Type Designations of Genus-group Names of Diptera
Given in d’Orbigny’s Dictionnaire Universel
d’Histoire Naturelle

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ABSTRACT

Previously overlooked valid type designations for 37 genus-group names of flies (Diptera) found in the Dictionnaire Universel d’Histoire Naturelle are listed herein. One previously overlooked new species-group name, Sphencomyia bosii Demarest (Syrphidae), was also found. The Dictionnaire is described and its significance evaluated. A taxonomic index to all the Diptera names in the Dictionnaire is provided.

INTRODUCTION

Upon researching nomenclatural information for a database of generic typifications of all Diptera genus-group names (to be published elsewhere), we discovered a number of type designations earlier than those recorded in other regional Diptera catalogs, which appear in various volumes of Charles V. D. d’Orbigny’s Dictionnaire Universel d’Histoire Naturelle (for further details and dates of the separate volumes and livraisons, see Evenhuis 1990). Some coleopterists (e.g., Barber & Bridwell 1940; Arnett 1950; Blackwelder 1952) have previously noted numerous type designations given in the Dictionnaire for beetle genera; however, it appears that only 2 dipterists had previously noted type designations (1 genus each) from this Dictionnaire.³

General Remarks on the Dictionnaire

This 13-volume work (with an additional 3-volume atlas), originally issued in 150 separate livraisons from 1839 to 1849, is one of a group of comprehensive works produced in the first half of the 19th century (see Table 2) when Paris was the center of study for the natural sciences. While contemporary dictionaries and encyclopedias are considered as only secondary sources of information, listing summaries of work produced elsewhere, these early French works contain much original research. Unfortunately, the alphabetical arrangement of information in these works makes retrieval by taxon cumbersome. To retrieve all the information on taxa in a particular group, one must know all the names to look under or must read the work from cover to cover. Because of this difficulty, modern workers on Diptera have ignored some of these works.

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3. Since submittal of this manuscript, the Catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceanian Regions has been published, which incorporates many of the designations reported here.
STR

Étud rapportées à ce genre, parmi lesquelles
nous citerons les S. angustioris et tueus tenus
E. Dix de ces espèces ont originaire d’Amé-
lrique ; trois en Europe ; et une est propre
à l’Asie et à l’Europe. (C.)

*STRANGALIODES (strangaliodea, tor-
tueux). ins. — Genre de l’ordre des Coleo-
pières tétaréas, division des Cléonides, établi
par C. d. Zueker (Gen. et spec. Curculi-
na. M. I. 6, 2) sur une espèce du Chili, le
Syzydobyssusamer. Sch. (C.)

* STRANGIA (strangia, tordu). Poxir. —
Genre rapporté avec douce aux Spongiaries
(Nardo, Isis, 1838).

*STRANOESIE. Stranoesia (nom d’homme.
BON. Ph. — Genre de la famille des Pomacés
formé par M. Lindley (Bot. Reg.,
tab. 1956) pour un arbre du Pérou, sig-
nalé en premier lieu par M. Willich sous
le nom de Cryptus glaucus. Le caractère le
plus saillant de ce genre est son fruit caps.
ulaire ou osseux et framboisé, renfermé dans
le tube câtynque. L’espèce unique est le S.
glaucescens Lindl. (D. G.)

*STRATIEUS (stratius, commandant général). ins. — Genre de Coleoptères pen-
mètres, tribu des Scarabéides xyphophiles,
proposé par Kirby et adopté par Hope. Ce
genre renferme les cinq espèces suivantes :
S. semiramis, quadrivittatus, oblongo-
P.-B., et recticornis Kirby. (C. G.)

STRATIEMI, stratification communal.
— Voy. Terrains.

STRATIOE. Stratiomya (stratius, soldat; plica, mouche). ins. — Genre de
Diptères de la famille des Notacanthes, tribu
des Stratiomyides, créé par Geoffroy (Hist. des
Int., 1764) et adopté par les entomologistes
modernes, qui l’ont considérablement rest.
reint. On connaît dizaine d’espèces de ce
genre, propres à diverses contrées de l’Eu-
rope et qui se trouvent généralement sur les
fleurs. Le type est le Stratiomya caméleon, Stratiomya schmiedel. Fabr., Meig., Macq. (E. D.)

STRATIOYIDES. Stratiomydas Leach.,
Stratiomydas Latt. ins. — Tribu de l’ordre
des Diptères, de la famille des Notacanthes,
proposée par Latreille (Hist. nat. Crust. et Int.,
1803) et adoptée par tous les entomologistes.
Les Stratiomyides ont pour caractères : Corps
ordinairement large ; tète supérieure échan-
tée ; soies maxillaires paraissant ordinaire-
nement nulles ; palpes insérés sur la base de

la trompe ; troisième article des antennes
le plus souvent à cinq ou six anneaux,
le dernier terminé par un style ; yeux à fa-
cettes plus grandes dans la moitié supérieure
que dans l’innérieure; abdomen déprimé,
souvent arrondi ; nervures des ailes peu dis-
tinctes, n’atteignant pas habituellement
l’extrémité. Les Stratiomyides, par leur or-
ganisation, doivent être placés à la fin des
Notacanthes : ils vivent habituellement sur
les fleurs et se nourrissent des sucs des nect.
taires ; quelques espèces ne se posent que
sur le feuillage. Toutes les larves ont la tête
ecaillue et se transforment en nymphes dans
leur propre peau, qui conserve sa forme
première : quelques unes, telles que celles
des Stratiomies et des Odontomes, etc., sont
aquatiques et diffèrent pour la forme ; d’au-
tres, comme celles des Epiphinos, paraîtront
de se développer dans le bois pourri, et
en est enfin (Sargue) que l’on a observées
dans les houes de vache.

M. Macquet comprend dans cette tribu
les genres Ptilocère, Acanthine, Cyphomyés,
Stratiomie, Odontome, Oxyère, Epilippe,
Raphicère, Dicramphores, Platynis,
Cyngastère, Chrysochloé, Eudactyl, Acrochute,
Sargue, Chrysone, Pachygastre, Némioïde,
Voy. ces mots. (E. D.)

STRATIOYMS. ins. — Voy. Stratiomy-
A. STRATIOTE. Stratiotes. Bot. Ph. —
Genre de la famille des Hydrocharidées,
étalé par Linné sur une plante vivace, sto-
lonifère, remarquable par sa forme générale
analogue à celle de diverses Broméliacées.
Le Stratiote faux-aloe, Stratiotes aloides
Lin., la seule espèce du genre, semble, par
sa forme générale, un représentant isolé des
monocotylédones tropicales. Il est commun
dans les fossés et les canaux de la Belgique
et de la Hollande, sur l’eau desques il
flotte librement. Il en existe quelques pieds
dans les étangs de Meudon, près de Paris ;
mais ils y ont été jetés, à la date de quel-
quelles années. (D. G.)

* STRAUZIA (Straus-Durchheim, anato-
miste français). ins. — Genre de l’ordre
des Diptères, tribu des Muscides, division des
Mydines, créé par M. Robineau-Desvoidy
espèce de Philadelphus (S. termis Rob.-Desv.).

(E. D.)

STRAVADUM. Bot. Ph. — Ce genre de

Fig. 1. Facsimile page of d’Orbigny’s Dictionnaire (vol. 12) showing format of entries and examples of author’s initials. 1 = scientific name; 2 = asterisk denoting entry not listed in previous "Dictionnaires"; 3 = abbreviation of major taxon to which entry belongs; 4 = derivation of name (etymology); 5 = type designation; 6 = taxonomic category to which the entry belongs and who proposed the name; 7 = diagnostic characters for the group the name represents; 8 = list of commonly included taxa; 9 = author’s initials. In this case “E.D.” = Eugène Desmarest.
Each volume of d’Orbigny’s *Dictionnaire* is separately paginated and contains textual explanations for various natural history terms and taxonomic names. Each term is a separate entry and has its own author (indicated at the end of each entry by the author’s initials in parentheses; see list below for the authors responsible for the Diptera genera). The entries in the *Dictionnaire* are set in boldface type. Terms not included in previous “dictionnaires” are prefaced with an asterisk. Terms that are not taxonomic names, and a few common taxa, are given longer treatises than the usual entry. For example, under the term “Description,” there is a 5-page discourse on what should be included in taxonomic descriptions [although written in 1844, the advice is more than applicable today as many currently published descriptions do not meet these recommended standards!]. Many generic names of Diptera are included in the *Dictionnaire* (though not all of those that were known at that time), especially those proposed by French taxonomists. Some taxa are listed alphabetically under the scientific name, others under the French vernacular. For valid taxonomic names, an entry begins with the derivation of the name (etymology), followed by an abbreviation indicating the major taxon to which the name belongs (e.g., “INS” for insects), then the category (order, family, tribe, genus or species), who proposed the name, the diagnostic characters for the group the name represents, and ends with either a type designation or a list of common included taxa. Of the type designations noted, some are the earliest validly published for those particular genera. For invalid taxonomic names, there is a cross reference to the valid name. Most taxonomic entries are indexed under the scientific name, but some commonly known taxa are found under the colloquial name. An example of a page of the *Dictionnaire* is given in Fig. 1.

For the most part, the type designations given in the *Dictionnaire* are based on a common species of each genus, and usually a species that could be found in the environs of Paris or elsewhere in France. In many cases, basing the genus-group name on such a commonly found type species results in a stabilized concept of that particular genus, but in a few cases the type-species designation poses a taxonomic problem with regard to current or traditional generic concepts. The *Dictionnaire* records 189 type designations for Diptera genera. Listed below are the 37 earliest recorded valid type designations for Diptera genera found in the *Dictionnaire*. Type designations proposed in the *Dictionnaire* for 2 genus-group names, *Scatomyza* and *Stylia*, had been recorded previously in the literature, but are included in the list below for the sake of completeness.

**Authorship of the Diptera Entries**

The author’s initials listed below represent those persons responsible in the *Dictionnaire* for the various Diptera genera listed in volumes I-XIII. As with the other authors in the *Dictionnaire*, the initials used and the form of noting the author’s name or initials are not always consistent (see Stafleu & Cowan [1981] for a list of the botany authors’ initials—variations are not listed), for example, often an author’s surname will be spelled out after a long treatise (such as “Desmares” for “Nycteribia”), but abbreviated as initials for the typical shorter entries.

- C. = Chevrolat (only with Duponchel for *Apioca*; otherwise, primarily Coleoptera entries)
- D. = P. Duponchel
- E. D. = E. Desmares
- J. = A. Jussieu (only for *Limohia, Limnophila, Psilomyia*; otherwise, primarily botany entries) [Also uses “Ad.” for botany entries.]
- L., H. L. = P. H. Lucas
- M. = C. Montagné (only Scatomyza; otherwise, primarily botany entries)
- P.G. = P. Gervais (only Braula; otherwise, primarily botany entries)

P. Duponchel was responsible for the Diptera, Lepidoptera, and Coleoptera names (the last
coauthored with Chevolat) in volumes I-VI (1839–1846). Duponchel's death in 1846 must have disrupted authorship plans because no author's initials are listed for many Diptera and Lepidoptera entries in the next 2 volumes (Chevolat's initials are continued for Coleoptera entries). In volume VII, of all the Diptera entries, only 2 (Limnobia and Limnophila) have the author's initials (in this case "J." for A. Jussieu, who was primarily responsible for the phanerogam botany entries). The remainder of the entries in volume VII are without initials and responsibility must be attributed to Charles d'Orbigny as editor of the Dictionnaire, though it is possible this was not his intention (he lists his initials for other items within the Dictionnaire spanning geology, botany, mammalogy, ornithology, mineralogy, and entomology [the last restricted to family name entries]). In volume VIII, P. H. Lucas (on p. 505) started to take over Duponchel's responsibilities (i.e., Lepidoptera and Diptera genera; Chevolat continued to deal with the Coleoptera entries), but there are 4 entries authored by E. Desmarest (Myopha, Nyc-
tenba, Oedemaga, and Oestrus), and a few have no author's initials. Volume IX is almost all Lucas for Diptera (except no initials for Ollina). Volume X Diptera entries waffle between Lucas and no initials and Jussieu's initial is given for Psilomyia. In volume XI Lucas ended his work with Diptera genera on page 454 with Scutiptera and E. Desmarest took over on page 530 with Selachops and continues through volume XIII as the sole responsible author for Diptera entries. In volume XI there is one odd authorship (C. Montagné for Sciomyza). Montagné was primarily responsible for cryptogam botany entries. Some of these anomalies in the author's initials may, of course, be printer's errors.

