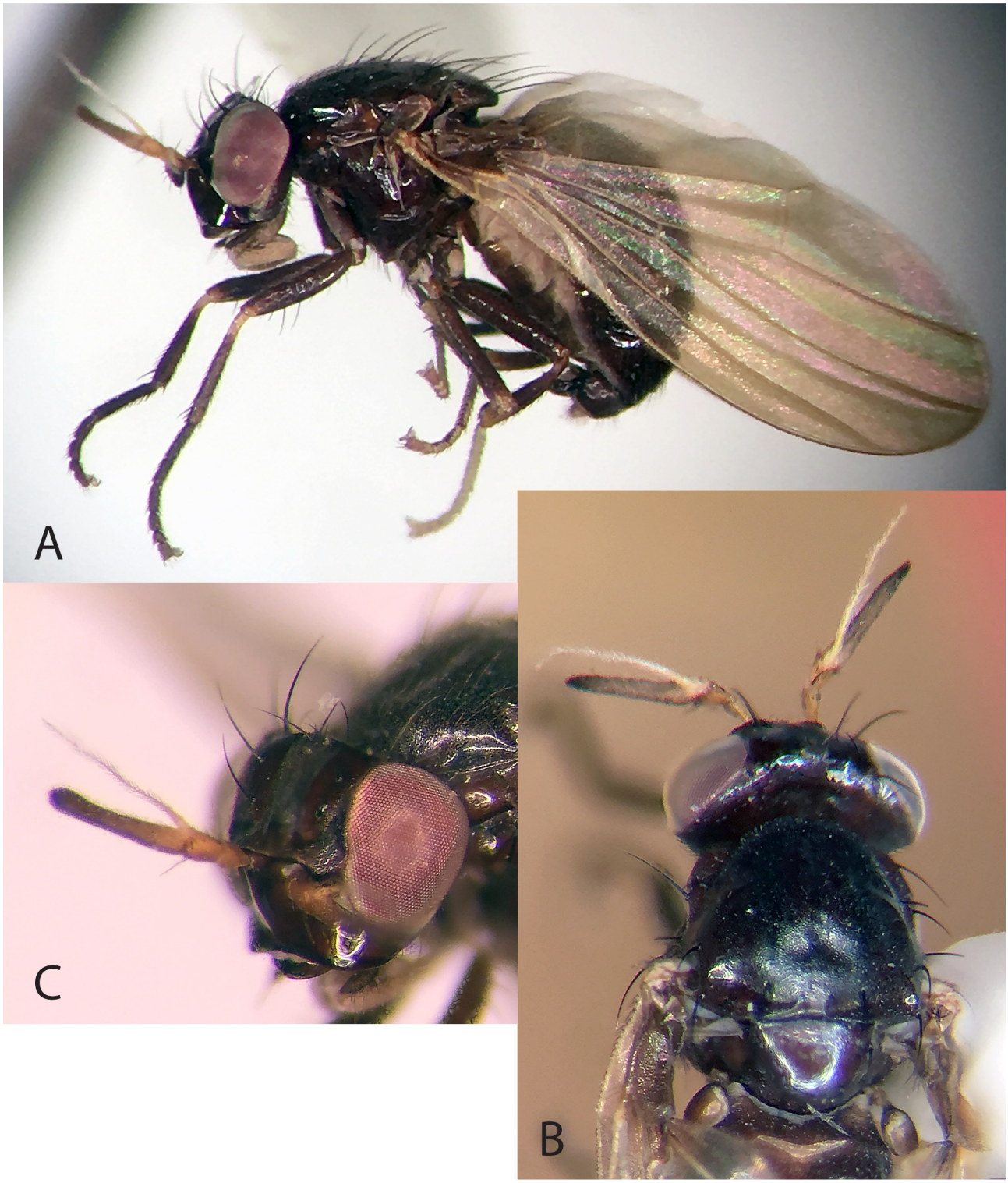

FIGURE 32. *Lauxania shewelli* Pérusse & Wheeler, 2000 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (LEMQ). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs by Stéphanie Boucher, LEMQ].

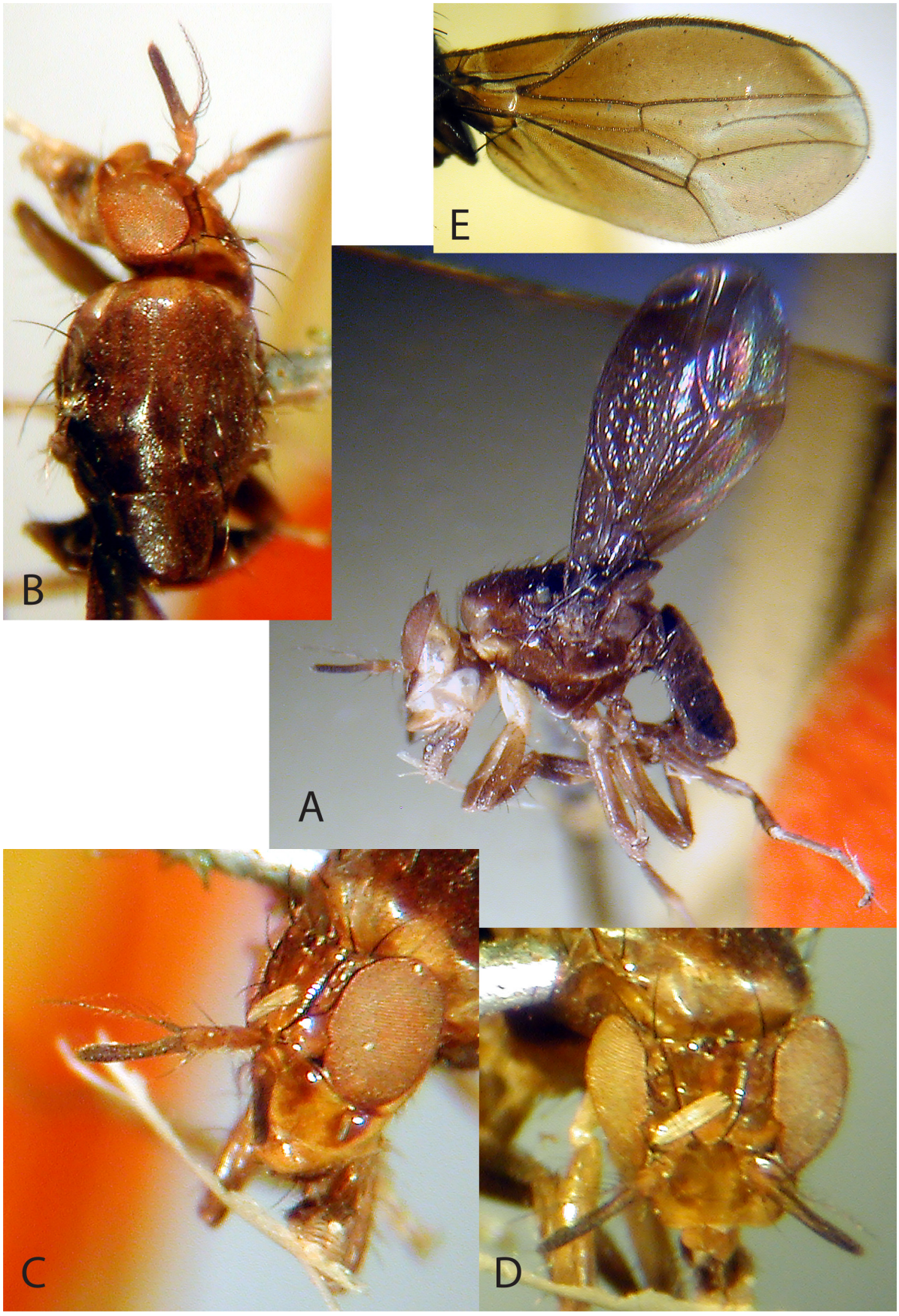

FIGURE 33. *Lauxanostegana edwardsae* (Malloch, 1933; *Steganopsis* Meijere 1910) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsolateral view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view. E. Wing. [photographs copyright NHM London].

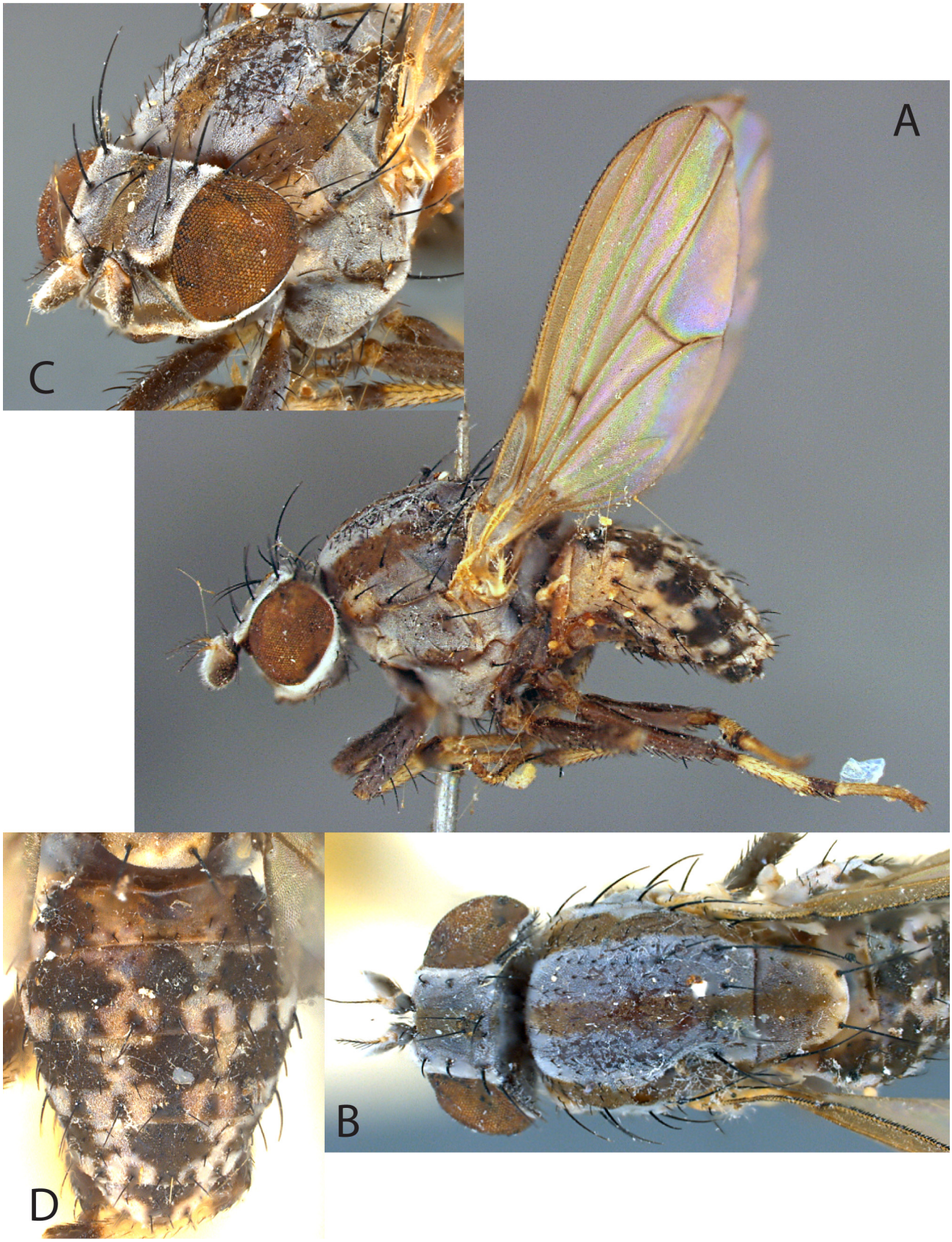

FIGURE 34. *Marmarodeceia marmorata* (Malloch, 1926; *Pseudogriphoneura* Hendel, 1907) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, oblique view. D. Abdomen, dorsal view.

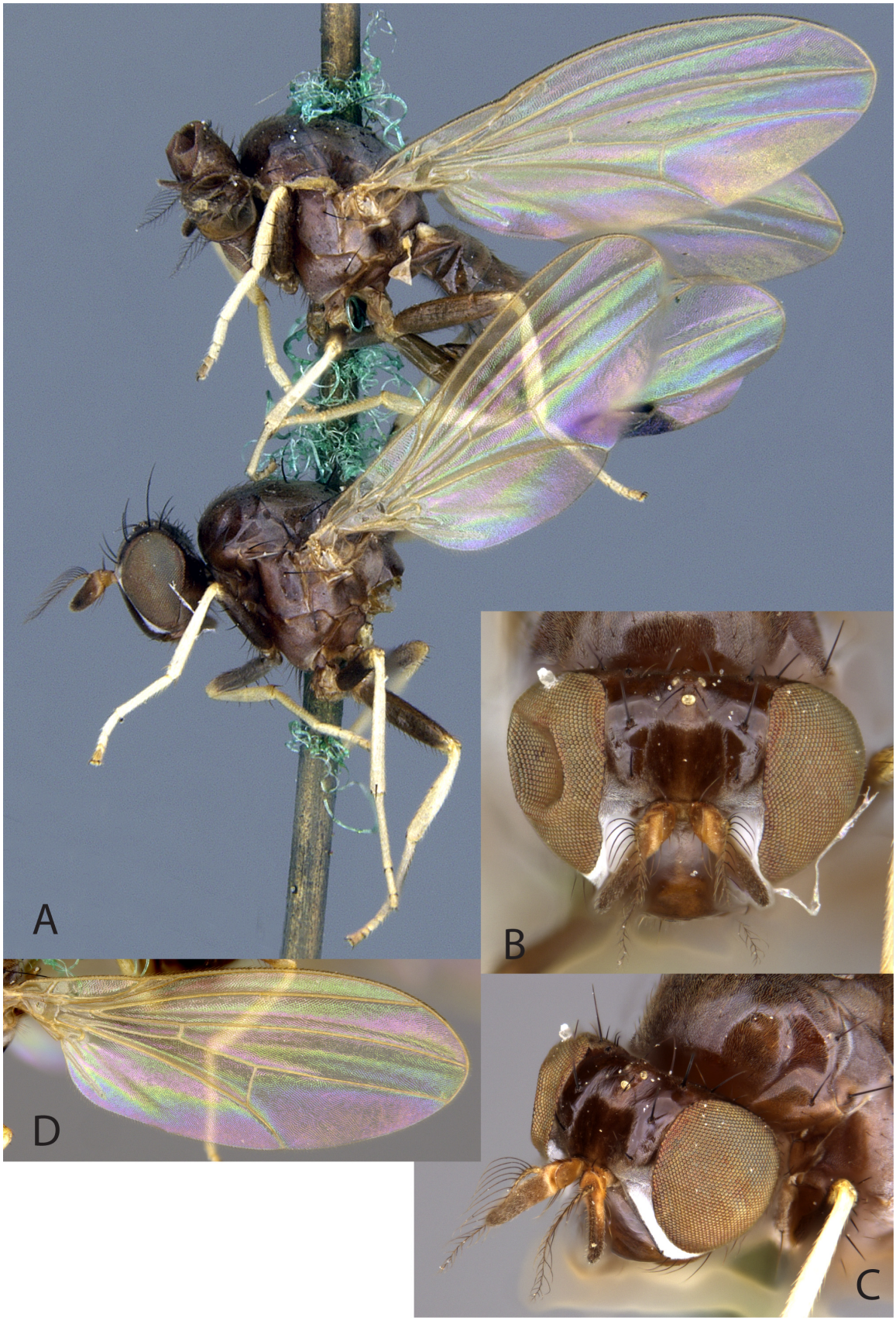

FIGURE 35. *Melanomyza gracilipes* (Loew, 1861a/b; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) (Lauxaniinae). A. Syntype ♂ (top) and ♀ (bottom) (MCZC), same pin, habituses, lateral view. Syntype ♀ (bottom) (MCZC). B. Head, anterior view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing. [photographs by Charles Whittemore Farnum, copyright Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA]

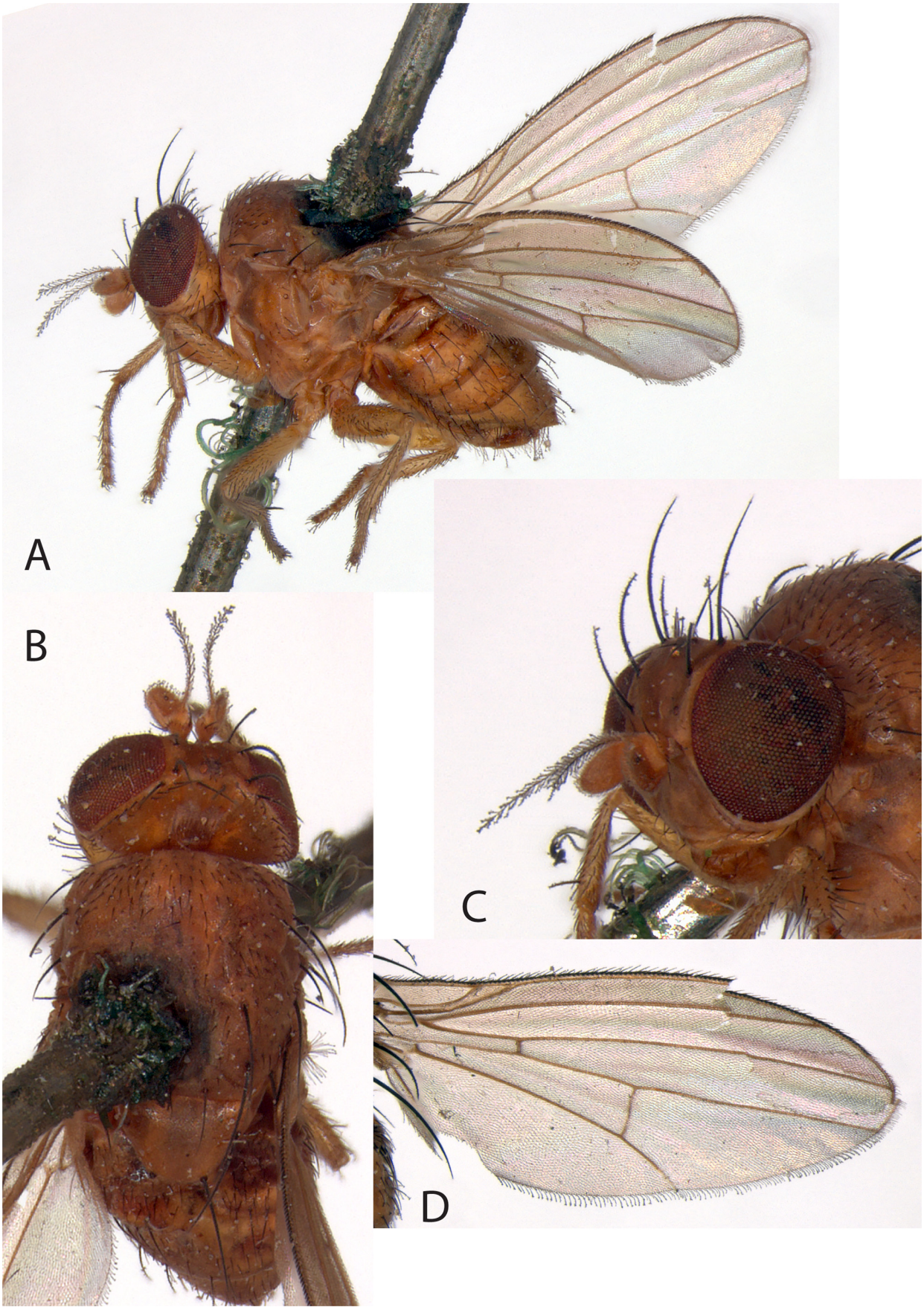

FIGURE 36. *Meraina ferdinandi* (Frey, 1919; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (MZH). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing. [photographs by the second author]

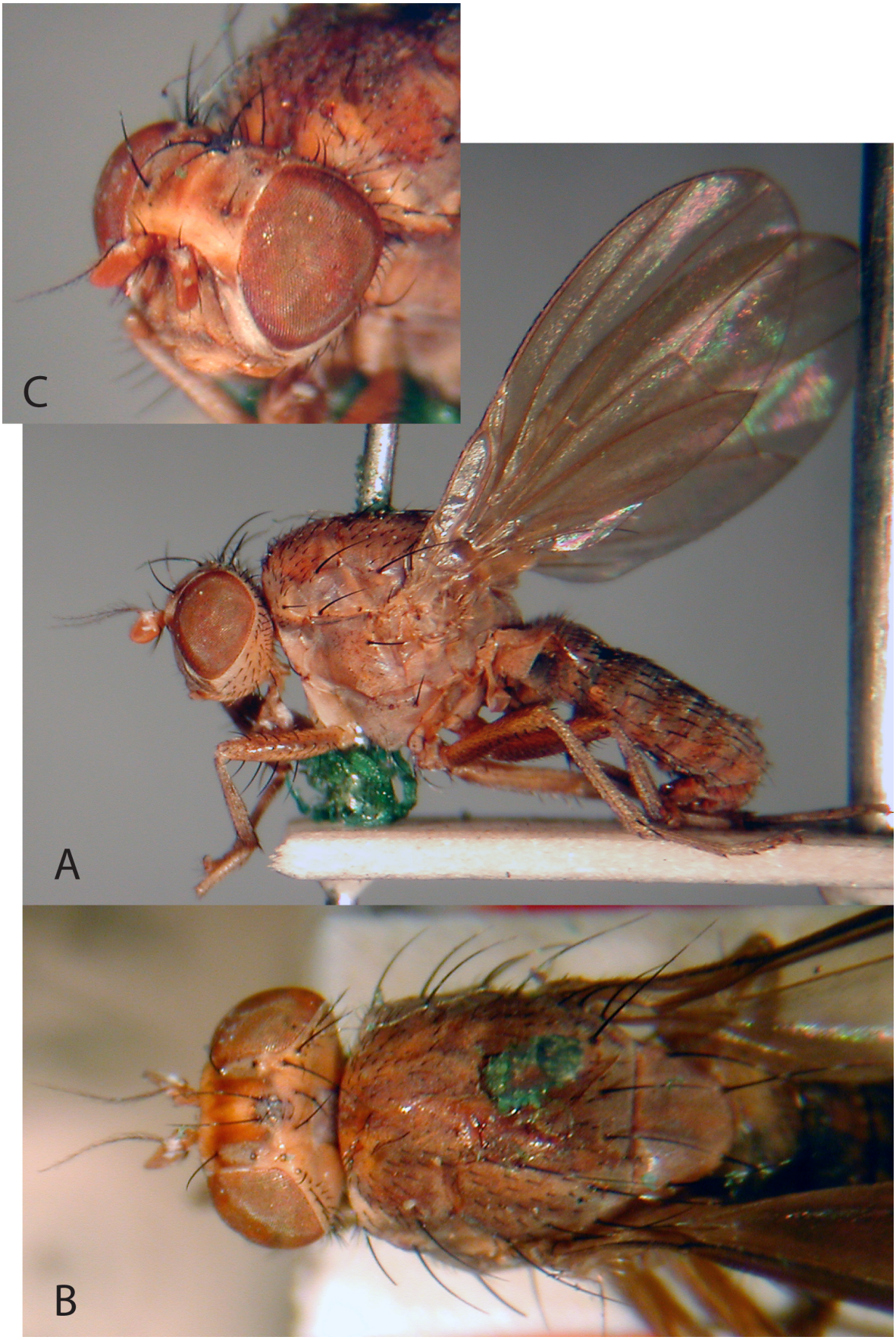

FIGURE 37. *Minettia infraseta* Malloch, 1933 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

