



A catalogue of the types of Limoniidae and Tipulidae (Diptera: Tipulomorpha) in the collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

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Abstract

Following a recommendation of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, a catalogue of the type-specimens of Tipulomorpha (Diptera) held in the collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, state of São Paulo, Brazil (MZSP), is provided, with information on 118 types (including 72 primary types) of 89 Neotropical (mostly Brazilian) taxa of the families Limoniidae and Tipulidae.

Key words: Limoniidae, Tipulidae, taxonomy, nomenclature, scientific collections

Introduction

The Tipulomorpha *sensu stricto* (Wood & Borkent 1989) are one of the largest subgroups of lower Diptera. Including over 15,000 extant species in *ca.* 500 genera and subgenera in four families, the taxon received the status of suborder in the latest classification of the Diptera (Amorim & Yeates 2006). Tipulidae and Limoniidae are widely distributed families, including *ca.* 4,000 and 11,000 species, respectively. Pediciidae, with little more than 400 species, is lacking only in the Afrotropical Region. Cyliptromidae, with 71 described species, occurs mainly in the Nearctic, Palearctic, Oriental and Australasian regions. This family is also lacking in the Afrotropical Region, and is represented in the Neotropics by a single species, from Chile (Oosterbroek 2005).

In the Neotropics, the Tipulomorpha is also one of the largest groups of Diptera, with *ca.* 3,000 nominal species (Alexander & Alexander 1970), most of which described by Charles Paul Alexander. However, although including a relatively large number of described taxa, the Neotropical fauna of Tipulomorpha remains largely unknown. Many species are known exclusively from their type series and little information is found in the literature other than the data provided in their original descriptions which, by their turn, are in general short and superficial. The study of the biology of Neotropical species of Tipulomorpha has been a virtually untouched field of research, and the taxonomy of many groups at different levels is in need of review. The most recent attempts to taxonomically revise and study elements of the Neotropical fauna in a phylogenetic context are the works of De Jong (1989), Ribeiro and Amorim (2002), and Ribeiro (2003, 2005).

Following a recommendation of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999: 72F.4), a catalogue of the type-specimens of Tipulomorpha held in the collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Uni-