**Methodology of Research on the Diptera Names in the Dictionnaire**

Names of taxa are important, because without them communication about concepts is impossible. To be useful a name must be precise, always being used to denote the same concept. We have been working to establish the correct and complete set of such names for Diptera. These names are indexed in the existing regional catalogs, or what we now prefer to call databases (Thompson & Knutson 1987). In building our databases (Evenhuis 1989; Thompson, in prep.), we encountered numerous problems. For example, there is the problem of omission of information most often resulting from overlooked data. What authors write has usually been found to be correct. However, sometimes in checking information provided by author A, we discovered data overlooked by author B. Just how much critical data, especially that found in the early taxonomic and nomenclatural literature, has been overlooked by workers on Diptera systematics is difficult to estimate, but we believe it to be significant, if not in quantity, then in quality.

The only way to determine what and how much data has been overlooked is to undertake a comprehensive and systematic search of the literature rather than the traditional narrow, retrospective one. Many authors restrict their searches of earlier literature to verification of what previous authors have cited. Thus, some names remain forgotten because subsequent authors dealt only with those names their predecessors dealt with (see Thompson & Torp 1986). Only a few workers have used a different approach. Sherborn, in compiling data for his Index Animalium (1902, 1922–1932, 1932–1933), searched all of the earlier literature systematically for all zoological names for the years 1758–1850; the search took 31 years to complete. We are implementing such an approach for Diptera names. Unfortunately, modern realities of the continuous and speedy publication of taxonomic results and investigations do not allow us the luxury Sherborn had of postponing publication results for decades while accumulating data.

We have consulted the various regional Diptera catalogs and Sherborn's bibliographies (1902:xi–lvi; 1922:xx–lxxxi; 1923:xxxiii–lxxxvi; 1925:cxvii–cxviii) to identify nomen-
clatical and taxonomic works that needed to be checked and from which to generate lists of type designations and other data to be verified (see Tables 1 and 2). We then scanned these
works from the 1st page to the last, entering all nomenclatural information dealing with Diptera into a database.

For this paper each of us systematically scanned the pages of the *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle* for all Diptera names from volume I to volume XIII (a total of 9,626 pages). After finishing the initial scan, both authors' lists were checked against each other and omissions (less than 1% error factor) added to each. The resulting list consisted of 857 names of Diptera taxa (see Appendix). These names were then entered into a database enabling a check of the type designations of genera in the *Dictionnaire* against other earlier and contemporary type designations already entered into the database (Table 1). This check resulted in 37 valid designations in the *Dictionnaire* that were earlier than previously recorded. We then referred to existing regional Diptera catalogs for ancillary information and the most recent treatment of each genus listed below, and finally to the original description of each genus-group name to determine originally included species and nomenclatural availability. Only one genus (*Boisdruvalia*) was not found in any previous regional catalog.

**The Principle of Type Species for Genus-group Names as Interpreted Herein**

The concept of tying names to objects (nomenclatural types) arose naturally from Aristotelian philosophy, requiring that all members of a group conform to a type (*eidos*) and that such groups were static concepts. Cuvier and other French zoologists after the French revolution exemplified this typological approach to systematics. Hence, it was only natural for them to refer to the “type” of a group. Some French workers went so far as to use the term “Type” as a taxonomic category (between Subkingdom and Class; e.g., Blainville [Appel 1980]). With the gradual shift to evolutionary thought and its recognition of variation and change over time, the typological approach to classification largely disappeared; however, the problem of deciding what names to apply to groups remained. For this reason, nomenclatural types are essential.

The 1st real code of zoological nomenclature (Strickland 1842) based a number of its provisions (3–5, 7) on the concept of a genus-group name having a type species. The problem even with such a code is that one needs to be able to distinguish when a worker in those days was designating a nomenclatural type versus merely indicating the *eidos* of a group. The functional difference between these approaches is that nomenclatural types are invariant, once selected they do not change; whereas morphological types may change if subsequent workers believe another “type” better reflects the *eidos*. Likewise, morphological types need not be restricted to only those taxa known to the original author of the concept. Hence, typologists frequently selected taxa as “types” that were common or local. These types may not have been known to the original author when describing the genus-group name, thus are ineligible as nomenclatural types. Furthermore, typologists frequently used expressions that did not include the word “type,” but instead such wordings as “principal species,” “premier species,” or “tête la genre.”

No accurate historical analysis of typification has been written, but one can be pieced together (Méquignon 1932; Blackwelder 1952, 1967; Mayr, Linsley & Usinger 1953; Farber 1976). All mention the difficulty among workers in recognizing nomenclatural types and distinguishing them from morphological types. To aid in separating between the typological approach to classification (morphological types) and the fixation of names (nomenclatural types), the I.C.Z.N. Code (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1985) demands that the action of “designation in relation to fixation of a typespecies must be rigidly construed” [Art. 67(c)] and specifically excludes certain formulations. For our work on subsequent designations, we have interpreted this section of the Code to mean that an available type designation needs 2 components: the use of the word “type” in conjunction with an eligible nominal species. Specifically, we do not consider formulations such as “genus X established for species A” or “X was erected for species A” to be valid designations. These statements are
Table 1. Sources for subsequent type designations of Diptera genus-group names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>Available designations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Latrielle</td>
<td>Consid. Gener. Ins.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824–1839</td>
<td>Curtis</td>
<td>British Entomology</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839–1849</td>
<td>d’Orbigny</td>
<td>Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Westwood</td>
<td>Intr. Mod. Class. Ins.</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Blanchard</td>
<td>Hist. Nat. Anim. Artic.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Blanchard</td>
<td>Hist. Ins.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845–1848*</td>
<td>Blanchard</td>
<td>In: Cuvier, Le Règne Animal</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Disciples’ Ed.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Specialized Sources (Diptera only):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>Available designations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1826–1834</td>
<td>Macquart</td>
<td>Ins. Dipt. nord Fr.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834–1835</td>
<td>Macquart</td>
<td>Hist. Nat. Ins. Dipt.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Zetterstedt</td>
<td>Ins. Lappon., Dipt.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838–1855</td>
<td>Macquart</td>
<td>Dipt. Exot. Nouv. ou peu Conn.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842–1860</td>
<td>Zetterstadt</td>
<td>Dipt. Scand.</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Plates dated from Cowan (1976).

Table 2. French Dictionnaires and Encyclopédies of the early 19th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1816–1830</td>
<td>Duméral</td>
<td>Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles. 2nd Ed. 61 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850–1861</td>
<td>Chenu</td>
<td>Encyclopédie d'Histoire Naturelle. 7 vols.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ambiguous as it is unclear whether they are simple statements of the existence of a single included species or valid typifications.

The earliest currently accepted source of subsequent designations for type species of genus-group names in insects is Latreille (1810). Other early sources for subsequent typifications of Diptera genus group names analyzed by us are listed in Table 1.

**Type Designations for Diptera Genera Given in the Dictionnaire**

The following are the 37 genus-group names that have valid type designations given for them in the *Dictionnaire* and are the earliest yet known. Specialists may wish to apply to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature to set aside designations listed here that are found to change current or traditional generic concepts to the point that they unnecessarily disrupt taxonomic stability in that particular group. The citation of author of each designation below follows this format: author of designation, editor of the *Dictionnaire*, volume number of *Dictionnaire*, page number of designation, and date of designation (dating following evidence given in Evenhuis [1990], e.g., Duponchel in d’Orbigny [1:29 [29 June 1839]]. Appendix 1 lists all the Diptera names recorded in the *Dictionnaire* and gives the volume, page number, and any type species listing or list of included species.

**ACANTHINA** Wiedemann

*Acanthina* Wiedemann, 1830:50. Type species: *Acanthina elongata* Wiedemann, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (1:29 [29 June 1839]).

*Family*. Stratiomyidae.

*Remarks*. James (1973) listed the same type species as designated by Brauer (1882:86). *Acanthina* is preoccupied by Fischer, 1807. The current valid name for this genus is *Acanthinomyia* Hunter.

**ACEMYIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Acemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:202. Type species: *Acemya oblonga* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*as Tachina*) [ = *Tachina acuticornis* Meigen, 1824], by designation of Desmarest in d’Orbigny (12:318 [2 January 1849]).

*Family*. Tachinidae.

*Remarks*. Herting (1984) listed the type species of *Acemya* as *Acemya subrotunda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*as Tachina acuticornis* Meigen, 1824), by designation of Rondani (1856:75). Despite the generic orthography in Herting (1984), the correct spelling for this genus is *Acemya*. Macquart’s (1834b:267) spelling of *Acemya* is either an incorrect subsequent spelling or an unjustified emendation.

**ACINIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Acinia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:775. Type species: *Acinia javeae* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (1:85 [between August 1839 and 16 March 1840]).

*Family*. Tephritidac.

*Remarks*. Foote (1984:70) gave Rondani (1871) as the earliest type designation of *Acinia*. Duponchel designates the type as “*Acinia corniculata* Fabricius ou l’A. javeae Rob.-Desv.,” the “ou” in our opinion being merely a statement of synonymy following Macquart (1835:469).

**ATOMOSIA** Macquart


*Family*. Asilidae.
Remarks. Oldroyd (1975) listed the type species of *Atomosia* as *Atomosia incisuralis* Macquart, 1838, designated by Coquillett (1910:512). *Atomosia annulipes* was placed in the genus *Aphasia* Schiner by Martin and Papavero (1970). Acceptance of Duponchel’s designation would change the current generic concepts of *Atomosia* and *Aphasia*. Application to I.C.Z.N. to suppress the designation by Duponchel may be warranted in this case.

**BACCHIS** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Bacchis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:803. Type species: *Bacchis cellarum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (2:409 [before 30 June 1842]).

**Family.** Sphaeroceridae.

**Remarks.** Papp (1984) treated *Bacchis* as a *nomen dubium* and stated, incorrectly, that “no type species has been designated.” *Bacchis cellarum* was also listed by Papp as a *nomen dubium*, probably because the type of *cellarum* is lost or destroyed. Until the identity of the type species, *cellarum*, can be ascertained, *Bacchis* must be considered an unrecognizable genus in Sphaeroceridae.

**BENGALIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Bengalia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:425. Type species: *Bengalia testacea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *Musa torosa* Wiedemann, 1819], by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (2:542 [before 30 June 1842]).

**Family.** Calliphoridae.

**Remarks.** Pont (1980b) listed the type species of *Bengalia* as *Bengalia labiata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Townsend (1916:6). *Bengalia torosa* (Wiedemann) is currently considered a member of *Bengalia*, hence there is no change in generic concept.

**BLONDELIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Blondelia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:122. Type species: *Blondelia nitida* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *Tachina nigripes* Fallén, 1820], by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (2:609 [before 30 June 1842]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** The previous earliest type designation for *Blondelia* was by Coquillett (1910:515), in which he designated *Tachina nigripes* Fallén. Robineau-Desvoidy’s (1830) original description of *Blondelia* includes 4 species, none of which is *Tachina nigripes*. Thus, Coquillett’s designation is invalid. Sabrosky and Arnaud (1965:1039) noted the invalidity of Coquillett’s (1910) designation, but desired to retain it for reasons of stability and universality. The earliest known valid designation for *Blondelia* at that time was that of Townsend (1916:6), in which he designated *Blondelia pallidipalpis* Robineau-Desvoidy. Sabrosky and Arnaud stated that *B. pallidipalpis* is a *nomen dubium*. To retain Coquillett’s (1910) designation, suspension of I.C.Z.N. rules would be required. Herting (1984) listed *Blondelia nitida* as a junior synonym of *B. nigripes* (Fallén), thus acceptance of Duponchel’s designation upholds the traditional generic concept of *Blondelia* and suspension of I.C.Z.N. rules is no longer required to retain stability of nomenclature.

**BOISDUVALIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Boisduvalia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:730. Type species: *Boisduvalia rutilans* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (2:638 [before 30 June 1842]).

**Family.** Unknown, probably Platypharyngidae.

**Remarks.** *Boisduvalia* has not been treated in any modern Diptera catalog. Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) included *Boisduvalia* in his family Phytomyzidae, tribe Mydinae, next to *Rivellia*, and included 5 species (1 Oriental, 2 Afrotropical, 2 patria ignota). Loew (1873:18) considered
Boisduvalia a junior synonym of Rivellia. Wulp (1896:181) considered the genus to be distinct. Hendel (1914:169) designated nutillana as the type species of Boisduvalia and suggested that the genus was a tephritid related to Speniscomyia Bezzi and Pseudospheniscus Hendel. As with the genus, none of Robineau-Desvoidy’s originally included species has been treated in any of the modern Diptera catalogs. Macquart (1835:437), however, placed nutillana in the genus Ortilis.

**CARICEA** Robineau-Desvoidy

Caricea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:530. Type species: *Caricea communis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *Musca tigrina* Fabricius, 1775], by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (3:172 [10 October 1842]).

**Family.** Muscidae.

**Remarks.** Huckett (1965) and Pont (1972, 1977, 1980a) listed the type species of *Caricea* as *Caricea communis* Robineau-Desvoidy, designated by Hennig (1961:519). Pont (1986) listed an earlier type designation by Stein (1908:11) of *Caricea erythrocerca* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, which placed *Caricea* as a senior synonym of *Lispecephala* Pokorny. The discovery in this study of Duponchel’s designation of *C. communis* returns *Caricea* to junior synonymy under *Coenosia* Meigen, resurrecting *Lispecephala* to a valid genus once again.

**CHELIGASTER** Macquart

Cheligaster Macquart, 1835:479. Type species: *Musca putris* Linnaeus, 1758 (as Cheligaster, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (3:453 [before 29 May 1843]).

**Family.** Sepsidae.

**Remarks.** Zuska and Pont (1984) listed the same type species by designation of Coquillet (1910:522). Cheligaster is currently considered a junior synonym of *Themina* Robineau-Desvoidy.

**CLELIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

Clelia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:255. Type species: *Clelia agilis* Robineau-Desvoidy [= *Tachina tetraptera* Meigen, 1824], 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (4:4 [31 July 1843]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984:174) listed *Clelia* with the same type species by designation of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863 (2):61). *Clelia* is preoccupied by Fitzinger, 1826, and is currently considered a junior subjective synonym of *Leucostoma* Meigen, 1803.

**CYPHOMYIA** Wiedemann

Cyphomyia Wiedemann, 1819:54. Type species: *Stratiomyx cyanus* Fabricius, 1794, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (4:548 [before 29 April 1844]).

**Family.** Stratiomyidae.

**Remarks.** Rozkosny and Narshuk (1988) listed Cyphomyia with the type species *Cyphomyia auriflamma* Wiedemann, 1819, by designation of Blanchard in Audoine et al. (1847:plate 172bis). James (1973) listed *auriflamma* as the type species by designation of Brauer (1882). *Stratiomyx cyanus* (Fabricius) is currently considered a member of *Cyphomyia*, hence acceptance of Duponchel’s designation would not change the present generic concept.

**DIABASIS** Macquart

Diabasis Macquart, 1834a:207. Type species: *Tabanus bicinctus* Fabricius, 1805, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (4:717 [20 May 1844]).

**Family.** Tabanidae.
**Remarks.** Both Philip (1965) and Fairchild (1971) listed the same type species by designation of Coquillett (1910:532). *Diarbas* is preoccupied by Hoffmanegg, 1817, and Desmarest, 1823. The current valid name for this genus is *Diachroius* Osten Sacken.

**DICTENIDIA** Brullé

*Dictenidia* Brullé, 1833:399. Type species: *Tipula bimaculata* Linneaus, 1758, by designation of Duponchel *in d’Orbigny* (4:752 [20 May 1844]).

**Family.** Tipulidae.

**Remarks.** Alexander and Alexander (1973) gave the same type species as designated by monotypy. A check of the original description of *Dictenidia* shows the originally included species to be “*Tipula Bimaculata*, Lin.; Fab.; et *Paludosa*, Fab.,” hence *bimaculata* is not the type species by monotypy.

**DUFORIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Dufoaria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:257. Type species: *Dufoaria aperta* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [≡ *Tachina chalybeata* Meigen], by designation of Duponchel *in d’Orbigny* (5:144 [either 12 August 1844 or 26 August 1844]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984) listed *Dufoaria* with the same type species by designation of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863 (2):68).

**EXOPROSOPA** Macquart

*Exoprosopa* Macquart, 1840:35 [1841:313]. Type species: *Exoprosopa audouini* Macquart, 1840, by designation of Duponchel *in d’Orbigny* (5:545 [before 17 February 1845]).

**Family.** Bombyliidae.

**Remarks.** Previous regional catalogs (Painter & Painter 1965; Bowden 1975, 1980; Painter, Painter & Hall 1978; Zaitzev 1989) listed the type species of *Exoprosopa* as *Anthax pandora* Fabricius, 1805, by designation of Coquillett (1910:544). *Exoprosopa audouini* is currently considered a member of the pantropical genus *Ligyna* Newman. Acceptance of Duponchel’s (1845) designation would considerably change the long-established generic concept of the worldwide genus *Exoprosopa*. *Exoprosopa* would become a senior synonym of *Ligyna*; and those species previously attributed to *Exoprosopa* would take the next available name, *Litorhynchus* Macquart, which has had a confused nomenclatural and taxonomic history. Application has been made (Evenhuis & Greathead 1989) to the I.C.Z.N. to suppress the designation by Duponchel *in d’Orbigny* (1845) in favor of the one by Coquillett (1910).

**FORELLIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Forella* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:760. Type species: *Forella onopordi* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [≡ *Musca artemesiae* Fabricius, 1794], by designation of Duponchel *in d’Orbigny* (5:676 [on or before 17 February 1845]).

**Family.** Tephritidae.

**Remarks.** Foote (1984) listed the type species of *Forella* as *Musca artemesiae* Fabricius, 1794, by designation of Coquillett (1910:545). At first glance, this designation would be invalid because *Musca artemesiae* was not one of the originally included species. A check of Coquillett (1910) shows that he placed *onopordi* Robineau-Desvoidy in synonymy with *artemesiae*, which validates the designation of *onopordi* as type species. *Forella* is currently considered a junior synonym of *Trypetra* Meigen.
GERON Meigen

Geron Meigen, 1820:223. Type species: Geron gibbosus Meigen, 1820 [= Bombylius gibbosus Olivier, 1789], by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (6:206 [before 22 December 1845]).

Family. Bombyliidae.


GRAPHOMYA Robineau-Desvoidy

Graphoma Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:257. Type species: Musca maculata Fabricius, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (6:305 [before 22 December 1845]).

Family. Muscidae.

Remarks. Pont (1986:162; 1989:687) gave the same type species by designation of Westwood (1840:141). Unfortunately, Westwood’s designation is not valid because he cited 2 species as the type (“M. maculata Fab., and meditubund G. Pz. 44. 23., is the type of Graphoma R. D.”).

GYMNOSTYLIA Macquart

Gymnostylia Macquart, 1835:216. Type species: Macromya depressa Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (6:439 [before 22 December 1845]).

Family. Tachinidae.

Remarks. Guimarães (1971) listed the same type species as designated by Townsend (1916:7). Gymnostyli is an objective junior synonym of the Neotropical genus Macromya Robineau-Desvoidy.

HOPLISTES Macquart

Hoplites Macquart, 1834a:253. Type species: Sargus bispinosus Wiedemann, 1830, by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (6:676 [before 22 December 1845]).

Family. Stratiomyidae.

Remarks. James (1973:22) listed Macquart (1834a) as having originally designated Sargus bispinosus Wiedemann as type species. A check of the original description and originally included 3 species (bispinosus, hortulanus, and pomaceus) shows that there is no evidence to indicate that Macquart designated any one of these 3 as type species.

HYDRELLIA Robineau-Desvoidy

Hydrellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:790. Type species: Hydrellia communis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (in synonymy with Notiphila griseola Fallén), by designation of Duponchel in d’Orbigny (6:743 [22 December 1845]).

Family. Ephyridae.

Remarks. Cogan (1984) listed the type species of Hydrellia as Hydrellia aurifacies Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Coquillet (1910:553). Hydrellia communis is currently considered a member of the genus Hydrellia, hence there is no change in generic concept.

MALLOPHORA Macquart

Mallophora Macquart, 1834a:300. Type species: Asilus infernalis Wiedemann, 1821 (as Mallophora), by designation of d’Orbigny (7:609 [before 31 August 1846]).

Family. Asilidae.

Remarks. Martin and Papavero (1970) listed the type species of Mallophora as Asilus bomboide Wiedemann, 1821, by designation of Coquillet (1910:565). Asilus infernalis is currently
considered a member of the genus *Mallophora*, hence there is no change in generic concept. D'Orbigny, as editor of the *Dictionnaire*, is considered the responsible author for this entry because there are no author's initials.

**MEIGENIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Meigenia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:198. Type species: *Meigenia cylindrica* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (as *Tachina*), by designation of Desmarest in d’Orbigny (12:318 [2 January 1849]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984) listed the type of *Meigenia* as *Meigenia floralis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863:1065). *Meigenia cylindrica* is currently considered a member of the genus *Meigenia*, hence there is no change in generic concept.

**MICROPALPUS** Macquart

*Micropalus* Macquart, 1834a:316. Type species: *Tachina vulpina* Fallén, 1810, by designation of d’Orbigny (8:200 [before 14 December 1846]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984:96) listed the same type species as designated by Rondani (1856:63). *Micropalus* is currently considered a junior synonym of *Linnaeuma* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

**NEMOPODA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Nemopoda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:743. Type species: *Nemopoda putris* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *Sepsis nitidula* Fallén, 1820], by designation of d’Orbigny (8:611 [14 December 1846]).

**Family.** Sepsidae.

**Remarks.** Ziska and Pont (1984) listed the same type species as designated by Rondani (1874:170, 178). D’Orbigny, the editor of the *Dictionnaire*, is considered responsible for this designation because no author’s initials are listed for this entry.

**SCATOMYZA** Fallén

*Scatomyza* Fallén, 1810:15. Type species: *Musca scybalaria* Linnaeus, 1758, by designation of Lucas in d’Orbigny (11:411 [between 28 February and 9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Scathophagidae.

