



Twenty two years later: An updated checklist of Neotropical spider wasps (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae)

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Abstract

Twenty two years after the first checklist of Neotropical Spider Wasps, a new list of genera and species is offered, including novelties in phylogeny and systematics, as well as reviews, synonyms and descriptions since the year 2000. Sixty three genera and 946 species of Pompilidae are listed.

Key words: Neotropical Pompilidae, Hymenoptera, Species list, new records, synonym

Introduction

Spider hunting wasps (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae) are one of the most common families of wasps in the World, with more than 5,000 described species distributed worldwide (Huber 2017). Although the family is clearly monophyletic, its internal phylogenetic relationships are not satisfactorily resolved. In recent years, however, the use of molecular data and new techniques have begun to offer new insights into the monophyly and relationships between subfamilies and genera (Waichert *et al.* 2015b) and placement within Aculeata (Peters *et al.* 2011; Peters *et al.* 2017; Branstetter *et al.* 2017, other point of view in Brothers 2019). Recent fossil discoveries have provided a clearer picture on the timing and diversification of the group (Rodriguez *et al.* 2017; Waichert *et al.* 2019b).

Pompilids are generally stout-looking wasps with long and spiny legs; they are usually seen performing short flights and quickly flicking their wings and antennae in search for hosts at ground level or low vegetation. They are predominantly dark in color, although some genera have bold colors, and some have aposematic coloration as a result of Müllerian mimicry coevolution with other wasps (Rodriguez *et al.* 2014). All pompilids have a straight oblique groove that divides the mesepisternus into two regions, and most females curl the antennae after death. All Pompilidae females are idiobiont solitary ectoparasitoids (some cenobionts) exclusively of spiders (Fernández *et al.* 2017). Some lineages are kleptoparasitic and there is communal behavior in some females of the tribe Ageniellini (Evans & Shimizu 1996, 1998).

Listing 726 species (764 including subspecies) in 51 genera, the most recent checklist of Neotropical Pompilidae (Fernández 2000) continues to be cited in taxonomic or geographical papers dealing with Neotropical species of spider wasps despite being outdated. This is probably due to the lack of a full catalog of the pompilid fauna, and/or the Neotropical species. Although the phylogeny and taxonomy of Pompilidae has witnessed several recent key studies (see below), there are still a number of issues to be solved in the revision and even delimitation of genera. We offer an update of the 2000 list, by adding 220 species and 12 genera. These are new to the checklist because of new

records, new literature examined or new nomenclatural propositions to the pompilid taxa. We also include a short review of the pertinent literature on phylogeny and family systematics for the Neotropical Region since 2000.

Pompiloidea in Aculeata

The superfamily Pompiloidea historically comprises the families Pompilidae and Rhopalosomatidae. Cladistic analyses of morphological data by Brothers & Carpenter (1993) and Brothers (1999) recovered Pompilidae as a member of the Vespoidea and most recently as sister to Rhopalosomatidae or Mutillidae + Sapygidae. Molecular phylogenetic analyses recovered Pompilidae as sister to Mutillidae (in part), Sapygidae and Myrmosinae (Pilgrim *et al.* 2008). This last study revived the superfamily Pompiloidea, including Pompilidae, Mutillidae, Sapygidae and Myrmosidae. Debevec *et al.* (2012) reached similar results in their exploration of the Aculeata phylogeny, with an emphasis on Apoidea. Johnson *et al.* (2013) established sister relationship between Pompilidae and Mutillidae and confirmed the paraphyly of Vespoidea sensu Brothers (1999). Peters *et al.* (2017) studied the evolutionary history of Hymenoptera using 3,256 protein-coding genes from 173 species. The position and composition of Pompiloidea was basically recovered as that of Johnson *et al.* (2013): Pompiloidea as sister of Tiphioidea + Thynnoidea, and within Pompiloidea, Pompilidae as sister to Sapygidae + Mutillidae (Myrmosidae were not included in this study). The same year, an analysis of genome-wide Ultra-Conserved Elements (UCE), recovered the same topology as Peters *et al.* (2017) but included Myrmosidae, which is sister to Mutillidae (Branstetter *et al.* 2017).

Engel & Grimaldi (2006) described a Cretaceous specimen, which at the time was included in Pompilidae. Rodriguez *et al.* (2015a) showed that this fossil species was not a pompilid and belongs to a separate family: Bryopompilidae. This family is of uncertain affiliation within Aculeata. Rodriguez *et al.* (2017) reviewed the Pompilidae fossil fauna and confirmed Late Eocene as the oldest fossil record for the family. Later, Waichert *et al.* (2019b) described an older fossil specimen, shifting the origin of the family to the Ypresian, Early Eocene.

Pompilidae internal phylogeny

The phylogenetic relationship among the pompilid wasps has shown inconsistencies in the reconstruction attempts. Pitts *et al.* (2006) performed a morphological cladistic analysis based on the characters of Shimizu (1994) and proposed the relationships Ceropalinae + (Pepsinae + (Ctenocerinae + Pompilinae)). Notocyphinae was recovered as part of Pompilinae and Epipompilinae (in the sense of Shimizu 1994) was included within Ctenocerinae. The two synapomorphies for Pepsinae + (Ctenocerinae + Pompilinae) were: 1) the female antennae curling in dry specimens and 2) the acute transverse sulcus in the second sternum of the female metasoma. The apicoventral hairs of the apical hind tarsomeres, wide and flattened, were assumed to be plesiomorphic.

The most recent and extensive proposal on the exploration of pompilid internal phylogenetics corresponds to that of Waichert *et al.* (2015b), who used Bayesian (MB) and Maximum Likelihood (ML) analyses of four nuclear markers (elongation factor 1, long wavelength rhodopsin, RNA polymerase II, and 28S ribosomal RNA unit) to resolve the internal relationships of Pompilidae. These authors found that Ctenocerinae is the sister group of (Ceropalinae + Notocyphinae) + (Pompilinae + Pepsinae). The position of Ctenocerinae as a sister group to the rest of Pompilidae supports that of Pitts *et al.* (2006) of having a subfamily with kleptoparasitic wasps as the sister group to the rest of the family. The monophyly of Notocyphinae and its closeness to Ceropalinae were reaffirmed, and the two most diverse subfamilies (Pompilinae and Pepsinae) were recovered together in a single clade. The authors suggested a Nearctic origin of the group, about 47 million years ago, in the middle of the Cenozoic and an earlier diversification, between 35 and 25 million years ago. If this is correct, it implies, according to the authors, that these wasps diversified mostly by dispersal (and not by vicariance of continental masses) and that the decline in diversity from the Eocene—Oligocene did not affect the family (Waichert *et al.* 2015a).

Rodriguez *et al.* (2016b) explored the internal phylogeny of Pompilinae using five nuclear genes (28S ribosomal RNA unit, elongation factor 1, long wavelength rhodopsin, wingless, RNA polymerase II) from 76 taxa in 39 genera using ML and MB analyses. Aporini was the only pompiline tribe recovered as monophyletic. Some genera including *Pompilus* Fabricius 1798 are not monophyletic. Rodriguez *et al.* (2015b) studied the historical biogeography of the tribe Aporini, which originated in the Nearctic region and dispersed to other continents over the course of 22 million years.

Studies in the Neotropics

The Neotropical Region comprises 946 species in 63 genera and 4 subfamilies (Table 1). The North American Pompilidae are better understood, with about 300 known species in 40 genera (Goulet & Huber 1993). Banks's treatment of the South American fauna (1945, 1946, 1947) is far from satisfactory and of limited utility. Bradley (1944) studied the fauna for what we now call Aporini. Evans (1966b, 1968a, 1968b) provided monographs of the Central American Pompilinae.

Since the historical works by Banks (1945, 1946, 1947) and Bradley (1944), some genera have been more critically studied: *Irenangelus* Schulz (Evans 1969c, 1987; Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004), *Aporus* Spinola (Evans 1973a), *Psorthaspis* Banks (Rodríguez *et al.* 2016a), *Epipompilus* Kohl (Evans 1967), *Agenioideus* Ashmead (Evans 1965), *Anoplius* Dufour (Evans 1969b; Pitts *et al.* 2017), *Austrochares* Banks (Evans 1969a), *Neanoplius* Banks (Pitts & Sadler 2019), *Poecilopompilus* Howard (Colomo de Correa 1998), *Priochilus* Banks (Wasbauer *et al.* 2017), *Abernessia* Arlé (Waichert & Pitts 2013; Oliveira *et al.* 2020), *Adirostes* Banks (Roig-Alsina 1986a), *Aridestus* Banks (Evans 1966a), *Aimatocare* Roig-Alsina (Roig-Alsina 1989), *Caliadurgus* Pate (Dreisbach 1961b; Roig-Alsina 1982b), *Dipogon* Fox (Evans 1974), *Chirodamus* Haliday (Evans 1968c; Roig-Alsina 1989), *Eragenia* Banks (Waichert *et al.* 2015a), *Plagicurgus* Roig-Alsina (Roig-Alsina 1982a), *Pepsis* Fabricius (Vardy 2000, 2002, 2005), *Pompilocalus* Roig-Alsina (Roig-Alsina 1989), *Priocnemis* Schiodte (Roig-Alsina 1986b), *Priocnensus* Banks (Dreisbach 1961a), *Sphictostethus* Kohl (Roig-Alsina 1987), *Atopagenia* Wasbauer (Wasbauer 1987), *Auplopus* Spinola (Dreisbach 1963), *Dimorphagenia* Evans and *Mystacagenia* Evans (Evans 1973b, 1980).

Waichert *et al.* (2012a) reviewed the fauna of the Dominican Republic. Waichert *et al.* (2014) listed the fauna of Honduras. Wahis (1995) offered notes on the Nicaraguan pompilid fauna. Fernández *et al.* (2017) offered a synopsis of the Colombian fauna; Castro *et al.* (2014) and Waichert *et al.* (2017) add new records for that country. For Argentina there are revisions for *Entypus* Dahlbom (Roig-Alsina 1981), *Caliadurgus* Pate (Roig-Alsina 1982b) and *Tachypompilus* Ashmead (Colomo de Correa 1987). Roig-Alsina (2005) offered new records and new species from Argentina. Waichert *et al.* (2018) reviewed the *Ageniella* from Brazil, see also Rapoza & Waichert (2022). Wahis & Rojas (2003) offered notes and a synopsis of the Chilean Pompilidae. Rasmussen & Ajenjo (2009) listed the wasps of Peru, including Pompilidae. Corro *et al.* (2011) listed the species of the Parque Nacional Darién in Panama. A new genus, *Pompilodon* Wasbauer, was proposed by Wasbauer & Kimsey (2019) from French Guiana and Ecuador.

TABLE 1. List of the subfamilies, families, tribes, genera and subgenera of Neotropical spider wasps. After each genus or subgenus the number of Neotropical species is offered, as well as the geographic distribution within the Neotropics.

Subfamily Ceropalinae (2)

Ceropales Latreille, 1796—15, Neotropics

Irenangelus Schulz, 1906—12, Neotropics

Subfamily Notocyphinae (1)

Notocyphus Smith, 1855—71, Neotropics

Subfamily Pompilinae (32)

Aporini (9)

Allaporus Banks, 1933—3, Mexico to Costa Rica

Aporus Spinola, 1808—20, Neotropics

Aporus s. s.—9, Central America and Colombia

Cosmiaporus Bradley, 1944—2, Colombia, Brazil

Neoplaniceps Bradley, 1944—6, West Indies, Central America to Colombia

Notoplaniceps Bradley, 1944—3, Trinidad, Panama to Brazil

Aspidaporus Bradley, 1944—1, Brazil

Chelaporus Bradley, 1944—1 Mexico

Drepanaporus Bradley, 1944—3, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic

Euplaniceps Haupt, 1930—20, Central and South America

Psorthaspis Banks, 1919—25, West Indies, Mexico to Colombia

Rhabdaporus Bradley, 1944—1, Brazil

Tupiaporus Arlé, 1947—1, Brazil

Pompilini (19)

- Agenioideus* Ashmead, 1902—5, Neotropics
Agenioideus s.s.—1, Central America
Enbanksia Evans 1965—2, Costa Rica to Paraguay
Gymnochaeres Banks, 1917—1 Mexico to Colombia
Ridestus Banks, 1912—1, Mexico
Allochaeres Banks, 1917—1, Mexico
Ammosphex Wilcke, 1942—2, Neotropics
Anoplioides Haupt, 1950—1, Argentina
Anoplius Dufour, 1834—73, Neotropics
Anopliodes Banks, 1939—4, Neotropics
Anoplius s.s.—13, Neotropics
Arachnoproctonus Howard, 1901—44, Neotropics
Dicranoplius Haupt, 1950—9, West Indies, South America
Lophopompilus Radoszkowski, 1887—3, Mexico, Guatemala, West Indies
Notiochaeres Banks, 1917—3, Neotropics
Aplochaeres Banks, 1944—2, Honduras to Brazil
Aporinellus Banks, 1911—5, Neotropical
Arachnospila Kincaid, 1900—6, Peru to Argentina
Aridestus Banks, 1947—3, Andes, Paraguay to Argentina
Astrochaeres Banks, 1947—5, South America
Episyron Schiödte, 1837—1, Neotropics
Evagetes Lepeletier, 1845—6, Neotropics
Neanoplius Banks, 1947—1, Brazil
Paracyphononyx Gribodo, 1884—13, Central and South America
Poecilopompilus Howard, 1901—9, Neotropics
Tachypompilus Ashmead, 1902—13, Neotropics
Xenanoplius Haupt, 1950—1, Brazil
Xenopompilus Evans, 1953—2, Mexico to Costa Rica
Xerochaeres Evans, 1951—1, Mexico to Colombia

Priochilini (3)

- Braunilla* Wasbauer & Kimsey, 2019—10, Neotropics
Pompiliodon Wasbauer, 2019—1, Ecuador, French Guiana
Priochilus Banks, 1944—25, Neotropics

Sericopompilini (1)

- Sericopompilus* Ashmead, 1902—1, Mexico to Costa Rica

Subfamily Pepsinae (30)**Pepsini (22)**

- Abernessia* Arlé, 1947—4, Paraguay, Brazil
Adirostes Banks, 1946—4, Peru
Aimatocare Roig-Alsina, 1989—5, Tropical South America
Anacyphonyx Banks, 1946—6, Brazil to Argentina
Caliadurgus Pate, 1946—29, Neotropics
Calopompilus Ashmead, 1900—1, Guatemala, Honduras
Chirodamus Haliday, 1837—5, Colombia to Argentina