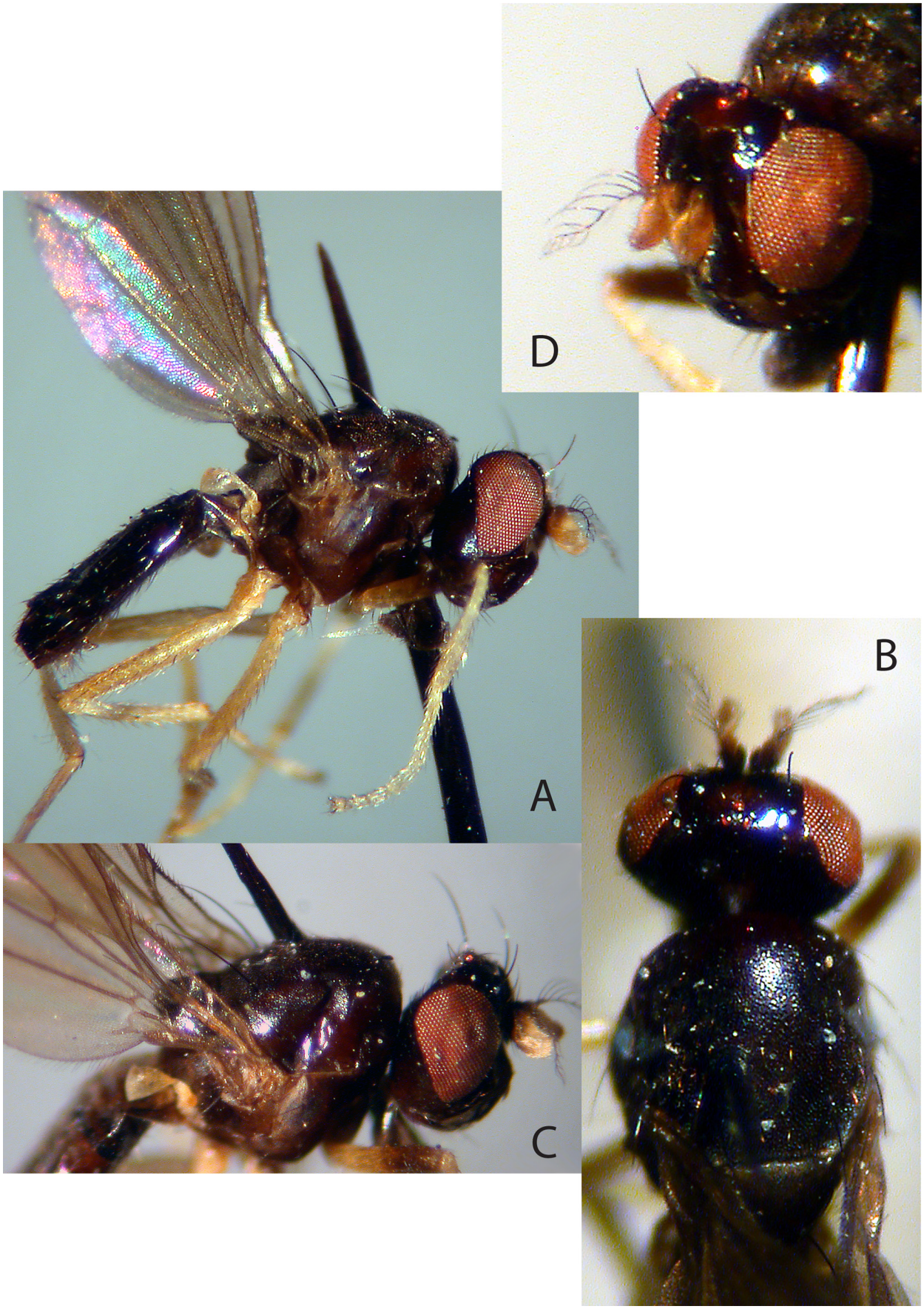

FIGURE 38. *Minilauxania bulbifacies* Papp & Silva, 1995 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (HNHM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Thorax and head, dorsolateral view. D. Head, oblique view.

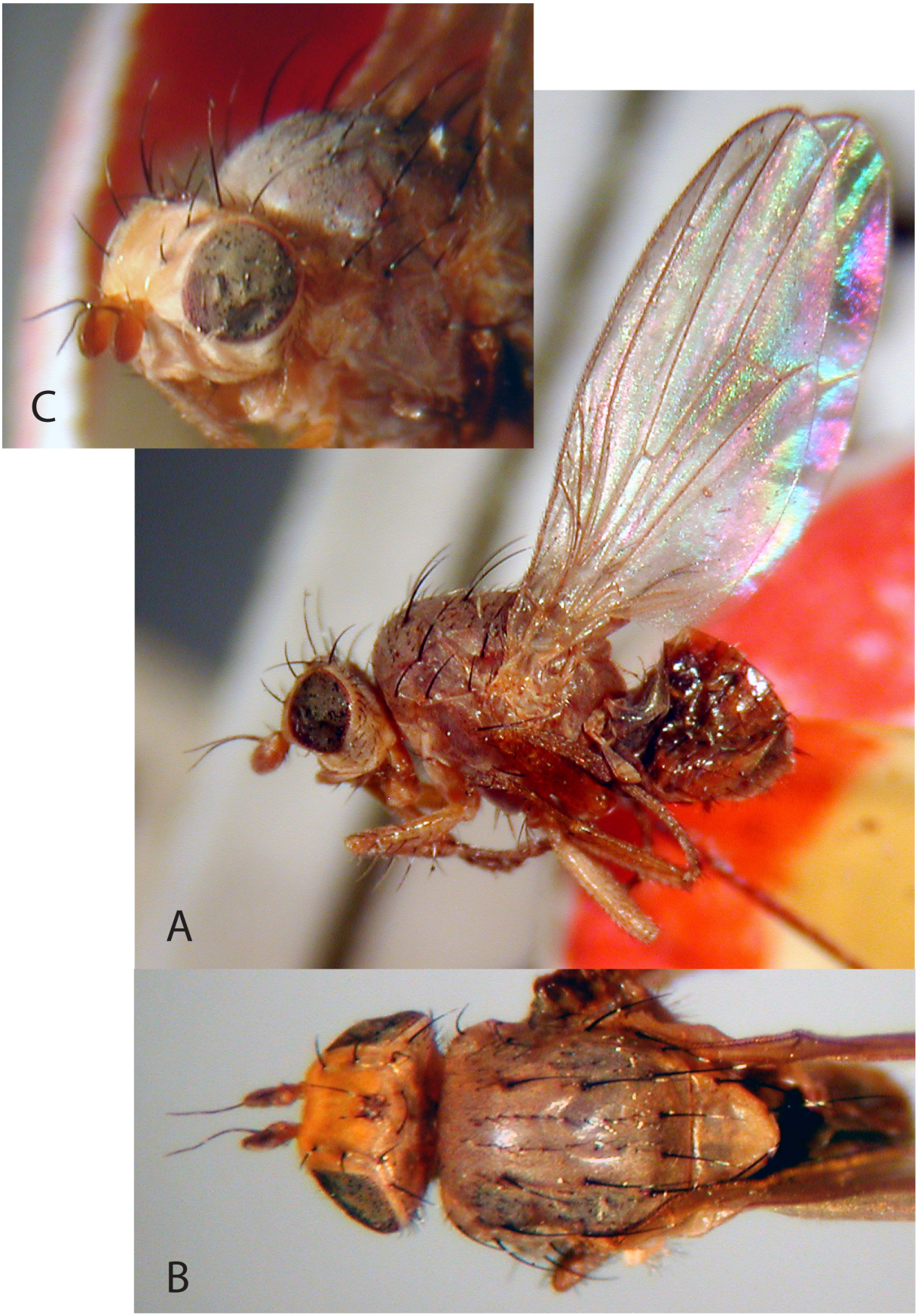

FIGURE 39. *Myzaprosa mallochi* Gaimari & Silva [new name for *Sapromyza spinigera* Malloch, 1933] (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

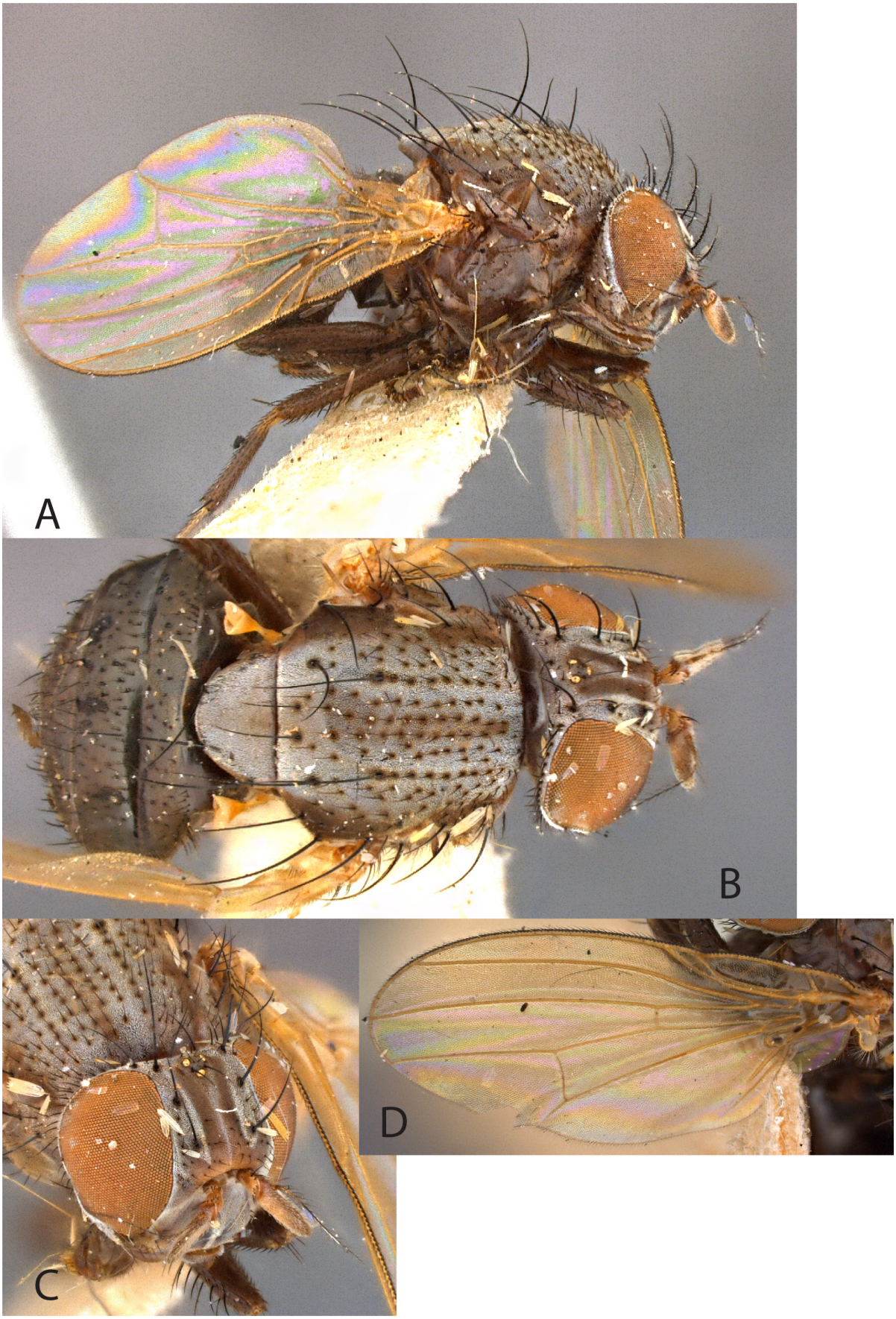

FIGURE 40. *Neodecia cineracea* (Coquillett, 1902; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

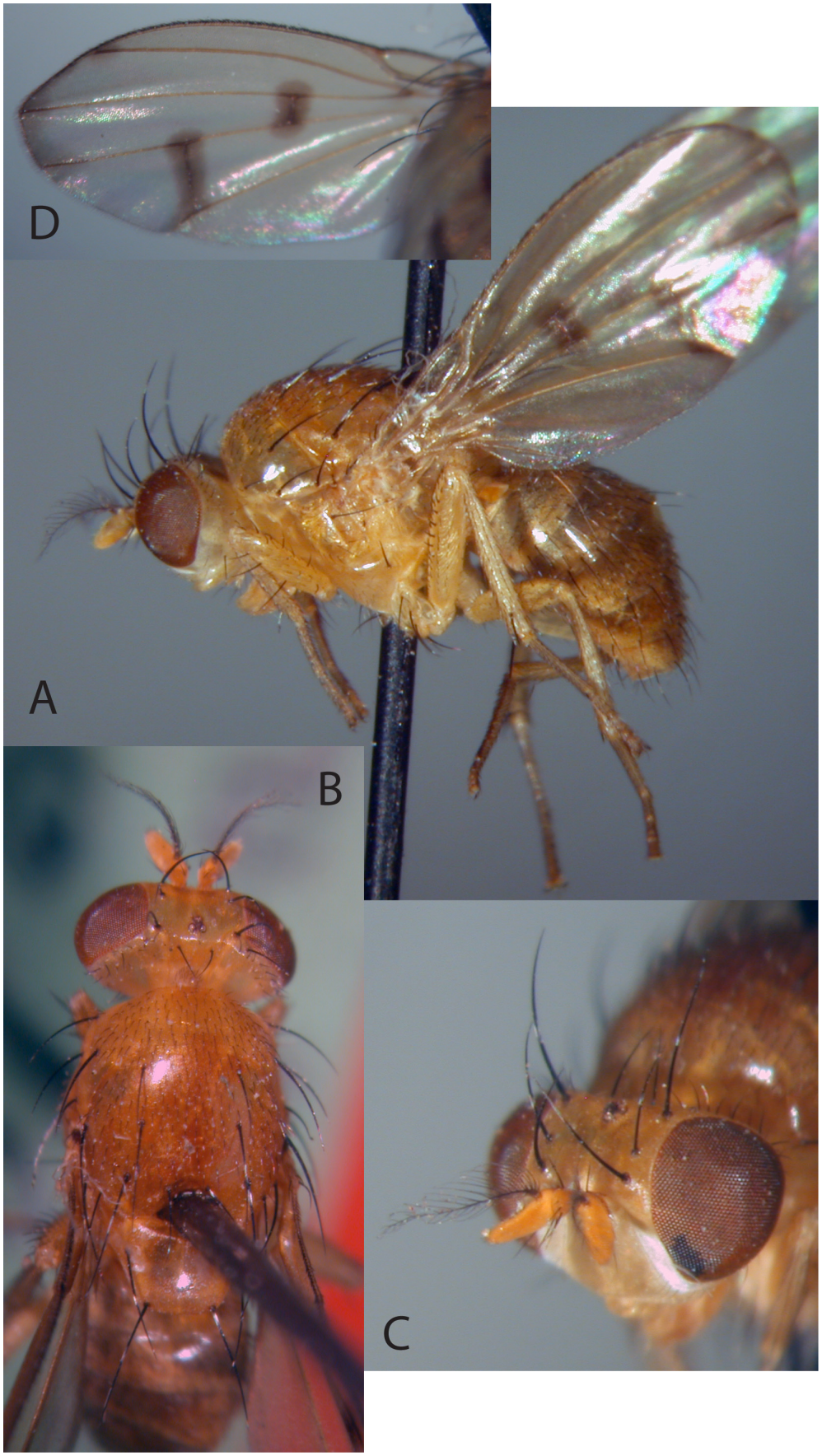

FIGURE 41. *Neogriphoneura laevifrons* (Hendel, 1926; *Rhabdolauxania* Hendel, 1925) (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

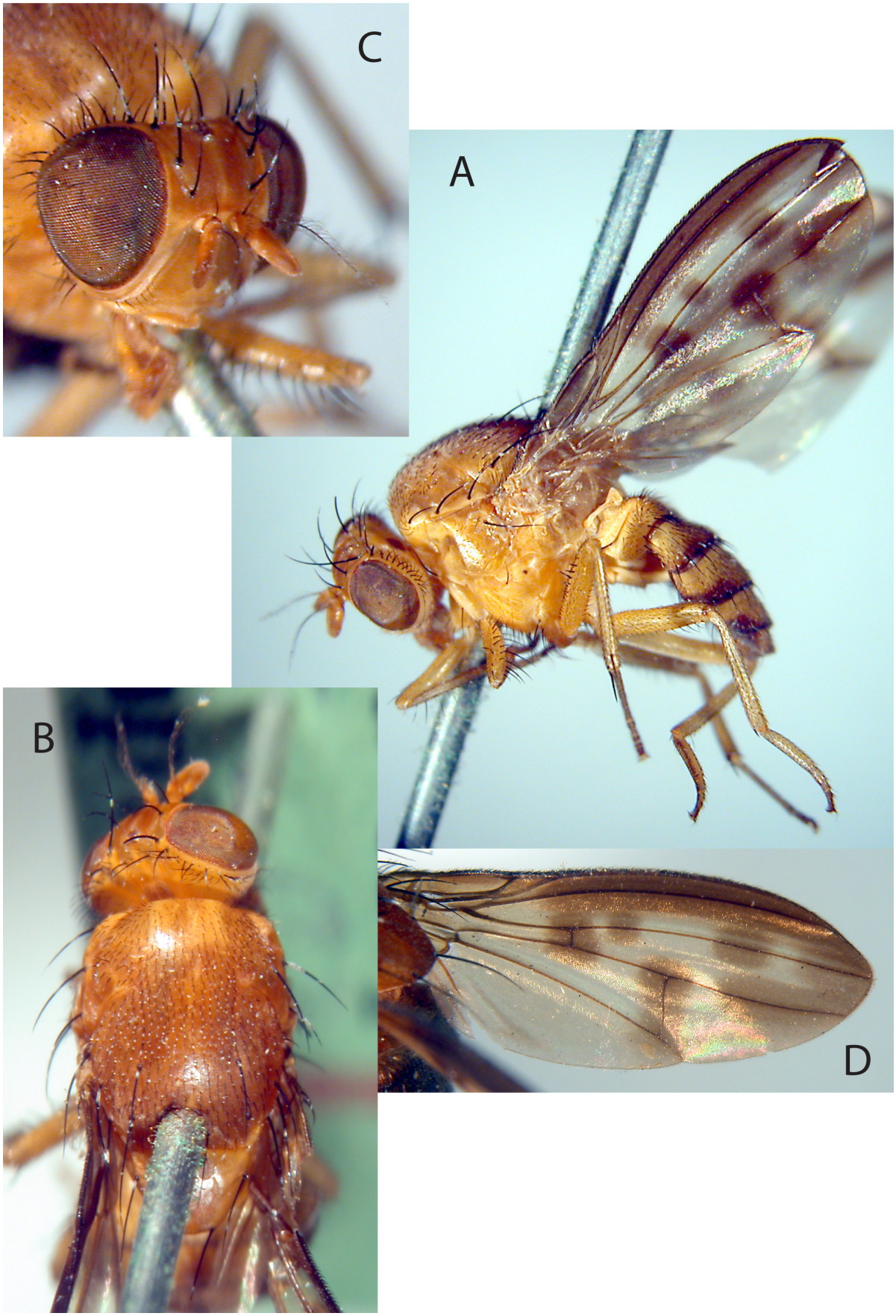

FIGURE 42. *Neominettia wiedemanni* Hendel, 1926 (Lauxaniinae). A–C. Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Paralectotype ♂ (NHMW), wing.