**Remarks.** Vockeroth (1965) had previously listed this type designation and was followed recently by Gorodkov (1986).

**SENOMETOPIA** Macquart

*Senometopia* Macquart, 1834b:296. Type species: *Sturnia atropivora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Desmarest in d’Orbigny (11:552 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984) listed the type species of *Senometopia* as *Carcelia aurifrons* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Townsend (1916:8). Acceptance of Desmarest’s designation would result in considerable changes in generic concepts. *Sturnia atropivora* is currently considered a member of the genus *Zygobothria* Mik (B. K. Cantrell & R. W. Crosskey, in litt.). Because of a further type designation for *Sturnia* by Desmarest (see below), *Senometopia* would become a junior objective synonym of *Sturnia*, which becomes a senior synonym of *Zygobothria*. The next available name for species previously attributed to *Senometopia* is *Ecocelidia* Townsend. Application to the I.C.Z.N. for suppression of Desmarest’s (1848) designation in favor of Townsend’s (1916) designation may be warranted to maintain stability of taxonomy and usage.
**SITAREA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Sitarea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:763. Type species: *Sitarea scorzoneræ* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (11:643 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Tephritidae.

**Remarks.** Foote (1984) listed the same type species as designated by Coquillett (1910:606). *Sitarea* has been placed as a junior synonym of *Orellia* Robineau-Desvoidy by White (1986).

**SMIDTIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Smidtia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:183. Type species: *Smidtia vermalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*= Tachina conspersa* Meigen, 1824], by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (11:649 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.


**STACHYNIA** Macquart

*Stachynia* Macquart, 1835:36. Type species: *Myopa gemina* Wiedemann *in Meigen* 1824 [*= Conops aculeata* Linnaeus, 1761], by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (11:798 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Conopidae.

**Remarks.** *Stachynia* was originally proposed (unnecessarily) as a replacement name of *Dalmannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Chvála and Smith (1988) list *Stachynia* as a junior objective synonym of *Dalmannia* with the type species as “*Myopa punctata* Fabricius, 1794 (aut.),” as a result of *punctata* being designated as the type species of *Dalmannia* by Rondani (1856:59). The earlier designation of *Myopa gemina* by Desmarest for *Stachynia* results in the type species of *Dalmannia* also being *gemina*. *Myopa gemina* is currently considered a member of the genus *Dalmannia*, hence no change in generic concept should result with the acceptance of the change in type species noted here.

**STEVENIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Stevenia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:220. Type species: *Stevenia tomentosa* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*= Musca atamentaria* Meigen, 1826], by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (12:32 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Rhinophoridae.

**Remarks.** Crosskey (1977) listed the same type species as designated by Robineau-Desvoidy (1863 (2):378).

**STURMIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Sturmia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:171. Type species: *Sturmia atropivora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (12:77 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984) listed the type species of *Sturmia* as *Sturmia vanessae* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*= Tachina bella* Meigen, 1824], by designation of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863 (1):888). Acceptance of Desmarest’s designation would result in considerable changes in generic concepts (see *Senometopida* above). The next available name for species previously attributed to *Sturmia* (sensu Herting) is *Oedigaster* Macquart. Application to I.C.Z.N. for suppression of Desmarest’s designation may be necessary to maintain stability of taxonomy and usage.
**STYLIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Stylia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:754. Type species: *Stylia maculata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (12:78 [9 September 1848]).

**Family.** Tephritidae.

**Remarks.** Hardy (1977) listed the same type species and designation by Desmarest, but also lists a later designation by Hering (1954:167) of *Stylia bidens* and states erroneously that *Stylia* Robineau-Desvoidy is preoccupied by *Stylia* Desmarest. If Desmarest’s designation is accepted, *Stylia* would have to be considered an unrecognized genus because the type species, *S. maculata*, is destroyed (Foote & Blanc 1979) and no other specimens of this species are known. If application is made to I. C. Z. N. to suppress Desmarest’s (1848) designation in favor of Hering’s (1954) designation, then *Stylia* would become a senior synonym of *Dioxyena* Frey, 1945 (see White 1986). Acceptance of Desmarest’s designation is desirable from the standpoint of stability of taxonomy and common usage (I. M. White, in litt.).

**WINTHEMIA** Robineau-Desvoidy


**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984:38), following his mentor Mesnil (1949:80), accepted the statement in Robineau-Desvoidy (1830:173) “Ce genre se rapporte au *Musa quadripustulata* de Fabricius” as evidence of an original designation. Herting’s interpretation was followed recently by Cantrell and Crosskey (1989). Robineau-Desvoidy’s statement is ambiguous and we do not consider it an original designation. Though one might attribute a genus to a species, that does not necessarily imply that the species so indicated is also the type of that genus. Robineau-Desvoidy (1863:1:207) subsequently designated *Tachina variegata* Meigen, 1824, as the type species, the action of which was followed by Sabrosky and Arnaud (1965:1089), Guimarães (1971:195), and Cantrell (1989); however, Desmarest’s designation predates Robineau-Desvoidy’s (1863) designation and is of the same species as Robineau-Desvoidy’s (1830) alleged “designation.”

**XYPHOSIA** Robineau-Desvoidy

*Xyphosa* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830:762. Type species: *Xyphosa cirrionum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (= *Musa miliaria* Schrank, 1781), by designation of Desmarest *in d’Orbigny* (13:332 [on or before 5 November 1849]).

**Family.** Tephritidae.

**Remarks.** Hardy (1977) and Foote (1984) listed the type species of *Xyphosa* as *Musa miliaria* Schrank, 1781, by designation of Rondani (1870:8). Rondani’s designation, however, is invalid because *Musa miliaria* Schrank is not one of the species originally included in *Xyphosa* by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830). A later designation by Rondani (1871:4) of *miliaria* was done with *cirrionum* in synonymy. *Xyphosa cirrionum* is currently considered synonymous with *miliaria* Schrank (see Foote 1984), hence there is no change in generic concept with acceptance of this type-species designation.

**ZENAIS** Robineau-Desvoidy


**Family.** Tachinidae.

**Remarks.** Herting (1984) listed the type species for *Zenaes* as *Zenaes fera* Robineau-Desvoidy,
1830, by designation of Robineau-Desvoidy (1863 (1):912). *Zenais sivestris* is not listed in Herting’s (1984) Palearctic tachinid catalog, presumably because it was among the 1,000 species-group names that he could not place to genus. If that is so, then acceptance of Desmarest’s designation would result in *Zenais* having to be considered an unrecognizable genus. Currently, *Zenais* is considered a junior synonym of *Meigenia* Robineau-Desvoidy.

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APPENDIX 1

Index of Diptera Names in the
Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle

All Diptera names from family group to genus group mentioned in the Dictionnaire are listed below. They are listed within their currently known familial placement. Queried familial placements are listed as such. Unplaceable family/ordinal group names are listed at the beginning of the appendix. Genus-group entries are placed in italics; family-group names are in plain roman text. If a type species was designated in the Dictionnaire, the species and wording as stated in the Dictionnaire are placed here in quotes; otherwise a brief statement of included species is mentioned. If only one species was listed, whether monotypy was implied or not, it is listed here in parentheses. Numbers in brackets following the indexed entry refer to volume and page in the Dictionnaire.

Antennaires: Family/Ordinal group entry. Ordinal group name [1: 572].

Anthomyzidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 595].

Anthophiliæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 597].

Anthraciæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 601].

Antiliæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 631].

Apoceræ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 13].

Arnicæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 134].

Armorantæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 141].

Astonæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 264].

Athericeræ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 290].

Bibionitæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 564].

Bombomyzidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 643].

Brachoceræ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 704].

Brachyceræ: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 706].

Calypteræ: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 32].

Cephalopsidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 276].

Cephalopsidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 276].

Chelotonæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 474].

Chorelæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 624].

Cophobæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 200].

Coriæ: Family/Ordinal group entry: = Puparia [4: 238].

Creophiliæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 333].

Dichaetæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 739].

Diptera: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 62].

Dufourïdæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 143].

Entomobryæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 333].

Entomocera: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 333].

Famulæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 572].

Geomyzidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [6: 195].


Mouchæ: Family/Ordinal group entry. General write-up [8: 370].

Musciphoreæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 448].

Mydaiæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 506].

Myoparæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 519].


Nemecera: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 609].

Notacanthæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 672].

Palomydæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [9: 427].

Phytomyzæ: Family/Ordinal group entry [10: 133].

Pupipara: Family/Ordinal group entry [10: 640].


Tanytoma: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 343].

Terrestres: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 523].

Vagantes: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 806].

Viviparae: Family/Ordinal group entry [13: 261].


Acroceridae

Acerocera: (Type — "A. globulus L. (Syphus globulus Panz.").") [1: 97].

Astomella: (Type — "A. carvisentis"). [2: 264].

Cyrtides: Family/Ordinal group entry: = Vesiculeux [4: 558].

Cyrtus: (Type — "acephalus (Acerocera gibba Fabr.").") [4: 558].

Erioxoma: One species mentioned (calida). No designation [5: 402].

Henops: = Ogodæ [6: 536].

Ogodæ: Three species mentioned. No designation [8: 765].

Parnops: Three species mentioned. No designation [9: 443].

Philopota: One species mentioned (conica). No designation [9: 738].

Vesculosa: Family/Ordinal group entry [13: 211].

Agromyzidae

Agromyza: Genus group entry [1: 198].

Odentocera: Five species mentioned. No designation [8: 722].

Phytozyma: Seven species mentioned. No designation [10: 133].

Agromyzidae?

Cnemacantha: One species mentioned (mustaria). No designation [4: 28].
Anisopodidae

Mycotobia: No species mentioned [8: 453].

Anthomyiidae

Aria: = Chortophila Macquart [1: 131].
Ageria: = Hydrenys Macquart [1: 139].
Anthomyia: (Type — "Musca phalis Linnaeus") [1: 595].
Anthemiyid: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 594].
 Atomoria: (Type — "Anthomyia tripeta de Meigen") [2: 309].
 Chlorina: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 606].
 Chortophila: Genus group entry [3: 627].
 Cnariala: Three species mentioned. No designation [4: 447].
 Delia: One species mentioned (choreae), No designation [4: 659].
 Egeria: One species mentioned (sylvatica), No designation [5: 218].
 Egale: One species mentioned (sulcata), No designation [5: 219].
 Hydroporia: (Type — "H. conica (Minna id. Fallen, H. phialis R.-D.)") [6: 760].
 Hydroporia: Divided into three groups, with type species for each [6: 763].
 Hylomyia: One species mentioned (strenua), No designation. "place en tête de ce genre," [6: 773].
 Myopina: (Type — "Musca myopina Fall. (Myopina reflexa Rob.-Desv.") [8: 520].
 Zabiea: One species mentioned (longipes), No designation [13: 339].
 Zaphine: No species mentioned [13: 343].

Anthomyiidae?

Chloe: One species mentioned (sylviola), No designation [3: 602].

Anthomyzidae

Leptomyza: One species mentioned (frontalis), No designation [7: 311].

Aphioceridae

Aphiocera: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 7].

Asilidae

Asnephalum: "nous ne citerons que celle qu’il appelle A. Olivier, et qui a ete trouvée dans l’ile de Paxos par Olivier." [1: 88].
Aphorid: No designation [2: 22].
Asilic: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 218].
Asilidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 218].
Asilus: (Type — "Asilus crabraformis de Lime") [2: 218].
Atomia: (Type — "Atomia annulipes") [2: 309].
Anthias: (Type — "Asilus piligaster de Wiedemann") [2: 310].
Ceratogae: Three species mentioned. No designation [3: 294].
Chaladimorpha: One species mentioned (fulvipes), No designation [4: 595].
Crassipedia: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 322].
Danius: (Type — "Danius myops Fab.") [4: 595].
Dasypogon: (Type — "Dasypogon punctatus Meig.") [4: 612].
Dasypogonites: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 613].
Dioctia: (Type — "D. mupic Meig. (Asilus id. Deg.") [5: 38].
Dioctophalida: One species mentioned (nifvenris), No designation [5: 76].
Dolichodes: One species mentioned (ferruginea), No designation [5: 377].
Eux: One species mentioned (nudiciclis), No designation [5: 384].
Eynype: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 277].
Hoplistomone [as "Hoplistomone"]: (Type — "Laphria seripes Fab.") [6: 676].
Laphria: One species mentioned (aurea), No designation [7: 243].
Laxeneera: Two species mentioned. No designation [7: 263].
Lecania: Two species mentioned. No designation [7: 265].
Lophonoton: No species mentioned [7: 440].
Maloiphora: (Type — "M. infernalis") [7: 609].
Megaepila: One species mentioned (cyanes), No designation [8: 38].
Ommatia: Five species mentioned. No designation [9: 100].
Pholeus: One species mentioned (serulce), No designation [9: 756].
Rhopalagaster: (Type — "Rhopalagaster longicus Meag.") [11: 123].
Senokahia: No species mentioned [11: 551].
Spenoposiy: No species mentioned [11: 552].
Saranicora: No species mentioned [12: 345].
Tsepina: No species mentioned [12: 710].

