MYIA, 12:379–415, figs. 1–19. 2011

A World Catalog of the Stratiomyidae (Insecta: Diptera): A Supplement with Revisionary Notes and Errata*

Norman E. Woodley

Introduction

Since the publication of my world catalog of Stratiomyidae (Woodley 2001), new data on Stratiomyidae has been accumulated from various sources. This paper presents new taxonomic changes based on examination of a number of type and other specimens since the catalog was prepared that has allowed resolution of the status of a number of generic level taxa, substantiated some synonymies, and indicated changes in placement of some taxa. In the second section of this paper, additional new taxa of Stratiomyidae described since 2001 are cataloged, as well as a few misspellings and corrections. A final section corrects some errors found in the catalog itself.

Revisionary changes

This section details taxonomic changes resulting from examination of type material and other specimens of taxa that were problematic at the time I published my world catalog. In some cases complete synonymy is not given as the reader can refer to the main catalog (Woodley 2001) for this information.

Subfamily PACHYGASTRINAE

Genus CAENACANTHA Wulp

Caenacantha Wulp, 1885a: 58. Type species, *Caenacantha bipartita* Wulp, by monotypy.

Spaniomyia Kertész, 1914: 462. Type species, *Artemita pulchripennis* Brauer, by original designation. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Pachycyanomyia. Nomen nudum. McFadden 1972c: 262.

* This chapter has last been updated at the end of 2006

Wulp (1885a) described *Caenacantha* from a single specimen from Bogota, Colombia, and the genus has remained in obscurity. The primary character used to define the genus was the asymmetrically placed scutellar spines (Wulp 1885a: fig. 1a; Fig. 1). Wulp did not compare his taxon to any other genus.

I recently examined the female holotype of *Caenacantha bipartita* (and unfortunately I damaged the specimen significantly during photography; Figs. 1 and 2 were taken before the damage occurred). Apart from the unusual scutellum, *C. bipartita* is very similar to the type species of

Figs. 1-2. Female holotype of *Caenacantha bipartita* Wulp. **1**, left lateral view. **2**, left wing, dorsal view.

Spaniomyia Kertész, *S. pulchripennis* (Brauer). Both species have a very similar head morphology, with the lower frons produced with the process depressed along the median line on the upper part, and a small rounded genal process. The antenna of both species is similar, with the basal complex of the flagellum a bit longer in *C. bipartita*, and the apical style slightly shorter. Both species have similarities in the wing as well, with the discal cell broadly fused to r-m (Kertész 1914: fig. 130) and a large dark spot present subapically (Fig. 2). Both species also have the scutum covered with short golden pile with a narrow median longitudinal black strip which widens posteriorly. This pattern is much more obvious in *C. bipartita* as the pilosity is denser. As I believe that these character states indicate a close relationship between these two species, and that they are certainly congeneric, I am synonymizing *Spaniomyia* with *Caenacantha*.

I have recently examined an undescribed species of *Caenacantha* from Ecuador that is entirely dark in color and has a wing pattern nearly identical to that of *S. pulchripennis*. Furthermore, the scutellum has asymmetrical spines in the same positions as those in *C. bipartita* but the scutellum is not as convex posteriorly. It therefore appears that the unusual structure of the scutellum found in *C. bipartita* and the undescribed species is autapomorphic for these species within *Caenacantha*. A remarkably similar situation is known in the Afrotropical genus *Isomerocera* Enderlein. The common *I. quadrilineata* (Fabricius) has four scutellar spines arranged along the margin as found in most pachygastrines with four spines, but *I. heteraspis* James has four spines arranged almost exactly as in *C. bipartita*, with a large medial pair displaced and directed dorsally, and a smaller lateral pair that is more ventral and directed posteriorly.

Other species previously placed in *Spaniomyia* do not have the discal cell of the wing fused broadly with r-m. The wing of *S. soror* Lindner was illustrated by Lindner (1964: fig. 1) and has a pattern that is very similar to *S. pulchripennis*, but the other two species, *S. liburna* Walker and *S. obesa* Walker have wings with little coloration. While it is possible that a rigorous study of the Neotropical genera of pachygastrines will eventually result in a generic placement outside of *Caenacantha* for these last two species, at present I am assigning all species previously placed in *Spaniomyia* to *Caenacantha*.

Caenacantha liburna (Walker). **NEW COMBINATION.**

Oxycera liburna Walker, 1849a: 528. LT ♂ BMNH [des. Woodley 1999: 203]. Jamaica.

Caenacantha obesa (Walker). **NEW COMBINATION.**

Clitellaria obesa Walker, 1860b: 270. HT ♀ (stated ♂) BMNH. Mexico.

Caenacantha pulchripennis (Brauer). **NEW COMBINATION.**
Artemita pulchripennis Brauer, 1882: 74. ST ♀ NMW. Brazil.
Caenacantha soror (Lindner). **NEW COMBINATION.**
Spaniomyia soror Lindner, 1964: 8. ST 1♂, 3♀ (2 stated ♂) SMN; 2♂, 1♀ (location unknown): Brazil. Santa Catarina: Nova Teutonia, 27°11′S, 52°23′W.

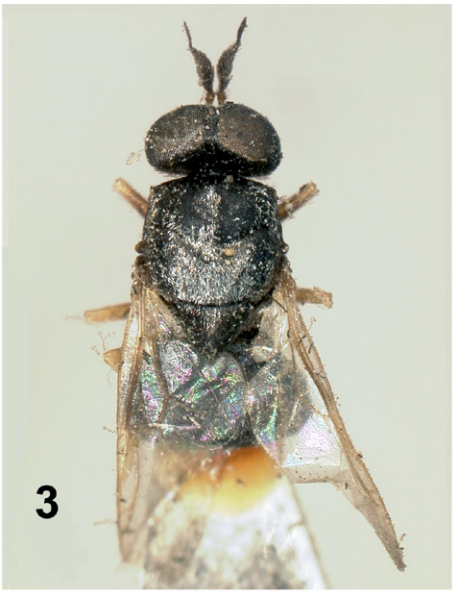
Genus CYNIPIMORPHA Brauer

Cynipimorpha Brauer, 1882: 75. Type species, *Cynipimorpha bilimecki* Brauer, by original designation.
Cactobia James, 1966a: 109. Type species, *Cactobia opuntiae* James, by original designation. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

There has been considerable confusion about the identity of *Cynipimorpha*, as briefly recounted by James *et al.* (1980: 16). Apparently Brauer's (1882) original type series of four specimens was a mixture of taxa. He described the antennal flagellum as having an arista, which was also illustrated, apparently from syntypes, by Kertész (1908a: plate VI, figs. 1, 2). This antennal structure conforms to that of *Chalcidomorphina* Enderlein, and I have seen an undescribed Central American species that has the first two antennal segments short, as depicted by Kertész. However, the lectotype designated by McFadden (1972a), clearly labeled by Brauer, does not have this antennal structure, but instead has a broadly flattened style at the apex of the flagellum (Figs. 3, 4). I have examined this lectotype, as well as paratypes of *Cactobia opuntiae* James, and the specimens are all extremely similar and certainly congeneric.

Cynipimorpha opuntiae (James), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Cactobia opuntiae James, 1966a: 111.

I have examined a series of paratypes of *C. opuntiae* (James) [WSU]. This species is extremely similar to *C. bilimecki* Brauer, but has a few differences. In the male of *C. opuntiae*, the antennal flagellum is slightly more elongate (Figs. 5, 7) than in *C. bilimecki* (Figs. 3-4), and the flagellomeres are less closely associated with one another and easier to distinguish as individual elements. The thorax and abdomen of *C. opuntiae* are more uniformly and densely silvery pilose than in *C. bilimecki*, but the validity of this difference is suspect because of the mediocre condition of the lectotype. The female of *C. opuntiae* is similar to the male (Fig. 6), but the thoracic vestiture is more golden in color and the eyes are more widely separated.