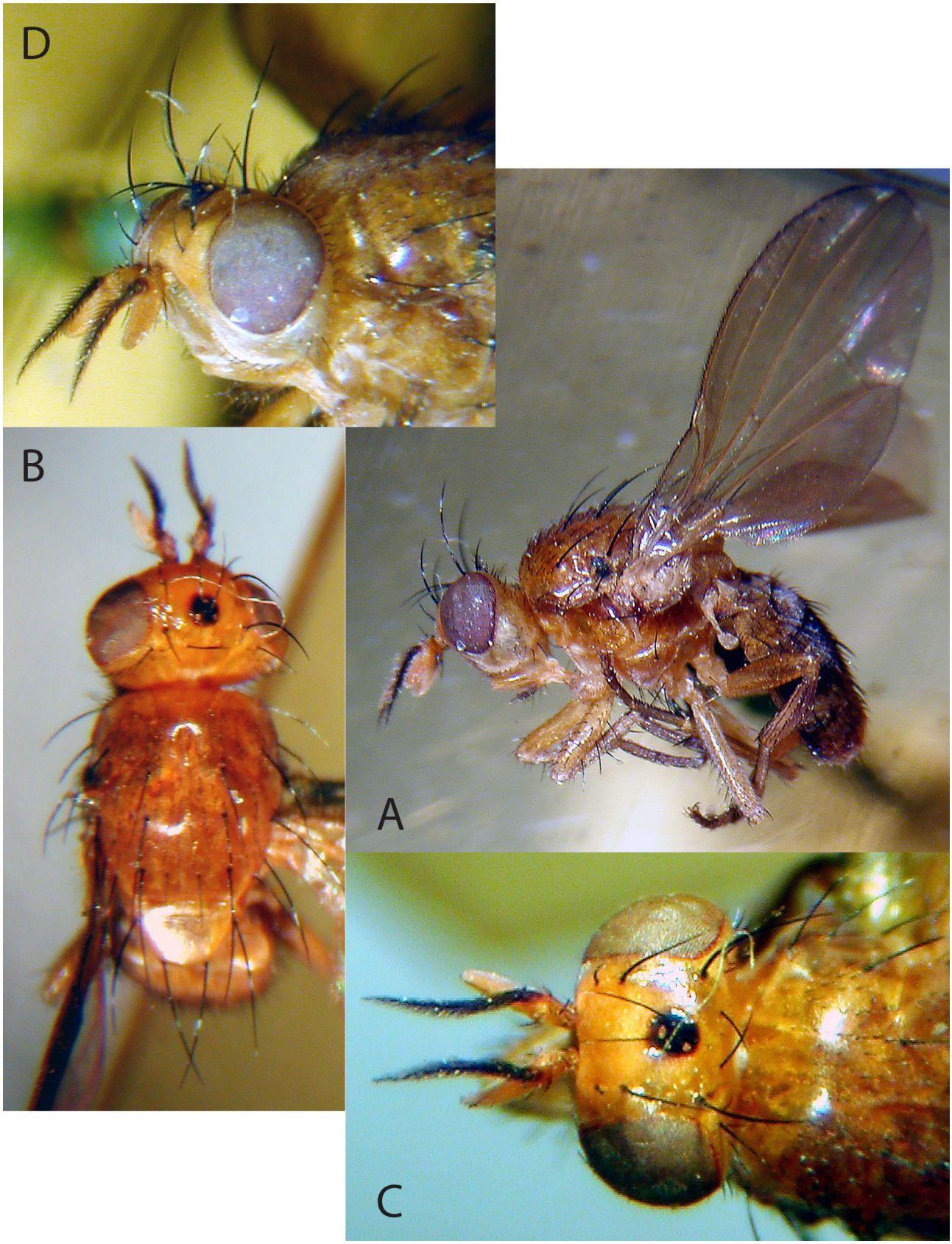

FIGURE 43. *Neopachycerina aristata* Malloch, 1933 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, dorsal view. D. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

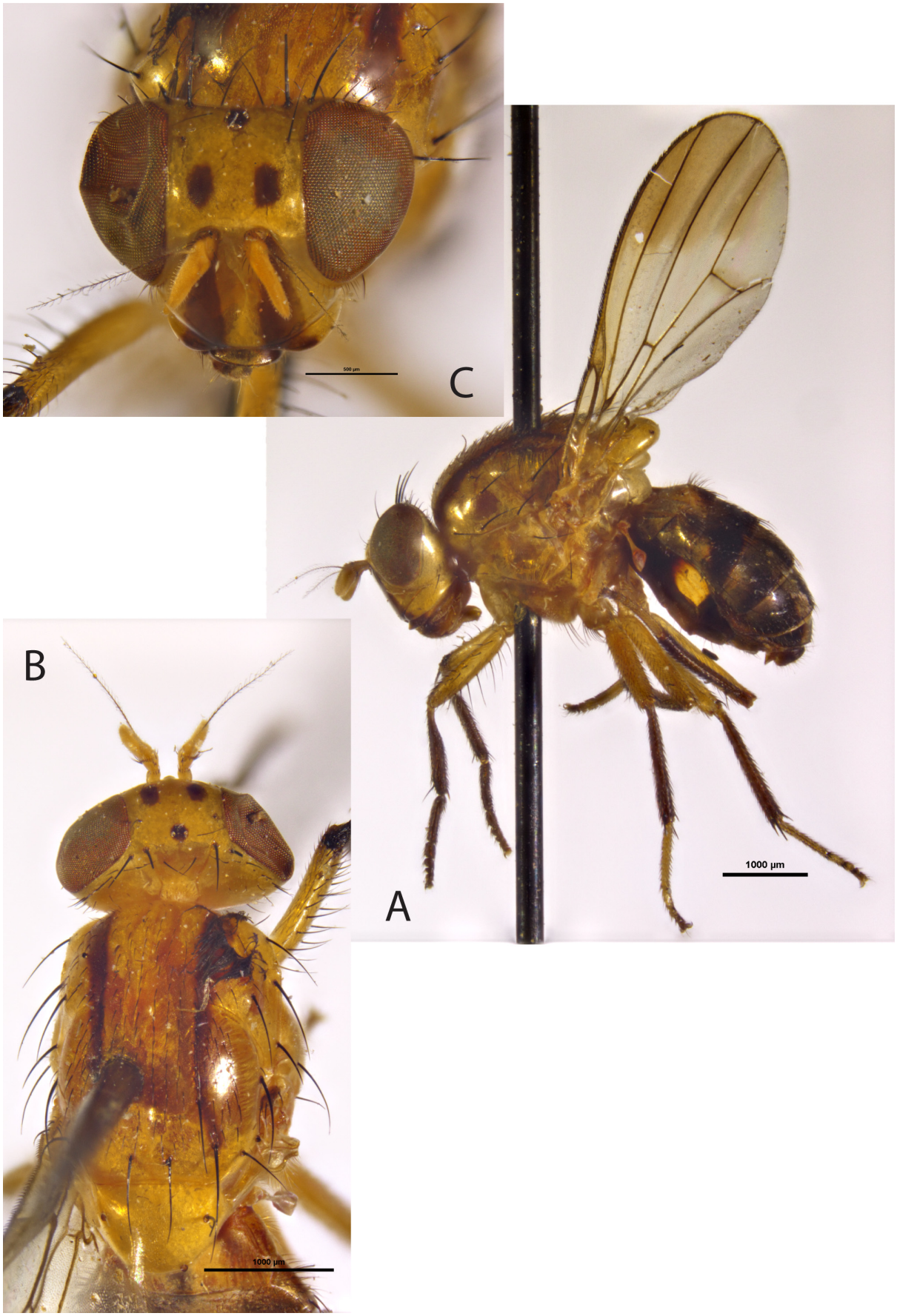

FIGURE 44. *Neoxangelina congruens* (Hendel, 1910; *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♂ (MTD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view.

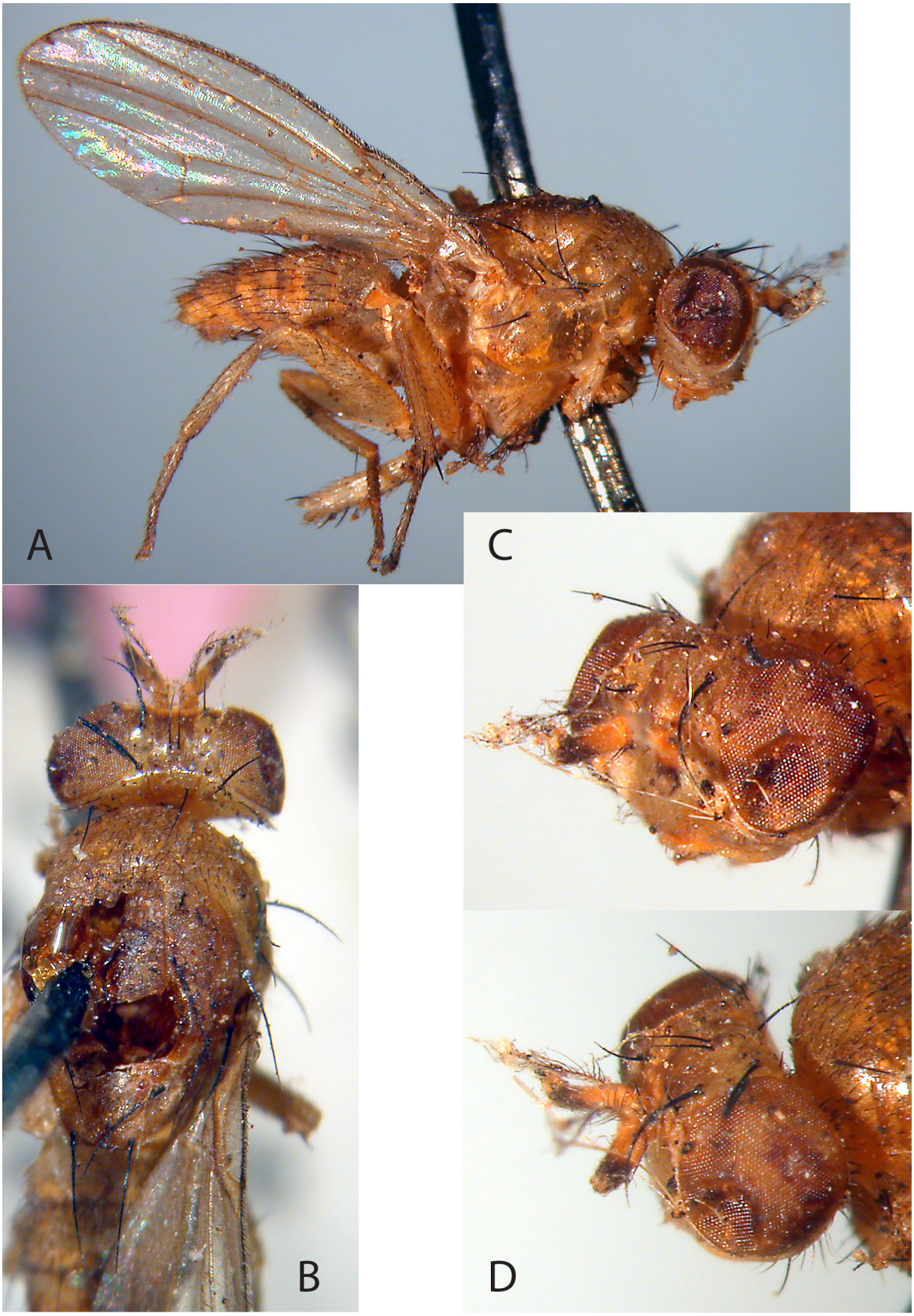

FIGURE 45. *Ocellominettia apicalis* (Wiedemann, 1830; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) [= *Ocellominettia luteipennis* (Hendel, 1908; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804)] (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax and head, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, dorso-oblique view.

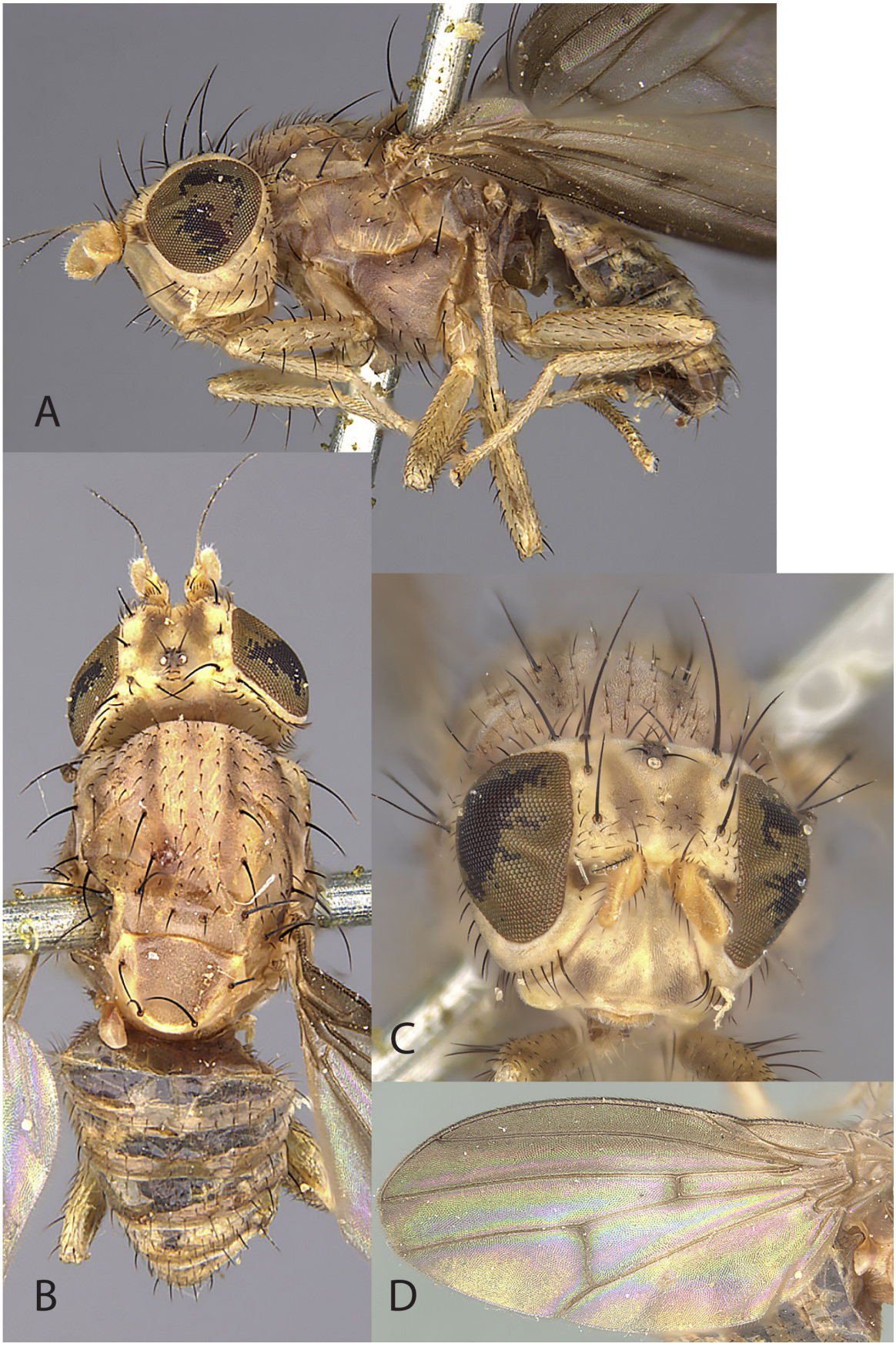

FIGURE 46. *Oncodometopus umbrosus* (Loew, 1863b; *Sapromyza umbrosa*) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♂ (MCZC). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. D. Wing. [photographs by Charles Whittemore Farnum, copyright Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA].

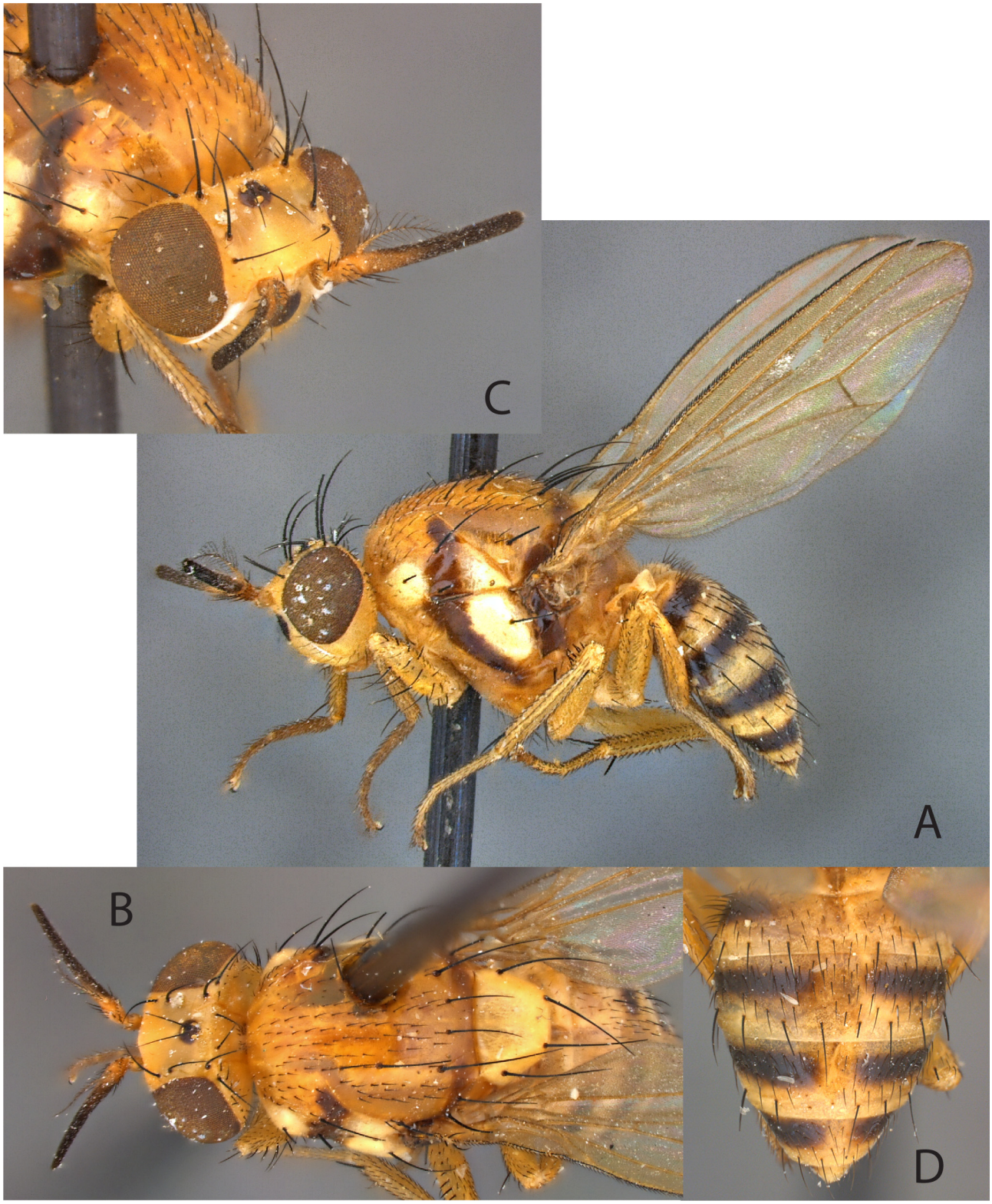

FIGURE 47. *Pachyopella ornata* (Melander, 1913; *Pachycerina* Macquart, 1835) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Abdomen, dorsal view.

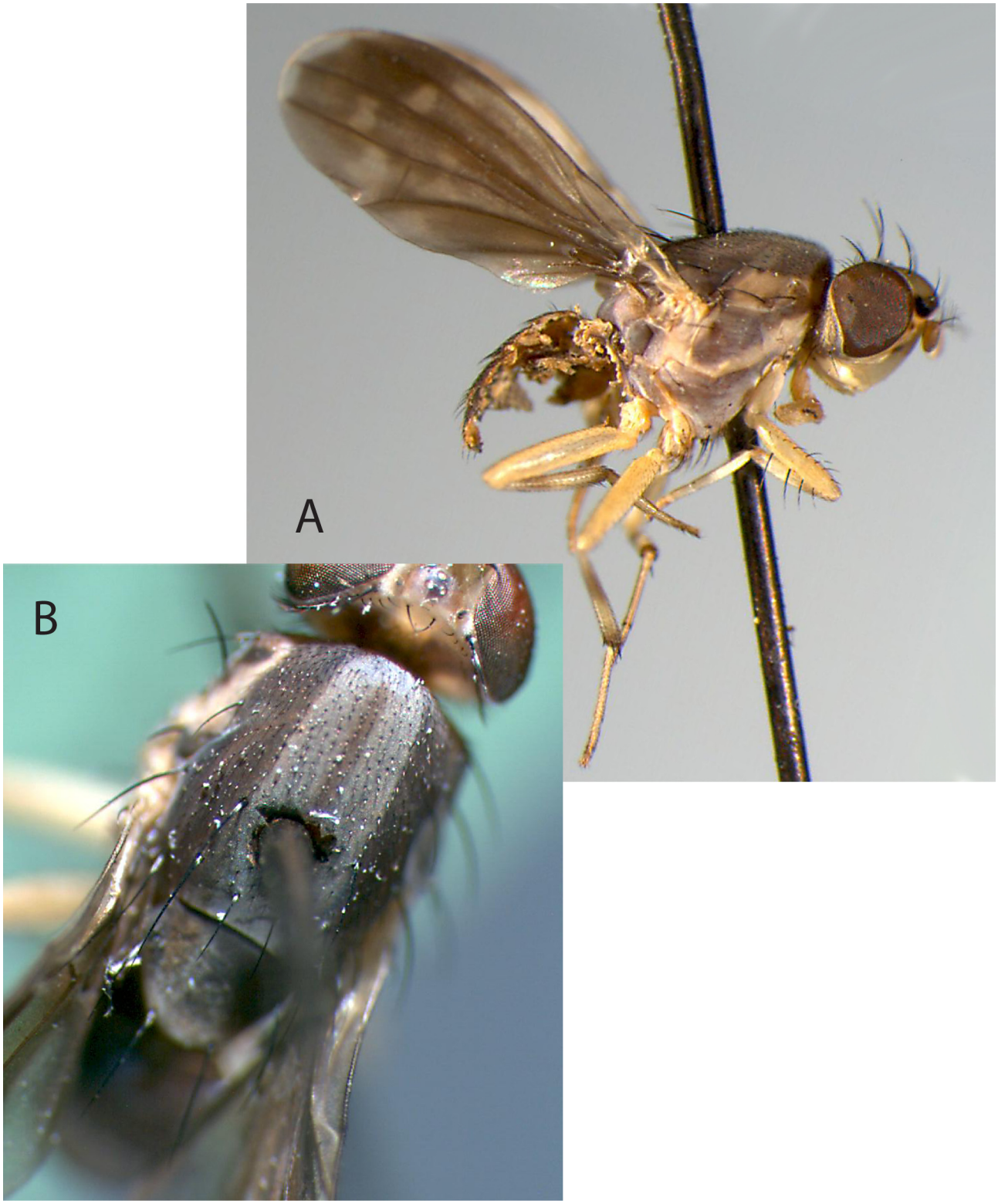

FIGURE 48. *Paracestrotus gibbosus* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax, dorsal view.

