

THE NEARCTIC GENERA OF THE TRIBE
ANTHOMYIINI (MUSCIDAE, DIPTERA) WITH A
LIST OF THE NEARCTIC SPECIES

Thesis for the Degree of Ph. D.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
William Arthur Drew
1958

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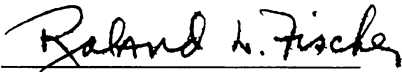
thesis entitled

THE NEARCTIC GENERA OF THE TRIBE ANTHOMYIINI
(MUSCIDAE, DIPTERA) WITH A LIST OF
THE NEARCTIC SPECIES

presented by

William Arthur Drew

has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for
the Ph. D. degree in Entomology


Major professor

Date May 15, 1958

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(MUSCIDAE, DIPTERA) WITH A LIST OF
THE NEARCTIC SPECIES

By

William Arthur Drew

AN ABSTRACT

Submitted to the School for Advanced Graduate Studies of
Michigan State University of Agriculture and
Applied Science in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Entomology

1958

Approved: *Roland W. Fische*

ABSTRACT

A generic arrangement of the Nearctic Anthomyiini is presented. Discussions of the genera are presented, as well as keys to the Nearctic subfamilies of Muscidae, to the Nearctic tribes of Anthomyiinae, and to the Nearctic genera of Anthomyiini.

In the literature review and in the generic discussions the arrangements of earlier workers are presented along with a brief generic description. The Nearctic species and their synonymy belonging to each of the genera are listed.

The tribe is arranged into twenty-two genera: Alliopsis Schnabl and Dziedzicki (2 species), Anthomyia Meigen (1 species), Anthomyiella Malloch (1 species), Calythoa Schnabl and Dziedzicki (2 species), Circia Malloch (1 species), Egle Robineau-Desvoidy (1 species), Ermesomyia Malloch (3 species), Eremomyia Stein (8 species), Eremomyioides Malloch (6 species), Eustalomyia Kowarz (3 species), Hydrophoria Robineau-Desvoidy (27 species), Hylemyia Robineau-Desvoidy (163 species), Kingiella Curran (1 species), Leucophora Robineau-Desvoidy (10 species), Macateeia Malloch (2 species), Macrophorbia Malloch (1 species), Neohylemyia Malloch (3 species), Opsolasia Coquillett (3 species), Paraprosalpia Villeneuve (16 species), Pegomya Robineau-Desvoidy (97 species), Proboscimyia Bigot (2 species), Pycnoglossa Coquillett (9 species). In total, there are 375 described Nearctic species of Anthomyiini.

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PLEASE NOTE: Not original copy. Light and dark with
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author's grateful acknowledgement is made to Professor Ray Hutson, Head of the Department of Entomology, who made the facilities of the Department available, for his advice as chairman of the author's guidance committee. To Drs. Norman Ming, Gerald Prescott, and T. Wayne Porter, who, as members of the guidance committee, offered advice on the academic program and valuable criticism of the thesis.

Particular acknowledgement is made to Dr. Roland Fischer, the author's major professor, who, along with Mr. Curtis Sabrosky, suggested the problem, and who offered his guidance and assistance in compiling this manuscript.

Sincere appreciation is also extended to Drs. Gordon Guyer and Julius Hoffman, as well as to Dr. Oscar Toboada, Messers Dean Haynes, Rudolf Schoibner and Arthur Wells for their suggestions and assistance during the course of this study.

The author wishes to thank Dr. H. C. Hackett for reprints that were of greatest value to this study. Appreciation is also extended to the following museums and/or universities for the loan of material and/or the use of their facilities without which this work could not have been completed: Alaska Experimental Station, Palmer, American Museum of Natural History, Canadian National Museum, Carnegie Museum, Cornell University, Kansas State College, Oklahoma State College, Ontario Agricultural College, Oregon

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of immigration. The increase in the number of people aged 75 and over is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of immigration.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their care. In 1990, there were 1.5 million people aged 65 and over who were dependent on others for their care. By 2000, this number had increased to 2.5 million, and it is projected to increase to 3.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their care is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of immigration. The increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their care is a major challenge for the UK government, as it has to provide care for a growing number of people who are dependent on others for their care.

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State College, North Dakota Agricultural College, Purdue University, United States National Museum, University of Arizona, University of California, University of Colorado, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Nebraska, University of New Hampshire, University of Wisconsin, University of Wyoming, and Washington State College.

Great appreciation is extended to my wife for the large amount of typing that she did, for her careful proofreading, and for the encouragement that was given by her during the course of this study.

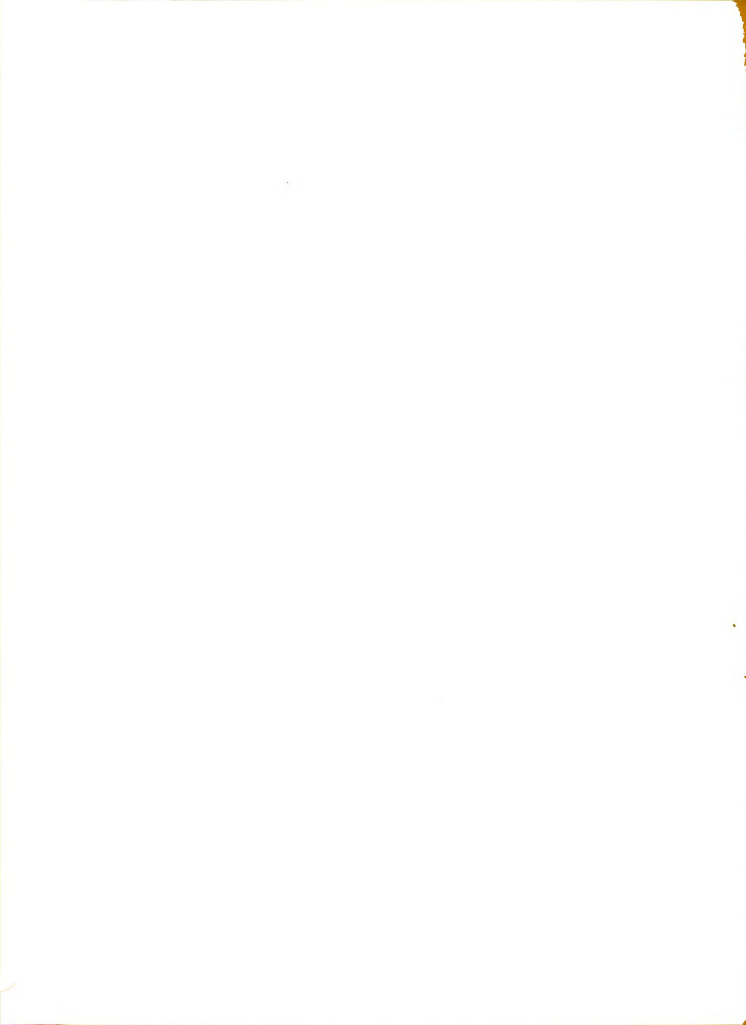


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I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper the limits of the genera of the tribe Anthomyiini (Anthomyiinae, Muscidae) are presented with a listing of the Nearctic species belonging to each of the genera. Species of this tribe were first described by Linné (1755) and the generic arrangement of the ever-growing number of species has been in a state of fluctuation since that time.

The genera and the species belonging to the genera are presented in alphabetical order, for no phylogenetic arrangement has been attempted in the present work. The presentation of the synonyms should clarify some of the differences that exist in the use of specific names in Europe and in this country.



II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The species of Anthomyiini that were described by Linnaeus were included by him in the genus Musca. Fabricius (1794, 1799) also placed the species in the genus Musca Linnaeus. In 1803 Loewen erected the genus Anthomyia which removed the Anthomyiini from Musca. Mallon (1824) apparently overlooked Loewen's work and arranged the species in Linnaeus's Musca. In a large work on the Diptera, Loewen (1826) again employed the genus Anthomyia, as did Wiedemann (1830).

In a comprehensive work on the Higher Diptera, Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) presented what might be considered the first major revision of the Anthomyiini, as well as other dipterous groups. In that work the Anthomyiini were included within the family Muscidae which was divided into four tribes: the Aricidae, the Mesoleptidae, the Anthomyiidae, and the Torontidae. The Aricidae were divided into two major groups: the Aricidae Terrestres and the Aricidae Littorales and Aquaticae. The genus Hydrobia was established by Robineau-Desvoidy within the last mentioned group. Most of the genera of this group fall into subfamilies other than Anthomyiinae; however, Hydrobia, as well as Zaprion, the last genus of the group, are regarded as genera belonging to the Anthomyiini. These two genera are regarded as synonymous, with Zaprion being the junior.

The tribe Anthomyiidae was divided into four sections:

Hydroxydæ, Anthoxydæ Herbicolæ, Chorollæ, and Anelidæ. The Hydroxydæ were arranged into two genera: Hyloxya and Egeria, both new. The entire group is regarded as belonging to the present day Anthoxyini. The Anthoxydæ Herbicolæ were divided into six new genera. The following five genera are of the tribe Anthoxyini: Morina, Adia, Phorbia, Chloë, and Leucophora. Three genera of the Chorollæ are considered as Anthoxyini: Dolia R-D., Anthoxyia Mg., and Egle R-D. The lone genus of Anelidæ, Anelia R-D., is not placed in the tribe Anthoxyini.

The tribe Lirocolleæ of Robineau-Desvoidy did not contain representatives of the Anthoxyini. The Pegorydæ consisted of five genera, four of which, Pegoryia, Sabia, Phorrea, and Chlorina, all Desvoidian genera, are regarded as belonging to the Anthoxyini. The fourth genus are synchronous.

Macquart (1835) considered Robineau-Desvoidy's Pegorydæ as the Anthoxyides. This group was arranged by Macquart into fifteen genera. Of these, the following are generally regarded as members of the tribe Anthoxyini: Androloria R-D., Hyloxyia R-D., Aegeria R-D., Chortomila Macquart, Anthoxyia Wagn., and Lecyrtia Robineau-Desvoidy. Macquart's revision reduced the number of genera making a more satisfactory arrangement; however, several changes of Macquart's, although followed by many authors, are not considered valid by the present author.

The genus Chortomila, newly established by Macquart, comprised five of Robineau-Desvoidy's genera. Although

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Macquart did not present keys to the individual species, the work did include keys to groups of species which Macquart referred to by their Desvoidian names. The five genera included within Phortophila were: Adia, Lorina, Iborbia, Chloë, and Leucochora. Apparently the last mentioned genus was regarded by Macquart as synonymous with Chloë. In accordance with the present day rules of nomenclature, the establishment of a new genus for the reception of a group of species containing the genotypes of older, valid genera can not be considered as valid; therefore, if this group were to be treated as one genus, the older of Robineau-Desvoidy's name having a genotype within the group would have to be applied.

Macquart changed the spelling of Robineau-Desvoidy's Esperia, Hyleria, and Pegoria to Aesperia, Ahyleria, and Pegoria. These changes are neither necessary nor valid although followed by many of the authors who followed Macquart; henceforth, the spelling used for these names will be that of Robineau-Desvoidy in this paper with the exception of the synonymy that is presented.

The genus Egle R-D. was treated by Macquart as belonging to Anthomyia Loignon. The Pegoria were treated as a single genus, Pegoria.

The Anthomyiini were arranged into two genera by Loignon (1911). Those species having plumose antennae were placed in Hyleria R-D.; the remaining were placed in Anthomyia Loignon. Nottonstelt (1930) placed the species in the genus

Anthomyza Hallén. The following genera were employed by Westwood (1840) in his generic synopsis of the British fauna: Anthomyza Wg., Chortohila Macg., Indrofloria A-D., Hylofloria A-D., and Logoflora Robineau-Desvoidy. Westwood listed what he referred to as typical species for each of the genera. Since, for many of the above mentioned genera, the species listed were not of the original series of species when the genera were described, I do not regard Westwood's list as a concept of combinations. Zetterstedt (1844) placed the species of Indrofloria in Apicla A-D. and Anthomyza Hallén.

In his list of British Diptera, Walker (1857) placed the species of Anthomyza in the genus Anthomyza A-D., as well as several other of Meigen's genera that are not now regarded as belonging to the Anthomyzini. Walker's work is similar to that of Robineau-Desvoidy in that the species concept of the two workers apparently allowed no room for species variation and, as a consequence, both authors established new species which were later placed into synonymy.

Schiner (1872) arranged the tribe into the following genera: Hyloflora A.-D. and Anthomyza Meigen. The arrangement is similar to that of Meigen (1838). The genus Anthomyza received many of the species belonging to the various genera employed by Robineau-Desvoidy and Macquart.

Adams (1884) revised the anthomyzids and established many new genera. His work was overlaid by many of the

authors who followed Idoy. Fortunately, most of the anthomyiid genera proposed by Idoy were preoccupied so that the overlooking of his work creates little problem in synonymy.

In a very comprehensive work on the Italian Diptera, Rondani (1877) contributed the next revisionary work of any significance concerning the Anthomyiini. Rondani's arrangement somewhat resembles that of Lacourt. The genera used by Rondani that concern the Anthomyiini, as limited in this work, are as follows: Anthomyia R., Hydrophoria R-D., Nylosia R-D., Chaetophila Lacq., and three new genera: Acyglossa, Larromia, and Allophila. Anthomyia and Hydrophoria, as used by Rondani, were similar to the use made by Lacourt. Rondani's scope of Nylosia is the beginning of Nylosia sens. lat., for he included species with short furcist or long pilosence on the arista, as well as the species with arista having long furcist that were originally included within the confines of the genus by Robineau-Delvaud. The he replace (Lecomyia, Albia, Merac, and Chlorina) of Robineau-Delvaud which Lacourt placed in Lecomyia were placed in Anthomyia R. or Chaetophila Lacourt. The genera Allophila and Larromia of Rondani were employed for species that Robineau-Delvaud had originally placed in the genus Lecomyia.

In a series of works, Meade (1874-1897) used a generic arrangement that was basically similar to that of Rondani. The major change presented by Meade was the return of two of Robineau-Delvaud's genera: Lecomyia and Albia. The North American species were placed in Hydrophoria R-D.,

Triplasia R-D., Trilasma R-D., Anthorixia Mg., and Chortothila Macq. by Osten-Sacken (1870). He later (1875) placed the species into Anthorixia Mg. and Trilasma Robinson-Darvoldt.

The Central American species were arranged into the following genera by von Heydolph (1875): Hydrophoria R-D., Anthorixia Mg., Electrothila Macq., and Alorbia Robinson-Darvoldt.

Randall (1901) employed an expanded Anthorixia; whereas, Aldrich (1905), Osborn (1907), and Williston (1907) presented a drastic change in the generic arrangement of the Anthorixiini, although Aldrich used the name Alorbia R-D. instead of Chortothila Macquart.

The work of the Anthorixiinae presented by Schnabl and Driedrich (1911) still is a very different generic arrangement of the tribe. These authors divided the Anthorixiini into two major groups, the Triplasiini and the Alorbiini. The former contained twelve genera. The following eleven are represented in the Palearctic fauna: Trilasma Robl., Hydrophila Robl., Alloasis Schnabl and Driedrich, Prospira Robl., Trilasma R-D. sens. lat., Chortothila Macq., Anthorixia R-D., Acrostoma Robl., Anthorixia Robl., Alorbia R-D., and Acroglossa Robl. The most significant point in their work is the use of Trilasma R-D. in a very broad sense. As used by Schnabl and Driedrich, Trilasma contained many species that had formerly been placed in Anthorixia Mg. or Chortothila Macquart. Trilasma was divided into the following subgenera: Leptanthorixia R-D., Trilasma R-D., Acrogle R-D., Spinura R-D., Dolia R-D., Alia R-D. (not Robinson-Darvoldt),

Heterostylus S. & D., Pegohylomyia S. & D., and Pegonomyia Schnabl and Dziedziicki.

The Pegomyiinae contained but one genus, Pegomya R-D. sens. lat., which was arranged into four subgenera: Pegomya S. & D., Pegoneta S. & D., Anthomyia W., and Loromya R-D. sens. strictus. The including, as a subgenus, a genus that was established in 1903 and using the name Pegomya R-D., 1930, is contrary to the rules of priority. If the above arrangement were to be followed the generic name for the group would have to be Anthomyia Meigen.

Stein (1911-1919) in a series of papers on the Anthomyiini arranged the species into the following genera: Acroglossa Rond., Allomyia S. & D., Aerontena Polt., Calythea S. & D., Chortomila Macq., Eremomyia Stein, Eustalomyia Fernald, Heteromyia R-D., Hylomyia R-D., Hylophila Rond., Pegomya R-D., Phoscidomyia Macq., Procladia Polt., as well as others that are not of the North American fauna. In this arrangement the genus Hylomyia is not as broad as in the arrangement of Schnabl and Dziedziicki; however, Chortomila Macq. assumes a broad scope. Leach (1911-1931) did not employ Chortomila, but rather, he used Florbia R-D. and in his later works Florbia was dropped in preference to Hylomyia sens. lat. for the inclusion of that genus. The genera used by Sjöström (1911) were much as Stein had employed. Buckett (1924) followed an arrangement such as Malloch had used; however, Buckett also employed Eclo R-D. and Paraclo S. & D. as genera. In later works Buckett regarded Eclo and Paraclo as belonging to the

genus Hyloera.

Karl (1920) again used Hyloera R-D. in its strict sense, as a result, many of the subgenera of Hyloera sens. lat. proposed by Schenck and Dziedziuch were elevated to the rank of genus. Chortophila Macc. was employed by Karl and divided into seven subgenera: Flavona Karl, Dolia R-D., Egoria R-D., Tricharia Karl, Crinura R-D., Trixina Karl, and Lularia Karl.

Ainsdell (1929, 1933) presented a generic revision which contained a greatly expanded Hyloera. Anthoria Hg., Aeroptera Polt., Rogoria R-D., Amosalia Polt., Hydrophoria R-D., Elephila Hord. were left outside the genus Hyloera. The following genera of Karl were placed, as subgenera, in Hyloera: Oncolasia Jo., Microclasia Jo., Chortophila R-D., Crinura Karl, Egle R-D., Larale R-D., Rorale R-D., and various of the subgenera of Chortophila Hord. In addition, Ainsdell included several subgenera of Schenck and Dziedziuch, as well as established genera as subgenera.

Hilken (1936) follows the generic arrangement of Karl but proposed in 1936. Sier (1944) followed, as a result, the arrangement of Ainsdell and expanded Hyloera in the broad sense. The arrangement used by Hilken (1944) is followed (1952, 1954) and of course of Ainsdell is not outside the rank of genus. Karl (1953) followed Ainsdell in the use of Hyloera sens. lat. and checked some of his work; thus, expanding the number of subgenera of Hyloera to twenty-seven.

Ainsdell (1933, 1934, 1935) treats the subgenera, as

used by him in his earlier papers, as genera. Applying Ringdahl's generic arrangement to the Nearctic fauna the following genera would be used in lieu of Hylemyia sens. lat.: Acrostilpna Ringd., Dotanophila Loey, Chinomysia Ringd., Collinomysia Ringd., Delia R-D., Egle R-D., Eremomysia Stein, Hylomya R-D., Hylemyza S. & D., Leptohylemyia S. & D., Melinia Ringd., Opsolasia Coq., Pegohylemyia S. & D., Pseudomyopina Ringd., as well as other genera that had been employed by other workers. Chortophila was not used by Ringdahl.

Apparently Ringdahl overlooked or disregarded the subgenera proposed by Karl, for most of the generotypes of Karl's subgenera are included in the genera Delia R-D., and Pegohylemyia S. & D., as used by Ringdahl.

In his work on the Diptera larvae, Hennig (1952) employed Hylomya and Pegomya in the broad sense.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE SUBFAMILY ANTHOMYIINAE AND TAXONOMIC CHARACTERS

The Anthomyiinae, as presented in this work, consists of the tribes Anthomyiini and Macellini, and belongs to the family Muscidae as presented by Séguy (1931). In that work Henry Hallowell introduced his (1926) division of the Muscidae into two major groups: the Macellinae, with true longifurcal bristles present, and the Anthomyiinae, with true longifurcal bristles wanting. In this arrangement Séguy uses the family name Muscidae in place of anthomyiidae. As so arranged, the Muscidae consists of the following subfamilies that are of the Palearctic Region: Anthomyiinae, Tachininae, Phoridae, Macellinae, Eristalini, Heterostelinae, Muscinae, Ventrinae, and Stomoxysinae.