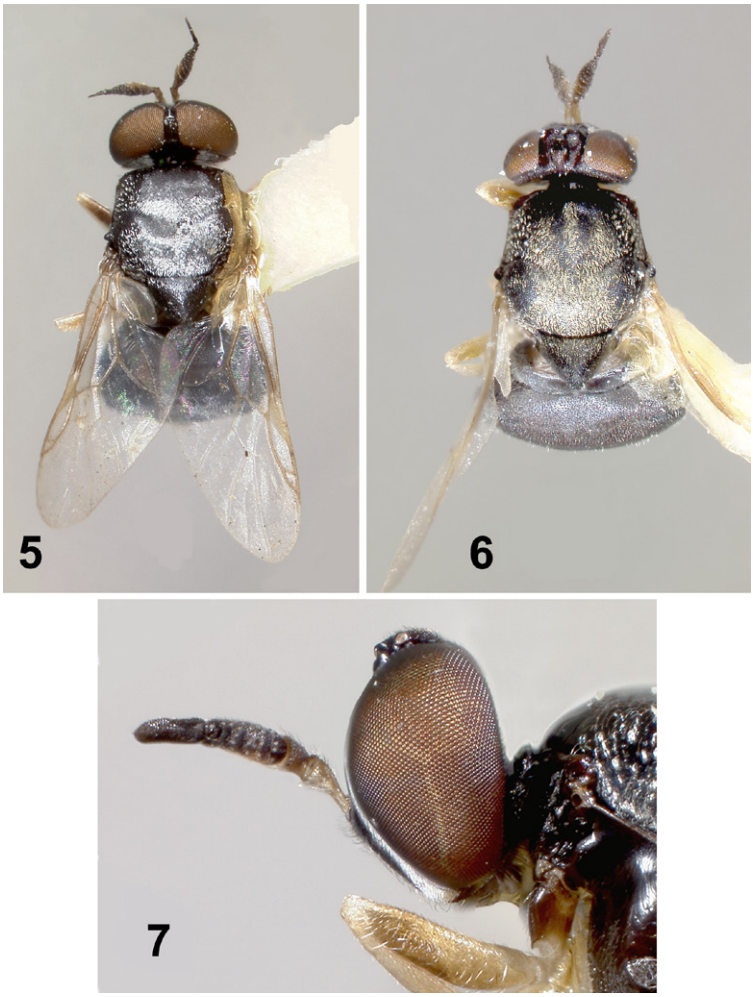


Figs. 3-4. Male lectotype of *Cynipimorpha bilimecki* Brauer. **3**, dorsal view. **4**, left lateral view of head and anterior part of thorax.

Subfamily CLITELLARIINAE

Genus ADOXOMYIA Kertész

Adoxomyia Kertész, 1907: 499. Type species, *Clitellaria dahlii* Meigen, by designation of Bezzi (1908a: 75). *Adoxomyia* proposed for *Clitellaria* of authors (not Meigen, 1803) without description or inclu-



Figs. 5-7. Male and female paratypes of *Cynipimorpha opuntiae* (James). **5**, male, dorsal view. **6**, female, dorsal view. **7**, male, left lateral view of head and anterior part of thorax.

sion of named species but available by indication through back reference to Speiser (1905: 406-407). Bezzi's designation from eight species listed under *Clitellaria* by Bezzi (1903: 5) and alluded to by Speiser.

Haplephippium Speiser, 1913: 138. Type species, *Haplephippium colossulus* Speiser, by original designation. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Cormacantha Enderlein, 1914c: 13. Type species, *Cormacantha maculiventris* Enderlein [= *Haplephippium colossulus* Speiser], by original designation.

Mixoclitellaria Lindner, 1935b: 312. Type species, *Mixoclitellaria maculipennis* Lindner, by monotypy. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Myxoclitellaria. Unjustified emendation of *Mixoclitellaria* Lindner. Lindner 1938b: 72.

Both *Haplephippium* and *Mixoclitellaria* easily fit within the definition of *Adoxomyia*, which has general clitellariine features as well as pilose eyes and a small tubercle-like process above the wing base. Since my note regarding the similarity of these genera (Woodley 2001: note 37), I have studied additional specimens that convince me that these taxa are all congeneric.

When Speiser (1913) described *Haplephippium*, the generic limits of genera related to *Clitellaria* Meigen were still quite muddled, whereas now *Clitellaria* and *Nigritomyia* Bigot, with their strong spine above the wing base, are clearly separated from *Adoxomyia* which has only a short, often inconspicuous, tubercle-like process in place of the spine. Thus, Speiser compared *Haplephippium* more generally with other genera considered Clitellariinae at the time, obviously alluding to its lack of the supra-alar spine in forming his generic name.

Mixoclitellaria Lindner was also compared to *Negritomyia* and *Clitellaria*. Lindner (1935b: 312) noted the small process above the wing base, apparently not realizing that this was present in *Adoxomyia*, even though he noted that the head of *Mixoclitellaria* was similar to that of *Adoxomyia* (as *Euclitellaria*). He also considered the slightly produced median portion of the face distinctive for *Mixoclitellaria*. This character state is variably present in a number of *Adoxomyia* species, as well as in some *Clitellaria* and *Negritomyia*.

There is some variation in the size of the supra-alar spines in species currently placed in *Clitellaria*. Some species, such as *C. bergeri* (Pleske), have short, blunt processes intermediate between those more typical of *Clitellaria* and *Adoxomyia* species. Because of this, and the early confusion of the generic concepts, I suspect that some species described from Russia and China by Pleske and currently placed in *Adoxomyia* may be the same species described by Yang & Nagatomi (1992b) in *Clitellaria*. A thorough revision of this group, ignoring political boundaries, is needed.

There is considerable variation within *Adoxomyia* in the length and narrowing of the apical antennal flagellomere into a style. In some species, such as *A. regularis* James (Nearctic) and *A. nubifera* (Loew) (Afrotropical), the

apical flagellomere is short (about as long as first flagellomere) and bluntly conical. This state ranges continuously into having the apical flagellomere elongate (as long as or longer than flagellomeres 1-7 combined) and very slender, as found in *A. formosana* (Kertész) and *A. colossula* (Speiser). Such variation was noted by James & McFadden (1969) in the first couplet of their key.

Adoxomyia colossula (Speiser), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Haplephippium colossulus Speiser, 1913: 139.
Cormacantha maculiventris Enderlein, 1914c: 13.
Adoxomyia grisea (Séguy), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Cormacantha grisea Séguy, 1931: 650.

When Séguy originally described this species, he contrasted it only with *Adoxomyia colossula* (Speiser) (as *Cormacantha maculiventris* Enderlein), which is a much darker species. He apparently did not compare it with *A. argenteofasciata* (Bezzi), a widespread Afrotropical species which at the time was still placed in *Clitellaria*. I have not seen Séguy's holotype, but his description compares well with specimens I have seen of *A. argenteofasciata,* indicating that it could be a synonym of it.

Adoxomyia maculipennis (Lindner), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Mixoclitellaria maculipennis Lindner, 1935b: 313.

Adoxomyia maculipennis (Lindner) is similar to *A. nubifera* (Loew) in that they both share darkening of the distal portion of the wing. I have seen a number of similar specimens from southern Africa that I was not able to name. It is possible that more than two species with apical wing darkening exist. I examined the holotype of *A. maculipennis* during visits to BMNH, but did not take detailed notes on its labels.

Adoxomyia nubifera (Loew), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Oxycera nubifera Loew, 1857a: 264.

Type material. I have seen a single male specimen [NRS] that is labeled: "11./43./Sternobrithes tumidus/SYNTYPE ♂ Oxycera nubifera Loew, 1857 N. E. Woodley 2005/Adoxomyia nubifera (Loew) det. Woodley 2005". The first of these labels, "11.", almost certainly refers to the number Loew (1857a: 264) gave the species in his first brief description of it. The *Sternobrithes* label is a much later label made on a typewriter and is a result of some sort of curatorial error. Loew (1860) assigned the species to

Oxycera, but noted that its antenna had a much shorter apical flagellomere that was not bristle-like. Images of this syntype are included in this paper (Figs. 8, 9).

Figs. 8-9. Syntype male of *Adoxomyia nubifera* (Loew). **8**, dorsal view. **9**, left lateral view of head and anterior part of thorax.

Genus CHORDONOTA Gerstaecker

Chordonota flavitarsis (Enderlein).
Lasiopa flavitarsis Enderlein, 1914b: 613.
Chordonota geniculata Lindner, 1936b: 157. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Type material. *Lasiopa flavitarsis* Enderlein: HT ♂ (PAN) is labeled: "Costa Rica H. Schmidt S./Type/Lasiopa flavitarsis Type Enderl. ♂ Dr. Enderlein det. 1914./Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45/flavitarsis Enderl. 1914/Chordonota flavitarsis (Enderlein) det. Woodley 2004".

Chordonota geniculata Lindner: ST ♀ (PAN) is labeled: "Costa Rica H. Schmidt S./Chordonota geniculata Lind. Type Lindner 1935/Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45/geniculata Lind./Chordonota flavitarsis (Enderlein) ♀ det. Woodley 2004".

It is inexplicable why Lindner described as a separate species females that are labeled identically to the male holotype of *C. flavitarsis* described by Enderlein. I have examined a number of specimens from Costa Rica and it is very clear that these two taxa are conspecific.

Genus SYNDIPNOMYIA Kertész

Syndipnomyia armata (Wulp), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Hermetia armata Wulp, 1885b: 68.

Type material. There are two female syntypes in RNH, which I have examined. Although Wulp (1885b : 68) stated the locality as "Morotai" collected by Bernstein, the two syntypes are labeled with different localities, but have Wulp's identical taxononomic labels. One specimen is labeled "Morotai", but the other is labeled "Ternate". Although very similar morphologically, the two specimens appear to be two different species. The specimen from Morotai has the bands of golden pilosity at the first three abdominal sutures, while the specimen from Ternate has the dorsum of the abdomen entirely black. The antennal flagellae of these two specimens are elongate with 8 similar flagellomeres, not at all modified as found in *Hermetia*.

I have seen an undescribed species of *Syndipnomyia* from Timor, Indonesia. Thus, the known range of the genus is from northern Australia northwards to the Halmahera Island group of Indonesia.