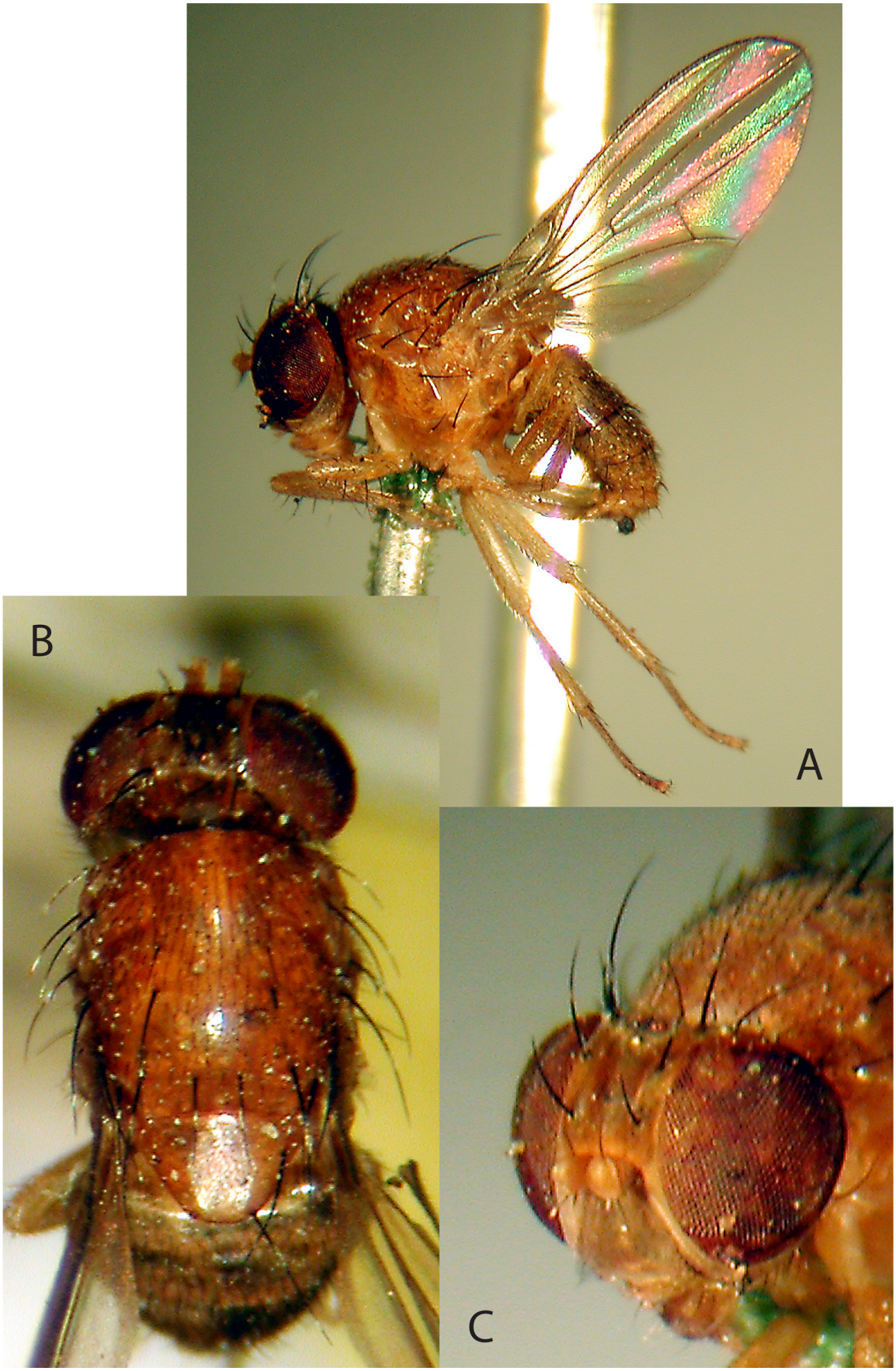

FIGURE 49. *Paradeceia sororia* (Williston, 1896b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

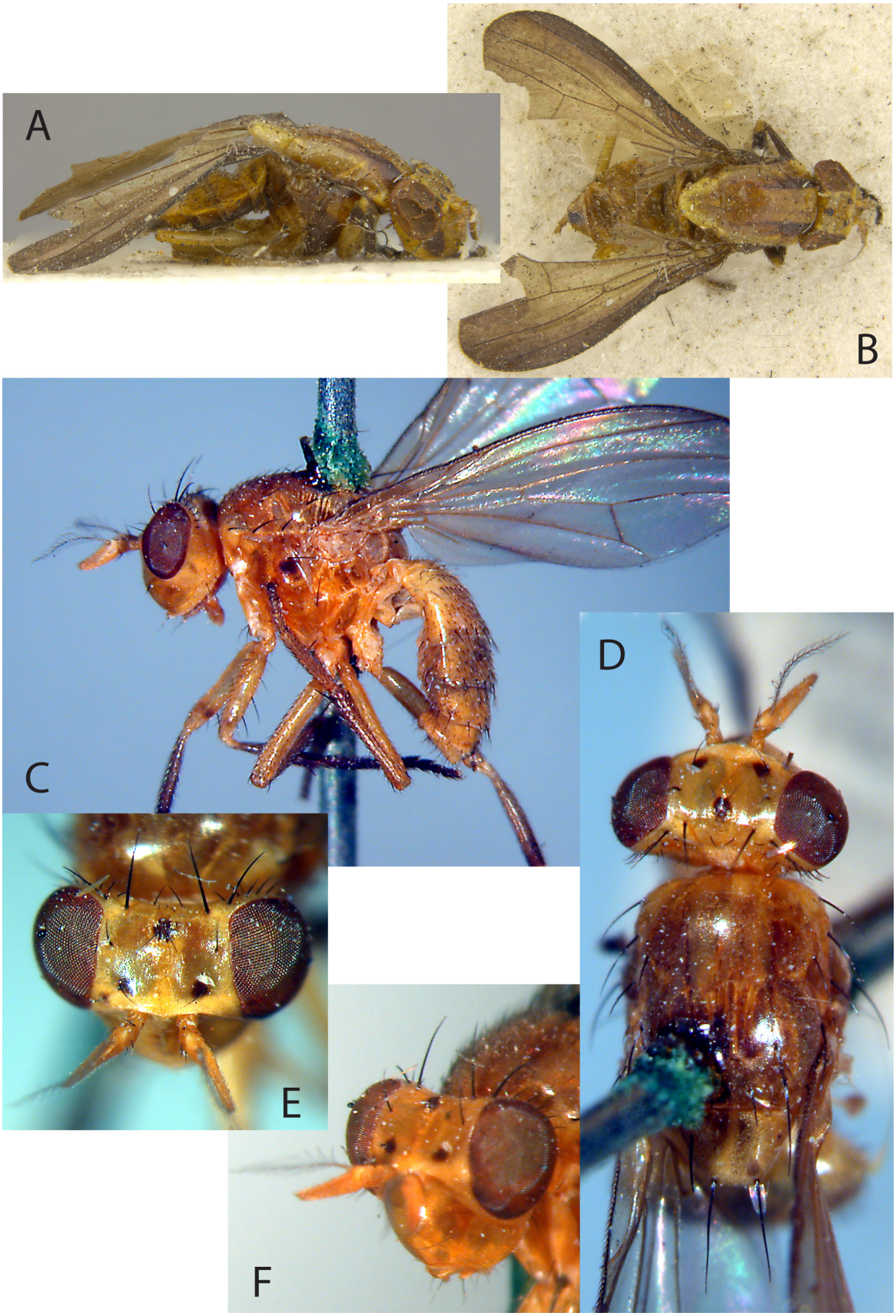

FIGURE 50. *Physegenua* Macquart, 1848a/b (Lauxaniinae). A–B. *Physegenua vittata* Macquart, 1848a/b. Lectotype ♀ (OUMNH). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. [photographs by Zoe Simmons, OUMNH]. C–F. *Physegenua ferruginea* Schiner, 1868. Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). C. Habitus, lateral view. D. Head and thorax, dorsal view. E. Head, anterodorsal view. F. Head, oblique view.

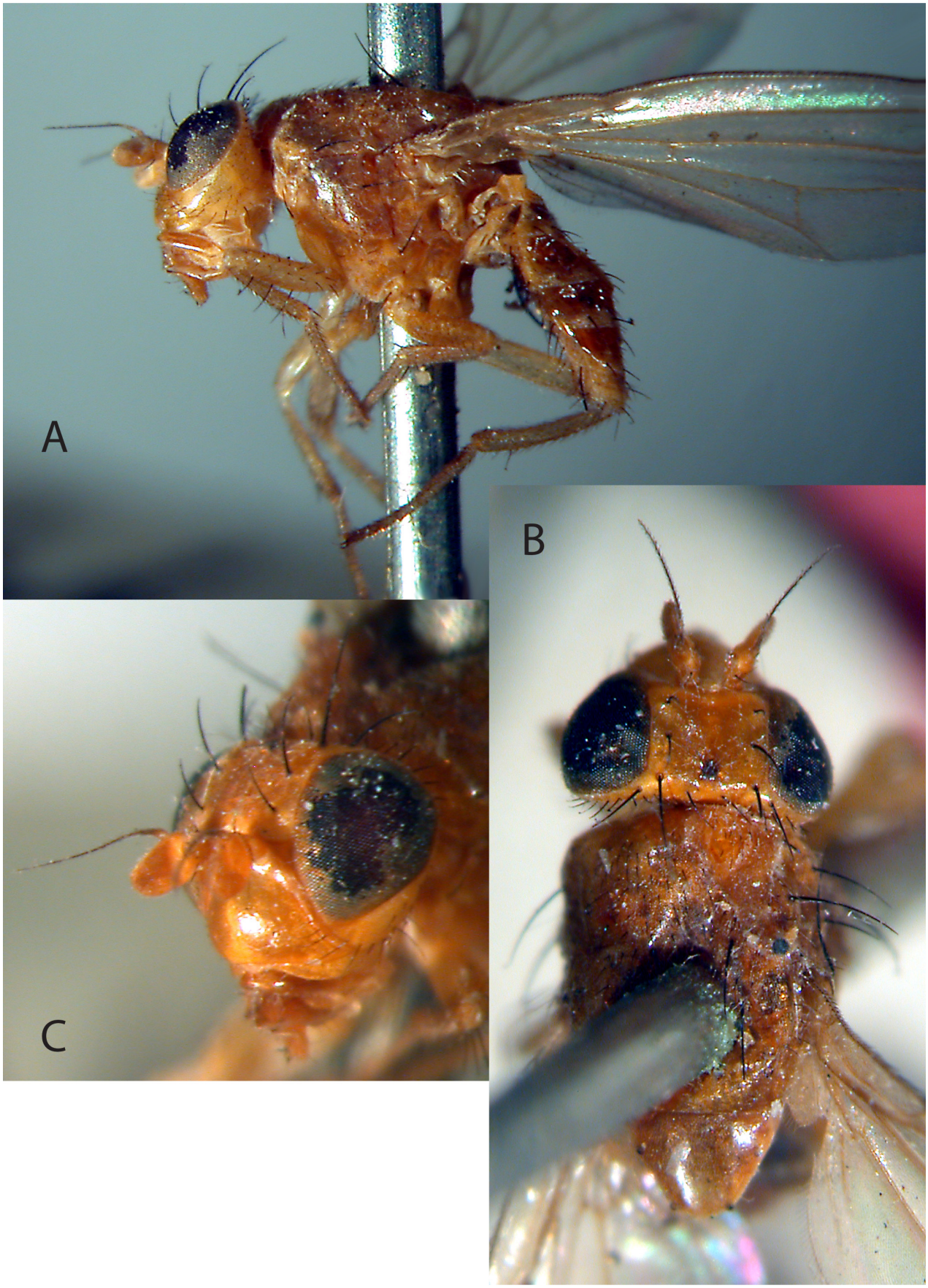

FIGURE 51. *Physoclypeus flavus* (Wiedemann, 1830; *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

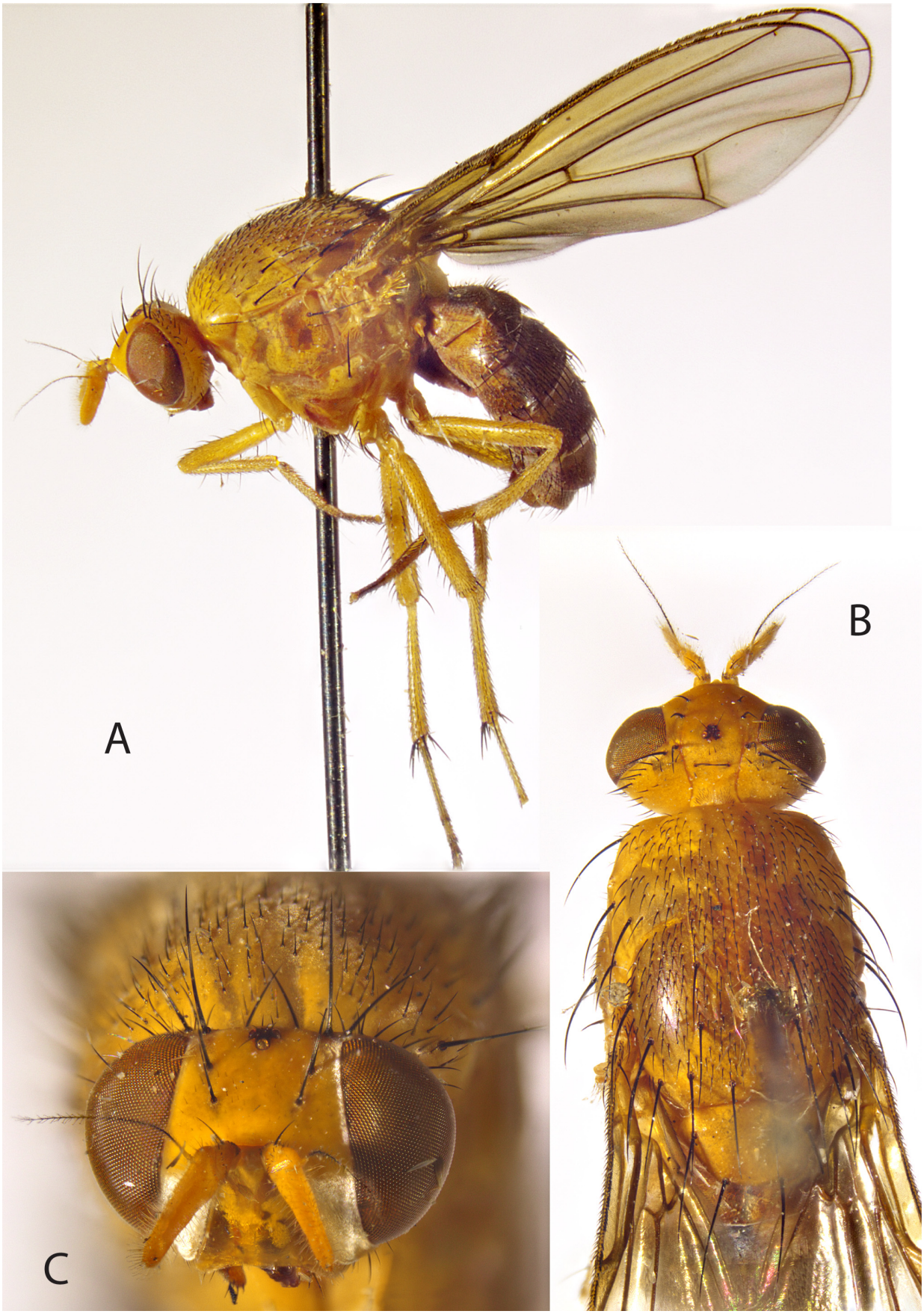

FIGURE 52. *Platygraphium penicillatum* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (MTD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. [photographs by Uwe Kallweit, MTD].

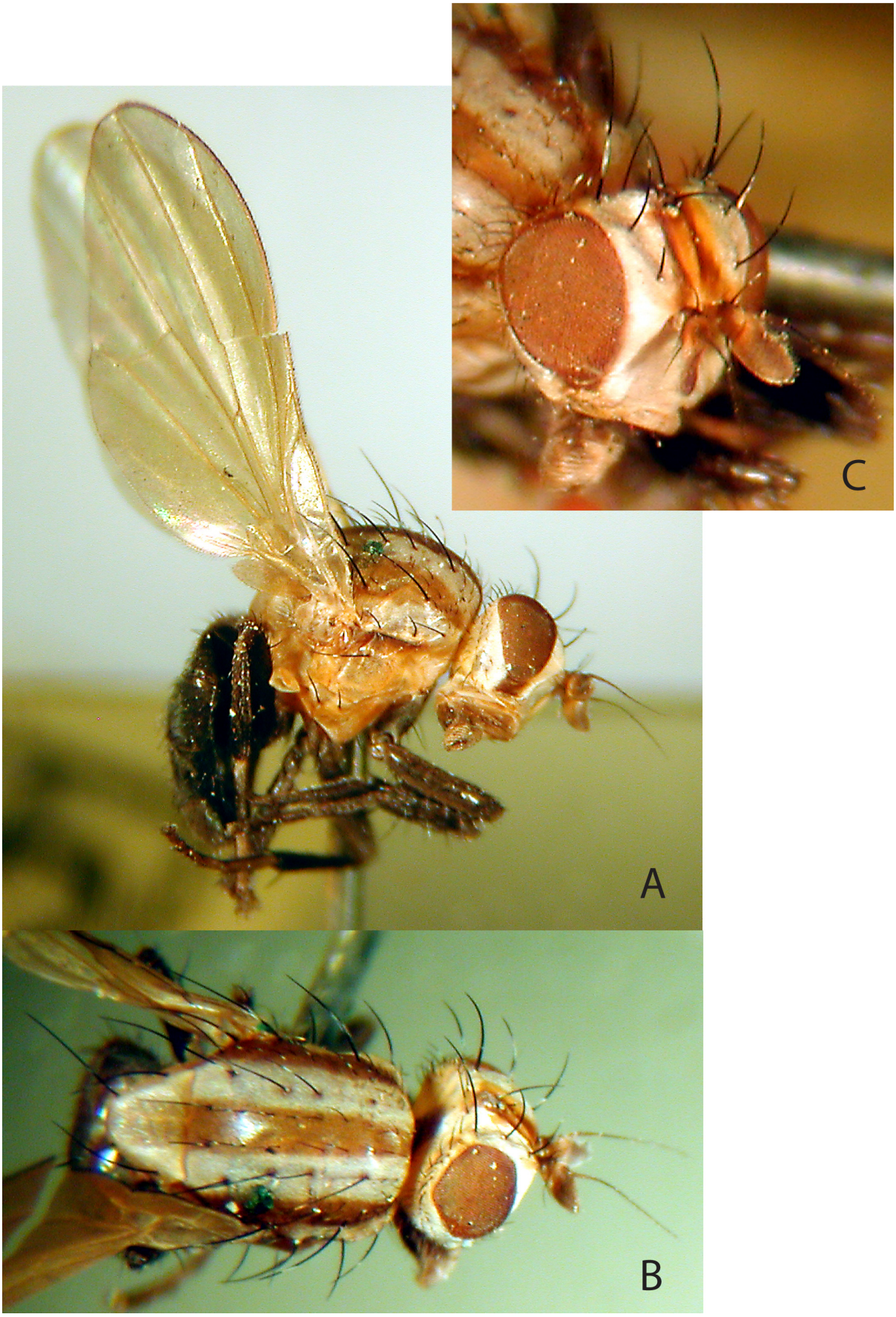

FIGURE 53. *Poecilolycia blanchardi* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

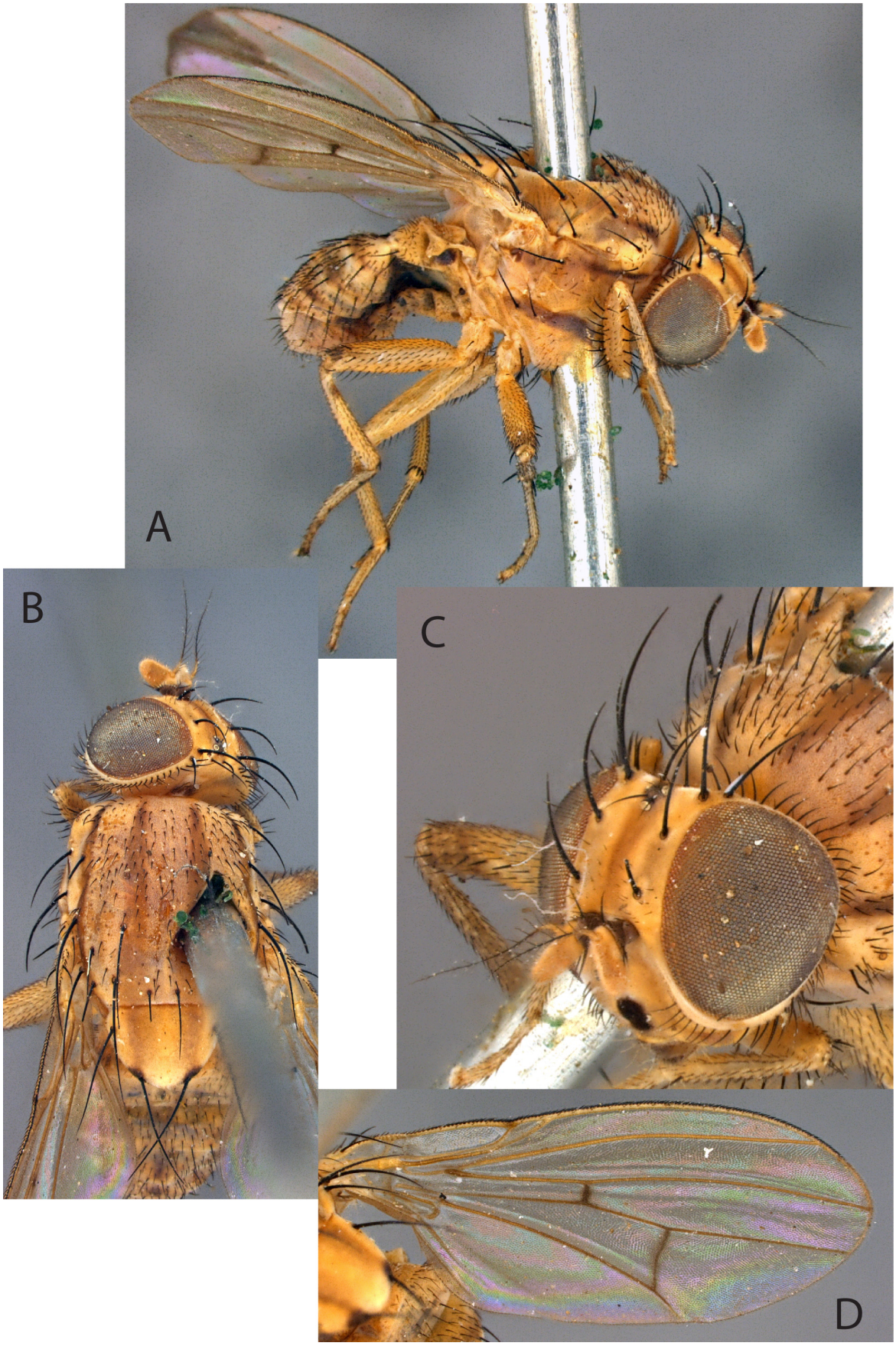

FIGURE 54. *Poecilominettia picticornis* (Coquillett, 1904b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

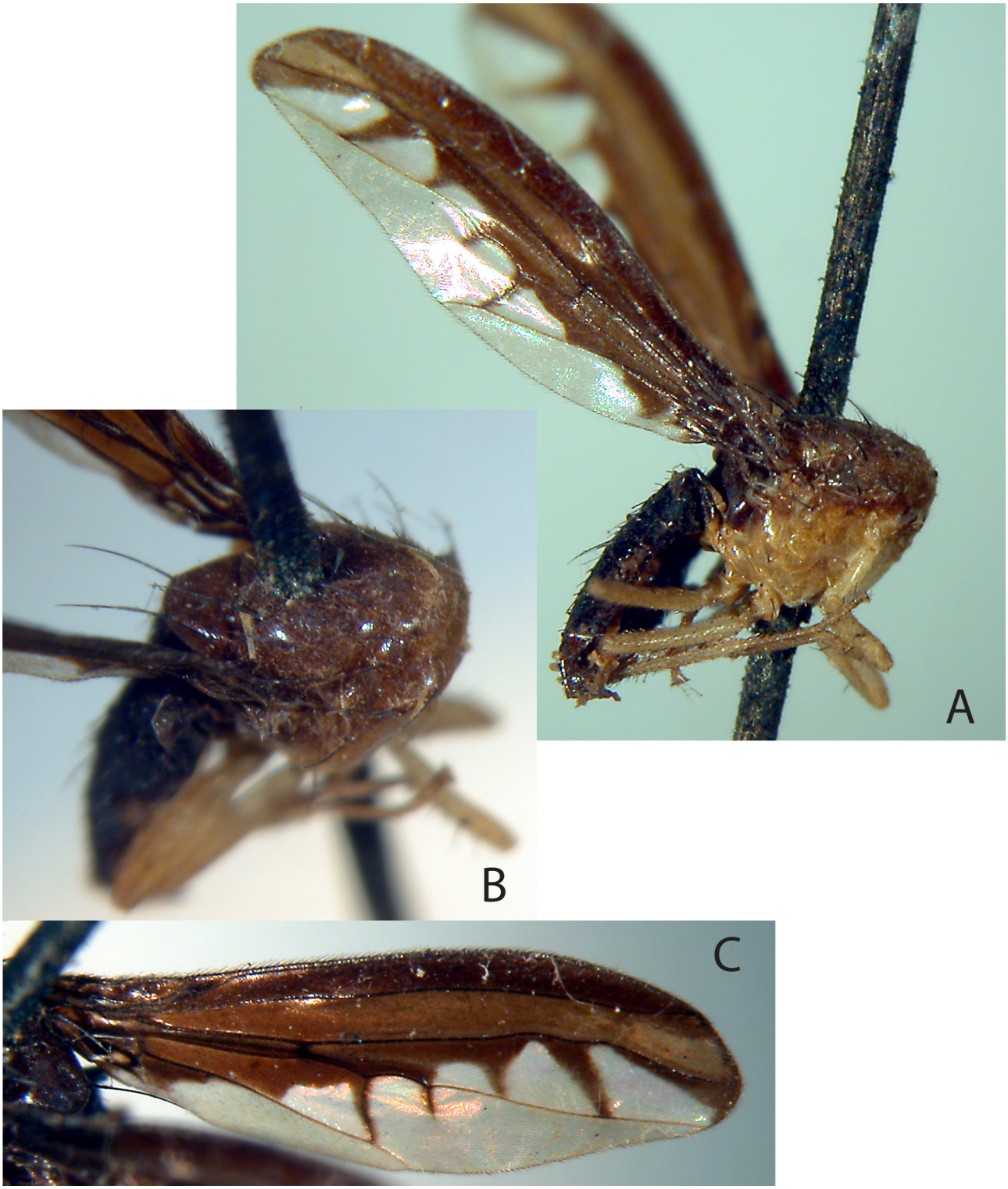

FIGURE 55. *Procrita pectinata* Hendel, 1908 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral (head broken off). B. Thorax, anterodorsal view. C. Wing.