Séguy (1931) used an arrangement of the Muscidae which was in which the group is divided into the following families: Muscidae, Phoridae, Gallinulidae, Eristalidae, Tachinidae, Ventrinae, and Stomoxysinae. This arrangement is more commonly used by many authors, although some yet one further divide the group by elevating the following subfamilies of Muscidae to separate families: Anthomyiinae, Tachininae, Glossininae, and Stomoxysinae, as well as dividing the Eristalidae (= Halictidae) into several families. Curran (1934) elevated the following arrangement of the families of the calyptrate flies: Muscidae, Eristalidae, Heterostelidae (= Gallinulidae + Eristalidae), Ventrinae, Tachinidae, and Phoridae.

The present author prefers, in general, the arrangement of Curran for the Heterotic families of the calypterate flies, although the name Calliphoridae would be used instead of Heterophidae and the Gasterohiridae would be included in the family Anthomyiidae.

Robineau-Desvoidy (1836) used the name Anthomyiidae for the Muscids, Macdonald (1893) and others have employed the name Anthomyiidae; however, if the genus Musca L. is included in the family, the name Muscidae should, as pointed out by Donaldson (1914), be used instead of Anthomyiidae. Donaldson, in studying the connectant forms between the muscoid and the anthomyiid groups thought Musca L. to be more closely related to Calliphora R-D. than to Anthomyia Loew. This idea was presented earlier by Wesché (1893) in a phylogenetic study on some of the genera of Muscoid flies. Donaldson did not feel that there was sufficient evidence to warrant placing Musca L. with Calliphora Robineau-Desvoidy. The removal of Musca and its close allies from the family would warrant the use of the name Anthomyiidae.

The subfamily Anthomyiinae, as herein considered, can be recognized by the following characters: the first vein reaching the wing margin; the undersurface of the scutellum usually with fine hair; the sternopleural bristles never arranged in an equilateral triangle and the hind nototarsi with a strong bristle at their base ventrally.

There are two tribes in the subfamily: Anthomyiini and Muscillini. The Anthomyiini are separated from the

Fucellini by the following characters: eyes of the males in Anthomyiini usually not widely separated; the undersurface of the scutellum of the Anthomyiini usually possesses some fine hairs; and the calypters of the Anthomyiini are somewhat larger than those of the Fucellini.

The tribe Anthomyiini, as arranged in this list, has twenty-two genera that are represented in North America: Alliopsis Schmebl and Dziedzielt, Anthomyia Meigen, Anthomyiella Malloch, Calyptea Schmebl and Dziedzielt, Circia Malloch, Egle Robineau-Desvoidy, Ereboscemyia Malloch, Eremomyia Stein, Eremomyioides Malloch, Eustalomyia Townes, Hydrophoria Robineau-Desvoidy, Hylomyia Robineau-Desvoidy, Kingella Curran, Leucoptera Robineau-Desvoidy, Macrohorbia Malloch, Lactocia Malloch, Neotelmia Malloch, Opsclasia Coquillett, Paraprosalpia Villeneuve, Regomyia Robineau-Desvoidy, Reboscemyia Bigot, and Xenoglossa Coquillett.

For the most part the genera of the Anthomyiini are not very distinctive. This fact is hardly surprising, for the tribes and larger groups of these flies are not always separated by the most obvious characters. The fact that the genera are often distinguished by rather subtle characters or a combination of characters accounts for the arranging of the genera into larger genera such as Hylomyia sens. lat. or Regomyia sens. lat. by some authors.

As indistinct as some of the genera may be on morphological bases, at times their biology shows a closer affinity of certain species aggregates to one another than to other

species aggregates within the tribe.

The generic arrangement in this work employs, somewhat, the use of Eurya and Pogonia in their broad sense, for I do not feel that the bases on which some authors divide these two genera is justified. In many instances the characters are relatively minor, not necessarily limited to the genus which they are supposed to separate, or they may be limited to the males of the genus.

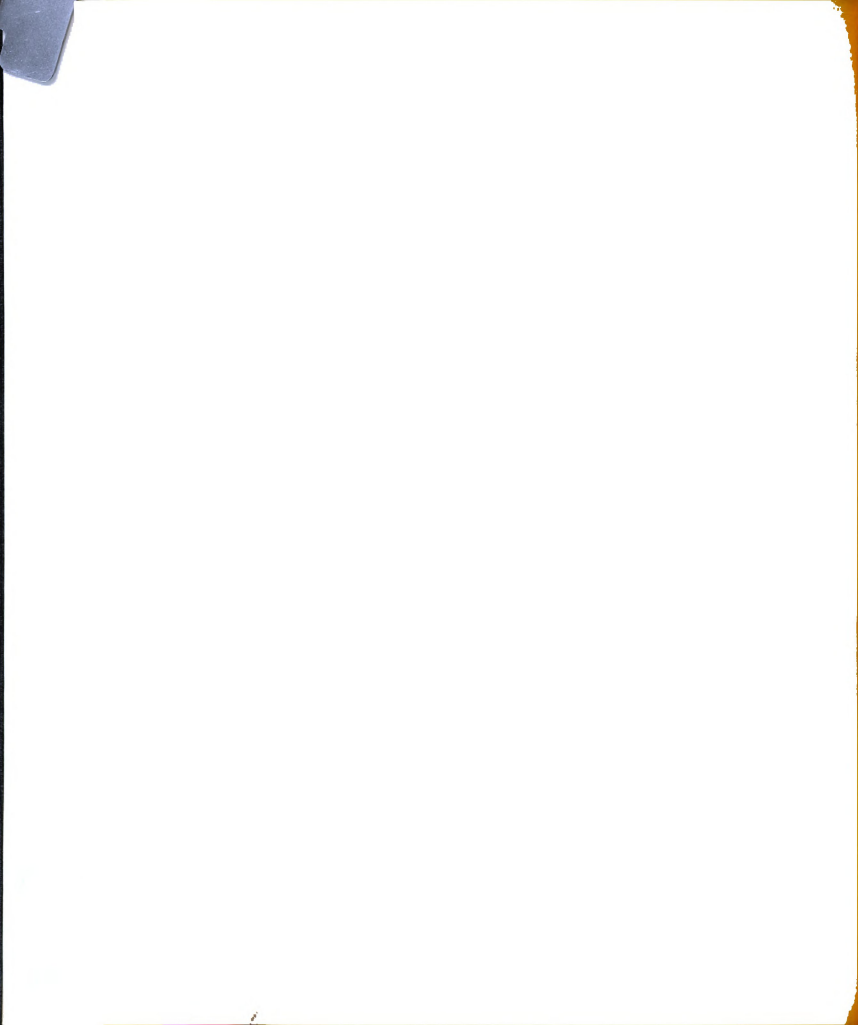
The following characters are used in the separation of the genera: pilosity or lack of pilosity on the legs; the chaetotaxy of the propleura, hypopleura, and pteropleura; the extent of protrusion of the oral margin; the shape of the proboscis; and the bristle arrangement of the legs. In the latter, the bristles are named, as in the case of this group, according to the area that they occupy. For this purpose the surface of the leg is divided into eight areas: dorsal, anterodorsal, anteronarial, anteroventral, ventral, posteroventral, posteronarial, and posterodorsal. The structure of the genitalia in both sexes may or may not be of great value in distinguishing the species; however, in general, I feel that the structure of the genitalia is not of great value in distinguishing the genera. For the most part the females are not as readily differentiated as are the males.

The genera are presented in alphabetical order, though attempts to arrange them phylogenetically has been undertaken in the present work.

IV. KEYS TO THE NEARCTIC SUBFAMILIES OF PUSCIDAE
AND TO THE TRIBES AND GENERA OF THE
SUBFAMILY ANTHOMIINAE

Key to the Subfamilies.

1. The sixth vein reaching the wing margin; a well developed bristle on the hind metatarsus; scutellum usually with fine hairs on the under surfaceAnthomiinae.
- The sixth vein not reaching the wing margin; undersurface of the scutellum without fine hairs; hind metatarsus wanting a well developed bristle.....2.
2. The sixth vein short; seventh vein curved forward so that if the sixth vein were longer the veins would cross.....Fanniinae.
- The sixth vein and the seventh vein not as above.....3.
3. Pteropleura with a group of bristles in the center; palpi spatulate.....Liopinae.
- Pteropleura without a group of bristles in the center; palpi not spatulate.....4.
4. Sternopleural bristles arranged in an equilateral triangle.....Coenosininae.
- Sternopleural bristle arrangement other than an equilateral triangle.....5.
5. Proboscis entirely sclerotized, larger at the base and tapered toward the apex.....Stomoxysinae.
- Proboscis not entirely sclerotized, not tapered, the same thickness throughout.....6.



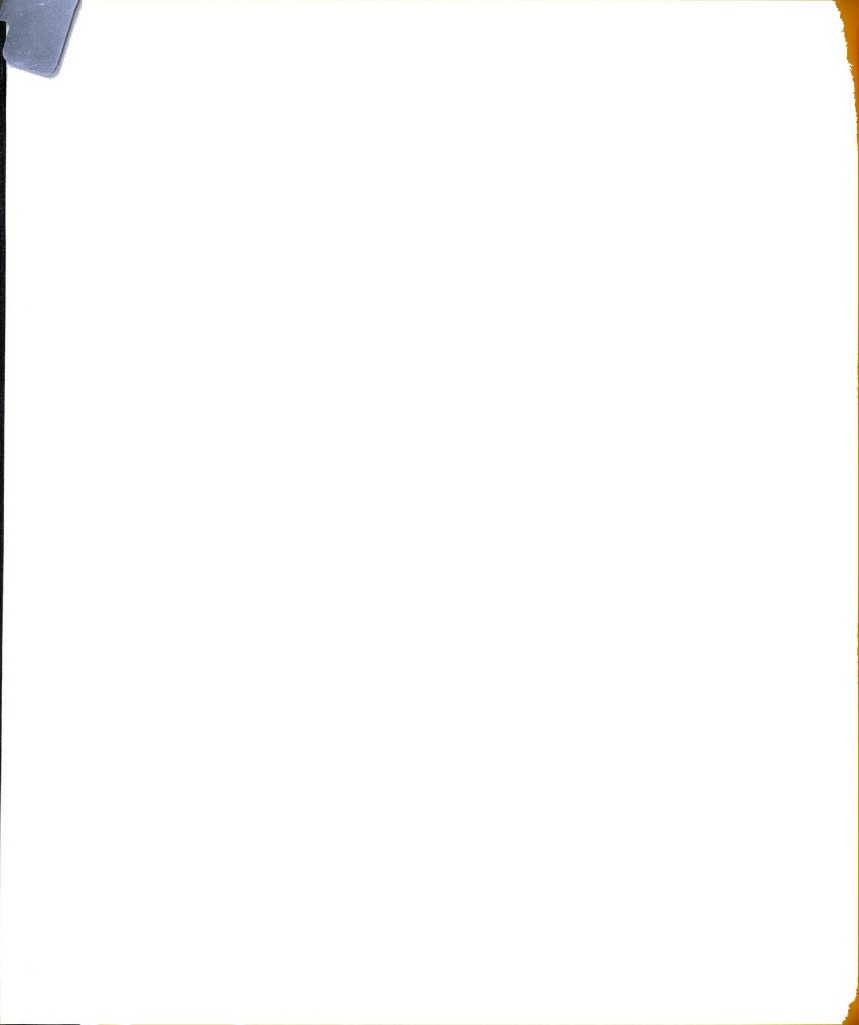
6. Fourth vein distinctly curved forward; lower calypter rounded, inner margin close to or touching the basal margin of the scutellum.....Muscinae.
- The fourth vein not or only slightly curved forward; lower calypter narrowly rounded, inner margin well separated from the basal margin of the scutellum.....
.....Phaoniinae.

Key to the Tribes

1. Calypters very small, inconspicuous; eyes of males widely separated; undersurface of the scutellum often bare.....Fucelliini.
- Calypters not extremely small, conspicuous; eyes of the males usually close together; undersurface of the scutellum usually with fine hairs.....Anthonyiini.

Key to the Genera

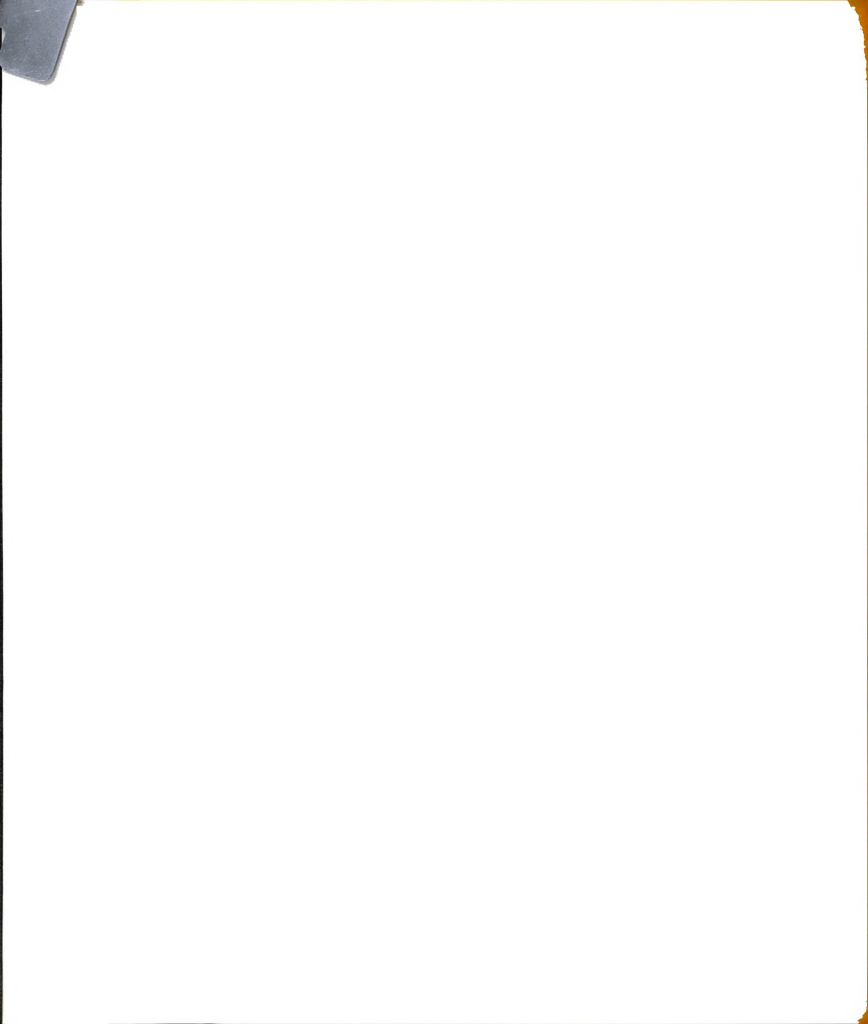
1. Eyes haired.....2.
- Eyes not haired.....3.
2. Proboscis with much heavy sclerotization, with some strong bristles; abdomen oval in outline when viewed from above.....Alliopsis S. & D.
- Proboscis with little heavy sclerotization, without strong bristles; abdomen parallel-sided.....Opsolasia Coq.
3. Proboscis thicker than the fore femur or, if not thicker, then the proboscis is long and thin, as long as the



- thorax.....4.
- ___ Proboscis not thick (Fig. 3) nor long (Fig. 2) as above, proboscis as in figure sin.....5.
4. Proboscis short, not as long as the thorax.....
.....Protophona 6.
- ___ Proboscis long, as long as the thorax.....
.....Protophona 6.
5. Prothorax hairy.....6.
- ___ Prothorax not hairy.....7.
6. Pteropleura hairy.....Eye ocellus 11.
- ___ Pteropleura not hairy.....7.
7. Oral margin and facial area well produced when viewed in profile (Fig. 1).....Angiella 8.
- ___ Oral margin and face not produced.....Angiella 8.
8. Pteropleura hairy.....9.
- ___ Pteropleura bare.....10.
9. Arista plumose, hairs longer than the second antennal segment.....Hydrophora 11. (in part).
- ___ Arista not plumose.....Calibia 11.
10. Pteropleura with a well developed bristle on the dorsal margin.....Lanseria 11.
- ___ Without the above bristle.....11.
11. First tibia often with a very long, thin anterodorsal and a long posterodorsal bristle, each about one half as long as the first tibia; lateral process on the 1st abdominal sternite of the males blade-like in shape projecting downward; females with eyes generally black



- separated by a distance equal to the width of the cheek directly beneath the eye measured from the eye downward; fore tarsi of the females often dilated.....
Paraxosolopia Will.
 ___ Not as above.....12.
12. Lower calypter longer than the upper; oral margin not produced (fig. 2).....Hydrophoria A-D. (in part).
 ___ Lower calypter usually subequal or if longer than the upper, then the oral margin is produced (fig. 1)....13.
13. Distance between the bases of the oral vibrissae not greater than the width of the cheek directly beneath the eye (fig. 5, a).....14.
 ___ Distance between the base of the oral vibrissae greater than the width of the cheek directly beneath the eye (fig. 3, b).....17.
14. Arista long plumose, swollen basally....Leobryconia Will.
 ___ Arista long plumose or bare, not swollen basally.....
Horconia A-D.
15. Only one pair of presutural dorsocentral bristles; costal margin with six or more long setae..Vircia Will.
 ___ More than one pair of presutural dorsocentral bristles; costal margin with at least one strong seta.....16.
16. Males possessing a long preapical bristle on the fore tibia, equal in length to the first two tarsal segments; females with two strong dorsal bristles on the distal half of the fore tibia.....Anterriola Will.
 ___ Males without an extremely long preapical bristle on the



- fore tibia; females with at most one strong dorsal
bristle on the distal half of the fore tibia.....17.
17. Head, thorax, abdomen whitish gray; thorax with three,
well marked, black vittae; scutellum with distinct,
black vittae..... Ectobalanus Grav.
- Species not marked as above.....18.
18. Oral margin, when viewed in profile, produced beyond
the vibrissal angle (fig. 1).....19.
- Oral margin not produced (fig. 2).....20.
19. Vibrissal area clothed with accessory setulae; ventral
half of the facial margin clothed with setulae.....
.....Macetocia Fall.
- Vibrissal area lacking accessory setulae; facial margin
without setulae up to the middle.....Selo A-D.
20. Hind tibia with two posterodorsal bristles.....
.....Pogon A-D.
- Hind tibia with more than two posterodorsal bristles...
.....21.
21. With four poststernal dorsocentral bristles.....
.....Laeromorphia Fall.
- With three poststernal dorsocentral bristles.....
.....22.
22. Hind tibia with 2-3 anterodorsal bristles.....
.....Threnomys Stein.
- Hind tibia with four anterodorsal bristles...Hylomya A-D.

V. THE NEARCTIC GENERA

Alliopsis Schnabl and Dziedzicki, 1911.

Alliopsis S. & D., 1911. Abh. K. Leop.-Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturforsch., 95(2): 92.

Genotype: Aricia glacialis Zetterstedt (by original designation).

The genus Alliopsis is readily separated from allied genera by the following characters: eyes haired; rostrum well developed and with strong bristles; the abdomen oval in shape.

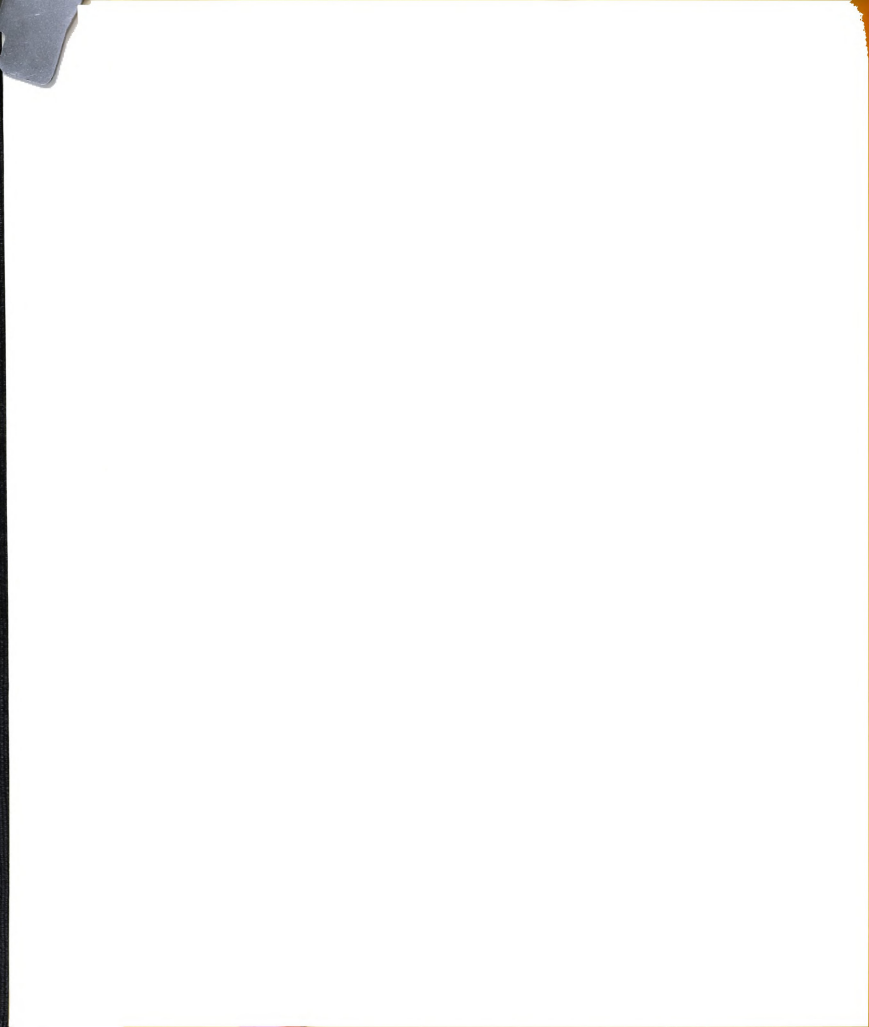
The genus was erected for the reception of a single species, glacialis (Zett.).