Subfamily SARGINAE

Genus SARGUS Fabricius

Sargus Fabricius, 1798: 549. Type species, *Musca cupraria* Linnaeus, by designation of Latreille (1810: 442).

Eumenogastrina Enderlein, 1914b: 589. Type species, *Eumenogastrina angusta* Enderlein, by original designation. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Examination of the type material of the two species-level taxa that Enderlein described in *Eumenogastrina* showed that both are conspecific with the most common, widespread species of *Sargus* in the Western Hemisphere, *S. fasciatus* Farbicius.

Sargus fasciatus Fabricius.

Sargus fasciatus Fabricius, 1805: 259.

Eumenogastrina angusta Enderlein, 1914b: 589. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Eumenogastrina angusta var. *cupraria* Enderlein, 1914b: 590. Preoccupied, secondary homonym of *Musca cupraria* Linnaeus, 1758. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Type material. *Eumenogastrina angusta* Enderlein. Enderlein (1914b) itemized six syntypes from Mexico and Costa Rica. I examined one ♂ and one ♀ [PAN]. In the interest of stabilizing the taxonomic concept of this taxon, I am designating the male [PAN] as lectotype. It is labeled: "Mexico Chiapas L. Conradt S. 15.11.07/Type/Eumenogastra [sic] angusta Type Enderl.♂ Dr. Enderlein det. 1914/Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45/LECTOTYPE ♀ Eumenogastrina angusta Enderlein des. N. E. Wodley 2004/Sargus fasciatus Fabricius det. Woodley 2004". The specimen is missing the distal two tarsomeres of the right front leg, right middle and hind legs beyond trochanters, and the distal 4 tarsomeres of the left hind leg. The wings have cracks repaired with glue, but are intact.

Eumenogastrina angusta var. *cupraria* Enderlein. The holotype ♀ [PAN] is labeled: "Costa Rica H. Schmidt S./Type/Eumenogastra [sic] angusta Enderl. var. cupraria End. Type ♀ Dr. Enderlein det. 1914/Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45/var. cupraria Enderl. 1914/Sargus fasciatus Fabricius det. Woodley 2004". The specimen is badly damaged, missing the right wing, all but one leg, and the abdomen.

Diagnosis. Both Enderlein's species and variety clearly fit the species concept of *Sargus fasciatus* as delimited in James & McFadden (1982). His

variety "*cupraria*" was based on slightly differing coloration of the scutum, which is probably merely variation based on vagaries of preservation.

Subfamily STRATIOMYINAE

Tribe PROSOPOCHRYSINI

No synopsis of the Prosopochrysini at the world level has been published since the brief one by James (1942). Recent molecular phylogenetic evidence has suggested that the Prosopochrysini and Raphiocerinae are closely allied (Brammer & von Dohlen 2007) and might best be treated as a single tribe within the Stratiomyinae.

In the peculiar stratiomyid fauna of Madagascar there are five genera that were described in the subfamily Pachygastrinae that are elongate in general form, have two scutellar spines, vein R_4 absent, and six antennal flagellomeres, with the terminal flagellomere being modified into a slender pubescent or arista-like style. These genera are: *Keiseria* Lindner, *Lampetiopus* Lindner, *Madagascara* Lindner, *Madagascarina* Lindner, and *Pachyberi*s James. I have seen specimens of all of these genera, and I believe that they belong in the Prosopochrysini, and am formally transferring them here. These genera were placed in the Pachygastrinae because they lack M_3 and do not possess an m-cu crossvein. However, M_3 is quite variable in length in the Prosopochrysini, being very reduced or absent in some *Nothomyia* and *Prosopochrysa*. The lack of the m-cu crossvein is more problematic, but at least in the newly described *Madagascara woodleyi* Schacht & Heuck it can be present although very short (it is actually present in one wing of the holotype and absent in the other; Schacht & Heuck 2006: fig. 1). The presence or absence of this crossvein has been given great importance in some previous classifications of stratiomyids, but it seems to be variable at a low taxonomic level. In some subfamilies, such as the Clitellariinae, it can be present or absent. I don't regard the absence of m-cu in these Madagascar genera as strong evidence against placing them in the Prosopochrysini.

Genus GOETGHEBUEROMYIA Lindner

This genus was placed by Lindner in the Pachygastrinae, despite being very atypical, presumably the source of the specific name, *G. paradoxa* Lindner. I examined and identified a few specimens of this species [MRAC, USNM]

and confirmed that the antennal flagellum is composed of 6 flagellomeres, much as in Lindner's original figure (1938d: fig. 6). The elongate body form, two scutellar spines, lack of vein R_4, and slightly sinuate A_1, all indicate that this genus should be placed in the tribe Prosopochrysini. The specimens I have seen have crossvein m-cu absent or nearly present, this part of the discal cell being very short, making this character state somewhat variable in this species. The antennal structure is similar to that found in *Cyphoprosopa* James. It differs from other prosopochrysine genera by having a very slender abdomen and slender, elongate legs.

Genus NOTHOMYIA Loew

Nothomyia Loew, 1869c: 4. Type species, *Nothomyia scutellata* Loew, by designation of Brauer (1882: 88).

Melanochroa Brauer, 1882: 69, 88. Type species, *Melanochroa dubia* Brauer, by original designation. Attributed to Schiner. Formerly preoccupied by Broun 1882 (suppressed by I.C.Z.N. 1988: 69). **NEW SYNONYMY.**

When Brauer (1882) described *Melanochroa*, he noted its similarity to *Nothomyia*. He stated that the significant difference between the two genera was the structure of the antenna. In *Nothomyia*, the antennae were similar to those found in *Oxycera* Meigen, with a compact base and a long arista. *Melanochroa*, on the other hand, was noted to have a less modified antennal flagellum with a strongly tapered apex. Röder (1886) provided a longer description based on the same specimens seen by Brauer, believing that Brauer had not adequately described the genus. I treated Röder's work as separate proposals for both the genus and species names (Woodley 2001: 256) based on the "neue Gattungen" in the title of his paper. However, since Röder cited Brauer's paper it should properly be regarded as subsequent usage. Röder was probably using "neue" in the sense of being recently described rather than new to science.

I examined two male and one female syntypes present in Vienna [NMW], all from the Winthem collection, similarly labeled. *Melanochroa dubia* is congeneric with *Nothomyia* as currently recognized, being very similar to species previously placed in *Pseudoberis* Enderlein and *Berisargus* Lindner, now synonyms of *Nothomyia*. The antennal flagellum in *Nothomyia* ranges from having a very compact basal complex with an elongate apical arista (e.g., *N. parvicornis* James, various Caribbean species) to a much less modified flagellum as found in *N. dubia.* Contrary to the statement by James

(1942: 52), the male eyes of *N. dubia* are holoptic. A modern revision of the genera of Prosopochrysini, based on phylogenetic analysis, is needed, and may result in recognition of additional genera for species now in *Nothomyia*.

Nothomyia dubia (Brauer), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Melanochroa dubia Brauer, 1882: 69, 88.

Type material. There are three syntypes of *M. dubia* [NMW], two males and one female. The female differs slightly from the males, and is possibly a different species. In the interest of nomenclatural stability, I am designating the male in the best condition as lectotype. It is labeled: "Brasilien/Wthm./dubia Coll. Winthem/LECTOTYPE ♂ Melanochroa dubia Brauer, 1882 des. N. E. Woodley 2005/Nothomyia dubia (Brauer) det. Woodley 2005". The specimen bears a trace of mold, but is in excellent condition (Figs. 10, 11). The two remaining paralectotypes are similarly labeled.

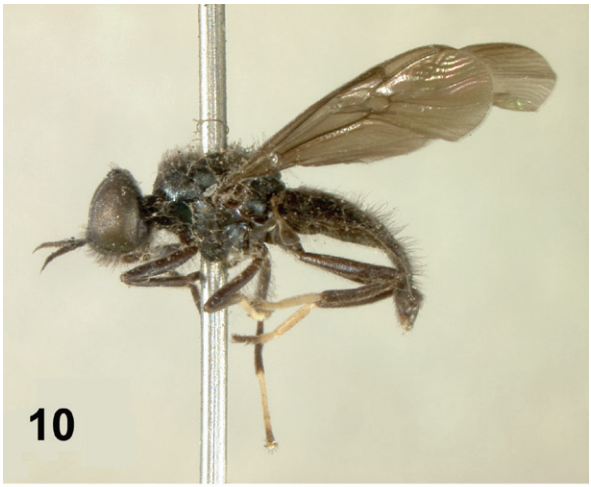
Diagnosis. *Nothomyia dubia* runs to *N. lopesi* (Lindner) in the key of Woodley (1985: 88) to the *Nothomyia* of South America, having the femora and tibiae blackish, the halter dark brown, R_4 absent, and the wing evenly infuscated. It is possible that the two are synonyms, but this can only be determined when the genus is completely revised.