Asteidae

Astra: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 247].
Leptomyza: One species mentioned (aflabrincola), No designation [7: 279].

Athericidae

Atherex: No designation [2: 292].
Styrex: = Atherex. No species mentioned [12: 85].
Aulacigastridae


Bibionidae

*Bibio*: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 563].

Bibionidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 563].

*Dilophus*: (Type — *Dilophus vulgaris*) [5: 18].

*Euplectus*: One species mentioned (ater). No designation [5: 500].


*Penthetra*: Two species mentioned. No designation [9: 575].

Bombylidae

*Amictus*: Two species mentioned. No designation [1: 351].

*Anthracitis*: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 601].

*Anthrax*: (Type — *hottenotia Fabricius (= entoure & circundata Hoffmannsegg)*) [1: 603].

*Apatomyza*: No species mentioned [1: 640].

*Bombylia*: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 64].

*Bombylia*: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 644].

*Bombyllidae*: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 644].

*Bombylliidae*: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 645].

*Bombylus*: Not a valid designation; applied to an un-named subgroup [2: 644].

*Callostoma*: (Type — *Callotoma fascipennis*) [3: 63].

*Comptosia*: One species mentioned (fascipennis). No designation [4: 164].

*Corsomyza*: (Type — *Cors. pennipes de Wiedemann*) [4: 257].

*Cyclorrhynchus*: One species mentioned (testaceus). No designation [4: 500].

*Cyllenius*: Three species mentioned. No designation [4: 515].

*Dasyypalus*: One species mentioned (rapensis). No designation [4: 611].

*Eria*: One species mentioned (longirostris). No designation [5: 324].

*Enicorina*: One species mentioned (fuscipennis). No designation [5: 325].

*Escoptia*: (as *Escoptia*): One species mentioned (anthesiorum). No designation [5: 540].

*Escoptops*: (Type — *Esop. Audouinii*) [5: 545].

*Geron*: (Type — *Geron gibbus Hoffm.* ) [6: 206].

*Lepidophora*: One species mentioned (aegeriformis). No designation [7: 292].

*Litohynchus*: Three species mentioned. No designation [7: 410].

*Lomatia*: (Type — *L. lateralis*) [7: 428].

*Mullo*: Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 424].

*Ogadocera*: One species mentioned (dimidiata). No designation [8: 765].

*Pithoria*: No species mentioned [10: 12].

*Pluta*: Four species mentioned. No designation [10: 276].

*Sphaerogaster*: No species mentioned [11: 731].

*Sporophyllum*: Genus group entry [11: 777].

*Syng__: (Type — *S. lateralis Meigen*) [12: 77].

*Strygmatum*: Genus group entry [12: 77].

*Strygma*: One species mentioned (macilenta). No designation [12: 312].

*Thylipsomyza*: One species mentioned (compressa). No designation [12: 558].

*Tonomymza*: Genus group entry [12: 600].

*Toxophora*: Three species mentioned. No designation [12: 624].

*Usa*: (Type — *Usa aenea Latr.*) [12: 800].

*Xestomyza*: (as *Xestomyza*): Two species mentioned. No designation [13: 316].

Braulidae

*Braula*: One species mentioned (aeta). No designation [2: 728].

Calliphoridae

*Amenia*: Two species mentioned. No designation [1: 348].

*Calliphora*: (as *Calliphora*): (Type — *Musca vomitoria de Linne*) [3: 56].

*Chrysomyza*: Genus group entry [3: 658].

*Cosma*: Three species mentioned. No designation [4: 268].

*Idia*: (Type — *I. fasciata Meig.*) [7: 16].

*Lucta*: (Type — *Lucilia coarva*) [7: 457].

*Metopia*: Genus group entry [8: 186].

*Nitilia*: One species mentioned (nana). No designation [10: 373].

*Ochryomyia*: Four species mentioned. No designation [8: 713].

*Onesia*: Three species mentioned. No designation [9: 111].

*Pollenia*: (Type — *Pollenia nucis Rob.-Desv.*) [10: 373].


*Silhomyia*: No species mentioned [11: 604].

Cecidomyiidae

*Anare*: One species mentioned (pinus). No designation [1: 427].

*Brachynera*: One species mentioned (fusco-grisea). No designation [2: 710].

*Campyloomyza*: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 110].

*Catocha*: One species mentioned (latipes). No designation [3: 236].

*Cecidomyia*: No designation [3: 247].

*Cecidomyiinae*: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 248].

*Corida*: One species mentioned (fusa). No designation [4: 235].
Dayneura: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 611].
Lasiptera: One species mentioned (albipennis). No designation [7: 249].
Lestremia: Two species mentioned. No designation [7: 330].
Macropexa: One species mentioned (albitarsis). No designation [7: 547].

Celyphidae

Celyphus: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 257].
Cryptosteges: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 431].

Ceratopogonidae

Ceratopsygus: One species mentioned. No designation [3: 292].
Culicoides: One species mentioned (pulicaris). No designation [4: 460].
Seronomysia = Prosimomyia [11: 574].
Sphaeromyia: No species mentioned [11: 731].

Chamaemyiidae

Estella: Three species mentioned. No designation [5: 452].
Lentus: (Type — "Lentus griecula") [7: 323].
Ochthophila: Seven species mentioned. No designation [8: 714].

Chaoboridae

Corethra: One species mentioned (plumicornis). No designation [4: 238].

Chironomidae

Chironomites: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 594].
Chironomus: Genus group entry [5: 594].
Tanypus: (Type — "T. nebulosus Meig.") [12: 343].

Chloropidae

Camara: (Type — "Camara flavifrons Meig.") [3: 88].
Chlorops: (Type — "Chlorops gracilis Meig.") [3: 609].
Echiptera: (Type — "Chlorops brevipennis de Meigen"). [5: 221].
Eurhina: Two species mentioned. No designation [5: 512].
Gymnosoma: One species mentioned (tomentosa). No designation [6: 438].
Homalina: (Type — "Homalina tarsata Meigens") [6: 672].
Oscina: Several species mentioned. No designation [9: 233].
Siphonella: (Type — "S. oscina Macq., Fall. (Chlorops niida Meig.").) [11: 633].

Chloropidae?

Hermyia as "Hermyia": Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 550].
Myrmenophila: One species mentioned (brachyptera). No designation [8: 548].
Therina: One species mentioned (femorata). No designation [12: 554].

Chyromyiidae

Chyromyia: One species mentioned (fenestranum). No designation [3: 664].

Clusiidae

Heteroneura as "Heteroneura": One species mentioned (rubra). No designation [6: 600].

Coelopidae

Coelopa: One species mentioned. No designation.
Psilomyia given as a synonym [4: 76].

Conopidae

Conops: (Type — "Conops macrocephala Lin.") [4: 191].
Conopopaires: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 191].
Conopides: Family/Ordinal group entry = Conopopaires [4: 191].
Conopites: Family/Ordinal group entry = Conopopaires [4: 191].
Dolamania: One species mentioned (punctata). No designation [4: 594].
Myopa: Three species described. No designation [8: 519].
Sinis: No species mentioned [11: 595].
Stachydia: (Type — "S. gemina Wied., Rob.-Desv., Macq") [11: 798].
Stylogaster: One species mentioned (stylinus). No designation [12: 81].
Zodioc: (Type — "Zodioc cineraria Meig. (= conopoides Latr., pedicellata Rob.-Desv.").) [13: 360].

Culicidae

Aedes: One species mentioned (cinereus). No designation [1: 138].
Anopheles: Three species mentioned. No designation [1: 563].
Culicoides: Genus group entry [4: 309].
Culicidae: Family/Ordinal group entry = "Culicidae" [4: 460].

Diastatidae

Camichieta: One species mentioned (rifke). No designation [3: 107].
Diastata: (Type — "Diastata annis Meig.") [4: 731].
Diopsidae

Diopsidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 42].

Diopsis: (Type — “Diopsis ichnemeanensis” [5: 42].

Dixidae

Dixia: (Type — “Dixia aestivalis” [5: 92].

Dolichopodidae

Angloceris [as “Angloceris”]: One species mentioned (anteritana). No designation [1: 501].

Argyra: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 127].

Chrysosoma: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 661].

Chrysoptera: (Type — “Chrysoptera neglecta Meig.” [3: 661].

Diaphora [as “Diaphora”]: (Type — “Diaphora Hoffmannseggii” [4: 729].

Dolichocera: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 98].

Dolichopus: Invalid designation of Dolichopus unguiculatus Ltr. [5: 98].

Hydrophorus: One species mentioned (juvelus). No design-

ation [6: 760].

Mesocera: One species mentioned (regius). No designa-

tion [8: 44].

Orthochilus: (Type — “Orthochilus nigro-caeruleus Ltr.” [9: 213].

Porphyrops: Five species mentioned. No designation [10: 438].

Psilopus: (Type — “Psilopus platypus Fab. (= tipularius Fall.)” [10: 599].

Raphis [as “Raphis”]: Eight species mentioned. No designa-

tion [10: 722].

Sibister: (Type — “S. nodicornis Meigen” [12: 101].

Drosophilidae

Drosophila: (Type — “Musca cellaris Linn.” [5: 137].

Gonio: One species mentioned (histigma). No designa-

tion [6: 224].

Stegia: Two species mentioned. No designation [11: 809].

Zygotrichia [as “Zygotricha”]: No species mentioned [13: 384].

Dryomyzidae

Dryomyza: One species mentioned (flaveola). No designa-

tion [5: 140].

Dryope = Dryomyza [5: 140].

Eginiidae

Egina: One species mentioned (cylindrica). No designa-

tion [5: 218].

Empididae

Acromyia: Hybos [1: 101].

Aplonella: (Type — “Cayl” [2: 15].

Aletia: One species mentioned (sylvicola). No designa-

tion [2: 286].

Brachystoma: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 716].

Brachystoma: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 716].

Clinocera: One species mentioned (nigra). No designa-

tion [4: 10].

Clytoma: (Type — “Clytoma nigra Meig. (Empis pallicaria Fallen)” [4: 560].

Dreptis: (Type — “Dreptis exilis Meig.” [5: 126].

Elaphropeza: (Type — “Hemeraconia aphrissiata de Meigen” [5: 228].

Empis: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 293].

Empis: One species mentioned (opta). No designa-

tion [5: 294].

Eriogaster: One species mentioned (laniventer). No designa-

tion [5: 400].

Euphytoma: One species mentioned (myrtilli). No designa-

tion [5: 532].

Glena: One species mentioned (fuscipennis). No designa-

tion [6: 236].

Helodromia: One species mentioned (immaculata). No designa-

tion [6: 500].

Homerodromia: (Type — “Homerodromia monowiaga” [6: 528].

Hilona: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 615].

Hyboc: (Type — “Hyboc funebris Meig.” [6: 722].

Hybotidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [6: 722].

Hydrodromia: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 748].

Lepoteza: One species mentioned (flavipes). No designa-

tion [7: 312].

Menopanera: No species mentioned [8: 201].