Anthomyia Meigen, 1803.

Anthomyia Meigen, 1803. Illiger Mag. Ent., 2: 281.

Genotype: Musca pluvialis Linné (by designation of Coquillett, 1901).

The genus is distinguished from allied genera by the following characters: eyes not haired; arista not plumose; propleura haired; pteropleura not haired. Eremomyioides Mall. and Kingiella Curr. also have hair on the propleura; however, the former is separated from Anthomyia by the presence of hair on the pteropleura. Kingiella may be separated from Anthomyia by the appearance of the head when viewed in





Duf. Michx. The presence of small bristles on the ventral surface of the species of Calythia separates them from Anthomyia.

Calythia Schmal and Dziedziuch, 1911.

Parasitia (Calythia) G. & D., 1913. Abh. N. Leop.-Carol.

Darwin. Arch. Naturforsch., 25(2): 111.

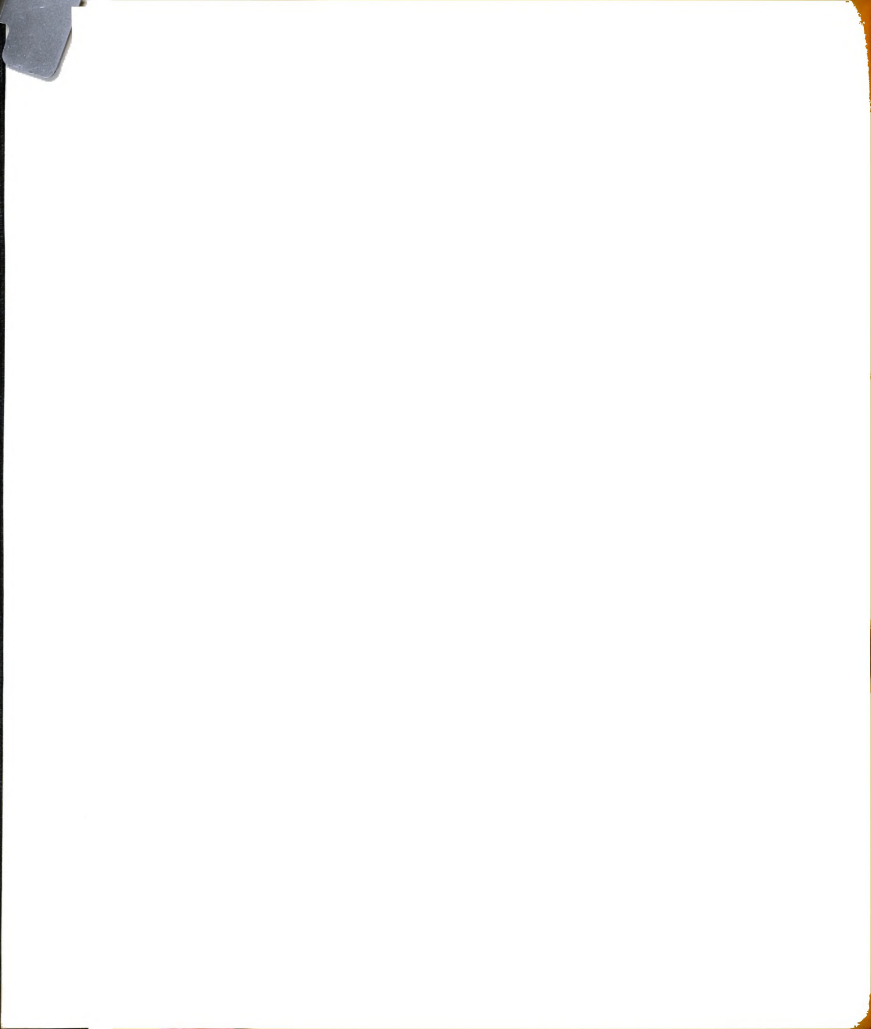
Mallochia Stein, 1915. Suppl. Ent., 1: 1.

Calythia Malloch, 1917. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 41: 299.

Genotype: Parasitia albicincta Mallon (by original designation).

The genus Calythia was distinguished from allied genera by the following characters: eyes and propleura not haired; hypopleura haired; arista not plumose; oral margin slightly produced. Some members of Hydrophoria also have haired hypopleura; however, they possess plumose arista.

The genus Calythia was established as a subgenus for two or combination of a single species, albicincta (Mallon). Malloch (1917) raised the group to the rank of genus. In that paper he points out that the pilosity on the upper anterior portion of the hypopleura is a character that is sufficiently rare in the subgenus to warrant generic status for the group. Malloch further points out that the presence of hairs on the hypopleura associates the genus with species of Phaenicia G. & D. (Phaenicia, Phaeocinae), but that the presence of a bristle on the ventral surface of the hind tarsus and the fact that the anal vein reaches the



Hylomyia (Paroglo) Schnabl and Dziedzić, 1911. Abh. N.

Leop.-Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturforsch., 35(2): 7.

Paroglo Stein, 1915. Arch. f. Naturgesch., 1(A): 107.

Monophorbia Malloch, 1910. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 45: 175.

Hylomyia (Egle) Buckett, 1920. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.,
23: 79.

Genotype: Egle parva = . (by designation of Buckett,
1920).

Key to some of the Nearctic species: Buckett, 1920. Bul.
Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 23: 71-3.

The genus is distinguished from allied genera by the following characters: eyes, propleura, sternopleura not haired; arista not plumose; oral cavity produced; vibrissal area without accessory setulae; distance between the bases of the vibrissae greater than the width of the alulae directly beneath the eyes; lower calypter may be longer than the upper; hind tibiae generally with more than two posterodorsal hair lines.

Egle was erected by Robinson-Dorveidy for the reception of 21 species. Prior to that time the species that had been recognized were placed in the genera Stomoxys Scop. and Anthomyia Lignon. Macquart (1835) did not use Egle and treated the species as members Anthomyia Mg. or Shortephila Macquart. Zetterstedt (1835, 1845) regarded the species as belonging to the genera Anthomyza Fall. or Aricia Robinson-



Desvoidy. Rondest (1866) placed the known species of Egle into the genus Chortohila Macq., as did Stein (1887) and Séguy (1923). Hoade (1889) incorporated Egle muscaria (Fabr.) into Phorbia R-D. an arrangement that was followed by Albrich (1909). Schenck and Dzieduszycki (1911), Buckett (1924), and Earl (1925) treated Egle as a distinct genus. Buckett (1923), Ringdahl (1933), and Séguy (1937) considered the species as belonging to Ailoxia sens. lat. The first two of these authors employed Egle as a subgenus of Ailoxia Robinson-R. voidy.

The two genera Adia and Merina were erected by Robinson-Desvoidy (1930), Adia as a monobasic genus with oralis R-D. as its single species. Cornillett (1940) designated Merina albipennis R-D. as the genotype of Merina. Adia oralis and Merina albipennis are regarded as doubtful species and are listed as synonyms of Egle cinerella (Fallén). Macquart (1835) included Adia and Merina within the confines of his genus Chortohila.

Paragle was established by Schenck and Dzieduszycki (1911) as a subgenus of Ailoxia sens. lat. The subgenus Heterostylus was also erected in that paper. Earl (1925) designated lusca pallens Fallén as the genotype for Paragle and Antargia pratensis Loew as the genotype of Heterostylus. I include Paragle in Egle. Although Earl describes Heterostylus as having the oral margin produced, the specimens of pratensis that I have seen do not possess this character; therefore, I have not removed Heterostylus from the genus

Hylemya Robineau-Desvoidy. Xenophorbia was established by Malloch (1920) for the reception of Stomoxys muscaria Fabricius. I regard Xenophorbia as a synonym of Egle. The genus Crinurina was erected by Karl (1928) with Crinurina pictiventris as the genotype. The description of the genus would place it in synonymy with Egle in this work; however, I have not been able to examine specimens of pictiventris and, as a result, I have not included Crinurina in the synonymy of Egle.

Collin (1927) treated Paregle and Xenophorbia as part of Egle. Collin indicated that he believed that if these divisions of Egle are justified then further division of group is justified. I feel that if Paregle and Egle are regarded as distinct genera, then Xenophorbia and a new genus for the reception of Egle cinerella (Fallén) are also justified by their morphological distinctions. I do not consider that the morphological differences warrant arranging the species into more than one genus.

Emmesomyia Malloch, 1917.

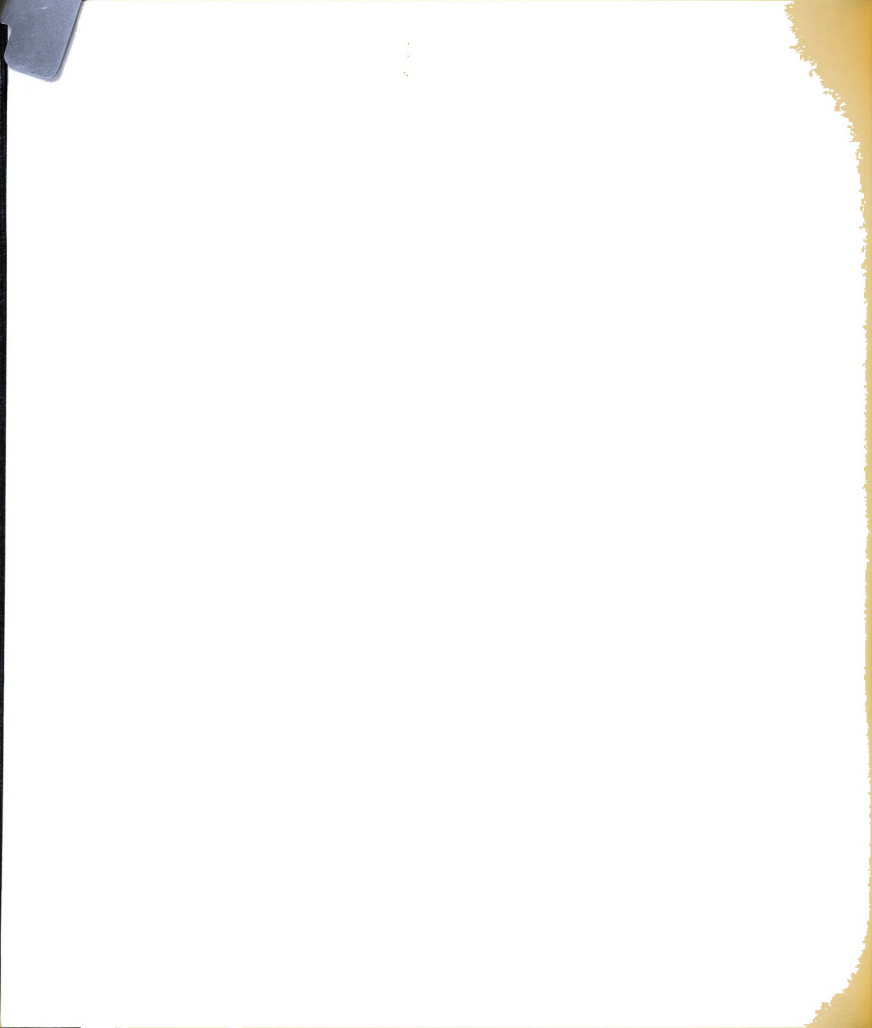
Emmesomyia Mall., 1917. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 12: 113.

Rhodesina Mall., 1921. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 7(ser. 9): 424.

Pegomyia (Emmesomyia) Ringdahl, 1938. Ent. Tidskr., 59: 190.

Genotype: Emmesomyia unica Malloch (by original designation).

The genus is distinguished from allied genera by the



following characters: eyes, propleura, hypopleura not bearded; the pteropleura with a well developed bristle on the upper margin. Eremosoria is the only genus of Antleuriini that I have seen that possesses this bristle on the pteropleura.

The genus has been used as such by Lockett (1921) and Mägy (1937) since its establishment by Miall in 1917. Workers prior to the establishment of the genus placed the species recognized by them into the following genera: Lydrophoria R-D., Lylophia R-D., Proserpa R-D., and Anomolura Stein. Miall (1917) regarded the group as a subgenus of Lydrophoria sens. lat. Lockett (1921) in his revision of the North American species of Lydrophoria sens. lat. stated that he still considered Eremosoria as a distinct genus. In 1932 Miall treated the group as a genus.

The genus has only a few isolated species of which three are found in the Arctic region.

Eremosoria Stein, 1898.

Eremosoria Stein, 1898. Deut. Ent. Zeitschr., 42: 123.

Lydrophia (Eremosoria) Miall, 1933. Ent. Mscr., 14: 30.

Genotype: Eremosoria humeralis Stein (by designation of Lockett, 1921).

Revision: Lockett, 1921. Can. J. Zool., 1: 15-20.

The genus is distinguished from allied genera by the

Following characteristics: eyes, propleura, hypopleura not
alined; outer margin not produced; circulate bristles wanting;
two or three anterobasal bristles on the hind tibia, more
than two posterobasal bristles on the hind tibia; tarsi
lacking; semi-erect posteroventral bristles on the hind tibia.

The genus Eponerini was erected by Stein for the recep-
tion of four species. Jeannellet (1901) designated Eponerini
humeralis Stein as the type. The genus was described as
a subgenus of Phaenocarpa by the latter (1905). Jeannel
(1922) treated the group as a genus.

McClintock (1968) in a revision of the North American species of the genus involving one of the species that had been listed as *Sphyrx* (1968) to other genera. *Euchromyia*, *Macrosoma* and *A. conspersa* were considered by McClintock as members of *Panorpa sociata* (L.); *Euchromyia socialis* (Wied.) and *Euchromyia* *socialis* (Wied.) were moved to the genus *Macrosoma* (L.); *Euchromyia conspersa* (Wied.) and *Euchromyia* *conspectus* (Wied.) had been moved previously by Malloch to *Macrosomella* Malloch in 1917.

... is, according to Mellett (by lb), related to Black Hills Hall. as to Mellett's prior-group in Bozeman area. lat. but the similarity of the structure and structure of the two groups. the evolutionary appearances of the males.

Bro: e - 7121100 - 111000, 111000.

Geometrical Optics, 1st ed. Mac. Millan, New York, 1967.

Genotype: Eucoryia erlenbergae Stein (by original designation).

Revision: Mockett, 1944. Jour. N. W. Ent. Soc., 3: 31-368.

Species of Eucoryiidae are distinguished from other genera of Anthomyiini by the following characters: eyes not haired; prothorax, upper lower, lower lower, and second abdominal segments of the thorax haired; ericoid bristles on the intersegmental membrane; and sternoventral bristles on the fore and middle tibiae.

The genus is paucic in distribution. Mockett (1944) states that its nearest affinities lie with the major-group of Leucina sens. lat. and with the species of the genus Leucina.

Eucoryia Mockett, 1944.

Dendroica Mockett, 1944 (not Dendroica, 1944). Attrib.

1944, 1: 61.

Eucoryia Mockett, 1944. Jour. Zool.-Bot. Soc. Amer., 13: 101.

Genotype: Leuca bilobata Mockett (by original designation).

The genus is distinguished from other genera by the following characters: eyes, prothorax, lower lower, and second abdominal segments of the thorax not haired; lower abdominal segments of the thorax longer than the upper; the head, thorax, and abdomen are whitish gray, the



thorax with three black, well marked dorsal vittae.

Three species have been recorded from the Palearctic region.

Hydrothoria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

Hydrothoria R-D., 1830. Essai. Prod., p. 307.

Zarbo R-D., 1830. Ibid., p. 327.

Acropera Latreille, 1813. Arch. Ent. Zool., 11: 10-13.

Anthoria (Hydrothoria) Fallén, 1900. Rev. Ent. France, 19: 111-122.

Monotype: Anthoria cerica Wiedemann (by designation of Fallén, 1977).

Revision: Buckett, 1991. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 37: 241-297.

The genus may be distinguished by the following characteristics: eyes, prepleura, and pteropleura not haired; mesopleura with or without hair, if haired the arista is plumose; anal carina not produced; pteropleura without a bristle; lower calypter longer than the upper; hind tibia without very long anterolateral and posterolateral bristles.

The genus Hydrothoria was erected by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) for the reception of nine nominal species of which three were not valid. Westwood (1840) listed Musca nigrita Fallén as the typical species; however, for reasons presented

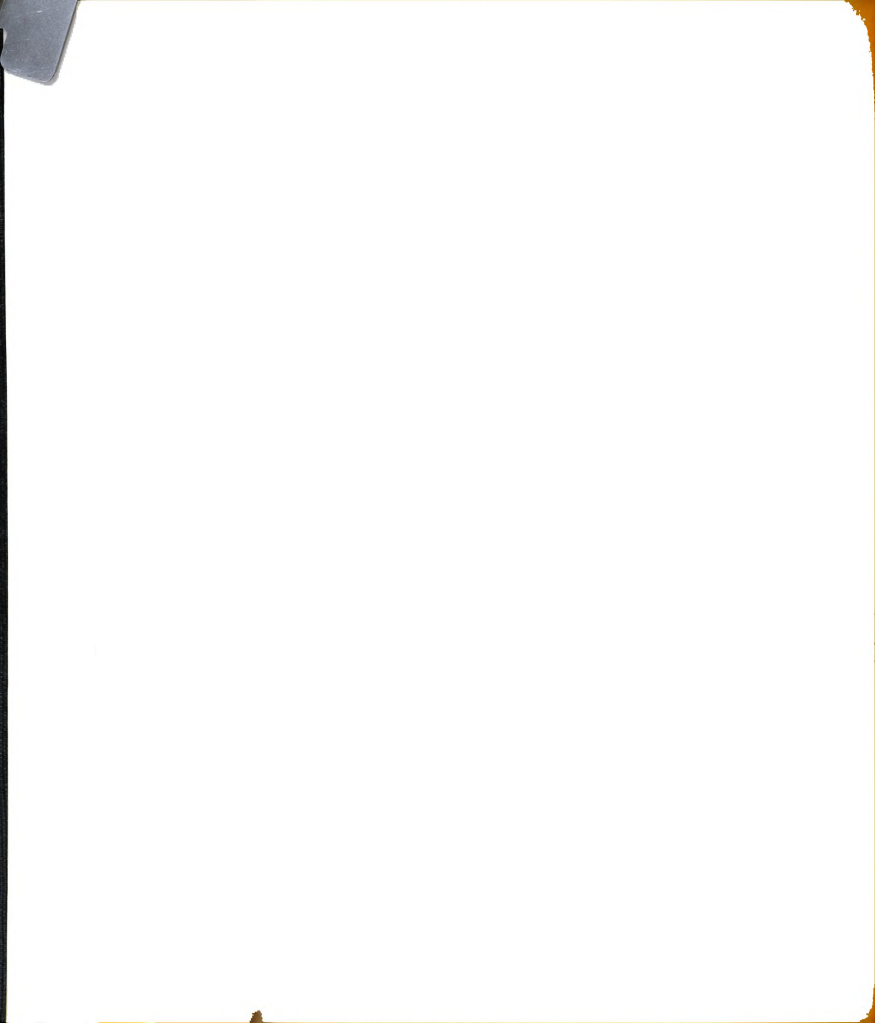


in the literature review for this paper, I do not regard Westwood's listings as genotype designations; therefore, Londoni's (1877) designation of Anthomyia conica Wiedemann (= Hydrophoria bibialis and L. sagittaria R-D.) is followed in this work.