Tribe STRATIOMYINI

Genus ODONTOMYIA Meigen

Odontomyia profuscata Steyskal.
Odontomyia profuscata Steyskal, 1938: 3.
Odontomyia melantera James, 1939g: 220. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

I recently had the opportunity to examine the holotype female of *Odontomyia profuscata* [UMMZ] and the holotype male of *O. melantera* [CNC] and was able to verify that the two are conspecific, which I had long suspected. This species is widely distributed over the northeastern U.S. and adjacent Canada, but it is much less commonly collected than other species in the genus. The distribution, based on literature records and specimens I have examined, is **Nearctic:** Canada (Ontario), USA (Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia). In Maryland I have collected this species at the edge of low, wet woods in April and May.



Figs. 10-11. Male lectotype of *Nothomyia dubia* (Brauer). **10**, left lateral view. **11**, left lateral view of head and anterior part of thorax.

Genus OPLODONTHA Rondani

Oplodontha Rondani, 1863: 78. Type species, *Stratiomys viridula* Fabricius, by original designation.

Systegnum Enderlein, 1917: 66. Type species, *Systegnum africanum* Enderlein, by original designation. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

When Enderlein described *Systegnum*, he provided no illustrations and stated indirectly that the antenna had eight flagellomeres ("Das letzte (10.)

Fühlerglied"). This erroneous statement prevented subsequent authors from recognizing the taxon (Woodley 2001). My recent examination of the holotype ♀ revealed that *Systegnum africanum* is a species of *Oplodontha*.

Oplodontha africana (Enderlein), **NEW COMBINATION.**
Systegnum africanum Enderlein, 1917: 66.

Type material. The holotype ♀ [PAN] is labeled: "D.O.Afrika Nyembe-Bulungwa Hammerstein S. 1914/Type/Systegnum africanum Type Enderl.♀ Dr. Enderlein det. 1916/Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45/Systegnuma [*sic*] Enderl. 1916/africanum Enderl. 1916". The last two labels are probably curatorial labels added later, not by Enderlein. I added a label: "Oplodontha africana (Enderlein) det. Woodley 2004". The specimen is missing both wings, the left antennal flagellum, and the left hind leg (Figs. 12-14). The type locality is in Tanzania.

Several specimens that I examined in USNM are conspecific with the holotype, although the abdominal and head patterns are somewhat variable, as is usual in Stratiomyinae (Figs. 12, 13). The eyes are moderately pilose with short hairs. Enderlein noted that the discal cell was fused to the radial sector, but he did not note the small size of the discal cell. This species might be a synonym of *O. pulchriceps* (Loew). Specimens of *O. pulchriceps* I have seen from Israel [USNM] are lighter in color but similar in structure, and the species has been recorded from widely scattered localities on the African continent and Madagascar (Woodley 2001).

Genus STRATIOMYS Geoffroy

Stratiomys chamaeleon **(Linnaeus).**
Musca chamaeleon Linnaeus, 1758: 589.
Stratiomyia flavoscutellata Wulp, 1885a: 60. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Type material. The holotype male of *Stratiomys flavoscutellata* Wulp [RNH] is labeled: "Muller, *Java*./69/♂/Type/Stratiomyia flavoscutellata type v.d.Wulp/Holotype/Stratiomys chamaeleon (Linnaeus) det. Woodley 2007".

The holotype specimen of *S. flavoscutellata* Wulp is undoubtedly mislabeled, as the genus *Stratiomys* is not known in the Oriental Region except in more northern areas at high elevations. It is difficult to understand why Wulp did not recognize this specimen as being *S. chamaeleon*, the most common European species in the genus.

Figs. 12-14. Female holotype of *Oplodontha africana* (Enderlein). **12**, dorsal view. **13**, anterior view of head. **14**, left lateral view of head and anterior part of thorax.

Additions to World catalog of Stratiomyidae and nomenclatural changes

In this section all taxa published subsequent to my catalog are compiled, along with additional entries that I was not aware of at the time the catalog was published. For new taxa, a complete new entry in the catalog format is given. For new synonymies and other additions or changes to existing entries, only that part of the entry that is changed is given

under the appropriate heading. For example, if a lectotype has been designated, only the species entry affected is included (e.g., *Ptecticus aeneithorax* de Meijere). Six new collection acronyms are used below that were not in Woodley (2001):

DZUP Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil
INBIO Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica
MPEG Museum Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil
SUKT Department of Biology, Selçuk University, Konya, Turkey
ZIB Zoological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia
ZMGU Zoological Museum, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey

Subfamily PARHADRESTIINAE

Genus PARHADRESTIA James

Parhadrestina. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Brammer & von Dohlen 2007: 673.

Subfamily CHIROMYZINAE

Genus INOPUS Walker

Altermetoponia Miller, 1945: 72. Type species, *Metoponia rubriceps* Macquart, automatic. New name for *Metoponia* Macquart.
Autermetoponia. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Pujol-Luz & Vieira 2000: 49.

Genus NONACRIS Walker

Nanacris. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Nagatomi 1991: 23.

Subfamily BERIDINAE

Genus ALLOGNOSTA Osten Sacken

Allogenosta. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Nagatomi 1981: 404.

Genus ARCHISTRATIOMYS Enderlein

luctifera (Philippi).
Beris lucifera. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Bigot 1879b: 186.

Genus BERIS Latreille

hauseri Stuke. **Nearctic:** Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Yukon), USA (Alaska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin). **Palaearctic:** Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.
Beris hauseri Stuke, 2004: 334. HT ♂ ZMAN. Netherlands. North Brabant, Asten.
latifacies Nagatomi & Tanaka. **Palaearctic:** Japan.
Beris latifacies Nagatomi & Tanaka, 1972: 100. HT ♂ KU. Japan. Honshu: Senjodake, Kai. Stuke 2004: 340 [resurrected from synonymy].
strobli Dušek & Rozkošný. **Palaearctic:** Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland. Revised entry. Note 1.

Genus CHORISOPS Rondani

nagatomii Rozkošný.
Chorisops nagatomi. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Carles-Tolrá 1999: 198.

Genus HETERACANTHIA Macquart

Heteracanthia Macquart, 1850: 347. Type species, *Heteracanthia ruficornis* Macquart, by original designation. Correct original spelling by present revision.
Heleracanthia. Incorrect original spelling. Macquart, 1850: plate 5.

Subfamily PACHYGASTRINAE

Genus ARTEMITA Walker

podexargenteus Enderlein. **Neotropical:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Vera-

cruz), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Surinam, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela.

Artemita podexargenteus Enderlein, 1914a: 304. HT ♀ PAN. Brazil. Santa Catarina.

Artemita bicolor Kertész, 1914: 482. ST 1♂ HNHM [destroyed]. Bolivia. Coroico; ST 1♀ [HNHM, destroyed]: Brazil. Espírito Santo. Syn. Ururahy-Rodrigues (2004: 398).

Genus CULCUA Walker

albopilosa (Matsumura). **Oriental:** Taiwan.

Acanthinoides albopilosus Matsumura, 1916: 366. ST ♂ HUS. Taiwan. Tainan. Correct original spelling by revision of Woodley (2001: 94). Rozkošný & Kozánek 2007: 36, 38 [removed from synonymy with *C. simulans* Walker].

argentea Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Laos.

Culcua argentea Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 39. HT ♂ BPBM. Laos. Vientiane Province: Ban Van Eue, 750 m.

chaineyi Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Malaysia.

Culcua chaineyi Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 41. HT ♂ BMNH. Malaysia. North Borneo: Bettotau near Sandakan.

fasciata Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Philippines.

Culcua fasciata Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 42. HT ♂ USNM. Philippines. Luzon: Ilocos Norte, Balaoi, Pagudpud. Note 2.

kolibaci Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Laos, Malaysia, Thailand.

Culcua kolibaci Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 45. HT ♂ MMB. Laos. Vientiane Province: Vang-Vieng, 18°55′23″N, 102°26′55″, 300 m.

kovaci Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Laos, Thailand.

Culcua kovaci Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 45. HT ♂ SMF. Thailand. Soppong: Pha Mon Cave.

normani Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Malaysia.

Culcua normani Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 47. HT ♀ USNM. Malaysia. Sabah: Kinabalu National Park, headquarters area, 1560 m.

ornans Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** India.

Culcua ornans Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007: 48. HT ♀ ZIB. India. Meghalaya State: West Gap Hills, Nokrek Pool, 25°27.0′N, 99°19.3′E, 1200-1400 m.

simulans Walker. **Oriental:** Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia.

Culcua simulans Walker, 1856b: 109. LT ♂ BMNH [des. Rozkošný & Kozánek 2007: 49]. Malaysia. Sarawak.

Genus DACTYLODEICTES Kertész

Dacylodeictes. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Woodley 2001: 332.

Genus EUPACHYGASTER Kertész

subtarsalis Krivosheina. **Palaearctic:** Azerbaijan, Israel.
Eupachygaster subtarsalis Krivosheina, 2004: 494. HT ♂ IEME. Azerbaijan. Lenkoran Region: Avrora.

Genus GABAZA Walker

brunettii (Krivosheina). **NEW COMBINATION. Oriental:** India.
Wallacea brunettii Krivosheina, 2002: 598. HT ♂ IEME [?]. India. Allahabad.
tsudai (Ôuchi).
Wallacea tsudae. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Krivosheina 2002: 597.