Cryptocheilus Panzer, 1806—5, Central America to Colombia
Dipogon Fox, 1897—14, Dominican Republic, Mexico to Argentina
Entypus Dahlbom, 1843—38, Colombia to Argentina
Epipompilus Kohl, 1884—16, Neotropics
Hemipepsis Bradley, 1944—3, Mexico to Colombia
Herbstellus Wahis, 2002—2, Chile and Argentina
Hypoferreola Ashmead, 1902—1, Argentina
Lepidocnemis Haupt, 1930—1, Argentina
Minagenia Banks, 1934—6, Neotropics
Pepsis Fabricius, 1805—136, Neotropics
Plagicurgus Roig-Alsina, 1982—2, Brazil and Argentina
Pompilocalus Roig-Alsina, 1989—28, South America
Priocnemis Schiødte, 1837—10, Neotropics
Priocnessus Banks, 1925—36, Neotropics
Sphictostethus Kohl, 1884—11, Southern South America

Ageniellini (8)

Ageniella Banks, 1912—74, Neotropics
Ageniella s.s.—9, West Indies, Mexico to Colombia
Alasagenia Banks, 1944—10, Neotropics
Ameragenia Banks, 1945—28, Neotropics
Cyrtagenia Evans, 1973—2, Panama to Brazil, Peru to Argentina
Nemagenia Banks, 1944—1, Neotropics
Neotumagenia Fernández, 1998—1, Colombia and Brazil, Amazon
Priophanes Banks, 1944—23, Neotropics
Atopagenia Wasbauer, 1987—1, Costa Rica and Panama
Auplopus Spinola, 1841—119, Neotropics
Dimorphagenia Evans, 1973—1, Ecuador
Eragenia Banks, 1946—16, Neotropics
Mystacagenia Evans, 1973—5, Panama, Colombia, Brazil to Peru
Phanagenia Banks, 1933—1, Mexico
Priocnemella Banks, 1925—9, Neotropics

Few Neotropical species have known host and nesting behavior. Cambra *et al.* (2004) showed data on nest biology and new records from the Neotropics. Kuresewski *et al.* (2020) offered a detailed list of spider wasps and their hosts for the New World, also adding to their distribution range. Other behavioral observations are found in Kimsey (1980), Wilson & Pitts (2007), Auko *et al.* (2013), Carvalho-Filho *et al.* (2015), Contreras & Téllez (2017), Santos *et al.* (2017), Rapoza *et al.* (2019), Quijano-Cuervo *et al.* (2020), and Falcón-Reibán *et al.* (2021).

Catalogs and keys

There is no taxonomic catalog for the Neotropical Pompilidae. Fernández (2000) offered a preliminary list of the species; Alayo (1969) treated the Ceropalinae and Pepsinae of Cuba; Wahis (2002) and Wahis & Rojas (2003) discussed the fauna of Chile; Snelling & Torres (2004) offer a synopsis of Puerto Rico and British Virgin Islands and Waichert *et al.* (2012a) discussed the Dominican Republic fauna.

Keys to the genera of Pompilinae were offered in Evans (1966b: Central America), Colomo de Correa (1981: Argentina) and Pitts & Sadler (2019: New World). Fernández (2006) offered a key for the Neotropical genera except Pepsini. Fernández *et al.* (2017) offered keys for the genera and species of several Colombian genera, which are useful for northern South America.

Synopsis and species list

As noted above, the taxonomy of several Pompilidae remains in a poor state of knowledge. A catalog is highly desirable, but due to the circumstances outlined above, there are still several problems to be solved in some critical groups to have a more stable taxonomy. For this reason, we believe that it is useful to offer an updated checklist of the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of the Pompilidae described in the Neotropical Region, a region that includes Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and all of South America. The present list was made based on the available literature up to the present date, including published behavioral records. The supraspecific synopsis is provided in Table 1. Since there have been numerous transfers between genus names in the family, Table 2 provides a quick list of synonyms. Table 3 lists the Pompilidae species in the Neotropical Region and includes described sexes (♀, ♂), known distribution, references to descriptions, revisions and/or keys of some taxa.

TABLE 2. Synonymic list of supraspecific Neotropical Pompilidae

Pompilidae

Ceropalidae Radozkowski, 1888 = Pompilidae

Psammocharidae Banks, 1910 = Pompilidae

Ceropalinae

Ceratopales Howard, 1901 = *Ceropales* Latreille

Epipompilinae = Ctenoceratinae = Pepsinae

Pepsinae

Abripepsis Banks, 1946 = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Agriogenia Banks, 1919 = *Dipogon* Fox

Amerocnemis Banks, 1946 = *Aimatocare* Roig-Alsina

Anapriocnemis Haupt, 1959 = *Sphictostethus* Kohl

Auplopodini Haupt = Ageniellini

Allageniella Haupt, 1959 = *Ageniella* subgenus *Ameragenia* Banks

Brachyagenia Haupt, 1959 = *Ageniella* subgenus *Ameragenia* Banks

Calagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus* Spinola

Calicurgus Lepeletier, 1845 = *Caliadurgus* Pate

Calopompilus Banks, 1946 = *Aimatocare* Roig-Alsina

Calopompilus Banks, 1946 = *Pompilocalus* Roig-Alsina

Cirripepsis Banks, 1945 = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Cheilotus Bradley, 1946 = *Entypus* Dahlbom

Chirodamus Townes, 1951 = *Calopompilus* Ashmead

Chirodamus argentinicus group Evans, 1968 = *Aimatocare* Roig-Alsina

Compsagenia Haupt, 1959 = *Minagenia* Banks

Cosmagenia Haupt, 1959 = *Priocnemella* Banks

Derochilus Banks, 1941 = *Calopompilus* Ashmead

Deropepsis Banks, 1946 = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Dinocnemis Banks, 1945 = *Calopompilus* Ashmead

Dinopepsis Banks, 1945 = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Gigantopepsis Lucas, 1919 = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Hovagenia Banks 1941 = *Hemipepsis* Dahlbom

Lophagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus* Spinola

Myrmecosalius Ashmead, 1903 = *Priocnemis* Schiødte

Nannochilus Banks, 1944 = *Minagenia* Banks

Nannopepsis Banks, 1945 = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Onochares Banks, 1933 = *Calopompilus* Ashmead

Ovatopepsis Haupt = *Pepsis* Fabricius

Parageniella Haupt, 1959 = *Ageniella* subgénero *Ameragenia* Banks

Priocnemioides Radoszkowski, 1898 = *Entypus* Dahlbom

Pseudagenia Kohl, 1884 = *Auplopus* Spinola

Pseudageniella Haupt, 1959 = *Ageniella* subgénero *Ameragenia* Banks
Reedimia Banks, 1946 = *Chirodamus* Haliday
Stenopepsis Banks, 1945 = *Pepsis* Fabricius
Trichoepsis Banks, 1945 = *Pepsis* Fabricius
Tumagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus* Spinola
Xenopepsis Arnold, 1932 = *Hemipepsis* Dahlbom

Ctenoceratinae

Aulocostethus Ashmead, 1902 = *Epipompilus* Kohl
Episcothetus Banks, 1947 = *Epipompilus* Kohl

Pompilinae

Anacyphonyx Haupt, 1950 = *Paracyphonyx* Gribodo
Anoplinellus Banks, 1934 = *Anoplius* subgenus *Arachnoproctonus* Howard
Aporoideus Ashmead, 1902 = *Agenioideus* subgenus *Agenioideus* Ashmead
Anotochaes Banks, 1939 = *Chalcochaes* Banks
Arachnoproctonus Ashmead, 1902 = *Tachypompilus* Ashmead
Batazonus Howard, 1901 = *Poecilopompilus* Howard
Ceratopompilus Bradley, ??? = *Aporinellus* Banks
Dycirtomalis Bradley, 1944 = *Psorthaspis* Banks
Eubatazonus Haupt, 1950 = *Poecilopompilus* Howard
Nannopompilus Ashmead, 1902 = *Evagetes* Lepeletier
Odontaporus Bradley, 1944 = *Aporus* subgenus *Aporus* Spinola
Paracyphonyx Ashmead, 1902 = *Paracyphonyx* Gribodo
Pompilinus Ashmead, 1902 = *Anoplius* subgenus *Arachnoproctonus* Howard
Pompilodes Radoszkowski, 1887 = *Anoplius* subgenus *Anoplius* Dufour
Pycnopompilus Ashmead, 1902 = *Arachnospila* Kincaid
Sophropompilus Howard, 1901 = *Evagetes* Lepeletier
Spilopompilus Ashmead, 1902 = *Epysiron* Schiødte

Although the list has been based on the literature and in part on the experience of the authors, some species are probably left out, or some are still placed in genera to which they do not correspond. For some names it has not been possible to locate with certainty the author, the date of publication or the sex in which the new taxon is described.

We included records from behavioral observations as these studies have elucidated prey choice and nesting in the family, but poorly highlighted new range additions. Species recorded from Mexico were included in the list either when geographically reported from the Neotropical area, or when reported from Mexico, without state or coordinate distinction. In spite of these shortcomings, the list and references will be helpful to anyone interested in this intriguing family.

Notes on some names in the species list and taxonomic accounts

Pompilidae are a group that presents many taxonomic challenges. In preparing this list, it has been inevitable to find some inconsistencies, incomplete information, as well as synonyms and homonyms have been found. Some cases are listed below, although surely others are waiting to be discovered.

Notocyphus minimus Lucas, 1897 and *Notocyphus minimus* Banks, 1947, possible homonyms. We herein abstain from proposing new name because a revision of *Notocyphus* will be treated elsewhere.

Notocyphus restrictus Townes, 1957 described as a subspecies of *Notocyphus dorsalis* Cresson, 1872.

Auplopus esmeraldus (Banks, 1925) is treated as *Auplopus esmeralda* in Kimsey (1980).

Mystacagenia albiceps Evans, 1973. The following are new records for Costa Rica and Ecuador: COSTA RICA: Ala. 20 Km S Upala, 26.iii-12.iv.1991, F.D. Parker [coll.], 1♀ (Department of Biology Insect Collection, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, EMUS). ECUADOR: Napo, Misahualli nr. Tena, 6-19.x.2001, Mal. Tr., 1f (EMUS).

Remarks. The species was previous know from Brazil and Peru (Evans 1973). This is the first record of the species

from Central America, rising to three the number of species of *Mystacagenia* that occur in Central America, they are *M. albiceps*, *M. elengatula*, and *M. kimseyae*.

Phanagenia bombycina Cresson, 1867. New record for Mexico. MEXICO: 1 ♂, Chiapas, Municipio de San Cristobal de Las Casas. Hills of San Cristobal de Las Casas, 2194 m, viii-ix.1981, D.E. Breedlove (California Academy of Sciences, CASENT).

Remarks. *Phanagenia bombycina* is the only New World species of the genus, and has a Nearctic distribution in the continent (Townes 1957). San Cristobal de Las Casas, in Mexico, is the southernmost record of the species in the New World.

Priocnemella fuscomarginata (Fox, 1897). New record for Panama. PANAMA: 1 ♀, Las Cumbres, 12-18.ix.1982, H. Wolda [coll.] ground (Provincial Museum of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, PMAE), 1 female, Cerro Azul, N of Tocumén, 7.vi.1958, W.J. Hanson coll. (EMUS).

Entypus coeruleus (Taschenberg, 1869), in Fernández (2000), and *Entypus caeruleus* (Linnaeus, 1758), in Waichert *et al.* (2012a), are treated as *Entypus taschenbergii* (Dalla Torre, 1897) (see Roig-Alsina 1981).

Epipompilus jamaicensis Evans, 1976 is a nomen dubium.

Hypoferreola cephalotes (De Saussure, 1867) is a nomen dubium.

Anoplius (*Arachnophroctonus*) *inulcatrix* (Cameron, 1912) is treated with Cresson as author in Starr & Hook (2003).

Paracyphononyx diabolicus (Holmberg, 1881) must be *Austrochares*.

Priochilus captivum (Fabricius, 1804) must be placed in a different genus, either *Anoplius* or *Paracyphononyx*.

The diversity of spider wasps

With four subfamilies, 63 genera and 946 species, Pompilidae is a moderately-sized family within the stinging Hymenoptera (Aculeata) in the Neotropical region. In the neotropics Pompilidae are surpassed in diversity by Halictidae (1,004 species), Megachilidae (1,014 species), Crabronidae (1,304 species), Vespidae (1,330 species), Mutillidae (1,505 species), Apidae (1,536 species) and Formicidae (3,200 species).

In the World there are 254 valid genera (Loktionov & Lelej 2017) and 4,856 species (Aguilar *et al.* 2013) known for Pompilidae, within which the Neotropical fauna comprises 25% of the genera and 20% of the World's species. The Neotropical fauna of Pompilidae is richer than that of the Australian (45 genera and 256 species: Elliot 2007), Nearctic (41 genera and 290 species: Brothers & Finnermore 1993) and Palearctic (55 genera and 650 species: Loktionov & Lelej 2015) regions.

In the Neotropical region, the subfamilies Pepsinae (30 genera and 589 species) and Pompilinae (30 genera and 259 species) are the largest, and the remaining two subfamilies Ceropalinae (2 genera and 27 species) and Notocyphinae (1 genus and 71 species) comprise a modest number of species (Figures 1 and 2). Most genera have low diversity, and few are better represented. Taking the number of 25 species as an arbitrary level, the most diverse genera are *Pompilocalus* (28), *Caliadurgus* (29), *Priocnessus* (36), *Notocyphus* (71), *Anoplius* (73), *Ageniella* (74), *Auplopus* (119) and *Pepsis* (136) (Figure 1).

Nonetheless, a discussion on generic or specific diversity in Pompilidae should be taken with caution. As has been pointed out by taxonomists such as Evans (1977) or Vardy (2000), the separation of genera and species in this family is notoriously difficult due to the scarcity of external morphology traits to delimit taxa. Only in recent years have molecular phylogeny studies unraveled the phylogeny and internal relationships within the pompilid family and subfamilies (Waichert *et al.* 2015b; Rodríguez *et al.* 2016b). There is still much to do, especially at the species level, with many important and diverse genera in which there are no recent studies that incorporate genes to explore the internal diversity. A good example is *Notocyphus*, a genus without revision and for which there are many collected specimens that do not conform to the already obsolete descriptions or updated keys. The same situation occurs in *Anoplius*, *Auplopus* and many other genera.

The difficulty in sex-association (e.g. Evans 1968c) has resulted in fragmented information on sexes for different species. This is caused either by strong sexual dimorphism or morphological uniformity. There is information on both sexes for only 418 species, females are known for 777 species whereas males are known for 550 species. There is no information on either sex for 52 of the species (Table 3). Current molecular tools and access to DNA in dry collections specimens show promise in accurately establishing sex-associations.