The genus Zaprine was erected by Robineau-Delvaud (1830) for the reception of Zaprine hydropicoides R-D. and Z. egerioidea Robineau-Delvaud. These two species were treated by Macquart (1835) as synonyms of Hydrophoria dispar Macq. which later authors consider to be our genus with Anthomyia divisa Meigen. Comblott (1910) designated Anthomyia divisa Mg. for the genotype of Zaprine which is synonymous with Hydrophoria.

The monoblastic genus Acrostena was established by Polony (1893) for the reception of Acrostena alboni Polony. Karl (1920) designated Anthomyia divisa Mg. as the genotype of Acrostena. The designation by Karl is not considered valid by the present author due to Acrostena originally being monoblastic; thus, making Acrostena alboni Polony the genotype by original designation. In addition, if the genotype designation of Karl were to be considered valid, the genus Acrostena would then have to be regarded as an absolute synonym of Zaprine R-D. due to earlier designation of that species as the genotype for Zaprine by Comblott (1910).

The authors who followed Robineau-Delvaud used the name Hydrophoria until the establishment of Acrostena. Since then the two genera have been used with the exceptions of



Thickett (1937, 1944b) and Séguin (1937) who regarded Aerontena as belonging to the genus Drothoria, as does the present author.

Hylorina Robinson-Darvoldt, 1930.

Hylorina R-D., 1930. Essai Prod., p. 126.

? Aerona R-D., 1930. Idid., p. 126.

Aerona R-D., 1930. Idid., p. 126.

Hylorina Macart., 1931. Nat. Hist. N. Am., 2:317.

Aerona Macart., 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Craspedochasma Macart., 1930. Dipt. Entom., suppl. 3: 12.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931. Atti Tr. Veneto, 7: 90.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931 (not London, 1932). Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931 (not London, 1932). Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma Macart., 1931 (not London, 1932). Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931. Idid., p. 126.

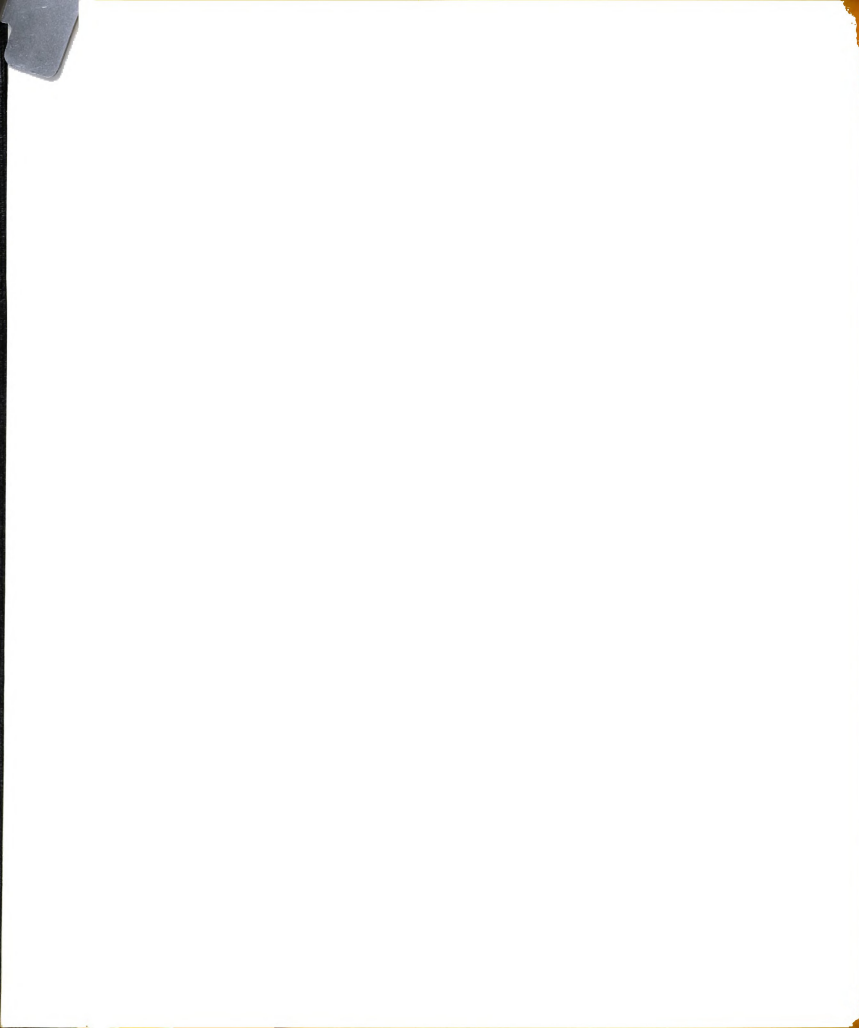
Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931. Idid., p. 126.

Macrosoma (Macart.) Robinson-Darvoldt, 1931 (not Macrosoma Robinson-Darvoldt,

1930). Idid., p. 126.



Hylorina (Heterostylus) S. & D., 1911 (not Heterostylus
Faust, 1890). Ibid., p. 94.

Hylorina (Polychlorina) S. & D., 1911. Loc. cit.

Chortohila (Alavona) Ann., 1924. Mikrowelt Deutschlands,
13: 147.

Chortohila (Egoria) Ann., 1924 (not Robinson-Darvill, 1930).
Ibid., p. 144.

Chortohila (Leicharia) Ann., 1924. Ibid., p. 144.

Chortohila (Alpinia) Ann., 1924. Ibid., p. 145.

Hylorina (Collinaria) Ann., 1929. Ent. Abh., 10: 269.

Hylorina (Maritima) Ann., 1929 (not Costa, 1911). Loc.
cit.

Hylorina (Acrostichia) Ann., 1929. Loc. cit.

Hylorina (Polinia) Ann., 1929 (not Costa, 1911). Ibid.,
p. 271.

Hylorina (Leptocoma) Ann., 1929. Ent. Abh., 10: 30.

Hylorina (Paraleptocoma) Ann., 1929. Ibid., p. 31.

Hylorina (Paraleptocoma) Ann., 1929. Ibid., p. 35.

Hylorina (Subhyletia) Ann., 1931. Ibid., p. 4.

Hylorina (Chelonia) Ann., 1931. Stett. Ent. Abh., 14: 14.
Ibid., p. 14.

Hylorina (Leptocoma) Ann., 1931. Loc. cit. Ent. Abh., 14.

Hylorina (Leptocoma) Ann., 1931. Loc. cit. Ent. Abh., 14.

Hylorina (Leptocoma) Ann., 1931. Loc. cit. Ent. Abh., 14.

Hylorina (Leptocoma) Ann., 1931. Loc. cit. Ent. Abh., 14.

Hylorina (Leptocoma) Ann., 1931. Ibid., p. 14. Ent.

31-111.

genus Egle R-D. and the subgenus Poronotria (as Pronotlossa) to be distinct genera.

Hickob (1934) did not divide the genus Ariloxys into subgenera and differed from Schnabl and Dzieduszycki in that he considered Ereogle and Leptotria to be distinct genera. Earl (1934) placed the species of Ariloxys into the following genera: Heterostylus S. & D., Alorbia R-D., Ariloxys R-D., and Chortomila Macgillivray. The genus Ariloxys, as used by Earl, included Ariloxys and Leptotria of Schnabl and Dzieduszycki as synonyms of Ariloxys. Earl further divided

the genus Chortomila Macgillivray into the following subgenera: Phayena Earl, Dolia R-D., Egria Earl, Tricharia Earl, Orinara S. & D., Uphirina Earl, and Polypia Earl. The subgeneric classification of Phayenella was based on very insignificant characters which occurred in the genus. If the subgeneric arrangement of Phayenella were to be followed, then the subgeneric name Dolia would be applied, for it is the oldest valid generic name in the group. However Egria is the Egria Earl and not Egria Johnson-Jarvis, for Dzieduszycki (1913) designated Egria silvestris R-D. as the type of Egria R-D. and Earl (1934) designated Alcea alana Pullén (= silvestris R-D.) as the type of Egria. This synonymy presented by Earl has not been applied in any of the literature. Storer (1927) lists both species as distinct species.

Earl (1934, 1935) divided the genus Ariloxys sens. lat. into the following subgenera: Alorbia R-D., Pronotlossa Earl, Ariloxys S. & D., Dolia R-D., Tricharia Earl, Phayena Earl,

Apothelasma Hugel., Delia Hugel., Delia Hall., Ossolania
 Juss., Diaprosia Hugel., Pachylaspis Hugel., Paraspis
 Hugel., Delia Hugel., as well as Delia, Delia,
Delia, Delia, Delia, Delia, Delia, Delia,
 as well as Delia (Hugel.) (= Delia Hall.)
 (= Delia Hall.). Of these, I consider the following to be
 valid genera separate from Delia: Ossolania, Delia (= Par-
aspis), Diaprosia, and Delia Hugel. (= Delia Hall.).
 I feel that these genera, as well as the others, are distinct
 enough to be regarded as genera. Of the remaining genera,
 I do not see the value in their use. Of the subgenera listed,
 the following are so distinct that they should be
 distinguished: Delia with the pleurae of
 the thorax (the pleurae) with the longest hairs longer
 than the space between the segments; Delia (= Paraspis)
 with the pleurae of the thorax with the longest hairs
 on the pleurae with the longest hairs on the
 thorax; Delia and Delia (= Delia) also
 have the pleurae of the thorax that is found in Delia,
 but they possess all levels of acanthous of the (it
 should be noted that the acanthous of the thorax are
 at three different levels; in Delia the acanthous are
 at three different levels, with the acanthous of the
Delia Hugel. in which the pleurae of the thorax
 are at three different levels. There is no doubt that the
 acanthous are distinct for Delia. Delia is distinguished by
 not having the short hairs as to the species of Delia;

not having arista with long plumosity; and in the last the posterovertral bristle on the hind tibia. The males of Phorbia are distinguished by their round abdomen and large hypopygium. Lepteloxys, subuloxys, and Pseudo-myrmica I would regard as belonging to Delia.

Jellin (1947) discussed some characters which he thought might show some promise in separating the males of these groups.

As mentioned before on the other surface of the clypeus which is found in Myrmica s. str. and in the genera which possess the posterovertral bristle on the hind tibia, thus a few species that would fall into Myrmica like Delia; however, I have found this character on quite a few species which, on other characters, would belong to Delia (would be those mentioned by Jellin) and Lepteloxys. Jellin also mentions that Lepteloxys might be distinguished from Delia by having two posterolateral bristles on the hind tibia and by having numerous hairs on the space between the occipital row of bristles and the occipital part of the back of the head. In examining the leucotic species, I have found species with one posterolateral bristle on the hind tibia with and without the above mentioned hairs, species with two posterolateral bristles on the hind tibia with and without the hairs; furthermore, the hairs on some species were scarce, some with quite a few, and others with many hairs. In general, there seems to be too much intermingling of these characters for them to be of any value; however, it must be stated that most of the species of Lepteloxys have two

postero-dorsal bristles on the mid tibia and possess numerous of the above mentioned hairs. The presence of the hairs may even serve to separate some of the females of rochfordiae from the females of Delia.

Most of the authors who have published papers since Hingstl's erected his subgeneric arrangement have used the subgenera as proposed by him. Earl (1931) followed Hingstl's arrangement and further divided the genus. His work emphasized the genus allana comprises some true by-reared subgenera. Almost all of the subgenera that Earl proposed have been rejected that Hingstl included within rochfordiae or Delia in his 1933 and 1934 papers. Gehlen (1939), Tiersma (1939), and Hingstl (1939, 1940) treat many of the subgenera of Hingstl (1931, 1933) as genera.

As pointed out, I do not feel that these genera are distinct enough to warrant placing them into genera or into genera; thus, the continued use of the genus allana in this paper for the reception of most of these species.

Although I believe that Hingstl's work has led to clarification of the relationship of the species of allana, I feel that here, as in rochfordiae, a revisionary study on a larger base is necessary to determine the relationships. Undoubtedly the work that Dr. Hockett is currently conducting on the allana species of larvae will aid in understanding the value of the subgeneric arrangement of allana.



Kingiella Curran, 1934.

Kingia Malloch, 1921. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 16: 53

(not Kingia Theobald, 1910).

Kingiella Curran, 1934. North Amer. Dipt., p. 391.

Genotype: Hylemyia quintalis Malloch (by original designation).

Kingiella is distinguished from other genera of the Anthomyiini by the following characteristics: eyes bare; arista not plumose; front and oral margin produced; propleura haired; prosternum, pteropleura, and hypopleura haired.

The genus contains but one known species. It is Nearctic in distribution.

Pteropoda, Robinson-Jones, 1930.

Pteropoda R-J., 1930. Marine Biol., 1: 1-2.

Pteropoda R-J., 1930. Marine Biol., 1: 110.

Pteropoda R-J., 1930 (not Willert, 1931). Dipt. Ital.,
1931, 1: 11, 231.

Pteropoda R-J., 1930. Dipt., 1: 11, 231.

Pteropoda (R-J.) Willert, 1931. Mar. Biol. France,
1931, 1: 11.

Pteropoda: Pteropoda of R-J. (not designation of
Willert, 1931).

Pteropoda: Willert, 1931. Mar. Biol. France, 1: 11-12.

The genus Pteropoda is characterized by the following
features: 1. The body is elongated, tapering towards the
anterior end; 2. The head is small, with a large, prominent
eye; 3. The mouth is small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 4. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 5. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 6. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 7. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 8. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 9. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip; 10. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip.

The genus Pteropoda is characterized by the following
features: 1. The body is elongated, tapering towards the
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lower lip. 4. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip. 5. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip. 6. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip. 7. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip. 8. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip. 9. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip. 10. The gills are small, with a large, prominent
lower lip.

to the other to warrant the species being arranged into two genera. The arrangement of Dr. Schiller in which is followed in the present paper.

The name Leucophaea R-D. is valid for the genus and all its subgeni. Leucophaea used by Schiller in 1890 was used in error, no longer appropriate, for Leucophaea Mallen, 1890, a genus of a different subgenus is valid. The similarity of the two names does not warrant the establishment of a new name.

Macrotecia Schiller, 1890.

Macrotecia Mall., 1890. Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1: 1.

The type: Macrotecia Macrotecia Mall. (for original designation).

The genus Macrotecia has few species; generic distinction. It is distinguished from allied genera by the following characters: body, prothorax, and head not indented; elytra narrow; anal margin noticeably notched; venter small and covered with setae, rather long, ascending; setae of lower elytra not reaching or near the apex.

Macrotecia Schiller, 1890.

Macrotecia Mall., 1890. Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1: 1.

The type: Macrotecia Macrotecia Mall. (for original designation).



nation)

The genus Neoprophorhinus Hall. is distinguished from allied genera by the following characteristics: eyes, propleura, pteropleura, and hypopleura not hairy; antennae plumose, not swollen at the base; oral margin not produced; cheeks narrow; lower calypter not longer than the upper; thorax with four postcuticular dorsocentral bristles.

Neophris Hallowell, 1911.

Neophris Hall., 1911. Can. Entom. Soc. Trans., 12: 37.

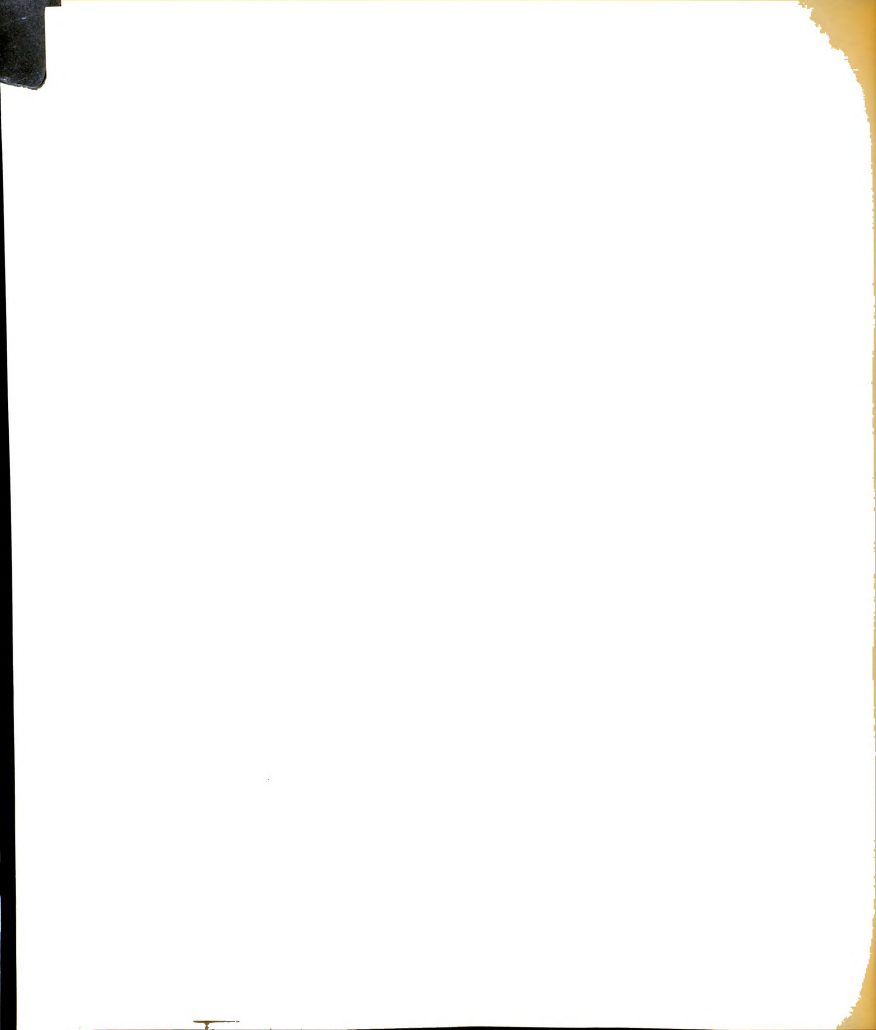
Neophris Alford, 1916. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 11: 100.

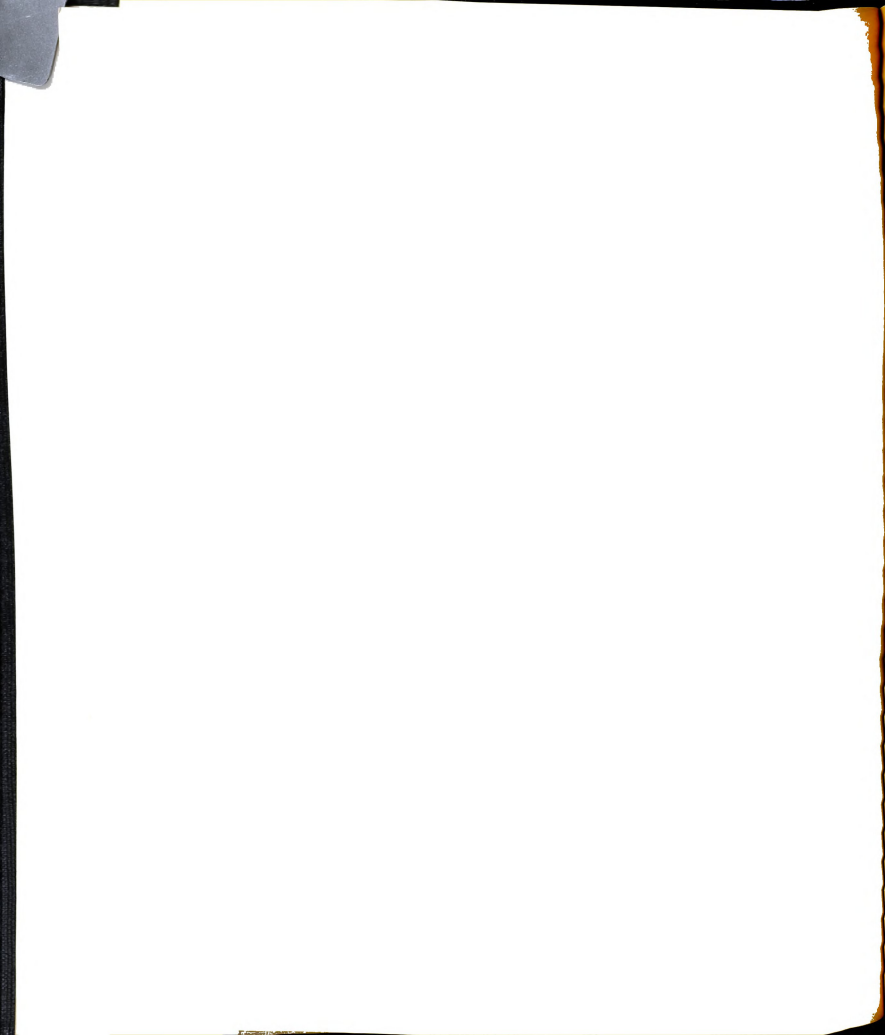
Neophris Alford, 1917. Ent. Soc. Trans., 9: 98.