Oxydromia: Four species mentioned. No designation [8: 717].

Ordea: Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 729].

Pachymeridea: Four species mentioned. No designa-

tion [9: 387].

Paramea: Two species mentioned. No designation [9: 479].

Platyplacida: Seven species mentioned. No designation [10: 258].

Rhamphomyia [as “Rhamphomyia”]: Six species men-

tioned. No designation [11: 87].

Sita: No species mentioned [11: 595].

Tachydrina: (Type — “T. fascipennis Fall.” [12: 319].

Tachydrini: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 319].

Tachyphoea: No species mentioned [12: 520].

Trichaea: No species mentioned [12: 649].

Wiedemannia = Empis [13: 299].

Xiphidierea: One species mentioned (rufipes). No designa-

tion [13: 317].


**Ephydridae**

*Coenia:* (Type — “*Coenia palustris* (Ephydra id. Meig.
)
Cariola Robineau-Desvoidy given as a synonym [4: 78].

*Dictera:* One species mentioned (codata). No designation [4: 739].

*Discorina:* One species mentioned (puilla). No designation [5: 77].

*Discomyza:* (Type — “*Discomyza incurva* Meig. (Psilopa id. Fall.”) [5: 78].

*Dryza:* One species mentioned (lipsoidea). No designation [5: 142].

*Ephydra:* (Type — “*Ephydra annulata* Meig.”) [5: 353].

*Gyrmops:* One species mentioned (subolanus). No designation [6: 437].

*Hydrellia:* (Type — “*Hydrellia griseola* Fall. (communis R.-D.,”) [6: 743].

*Hydrina:* One species mentioned (nigida). No designation [6: 743].

*Mesilla:* No species mentioned [8: 370].

*Nolophila:* as “*Nolophila*”: No species mentioned [8: 674].

*Ochraria:* Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 713].

*Teichomyza:* One species mentioned (fusca). No designation [12: 439].

*Telamochila:* No species mentioned [12: 445].

*Teinmerina:* Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 678].

**Fanniidae**

*Amita:* One species mentioned (fornalis). No designation [1: 354].

*Fannia:* One species mentioned (saltans). No designation [5: 558].

**Glossinidae**

*Cocina:* One species mentioned (longipalpis). No designation [longipalpis = *Nemobius palpalis* R.-D.] [6: 237].

**Helcomyzidae**

*Astena:* One species mentioned (actuum). No designation [1: 115].

**Helomyzidae**

*Herina:* Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 557].

*Heteromyza:* (Type — “*H. atricornis* Meig.”) [6: 600].

**Helomyzidae**

*Helomyza:* Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 523].

**Hippoboscidae**

*Anapena:* Two species mentioned. No designation [1: 426].

*Craterina:* = *Stenopteryx* [4: 327].

*Haemobora:* One species mentioned (palpipes). No designation [6: 452].

*Hippobosa:* No designation [6: 618].

*Leptotena:* (Type — “*Leptotena Cerro*”) [7: 315].

*Melophaga:* Genus group entry [8: 108].

*Nycteribia:* Genus group entry [8: 697].

*Oxynora:* No species mentioned [9: 82].

*Oxynothobia:* One species mentioned (pallida). No designation [9: 200].

*Orinthomyza:* Two species mentioned. No designation [9: 202].

*Phthiriomyia*: Family/Ordinal group entry [10: 13].

*Stenopteryx:* as “*Stenopteryx*”: (Type — “*S. hindus* Leach”) [12: 6].

*Strebla:* One species mentioned (vesperilionis). No designation [12: 54].

*Stylistola:* No species mentioned [12: 79].

**Lauxiidae**

*Lauxani:* One species mentioned (lapulina). No designation [7: 260].

*Lauxani:* Family/Ordinal group entry [7: 260].

*Phycicerina:* (Type — “*Phycic hauqumis*”) [9: 382].

*Pterodactyla:* One species mentioned (flavipes). No designation [10: 608].

*Sapromyzza:* Seven species mentioned. No designation [11: 353].

*Sule:* Genus group entry [12: 90].

*Sylvia:* No species mentioned [12: 103].

*Trignometopus:* One species mentioned (pentalis). No designation [12: 673].

**Lauxiidae**

*Teremya:* One species mentioned (laticornis). No designation [12: 473].

*Teremia:* No species mentioned [12: 473].

**Lonchaediae**

*Lonchae:* (Type — “*L. chorea*”) [7: 432].

**Lonchopterae**

*Lonchoptera:* (Type — “*L. lutea*”) [7: 433].

**Megameriniidae**

*Liss:* One species mentioned (loxoerina). No designation [7: 404].

*Lissoderma:* = *Liss* [7: 404].
**Mycetophilidae**

*Asindulum*: (Type—"*Asindulum nigrum* de Latreille") [2: 220].

*Bolitophila*: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 641].

*Cerophila*: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 340].

*Cerotoma* [as "*Cerotoma*"]: One species mentioned (epiulic). No designation [6: 251].

*Leia*: Two species mentioned. No designation [7: 277].

*Macrolepis*: (Type—"*M. latreii*") [7: 543].

*Macrolepis*: One species mentioned (winthomii). No designation [7: 546].

*Mycetophila*: Four species mentioned. No designation [8: 453].

*Mycetophila*: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 454].

*Pachypalpus*: (Type—"*Pachypalpus aster* (Mycetophila anomala)") [9: 388].

*Platyura*: Genus group entry [10: 263].


**Mydidae**

*Cephalocera*: (Type—"*C. longipennis*") [3: 271].

*Mydas*: (Type—"*Mydas giganteus*") [8: 497].

*Mydasi*: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 497].

**Nemestrinidae**

*Colax*: One species mentioned (macula). No designation [4: 86].

*Fallenius*: One species mentioned (fasciata). No designation [5: 557].

*Himenea*: (Type—"*H. obvaga de Meigen*") [6: 635].

*Nemestrina*: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 688].

*Nemestrina* [as "Nemestrina": One species mentioned (reitulata). No designation [8: 608].

*Trichopetalum*: No species mentioned [12: 657].

*Trichopetalum*: No species mentioned [12: 657].

**Neridae**

*Longina*: (Type—"*L. abdominalis*") [7: 437].

*Nertias*: Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 626].

**Oestridae**

*Cephalomyia*: One species mentioned (avish). No designation [3: 270].

*Cerophila*: (Type—"*Cerophila brasiliensis*") [3: 280].

*Chyliorinae*: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 663].

*Caterfre*: Several species cited. No designation [4: 473].

*Hypodermis*: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 780].

*Oedemagen*: One species mentioned (terrand). No designation [8: 729].
Oestruses: Family/Ordinal group entry [8: 762].
Oesmus: Six species described. No designation [8: 760].
Trypodena: = Cadrebra. No species mentioned [12: 712].

**Oomyzidae**

Oomyza: Two species mentioned. No designation [9: 141].

**Otitidae**

Amethysia: One species mentioned (fasciata). No designation [1: 349].
Blainvillea: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 590].
Cephalia: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 270].
Cerocollyrid: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 342].
Delphina: One species mentioned (toracica). No designation [4: 662].
Dorycrotus: (Type — “Musca” 25 de Geoffroy (Dorycrotus graminum Meigen, Oecin umthniculana Rob.-Desv.”) [5: 118].
Erieosotheria: (Type — “fimneralis”) [5: 325].
Notochana: One species mentioned (hispinosa). No designation [8: 672].
Ortis: One species mentioned (ensis). No designation [9: 212].
Ottis: Genus group entry [9: 242].
Tentaculiophora: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 526].

**Otitidae/Platystomatidae**

Diceromya: One species mentioned (brasiliensis). No designation. [4: 750].
Euryptis: One species mentioned (testacens). No designation. [5: 523]

**Otitidae?**

Clelia: One species mentioned (astralab). No designation [4: 3].
Stylorrhaphia: One species mentioned (zonata). No designation [12: 81].

**Pallopteridae**

Toxoneura [as “Toxoneura”]: Genus group entry [12: 624].

**Pantothalmidae**

Ascathorhynthus: (Type — “A. picta”) [1: 33].
Rhaphiorhynthus [as “Raphiorhynthus”]: (Type — “Raph. planiventris Wied.”) [10: 721].

**Phoridae**

Coniceria: One species mentioned (ano). No designation [4: 177].
Gymnophora: One species mentioned (armata). No designation [6: 437].
Phorina: Five species mentioned. No designation [9: 773].
Tineva: = Phorina: No species mentioned [12: 679].
Tineva [as “Tineva”]: Cross reference [12: 680].

**Piophilidae**

Cladocera: Invalid designation of Cly. leptogaster Fall., ou Sargus scutellatus Fabr. [3: 663].
Piophila: Genus group entry [10: 209].
Thyrephyra: Three species mentioned. No designation [12: 570].
Tyrphoga: No species mentioned [12: 751].

**Pipunculidae**

Atelelneva: (Type — “A. velutina... ou Pipunculus spurus”) [2: 283].
Chalarus: = Atelelneva. No species mentioned [3: 369].
Pipunculus: Four species mentioned. No designation [10: 217].

**Platyzoidae**

Calloxyla: (Type — “C. elegans Meig.”) [3: 62].
Platyzoepa: Four species mentioned. No designation [10: 258].
Platyzoidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [10: 258].

**Platystomatidae**

Achias: (Type — “A. australis Fabricius”) [1: 71].
Boisduvalia: (Type — “B. nilana”) [2: 637].
Hespylla: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 594].
Laxonea: One species mentioned (decons). No designation [7: 455].
Platystoma: (Type — “Platystoma seminiferis Latr. (Dictya id. Fab.)”) [10: 262].
Tiria: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 586].
Ulida: (Type — “Ulida demandata Meig.”) [12: 753].
Ulidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 753].

**Platystomatidae?**

Cladonia: One species mentioned (basalis). No designation [4: 9].

**Psilidae**

Dasya: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 611].
Lexocera: (Type — “L. idahoensis”) [7: 455].
Platystyle: (Type — “Plat. Huffmansei”) [10: 262].
Pilomyia: Four species mentioned. No designation [10: 598].

**Psychodidae**

Nemopelus [as “Nemopelus”]: (Type — “N. flavus”) [8: 605].
Psychoda: Three species mentioned. No designation [10: 605].
Syorax: Cross reference to Psychoda [12: 102].
Tinea: = Psychoda. No species mentioned [12: 588].
Trichoptera: = Psychoda. No species mentioned [12: 657].

**Ptychopteridae**

Bittacomophra: One species mentioned (claviger). No designation [2: 585].
Ptychoptera: One species mentioned (contaminata). No designation [10: 623].

**Rhagionidae**

Chrysopila: Genus group entry [3: 659].
Leptodes: Family/Ordinal group entry [7: 307].
Leptis: One species mentioned (trigera). No designation [7: 308].

**Rhagionidae?**

Dasyomma: (Type — “Dasyomma coerules”) [4: 611].

**Rhinophoridae**

Melanaphos: Genus group entry [8: 70].

**Rhinophoridae?**

Clytho: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 25].

**Richardiiidae**

Chlorophora: One species mentioned (tissata). No designation [3: 609].
Setellia: One species mentioned (afina). No designation [11: 585].

**Ropalomeridae**

Ropalomena: Two species mentioned. No designation [11: 206].

**Sarcophagidae**

Agria: One species mentioned (affinis). No designation [1: 196].
Aratha: One species mentioned (leucocephala). No designation [2: 51].
Cynomya: (Type — “C. mortuorum”) [4: 542].
Diaugia: One species mentioned (angustata). No designation [4: 734].
Miltogramma: (Type — “Miltogramma fasciata”) [8: 220].
Phrissopoda: Two species mentioned. No designation [10: 8].
Theria: One species mentioned (palpalis). No designation [12: 554].