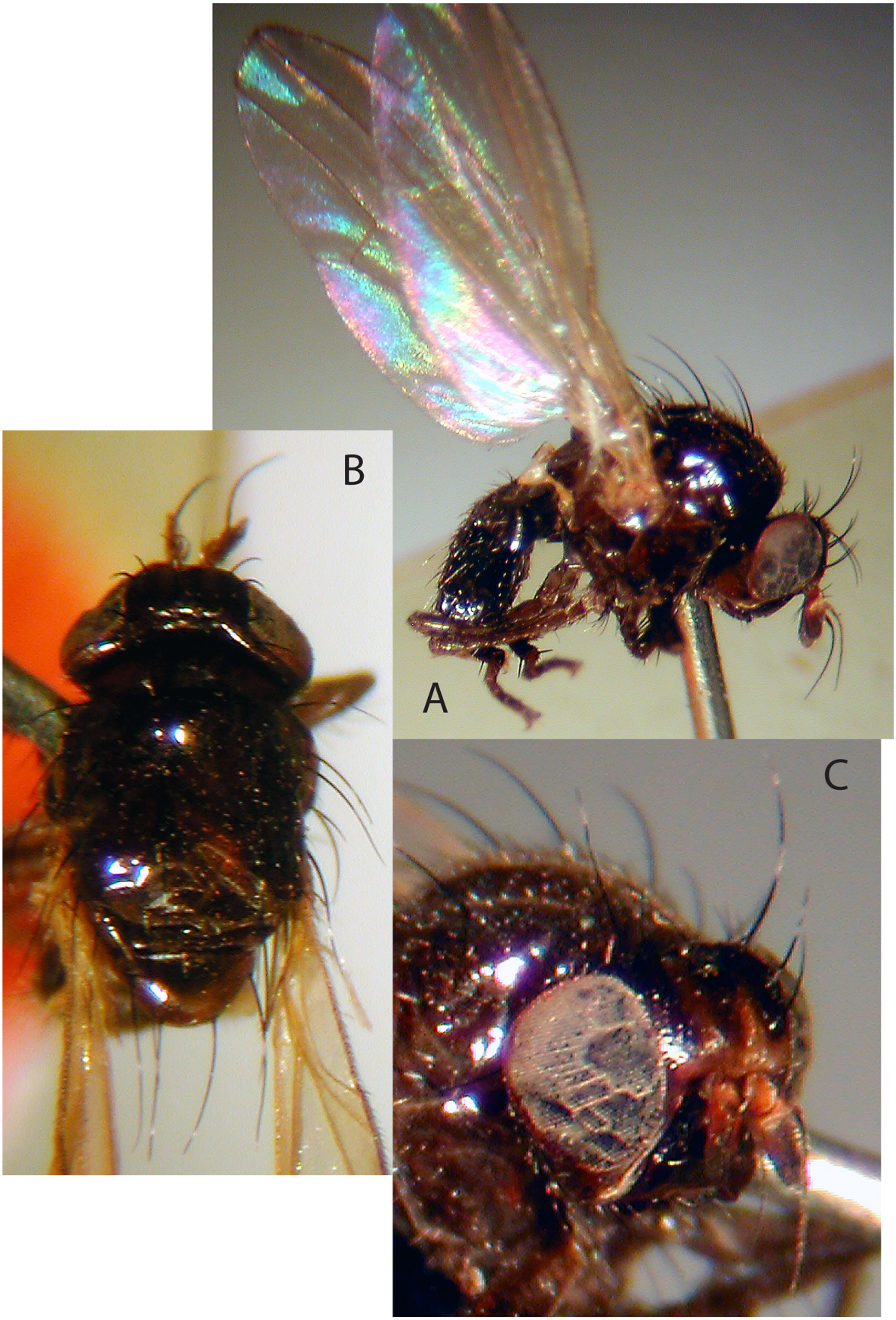

FIGURE 56. *Pseudocalliope albomarginata* (Malloch, 1933; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

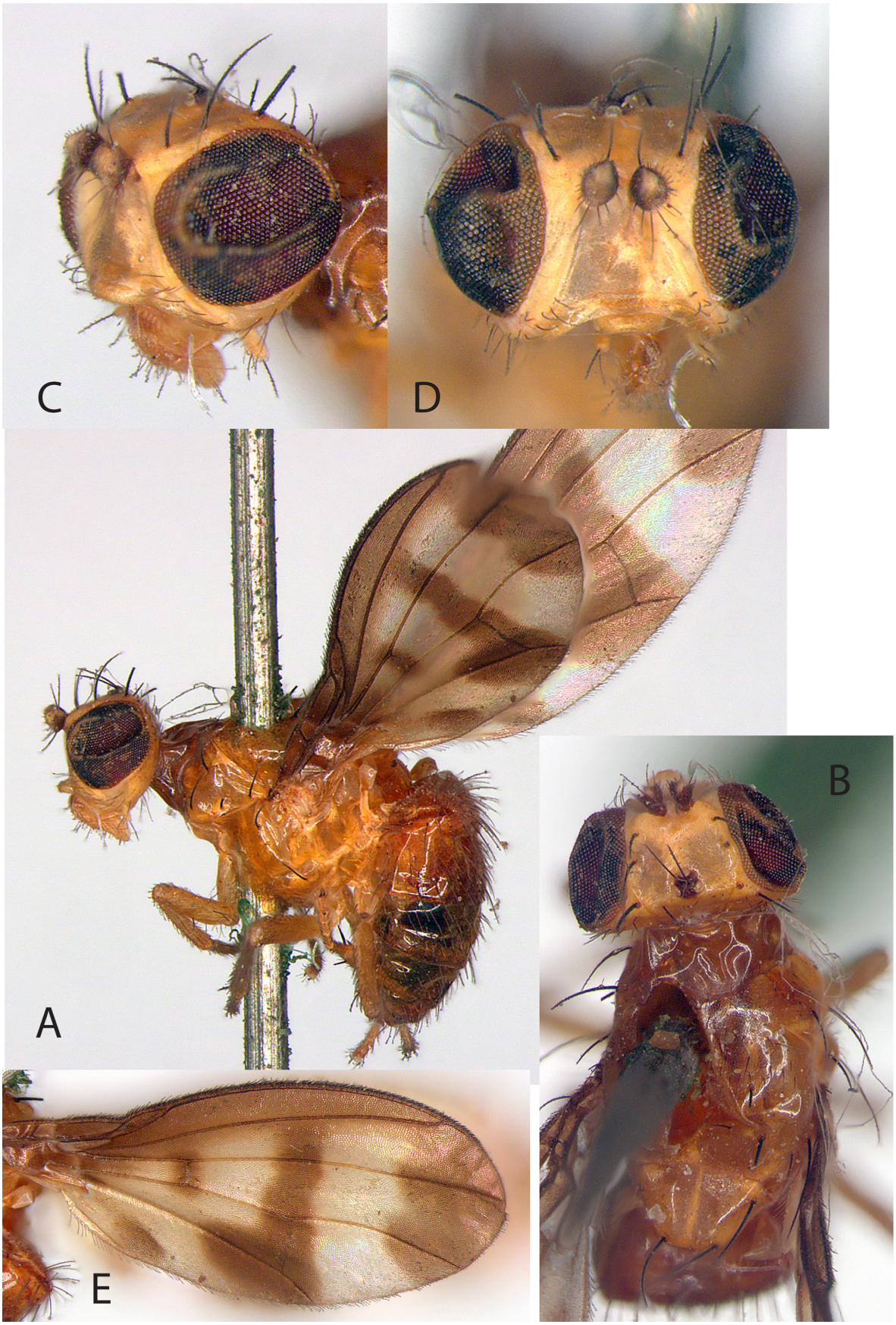

FIGURE 57. *Pseudodeceia leptoptera* (Frey; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (MZH). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anterior view. E. Wing. [photographs by the second author]

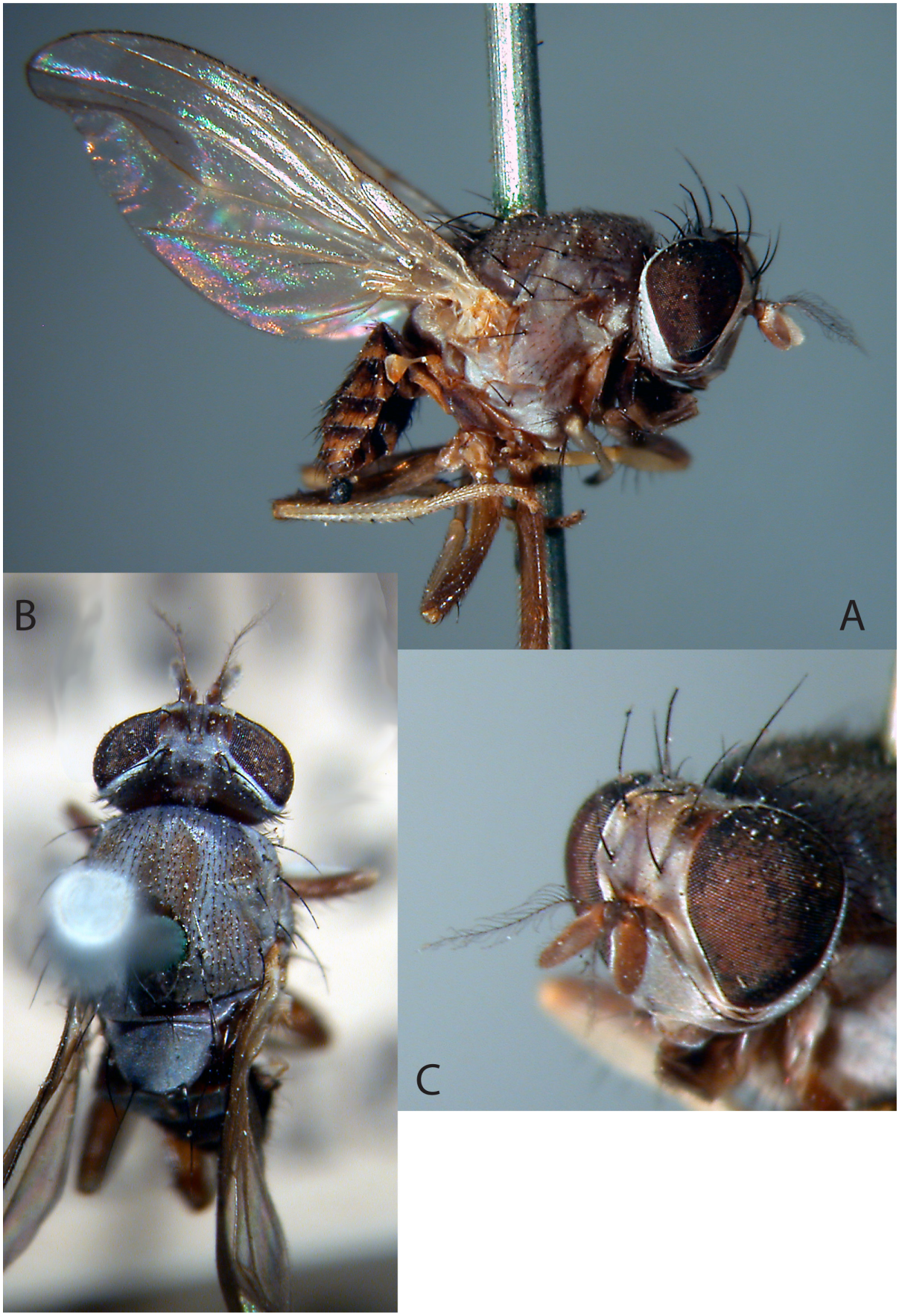

FIGURE 58. *Pseudogriphoneura cinerella* Hendel, 1907 (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

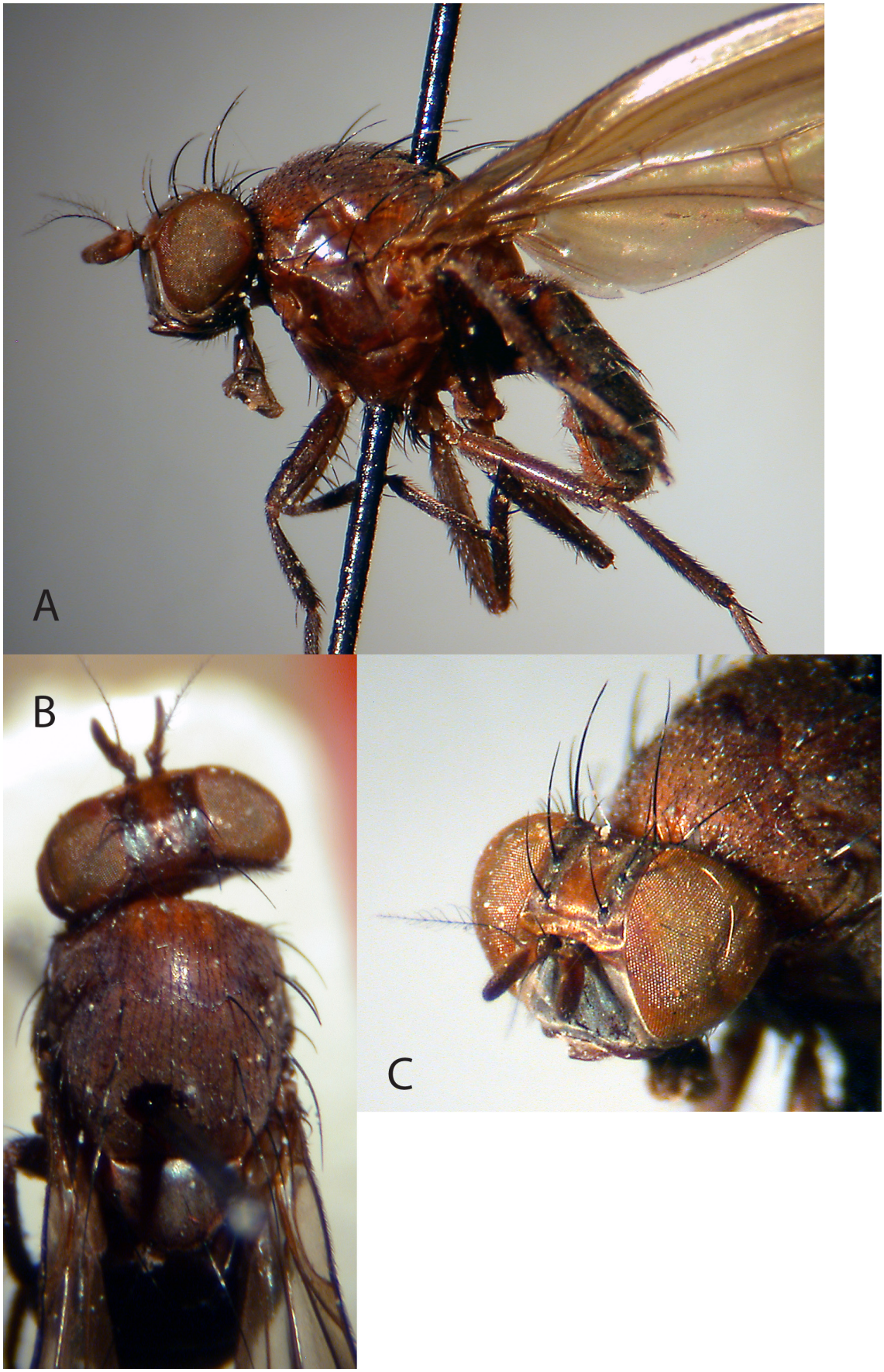

FIGURE 59. *Pseudominettia platypeza* Papp & Silva, 1995 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (HNHM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

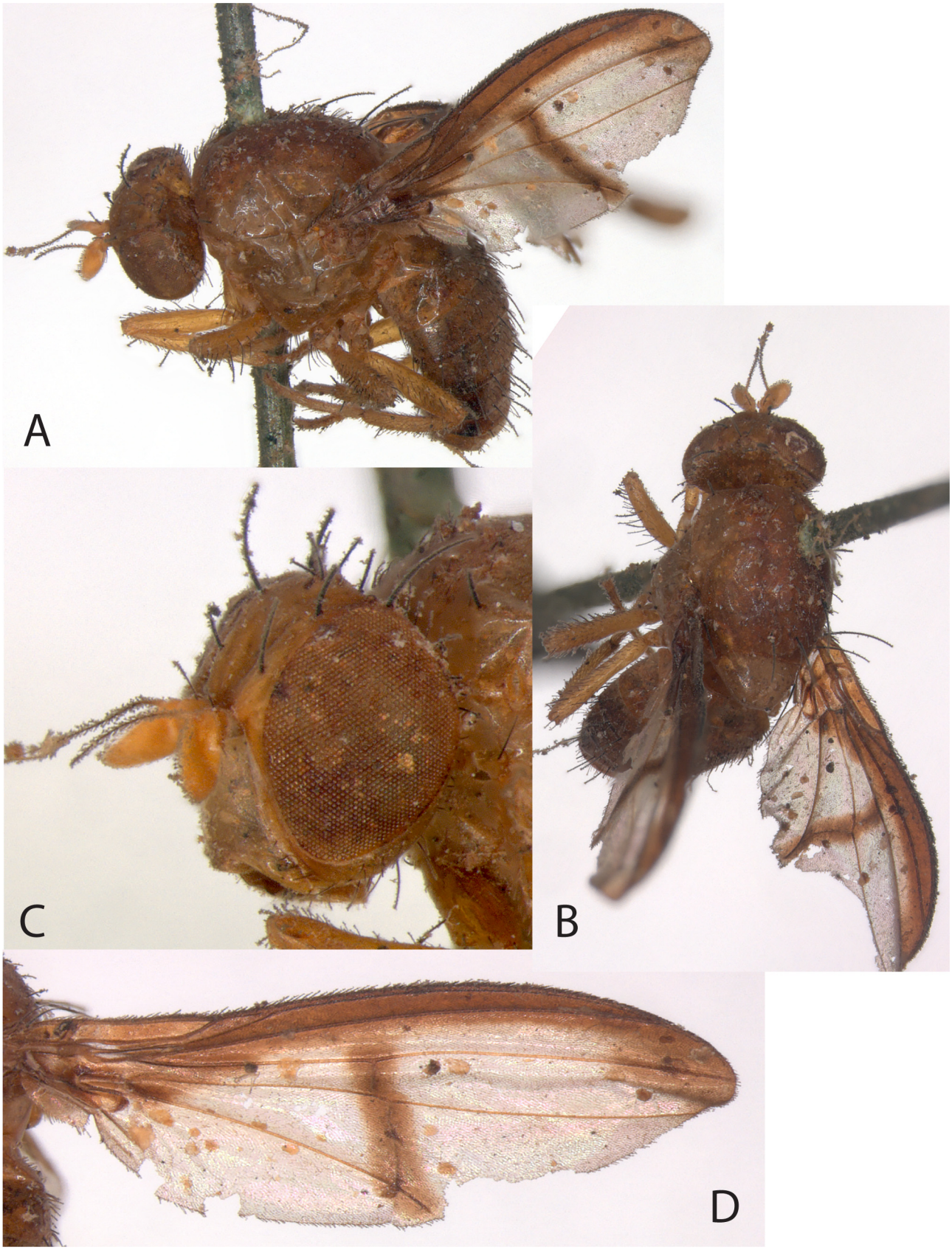

FIGURE 60. *Ritaemyia approximatonervis* Frey, 1919 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (MZH). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing. [photographs by the second author]