Genus NEOPACHYGASTER Austen

admiranda Krivosheina & Freidberg. **Palaearctic:** Israel.
Neopachygaster admiranda Krivosheina & Freidberg, 2004: 896. HT ♂ TAUI. Israel. Tel-Aviv Savion.
caucasica Krivosheina. **Palaearctic:** Azerbaijan.
Neopachygaster caucasica Krivosheina, 2004: 490. HT ♂ IEME. Azerbaijan. Lenkoran Region: Avrora.

Genus PACHYGASTER Meigen

angustifrons Krivosheina. **Palaearctic:** Azerbaijan, Russia. **NEW STATUS.**
Pachygaster leachii angustifrons Krivosheina, 2004: 502. HT ♂ IEME. Azerbaijan. Lenkoran Region: Avrora. Note 3.
emerita Krivosheina & Freidberg. **Palaearctic:** Israel.
Pachygaster emerita Krivosheina & Freidberg, 2004: 899. HT ♂ TAUI. Israel: Senir.
subatra Krivosheina. **Palaearctic:** Armenia, Georgia, Russia.
Pachygaster subatra Krivosheina, 2004: 499. HT ♂ ZMAS. Russia. North Caucasus: Epchik Pass, near Teberda, 9835 ft.

Genus PANACRIS Gerstaecker

Panacris Gerstaecker, 1857: 346. Type species, *Panacris lucida* Gerstaecker, by monotypy.

Spyridopa Gerstaecker, 1857: 344. Type species, *Spyridopa tarsalis* Gerstaecker, by monotypy. Syn. James, McFadden & Woodley 1980: 4; considered valid by Pujol-Luz & Assis-Pujol (2002).

Tijucameru Pujol-Luz & Galinkin, 2004: 36. Type species, *Panacris maxima* Kertész, by original designation. **NEW SYNONYMY.** Note 4.

maxima Kertész. **Neotropical:** Brazil.

Panacris maxima Kertész, 1908a: 367. NT ♂ DZUP [des. Pujol-Luz & Galinkin 2004: 36]. Brazil: Espírito Santo: Parque Sooretama.

Genus PERATOMASTIX Enderlein

Perastomastix. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Hardy 1933: 409.

Subfamily CLITELLARIINAE

Genus ADOXOMYIA Kertész

dahlii (Meigen).

Clitellaria dahlii Meigen, 1830: 346. HT ♀ ZMHU. Croatia. Dubrovnik.

Clitellaria portschinskii Pleske, 1903: 52. LT ♂ ZMAS [des. Nartshuk *in* Nartshuk & Kandybina 1984: 25]. Armenia. Yerevan and Sevan. Syn. Nartshuk 2004: 263.

socotrae Hauser. **Afrotropical:** Yemen.

Adoxomyia socotrae Hauser, 2002: 464. HT ♂ HLDH. Yemen. Socotra Archipelago: Socotra Island, ascent to Adho Dimelho along Wadi Danegan, 12°34′N, 54°02′E, 200-500 m.

transcaucasica Nartshuk. **Palaearctic:** Armenia, Azerbaijan.

Adoxomyia transcaucasica Nartshuk, 2004: 265. HT ♂ ZMAS. Azerbaijan. Talysh: 8 km from Lerik to Kosmolyan.

Genus CAMPEPROSOPA Macquart

Compeprosopa. Incorrect subsequent spelling. White 1916a: 87.

Genus CYPHOMYIA Wiedemann

longitarsis Maes. **Neotropical:** Nicaragua.
Cyphomyia longitarsis. Nomen nudum. Maes 1999: 1525.
wiedemanni Gerstaecker.
Cyphomyia cyanispis. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Woodley 2001: 163. Note 5.

Genus GERANOPOMYIA Woodley

Geranopus White, 1916a: 84. Type species, *Geranopus purpuratus* White, by monotypy. Preoccupied by Kaup 1848.
Geranopomyia Woodley. Type species, *Geranopus purpuratus* White, automatic. **NEW NAME** for *Geranopus* White 1916.

Genus OCTARTHRIA Brauer

Octarthira. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Brammer & von Dohlen 2007: 663.

Genus QUICHUAMYIA Brammer

Quichuamyia Brammer, 2005: 2. Type species, *Quichuamyia aplanatantennae* Brammer, by original designation.
aplanatantennae Brammer. **Neotropical:** Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru.
Quichuamyia aplanatantennae Brammer, 2005: 3. HT ♂ USNM. Ecuador. Napo: Reservation Ethnica, Waorani, 1 km S of Onkone Gare, 00°39′10″S, 76°26′W, 220 m.
costaricensis Brammer. **Neotropical:** Costa Rica.
Quichuamyia costaricensis Brammer, 2005: 10. HT ♂ INBIO. Costa Rica. Puntarenas Province: Monteverde, San Luis, Bueno Amigo, 1000-1350 m.

Subfamily HERMETIINAE

Genus HERMETIA Latreille

bicolor (Walker). **Oriental:** Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Malaysia, Singapore.

Massicyta bicolor Walker, 1856a: 8. LT ♂ BMNH [des. Mason & Rozkošný 2005a: 51]. Singapore.

Chrysochlora baccoides Rondani, 1875: 454. HT ♂ (stated ♀) MCSNG. Malaysia. Sarawak. Syn. Mason & Rozkošný 2005a: 50.

Chrysochlora baccoidcs. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Wulp 1896: 48.

pahangensis Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Malaysia.

Hermetia pahangensis Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2006: 85. HT ♂ ZIB. Malaysia. Pahang: 30 km NE of Raub, Lata Lembik, 3.56N, 101.38E, 200-400 m.

Hermetia tibialis. Nomen nudum. Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2006: 88 [probably refers to *H. pahangensis* because "*H. tibialis* sp. n." is used in a sentence with *H. woodleyi* contrasting the two new species described in the paper with known species].

woodleyi Rozkošný & Kozánek. **Oriental:** Philippines.

Hermetia woodleyi Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2006: 86. HT ♂ USNM. Philippines. Negros: Cuernos Mountains.

Subfamily SARGINAE

Genus MICROCHRYSA Loew

Chrymicrosa Mason, 1997a: 31. Type species, *Microchrysa elmari* Lindner, by original designation. Described as subgenus of *Microchrysa*. Correct original spelling by present revision.

Chrymichrosa. Incorrect original spelling. Mason 1997a: 31.

Genus PTECTICUS Loew

aeneithorax de Meijere.

Ptecticus aeneithorax de Meijere, 1919: 20. LT ♂ ZMAN [des. Rozkošný & de Jong 2001: 59]. Indonesia. Sumatra: Suban Ajam.

annulipes Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Malaysia.

Ptecticus annulipes Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 192. HT ♂ SMF. Malaysia. Selangor: Ulu Gombak, University of Malaya Field Studies Centre.

aurifer (Walker).

Sargus aurifer Walker, 1854: 96. LT ♂ BMNH [des. Rozkošný 2002: 22]. China. "North China".

Gongrozus sauteri Enderlein, 1914b: 586. HT ♂ PAN. Taiwan. Kosempo. Syn. Rozkošný 2002: 22.

brevipennis (Rondani). **Oriental:** Malaysia (Sarawak).

Sargus brevipennis Rondani, 1875: 454. HT ♂ (stated ♀) MCSNG. Malaysia. Sarawak.

Ptecticus brunettii Rozkošný & Kovac, 1996: 182. HT ♂ SMF. Malaysia. Selangor: Ulu Gombak, University of Malaya Field Studies Centre, 3°20′N, 101°45′E, 250 m. Syn. Mason & Rozkošný 2005a: 52.

complens (Walker). **Oriental:** Indonesia (Sulawesi), Philippines. **Australian:** Australia (Queensland), Indonesia (Irian Jaya, Maluku), Papua New Guinea (Papua New Guinea).

Sargus complens Walker, 1858: 81. HT ♂ (stated ♀) BMNH. Indonesia. Maluku: Kepulauan Aru.

Sargus repensans Walker, 1859a: 96. HT ♂ BMNH. Indonesia. Sulawesi: Ujung Pandang. Syn. Mason & Rozkošný 2005b: 440.

Sargus tarsalis Walker, 1861c: 274. HT ♀ BMNH [destroyed]. Indonesia. Maluku: Pulau Bacan. Syn. Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 243.

Sargus rufescens Wulp, 1869: 104. LT ♀ RNH [des Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 245]. Indonesia. Maluku: Halmahera. Syn Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 243.

Ptecticus repensans ssp. *anneliesae* Lindner, 1935a: 48. HT ♀ [UNK]. Indonesia. Sulawesi: Ile-Ile, 500-800 m. See Mason & Rozkošný 2005b: 442.

Ptecticus repensans ssp. *monticola* Lindner, 1935a: 48. ST ♂ [UNK]. Indonesia. Sulawesi: Bantimoeroeng. See Mason & Rozkošný 2005b: 442.