TABLE 3. List of Neotropical species of spider wasps. After each species the known sex is offered (♀ = female, ♂ = male, ? = unknown), countries and references. Newly listed species and subspecies are indicated with an asterisk.

| Subfamily Ceropalinae | | | |
|--|------|--|--|
| <i>Ceropales Latreille, 1796</i> | | | |
| <i>C. abdominalis</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Suriname, Paraguay, Argentina | Banks 1947, Rodríguez <i>et al.</i> 2021 |
| <i>C. anomalipes</i> Shuckard, 1837 | * ♀♂ | Brazil, Colombia, Guiana, Surinam, Paraguay | Banks 1947, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>C. azteca</i> (Cameron, 1891) | ♀♂ | Central America, Colombia | Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. brethesi</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀♂ | Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>C. basirufus</i> Rohwer, 1913 | * ? | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>C. bolivari</i> Banks, 1945 | ♂ | Colombia | Banks 1947 |
| <i>C. chilensis</i> Spinola, 1851 | * ♀ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>C. cubensis agilis</i> Smith, 1864 | * ♀♂ | Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico | Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. cubensis albopicta</i> Cresson, 1869 | ♀♂ | Central America | Banks 1947 |
| <i>C. cubensis cooperi</i> Móczar, 1990 | * ♂ | Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. cubensis cubensis</i> Cresson, 1869 | ♀♂ | Caribbean | Banks 1947, Alayo 1969 |
| <i>C. cubensis menkei</i> Móczar, 1990 | * ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Venezuela, Trinidad, Ecuador | Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. cubensis vardy</i> Móczar, 1990 | * ♀♂ | Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. elsida</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>C. femoralis</i> Cresson, 1869 | * ♂ | Central America | Banks 1947 |
| <i>C. isolde isolde</i> (Banks, 1945) | * ♀ | Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru | Banks 1947, Móczar 1990, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>C. isolde surinamensis</i> Móczar, 1990 | * ♀♂ | Suriname, Guiana, Ecuador | Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. luctuosa luctuosa</i> (Smith, 1864) | * ? | Peru, Brazil, Suriname | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. luctuosa brasiliensis</i> Móczar, 1990 | * ♀♂ | Brazil | Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. mexicana</i> Cresson, 1869 | * ♀♂ | Mexico, Guatemala | Móczar 1990 |
| <i>C. rugata</i> Townes, 1957 | * ♂ | México | Banks 1947 |
| <i>C. taschenbergi</i> Dalla Torre, 1897 | * ? | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>Irenangelus Schulz, 1906</i> | | | |
| <i>I. clarus</i> Evans, 1969 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Brazil, Argentina | Evans 1969 1987, Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. crossopus</i> Kimsey & Wasbauer, 2004 | * ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Brazil | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>I. eberhardi</i> Evans, 1987 | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Mexico | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|--|
| <i>I. evansi</i> Kimsey & Wasbauer, 2004 | * | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Panama | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. furtivus</i> Evans, 1969 | | ♀♂ | Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Surinam, Guiana | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. hispaniolae</i> Evans, 1969 | | ♂ | Dominican Republic | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. ichneumonoides</i> Ducke, 1908 | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Surinam | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. lucidus</i> Evans, 1969 | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Surinam | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. mexicanus</i> Turner, 1917 | | ♀♂ | Mexico, Honduras | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. townesorum</i> Evans, 1969 | | ♀♂ | Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. reversus</i> (Smith, 1873) | | ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Surinam | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| <i>I. tucumanus</i> Evans, 1969 | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Kimsey & Wasbauer 2004 |
| Subfamily Notocyphinae | | | | |
| Notocyphus Smith, 1855 | | | | |
| <i>N. abdominalis</i> Lucas, 1897 | * | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. abnormis</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | | ♂ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. adoleitis</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♂ | Colombia | Banks 1945 |
| <i>N. albopictus</i> Smith, 1862 | * | ♂ | Mexico | Smith 1862 |
| <i>N. alboplagiatus</i> Smith | | ♂ | Trinidad | Starr & Hook 2003, transcribed in Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. anacaona</i> Rodriguez & Pitts 2012 | * | ♂ | Dominican Republic | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>N. apicalis</i> Cameron, 1893 | * | ♀ | Panama | Cameron 1893 |
| <i>N. attratus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | Paraguay | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. auranticornis</i> Lucas, 1897 | | ♀ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. bicolor</i> Lucas, 1897 | * | ♀ | Colombia | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. bimaculatus</i> Lucas, 1897 | * | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. bipartitus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Ecuador | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. brevicornis</i> Fox, 1897 | | ♀♂ | Brazil, Peru | Banks 1947, Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>N. chiriquirensis</i> Cameron, 1893 | * | ♀ | Panama | Corro & Cambra 2011 |
| <i>N. compressiventris</i> (Cresson, 1865) | * | ♀ | Cuba | Alayo 1969 |
| <i>N. crassicornis</i> (Smith, 1893) | * | ♂ | Brazil, Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|----|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>N. deceptus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♂ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. dolorosus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♂ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. dorsalis dorsalis</i> Cresson, 1872 | ♀ | Mexico | Townes 1957 |
| <i>N. dorsalis restrictus</i> Townes 1957 | ♀ | Guatemala | Townes 1957 |
| <i>N. entrerriamus</i> Brethes, 1924 | ♀ | Argentina | Brethes 1924 |
| <i>N. erythronotus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. femoratus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. ferrugineus</i> Fox, 1897 | ♀ | Brazil | Fox 1897, Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. fraternus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♂ | Ecuador | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. fulvus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. fuscus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♀ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. griseus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. inornatus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. jorgenseni</i> Brethes, 1909 | ♀♂ | Argentina | Brethes 1909 |
| <i>N. kohli</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♀ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. laetabilis</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♀ | Brazil, Peru | Smith 1873, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>N. lucasi</i> Banks, 1945 | ♂ | Trinidad | Banks 1945, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>N. lumulatus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♂ | Bolivia | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. luteipennis</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♀ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. macrostoma</i> Kohl, 1886 | ♀ | Brazil | Kohl 1886 |
| <i>N. maculifrons</i> Smith, 1873 | ♀ | Peru | Banks 1947, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>N. melanosoma</i> Kohl, 1886 | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. minimus</i> Banks, 1931 | ♂ | Mexico | Banks 1931 |
| <i>N. minimus</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♂ | Brazil | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. morosus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♂ | Colombia | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. multipicta</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♂ | Brazil, Peru | Smith 1873, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>N. nessus</i> Banks, 1945 | ♂ | Colombia | Banks, 1945 |
| <i>N. nigricornis</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. nigrinus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀ | Bolivia | Banks 1947 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|--|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>N. nubilipennis</i> Fox, 1897 | | | | Brazil | | Fox 1897 |
| <i>N. obscuripennis</i> Fox, 1897 | * | ♀ | | Brazil | | Fox 1897 |
| <i>N. octomaculatus</i> Brethes, 1913 | * | ♂ | | Argentina | | Brethes 1913 |
| <i>N. ornatus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | | Ecuador | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. pallidipennis</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | | Peru | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. pictipennis</i> Fox, 1897 | * | ♀ | | Brazil | | Fox 1897 |
| <i>N. plagiatus</i> (Smith, 1862) | * | ♀ | | Mexico Nicaragua | | Wahis 1996 |
| <i>N. prixi</i> Brethes, 1924 | * | ♀ | | Argentina | | Brethes 1924 |
| <i>N. procris</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | | Brazil | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. rixosus</i> Smith, 1855 | * | ♀ | | Brazil | | Smith 1855 |
| <i>N. rubriventris</i> Brethes, 1909 | * | ♀ | | Argentina | | Brethes 1909 |
| <i>N. rufigaster</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♂ | | Colombia | | Banks 1945 |
| <i>N. saevissimus</i> Smith, 1855 | | ♀ | | Brazil, Peru | | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>N. sericeus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | | Brazil | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. sigmooides</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | | Brazil | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. signatus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | | Peru | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. similis</i> Fox, 1897 | * | ♀ | | Brazil | | Fox 1897 |
| <i>N. stahli</i> Lucas, 1897 | * | ♀ | | Bolivia | | Lucas 1897 |
| <i>N. stimulator</i> Cameron, 1893 | * | ♂ | | Panama | | Wahis 1996 |
| <i>N. terminatus</i> Fox, 1897 | * | ♀ | | Brazil | | Fox 1897 |
| <i>N. thetis</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♀ | | Surinam, Panama, Peru | | Banks 1945, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>N. tyrannicus</i> Smith, 1855 | | ♀ | | Brazil, British Guiana, Peru | | Smith 1855 |
| <i>N. uninctus</i> Brethes, 1913 | | ♂ | | Argentina | | Brethes 1913 |
| <i>N. variegatus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | | Brazil | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. vindex</i> Smith, 1846 | | ♀ | | Brazil Peru | | Banks 1947, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>N. violaceipennis</i> Cameron, 1893 | * | ♀ | | Mexico | | Cameron 1893 |
| <i>N. williamsi</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | | Ecuador | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>N. xanthoproctus</i> Lucas, 1897 | * | ♀? | | Brazil | | Lucas 1897 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| Subfamily Pepsinae | |
|---|--|
| Tribe Ageniellini | |
| Ageniella Banks, 1912 | |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Ageniella</i> Banks, 1912 | |
| <i>A. (A.) accepta</i> (Cresson, 1867) | * ♀♂ Central America Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2019a |
| <i>A. (A.) bruesi</i> (Banks, 1928) | * ♀♂ Cuba, Jamaica, Dominican Republic Alayo 1969, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. (A.) domingensis</i> (Banks, 1944) | * ♀♂ Dominican Republic Banks 1944, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. (A.) magdalena</i> (Banks, 1945) | * ♀♂ Colombia Dreisbach 1963, Fernández <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (A.) molinor</i> (Banks, 1925) | * ♀ Costa Rica Honduras Panama Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>A. (A.) nivalis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | * ♀ Mexico, Panama Wahis 1995 |
| <i>A. (A.) purpuripes</i> Banks, 1938 | * ♂ Cuba Alayo 1969, Townes 1957 |
| <i>A. (A.) violaceipes</i> (Cresson, 1865) | * ♀ Cuba, Dominican Republic Alayo 1969, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. (A.) wheeleri</i> (Banks, 1925) | * ♀ Panama Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2004 |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Alasagenia</i> Banks, 1944 | |
| <i>A. (A.) cymbele</i> Banks, 1946 | ♂ Paraguay Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (A.) cursor</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♂ Brazil Wahis 1995, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) curtispinus</i> (Cameron) | * ♀♂ Brazil, Colombia, Guiana, Peru, Trinidad Wahis 1995, Castro-Huertas <i>et al.</i> 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) erichsoni</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀ Guiana, Trinidad Banks 1946, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>A. (A.) difformis</i> (Banks, 1944) | ♀ Guiana, Peru, Bolivia Banks 1944 |
| <i>A. (A.) flavipennis</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀ Brazil Banks 1946, Dos Santos <i>et al.</i> 2017, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) fortipes</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♂ Brazil, Peru Smith 1873, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. (A.) hirsuta</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀ Colombia, Ecuador Banks 1946, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>A. (A.) pilifrons</i> (Cameron, 1912) | ? ? Colombia, Guiana, Peru Banks 1944, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. (A.) zeteki</i> (Banks, 1925) | * ♀ Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Trinidad Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2004, Castro-Huertas <i>et al.</i> 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Ameragenia</i> Banks, 1945 | |
| <i>A. (A.) adele</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀ Bolivia Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (A.) alcimeda</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀ Peru Banks 1946 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|
| <i>A. (A.) agitata</i> (Smith, 1873) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Wahis 1995, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) anconis</i> (Banks, 1925) | * | ♀ | Panama | Cambra 2005, Kimsey 1980 |
| <i>A. (A.) banksii</i> (Banks, 1946) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Banks, 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) caerulea</i> Rapoza & Waichert, 2022 | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Rapoza & Waichert 2022 |
| <i>A. (A.) citricornis</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) cleora</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) chypeata</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) dolorosa</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀ | Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador | Banks 1946, Fernández 2000, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) fabricii</i> (Banks, 1944) | | ♀♂ | British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Trinidad, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Brazil | Banks 1944, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) fragilis</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♂ | Brazil, Colombia, Honduras | Fernández 2000, Waichert & Pitts 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) gracilentia</i> (Smith, 1873) | * | ♂ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) incrota</i> (Banks, 1944) | | ♀ | Guiana | Banks 1944, Banks 1946, Dreisbach 1963 (as <i>Auplopus incrotus</i>) |
| <i>A. (A.) irene</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Colombia | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (A.) partita</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀ | British Guiana | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (A.) pretiosa</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil, Colombia, Peru | Banks 1946, Castro-Huertas <i>et al.</i> 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) rufospina</i> (Cameron, 1893) | * | ♀ | Mexico, Panama | Wahis 1995 |
| <i>A. (A.) rustica</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) rutilis</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♂ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) sanguinolenta</i> (Smith, 1864) | * | ♀♂ | Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Guiana, Peru | Wahis 1995, Castro-Huertas <i>et al.</i> 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 (as <i>Ageniella ruficeps</i> (Smith)) |
| <i>A. (A.) salti</i> (Banks, 1928) | * | ♀♂ | Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico | Alayo 1969, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. (A.) serrula</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) similaris</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) thione</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Evans 1973, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) ursula</i> (Banks, 1944) | * | ♀♂ | Dominican Republic | Banks, 1944b, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|---|
| <i>A. (A.) varipes</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (A.) volatilis</i> (Smith, 1846) | | ♀ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Cyrtagenia</i> Evans, 1973 | | | | Evans 1973 |
| <i>A. (C.) fallax</i> (Arlé, 1947) | | ♀ | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Peru | Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (C.) innuba</i> Evans, 1973 | | ♀ | Brazil | Evans 1973, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Nemagenia</i> Banks, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>A. (N.) longula</i> (Cresson, 1867) | | ♀♂ | from Mexico to Southern Brazil | Townes 1957, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Neotumagenia</i> Fernández, 1998 | | | | |
| <i>A. (N.) amazonica</i> Fernández, 1998 | | ♀ | Colombia, Brazil | Fernández 1998, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012a |
| <i>Ageniella</i> subgenus <i>Priophanes</i> Banks, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>A. (P.) azteca</i> (Cameron, 1891) | * | ♀♂ | Mexico, Panama | Wahis 1995 |
| <i>A. (P.) dowi</i> (Banks, 1938) | * | ♀♂ | Cuba, Dominican Republic | Alayo 1969, Banks 1944b, Townes 1957, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. (P.) basifura</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil | Fernández 2000, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) bradleyi</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (P.) cingulata</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♂ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) comes</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks, 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) dolorosa</i> (Banks, 1946) | * | ♀ | Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador | Banks 1946, Fernández 2000, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) erythropoda</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ? | Brazil | Banks, 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) erythroptera</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) eudora</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♀ | Colombia | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (P.) juno</i> (Cameron, 1893) | * | ♀ | Mexico | Wahis 1995 |
| <i>A. (P.) moesta</i> (Banks, 1945) | | ♀ | Colombia | Banks 1945, 1946 |
| <i>A. (P.) nigerrima</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀ | Brazil, Colombia | Fernández 2000, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) otiosa</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Bolivia, Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) pallicornis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) parkeri</i> (Banks, 1925) | * | ♀ | Panama | Banks 1925, Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2004 |
| <i>A. (P.) pictipennis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P.) posticada</i> (Banks, 1946) | * | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (P.) rufigaster</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|--|--|
| <i>A. (P) rufitarsis</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>A. (P) rufofemorata</i> (Taschemberg, 1869) | | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. (P) ruschi</i> Rapoza & Waichert, 2022 | | ♀ | Brazil | Rapoza & Waichert 2022 |
| <i>A. (P) sericosoma</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Banks 1946, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>Atopogenia</i> Wasbauer, 1987 | | | | |
| <i>A. menkei</i> Wasbauer, 1987 | y | h | Costa Rica Panama | Wasbauer 1987 |
| <i>Auplopus</i> Spinola, 1845 | | | | |
| <i>A. abnormalis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♂ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. aeruginosus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | * | ♂ | Trinidad | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. alarius</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. albifrons</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♂ | Trinidad | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. amalotis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. amoenus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | * | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. anthracinus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♂ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. aquilus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Nicaragua, Cuba | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. argentinensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. argentinus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♂ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. argutus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. associatus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Colombia, Ecuador | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. ater</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♂ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. atratus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | * | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. aurarius</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Bolivia | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. auripilus</i> (Cresson, 1869) | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Mexico | Dreisbach 1963, Quijano-Cuervo <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>A. basalis</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♂ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. batesi</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. bermudensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Bermudas | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. bellus</i> (Cresson, 1865) | | ♀♂ | Cuba to Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic | Alayo 1969, Snelling & Torres, 2004, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. bequaerti</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♂ | Guatemala | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. blatteus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | | ♀ | Nicaragua | Dreisbach 1963 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>A. brasiliensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. buscki</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Trinidad | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. callainus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. caeruleosoma</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Peru | Rasmussem & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. chypeatus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Honduras | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. chloris</i> (Cresson, 1891) | ♀ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. comparatus</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♀ | Costa Rica, Trinidad, Guiana, Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. coracinus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Argentina | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. cordobensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Argentina | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. cressoni</i> (Cameron, 1891) | ♀ | Mexico, Guatemala | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. curvinervis</i> (Cameron, 1891) | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. cyaneus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀♂ | Venezuela | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. charlesi</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2012 | ♀ | Dominican Republic | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. deceptor</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♀ | Brazil, Peru | Smith 1873, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. dietzi</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. earinus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. editorialis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Ecuador | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. eriodes</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Peru | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. esmeraldus</i> (Banks, 1925) | ♀ | Costa Rica, Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. exilis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. femoratus</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | ♂ | Trinidad, Guiana, Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. femur-rubrus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. ferrugineus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. flavicrus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | British Guiana | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. fulgidus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. fuscus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. gaumeri</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. gentilis</i> (Cameron, 1891) | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. gertschi</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>A. grossus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. guatemalensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Guatemala | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. hidalgoensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ * | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. hispidus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Guatemala | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. hondurensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Honduras | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. incognitus</i> (Smith) | ♀ | Mexico, Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. iolanthe</i> (Banks, 1925) | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. kathryni</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ * | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. lasios</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Peru | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. lineatus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Guatemala, Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. lorenzani</i> (Banks, 1945) | ♀ | Colombia | Banks 1945 |