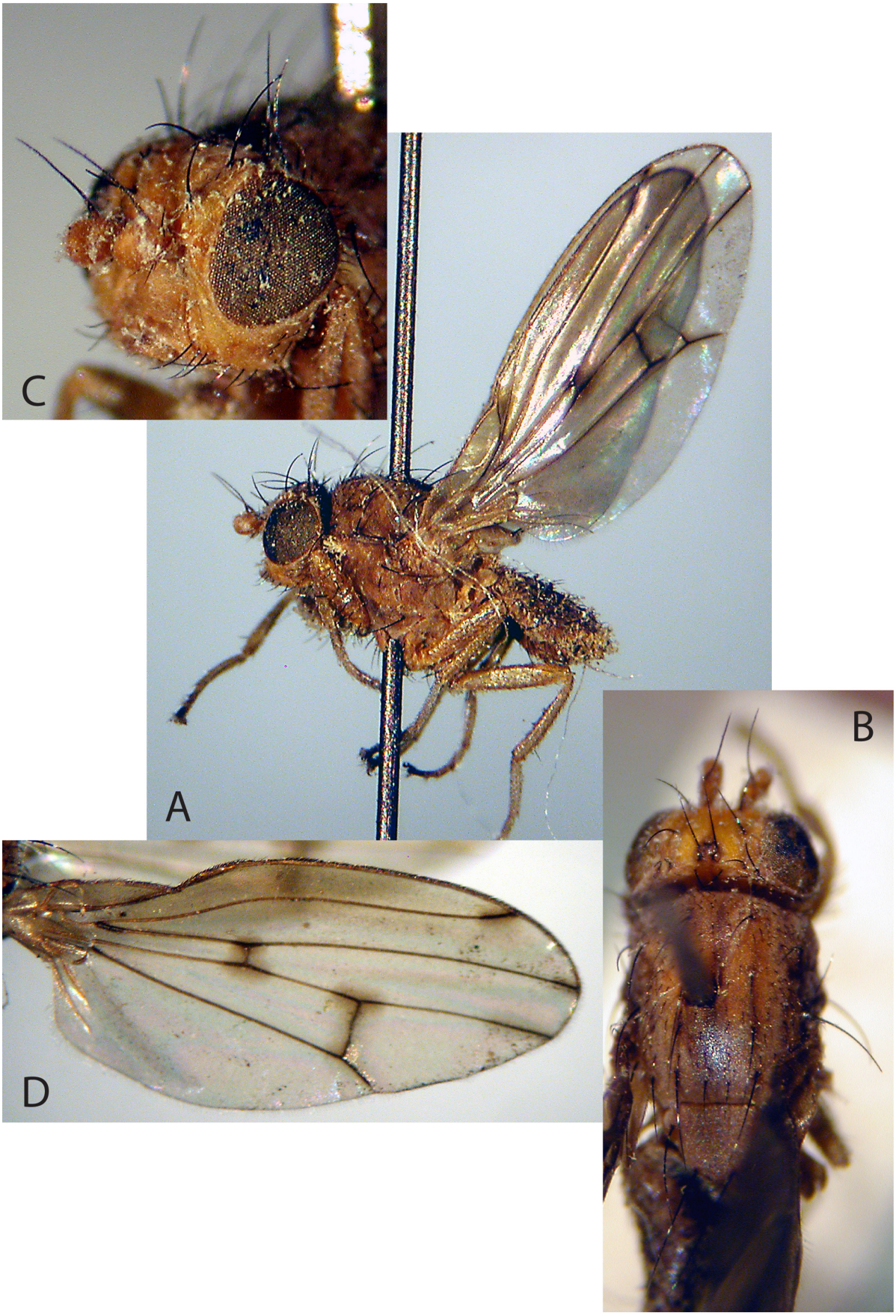

FIGURE 61. *Sapromyza helomyzoides* Becker, 1919 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (MNHN). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

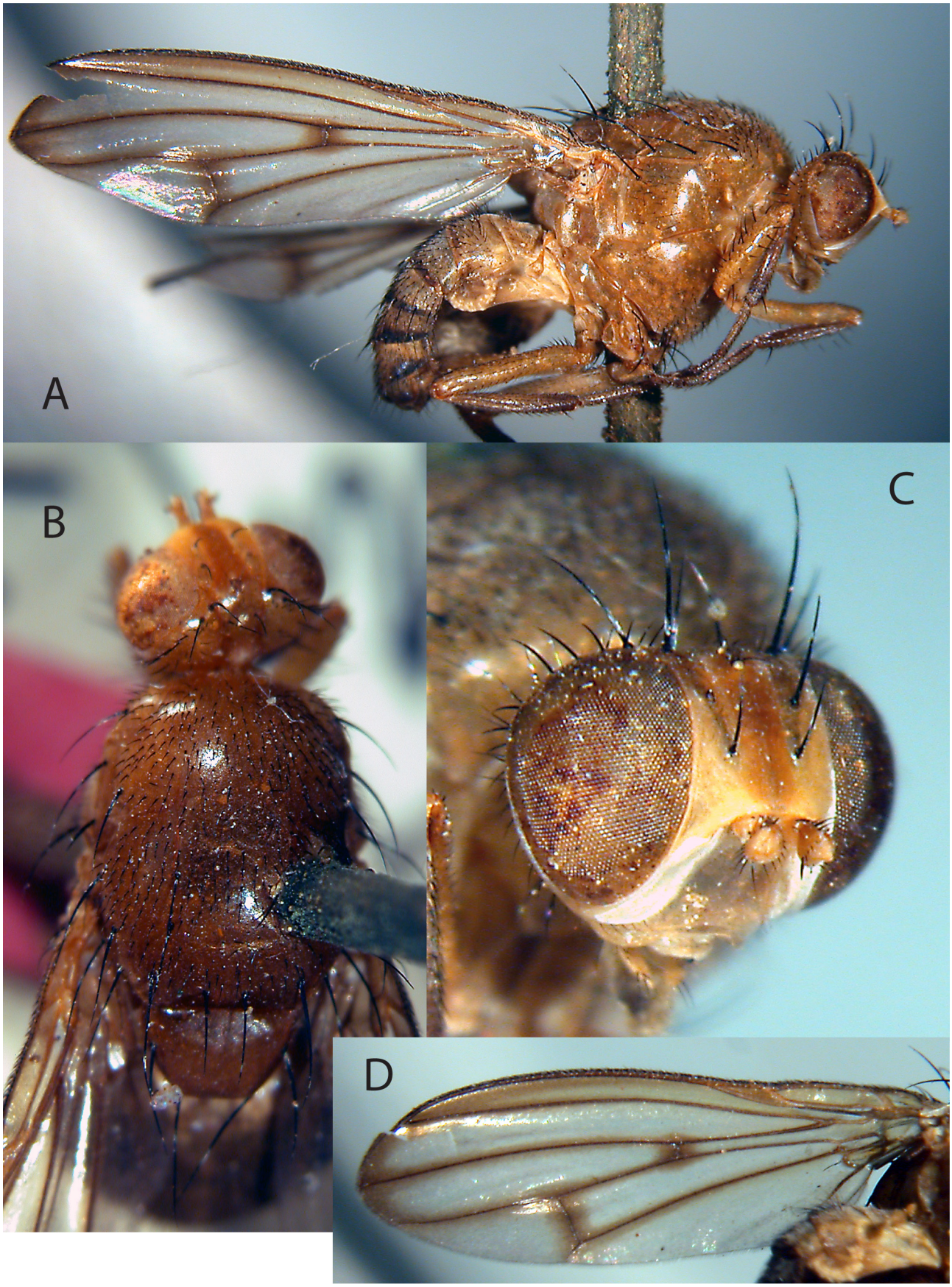

FIGURE 62. *Sciosapromyza advena* (Wiedemann, 1830; *Dryomyza* Fallén, 1820d) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

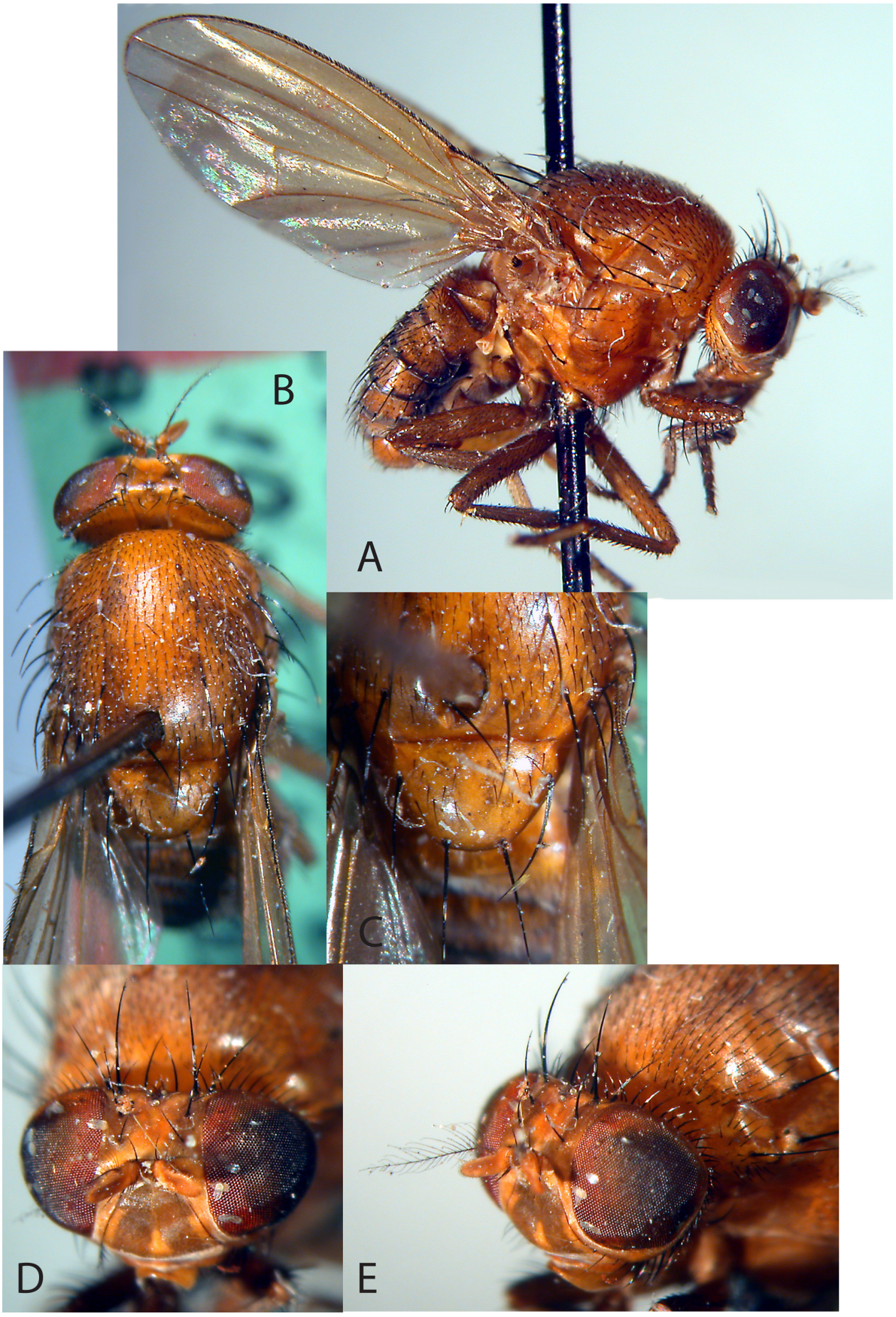

FIGURE 63. *Scutolauxania piloscutellaris* Hendel, 1925 (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Posterior mesonotum and scutellum, dorsal view. D. Head, anterior view. E. Head, oblique view.

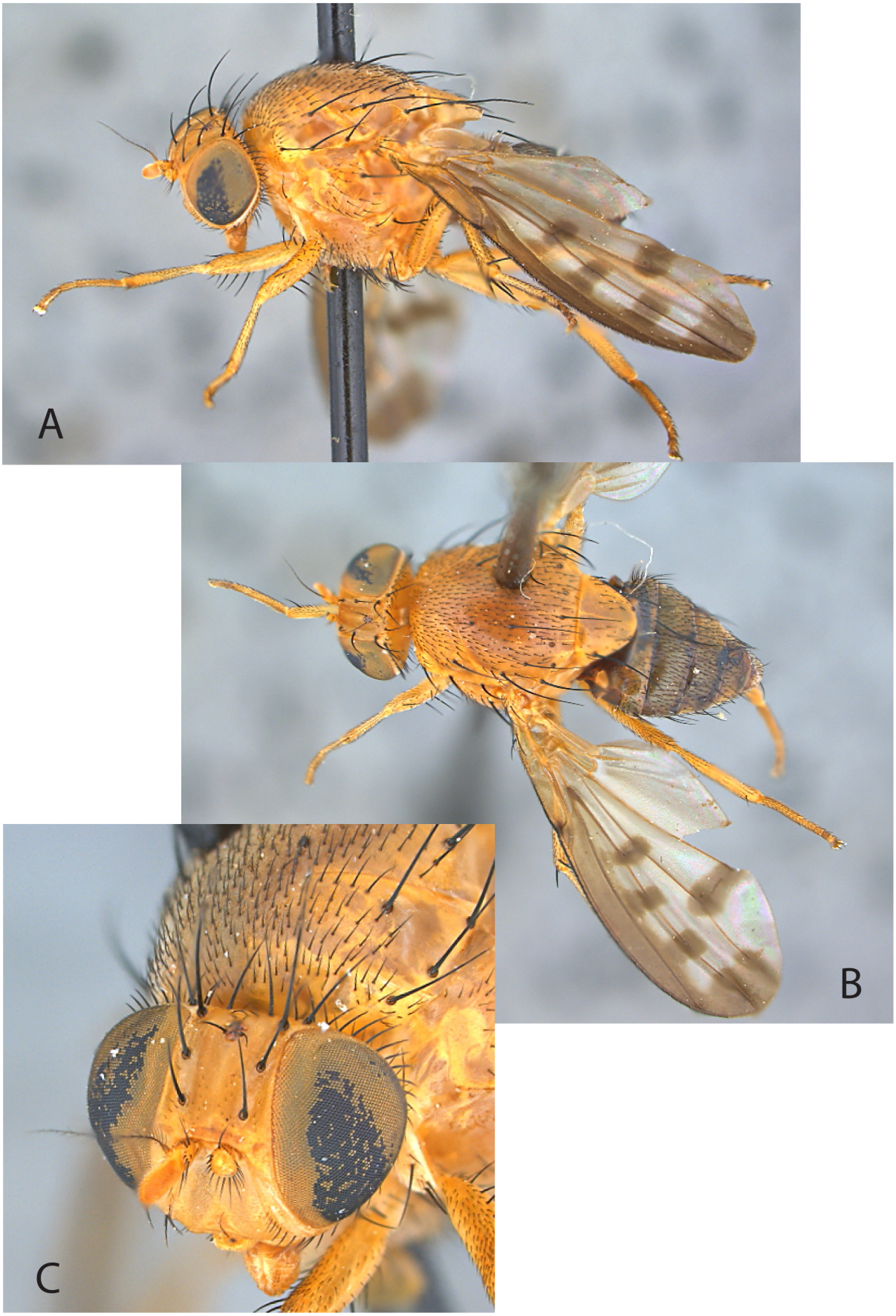

FIGURE 64. *Scutominettia mallochi* Hendel, 1932 [= *Scutominettia contigua* (Fabricius, 1794; *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758)] (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

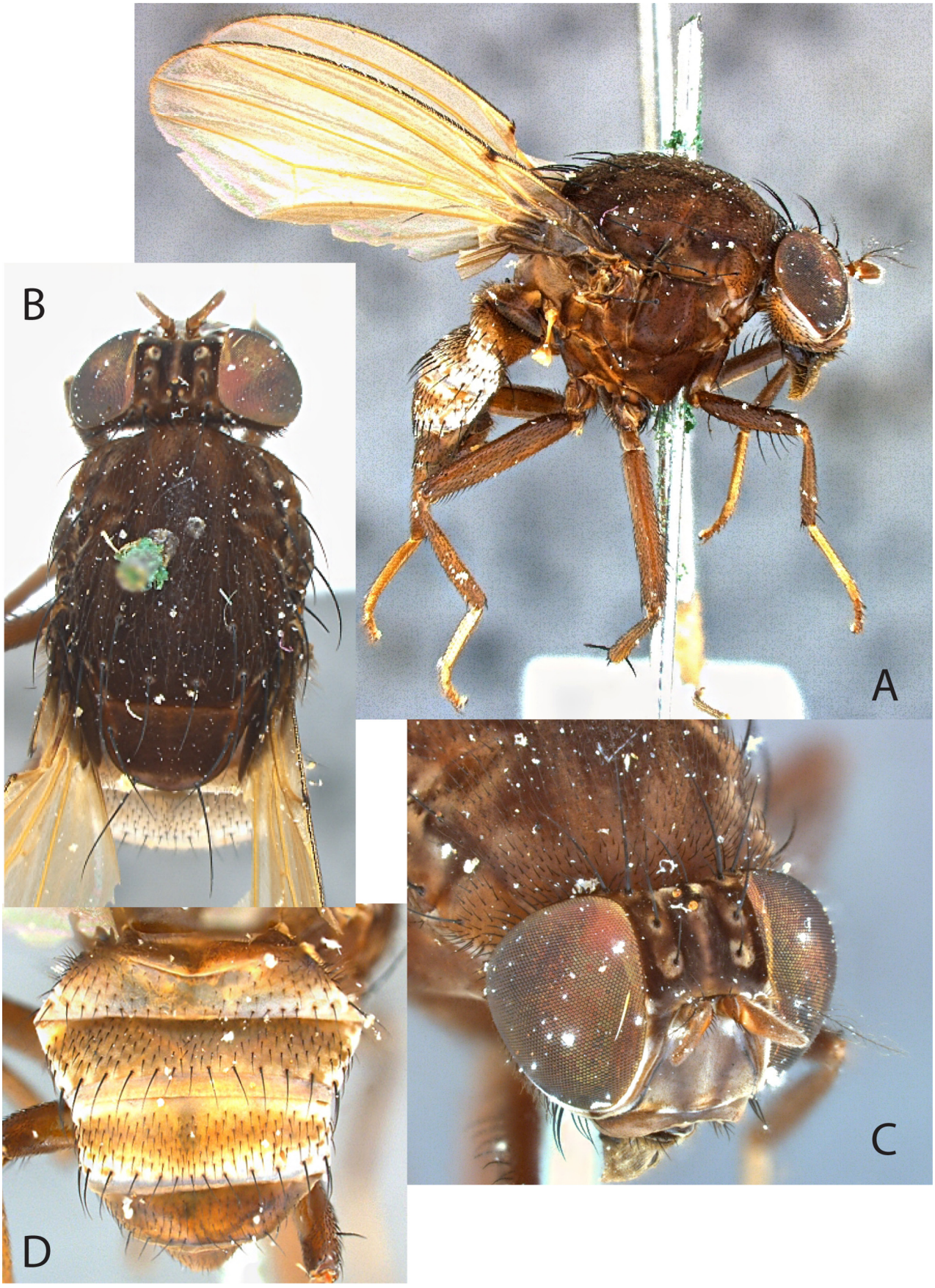

FIGURE 65. *Sericominettia argentiventris* (Malloch, 1928; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Abdomen, dorsal view.

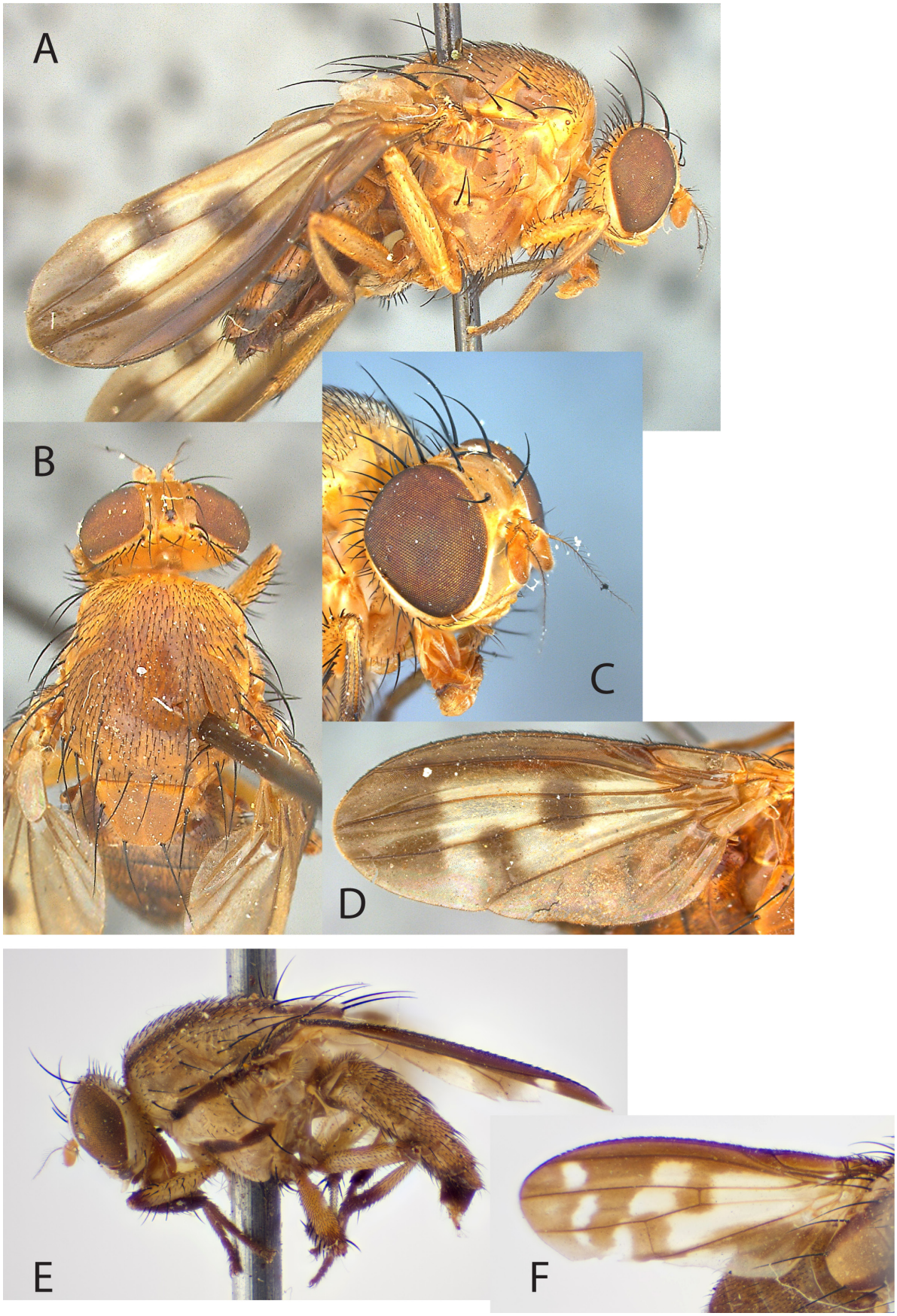

FIGURE 66. *Setulina* Malloch, 1926 (Lauxaniinae). A–D. *Setulina prima* Malloch, 1926. Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing. E–F. *Setulina geminata* (Fabricius, 1805; *Dictya* Meigen, 1803). Syntype ♀ (NHMD). E. Habitus, lateral view. F. Wing. [photographs E–F by Anders Illum, NHMD].