Ptecticus amplior Daniels, 1979: 581. HT ♂ AMS. Australia. Queensland: Middle Claudie River. Syn. Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 243.

danielsi Rozkošný & de Jong. **Australian:** Indonesia (Irian Jaya, Maluku), Papua New Guinea (Papua New Guinea).

Ptecticus danielsi Rozkošný & de Jong, 2003: 247. HT ♂ AMS. Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea: Imbia, near Maprik.

fumipennis Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Philippines.

Ptecticus fumipennis Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 195. HT ♀ USNM. Philippines. Leyte: 5 km E of Ormoc.

histrio de Meijere.

Ptecticus histrio de Meijere, 1933: 109. LT ♂ ZMAN [des. Rozkošný & de Jong 2001: 61]. Indonesia. Java: Semarang.

kambangensis de Meijere.

Ptecticus kambangensis de Meijere, 1914: 16. LT ♂ ZMAN [des. Rozkošný & de Jong 2001: 63]. Indonesia. Java: Nusa Kambangan.

longipennis (Wiedemann).

Sargus longipennis Wiedemann, 1824: 31. LT ♂ UZMC [des. Rozkošný 2002: 23]. Indonesia. Java.

Gongrozus nodivena Enderlein, 1914b: 585. LT ♂ PAN [des. Rozkošný 2002: 24]. Indonesia. Sumatra: Soekaranda. Syn. Rozkošný 2002: 23.

Gongrozus nodivena var. *striginotum* Enderlein, 1914b: 586. HT ♀ PAN. Indonesia. Sumatra: Soekaranda. Syn. Rozkošný 2002: 23.

longipes (Walker).

Sargus longipes Walker, 1861a: 232. HT ♀ (stated ♂) BMNH. Indonesia. Irian Jaya: Dorey.

Ptecticus longipennis ssp. *salomonensis* Lindner, 1937c: 372. LT ♂ BMNH [des. Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 254]. Solomon Islands. Santa Isabel: Tatamba. Preoccupied, primary homonym of *Ptecticus salomonensis* Lindner, 1937. Syn. Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 251.

longispinus Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Nepal.

Ptecticus longispinus Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 197. HT ♂ USNM. Nepal. Godavari Botanical Garden.

melanurus (Walker).

Ctenophora melanura Walker, 1848: 78. LT ♂ BMNH [des. Rozkošný 2002: 26]. Nepal.

Sargus leoninus Rondani, 1875: 454. LT ♂ MCSNG [des. Mason & Rozkošný 2005a: 54]. Malaysia. Sarawak. Syn. Brunetti 1923: 138.

Ptecticus ochraceus Enderlein, 1914b: 582. HT ♀ PAN. India. West Bengal: Darjeeling. Syn. Rozkošný 2002: 26.

mirabilis Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Ptecticus mirabilis Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 199. HT ♂ USNM. Indonesia. Sulawesi: Tengah Province, Palu vicinity.

pangmapensis Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Thailand.

Ptecticus pangmapensis Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 201. HT ♂ SMF. Thailand. Near Pangmapa/Soppong.

philippinensis Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Philippines.

Ptecticus philippinensis Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 204. HT ♂ USNM. Philippines. Luzon: Mt. Makiling.

pseudohistrio Rozkošný & Hauser. **Oriental:** Sri Lanka.

Ptecticus pseudohistrio Rozkošný & Hauser, 2001: 219. HT ♀ USNM. Sri Lanka. Kalutara District: Morapitia.

rogans (Walker). **Oriental:** India, Philippines. **Australian:** Australia (Queensland), Indonesia (Irian Jaya, Maluku), Papua New Guinea (Papua New Guinea).

Sargus rogans Walker, 1858: 81. LT ♀ BMNH [des. Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 256]. Indonesia. Maluku: Kepulauan Aru.

Ptecticus queenslandicus Daniels, 1979: 580. HT ♂ AMS. Australia. Queensland: Middle Claudie River. Syn. Rozkošný & de Jong 2003: 255.

srilankai Rozkošný & Hauser. **Oriental:** India, Sri Lanka.

Ptecticus ceylonicus Rozkošný & Hauser, 1998: 337. HT ♂ SMN. Sri Lanka. Kandy Lake, 500 m. Preoccupied, primary homonym of *Ptecticus cingulatus* var. *ceylonicus* Brunetti, 1920.

Ptecticus srilankai Rozkošný & Hauser, 2001: 211 [new name for *Ptecticus ceylonicus* Rozkošný & Hauser].

temasekianus Rozkošný & Kovac. **Oriental:** Singapore.

Ptecticus temasekianus Rozkošný & Kovac, 2003: 206. HT ♂ USNM. Singapore.

thailandicus Rozkošný & Courtney. **Oriental:** Thailand.

Ptecticus thailandicus Rozkošný & Courtney, 2005: 344. HT ♂ DZMU. Thailand. Khao Kheo: Khao Yai National Park, 14°22′N, 101°24′E, 952 m.

violaceus Enderlein.

Ptecticus violaceus Enderlein, 1914b: 582. LT ♂ PAN [des. Rozkošný 2002: 29]. Indonesia. Sumatra: Deli.

vulpianus (Enderlein). **Oriental:** India, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Malaysia, Thailand.

Gongrozus vulpianus Enderlein, 1914b: 586. LT ♂ PAN [des. Rozkošný 2002: 31]. Indonesia. Sumatra: Soekaranda.

Ptecticus rectinervis de Meijere, 1914: 15. HT ♂ ZMAN. Indonesia. Java: Nongkodjadjar. Syn. Rozkošný & de Jong 2001: 67.

Genus SARGUS Fabricius

cuprarius (Linnaeus).

Musca cnpraria. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Hentsch 1804: 209.

Subfamily RAPHIOCERINAE

Genus DACTYLOTHRIX Pimentel & Pujol-Luz

Dactylothrix Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 10. Type species, *Dactylothrix indicatrix* Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, by original designation.

indicatrix Pimentel & Pujol-Luz. **Neotropical:** Ecuador.

Dactylothrix indicatrix Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 11. HT ♀ USP. Ecuador. Loja: Zamora, 1800 m.

Genus DICAMPTOCRANA Frey

Dicamtocrana. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2002: 2.

Genus DICRANOPHORA Macquart

bispinosa (Wiedemann).

Sargus bispinosus Wiedemann, 1830: 32. ST 3♂ UZMC. Brazil. Comb. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 18.

Dicranophora brevifurca James, 1943a: 371. HT ♂ MCZ. Paraguay. Villarica. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 18.

picta Macquart.

Dicranophora picta Macquart, 1834: 255. ST ? [UNK]. Brazil.

Dicranophora affinis Williston, 1888b: 251. HT ♀ AMNH. Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 20.

Genus NEORAPHIOCERA Pimentel & Pujol-Luz

Neoraphiocera Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 21. Type species, *Neoraphiocera pipopiuna* Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, by original designation.

pipopiuna Pimentel & Pujol-Luz. **Neotropical:** Brazil.

Neoraphiocera pipopiuna Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 23. HT ♀ MPEG. Brazil. Rondônia: Ouro Preto do Oeste, Linha 62, km 16, Rio Paraíso.

Genus PEZODONTINA Lindner

pleuralis (James). **Neotropical:** Brazil. **NEW COMBINATION.**

Hoplistes pleuralis James, 1949a: 1. HT ♂ AMNH. Brazil. Rio Grande do Norte: Natal.

Genus PSEUDOCYCLOPHLEPS Pimentel & Pujol-Luz

Pseudocyclophleps Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 8. Type species, *Raphiocera cruciana* Lindner, by original designation.

cruciana (Lindner). **Neotropical:** Peru.

Rhaphiocera cruciana Lindner, 1951d: 246. HT ♀ SMN. Peru. Chanchamayo: La Merced, 800 m.

Genus PSEUDOHISTIODROMA Pimentel & Pujol-Luz

Pseudohistiodroma Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 5. Type species, *Histiodroma fascipennis* James, by original designation.

fascipennis (James). **Neotropical:** Brazil.

Histiodroma fascipennis James, 1943a: 373. HT ♂ USP. Brazil. São Paulo: Cotia.

Rhaphiocera fascipennis Lindner, 1949a: 802. HT ♀ BMNH. Brazil. Santa Catarina: Nova Teutonia. Preoccupied, secondary homonym of *Histiodroma fascipennis* James 1943. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 7.

Genus RAPHIOCERA Macquart

Raphiocera Macquart, 1834: 253. Type species, *Sargus armatus* Wiedemann, by original designation.

Hoplistes Macquart, 1834: 253. Type species, *Sargus hoplistes* Wiedemann, by absolute tautonymy (as synonym of *Hoplistes pomaceus* Macquart). Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 11.

Basentidema Macquart, 1838a: 197. Type species, *Basentidema syrphoides* Macquart [= *Sargus hortulanus* Wiedemann], by monotypy. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz (2001: 11).

armata (Wiedemann).

Sargus armatus Wiedemann, 1830: 29. ST ♀ ZMHU. Brazil.

Sargus fallenii Perty, 1833a: plate 37, figure 1. ST ? ZSBS. Brazil. Minas Gerais: "in montibus Provinciae Minarum". Perty 1833b: 184 [description]. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 13.