| <i>A. marginalis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. magnus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. malinus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ * | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. medius</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Guatemala | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. mendicus</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Ecuador | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. mexicanus</i> (Cresson, 1867) | ♀ | Mexico, America Central | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. militaris</i> (Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1873) | ♀♂ | Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru | Dreisbach 1963, Kurczewski et al. 2020 |
| <i>A. minimus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ * | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. minus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. minusculus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. montanus</i> Alayo, 1969 | ♀ * | Cuba | Alayo 1969 |
| <i>A. montezuma</i> (Smith, 1862) | ♂ * | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. montivagus</i> (Cameron, 1891) | ♀ * | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. nebulosus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. nabori</i> Alayo, 1969 | ♀ * | Cuba | Alayo 1969 |
| <i>A. niger</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. nigriculus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. olivarius</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|----|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>A. obscurus</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Panama | Panama | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. opacus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. panamensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. paniquitus</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Colombia | Colombia | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. perditus</i> (Cameron, 1891) | ♀ | Mexico | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. peruana</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Peru | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. pratens</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Brazil | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. pratensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. princeps</i> (Banks, 1943) | ♀ | Mexico, Brazil | Mexico, Brazil | Banks 1943, Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. puniceus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay | Brazil, Paraguay | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. purpureus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. pygidialis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Amazonas | Amazonas | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. quartus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Costa Rica | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. rufipes</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀♂ | Brazil | Brazil | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. robustus</i> (Banks, 1945) | ♀ | Colombia, Ecuador | Colombia, Ecuador | Banks 1945 |
| <i>A. roseus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Mexico | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. sapphirus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Costa Rica | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. schausi</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | British Guiana | British Guiana | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. semialatus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀♂ | Panama | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. semirufus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Panama, Mexico | Panama, Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. stagei</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Surinam | Surinam | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. stritatus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Peru | Peru | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. shannoni</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. smithi</i> (Dalla Torre, 1897) | ♀♂ | Panama, British Guiana | Panama, British Guiana | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. splendidus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. subaurarius</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Brazil | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. subvirescens</i> (Cresson, 1867) | ♀ | Mexico | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. tarsatus</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♀♂ | British Guiana, Brazil | British Guiana, Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. testaceus</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♂ | Brazil | Brazil | Fox 1897 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|------|--|--|
| <i>A. venetus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. villosus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. viridulus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. violaceus</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Trinidad, Panama | Dreisbach 1963, Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2004 |
| <i>A. viridis</i> (Smith, 1864) | ♀ | Colombia | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. vulcanensis</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | * ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. wheeleri</i> (Banks, 1945) | ♀ | British Guiana | Banks 1945, Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. woodi</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♂ | Mexico, Honduras | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. zeteki</i> Dreisbach, 1963 | ♀ | Mexico, Panama | Dreisbach 1963 |
| <i>A. taino</i> Snelling & Torres, 2004 | * ♀ | Puerto Rico | Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>Dimorphogenia</i> Evans, 1973 | | | |
| <i>D. naumanni</i> Evans, 1973 | ♀♂ | Ecuador | Evans 1973 |
| <i>Eragia</i> Banks, 1946 | | | |
| <i>E. abdominalis</i> (Smith, 1864) | * ♀♂ | Brazil, Peru | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. amabilis</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | * ♀♂ | Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Trinidad | Banks 1945, Evans, 1973, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. aureicornis</i> (Smith, 1873) | * ♀♂ | Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad | Banks 1944, 1945, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. bella</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * ♀ | Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. carinata</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * ♀ | Colombia | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. coeruleipes</i> (Smith, 1862) | * ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. congrua</i> (Fox, 1897) | * ♀♂ | Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Venezuela | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. dentata</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Mexico | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. isolata</i> (Banks, 1925) | * ♀♂ | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. micans</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | * ♀♂ | from Costa Rica to Southern Brazil | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Wasbauer 1985, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. oliva</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * ♀♂ | Belize, Costa Rica, Mexico | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. pseudomicans</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. rotunda</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * ♂ | Costa Rica | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|---|---|--|
| <i>E. setosa</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * | ♀ | Costa Rica | Costa Rica | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. tabascoensis</i> (Cameron, 1891) | * | ♀♂ | Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>E. villosa</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>Mystacagenia</i> Evans, 1973 | | | | | |
| <i>M. albiceps</i> Evans, 1973 | | ♀ | Costa Rica, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru | Evans 1973, Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2020, new record (Costa Rica, Ecuador) | |
| <i>M. bellula</i> Evans, 1973 | | ♀ | Colombia, Peru | Evans 1973, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 | |
| <i>M. elengatula</i> Evans, 1980 | | ♀ | Panama | Evans 1973, 1980 | |
| <i>M. kimseyae</i> Cambra & Wasbauer, 2020 | * | ♀ | Panama | Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2020 | |
| <i>M. variegata</i> Evans, 1973 | | ♀ | Brazil | Evans 1973 | |
| <i>Phanagenia</i> Banks, 1933 | | | | | |
| <i>Phanagenia bombycina</i> Cresson, 1867 | * | ♂ | Mexico | new record | |
| <i>Priocnemella</i> Banks, 1925 | | | | | |
| <i>P. aurodecorata</i> (Cameron, 1912) | * | ♀ | British Guiana | Cameron 1912 | |
| <i>P. insignis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♂ | Brazil, Peru | Banks 1946, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 (as <i>Agentiella insignis</i>) | |
| <i>P. fairchildi</i> (Banks, 1925) | | ♀♂ | Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, northern Brazil | Rasmussen & Ansejo 2009 | |
| <i>P. eurytheme</i> (Banks, 1944) | | ♀♂ | British Guiana | Banks 1944 | |
| <i>P. hexagona</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Banks 1946 | |
| <i>P. hexagona omissa</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Peru | Banks 1946, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>P. nobilitata</i> (Smith, 1866) | * | ♀♂ | Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, British Guiana | Banks 1946, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 | |
| <i>P. gloriosa</i> (Smith, 1873) | * | ♀♂ | British Guiana, Brazil, Peru | Banks 1946, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 | |
| <i>P. ornata</i> Banks, 1946 | * | ♂ | Peru, Trinidad | Banks 1946, Starr & Hook 2003 (as <i>Priophanes ornatus</i>) | |
| <i>P. fuscomarginata</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀♂ | Brazil, Guiana, Peru, Panama | Banks 1946, new record (Panama) | |
| Tribe Pepsini | | | | | |
| <i>Abernessia</i> Arlé, 1947 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Arlé 1947, Waichert & Pitts 2011, Waichert & Pitts 2013, Oliveira <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>A. capixaba</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2013 | * | ♂ | Brazil | Waichert & Pitts 2013 | |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>A. giga</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2013 | * | ♀♂ | Brazil | Waichert & Pitts 2013, Oliveira <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>A. irmgardae</i> Arlé, 1947 | * | ♀ | Brazil, Paraguay | Arlé 1947, Waichert & Pitts 2013, Oliveira <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>A. prima</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2011 | * | ♂ | Brazil | Waichert & Pitts 2011 |
| <i>Adirostes</i> Banks, 1946 | | | | |
| <i>A. ariphana</i> Roig-Alsina, 1984 | * | ♀ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>A. tolteca</i> Banks, 1946 | * | ♀ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>A. wahisi</i> Roig-Alsina, 1984 | * | ♀ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>A. willinki</i> Roig-Alsina, 1984 | * | ♀ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>Aimatocare</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | | | |
| <i>A. argentinica</i> (Banks, 1946) | * | ♀♂ | Argentina | Evans 1968, Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>A. imitator</i> (Evans, 1968) | * | ♂ | Ecuador | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>A. impensa</i> (Evans, 1968) | * | ♂ | Paraguay | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>A. longula</i> (Banks, 1946) | * | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil | Roig-Alsina 1988, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. vitrea</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Guiana | Roig-Alsina 1988, Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>Anacyphonyx</i> Banks, 1946 | | | | |
| <i>A. apicipennis</i> (Fox, 1899) | | ♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. brevipennis</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | | ♀ | Paraguay | Fox 1869 |
| <i>A. dubiosa</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♂ | Brazil | Taschenberg 1869 |
| <i>A. fidelis</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. glabriventris</i> Roig-Alsina, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | Argentina | Banks 1946 |
| <i>A. rosai</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 2005 |
| <i>Calidurgus</i> Pate, 1946 | | | | |
| <i>C. anomalus</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | | ♂ | Brazil | Banks 1946 |
| <i>C. aberrans</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | | ♂ | México Honduras | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>C. albosignus</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | | ♂ | Panama | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. andicolus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Ecuador | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. braziliensis</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. cinereus</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. clypeatus</i> (Cresson, 1865) | * | ♀♂ | Cuba | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| | | | | Alayo 1969 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|----|--|--|
| <i>C. curvialis</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | ♀ | Panama | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. fasciatellus fratellus</i> (Holmberg, 1903) | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>C. flavidus</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | * | Mexico, Honduras | Dreisbach 1961, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>C. fuscus</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. gayi</i> (Spinola, 1851) | ♀♂ | Argentina Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>C. huitaca</i> (Banks, 1945) | ♀ | Colombia | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. jocaste</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. loranthae</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Ecuador | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. machetes</i> (Kohl, 1886) | ♀ | Colombia Ecuador Brazil | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. maculatellus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀ | Brazil Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>C. maestralis</i> Alayo, 1969 | * | Cuba | Alayo 1969 |
| <i>C. marginatus</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. modestus</i> (Smith, 1864) | ♀♂ | Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina, Guiana | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>C. ochraceus</i> Roig-Alsina, 1982 | ♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>C. ornatus</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | ♀ | Peru | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. pretiosus</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀ | Colombia, Brazil, Peru | Dreisbach 1961, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>C. pulchellus</i> (Cresson, 1865) | * | Cuba | Alayo 1969 |
| <i>C. quitus</i> (Banks, 1946) | ♀ | Ecuador | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. rufigaster</i> (Banks, 1945) | ♀♂ | Colombia | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. rufricus</i> (Dreisbach, 1961) | ♂ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1961 |
| <i>C. sigillipes</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Uruguay, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>C. subandinus</i> Roig-Alsina, 1982 | ♀♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| Calopompilus Ashmead, 1900 | | | |
| <i>C. setaerotundus</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * | Guatemala, Honduras | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014, Kurczewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| Chirodamus Haliday, 1837 | | | |
| <i>C. agenius</i> Roig-Alsina, 1984 | ♀♂ | Uruguay, Chile | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>C. hirsutulus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | ♀♂ | Uruguay, Chile, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>C. kingii</i> Haliday, 1837 | ♀♂ | Chile, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1984 |
| <i>C. luteifrons</i> Roig-Alsina, 1984 | ♀♂ | Chile | Roig-Alsina 1984 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>C. paramicola</i> Roig-Alsina, 1984 | | | | Colombia, Venezuela | | Roig-Alsina 1984, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| Cryptocheilus Panzer, 1806 | | | | | | |
| <i>C. attenuatum</i> Banks, 1933 | * | ♀♂ | | Mexico | | Townes 1957 |
| <i>C. neotropicalis</i> Cambra & Wahis, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | | Panama | | Cambra & Wahis 2005 |
| <i>C. severini</i> Banks, 1926 | * | ♀♂ | | Mexico | | Townes 1957 |
| <i>C. santosi</i> Cambra & Wahis, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | | Panama | | Cambra & Wahis 2005 |
| <i>C. sp.</i> | * | ♀ | | Colombia | | Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| Dipogon Fox, 1897 | | | | | | |
| <i>D. alastor</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀ | | Ecuador | | Banks 1946 |
| <i>D. ariel</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀ | | Colombia, Ecuador | | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>D. aztecus</i> Evans, 1974 | * | ♀ | | Mexico | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. calipterus nubifer</i> (Cresson, 1869) | | ♀♂ | | Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. chapalae</i> Evans, 1974 | * | ♀ | | Mexico | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. cubensis</i> Genaro & Portuondo, 2002 | * | ♀ | | Cuba | | Genaro & Portuondo 2002 |
| <i>D. honduriensis</i> Dreisbach, 1955 | * | ♀ | | Honduras | | Dreisbach 1955 |
| <i>D. hurdi</i> Evans, 1974 | * | ♀ | | Mexico | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. itshmica</i> (Cameron, 1891) | * | ♀ | | Panama | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. melanocephalus</i> (Cameron, 1891) | * | ♀ | | Mexico | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. moctezuma</i> Evans, 1974 | * | ♀ | | Mexico | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. neotropica</i> (Kohl, 1886) | | ♀ | | Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay | | |
| <i>D. papago papago</i> (Banks, 1933) | | ♀♂ | | Mexico | | Evans 1974 |
| <i>D. populator</i> Fox, 1897 | | ♀ | | Brazil, Argentina | | Roig-Alsina 2005 |
| <i>D. spangleri</i> (Evans, 1972) | * | ♀ | | Dominican Republic | | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| Entypus Dahlbom, 1843 | | | | | | |
| <i>E. apicipennis</i> Fox, 1899 | * | ♂ | | Brazil | | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. apollinariii</i> Brèthes, 1926 | * | ♀ | | Colombia | | |
| <i>E. aurifrons</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀♂ | | Guiana | | |
| <i>E. bituberculatus</i> (Guerin, 1838) | | ♀♂ | | Peru Brazil Argentina Guiana | | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. bonariensis</i> (Lepeletier, 1845) | | ♀♂ | | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | | Roig-Alsina 1981 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|
| <i>E. brasiliensis</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | | | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. carinatellus</i> (Brèthes, 1911) | * | ♂ | Brazil | |
| <i>E. carinata</i> (Fox) | * | ♀♂ | Bolivia Brazil Paraguay | |
| <i>E. concolorans</i> Roig-Alsina, 1981 | | ♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. crassiceps</i> Roig-Alsina, 1981 | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. decoloratus</i> (Lepeletier, 1845) | * | | Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. dumosus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | * | | Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. ferruginipennis</i> (Haliday, 1837) | | ♀♂ | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. fossulatus</i> (Giner Mari, 1944) | * | ? | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>E. gigas</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Guiana, Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. grandis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Colombia | |
| <i>E. iheringii</i> (Fox, 1899) | | ♀ | Ecuador Brazil Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. lepelleterii</i> (Guérin, 1831) | * | ♀♂ | Chile Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1981 |
| <i>E. limbatus</i> (Brèthes, 1911) | * | ♀ | Brazil | |
| <i>E. luteicornis</i> (Lepeletier, 1845) | | ♀ | Brazil | |
| <i>E. mammillatus</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀♂ | Bolivia Peru Brazil Paraguay | |
| <i>E. manni</i> (Banks, 1928) | * | ♀ | Haiti, Dominican Republic | Perez-Gelabert 2008, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>E. molestus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀♂ | Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. niitidus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Ecuador, Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. ochrocerus</i> Dahlbom, 1843 | * | ♀♂ | Cuba to Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Dominican Republic | Snelling & Torres, 2004, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>E. perpunctatus</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀ | Bolivia | |
| <i>E. persimilis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | |
| <i>E. peruvianus</i> (Rohwer, 1913) | | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay | |
| <i>E. praestans</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♀♂ | Trinidad | |
| <i>E. purpureipes</i> (Cameron) | | ♀♂ | Guiana | |
| <i>E. soleatus</i> (Brèthes, 1926) | * | ♀ | Colombia | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. sulphureicornis</i> (Palisot de Beauvois, 1809) | * | ♀ | Dominican Republic | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>E. tenebrosus</i> (Banks, 1946) | * | ♀ | Brazil | |
| <i>E. taschenbergii</i> (Dalla Torre, 1897) | | ♀♂ | Dominican Republic, Mexico, South America | Roig-Alsina 1981 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|--|---|----|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>E. tinctipennis</i> (Fox, 1899) | * | ♀ | Brazil | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>E. unifasciatus dumosus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | * | ♂ | Southern South America | Corro & Cambra 2011 |
| <i>E. urichi</i> (Banks, 1945) | | ♀ | Panama Colombia Brazil Trinidad | |
| <i>E. velutinus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | | ♀♂ | Brazil Paraguay | |
| <i>Epipompilus</i> Kohl, 1884 | | | | |
| <i>E. aztecus</i> (Cresson, 1869) | | ♀♂ | Mexico CA Brazil | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. bifasciatus</i> (Ashmead, 1902) | | ♀ | Brazil | Evans 1961 1967, Silvestre <i>et al.</i> 2010 |
| <i>E. delicatus</i> Turner, 1917 | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. excelsus</i> (Bradley, 1944) | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. haupti</i> (Arlé, 1936) | | ♀ | Brazil | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. insolitus</i> Evans, 1961 | | ♀ | Costa Rica | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. inca</i> Evans, 1967 | | ♀ | Peru | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. innubus</i> Evans, 1961 | | ♂ | Peru | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. jamaicensis</i> Evans, 1976 | | ♀ | Jamaica | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. jocosus</i> Evans, 1967 | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. morosus</i> Evans, 1976 | | ♀ | Bolivia | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. nigribasis</i> (Banks, 1925) | | ♀♂ | Panamá Colombia Brazil | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. pulcherrimus</i> (Evans, 1961) | | ♀♂ | Bahamas | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. quinquenotatus</i> Evans, 1976 | | ♀♂ | Bolivia | Evans 1961 1967 |
| <i>E. tucumanus</i> Evans, 1967 | | ♀♂ | Venezuela Brazil Argentina | Evans 1961 1967, Trad <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>E. williamsi</i> (Evans, 1961) | | ♀ | Peru | Evans 1961 1967, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>Hemipepsis</i> Dahlbom, 1844 | | | | Townes 1957 |
| <i>H. toussainti</i> (Banks, 1928) | * | ♀♂ | Mexico, Haiti, Costa Rica | Townes 1957, Kurezewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>H. mexicana</i> (Cresson, 1867) | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Colombia | Townes 1957 |
| <i>H. ustulata</i> Dahlbom, 1843 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico, Costa Rica | Townes 1957, Kurezewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>Herbstellus</i> Wahis, 2000 | | | | Wahis 2000 |
| <i>H. lamprus</i> Roig-Alsina, 2005 | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina, 2005 |
| <i>H. pachylopus</i> (Kohl, 1886) | | ♀ | Chile, Argentina | Roig-Alsina, 2005, Wahis 2000 |
| <i>Hypoferreola</i> Ashmead, 1902 | | | | Waichert & Pitts 2011 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|---|---|---|
| <i>H. cephalotes</i> (Saussure, 1867) | * | ♀ | Argentina | Argentina | Waichert & Pitts 2011 |
| <i>Lepidocnemis Haupt</i>, 1930 | | | | | |
| <i>L. antiqwa</i> Haupt, 1930 | | ♀ | Argentina | Argentina | Waichert & Pitts 2011 |
| <i>Minagenia</i> Banks, 1934 | | | | | |
| <i>M. colombianus</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♀♂ | Colombia | Colombia | Banks 1945 |
| <i>M. laevis</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♂ | Trinidad | Trinidad | Banks 1946 |
| <i>M. levipes</i> (Cresson, 1869) | | ♂ | Mexico | Mexico | |
| <i>M. minor</i> Dreisbach, 1953 | | ♂ | Costa Rica | Costa Rica | Dreisbach 1953 |
| <i>M. obscura</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Brazil | Brazil | Banks 1946 |
| <i>M. peruana</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀ | Peru | Peru | Banks 1946 |
