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An annotated catalogue of the New World Therevidae (Insecta: Diptera: Asiloidea)

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ABSTRACT

The genera and species of New World stiletto flies (Diptera: Therevidae) are listed, with annotated references to nomenclature, synonymies and generic combinations, type localities, the primary type depositories, distribution, and citations for the most recent revisions. The genus *Cyclotelus* Walker, 1850 (along with its synonyms *Furcifera* Kröber, 1911, and *Epomyia* Cole, 1923a) is synonymized under *Cerocatus* Rondani, 1848. *Ectinorhynchus fascipennis* Kröber, 1911 is given the new name *Cerocatus rondanii* Gaimari, and *Phycus rufiventris* Kröber, 1911 is given the new name *Cerocatus raspai* Hauser. *Phycus analis* Kröber, 1911 and *Phycus bicolor* Kröber, 1911, are placed as new combinations in *Cerocatus* Rondani, as are the following species that were previously in combination with *Cyclotelus*: *Furcifera achaeta* Malloch, 1932, *Cyclotelus badicrusus* Irwin and Webb, 1992, *Phycus beckeri* Kröber, 1911, *Epomyia bella* Cole, 1923a, *Furcifera braziliana* Cole, 1960a, *Cyclotelus colei* Irwin and Lyneborg, 1981a, *Thereva diversipes* Kröber, 1911, *Thereva fascipennis* Macquart, 1846a, *Psilocephala femorata* Kröber, 1911, *Furcifera flavipes* Kröber, 1928b, *Furcifera hardyi* Cole, 1960a, *Furcifera kroeberi* Cole, 1960a, *Cyclotelus laetus* Walker, 1850, *Furcifera longicornis* Kröber, 1911, *Cyclotelus nigroflammus* Walker, 1850, *Psilocephala nigrifrons* Kröber, 1914a, *Thereva pictipennis* Wiedemann, 1821, *Furcifera polita* Kröber, 1911, *Cyclotelus pruinosis* Walker, 1850, *Thereva ruficornis* Macquart, 1841a, *Psilocephala rufiventris* Loew, 1869, *Thereva scutellaris* Walker, 1857, *Cyclotelus silacrusus* Irwin and Webb, 1992, *Cyclotelus socius* Walker, 1850 and *Psilocephala sumichrasti* Bellardi, 1861. *Dialineura pallidiventris* Malloch, 1932, *Melanothereva blackmani* Oldroyd, 1968, *Thereva maculicornis* Jaenicke, 1867 and *Thereva notabilis* Macquart, 1841a are placed as new combinations in *Entesia* Oldroyd. *Henicomomyia amazonica* Irwin and Webb, 1992 is a new synonym of *Henicomomyia flava* Lyneborg, 1972. *Henicomomyia varipes* Kröber, 1912a is given revised species status from former synonymy with *Henicomomyia hubbardii* Coquillett, 1898.

Key words: Asiloidea, distribution, generic combinations, nomenclature, primary type deposition, recent revisions, synonymy, type locality

INTRODUCTION

The family Therevidae, or stiletto flies, with over 1100 species, occurs on all continents except Antarctica. Irwin and Lyneborg (1981a, 1981b) and Gaimari and Webb (2009) provide a detailed overview of the morphological characters of the family, biology, classification and identification resources for New World taxa. It is hoped that the current catalogue, in combination with the key to all New World genera in Gaimari and Webb (2009), provides a resource for continued work on New World Therevidae.

In the New World, adult stiletto flies range in body length from 2.5–15 mm with the cuticle and macrosetae varying from pale yellow to black. Adults are also entirely or partially covered with pubescence, and macrosetae are usually prominent. Males are generally holoptic (exceptions include some genera of Phycinae), females are always dichoptic. Diagnostic characteristics in wing venation are as follows: R_4 sinuous, divergent from R_5 ; r_4 enclosing apex of wing; bm truncate apically; d elongate from which arise veins M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 ; $m-cu$ present with base of m_3 truncate; $r-m$ attached to basal half of d ; cup closed near wing margin. The abdomen has eight pregenital segments, often with silver or bronze pubescence dorsally in males. Tergite 8 in males is