**Scathophagidae**

Acalista: No species mentioned [1: 89].
Amina: One species mentioned (partiennis). No designation [1: 354].
Amina: (Type — “Amina parvisens”) [11: 411].
Cleistoga: (Type — “Cleistoga aspidis Macq., Cordyluda u. Meig.”) [4: 3].
Cordylura: (Type — “Cordylura pustulata Fall.”) [4: 236].
Cordyluridae: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 236].
Cordyluridae: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 236].
Delina: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 659].
Scathophaga [as “Scatophaga”]: Two subgenera given with type species [11: 411].
Scatophaga = Scatophaga: No species mentioned [11: 410].
Scatophaga: (Type — “Scatophaga scyphara”) [11: 411].

**Scatophagidae?**

Tomella: No species mentioned [12: 600].
Volusia: One species mentioned (nudiss). No designation [13: 276].

**Scatopsidae**

Arthria: One species mentioned (amalis). No designation [2: 172].
Aspites: One species mentioned (beroliiensis). No designation [2: 240].
Scatops [as “Scatops”]: (Type — “Scatops notata Meig. (S. albipennis Fab.”)) [11: 411].

**Scenopinidae**

Aedrichia = Scenopinus [2: 294].
Scenopiniidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [11: 412].
Scenopinus: One species mentioned (feminata). No designation [11: 412].

**Sciaridae**

Melobrus: (Type — “Tipula Thomas”). [8: 302].
Zygona: One species mentioned (sciatica). No designation [13: 383].
Sciomyzidae

ChetroPetera: One species mentioned (clariopsinis). No designation [3: 472].
Diptera: No species mentioned. Cross reference [4: 752].
Scionyza: One species mentioned (clariopsinis). No designation. Notes that Robineau-Desvoidy re-established the genus [5: 150].
Graphomyzina: One species mentioned (elenego). No designation [6: 305].
Hydromax: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 754].
Retella: (Type = "Ret. clara punctata") [11: 82].
Sepedon: (Type = "S. sphagnus Fabr. (S. palustris Latr., mnpies Fabr.,)" [11: 552].
Tetanocera: (Type = "T. fumigata Fall."). [12: 525].
Thias: No species mentioned [12: 542].
Thropomyza: One species mentioned (longicornis). No designation [12: 550].

Sciomyzidae?

Ariasia: One species mentioned (ohesum). No designation [2: 135].
Cylidia: One species mentioned (femorata). No designation [4: 512].
Scionyza: (Type = "Scotin. fasciopennis Macq."). [11: 454].

Sepsidae

Anisophythmora: Two species mentioned. No designation [1: 539].
Chelolagas: (Type = "Chelolaga putrinus") [3: 453].
Ecinoecus: (Type = "Ecius annulipes de Meigen") [5: 325].
Nemopoda: (Type = "N. cylindrica ( . . putrinus R. D., mita Fall, . . )") [8: 611].
Oryxena: One species mentioned (luctoza). No designation [9: 230].
Sepsis: (Type = "S. cinpea Fall.") [11: 557].

Simuliidae

Anactocera: = Simulium. No designation [2: 311].
Simulium: (Type = "S. repans Latr."). [11: 619].

Sphaeroceridae

Apterina: One species mentioned (pedestris). No designation [2: 42].
Borborites: Family/Ordinal group entry [2: 654].
Borumus: Three species mentioned. No designation [2: 654].
Ceraptera: One species mentioned (nufitis). No designation [3: 341].

Cranomyza: One species mentioned (glacios). No designation [4: 378].
Heteropsis: One species mentioned (psuisla). No designation [6: 602].
Olens: Genus group entry [9: 84].
Sphaerocera: Two species mentioned. No designation [11: 729].

Sphaeroceridae?

Buchis: (Type = "B. cellum") [2: 400].
Coprina: One species mentioned (bovinata). No designation [4: 199].
Putina: One species mentioned (cadaverina). No designation [5: 634].

Stratiomycidae

Acanthina: (Type = "A. elongata Wiedem.) [1: 29].
Archochlaetra: (Type = "A. fasciata") [1: 98].
Actina: = Beris [1: 108].
Bauentidena: One species mentioned (cyphoides). No designation [2: 486].
Boris: No designation [2: 549].
Chiromycya: (Type = "Chiromyza vitata") [3: 591].
Chrysichola: Genus group entry [3: 652].
Chrysomyla: Genus group entry [3: 658].
Cletillaria: = Epiphapium [4: 12].
Cylindrrhaga: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 493].
Cyphomyza: (Type = "Cyph. cyanes Wiedm. (Stratiomys id Fabr.,)"") [4: 548].
Diceranoptera: (Type = "Diceranoptera fascifera (Sargus id. Wiedm.,") [4: 749].
Ephippium: (Type = "Ephippium thoracicum Latr.,") [5: 352].
Ectochromyma: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 584].
Hermelina: (Type = "Hermelina illustres Latr. (Musa leucopa Linn.,)"") [6: 575].
Hoplistes: (Type = "Sargus bipinosus Wiedm.") [6: 676].
Nemotela: (Type = "Nemotela pantherina Macq. ( . . alginosus Latr., marginatus Fab.,)") [8: 612].
Odonomyma: One species mentioned (viride). No designation [8: 723].
Oxyeza: Eight species mentioned. No designation [9: 364].
Pachygaster: Two species mentioned. No designation [9: 388].
Platya: (Type = "Plat. hastata Wied.") [10: 254].
Pilothera: (Type = "P. quadridentata Wied.") [10: 619].
Raphicerina: (Type = "Raph. armata Macq. (Sargus id. Wied.,)") [10: 729].
Sargus: One species (apnarius) mentioned. No designation [11: 362].
Stratiometry: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 53].
Stratiomyza: (Type = "Stratiomyza chamaeleon Fabr.") [12: 53].
Thoraxena: No species mentioned [12: 560].
Vappo = Bulbogaster [13: 5].
Xenomorpha: No species mentioned [13: 313].

Syrrhidae

Aphritis: (Type = "Aph. aphidum") [2: 3].
Ascia: One species mentioned (podagraria). No designation [2: 309].
Bacha: One species mentioned (elengita). No designation [2: 409].
Bachyrapha: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 710].
Bachyraphalpus (as "Bachyrapha"): Vernacular is given as "Bachyraphalpe" as well as the derivation [2: 710].
Callicera: One species mentioned (serena). No designation [3: 51].
Cenogaster = Volucella [3: 259].
Cethelosia: One species mentioned (vidua). No designation [3: 438].
Chrysogaster: Genus group entry [3: 653].
Chrysonectis: Genus group entry [3: 661].
Chrysothris: One species mentioned (splendens). No designation [3: 663].
Cristobalina (Type = "Crt. apicata Maqu.") [4: 344].
Dioda: One species mentioned (fasciata). No designation [5: 6].
Dimenaspis: One species mentioned (podaga). No designation [5: 18].
Doris: Three species mentioned. No designation [5: 115].
Eristalis: No species mentioned [5: 405].
Eumenus: One species mentioned (grandis). No designation [5: 495].
Eryptomyza: (Type = "Erypt. ventralis") [6: 307].
Helophilus [as "Ellophilus"]: One species mentioned (pennula). No designation [5: 280].
Merodin: Genus group entry [8: 149].
Melissia: Several species mentioned. No designation [8: 214].
Mitogaster: One species mentioned (conopoides). No designation [8: 252].
Mistremya: One species mentioned (quadrifasciata). No designation [8: 252].
Octiptamus: Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 718].
Orthonevra: Two species mentioned. No designation [9: 215].
Pulpa: No designation [5: 405].
Pulpa: (Type = "Pulp. satellita") [9: 428].
Parry: One species mentioned (bicolor). No designation [9: 478].
Pelecopera: (Type = "Pelec. trirlasa Hoffm.") [9: 548].
Pipiza: Six species mentioned. No designation [10: 216].

Platyneochaeta: One species mentioned (setosa). No designation [10: 255].
Perae: Two species mentioned. No designation [10: 588].
Philota: (Type = "Philota anthracina"). [10: 599].
Rhingia: Two species mentioned. No designation [11: 91].
Senogaster: One species mentioned (aerulescens). No designation [11: 551].
Sericomyia: One species mentioned (musitana). No designation [11: 561].
Spezogaster: One species mentioned (apennina). No designation [11: 720].
Sphenophora: (Type = "S. sappia (Scaeva menthestri Fll.") [11: 732].
Sphacomyia: One species mentioned (boscii). No designation.
Sphaeromyia boscii, new species-group name [11: 737].
Sphinga: One species mentioned (natipes). No designation [11: 743].
Spilomyia: No species mentioned [11: 763].
Syntta: One species mentioned (pipicus). No designation [12: 135].
Syrrhidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 135].
Syryphus: Three species mentioned. No designation [12: 135].
Tennocera: One species mentioned (violacea). No designation [12: 446].
Tennostoma: No species mentioned [12: 447].
Triglyphus: No species mentioned [12: 668].
Tropida: Three species mentioned. No designation [12: 704].
Volucella: One species mentioned (bombylans). No designation [13: 276].
Xylota: (Type = "Xylota ignava Meig.") [13: 331].

Tabanidae

Acanthocera: (Type = "A. longicornis Macqu. (Tribus longicornis Fabricius)") [1: 30].
Chrysopidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [3: 660].
Chrysopidae: (Type = "Chrysop. caroleti Meig.") [3: 660].
Chrysopidae = Chrysopidae [3: 660].
Diabrotica: (Type = "Diabrot. biennis (Tribus id. Fabr.") [4: 717].
Dichetisocera: One species mentioned (immaculata). No designation [4: 739].
Diaurina: One species mentioned (corvus). No designation [4: 748].
Eustenops: One species mentioned (vulpascula). No designation [5: 204].
Eriosphera: One species mentioned (eristaloides). No designation [5: 407].
Haematopaeta: (Type = "Haemat. ptilolius (Tribus id. Linn.") [6: 454].
Lepidoptera: Three species mentioned. No designation [7: 304].
Pangenera: One species mentioned (maulata). No designation [9: 441].
Rhinoemyza: (Type—"Rhinoemyza fusca Wied.") [11: 107].
Selasoma: No species mentioned [11: 534].
Silevia: (Type—"S. vitali") [11: 615].
Tabani: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 313].
Tanausus: Cross reference [12: 313].
Tanygnathos = Pangonia. No species mentioned [12: 342].

Tachinidae

Acronyx [ae "Acronyx"]: No species mentioned [1: 61].
Acyonyx: (Type—"A. oblongus") [12: 318].
Aricia: = Thrypanos Macquart [1: 107].
Aliodina: One species mentioned (bucalid). No designation [1: 245].
Allophora: Two species mentioned. No designation [1: 293].
Amedea: Family/Ordinal group entry [1: 346].
Aphria: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 3].
Aplomyia: One species mentioned (zonata). No designation [2: 15].
Argyritis: No species mentioned [2: 128].
Aria: One species mentioned (fulvipes). No designation [2: 134].
Arilia: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 133].
Arthryca: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 294].
Belvoia: One species mentioned (bicincta). No designation [2: 540].
Bengalis: (Type—"B. testacea") [2: 542].
Beseria: One species mentioned (reflexa). No designation [2: 555].
Billata: One species mentioned (grisea). No designation [2: 573].
Blainvillius: One species mentioned (palpata). No designation [2: 590].
Blondela: (Type—"B. nitida") [2: 609].
Bonellia: Three species mentioned. No designation [2: 648].
Borneria: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 649].
Brachelia: One species mentioned (westermanni). No designation [2: 700].
Camelis: One species mentioned (anaena). No designation [3: 164].
Casidaemys: (Type—"C. clausa Macq.") [3: 209].
Catilla: One species mentioned (nitida). No designation [3: 234].
Cerastia: Two species mentioned. No designation [3: 285].
Cerovyna: One species mentioned (erythroceras). No designation [3: 338].
Chrysosoma: One species mentioned (viridis). No designation [3: 661].
Cerocaster: (Type—"Cerocaster Macq., Gymnosoma id. Meig.") Fallasia R.-D. given as a synonym [3: 722].