| <i>Pepsis Fabricius</i>, 1805 | | | | | |
| <i>P. achterbergi</i> Vardy, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | Surinam | Guiana Brazil | Vardy 2000 2002 2005 |
| <i>P. aciculata</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Uruguay Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. adonita</i> Vardy, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | Bolivia | Brazil Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. albocincta</i> Smith, 1855 | | ♀♂ | Colombia | Brazil Argentina | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. amyntas</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | | ♀♂ | Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Trinidad | Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Trinidad | Vardy 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. apicata</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | | ♀♂ | Peru, Bolivia, Brazil | Peru, Bolivia, Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. aquila</i> Lucas, 1895 | | ♀♂ | Central America | Central America | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. assimilis</i> Banks, 1946 | | ♀♂ | Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad | Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad | Vardy 2000 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. asteria</i> Mocsáry, 1894 | | ♀♂ | Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru | Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. atalanta</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | | ♀♂ | Central America, Colombia, Venezuela | Central America, Colombia, Venezuela | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. atripennis</i> Fabricius, 1804 | | ♀♂ | Northern South America, Trinidad | Northern South America, Trinidad | Vardy 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. aurifex</i> Smith, 1855 | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. auriguttata</i> Burmeister, 1872 | | ♀♂ | Panama to Argentina | Panama to Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. aurozonata</i> Smith, 1855 | | ♀♂ | Venezuela, French Guiana, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador | Venezuela, French Guiana, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador | Vardy 2002, 2005, Kurezewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. australis</i> de Saussure, 1868 | | ♀♂ | Bolivia | Brazil Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. basalis</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Colombia | Costa Rica to Colombia | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. basifusca</i> Lucas, 1895 | | ♀♂ | Central America | Central America | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. boharti</i> Vardy, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | Brazil | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|--|------|---|---|
| <i>P. bonplandi</i> Brèthes, 1914 | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. brevicornis</i> Mocsáry, 1894 | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. brunneicornis</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. caliente</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♂ | Colombia | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. caridei</i> Brèthes, 1908 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Argentina | Vardy 2000, 2005, Kurezewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. cassandra</i> Mocsáry, 1899 | * ♀ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>P. cassiope</i> Mocsáry, 1889 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Bolivia, Guianas | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. catarinensis</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. chacoana</i> Brèthes, 1908 | ♀♂ | Bolivia Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. chiliensis</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru, Chile | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. chiron</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Mexico, Belize | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. crassicornis</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Peru, Brazil, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. chrysoptera</i> Burmeister, 1872 | ♀♂ | Colombia to Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. chrysothemis</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Mexico | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. cofanes</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀♂ | Ecuador | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. completa</i> Smith, 1855 | ♀♂ | Guiana, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Suriname | Vardy 2005, Kurezewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. cooperi</i> Vardy, 2000 | * ♀♂ | Peru | vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. cyanescens</i> Lepeltier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Panama, Trinidad, West Indies Colombia to Brazil | Vardy 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. cybele</i> Banks, 1945 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad | Vardy 2005, Kurezewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. dayi</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. deaurata</i> Mocsáry, 1894 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Brazil, French Guiana | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. decipiens</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. decorata</i> Perty, 1833 | ♀♂ | French Guiana, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. defecta</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. dimidiata</i> Fabricius, 1804 | ♀♂ | Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. discolor</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. ecuadorae</i> Vardy, 2002 | * ♀ | Ecuador | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. egregia</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | * ♀♂ | Panama to Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. elevata</i> Fabricius, 1805 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Guianas, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina | Vardy 2002, 2005 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|--|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>P. elongata</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. esmeralda</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♀♂ | Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. equestris</i> Erichson, 1848 | ♀♂ | Northern South America, Trinidad | Vardy 2000, 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. festiva</i> Fabricius, 1804 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. filiola</i> Brèthes, 1914 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. flavescens</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Chile | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. foxi</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♀♂ | Southern South America | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. fritburgensis</i> Vardy, 2002 | * ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. frivaldszkyi</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Panama, Venezuela, Guianas, Trinidad | Vardy 2002, 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. fumipennis</i> Smith, 1855 | ♀♂ | Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Guianas | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. gracilis</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Northern South America | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. gracillima</i> Taschenberg, 1869 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. grossa</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Peru, West Indies, Trinidad | Vardy 2002, 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. helvolicornis</i> Lucas, 1895 | * ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. heros</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | ♀♂ | Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Peru, Brazil | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. hirtiventris</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀♂ | Colombia to Bolivia | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. hyalipennis</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Peru, Venezuela | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. hymenaea</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Venezuela | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. hyperion</i> Mocsáry, 1894 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. ianthina</i> Erichson, 1848 | ♀♂ | Honduras to Brazil, Surinam, Trinidad | Vardy 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. ianthoides</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. inbio</i> Vardy, 2000 | * ♀♂ | Guatemala to Costa Rica | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. inchyta</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | South America | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. infuscata</i> Spinola, 1841 | ♀♂ | Northern South America | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. jamaicensis</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♀♂ | Jamaica | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. krombeini</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♂ | Peru | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. lampas</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Peru, Brazil, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. laetabilis</i> Brèthes, 1908 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|----|--|--------------------|
| <i>P. lepida</i> Mocsáry, 1894 | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Colombia | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. limbata</i> Guérin, 1831 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. luteicornis</i> Fabricius, 1804 | ♀♂ | Colombia Peru Bolivia Brazil Guianas | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. lurida</i> Lucas, 1895 | ? | Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>P. lycan</i> Banks, 1945 | ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. macandrina</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. marginata</i> Palisot de Beauvios, 1809 | ♀♂ | West Indies | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. marthae</i> Vardy, 2002 | ♀♂ | Peru | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. martini</i> Vardy, 2005 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. menechma</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. mexicana</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. mildei</i> Stal, 1857 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Ecuador | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. minarum</i> Brèthes, 1914 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. montezuma</i> Smith, 1855 | ♀♂ | Neotropics | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. multichroma</i> Vardy, 2005 | ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. nana</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Colombia to Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. nanoides</i> Vardy, 2005 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. nigricans</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. nitida</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. onorei</i> Vardy, 2002 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Ecuador | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. optimus</i> Smith, 1879 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Ecuador, Venezuela | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. optimatus</i> Smith, 1873 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. pallidolimbata</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Mexico | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. peruana</i> Lucas, 1895 | ? | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>P. petiti</i> Guérin, 1831 | ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. pilosa</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀♂ | Venezuela | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. plutus</i> Erichson, 1848 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Guianas | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. pretiosa</i> Dahlbom, 1843 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. pulawskii</i> Vardy, 2002 | ♀♂ | Peru | Vardy 2002, 2005 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|--|------|--|---|
| <i>P. pulszkyi</i> Mocsáry, 1855 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Guianas | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. purpurea</i> Smith, 1873 | ♀♂ | Panama, Northern South America | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. purpureipes</i> Packard, 1869 | ♀♂ | Panama, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador | Vardy 2005, Kurczewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. riopretensis</i> Vardy, 2002 | * ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. roigi</i> Vardy, 2000 | * ♀♂ | Paraguay, Argentina, Chile | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. rubra</i> (Drury, 1773) | ♀♂ | West Indies | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. ruficornis</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | ♀♂ | West Indies to northern South America | Vardy 2005, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>P. sabina</i> Mocsáry, 1885 | ♀♂ | Panama to Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. schlinki</i> Lucas, 1897 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. seifferti</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. seladonica</i> Dahlbom, 1843 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. sericans</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Cuba | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. smaragdina</i> Dahlbom, 1843 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. sommeri</i> Dahlbom, 1845 | ♀♂ | Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru | Vardy 2002, 2005, Kurczewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. stella</i> Montet, 1921 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Ecuador | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. sumptuosa</i> Smith, 1855 | ♀♂ | Colombia | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. taschenbergi</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. terminata</i> Dahlbom, 1844 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Peru, West Indies (not Cuba), Trinidad | Vardy 2002, 2005, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. thisbe</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Central America | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. thoreyi</i> Dahlbom, 1845 | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. tolteca</i> Lucas, 1895 | ♀♂ | Peru | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. toppini</i> Turner, 1915 | ♀♂ | Ecuador, Peru | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. tricuspidata</i> Gribodo, 1894 | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Venezuela | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>P. varipennis</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. vinipennis</i> Packard, 1869 | ♀♂ | Panama, Colombia, Peru, Brazil | Vardy 2000, 2005 |
| <i>P. viridis</i> Lepeletier, 1845 | ♀♂ | Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. viridisetosa</i> Spinola, 1841 | ♀♂ | Venezuela, Guianas, Brazil | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. vitripennis</i> Smith, 1855 | ♀♂ | Central America, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. wahisi</i> Vardy, 2005 | * ♀♂ | Brazil | Vardy 2005 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>P. willinki</i> Vardy, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Guianas | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. xanthocera</i> Dahlbom, 1843 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Argentina | Vardy 2005 |
| <i>P. yucatani</i> Vardy, 2002 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico | Vardy 2002, 2005 |
| <i>Plagicurgus Roig-Alsina, 1982</i> | | | | |
| <i>P. metallicus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀♂ | Paraguay Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>P. singularis</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♂ | Brazil Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1982 |
| <i>Pomptlocalus Roig-Alsina, 1988</i> | | | | |
| <i>P. atahualpa</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Ecuador | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. calchaqui</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. caran</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Ecuador | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. carrascoi</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♂ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. catriel</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Chile, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. caupolican</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Chile | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. constrictus</i> (Brèthes, 1913) | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. edmondii</i> (Brèthes, 1924) | | ♀♂ | Peru, Bolivia | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. fraternus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀♂ | Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. guaymallen</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina 1988, Silva et al. 2015 |
| <i>P. hirticeps</i> (Guérin, 1838) | | ♀♂ | Peru, Chile, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. hirsutulus</i> (Brèthes, 1913) | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. huaynacapac</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Peru, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. jorgenseni</i> (Brèthes, 1913) | | ♀♂ | Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. lautaro</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Chile, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. mancocapac</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♂ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. maytocapac</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. nemequene</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀ | Colombia | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. paine</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. pachacutec</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀♂ | Peru | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. parvulus</i> (Banks, 1946) | | ♀♂ | Brazil, Argentina | Roig-Alsina 1988, Silva et al. 2015 |
| <i>P. payan</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | ♀ | Colombia | Roig-Alsina 1988 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|---|---|----|--|--|
| <i>P. potty</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | | Brazil | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. ruminahui</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | | Ecuador | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. tacaynamo</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | | Peru | ♀ | | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. tupacyupanqui</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | | Peru | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>P. tupi</i> Roig-Alsina, 1988 | | | Brazil | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1988, Silva <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. vinicolor</i> (Packard, 1869) | | | Ecuador | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1988 |
| <i>Priocnemis</i> Schiödte, 1837 | | | | | | |
| <i>P. assignata</i> Roig-Alsina, 1986 | * | | Chile Argentina | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1986 |
| <i>P. brevinota</i> Roig-Alsina, 1986 | * | | Chile | ♀ | | Roig-Alsina 1986 |
| <i>P. cornica</i> (Say, 1836) | * | | Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico | ♀♂ | | Snelling & Torres, 2004, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>P. dichrous</i> Dalla Torre, 1897 | * | ? | Peru | ? | | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>P. dispersita</i> (Kohl, 1905) | * | | Chile, Argentina | ♀ | | Roig-Alsina 1986 |
| <i>P. moesta</i> (Banks, 1945) | | | Colombia | ♀ | | Banks 1945, Fernandez <i>et al.</i> 2018 |
| <i>P. parvus</i> (Cresson, 1867) | | | Cuba | ♀♂ | | Alayo 1969 |
| <i>P. reedita</i> Roig-Alsina, 1986 | * | | Chile | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1986 |
| <i>P. temuco</i> Roig-Alsina, 1986 | * | | Chile | ♀♂ | | Roig-Alsina 1986 |
| <i>P. wasbaueri</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2014 | * | | | | | |
| <i>Priocnessus</i> Banks, 1925 | | | | | | |
| <i>P. anomalus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | | Mexico | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. aureus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | | Mexico | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. bequaerti</i> Banks, 1945 | | | Colombia | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. bicuspidus</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | | Mexico | ♂ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. caesius</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | | Ecuador | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. cincticornis</i> (Cresson, 1867)) | * | | Mexico | ♀♂ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. durangoensis</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | | Mexico | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. evansi</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | | Mexico | ♂ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. flavidulus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | | El Salvador | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. grandis</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | | | Panama, Peru | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. guatemalensis</i> (Cameron, 1886) | | | Guatemala to Costa Rica | ♀ | | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|---|----|------------------------|---|
| <i>P. hirsutus</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | ♀ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. hondurensis</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | ♂ | Honduras | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. hurdi</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico, Honduras | Dreisbach 1960, 1961, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>P. kayi</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. lineatus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. meridionalis</i> Banks, 2005 | * | ♀♂ | Brazil, Argentina | Roig-Alsina, 2005 |
| <i>P. monticolus</i> Banks | | ♀ | West Indies | Dreisbach 1960, 1961, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>P. neotropicalis</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | ♀♂ | Panama | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. niger</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | ♀ | Colombia | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. nigropectus</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | ♀ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. nubeculatus</i> (Cresson, 1865) | | ♀ | Cuba | Dreisbach 1960, 1961, Alayo 1969 |
| <i>P. octomaculatus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. opacus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | ♀ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. orbiculatus</i> (Smith, 1862) | | ♀♂ | Mexico, Salvador, Cuba | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. ornamentatus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | ♀ | Honduras, El Salvador | Dreisbach 1960, 1961, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>P. ornatus</i> Banks | | ♀ | Trinidad | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. prominens</i> Banks, 1945 | | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru | Dreisbach 1960, 1961, Kurczewski <i>et al.</i> 2020 |
| <i>P. rubrus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | * | h | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. ruficrus</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | ♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. semirufus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | ♀ | Peru | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. sericeus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | ♀ | Panama Colombia | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. spinosus</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. tricoloratus</i> Dreisbach, 1960 | | ♀ | Brazil | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. tridentatus</i> Dreisbach, 1961 | * | ♀ | Mexico | Dreisbach 1960, 1961 |
| <i>P. vancei</i> Waichert & Pitts, 2012 | * | ♀ | Dominican Republic | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>Sphictostethus</i> Kohl, 1884 | | | | |
| <i>S. antartandicus</i> Roig-Alsina, 1985 | | ♀♂ | Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. apogonus</i> (Kohl, 1884) | | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. dolichonotus</i> Roig-Alsina, 1985 | | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| | | | | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|------|---------------------------|---|
| <i>S. flavipes</i> (Guérin, 1838) | ♀♂ | Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. gravesii</i> (Haliday, 1837) | ♀♂ | Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. isodontus</i> Roig-Alsina, 1985 | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. minus</i> (Kohl, 1905) | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. obscurus</i> (Siefeld, 1973) | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. striatulus</i> Roig-Alsina, 1985 | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. thaumastarius</i> (Kohl, 1905) | ♀ | Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| <i>S. xanthopus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | ♀♂ | Argentina, Chile | Roig-Alsina, 1985 |
| Subfamily Pompilinae | | | |
| Aporini | | | |
| Allaporus Banks, 1933 | | | |
| <i>A. fumipennis</i> Evans, 1966 | * ♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. pulchellus</i> (Banks, 1910) | * ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. smithianus</i> Cameron, 1893 | * ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a, Wasbauer & Kimsey 1985 |
| Aporus Spinola, 1808 | | | |
| <i>Aporus</i> subgenus <i>Aporus</i> s. s. | | | |
| <i>A. (A.) concolor</i> (Smith, 1860) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) cupripennis</i> (Banks, 1928) | ♀ | Jamaica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) cuzco</i> Evans, 1976 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. (A.) euferalis</i> (Fox, 1891) | ♂ | Jamaica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) idris comptus</i> (Bradley, 1944) | ♀♂ | Panama | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) idris idris</i> (Cameron, 1897) | ♀♂ | Mexico Belize | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) luxus</i> (Banks, 1914) | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) minusculus</i> (Bradley, 1944) | ♀♂ | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>A. (A.) simulatrix</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♀ | Cuba, Puerto Rico | Evans 1966a, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>A. (A.) spilurus</i> Evans, 1976 | ♀ | Ecuador | Evans 1976 |