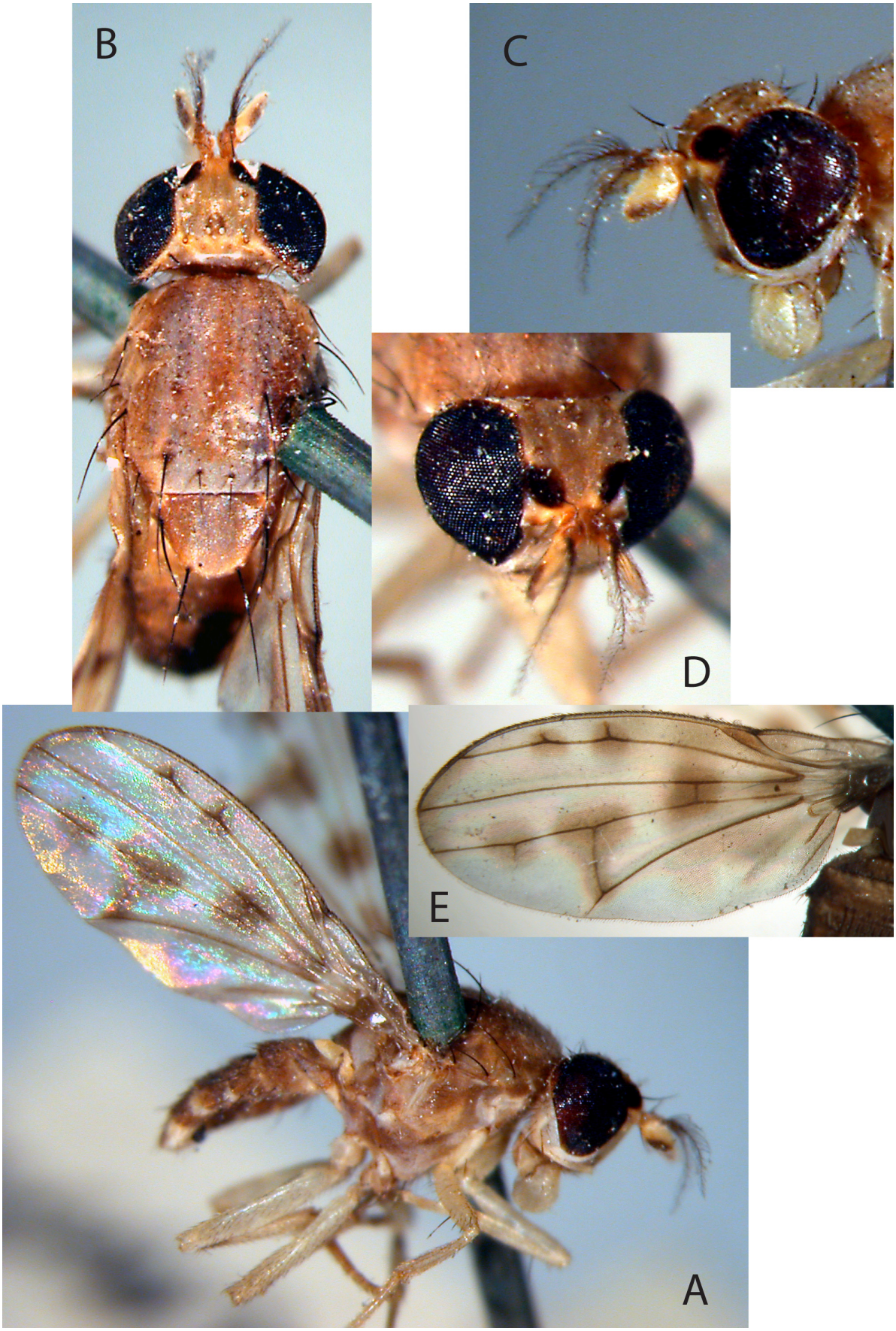

FIGURE 67. *Siphonophysa pectinata* Hendel, 1907 (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, lateral view. E. Wing.

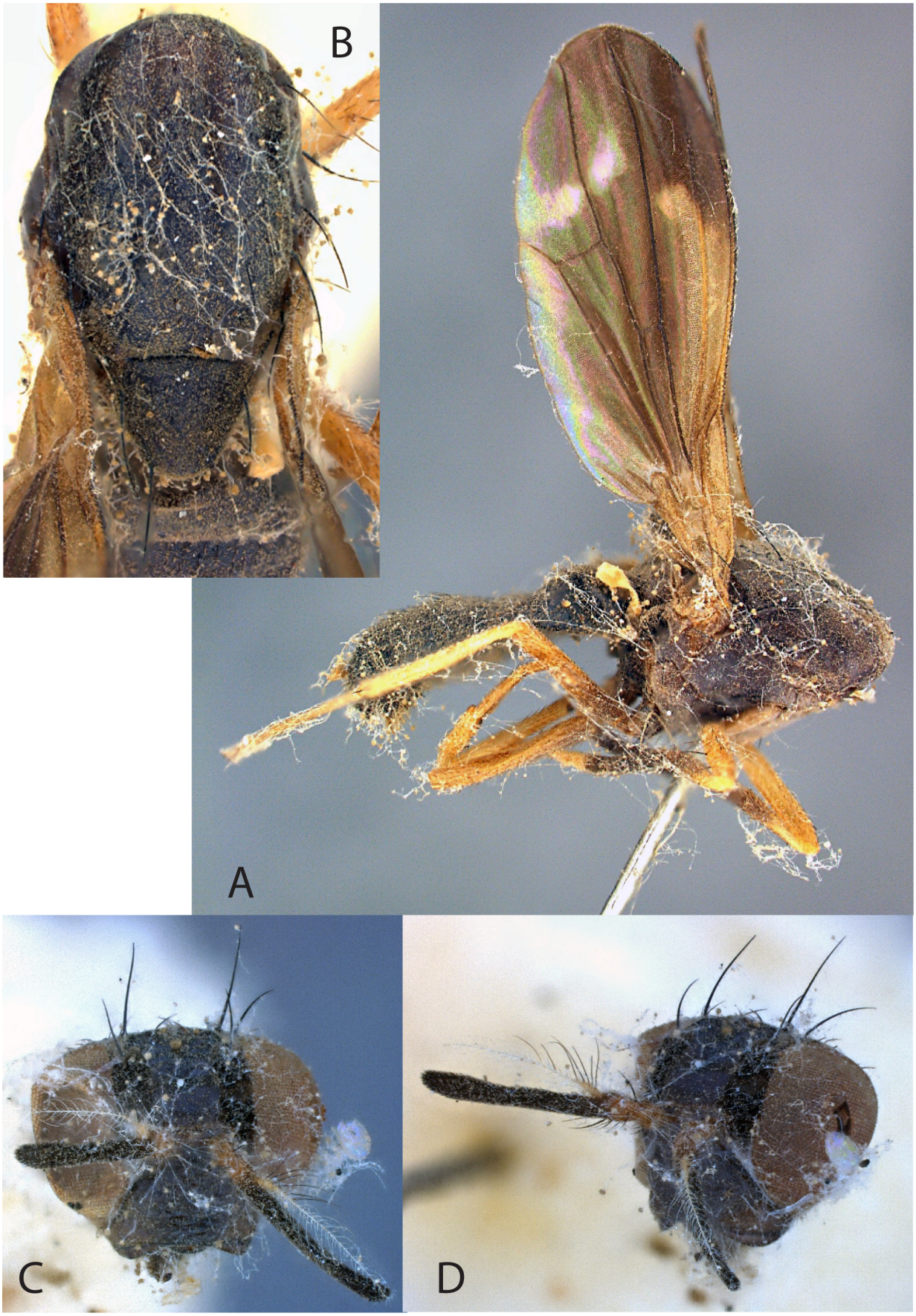

FIGURE 68. *Stenolauxania striata* Malloch, 1926 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM), head mounted on point. A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, anterior view. D. Head, oblique view.

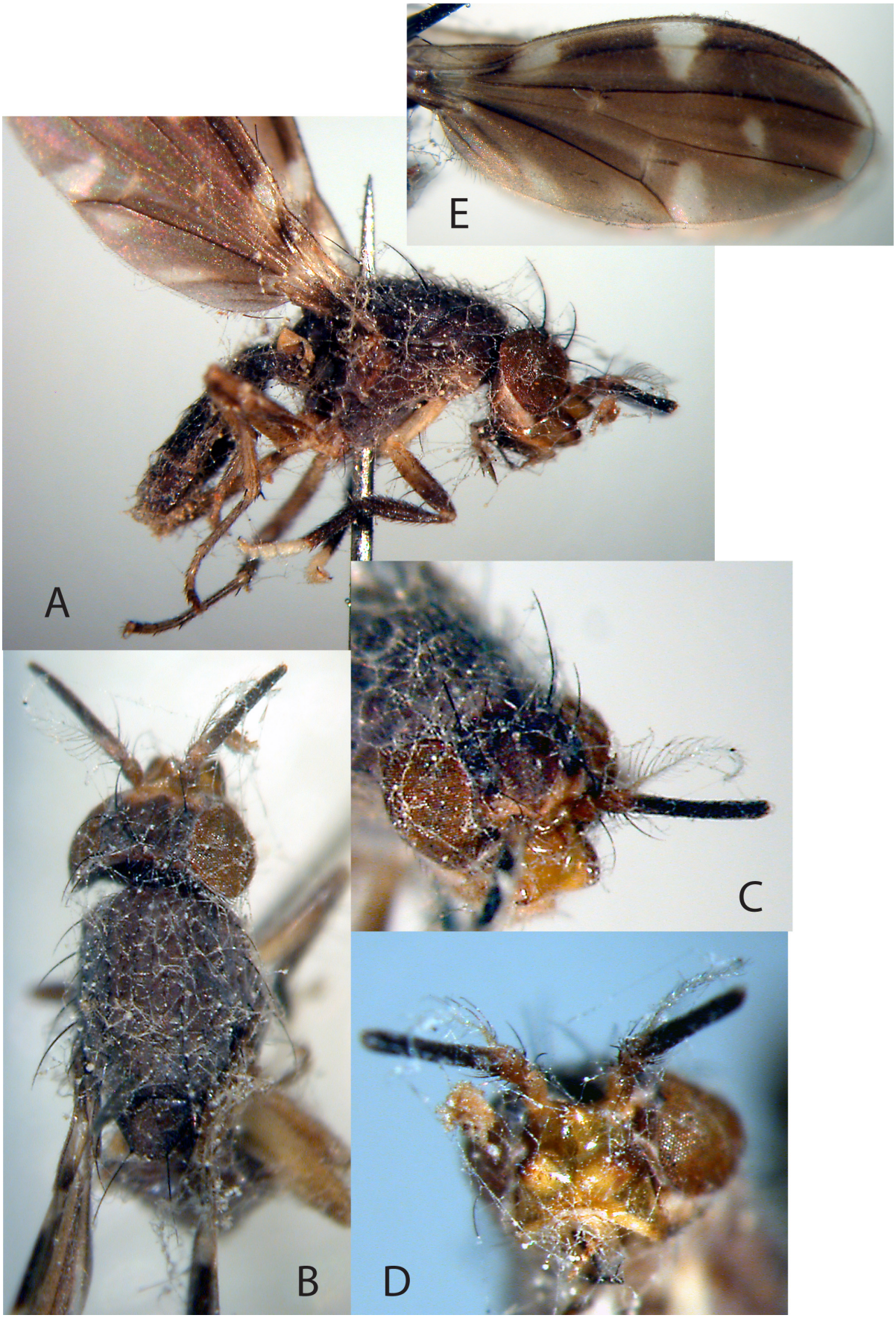

FIGURE 69. *Triconopsis longicornis* Hendel, 1914d (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal). C. Head, oblique view. D. Head, anteroventral view. E. Wing.

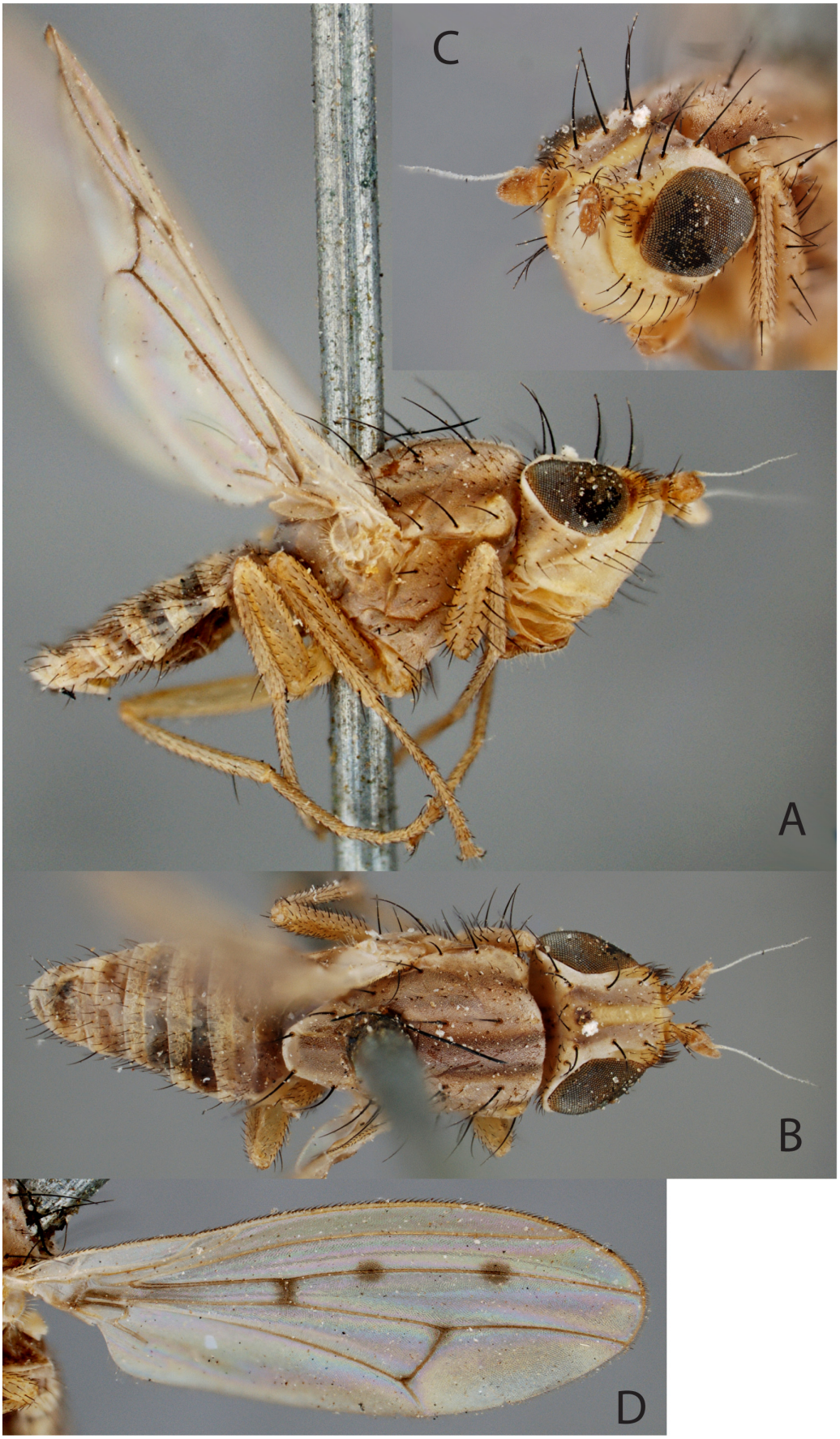

FIGURE 70. *Trigonometopus punctipennis* Coquillett, 1898 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. D. Wing.

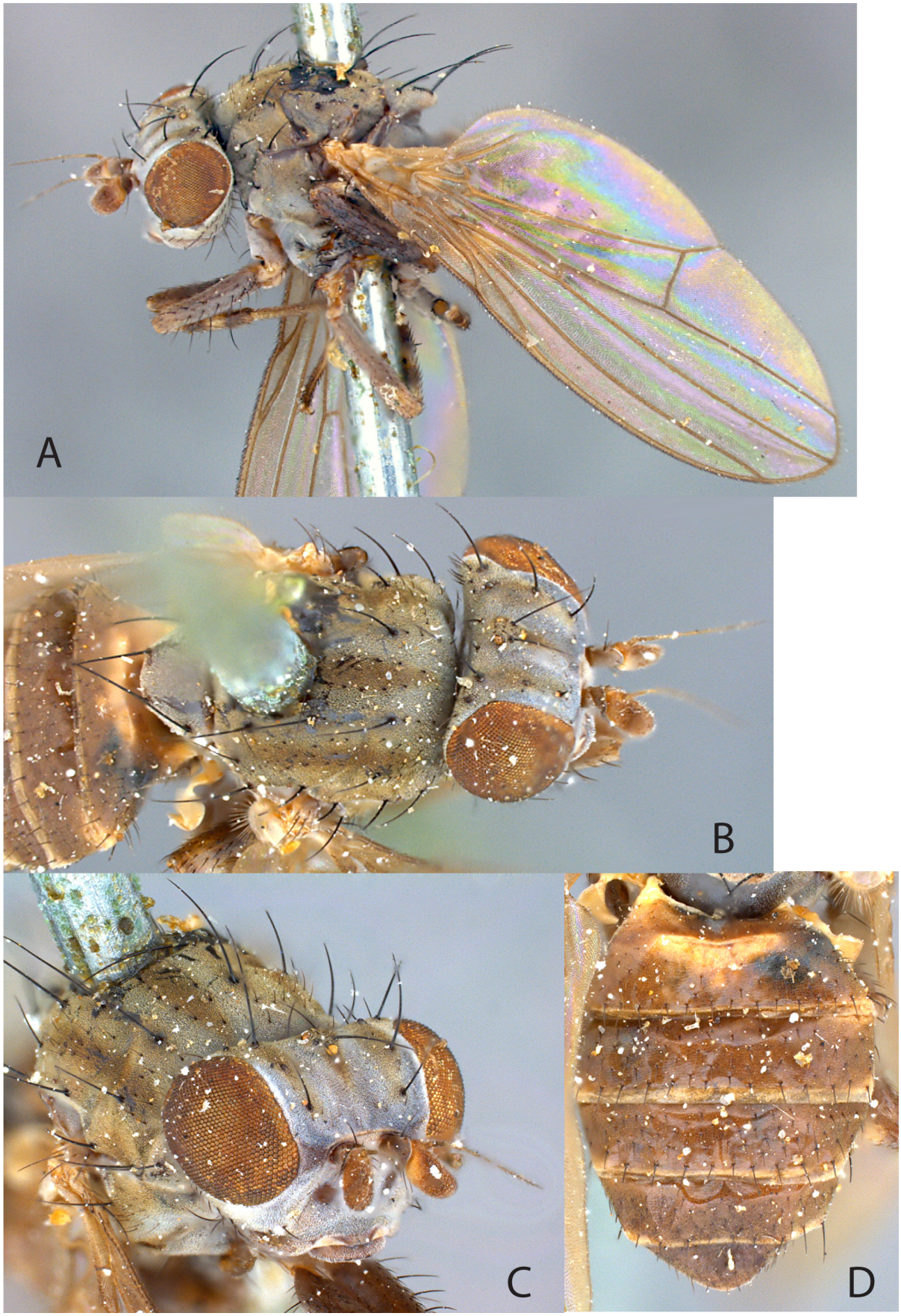

FIGURE 71. *Trisapromyza vittigera* (Coquillett, 1902; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Syntype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, oblique view. D. Abdomen, dorsal view.

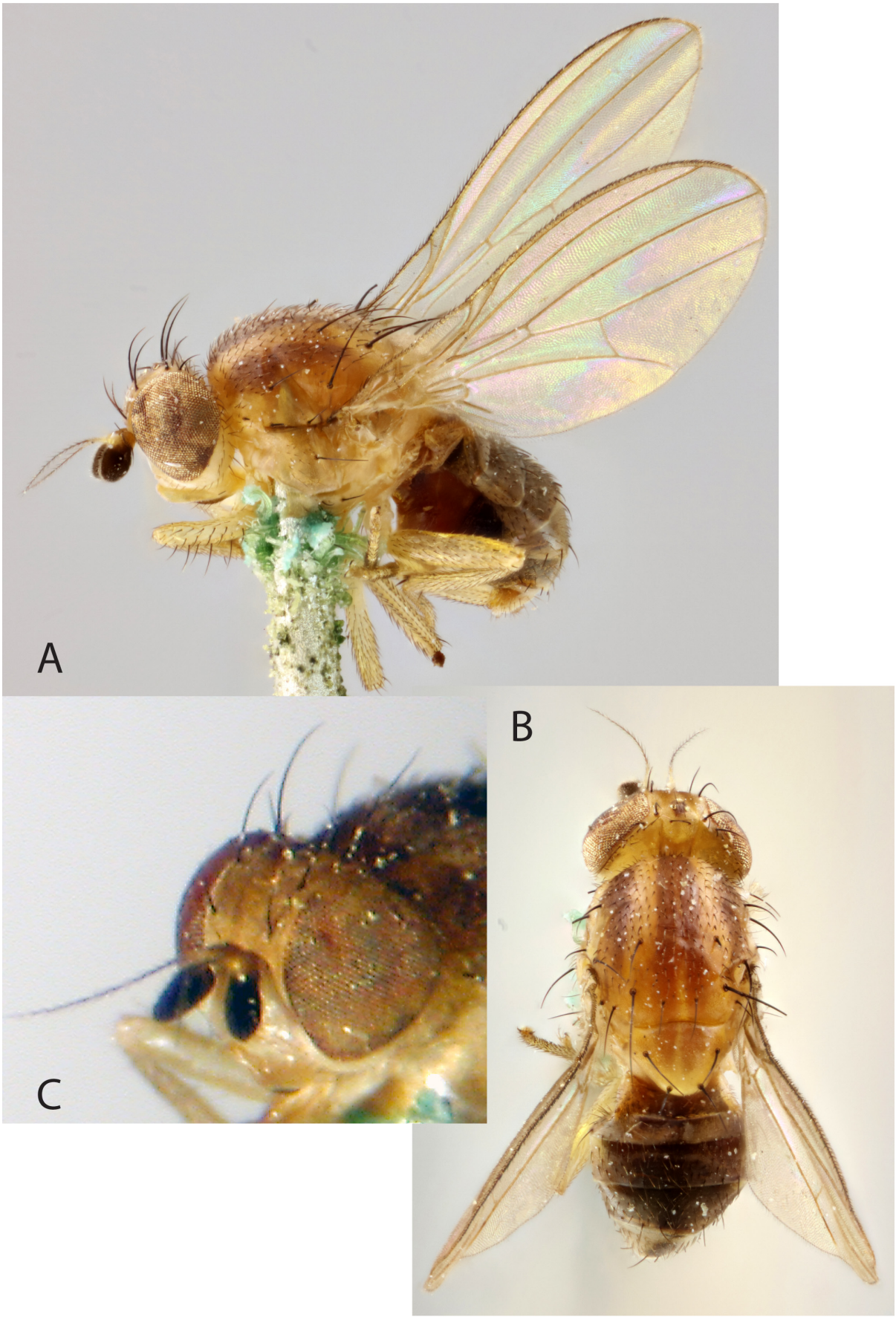

FIGURE 72. *Trivialia venusta* (Williston, 1896b; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

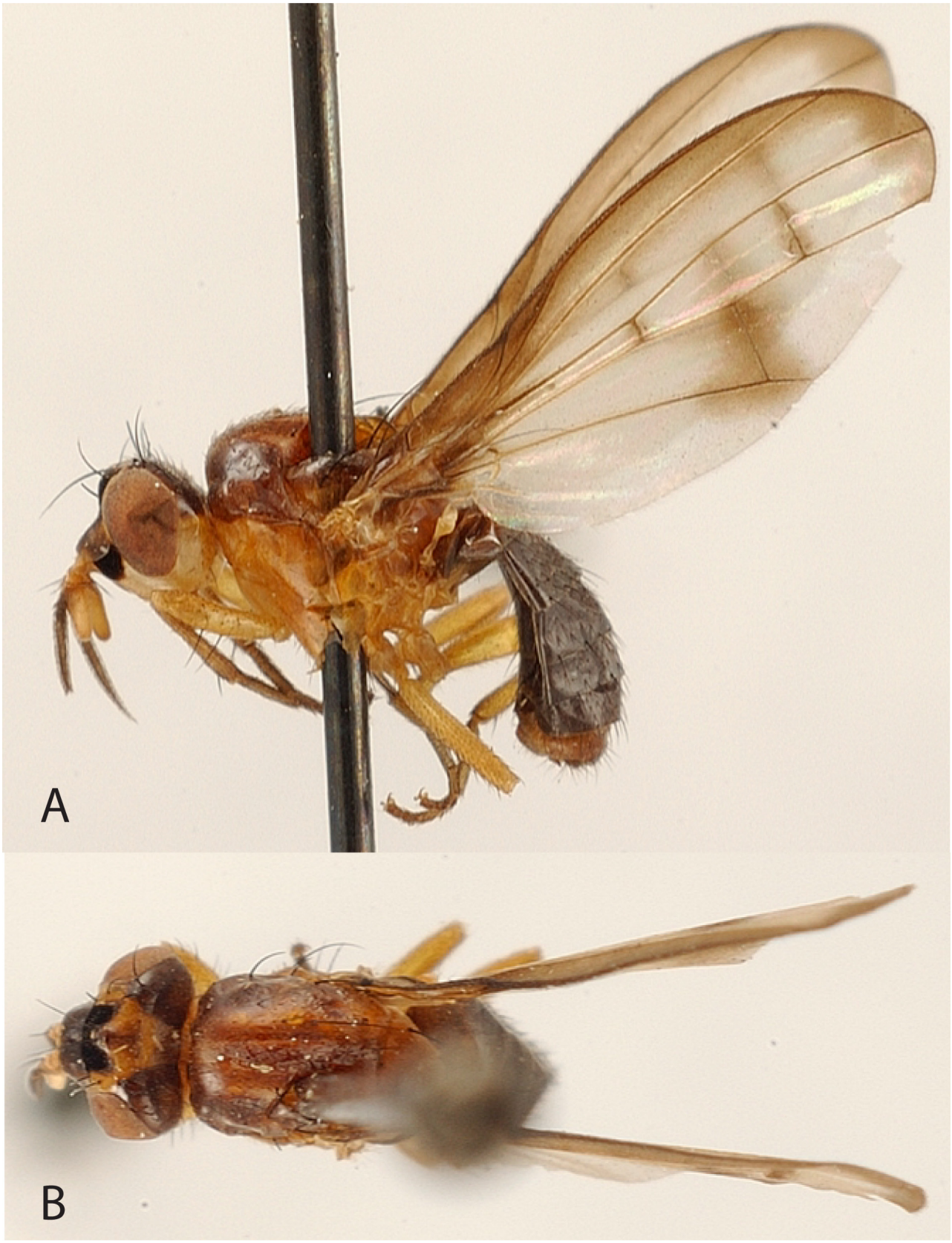

FIGURE 73. *Xeniconeura costalis* (Curran, 1942; *Xenopterella* Malloch, 1926) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (AMNH). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. [photographs copyright American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, USA].