Clairvillius: One species mentioned (pusilla). No designation [3: 734].
Cledia: (Type—"Cledia agillis Rob.-Devoy.") [4: 4].
Cliteta: One species mentioned (continua). No designation [4: 27].
Cnemora: One species mentioned (oecostriata). No designation [4: 316].
Curtosoma: One species mentioned (bicincta). No designation. Duvalceula Robineau-Desvoidy given as a synonym. [4: 472].
Dejeania: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 657].
Dexia: One species mentioned (rustica). No designation [4: 715].
Dexiaria: Family/Ordinal group entry [4: 716].
Diaphana: One species mentioned (testacea). No designation [4: 728].
Dimora: One species mentioned (rista) (= imperatoria). No designation [5: 31].
Dionaea: Two species mentioned. No designation [5: 41].
Dufouria: (Type—"aperta") [5: 143].
Dumerilia: One species mentioned (nubila). No designation [5: 145].
Duvalceula: One species mentioned (bicincta). No designation [5: 149].
Duvalceula: = Curtosoma. No species mentioned [4: 472].
Ethinomysia: (Type—"Mya grossa Linn.") [5: 190].
Elomysia: One species mentioned (nebulosa). No designation [5: 279].
Elefthoros: One species mentioned (myoides). No designation [5: 280].
Estemia: One species mentioned (tremula). No designation [5: 385].
Erinolithos: One species mentioned (lateralis). No designation [5: 403].
Eustenia: One species mentioned (micronemata). No designation [5: 406].
Erinia: One species mentioned (trilineata). No designation [5: 414].
Erytia: One species mentioned (grisea). No designation [5: 416].
Eryicina: Family/Ordinal group entry [5: 417].
Erynia: One species mentioned (nudata). No designation [5: 418].
Esteria: One species mentioned (imperatoria). No designation [5: 453].
Esportoma: One species mentioned (rusatica). No designation [5: 519].
Esquirolia: (Type—"Musa larvarum de Linne") [5: 545].
Fabriconia: One species mentioned (for Meig.) (= rotundata). No designation [5: 548].
Faurella: One species mentioned (mendelialis). No designation [5: 572].
Fausta: One species mentioned (ingens). No designation [5: 573].
Fiberia: One species mentioned (rapida). No designation [5: 575].
Feria: Two species mentioned. No designation [5: 602].
Ficheria: One species mentioned (biclor). No designation [5: 635].
Fremor: One species mentioned (gigata). No designation [5: 721].
Gemaria: One species mentioned (latifrons). No designation [6: 204].
Gigamys: (Type—"Stomozia gigantea Wiedm."") [6: 216].
Gonia: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 267].
Gueria: Invalid designation of T. pallipalpis [12: 318].
Gymnacanthus = Chrysosoma [6: 435].
Gymnosoma: (Type—"Gymnosoma rotundata Meig."") [6: 439].
Gymnostylia: (Type—"G. depressa"): = Macromyia, Harrisia & Lechenua Meig. [6: 439].
Harrisia: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 493].
Hecta: One species mentioned (flavipes). No designation [6: 496].
Helina: One species mentioned (euphomedoidea). No designation [6: 516].
Hemysa: Three species mentioned. No designation [6: 535].
Hyalomys: (Type—"H. atropurpurea R.D. (Phasia id. Meig.)"") [6: 721].
Hystrichia: Three species mentioned. No designation [6: 792].
Laphisia (as "Laphisia"): One species mentioned (fasciata). No designation [7: 441].
Macrosera: Genus group entry [8: 23].
Meligenia: (Type—"T. cylindrica") [12: 318].
Micropalpus: (Type—"Micropalpus vulpinus") [8: 200].
Myobia: Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 505].
Nemoreta: Two species mentioned. No designation [8: 611].
Oecoptera: Seven species mentioned. No designation [8: 719].
Ormalogaster: Four species mentioned. No designation [9: 92].
Pallaasia = Cistagaster. No species mentioned [9: 417].
Phasia: Seven species mentioned. No designation [9: 721].
Phasia: Five species mentioned. No designation [9: 724].
Prospora: Three species mentioned. No designation [10: 561].
Ptiloera: Four species mentioned. No designation [10: 619].
Ramphina: Two species mentioned. No designation [10: 709].
Socioptera: Two species mentioned. No designation [11: 454].
Senometopha: (Type—"S. atropinum") [11: 552].
Serrillia: One species mentioned (urina). No designation [11: 578].
Siphona: (Type—"S. geniculata Meig.") [11: 633].
Smida: (Type—"S. vernalis Rob. & Desv.") [11: 649].
Spalanzania: No species mentioned [11: 708].
Stenokia: (Type—"S. tenax Meig. & Desv.") [11: 732].
Stranglegaster [as "Strongylegaster"]: One species mentioned (globula). No designation [12: 65].
Suarmia: (Type—"S. atropinum Rob. & Desv.") [12: 77].
Tachinaria: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 317].
Theleas: One species mentioned (abdominalis). No designation [12: 550].
Thelida: One species mentioned (filiformis). No designation [12: 550].
Thenemis: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 552].
Theresia: One species mentioned (undata). No designation [12: 553].
Thrytopoia: (Type—"T. setipennis Fallen") [12: 564].
Trichateria: No species mentioned [12: 643].
Trichodora: No species mentioned [12: 654].
Trichogaster: One species mentioned (fornosa). No designation [12: 657].
Trichopanops: No species mentioned [12: 657].
Trichus: (Type—"T. caenoleus Meig.") [12: 693].
Utensia: One species mentioned (producta). No designation [12: 764].
Voria: One species mentioned (latifrons). No designation [13: 282].
Voria: (Type—"Tachina latifrons") [12: 318].
Wagneria: One species mentioned (gigata). No designation [13: 288].
Wahlbergia: No species mentioned [13: 288].
Wernicia: One species mentioned (appendiculata). No designation [13: 293].
Wynkemia: (Type—"W. quadrifasciata") [13: 301].
Zaina: No species mentioned [13: 340].
Zelia: One species mentioned (analis). No designation [13: 345].
Zenas: (Type—"Z. silvestris") [13: 346].
Zophomyia: (Type—"Zophomyia tenula Scop.") [13: 377].

Tanypezidae
Tanypeza: One species mentioned (longinana). No designation [12: 343].

Tephritidae
Acinia: (Type—"Acinia constricta Fabricius, ou l'A. javana Rob. Desv.") [1: 85].
Blephariptera: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 606].

Brauctocera [as “Brauctoca”]: One species mentioned (longicornis). No designation. Credits to Guérin, not Marquart [2: 415].

Ceratitis: Stated as monotypic. Three species mentioned. Petalophila Macquart given as a synonym [3: 288].

Dacus: Invalid designation of Dacus oleae Meig. [4: 574].

Dasymena: One species mentioned (zonata). No designation [4: 611].

Ensigna: One species mentioned (zonci). No designation [5: 330].

Eorellia: (Type — “Forellia enopordi”) [5: 676].

Herina: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 559].

Symplectina: One species mentioned (brevipes). No designation [11: 552].


Sphenella: One species mentioned (linearis). No designation [11: 744].

Smauxia: One species mentioned (inermis). No designation [12: 53].

Stylia: (Type — “S. maclata” Robineau-Desvoidy”) [12: 78].

Tephritidae: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 455].

Tephritis: (Type — “T. artemisae” Fab.) [12: 455].

Terellia: (Type — “T. pallens” Meig.) [12: 472].

Trypana: Trypeta: No species mentioned [12: 710].

Trypetta: Tephritis: No species mentioned [12: 711].

Urelia: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 790].

Urophora: One species mentioned (canada) (= reamnarii). No designation [12: 793].

Vidalia: One species mentioned (impressifrons). No designation [13: 220].

Xyphosa: (Type — “Xyphosia cirriform”) [13: 332].

Tethinidae

Tethina: No species mentioned [12: 526].

Thaumaleidae

Thaumalea: No species mentioned [12: 546].

Therevidae

Ruppellia: (Type — “Rupp. semifossa” Wied.) [11: 272].

Thisera: Invalid designation of T. nobilitata et plebeia Latt. [12: 554].

Tipulidae

Anionema: One species mentioned (nigra). No designation [1: 537].

Aporosa: Two species mentioned. No designation [2: 33].

Cerzodia: Genus group entry [3: 342].

Chenesia: One species mentioned (castanea). No designation [3: 469].

Chiona [as “Chione”]: One species mentioned (aneisoides). No designation [3: 508].

Crenida: No species mentioned [4: 443].

Ctenophora: (Type — “Ctenophora pectinicornis” Meig. (Tipula id. Linn.)”) [4: 444].

Cylindrotoma: (Type — “Cylind. distinctissima” (Linnaeus id. Meig.)”) [4: 514].

Dicranomya: No species mentioned [4: 749].

Dictenida: (Type — “Tipula bimaculata de Linnc”) [4: 752].

Dolichopeza: One species mentioned (sylvicola). No designation [5: 98].

Enochera [as “Enochere”]: = Xiphocere [5: 302].

Eriocera: One species mentioned (nigra). No designation [5: 398].

Erioptera: Two species mentioned. No designation [5: 401].

Eriopterix = Erioptera [5: 401].

Genomyia: One species mentioned (unicolor). No designation [6: 201].

Glochina: One species mentioned (sericata). No designation [6: 235].

Gononyia: = Linneona [6: 275].

Gynoptia: Two species mentioned. No designation [6: 441].

Hexopta: One species mentioned (bimaculata). No designation [6: 613].

Idiopera: One species mentioned (maculata). No designation [7: 17].

Limnobia: One species mentioned (fulta). No designation [7: 379].

Limnophila: One species mentioned (pistra). No designation [7: 380].

Megitocera: One species mentioned (filipes). No designation [8: 63].


Nephyrotus: One species mentioned (dorsata). No designation [8: 620].

Oxodicta: One species mentioned (ochracea). No designation [9: 377].

Pachyrina [as “Pachyrina”]: Four species mentioned. No designation [9: 389].

Pedicia: (Type — “Pedicia rivora” Lat.”) [9: 533].

Polynema: Two species mentioned. No designation [10: 387].

Ramphidia [as “Ramphidia”]: Two species mentioned. No designation [10: 709].

Rhipida: One species mentioned (maculata). No designation [11: 110].

Sicera: No species mentioned [11: 593].

Siprinocera: Genus group entry [12: 85].

Synplectra: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 123].

Synapha: One species mentioned (fasciata). No designation [12: 126].

Tanyptera: No species mentioned [12: 343].
Tipula: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 592].
Tipulariae: Family/Ordinal group entry [12: 591].
Trisyphosa: No species mentioned [12: 663].
Ula: One species mentioned (nollissima). No designation [12: 752].
Unornyia = Linnotia. No species mentioned [12: 762].
Xiphocera: One species mentioned (percheronii). No designation [13: 318].
Xiphura: Notes on synonymy with Cienophora [13: 320].

**Trichoceridae**

Trichocera: Two species mentioned. No designation [12: 651].

**Vermileonidae**

Vermileo: One species mentioned (degeeri) (= vermileo). No designation [13: 186].

**Xylophagidae**

Coenomyia: Two species mentioned. No designation [4: 78].
Pachystomus: (Type — “Pachyst. syrphoides Lat. (Rhagio id. Panz.)”) [9: 391].
Sicarii: Family/Ordinal group entry [11: 595].
Sicat: No species mentioned [11: 595].
Subula: (Type — “S. marginata Meg.”) [12: 86].
Xylephagus: Two species mentioned. No designation [13: 324].