Genotype: Neophris neoscissalis Alford (by monotypy designation.)

The genus is separated from other genera of the tribe by the following characters: the bases of the antennae are swollen, the arista is spatulate; the cheeks are broad; the anal angle between the vibrissae is crenulate; the eyes, propleura, pteropleura, and hypopleura are without hairs; all the legs bilineate with at least one bristle on the produced tibiae.

The genus was erected by Hallowell for the reception of a single species, neoscissalis Hallowell. Two additional species have been described since that time. The genus is Palearctic in distribution.





Several authors have placed this group, as a subgenus, in with other anthorridid genera. Schnabl and Dziedzieli (1911) arranged Opsolasia Joq. (as Lasiops Rond.) in the genus Chortophila Haer. (as restricted by them). The group was placed in the genus Hylemya sens. lat. by Ringdahl, (1933), as the subgenus Opsolasia. Séguier (1937) and Ringdahl (1952) regarded the group as a genus. I regard the subgenus Monotrixia of Hylemya erected by Karl (1943) as a synonym of Opsolasia.

Paraprosalpia Villeneuve, 1922.

Prosalpia Polerny (not Loch, 1872), 1893. Wien. Ent. Zietg., 12: 50.

Paraprosalpia Villeneuve, 1922. Bul. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 21: 511.

Hylemya (Eurydactylomyia) Ringdahl, 1932. Not. Ent., 12: 16.

Hylemya (Colpatormyia) Ringdahl, 1933. Ent. Meddel., 14: 31.

Hylemya (Prosalpiella) Ringdahl, 1943. Ibid., p. 31.

Prosalpia (Subprosalpia) Ringdahl, 1942. Ent. Meddel., 63: 140.

Prosalpia (Rhynchoprosalpia) Ringdahl, 1942. Ibid., p. 141-142.

Prosalpia (Arctoprosalpia) Ringdahl, 1942. Ibid., p. 144-145.

Prosalpia (Pseudoprosalpia) Ringdahl, 1942. Ibid., p. 145.

Genotype: Paraprosalpia parholitensis Villeneuve (by original designation).

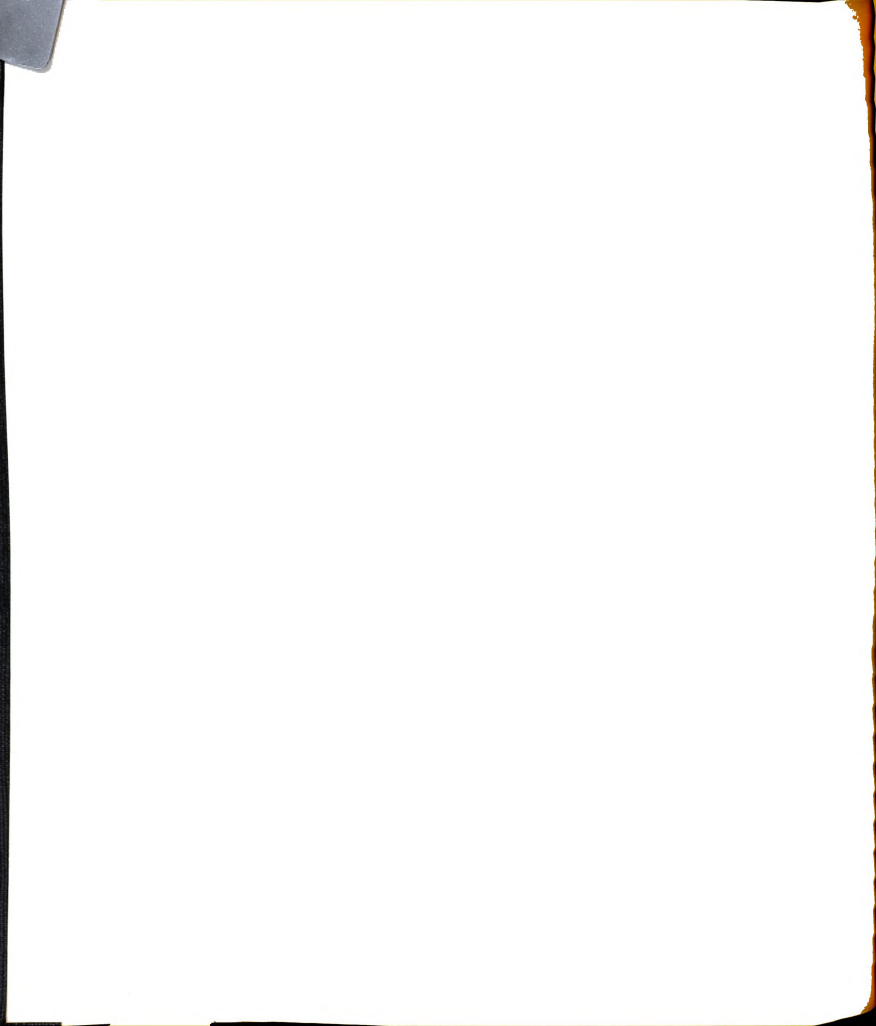
Revision: Huckett, 1950. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 45: 121-143.

The genus Paraprosalpia may be distinguished by the following characters: eyes, propleura, pteropleura, and hypopleura not haired; arista not plumose; frons of the male wide or narrow; proboscis polished black; oral margin slightly produced; the fore tarsi may be dilated; hind tibia with anteroventral spurs, posteroventral spurs wanting; antero- and posterodorsal bristles on the hind tibia are often very long and strong, each about half as long as the tibia; with blade-like processes on the 5th abdominal sternum of the males noticeably downward projecting.

The genus Prosalpia was established by Polihorny (1893) for the reception of three species of which two were later regarded as synonyms of earlier described species. Coquillett (1910) designated Antloxysa billbergii Zetterstedt (= styrriaca Polihorny) as the genotype. Marl (1922) designated Musca silvestris Fallén as genotype. This action can not be regarded as valid due to the prior designation of the genotype by Coquillett.

Although most workers have used the generic name Prosalpia, the name is not available for use due to its prior use in 1772 by Koch. In the present work the generic name Paraprosalpia Villeneuve is employed, as it was used by Kloot and Hincks (1945) and Huckett (1950).

The genus Paraprosalpia was founded by Villeneuve (1922)



for the segment of Prosoplia Polk. that have frons of normal width in the female, as well as having the front tarsi simple: not dilated. The remainder of the species have the dilated tarsi and the narrow frons in the female.

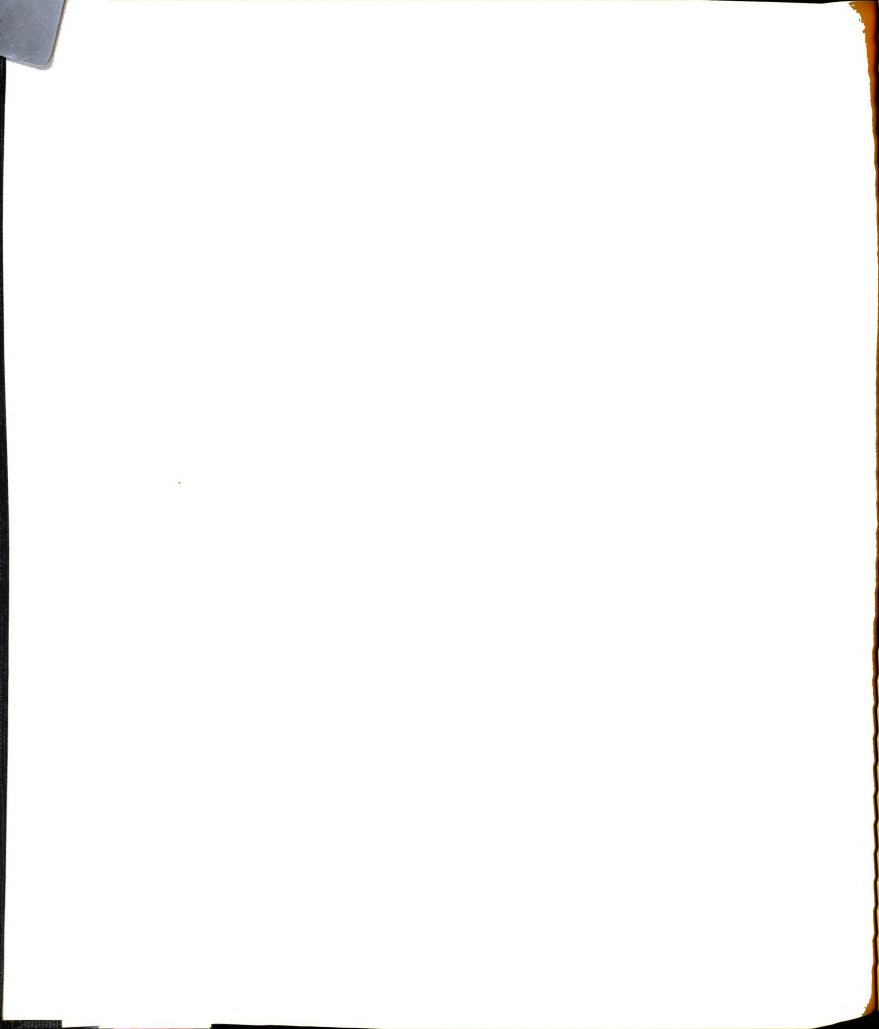
In 1933 Ringdahl established the subgenus Prosopliella belonging to the genus Alysiya sens. lat. However, in 1942 Ringdahl regarded the group as a subgenus of Prosoplia Poltorny. In that work Ringdahl arranged the Swedish fauna into nine subgenera. The subgenera proposed by Ringdahl are listed in the generic synonymy. Collin (1943) and Lockett (1950) did not arrange the genus into subgenera. The view of these last two authors is followed in this paper, for I feel that the true value of the proposed subgenera will not be known until a study of the world fauna of the group can be undertaken.

Prior to the establishment of Prosoplia Poltorny the species of the group that had been recognized by earlier workers were placed in the following genera: Ausca Linné, Anthomyia Loew, Anthomyia Fallén, Arctia Robineau-Desvoidy, and Chortophila Macquart. Paulicelli (1901) placed several of the species into the genus Leucophora R-D. (as Lamprolia Rondani).

The genus is Holarctic in distribution.

Pegomya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

Pegomya R-D., 1830. Essai. Myod., p. 894.



Phoreas R-D., 1930. Ibid., p. 600.

Zabia R-D., 1930. Loc. cit.

Chlorina R-D., 1930. Ibid., p. 602.

Pecoryia Lacqwert, 1935. Hist. Nat. d. Ins., 2: 351.

Stenogaster May, 1854 (not Gronovius, 1762). Atti Ist.

Veneto, 9: 969.

Anthomyia (Pecoryia) Strobl, 1923. Verh. d. Zool.-bot. Ges.

Wien., 43: 240-252.

Pecoryia (Pegomyia) Schmalz and Zlotowski, 1911. Abh. d.

Leop.-Carol. Deutsch. Anst. Naturforsch., 9(2): 106.

Pecoryia (Pegomyia) M. & D., 1911. Ibid., 109.

Pegomyia Kohl, 1922. Tierwelt Deutschlands, 13: 121.

Chortophila (Lulania) Kohl, 1922 (not Loewerth, 1901). Ibid.,

173.

Chortophila (Hubodia) Kohl, 1930. Zool. Anz., 36: 174.

Hubodia (Lulania) Ringdahl, 1933. Ent. Tidskr., 54: 33.

Chortophila (Psiloplastia) Underhain, 1936. Die Tierwelt

Mitteleuropas, 6: 199. ILL. 1937.

Lulania Collin, 1911. Ent. Mon. Mag., 75: 147.

Pecoryia (Anetopecoryia) Ringdahl, 1933. Ent. Tidskr., 54:

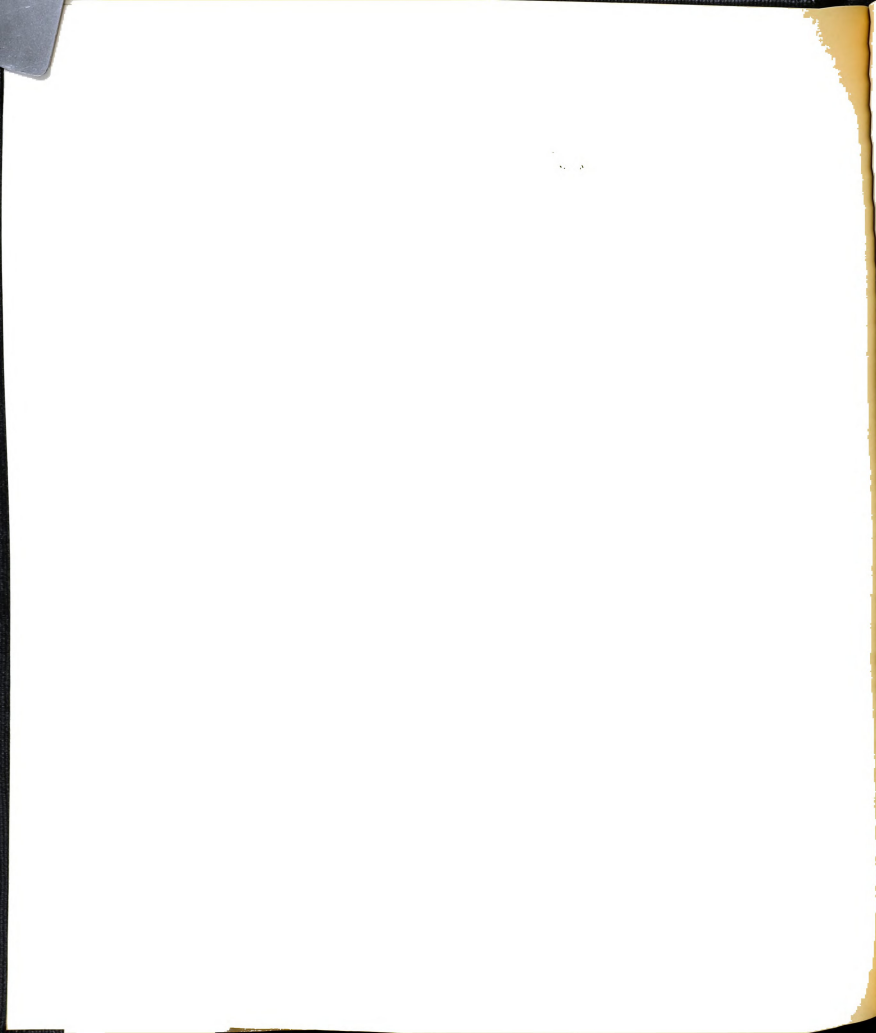
195.

Pecoryia (Chaetopecoryia) Ringd., 1933. Ibid., p. 195.

Pegomyia (Pegomyiella) Ringd., 1934. Ibid., p. 212.

Genotype: Musca proserpina Panzer (by designation of Coquillett,
1901).

Revision: Duckett, 1941. Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., 10: 1-131.



The genus Pegomyia is distinguished from allied genera by the following characteristics: eyes, prepleura, hypopleura not haired; oral margin ^{usually} not produced; females without cruciate bristles; lower calypter ^{usually} not longer than the upper; hind tibia with two posterodorsal bristles. The species of Pegomyia are very often yellow in color, most species have yellow or yellowish legs.

The genus Pegomyia was erected by Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) for the reception of six species. Pegomyia, along with Chlorina, Phorene, and Zabia, all Robineau-Desvoidian genera, were placed into the genus, Pegomyia, by Macquart (1835). Macquart changed the spelling from Pegomyia to Pegomyia. The Macquart spelling was followed by the authors who came after him, with the exception of Coquillett (1901, 1910). As pointed out in the literature review, I do not regard Macquart's action as valid and the name Pegomyia is used throughout this work.

Westwood (1830) used the genus in the same manner as did Macquart. The species Anthomyia fulgens Meigen was listed by Westwood as the typical species of Pegomyia. As pointed out earlier in this work, I do not regard Westwood's listing of typical species as genotype designation.

The generic name was not used again until Meade (1897) employed it. Meade's limits of the genus were much broader than Macquart's. The authors preceding Meade placed the species into various other genera: Chortia hille Macq. and Anthomyia Meigen. The limits of the genus were broadened



by Coquillett (1901) to include parts of Chortophila Macg., Egle R-D., Marbia R-D., as well as the following genera of Lioy (1899) which Coquillett regarded as synonyms of Pegomya: Botanophila, Eriopischa, Gammogaster, Psilonetopia, Stenogaster, and Trigonostoma. Most of these genera are more commonly associated with the genus Hylomyia sens. lat.

Stein (1897-1914) considered Pegomya as those species of Anthomyiini with yellowish basal antennal segments; yellowish legs; and with two antero- and two posterodorsal bristles on the hind tibia. This concept was extended by Colloch (1910a, 1910b) to include species with dark legs with two antero- and two posterodorsal bristles on the hind tibia. A similar arrangement was adopted by Hockett (1924). Schnabl (1910) and Schnabl and Dzieduszycki (1911) used a broad concept of the genus Pegomya. In the 1911 paper the genus Pegomya included, as a subgenus, Anthomyia Mg., as well as the subgenera Pegomya R-D., Pegomya S. & D., Pegoplata S. & D., and Calithea Schnabl and Dzieduszycki. With an arrangement such as this, the generic name Anthomyia Meigen should have been employed instead of Pegomya. Séguin (1923) followed the arrangement of Schnabl and Dzieduszycki for the most part; however, Séguin considered Pegomya and Pegoplata as synonyms. Séguin regarded the species with plumose antennae as belonging to the subgenus Pegoplata Schnabl and Dzieduszycki. Earl (1926) placed what Séguin had regarded as Pegomya into two genera: Pegomya R-D. and Pegomyza S. & D. (= Pegoplata S. & D.). The dark legged



species were placed into the newly erected subgenus Chortophila (Mudaria) Karl. Karl designated Anthomyia virginica Meigen as the genotype of Pegomyia S. & D.; however, this species was not placed by Schnabl and Dziedzieli in their subgenus Pegomyia, but in Pegoplata; thus, it can not be considered as available for the genotype of Pegomyia. In 1937 Séguy designated Anthomyia virginica Meigen as the genotype of Pegomyia and Hydrophoria palustris Stein (= Pegomyia palustris S. & D.) as the genotype of Pegoplata.

In 1930 Karl established the name Mupedia for his preoccupied Mudaria. The genotype of Mupedia, Anthomyia dissecta Meigen (by original designation), was selected as the genotype of Gnathogaster Linn., 1758, by Coquillett (1910). Linn.'s name is preoccupied and therefore does not affect Karl's Mupedia. Enderlein (1924), apparently having overlooked Karl's establishment of Mupedia for Malaria, explored the name Psiloulécterus Enderlein for the group. Ringdahl (1933) and Séguy (1937) placed the species of Mupedia in Exleyia sens. lat. Collin (1934) regarded Mupedia as a genus. Muckett (1941) included the species within the genus Pegomyia.

Ringdahl (1935) divided the Swedish fauna into eight subgenera: Pegomyia, Pegomyza, Pegoplata, Thoreae, Exileomyia, and three new subgenera: Arctopegomyia (genotype, Anthomyia tunicata Zetterstedt), Chaetopegomyia (genotype, Anthomyia setaria Meigen), and Pegomyiella (genotype, Anthomyia lunatiformis Zetterstedt). Muckett (1941) stated that he thought that most of the subgenera, as outlined by Ringdahl,

1875

sented in the North American fauna; however, Hockett employ the subgenera.

genus Pegomya in this work has the same limits as its 1911 revision of the North American species. Generic arrangement is not employed, for I feel that to arrange the group into subgenera a study of the fauna is necessary to reach a satisfactory arrangement.

Proboscimyia Bigot, 1883.

Myia Bigot, 1883. Bul. Soc. Ent. France, 4: 30.

omyia Bigot, 1884. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 4: 266.

ossa Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., 42: 230.