| <i>Aporus</i> subgenus <i>Cosmiaporus</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | |
| <i>A. (C.) arlei</i> Evans, 1976 | ♀ | Brazil | Evans 1976 |
| <i>A. (C.) diverticulus</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀ | Colombia, Brazil | Bradley 1944, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|------|---|--|---|
| <i>Aporus</i> subgenus <i>Neoplaniiceps</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>A. (N.) cariborum</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♂ | San Vicente | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (N.) chiapanus</i> Evans, 1966 | ♀♂ | Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (N.) funestus</i> Evans, 1966 | ♀ | Martinique | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (N.) proluxus</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♀ | Virgin Island | | Evans 1966a, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>A. (N.) tarsalis</i> (Ashmead, 1900) | ♀♂ | Grenada | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (N.) umbratilis</i> Evans, 1966 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Venezuela, Peru | | Evans 1966a, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>Aporus</i> subgenus <i>Notoplaniiceps</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>A. (N.) canescens</i> Smith, 1873 | ♀♂ | Trinidad, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina | | Evans 1966a, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. (N.) fenestralis</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♀♂ | Colombia Brazil | | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>A. (N.) innotatus</i> (Banks, 1925) | ♀ | Costa Rica to Colombia | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Aspidaporus</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>A. jugosus</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀ | Brazil | | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>Chelaporus</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>C. anomalus</i> (Banks, 1917) | * ♀♂ | Mexico | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Drepanaporus</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>D. collaris</i> (Cresson, 1865) | ♀♂ | Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Re-public, and Puerto Rico. | | Bradley 1944, Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>D. antillarum</i> (Bradley, 1944) | | | | |
| <i>D. bachata</i> Rodriguez & Pitts, 2014 | * ♀♂ | Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Virgin Islands. | | Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> , 2014 |
| <i>Euplaniiceps</i> Haupt, 1930 | | | | |
| <i>E. albovillosa</i> Colomo de Correa, 1998 | * ♀ | Argentina | | Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2013 |
| <i>E. bradleyi</i> Banks, 1947 | * ♂ | Brazil | | Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2013 |
| <i>E. ceres</i> (Cameron, 1897) | ♀ | Panama Peru | | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>E. evansi</i> Colomo de Correa, 1998 | * ♀♂ | Bolivia Argentina | | Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2013 |
| <i>E. exitis</i> (Banks, 1944) | * ♂ | Colombia Surinam Guiana | | Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>E. herbertii</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀ | Colombia Guiana Brazil | | Bradley 1944, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>E. lacordairii</i> (Guérin-Meneville, 1845) | ♀ | Brazil | | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>E. lotus</i> Banks, 1947 | * ♂ | Bolivia | | Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2013 |
| <i>E. notabilis notabilis</i> (Smith, 1860) | * ♀♂ | Mexico to Colombia | | Evans 1966a, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|---|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>E. notabilis prolongatus</i> Evans, 1966 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>E. notabilis pulchritarsis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | * | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>E. ornata</i> (Dalla Torre, 1869) | | ♀ | Argentina | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>E. perpicta</i> (Fox, 1897) | * | ♀ | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1998b |
| <i>E. pertyi</i> (Banks, 1944) | * | ♀ | Guiana | Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2013 |
| <i>E. petulans</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Brazil Paraguay Uruguay Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1998b |
| <i>E. punctata</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Brazil Bolivia Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1998b |
| <i>E. quadrimaculata</i> (Smith, 1873) | | ♀ | Brazil | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>E. saussurei</i> (Kohl, 1885) | | ♀♂ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>E. sima</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Venezuela | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>E. varia</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Panama, Colombia, Peru | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009, Cambra <i>et al.</i> 2013, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. variipennis</i> (Perty, 1833) | | ♀ | Brazil | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>E. venusta</i> (Guérin-Meneville, 1844) | | ♂ | Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>Psorthaspis</i> Banks, 1919 | | | | |
| <i>P. alternata</i> (Banks, 1931) | | ♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. avinoffi</i> (Banks, 1938) | | ♀♂ | Jamaica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. banksi</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. bioculata</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. bradleyi</i> Banks, 1954 | | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. bugabensis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | | ♀ | Panama | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. colestis</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. connexa</i> (Cresson, 1869) | * | ♀♂ | Mexico to Colombia | Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> 2010 |
| <i>P. colombiae</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀ | Colombia Guiana | Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> 2010 |
| <i>P. elegans</i> (Cresson, 1865) | | ♀ | Cuba | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. eubule</i> (Cameron, 1893) | | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. formosa</i> (Smith, 1862) | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. gloria</i> Snelling, 1995 | * | ♀♂ | Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands | Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>P. guatemalae</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Guatemala | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. hispaniolae</i> Bradley, 1944 | | ♀♂ | Haiti Dominican Republic | Evans 1966a |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|-----|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>P. laevifrons</i> (Cresson, 1869) | ♀ | Mexico to Panama | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. macronotum cressoni</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. macronotum hurdi</i> Evans, 1954 | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. macronotum</i> (Kohl, 1866) | ♀ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. nahuatlensis</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. naomi</i> (Smith, 1855) | ♀ | Santo Domingo | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. picta</i> (Kohl, 1886) | ♀ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. portiae conocephala</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. portiae portiae</i> (Rohwer, 1920) | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. purpuripennis</i> (Cresson, 1865) | ♀ | Cuba | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. regalis</i> (Smith, 1862) | ♀♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. unicolor</i> (Smith, 1855) | ♀ | Peru | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. variegata</i> (Smith, 1862) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Colombia | Rodriguez <i>et al.</i> 2010 |
| <i>Rhabdaporus</i> Bradley, 1944 | | | |
| <i>R. bellus</i> Bradley, 1944 | ♀ | Brazil | Bradley 1944 |
| <i>Tupiaporus</i> Arlé, 1947 | | | |
| <i>Tupiaporus bradleyi</i> Arlé, 1947 | * | Brazil | Arlé 1947 |
| Pompilini | | | |
| <i>Agenoioideus</i> Ashmead, 1902 | | | |
| <i>Agenoioideus</i> subgenus <i>Agenoioideus</i> Ashmead, 1902 | | | |
| <i>A. (A.) humilis</i> (Cresson, 1867) | ♀♂ | Central America | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Agenoioideus</i> subgenus <i>Enbanksia</i> Evans, 1965 | | | |
| <i>A. (E.) accoleus accoleus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀♂ | Panama, Brazil | Evans 1965, Corro & Cambra 2011 |
| <i>A. (E.) accoleus lucanus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀♂ | Brazil | Evans 1965 |
| <i>A. (E.) minutus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀♂ | Peru, Paraguay, Brazil | Evans 1965 |
| <i>Agenoioideus</i> subgenus <i>Gymnochaeres</i> Banks, 1917 | | | |
| <i>A. (G.) birkmanni</i> (Banks, 1910) | ♀♂ | Mexico, Colombia | Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>Agenoioideus</i> subgenus <i>Ridestus</i> Banks, 1912 | | | |
| <i>A. (R.) rubicundus</i> Evans, 1966 | * ♂ | Mexico | Evans 1966a |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|---|----|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Allochaeres Banks, 1917 | | | | | |
| <i>A. azureus</i> (Cresson, 1867) | * | | Mexico | | Evans 1966a |
| Ammosphex Wülcke, 1942 | | | | | |
| <i>A. angularis volcanicus</i> Evans, 1966 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Guatemala | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. smaragdina</i> (Herbst, 1928) | * | ? | Chile | | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| Anoplioides Haupt, 1950 | | | | | |
| <i>Anoplioides angustifrons</i> Haupt, 1950 | * | ♀♂ | Argentina | | |
| Anoplius Dufour, 1834 | | | | | |
| <i>Anoplius</i> subgenus <i>Anoplioides</i> Banks, 1939 | | | | | |
| <i>A. (A.) chiriqui</i> Evans, 1966 | | ♂ | Costa Rica Panama Honduras | | Evans 1966a, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| <i>A. (A.) parsoni</i> (Banks, 1944) | | ♀♂ | Central America | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) varius</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Peru, Surinam | | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) vestoris</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Brazil | | Banks, 1947 |
| <i>Anoplius</i> subgenus <i>Anoplius</i> Dufour, 1834 | | | | | |
| <i>A. (A.) ambatoensis</i> (Cameron, 1903) | | ♀♂ | Colombia, Ecuador, Peru | | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. (A.) angustus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Brazil | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) araucanus</i> (Herbst, 1928) | * | ? | Chile | | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. (A.) davisi</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Argentina | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) fulgidus</i> (Cresson, 1865) | | ♀♂ | Peru Brazil West Indies | | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>A. (A.) imbellis</i> Banks, 1944 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) machachiensis</i> (Cameron, 1903) | | ♂ | Ecuador? | | |
| <i>A. (A.) minor</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Peru | | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. (A.) papago</i> Banks, 1941 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) perpillus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Colombia | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) simulans</i> (Cresson, 1869) | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Panama | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) toluca</i> (Cameron, 1893) | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Panama | | |
| <i>A. (A.) varunus</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♂ | Guiana | | Banks 1947 |
| <i>Anoplius</i> subgenus <i>Arachnoproctonus</i> Howard, 1901 | | | | | |
| <i>A. (A.) acapulcoensis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | * | ♀♂ | Mexico to El Salvador | | |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|--|---|
| <i>A. (A.) allorices</i> (Banks, 1947) | * | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) alcataria</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Colombia, Surinam, Guiana | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) americanus ambiguus</i> (Dahlbom, 1845) | | ♀♂ | Neotropics | Evans 1966a, Starr & Hook 2003, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>A. (A.) apiculatus apiculatus</i> (Smith, 1855) | | ♀♂ | Mexico Central America | Banks 1947, Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. (A.) arequipensis</i> (Brèthes, 1924) | | ♀ | Peru Bolivia | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) argelesta</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) argenteomaculata</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀ | Bolivia | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) atrimene</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Peru Argentina | Banks 1947, Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. (A.) bilunata</i> (Haliday, 1836) | | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) boliviana</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Bolivia | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) caloderes</i> (Banks, 1945) | | ♀♂ | Colombia | Banks 1945 |
| <i>A. (A.) chiapanus</i> Evans, 1966 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) cuautemoc</i> Evans, 1966 | | ♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (A.) cymocles</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) Cynthia</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) decepta</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) echinatus</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Brazil, Bolivia, Surinam | |
| <i>A. (A.) emortua</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀♂ | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) euacantha</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀ | Bolivia | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) hermanni</i> (Holmberg, 1904) | * | ♀♂ | Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) hispaniolae</i> Evans, 1966 | * | ♀♂ | Hispaniola, Puerto Rico | Snelling & Torres 2004, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. (A.) holmbergi</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Paraguay Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) inaurata</i> (Smith, 1879) | | ♀♂ | Ecuador Bolivia Paraguay Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) inculcatrix</i> (Cameron, 1912) | | ♀♂ | Trinidad, Surinam, Peru | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009, Starr & Hook 2003, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. (A.) marginicollis</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | | ♀ | Peru Paraguay Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) ornamenta</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♂ | Brazil | |
| <i>A. (A.) partita</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀ | Surinam Bolivia Brazil Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) personata</i> (Fox, 1897) | | ♀♂ | Brazil | |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| <i>A. (A.) peruviana</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Peru | Banks 1947, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. (A.) platensis</i> (Brèthes, 1909) | ♀ | Brazil Uruguay | |
| <i>A. (A.) pulchrisoma</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Bolivia | |
| <i>A. (A.) scalaris</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) semirufus</i> (Cresson, 1867) | ♀♂ | Mexico Guatemala | |
| <i>A. (A.) seminctus</i> (Dahlbom, 1843) | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) separata</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀ | Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) sobrinus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | * | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. (A.) spinimanus</i> (Eschscholtz, 1823) | * | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. (A.) spinolae</i> (Kohl, 1905) | * | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. (A.) taschenbergi</i> (Brèthes) | ♂ | Bolivia Brazil | |
| <i>A. (A.) triquetra</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♂ | Ecuador Brazil Argentina | |
| <i>A. (A.) turcica</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | ♀♂ | Brazil | |
| <i>A. (A.) veranes</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. (A.) virilis</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>Anoplius</i> subgenus <i>Dicranoplius</i> Haupt, 1950 | | | |
| <i>A. (D.) albidus</i> (Evans, 1969) | * | Brazil | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) areatus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | * | Peru Brazil Argentina | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) brevitarsus</i> (Banks, 1947) | * | Trinidad to Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) cujanus</i> (Holmberg, 1881) | * | Argentina | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) diphonichus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | * | Argentina Chile | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) evansi</i> Pitts & Sadler, 2017 | * | Colombia | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) nigrinus</i> (Evans, 1969) | * | Argentina | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) pampero</i> (Evans, 1969) | * | Argentina | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>A. (D.) satanus</i> (Holmberg, 1881) | * | Bolivia Argentina | Pitts <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>Anoplius</i> subgenus <i>Lophopompilus</i> Radoszkowski, 1887 | | | |
| <i>A. (L.) aethiops</i> (Cresson, 1865) | ♂ | Mexico Guatemala | Evans 1966a |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|--|--|
| <i>A. (L.)</i> sp 1 | * | ? | West Indies | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (L.)</i> sp 2 | * | ? | West Indies | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Anoplus</i> subgenus <i>Notiochares</i> Banks, 1917 | | | | |
| <i>A. (N.) amethystinus amethystinus</i> (Fabricius, 1793) | | ♀♂ | Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, West Indies from Gueadeloupe to Jamaica, Cuba, Bahamas | Evans 1966a, Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>A. (N.) amethystinus exclusus</i> (Smith, 1873) | | ♀♂ | Panama to Argentina, West Indies | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. (N.) diffinis</i> Banks, 1947 | * | ? | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. (N.) lepidus lepidus</i> (Say, 1835) | | ♀♂ | Panama to Argentina, West Indies | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Aptochares</i> Banks, 1944 | | | | |
| <i>A. adrastes</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀♂ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>A. imitator</i> (Smith, 1864) | | ♀ | Honduras to Amazon | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Aporinellus</i> Banks, 1911 | | | | |
| <i>A. apicipennis</i> Brèthes, 1910 | | ♀♂ | Bolivia Brazil | |
| <i>A. fucatus</i> (Kohl, 1905) | * | ♀ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. medianus</i> Banks, 1912 | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic | Evans 1966a, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>A. taeniatus taeniatus</i> (Kohl, 1886) | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Guatemala | Evans 1966a |
| <i>A. yucatanensis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>Arachnospila</i> Kincaid, 1900 | | | | |
| <i>A. dichromorphus</i> (Rohwer, 1913) | | ? | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. eximia</i> Herbst, 1928 | * | ♀ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. imitatrix</i> Wahis, 2002 | * | ? | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. titicaensis</i> (Strand, 1911) | * | ? | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>A. toteca</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Peru | |
| <i>A. trochilinus</i> (Holmberg, 1881) | | ♀ | Argentina | |
| <i>Aridestus</i> Banks, 1947 | | | | |
| <i>A. bergii</i> (Holmberg, 1881) | * | ♀ | Paraguay | Evans 1966ab |
| <i>A. jaffueli</i> (Herbst, 1923) | * | ? | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. porteri</i> Evans, 1966 | * | | Peru | Evans 1966b |
| <i>Austrochares</i> Banks, 1947 | | | | |
| <i>A. autrani</i> (Holmberg, 1903) | * | ♂ | Argentina | Evans 1968 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>A. chilensis</i> Evans, 1969 | ♀♂ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>A. elsinore</i> Banks, 1947 | * ♀♂ | Peru | Evans 1968, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>A. exiguus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♂ | Brazil | Evans 1968 |
| <i>A. gastricus</i> (Spinola, 1851) | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | Evans 1968 |
| Episyron Schiødte, 1837 | | | |
| <i>E. conterminus conterminus</i> (Smith, 1873) | * ♀ | Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia | Evans 1966a, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| <i>E. conterminus cressoni</i> (Dewitz, 1881) | * ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica, Puerto Rico | Evans 1966a, Snelling & Torres 2004 |
| Evagetus Lepelletier, 1845 | | | |
| <i>E. coerulea</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ? | Bolivia | |
| <i>E. copiosa</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Argentina?, Peru | Banks 1947, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>E. nitidulus</i> (Guérin, 1838) | * ♀ | Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>E. padrinus padrinus</i> (Viereck, 1902) | ♀♂ | Mexico to El Salvador | Evans 1966a |
| <i>E. peruana</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Colombia Peru | Rassmusen & Asenjo 2009, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 |
| <i>E. sp.</i> | * ? | Colombia | Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 |
| Neonoplus Banks, 1947 | | | |
| <i>N. coeruleosomus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀♂ | Brazil | Banks 1947, Pitts & Sadler 2019 |
| Paracyphononyx Gribodo, 1884 | | | |
| <i>P. affinis</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♂ | Ecuador | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. amoenissimus</i> (Dalla Torre, 1897) | ♂ | Brazil | |
| <i>P. diabolicus</i> (Holmberg, 1881) | ♀ | Brazil Paraguay Argentina | |
| <i>P. fairchildi</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. incalis</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♂ | Peru Colombia? | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. minor</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. neriene</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. neriene alienus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Argentina | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. scapularis</i> (Brèthes, 1913) | ♂ | Bolivia Brazil Argentina | |
| <i>P. semiplumbeus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Brazil Argentina | |
| <i>P. sericeus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♂ | Brazil | Banks 1947 |
| <i>P. serraticornis</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♂ | Brazil | |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|---|------|---|---|
| <i>P. sulcatus</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀ | Brazil | |
| <i>P. unicolor</i> (Smith, 1879) | ♀♂ | Central America Southern South America | |
| Poecilopompilus Howard, 1901 | | | |
| <i>P. algidus fervidus</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♀♂ | Panama to Argentina, Trinidad | Colomo de Correa 1998, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. algidus marcidus</i> (Smith, 1862) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. badius</i> Evans, 1966 | ♀ | Costa Rica to Peru | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. eurymelus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀♂ | Brazil | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. exquisitus</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀ | Brazil | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. decedens</i> (Smith, 1873) | ♀ | Peru Brazil Guiana | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. familiaris</i> (Smith, 1879) | ♀♂ | Brazil Paraguay Guiana | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. interruptus dubitatus</i> (Cameron, 1893) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Panama | Colomo de Correa 1998 |
| <i>P. mixtus</i> (Fab., 1794) | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Paraguay, Trinidad, West Indies | Colomo de Correa 1998, Starr & Hook 2003, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>P. rubricatus</i> (Smith, 1879) | ♀ | Peru | Colomo de Correa 1998, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| Tachypompilus Ashmead, 1902 | | | |
| <i>T. atratus</i> Colomo de Correa, 1985 | ♀ | Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. banksi</i> Colomo de Correa, 1985 | ♀♂ | Brazil Uruguay Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. erubescens</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Brazil Uruguay Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. ferrugineus affinis</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀♂ | Panama to Paraguay | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. ferrugineus burrus</i> (Cresson, 1869) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966aa |
| <i>T. ferrugineus bicolor</i> (Banks, 1938) | * ♀♂ | Cuba, Dominican Republic | Banks, 1938, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2012 |
| <i>T. gracilis</i> Colomo de Correa, 1985 | ♀♂ | Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. latus</i> (Smith, 1879) | ♀ | Brazil Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. mendozae</i> (Dalla Torre, 1897) | ♀♂ | Panama to Argentina, Trinidad | Colomo de Correa 1987, Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>T. pallidus</i> (Banks, 1947) | ♀ | Peru | Banks 1947, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>T. rubiginosus</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Bolivia Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. torridus</i> (Smith, 1862) | ♀ | Trinidad | |
| <i>T. unicolor cerinus</i> Evans, 1966 | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |
| <i>T. vulpes</i> (Dalla Torre, 1897) | ♀ | Bolivia Guiana | Colomo de Correa 1987 |
| <i>T. xanthopterus</i> (Rohwer, 1913) | ♀♂ | Peru Brazil Paraguay Argentina | Colomo de Correa 1987 |