Rhapiocera picta Wulp, 1879: 9. HT ♀ IRSNB. Brazil. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 13.

Basentidema coerulescens James, 1943a: 376. HT ♂ AMNH. Brazil. Nova Teutonia: 27°11′S, 52°23′W. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 13.

hortulana (Wiedemann).

Sargus hortulanus Wiedemann, 1830: 32. ST ♀ UZMC. Brazil.

Basentidema syrphoides Macquart, 1838a: 197. ST ♀ MNHN [lost]. Brazil. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 16.

hoplistes (Wiedemann). **Neotropical:** Brazil.

Sargus hoplistes Wiedemann, 1830: 30. ST ♀ NMW. Unknown.

Hoplistes pomaceus. Unjustified new name for *Sargus hoplistes* Wiedemann, 1830. Macquart 1834: 254.

Rhaphiocera sanctipauli Lindner, 1931: 310. HT ♂ [UNK]. Brazil. São Paulo. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 15.

Rhaphiocera limbata Lindner, 1949a: 801. ST 2♀ BMNH. Brazil. Santa Catarina: Nova Teutonia. Syn. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 15.

Raphiocera sacntipauli. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Pimentel & Pujol-Luz 2001: 16.

Genus RONDONOCERA Pimentel & Pujol-Luz

Rondonocera Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 23. Type species, *Rondonocera melanochrysa* Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, by original designation.

melanochrysa Pimentel & Pujol-Luz. **Neotropical:** Brazil.

Rondonocera melanochrysa Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2001: 24. HT ♀ MPEG. Brazil. Rondônia: Ouro Preto do Oeste, Linha 112, Lote 36, Gleba 21B.

Subfamily STRATIOMYINAE

Tribe OXYCERINI

Genus OXYCERA Meigen

quadrilineata Üstüner & Hasbenli. **Palaearctic:** Turkey.

Oxycera quadrilineata Üstüner & Hasbenli, 2007: 179. HT ♀ ZMGU. Turkey. Sivas: Gürün-Kindiralik Village, 1819 m.

turcica Üstüner & Hasbenli. **Palaearctic:** Turkey.

Oxycera turcica Üstüner & Hasbenli, 2005: 163. HT ♂ SUKT. Turkey. Sivas: Sarkisla, Karacaören Village, 1710 m.

Tribe PROSOPOCHRYSINI

Genus ACANTHASARGUS White

Acanthosargus. Incorrect subsequent spelling. James 1950d: 253. Note 6.

Genus MADAGASCARA Lindner

woodleyi Schacht & Heuck. **Afrotropical:** Madagascar.

Madagascara woodleyi Schacht & Heuck, 2006: 294. HT ♂ ZSBS. Madagascar. North Ambanja: Hotel Baobob near Ankify and the coast.

Tribe STRATIOMYINI

Genus ODONTOMYIA Meigen

fangchengensis Yang, Gao & An. **Palaearctic:** China (Guangxi).

Odontomyia fangchengensis Yang, Gao & An, 2004: 534. HT ♀ IZAS. China. Guangxi: Fangcheng, 200 m.

ochropa Thomson. **Oriental:** India, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. **Australian:** USA (Hawaii).

Odontomyia ochropa Thomson, 1869: 456. ST ♀ NRS. Philippines. Luzon: Manila.

Odontomyia dorsoangulata Brunetti, 1920: 68. ST ♂♀ ZSI, NMW. India. Pusa, Bengal, Chapra; Calcutta; Port Canning; Madras, Coimbatore; and Bangalore. Syn. Nerudová-Horsáková *et al.* 2007: 112.

Genus PSELLIDOTUS Rondani

texasianus (Johnson).

Labostigmina texasaina. Incorrect subsequent spelling. James & Steyskal 1952: 404.

Genus STRATIOMYS Geoffroy

Stratiomus. Incorrect subsequent spelling. Hentsch 1804: 201.

reducta Nerudová, Kovac & Rozkošný. **Oriental:** Thailand.

Stratiomys reducta Nerudová, Kovac & Rozkošný, 2007: 246. HT ♂ SMF. Thailand. Mae Hong Son Province: Pangmapa District, near Muang Phaem.

Notes to catalog entries

1. Stuke (2004) revised the species of *Beris* closely related to *B. strobli* Dušek & Rozkošný. His revision indicates that the widespread, Holarctic species is *B. hauseri* Stuke, and *B. strobli* and *B. latifacies* Nagatomi & Tanaka have more limited distributions. For the revised catalog entries given here, I am assuming that *B. hauseri* has essentially the distribution previously reported for *B. strobli*. However, some caution is warranted because material was not studied from all of the countries reported.
2. The specimens of *Culcua fasciata* from the type locality were collected in 1987, not 1937 as reported by the authors. The printed labels have a defective "8" that makes it look like a "3".
3. *Pachygaster leachii angustifrons* Krivosheina (2004) was described at the subspecific level. However, characters given in her paper indicate to me that the taxon should be elevated to full species rank.
4. Pujol-Luz & Assiz-Pujol (2002) considered *Spyridopa* Gerstaecker distinct from *Panacris*, and Pujol-Luz & Galinkin (2004) erected the new genus *Tijucameru* for *Panacris maxima* Kertész. However, I feel that the genitalic differences, as well as other morphological differences, such as relative lengths of the antennal flagellum and its shape, and the range of lengths of the scutellar spines, are not inconsistent with recognition of a single genus. Therefore, I recognize the single genus *Panacris* for Neotropical species that have two scutellar spines, a short flagellar complex with an arista, and uniformly dark bluish-black body coloration.
5. *Cyphomyia cyanispinis* Bigot (1876: 487) was entered twice in the catalog (Woodley 2001: 158, 163) and was not detected because I misspelled it on page 163. The entry on page 158 under *C. albitarsis* (Fabricius) should be eliminiated, as *C. cyanispinis* is a synonym of *C. wiedemanni* Gerstaecker.
6. When describing *Acanthasargus roseus* James, James misspelled the genus name as *Acanthosargus*.

Errata to Woodley (2001)

Page 17. The reversed character indicated on the Raphiocerinae stem in the cladogram (Woodley 2001: fig. 17) was erroneously given as "3.0". It should be 13.0.

Page 87. Although I recognized the synonymy of *Pseudowallacea* Kertész with *Berkshiria* Johnson proposed by Rozkošný (1973: 128), I errone-

ously overlooked the species-level synonymy in the same paper. Thus, *Pseudowallacea hungarica* Kertész should be considered a synonym of *Berkshiria albistylum* Johnson (Rozkošný 1973: 130) and their distributions combined.

Page 109. The second generic name entry for *Gobertina* Bigot (1879b: 192) should be eliminated. I erroneously treated this as a separate proposal, when in fact Bigot (1879b) included a citation of his earlier paper.

Page 137. The correct spelling for the nomen nudum of Bigot (1877a: 88) is *Calochoetis*, not *Calochaetis* (Evenhuis & Pont 2004: 17).

Page 144. The type depository for *Elasma acanthinoidea* Jaennicke, 1867 is SMF, not ZMHU.

Page 243. In the last entry on this page, the original orthography of *Euparyphus* (*Parochletus*) *pardalinus* ssp. *californiae* James used the correct generic spelling, not "*Euparhyphus*" as I entered it.

Page 267. For the generic name *Euceromys* Bigot, 1877b, the type species was fixed by subsequent monotypy of Wulp (1896: 52), not monotypy.

Page 278. The type material for *Odontomyia limbifacies* Bigot should have been cited as ST, not HT.

Page 393. The second Lindner, 1949 reference should be 1949b, not "1949a".

Page 394. The correct pagination for Lindner (1955c) is 220-222, not "207-209".

Page 398. Although Loew (1860) was referred to several times in the catalog, the reference was omitted from the Bibliography. It is included below.

Page 426. Although Westwood (1840) was referred to several times in the catalog, the reference was omitted from the Bibliography. It is included below.

Acknowledgments

I am very grateful to M. Wolsan (Zoological Museum, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw), Ruth Contreras-Lichtenberg (Naturhistorisches Museums, Vienna), Ben Brugge (Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam), Eva Sprecher (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel), Thomas Pape (Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen), Mark O'Brien (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor), Jeffrey Cumming (Canadian National Collection, Ottawa), and the late Brian Stuckenberg (Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg) for loaning material, especially types, in their care. Tadeusz Zatwarnicki kindly hand carried a number of types from Warsaw, as did

Alex Konstantinov from Basel and Vienna, for which I am very grateful. Examination of all this material was the critical factor in completing much of this paper.

Once again I am very appreciative of F. Christian Thompson's advice on many nomenclatural issues. I am grateful to Irina Brake (Natural History Museum, London) and Owen Lonsdale (Canadian National Collection, Ottawa) and Chris Thompson and Allen Norrbom (Systematic Entomology Laboratory) for critically reviewing the manuscript. Jonathan Eibl prepared images and formatted them into plates.

Literature cited

This section includes only references that were not cited in Woodley (2001). Reference letters (e.g., Enderlein, 1914c) are maintained in the text to allow accurate referral to the 2001 bibliography.