Proboscomyia siphonina Bigot (by original designation).

genus is distinguished by the following characters: pleura, hypopleura, and pteropleura bare; oral not greatly produced; proboscis is long and thin, as long as the thorax. The proboscis distinguishes from all other Nearctic Anthomyiini that I have seen. genus contains two known species. These are Nearctic distribution.

Pycnoglossa Coquillett, 1901.

ma Lioy, 1864. Atti Ist. Veneto, 9: 910.

Pachystoma Guelding, (1828)

sa Coq., 1901. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 23: 613.
a Schnabl and Dziedzicki, 1911. Abh. K. Leop.-
 Deutsch. Akad. Naturforsch., 95(2): 99.

Musca flavipennis Fallén, as Pycnoglossa flavi-
s Coquillett (by original designation).

: Hockett, 1949. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 57: 51-64.

genus Pycnoglossa is distinguished from allied
 y the following characters: eyes, propleura,
 ura, and hypopleura not haired; oral margin not
 ; proboscis much thickened, thicker than the fore
 hree postsutural dorsocentral bristles; tibiae
 ra blackish; the ventral surface of the scutellum
 in most of the Holarctic species. The species are
 ly blackish in color.

e genus Pachystoma was one of the many genera that
 ected by Lioy (1864) when he revised the anthomyiids.
 the case with many of the genera that Lioy proposed,
oma is not valid because it is preoccupied.

e genus Pycnoglossa was erected by Coquillett (1901)
 reception of a single species, Pycnoglossa flavi-
 Coquillett. The genus Pogonomyza was established
 abl and Dziedzicki (1911) for the reception of two
 an species: Hylemyia cinerosa S. & D. and Musca
ennis Fallén. Séguy (1937) and Hockett (1949)
 e generic name Pycnoglossa. The genotype Pycnoglossa



pennis Coq., as designated by Coquillett, is a synonym
of flavipennis Fallén, the genotype of Pogonomyza.



VI. LIST OF THE NEARCTIC SPECIES
OF THE TRIBE ANTHOMYIINI.

Procladius Schnabl and Dziedzicki, 1911.

(Zetterstedt)

Procladius hirticeps Zett., 1838. (not Fallén). Ins.
Lapp., p. 679.

Procladius glacialis Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 1521.

Procladius glacialis Kowarz, 1880. Ent. Ver., 4: 135.

Procladius kowarzii Strobl, 1893. Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges.
Bonn., 43: 233.

Procladius glacialis Schnabl and Dziedzicki, 1911. Abh. K.
Preuss.-Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturforsch., 95(2): 93.

Procladius

Procladius obesa Mall., 1919. Canad. Arctic Exp., 30: 700.

Anthomyia Meigen, 1803.

(Linné)

Anthomyia pluvialis Linné, 1761. Fauna Suec., 12th ed., p.
55.

Anthomyia chorea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Essai Myod.,
p. 582, no. 2.

Anthomyia flavescens R-D., 1830. Ibid., p. 582, no. 3.

Anthomyia soror R-D., 1830. Ibid., p. 583.

Procladius pluvialis Zetterstedt, 1838. Ins. Lapp., p. 680.

thomyia quinquemaculata Macquart, 1836. In Hist. Nat.
Canaries, 2: 116.

thomyia pluvialis Rondani, 1866. Atti Soc. Milano,
9: 147.

Anthomyiella Halloch, 1920.

la (Panzer)

thomyia pratineola Panzer, 1801. Fauna Germ., p. 101.

thomyia pratinicola Meigen, 1826. Syst. Besch., 3: 162.

cia pratineola Zetterstedt, 1844. Dipt. Scand.,
4: 1559.

lythea pratineola Séguy, 1923. Faun. d. France, 6:
166.

lythea Schenabl and Dziedziicki, 1911.

eta (Fallén)

ca albicincta Fall., 1794. Musc., p. 73.

thomyia micropteryx Thomson, 1860. Dipt. Eug. Res.,
p. 555.

thomyia monticola Bigot, 1864. Ann. Soc. Ent. France,
4(ser. 3): 287.

thomyia anthracina Bigot, 1864. Ann. Soc. Ent.
France, 4(ser. 3): 296.

thomyia bidentata Halloch, 1913. Proc. . S. Nat.
Mus., 45: 606.



Malloch

thoa separata Mall., 1921. *Psycho*, 31: 193.

Circia Malloch, 1929.

nis Malloch

ia tinctipennis Mall., 1929. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*,
(ser. 10): 100.

Egle Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

(eigen) NEW COMBINATIONS.

morria aestiva ♂ Mg., 1870. *Ent. Moschr.*, p. 169.

morria muscaria Mg., 1870. *Ibid.*, p. 170.

morria obeliscus Mg., 1870. *Ibid.*, p. 173.

rina prompta Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. *Essai Myod.*,
p. 950.

nophora aestivalis Macquart, 1835. *Hist. Nat. d.*

Ins., 2: 313.

ptorhila prompta Macq., 1835. *Ibid.*, p. 316.

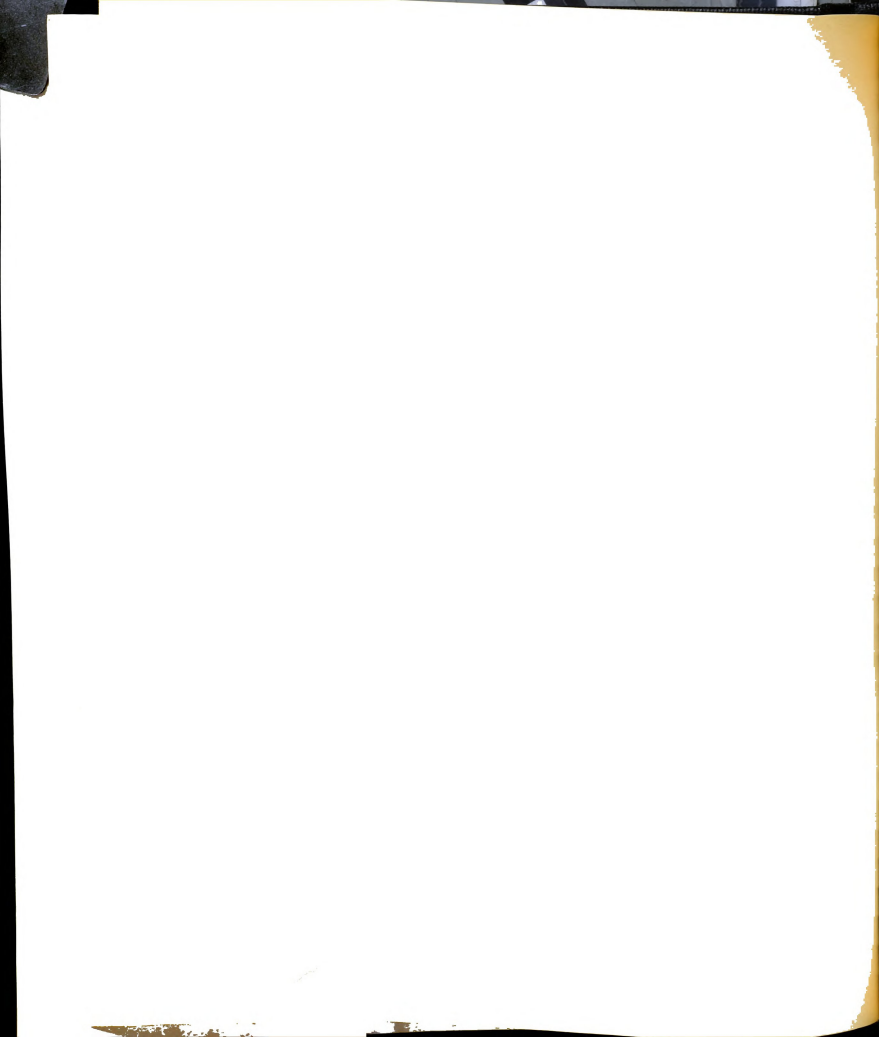
morria humerella Zetterstedt, 183 . *Ins. Lapp.*, p. 300.

cia sulcella Zett., 1860. *Dipt. Scand.*, 14: 6232.

morria sulciventris Rondani, 1860. *Atti Soc. Milano*,
9: 149.

morria aestiva alpina Strobl, 1893. *Vorb. Zool.-*

Oct. Ges. Wien., 35: 243.



Ophiola aestiva Stein, 1919. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
(A): 177.

Ophiola aestiva Ségué, 1923. Fauna d. France, 6: 105.

Ophiola (Karegle) aestiva Ringdahl, 1933. Ent. Tidskr.,
4: 29.

(Malloch) NEW COMBINATION.

Ophiola bicaudata Fall., 1920. Ohio Jour. Sci., 20:
93.

(Fallén) NEW COMBINATION.

Ophiola cinerella Fall., 1921. Musc., p. 77.

Ophiola fusilla Meigen p.p., 1820. Syst. Besch.,
1: 191.

Ophiola albipennis Robinson-Desvoidy, 1830. Essai.
Méthod., p. 557.

Ophiola oralis R-D., 1830. Ibid., p. 558, no. 1.

Ophiola flavescens R-D., 1830. Ibid., p. 558, no. 3.

Ophiola cinerella Zetterstedt, 1833. Inc. Lapp.,
p. 600.

Ophiola albipennis ♀ Macquart, 1834. Hist. Nat. d.
Frs., 2: 344.

Ophiola rubripennis Macq., 1840. Dipt. Scot., suppl.,
p. 237.

Ophiola virescens Macq., 1840. Ibid., p. 239.

Ophiola triconnuculata Macq., 1840. Ibid., p. 239.

Ophiomyia similis Fitch, 1850. 1st and 2nd. Repts.,
p. 301.

a interruptilinea Zetterstedt, 1850. Dipt. Scand.,
: 5232.

a cinerella Zett., 1850. Ibid., p. 5250.

ophila cinerella Rondani, 1860. Atti Soc. Milano,
186.

a remorata Schiner, 1863. Ent. Mus., 4: 171.

ia cinerella Lundbeck, 1894. Dipt. Groenl., 2: 244.

trigonigaster Pandolfi, 1900. Rev. Ent. France,
: 242.

ophila excubans ♀ Pand., 1900. Ibid., p. 203.

ia (Parogly) cinerella Schiner and Dziedzieli,
11. Abh. N. Leop.-Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturforsch.,
(2): 43.

ie cinerella Duckett, 1924. Mem. N. H. (Cornell)
Agr. Exp. Sta., 77: 39.

(Duckett) NEW COMBINATION.

ia egloformis Duck., 1929. Can. Ent., 61: 112.

erata (Hallock) NEW COMBINATION.

ia fuscolutata Hall., 1920. Ohio Jour. Sci.,

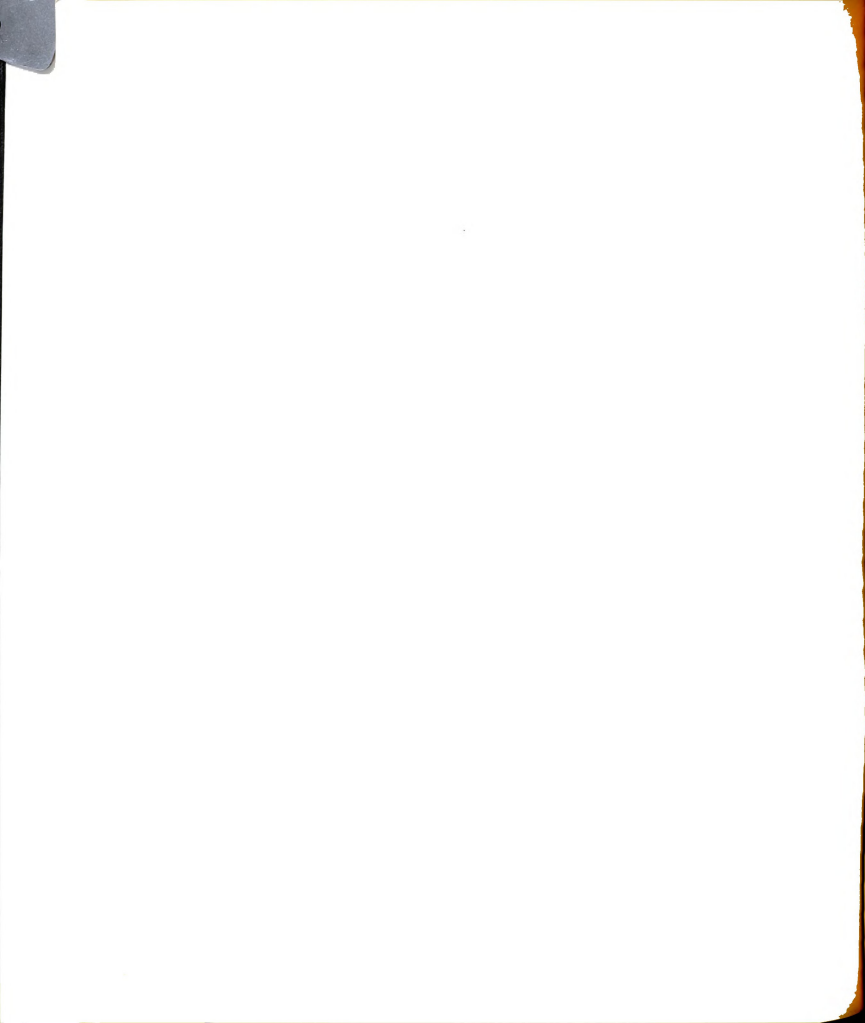
lock

hista Hall., 1921. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 4: 299.

ia hista McGur, 1937. Can. Insect., 20: 98.

is (Hallock) NEW COMBINATION

ia longipalpis Hall., 1924. Proc. 31: 197.



(Fabricius)

Myia muscaria Fabr., 1761. Ent. Syst., 4: 395.

Myia muscaria Holgen, 1825. Verh. D. schr., 5: 170.

Myia labiata Robineau-Delavault, 1830. Essai. Hist.,

1: 510.

Myia brevicornis Zetterstedt, 1836. Ins. Lapp.,

1: 105.

Myia brevicornis Zett., 1840. Dipt. Scand., 4: 153.

Myia muscaria Zett., 1845. Ibid., 1: 154.

Myia determinata ♀ Walker, 1849. Dict. Brit. Mus.,

1: 955.

Myia ciliata ♀ Wlk., 1849. Ibid., p. 951.

Myia brevicornis Schiner, 1862. Fauna Austr., 1:

155.

Myiophila muscaria Rondani, 1866. Atti Soc. Milano,

1: 171.

Myiophila callosa Rondani, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent.

Ital., 2: 23.

Myia muscaria Hodge, 1883. Ent. Mon. Mag., 19: 210.

Myiophila brevicornis Pandellé, 1900. Rev. Ent.

franco, 19: 210.

Myiophoria muscaria Malloch, 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.

Soc., 46: 175.

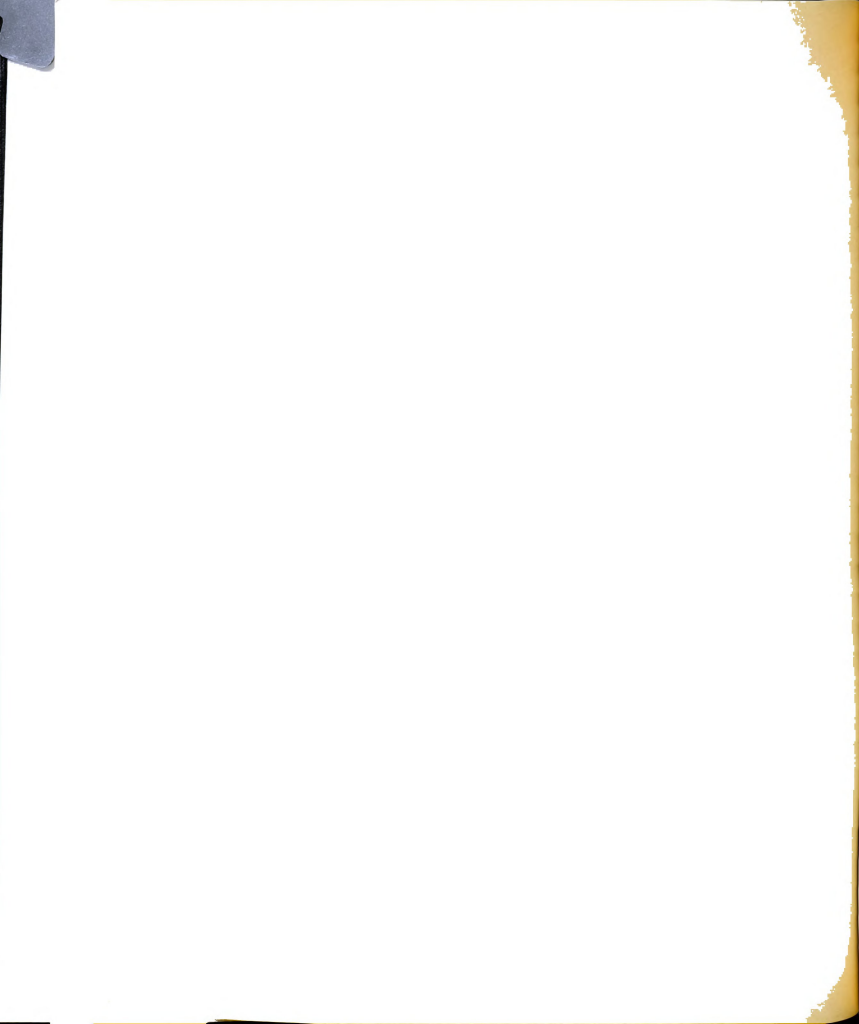
Myia muscaria Hockett, 1924. Mem. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr.

Exp. Sta., 77: 9.

Myia (Egle) muscaria Ringdahl, 1933. Ent. Tidskr.,

54: 29.

Myia brevicornis Ring., 1952. Opus. Ent., 17: 176.



Cocquillet) NEW COMBINATION.

Myia mystacea Coq., 1900. Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.,
17.

Myiophila mystacea Stein, 1919. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
85(A): 154.

Myia mystacea Séguin, 1937. Can. Insect., 205: 104.

Macquart-Desvoidy

Myiophila pinnata Meigen, 1826. Syst. Bechr., 5: 177.

Myia parva R.-D., 1830. Essai Prod., p. 510.

Myia parva Macquart, 1835. Hist. Nat. d. Ins.,
343.

Myia levida var. b. Zetterstedt, 1834 (not Fallén).

Ms. Lapp., p. 39.

Myia parva Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 147.