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TABLE 3. (Continued)

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|--|---|----|--|--|---|--|
| <i>Xenopeltus Haupt, 1950</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>X. tristis</i> (Kohl, 1886) | * | ♀ | Brazil | | | |
| <i>Xenopompilus Evans, 1953</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>X. tarascamus</i> Evans, 1953 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica? | | Evans 1960 | |
| <i>X. tlahuicamus</i> Evans, 1953 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica? | | Evans 1960 | |
| <i>Xerochaeres Evans, 1951</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>X. expulsus</i> Schulz, 1906 | * | ♀♂ | Mexico to Colombia | | Evans 1966a, Castro <i>et al.</i> 2014 | |
| Priochilini | | | | | | |
| <i>Braunilla Wasbauer & Kimsey, 2019</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>B. auripennis</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | | ♀♂ | Panama to Brazil, Guiana, Trinidad, Peru | | Evans 1966a, Starr & Hook 2003, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>B. cameroni</i> (Evans, 1966) | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica Panama | | Evans 1966a | |
| <i>B. elegans</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Bolivia | | Banks 1947 | |
| <i>B. fenestralis</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ? | Bolivia | | Banks 1947 | |
| <i>B. fraterna</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ♀ | Ecuador Peru | | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 | |
| <i>B. fulvipes</i> (Banks, 1944) | | ♀ | Trinidad, Guiana | | Banks 1944 | |
| <i>B. manifestata</i> (Smith, 1846) | | ♀ | Amazon, Peru | | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>B. nigrina</i> (Banks, 1947) | | ? | Brazil | | Banks 1947 | |
| <i>B. pulchella</i> (Evans, 1966) | | ♀ | Panama | | Evans 1966a | |
| <i>B. tarsalis</i> (Cameron, 1897) | | ♀ | Guatemala | | Evans 1966a | |
| <i>Pompilodon Wasbauer, 2019</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>P. katina</i> Wasbauer, 2019 | * | ♀♂ | Ecuador, French Guiana | | Wasbauer & Kimsey 2019 | |
| <i>Priochilus Banks, 1944</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>P. admirationis admirationis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | | ♀ | Honduras to Panama | | Evans 1966a | |
| <i>P. amabilis</i> Banks, 1947 | | ♀♂ | Ecuador | | Banks 1947 | |
| <i>P. captivum</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | | ♀♂ | Costa Rica to Brazil, Trinidad, Peru | | Evans 1966a, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>P. chrysopterus</i> Wasbauer, Cambra & Afino 2017 | * | ♀♂ | Panama | | Wasbauer <i>et al.</i> 2017 | |
| <i>P. clarus</i> Banks, 1945 | * | ♂ | Colombia | | | |
| <i>P. formosus</i> Banks, 1944 | * | ♀ | Guiana, Peru | | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 | |
| <i>P. formosus hondurensis</i> Dreisbach, 1950 | * | ♀ | Honduras to Costa Rica, Colombia | | Evans 1966a, Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017 | |