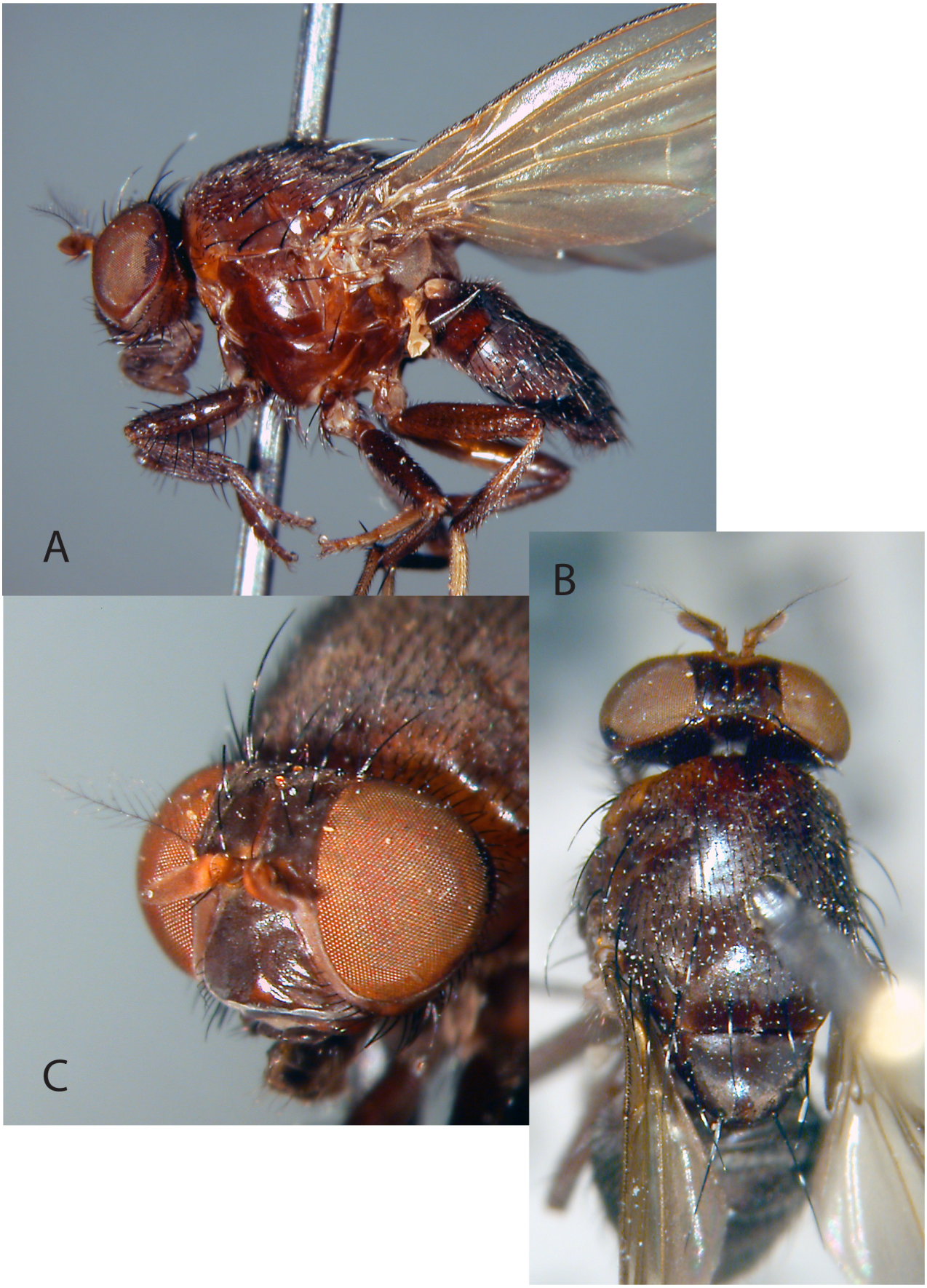

FIGURE 74. *Xenochaetina hendeli* Silva & Gaimari [new name for *Allogriphoneura robusta* Hendel, 1936] (Lauxaniinae). Lectotype ♀ (NHMW). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view.

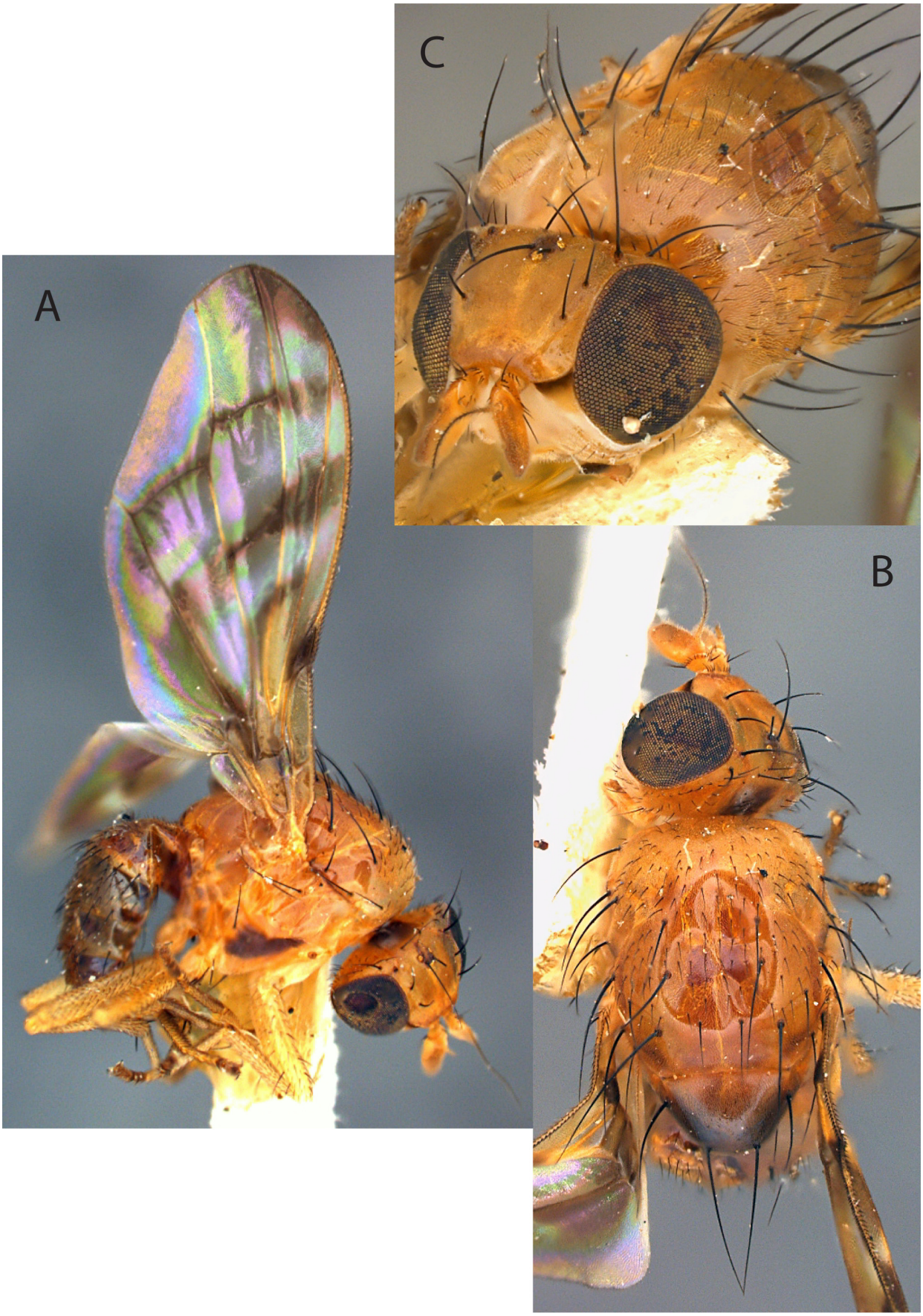

FIGURE 75. *Xenopterella obliqua* Malloch, 1926 (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, oblique view.

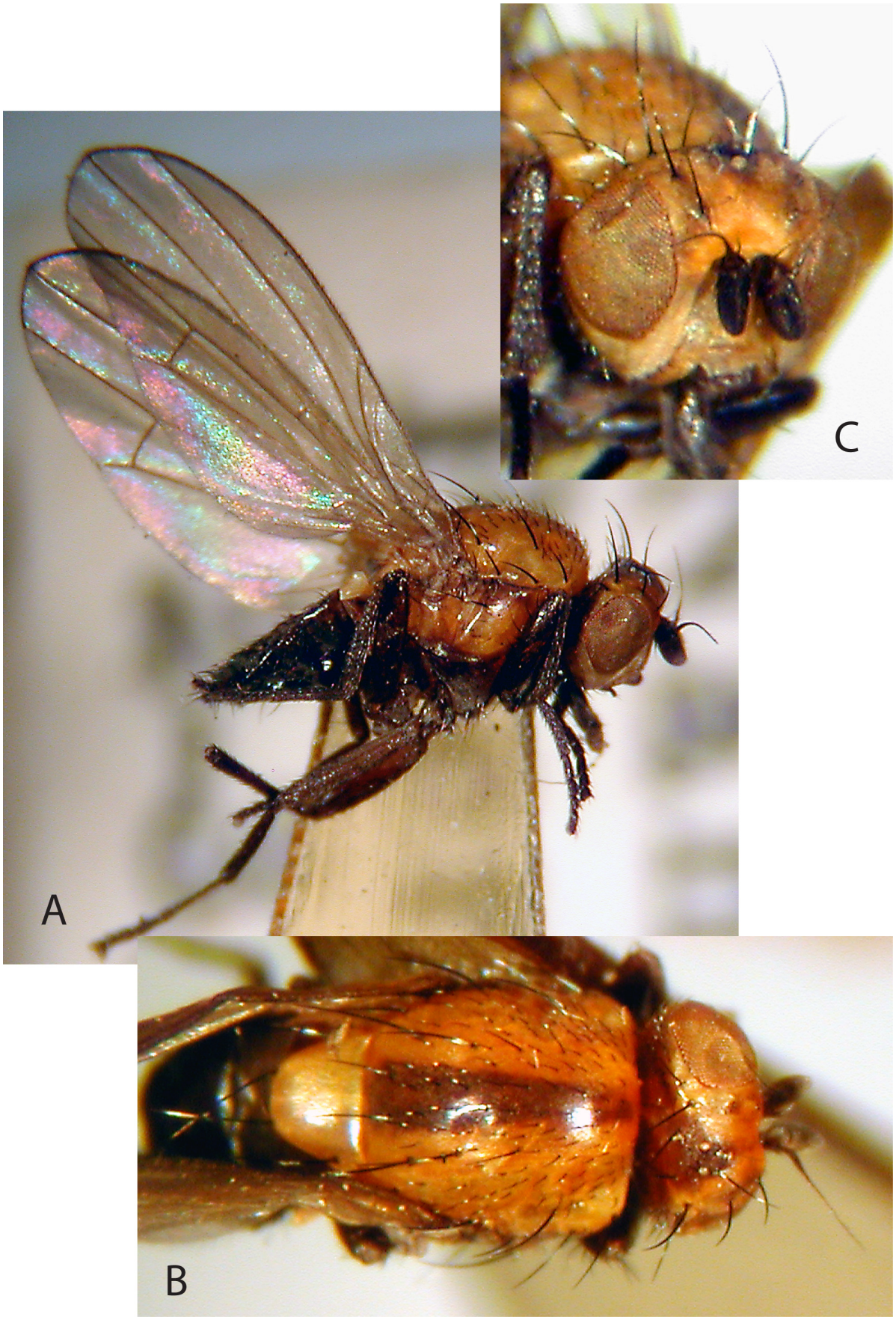

FIGURE 76. *Zamyprosa semiatra* (Malloch, 1933; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♂ (NHMUK). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head, oblique view. [photographs copyright NHM London].

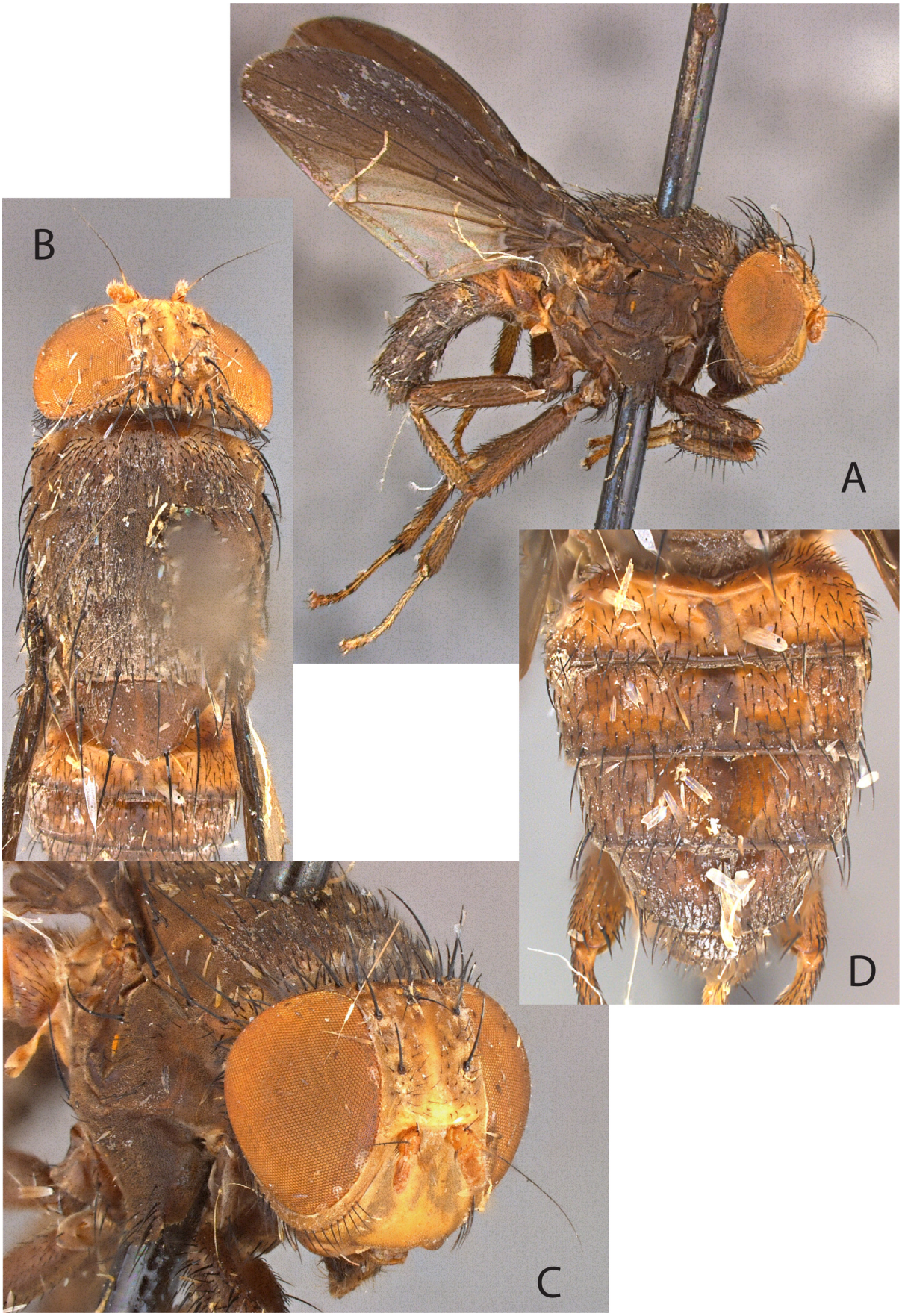

FIGURE 77. *Zargopsinettia verticalis* (Malloch, 1928; *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Lauxaniinae). Holotype ♀ (USNM). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, oblique view. D. Abdomen, dorsal view.

FIGURE 78. *Homoneura maculipennis* (Loew, 1847; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Homoneurinae, not Neotropical). Syntype ♂ (ZMHB). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, lateral oblique view. [photographs by Bernhard Schurian, ZMHB].

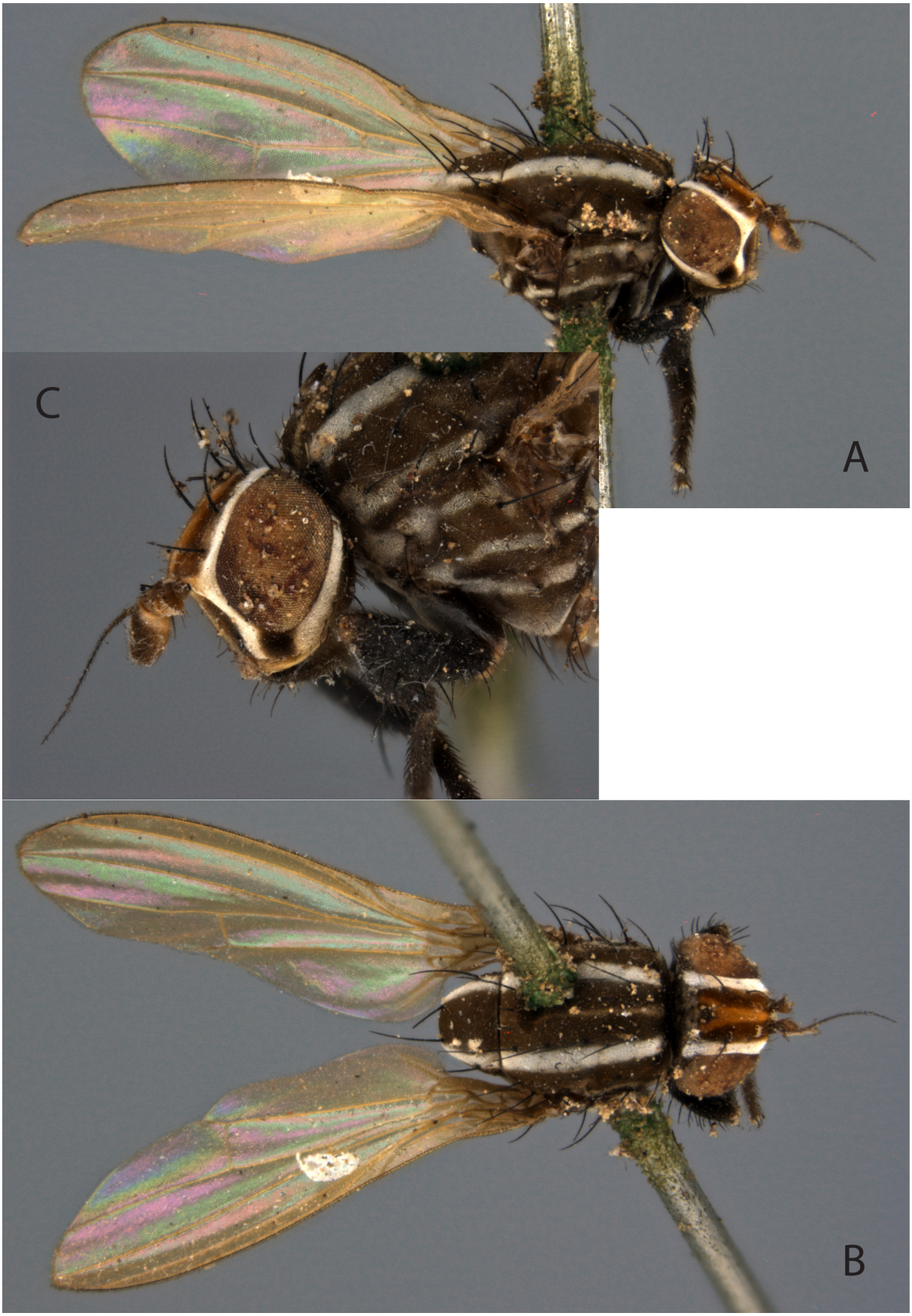

FIGURE 79. *Poecilohetaerus suavis* (Loew, 1847; *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810) (Lauxaniinae, not Neotropical). Syntype ♂ (ZMHB), abdomen removed. A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. C. Head and thorax, lateral view. [photographs by Bernhard Schurian, ZMHB].

FIGURE 80. *Senopterina cyanea* (Fabricius, 1805; *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804) (Platystomatidae). Syntype ♀ (NHMD). A. Habitus, lateral view. B. Habitus, dorsal view. [photographs by Anders Illum, NHMD].