Myiophila parva Stein, 1907. Det. Faldark. Dipt.,
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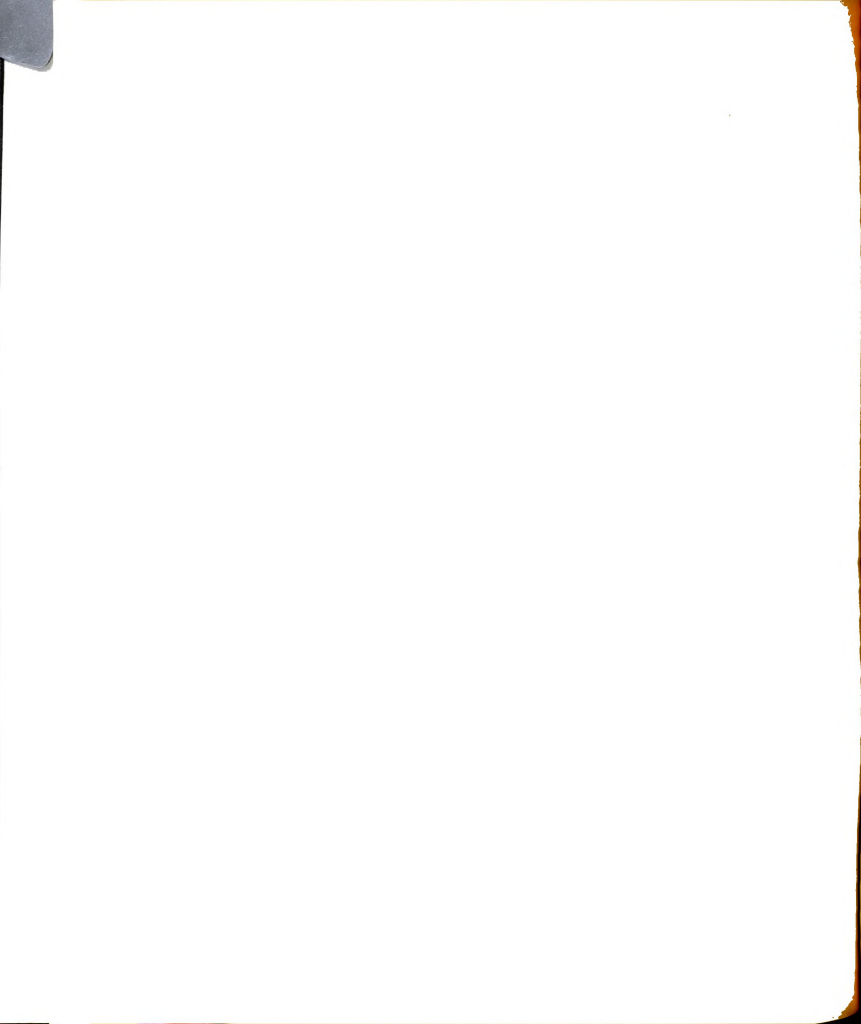
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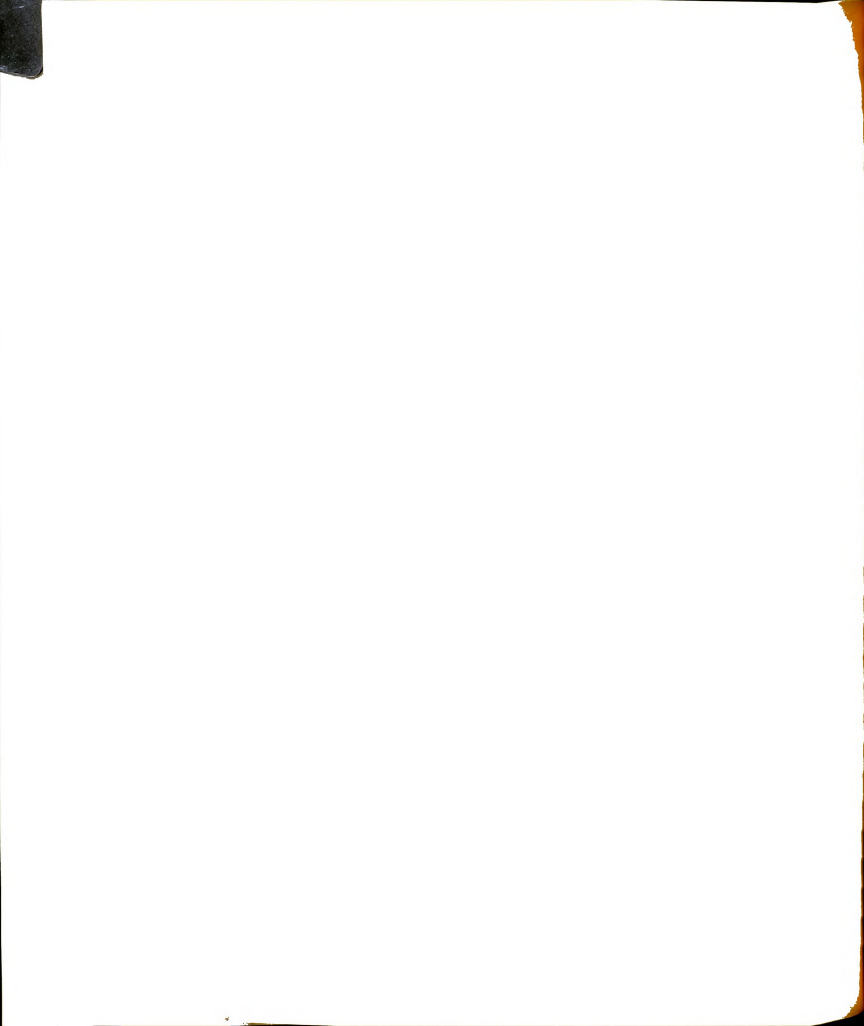
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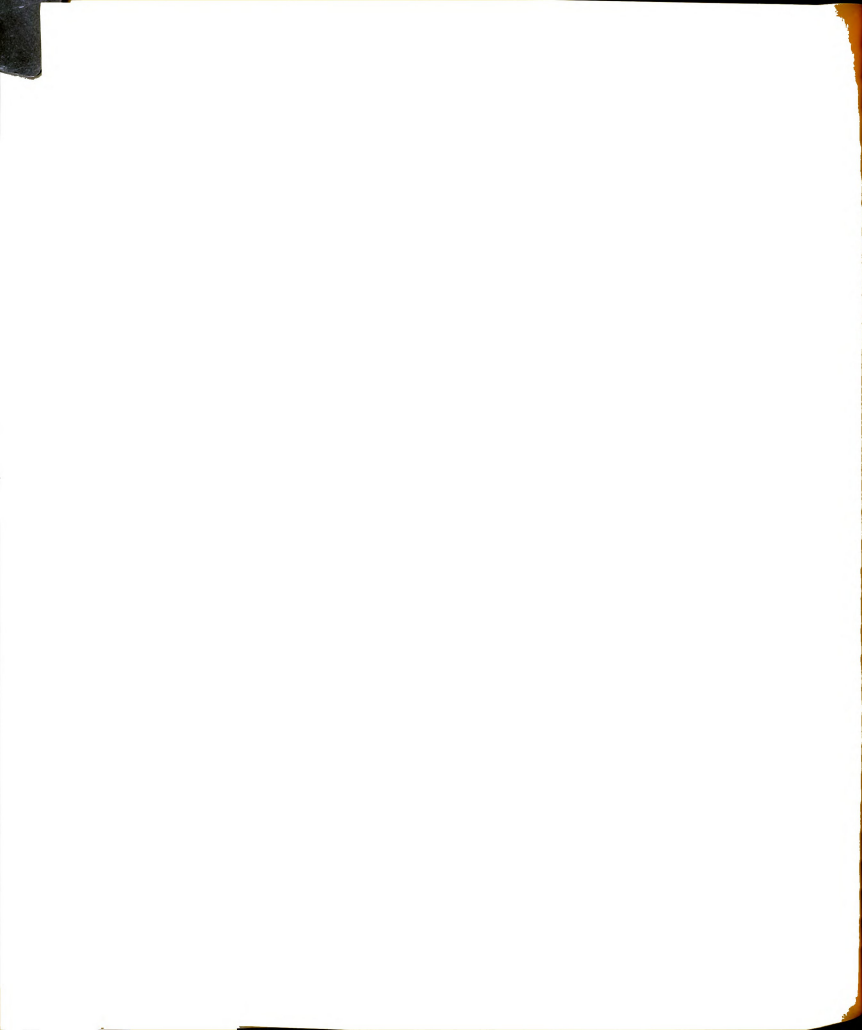
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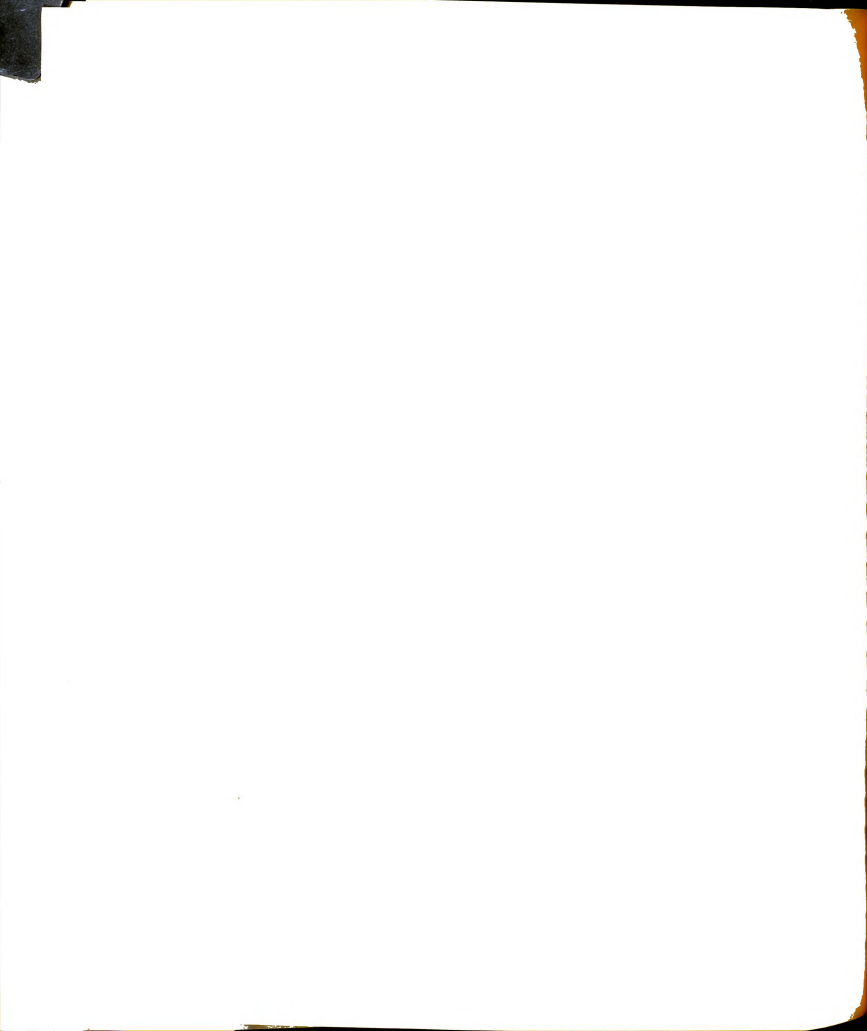
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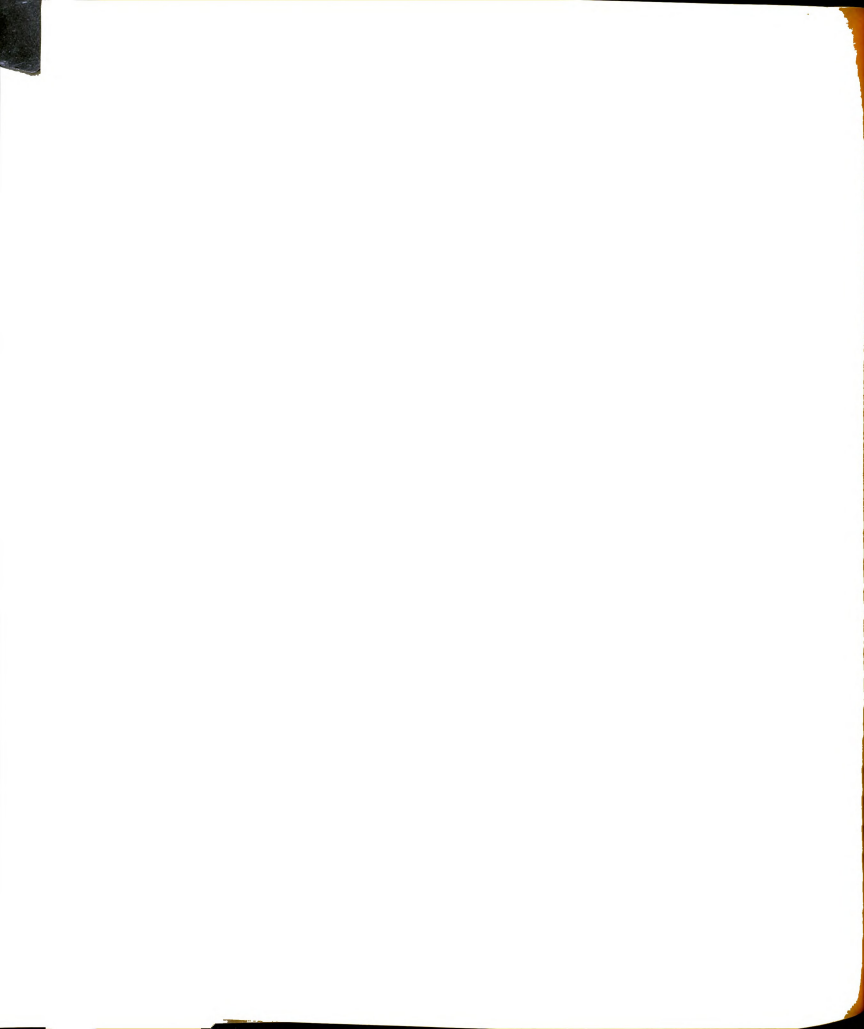
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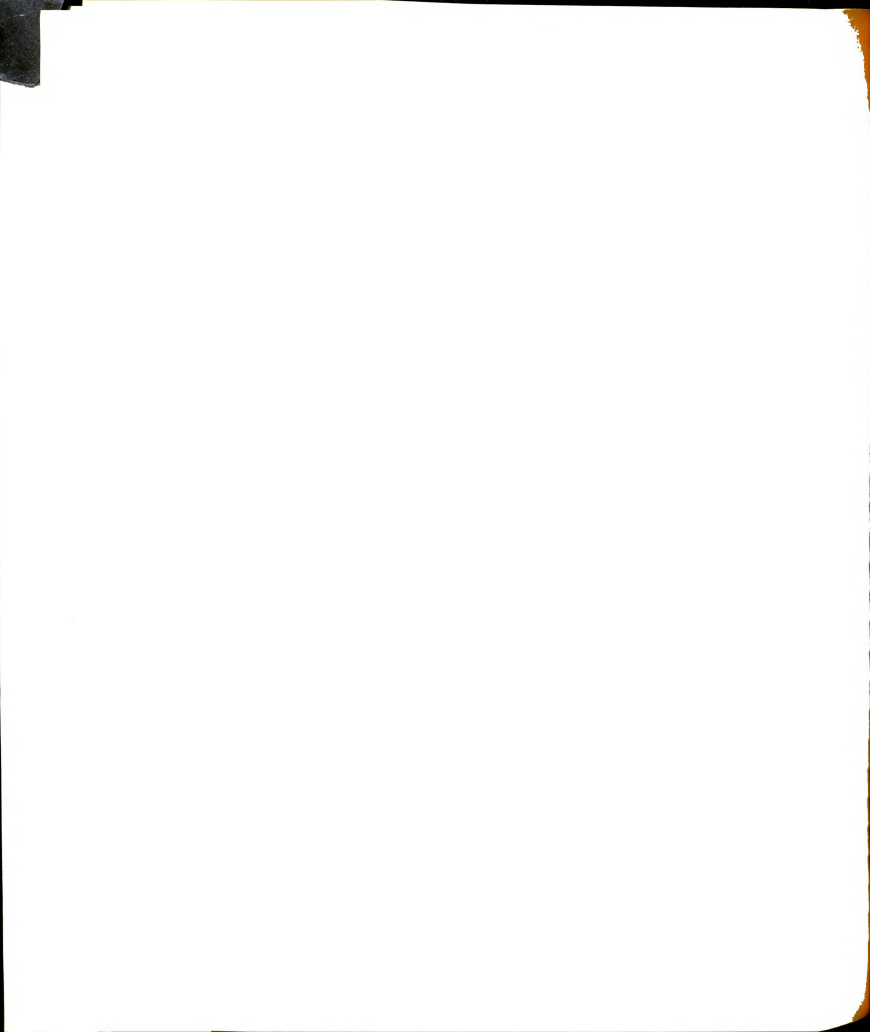
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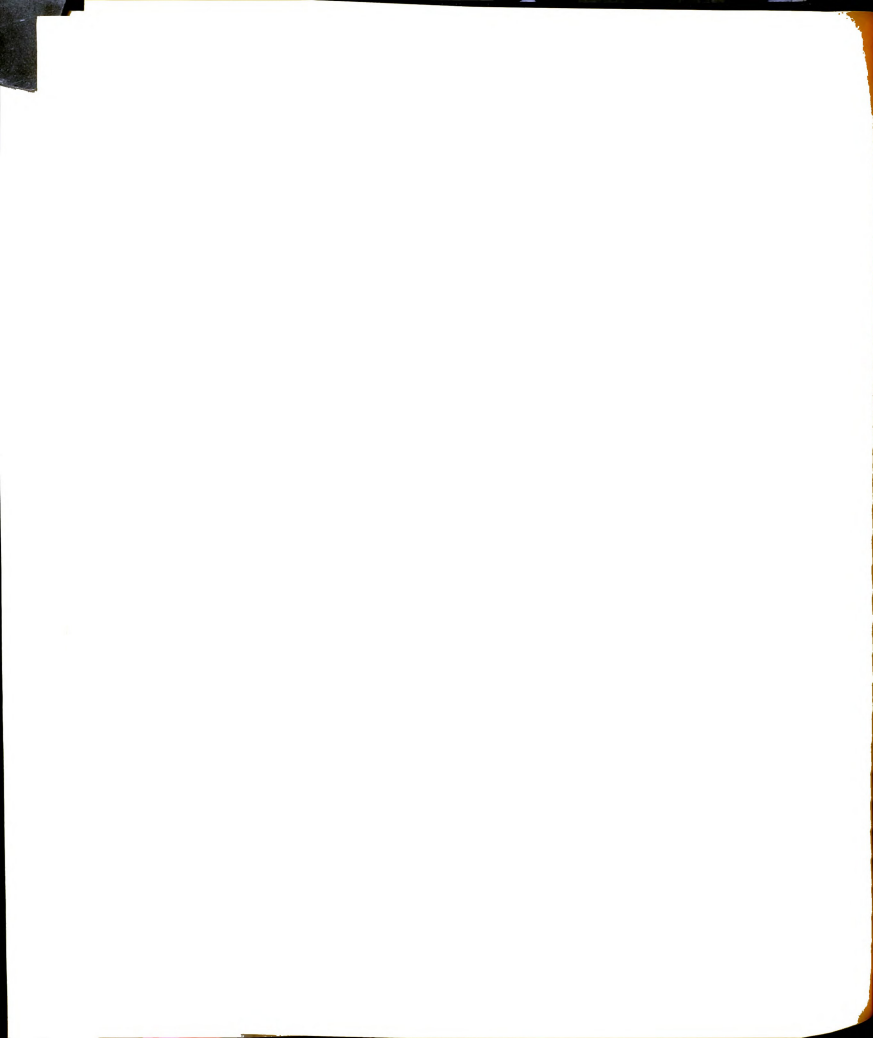
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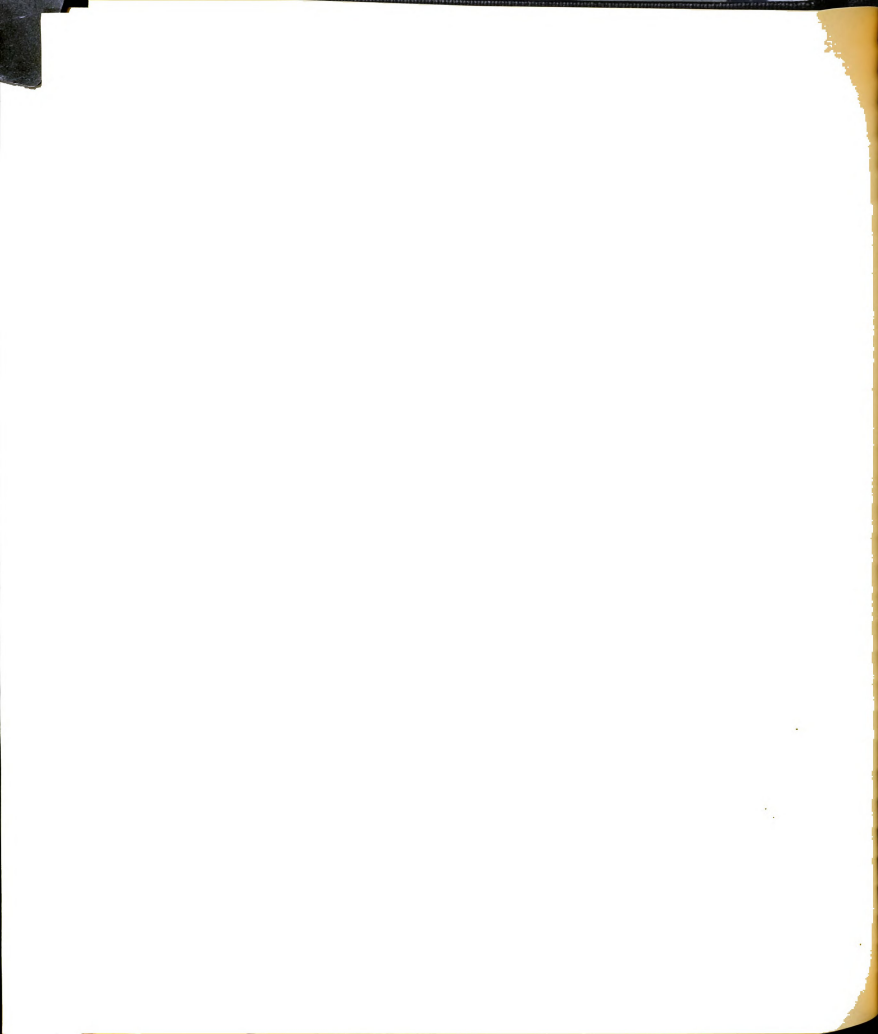