Brammer, C. A. 2005. *Quichuamyia*, a new Neotropical genus of Stratiomyidae (Insecta: Diptera). *Zootaxa* **990**: 1-14. [2005.05.23]

Brammer, C. A. & von Dohlen, C. D. 2007. Evolutionary history of Stratiomyidae (Insecta: Diptera): The molecular phylogeny of a diverse family of flies. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **43**(2): 660-673. [2007.05.??]

Carles-Tolrá, M. 1999. Dípteros nuevos e interesantes para la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares (Diptera: Xylomyidae, Stratiomyidae, Acroceridae, Scenopinidae, Lonchopteridae, Opetiidae, Platypezidae, Conopidae). *Boletin de la Asociación Española de Entomologia* **23**(1-2): 195-212. [1999.??.??]

Evenhuis, N. L. & Pont, A. C. 2004. The Diptera genera of Jacques-Marie-Frangile Bigot. *Zootaxa* **751**: 1-94. [2004.12.03]

Hauser, M. 2002. A new species of *Adoxomyia* Kertész, 1907 (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) from Socotra, Yemen. *Fauna of Arabia* **19**: 463-466. [2002.02.15]

Hentsch, G. F. 1804. *Epitome entomologiae systematicae secundum Fabricium continens genera et species insectorum Europaeorum.* Sumptibus officinae publicae inservientis literaturae, Lipsiae. 1-6, 1-218, I-VII. [1804.??.??]

Krivosheina, N. P. 2002. Review of xylophilous flies of the genus *Wallacea* (Diptera, Stratiomyidae). *Zoologicheskii Zhurnal* **81**(5): 597-607. In Russian. [authorized for publication 2002.04.17]

Krivosheina, N. P. 2004. A review of the stratiomyid-fly genera *Neopachygaster* Austen, *Eupachygaster* Kertész and *Pachygaster* Meigen (Diptera, Stratiomyidae) from Russia and neighbouring countries. *Entomologicheskoe obozrenie*

83(2): 490-506. In Russian. [authorized for publication 2004.05.26; received ZMAS Library: 2004.08.11]

Krivosheina, N. P. & Freidberg, A. 2004. New species of xylophilous soldier-flies (Diptera, Stratiomyidae) from Israel. *Entomologicheskoe obozrenie* **83**(3): 894-901. In Russian. [authorized for publication 2004.11.24]

Loew, H. 1860. *Die Dipteren-Fauna Südafrika's*. Erste Abtheilung. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin. i-xi, 1-330. [1860.??.??]

Maes, J.-M. 1999. *Catalogo de los insectos y artropodos terrestres de Nicaragua.* Volumen III. Published by the author, León, Nicaragua. [20], 1170-1898, [1]. [1999.01.??]

Mason, F. & Rozkošný, R. 2005a. Identity of the Oriental Stratiomyidae described by Camillo Rondani (Diptera). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **137**(1): 49-60. [2005.04.30]

Mason, F. & Rozkošný, R. 2005b. Taxonomic and distributional notes on exotic *Ptecticus* and *Sargus* species from some Italian natural history museums (Diptera, Stratiomyidae). *Annali del Museo Civico Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria"* **96**: 439-451. [2005.05.??]

Nagatomi, A. 1981. Some characters of the lower Brachycera (Diptera) and their plesiomorphy and apomorphy. *Kontyû* **49**(3): 397-407. [1981.09.25]

Nartshuk, E. P. 2004. New data on *Adoxomyia* Bezzi from the Caucasus and eastern Europe (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica* **12**(2): 263-266. [2004.??.??]

Nerudová, J., Kovac, D., & Rozkošný, R. 2007. Description of the Oriental *Stratiomys reducta*, new species, and its larva and puparium (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* **55**(2): 245-252. [2007.08.31]

Nerudová-Horsáková, J., Kovac, D. & Rozkošný, R. 2007. Identity, larva and distribution of the Oriental soldier fly, *Odontomyia ochropa* (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *European Journal of Entomology* **104**(1): 111-118. [2007.01.03]

Pimentel, T. & Pujol-Luz, J. R. 2001. Os gêneros de Raphiocerinae (Diptera, Stratiomyidae) do Brasil e algumas espécies da América do Sul. Parte 2 - A tribo Raphiocerini (sensu Schiner). *Contribuições Avulsas Sobre a História Natural do Brasil, Série Zoologia* **33**: 1-31. [2001.05.15]

Pimentel, T. & Pujol-Luz, J. R. 2002. Insecta - Diptera - Stratiomyidae (subfamília Raphiocerinae). *Fauna da Amazônia Brasileira* **12**: 1-3. [2002.02.20]

Pujol-Luz, J. R. & Assis-Pujol, C. V. de. 2002. Revalidação do gênero *Spyridopa* Gerstaecker, 1857 (Diptera, Stratiomyidae). *Boletim do Museu Nacional, Nova Sêrie* **491**: 1-5. [2002.10.30]

Pujol-Luz, J. R. & Galinkin, J. 2004. Um novo gênero de Pachygastrinae (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) do Brasil. *Neotropical Entomology* **33**(1): 35-38. [2004.??.??]

Pujol-Luz, J. R. & Vieira, F. D. 2000. A larva de *Chiromyza vittata* Wiedemann (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *Anais da Sociedade Entomologica do Brasil* **29**: 49-55. [2000.03.??]

Rozkošný, R. 2002. A revision of the Oriental *Ptecticus* species described by G. Enderlein (Stratiomyidae, Diptera). *Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* **48**(1): 21-33. [2002.06.30]

Rozkošný, R. & Courtney, G. W. 2005. New records of *Ptecticus* species from Thailand including description of a new species (Stratiomyidae, Diptera). *Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* **51**(4): 343-348. [2005.12.29]

Rozkošný, R. & Hauser, M. 2001. Additional records of *Ptecticus* Loew from Sri Lanka, with a new species and a new name (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *Studia dipterologica* **8**(1): 217-223. [2001.08.15]

Rozkošný, R. & Jong, H. de. 2001. Identity of the Oriental and Australasian species of *Ptecticus* Loew described by J. C. H. de Meijere (Diptera, Stratiomyidae). *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **144**(1): 55-71. [2001.06.01]

Rozkošný, R. & Jong, H. de. 2003. Taxonomic and distributional notes on the little known Australasian species of *Ptecticus* Loew (Diptera, Stratiomyidae). *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **146**(2): 241-258. [2003.12.01]

Rozkošný, R. & Kovac, D. 2003. Seven new species of *Ptecticus* including new distributional records and a key to the Oriental species (Insecta, Diptera, Stratiomyidae, Sarginae). *Senckenbergiana biologica* **82**(1-2): 191-211. [2003.09.05]

Rozkošný, R. & Kozánek, M. 2006. A review of the Oriental *Hermetia bicolor* group with descriptions of two new species (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *Insect Systematics & Evolution* **37**(1): 81-90. [2006.03.??]

Rozkošný, R. & Kozánek, M. 2007. A review of the Oriental *Culcua* with descriptions of seven new species (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *Insect Systematics & Evolution* **38**(1): 35-50. [2007.04.??]

Schacht, W. & Heuck, P. 2006. Eine neue Art der Gattung *Madagascara* Lindner, 1936 von Madagaskar (Diptera, Stratiomyidae). *Entomofauna* **27**(24): 293-296. [2006.04.30]

Stuke, J.-H. 2004. Eine neue Art der Gattung *Beris* Latreille, 1802 aus Mitteleuropa (Diptera: Stratiomyidae). *Beiträge zur Entomologie* **54**(2): 333-342. [2004.12.20]

Ururahy-Rodrigues, A. 2004. *Artemita bicolor* Kertész, novo sinônimo de *Artemita podexargenteus* Enderlein, (Diptera, Stratiomyidae) com notas nas terminálias masculina e feminina. *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* **21**(2): 397-402. [2004.06.30]

Üstüner, T. & Hasbenli, A. 2005. A new species of *Oxycera* Meigen (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) from Turkey. *Entomological News* **115**(3): 163-167. [2005.01.19]

Üstüner, T. & Hasbenli, A. 2007. A new species and some new records of the genus *Oxycera* (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) from Turkey. *Entomological News* **118**(2): 179-183. [2007.06.18]

Westwood, J. O. 1840. Synopsis of the genera of British insects. [part]. Pp. 97-158. In Westwood, J. O (ed.), *An introduction to the modern classification of insects; founded on the natural habits and corresponding organisation of the different families.* Vol. II. Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, London. i-xii, 1-587, [1], 1-158. [1840.06.06]

Woodley, N. E. 2001. A world catalog of Stratiomyidae (Insecta: Diptera). *Myia* **11**: (8), 1-475. [2001.04.15]

Yang, D., Gao, C. & An, S. 2004. Diptera: Stratiomyidae. Pp. 533-535. In Yang, X. (ed.), *Insects from Mt. Shiwandashan area of Guangxi.* China Forestry Publishing House, Beijing. 1-668. [no date; complete volume not seen; citation from senior author]