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 3. (Continued)

| | | | |
|--|----|--|---|
| <i>P. fragilis</i> (Smith, 1864) | ♂ | Colombia | |
| <i>P. fraternus</i> Banks, 1946 | ♀ | Ecuador | |
| <i>P. fustiferum</i> Evans, 1966 | ♂ | Costa Rica to Venezuela | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. gloriosum gloriosum</i> (Cresson, 1869) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Venezuela, Trinidad, Peru | Evans 1966a, Starr & Hook 2003, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. gloriosum multifasciatum</i> (Taschenberg, 1869) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Venezuela, Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>P. gracile</i> Evans, 1966 | ♀♂ | Costa Rica, Panama | Evans 1966a |
| <i>P. imperius</i> Banks, 1944 | ♀♂ | Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil | Waichert <i>et al.</i> 2017, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 (recorded as <i>P. pectoralis</i> (Smith, 1855)) |
| <i>P. nigrocyaneus</i> Guérin, 1838 | ♀♂ | Guianas to Peru and Chile | Wahis & Rojas 2003 |
| <i>P. nobilis</i> (Fabricius, 1787) | ♀♂ | Trinidad Peru Bolivia Brazil Guiana | Starr & Hook 2003 |
| <i>P. nubilus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♂ | Ecuador Brazil | |
| <i>P. peruanus</i> Banks, 1947 | ♀ | Peru | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>P. plutonis</i> Banks, 1944 | ♀ | Ecuador Guiana | |
| <i>P. regius regius</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | ♀♂ | Panama to Brazil, Peru, Guiana, Trinidad | Corro & Cambra 2011, Starr & Hook 2003, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. regius infumatus</i> Banks, 1947 | ? | Ecuador, Peru, Brazil | |
| <i>P. ruficoxalis</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♂ | Ecuador, Peru | Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. scrupulum</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀♂ | Panama to Brazil, Guiana, Peru | Evans 1966a, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 (recorded as <i>P. gracillimus</i> (Smith, 1855)) |
| <i>P. sericeifrons</i> (Fox, 1897) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Brazil, Trinidad | Evans 1966a, Starr & Hook 2003, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. splendidulum splendidulum</i> (Fabricius, 1804) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Guatemala, Peru, Trinidad | Evans 1966a, Rasmussen & Asenjo, 2009, Starr & Hook 2003, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. superbus</i> Banks, 1944 | ♀ | Peru Guiana | Rasmussen & Asenjo 2009 |
| <i>P. veraepacis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | ♀♂ | Guatemala to Brazil, Guiana, Peru | Evans 1966a, Santos <i>et al.</i> 2015 |
| <i>P. vitulinus</i> (Dalla Torre, 1897) | ♀ | Brazil Guiana | Evans 1966a |
| Sericopompiini | | | |
| Sericopompius Howard, 1901 | | | |
| <i>S. neotropicalis</i> (Cameron, 1893) | ♀♂ | Mexico to Costa Rica | Evans 1966a |

The biology, diversity of behavior associated with hunting spiders, patterns of mimicry and biogeography of Pompilidae are fascinating. In order to better understand their evolution, we need a solid systematics base that must include monographs and user-friendly identification guides and keys. With this information, we would reach a better understanding on the diversity and evolution of this group in the Neotropical region.

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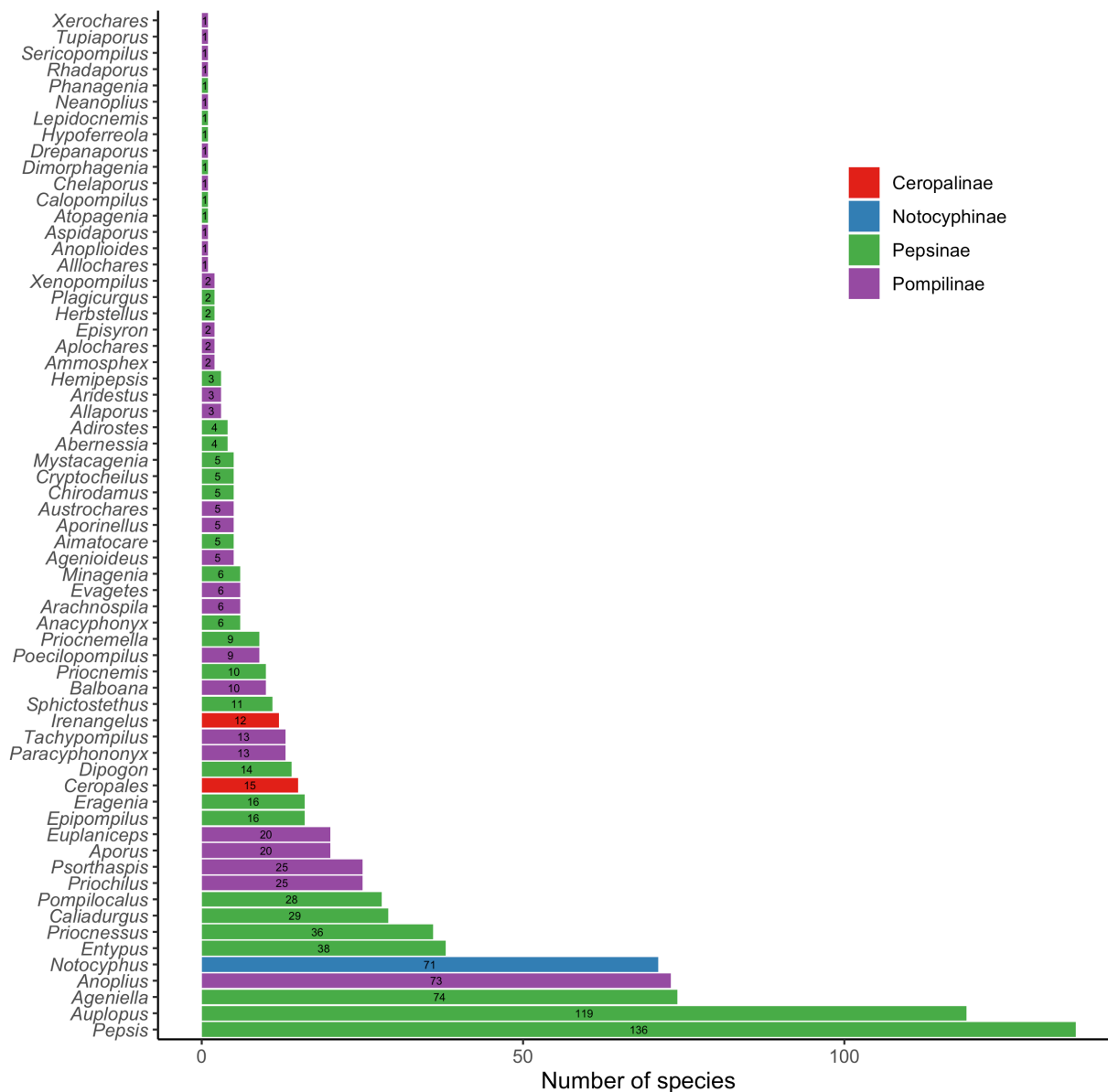


FIGURE 1. Number of Neotropical species by genus in the family Pompilidae. Color bars follow subfamilial classification: Pepsinae in green, Pompilinae in purple, Notocyphinae in blue, Ceropalinae in red. *Braunilla* es the new name for *Balboana* (Wasbauer & Kimsey, 2019b).

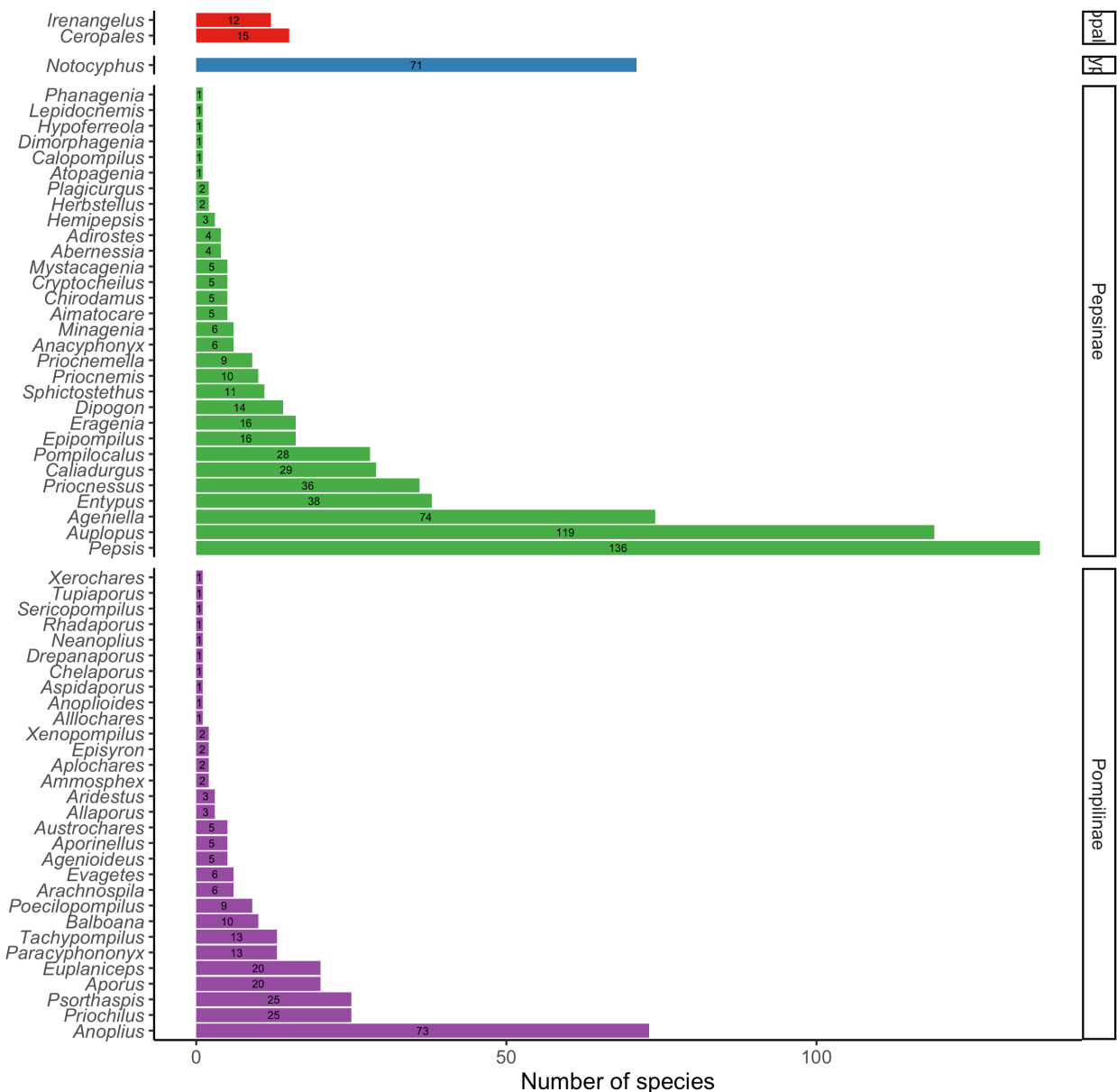


FIGURE 2. Number of species for subfamilies: Ceropalinae, Notocyphinae, Pepsinae and Pompilinae. *Braunilla* is the new name for *Balboana* (Wasbauer & Kimsey, 2019b).

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