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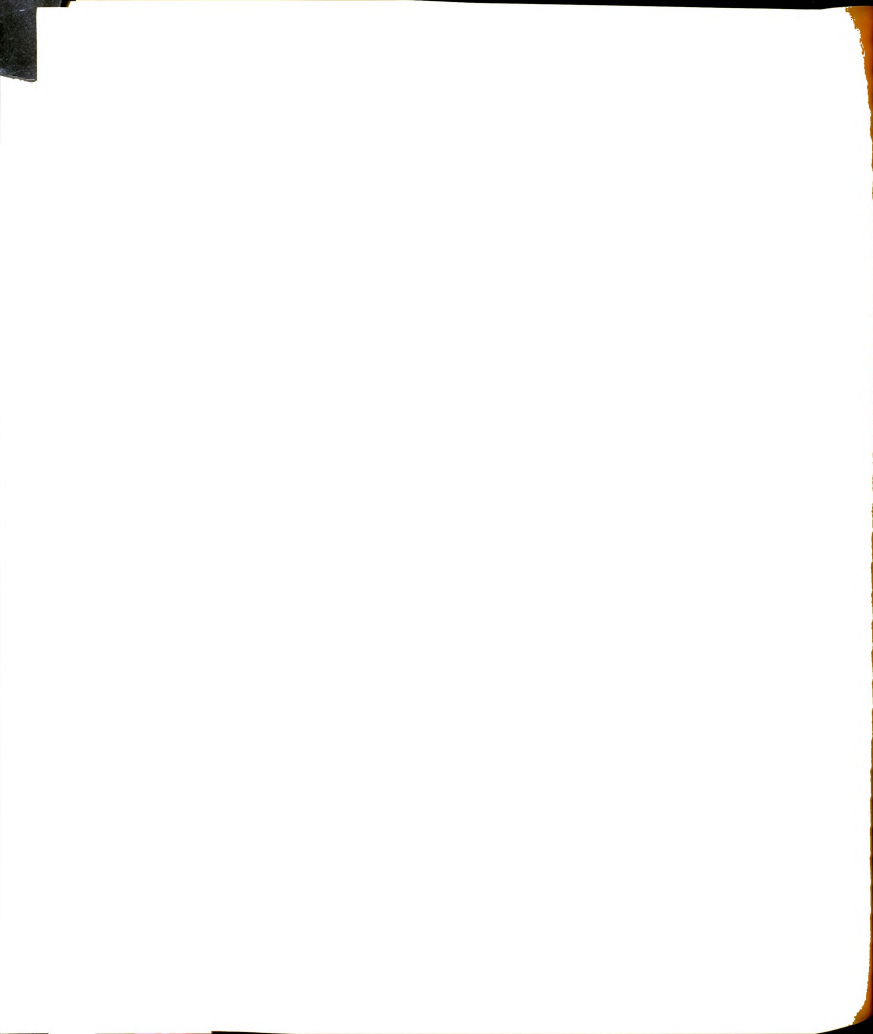
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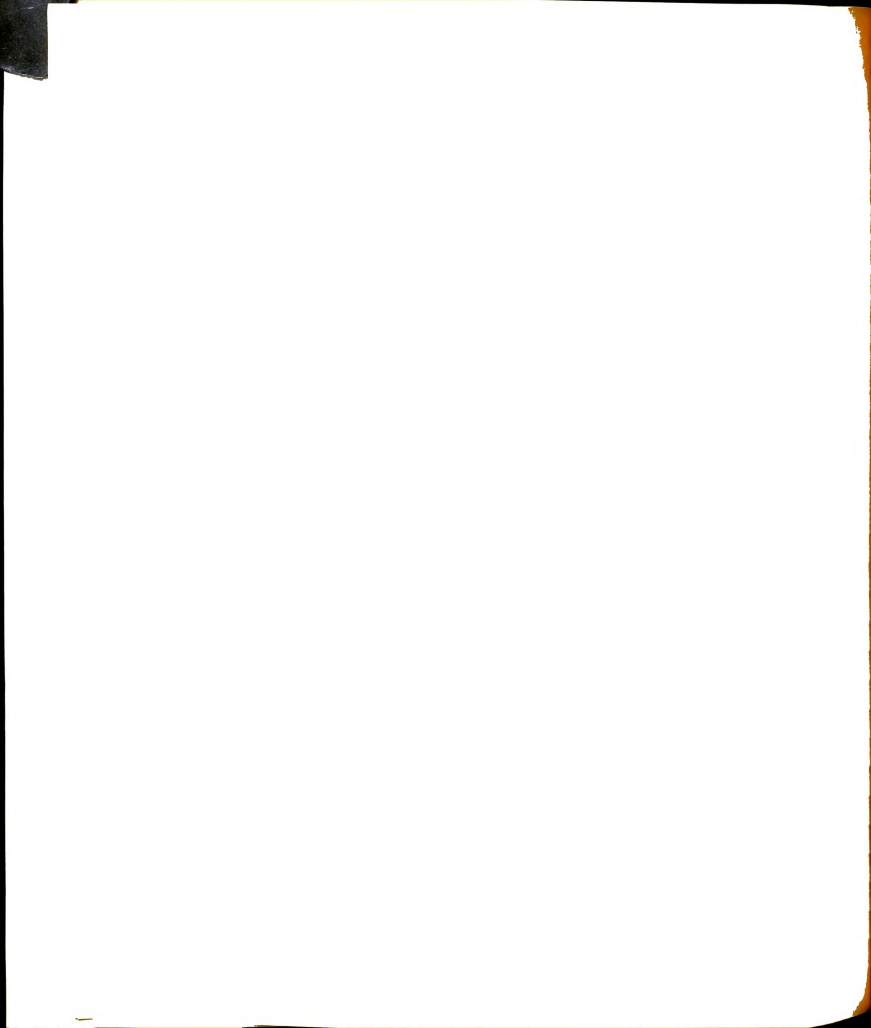
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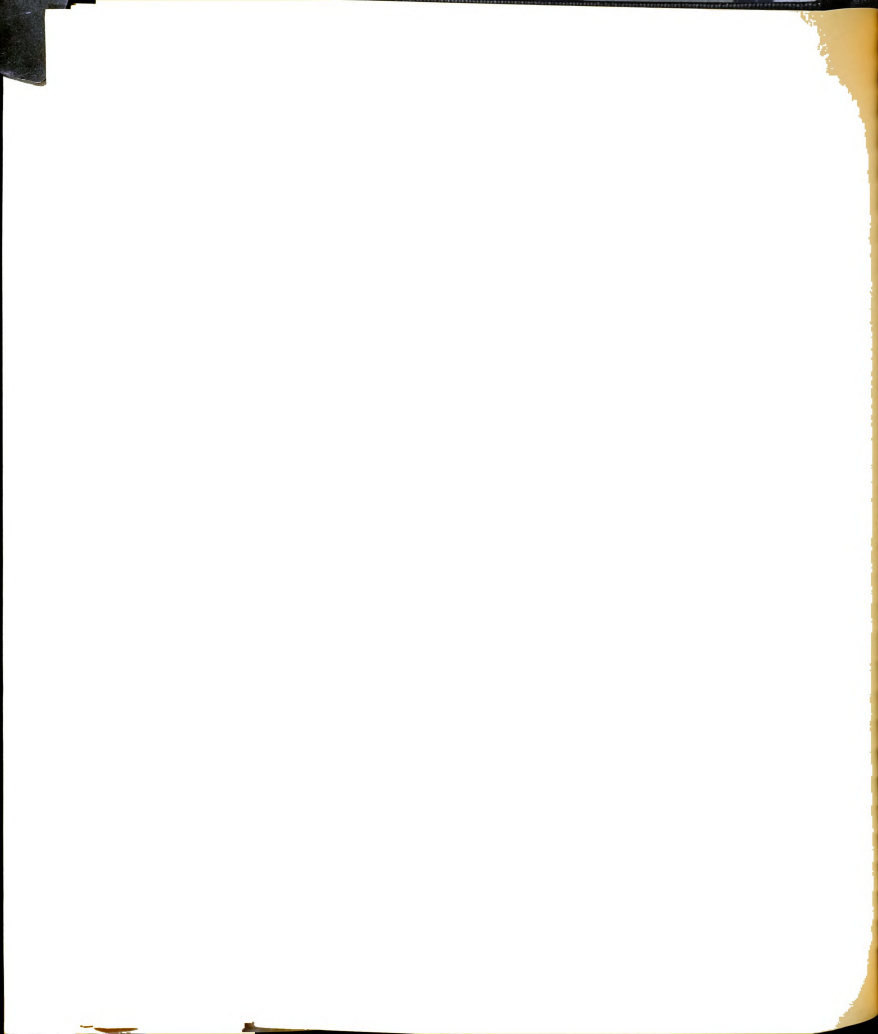
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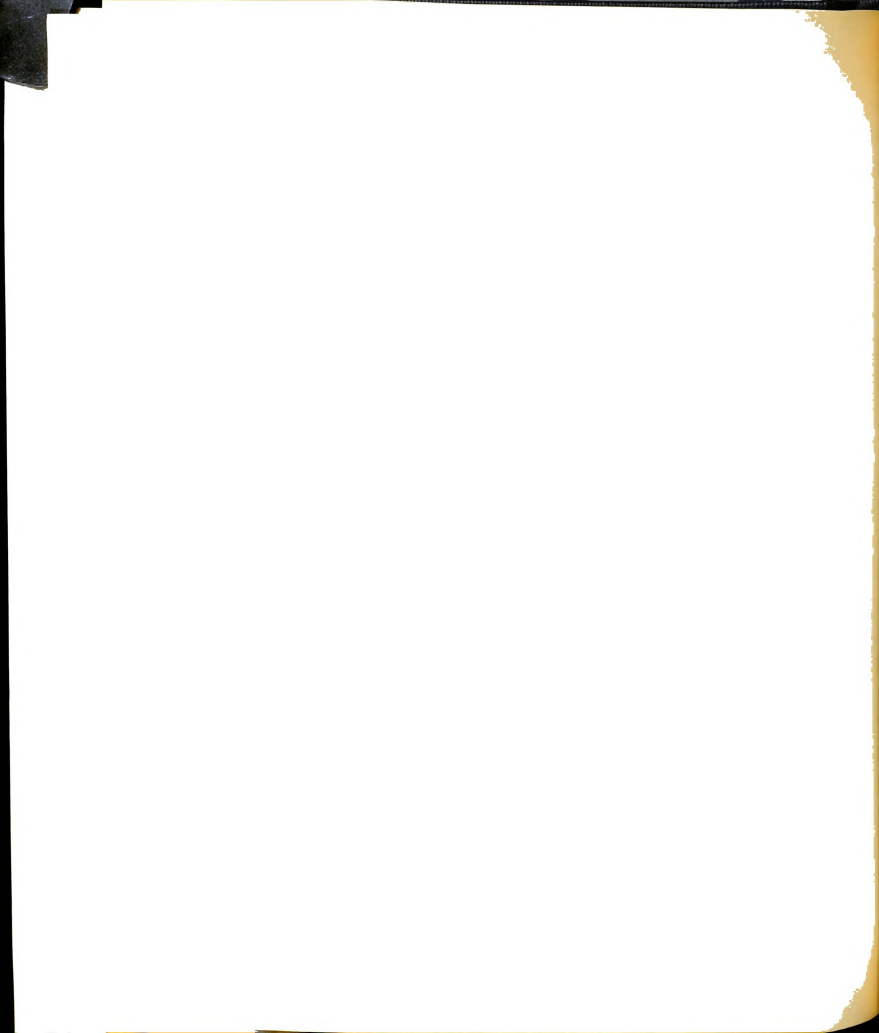
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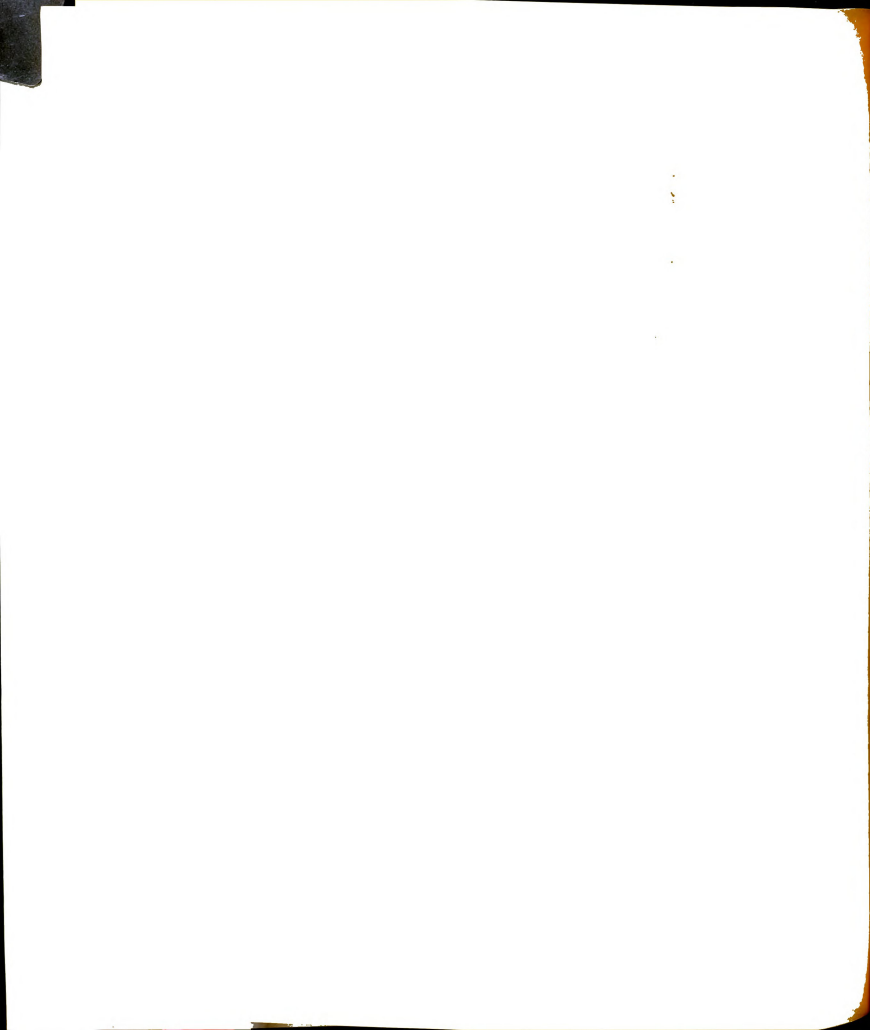
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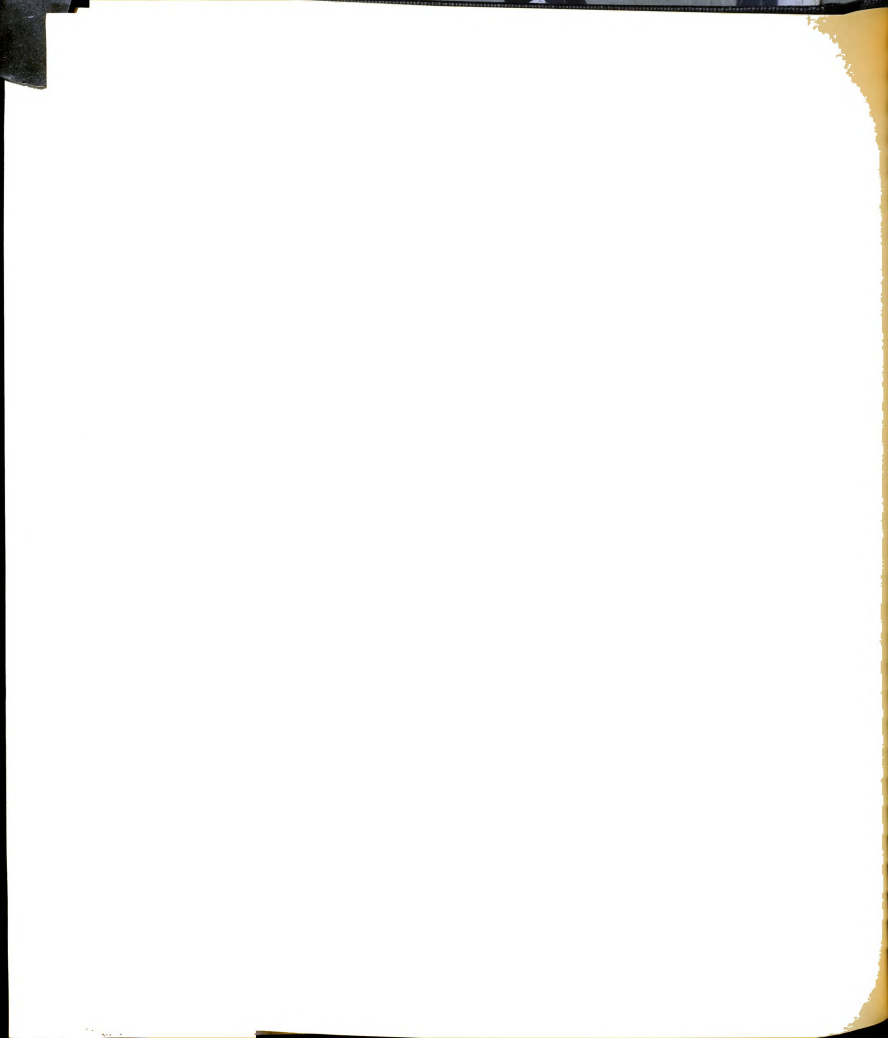
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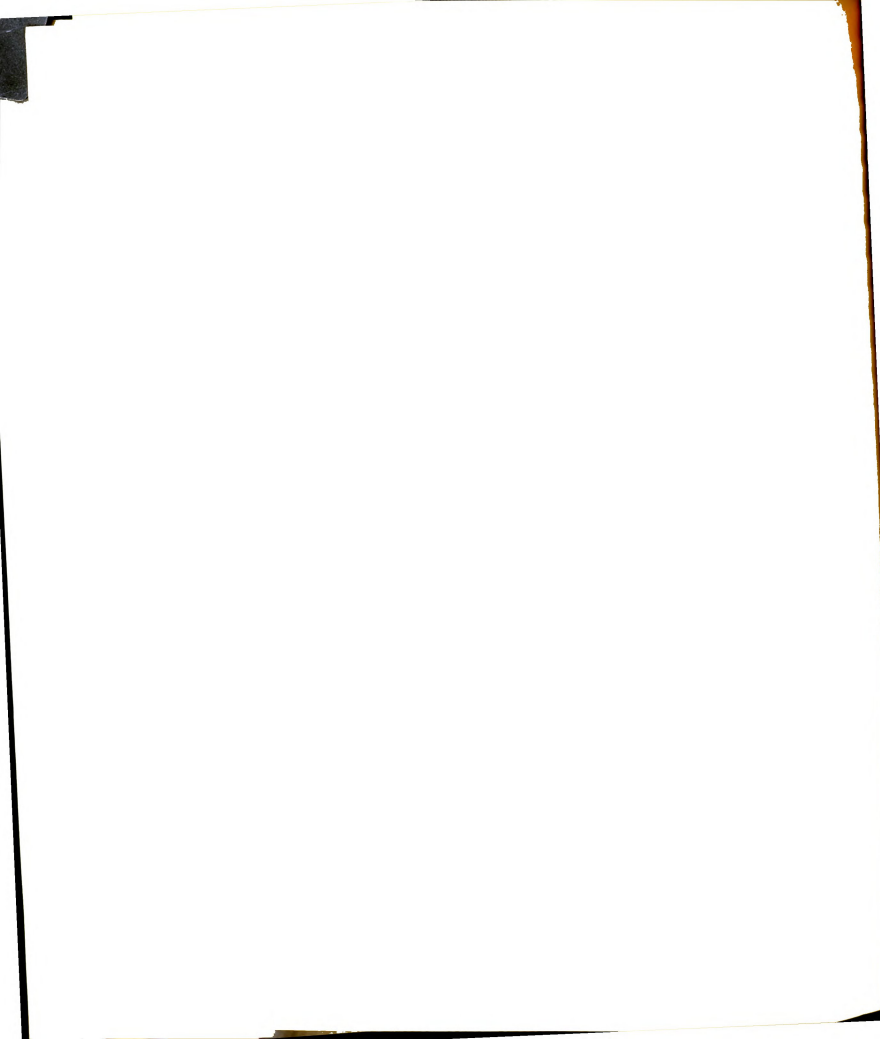
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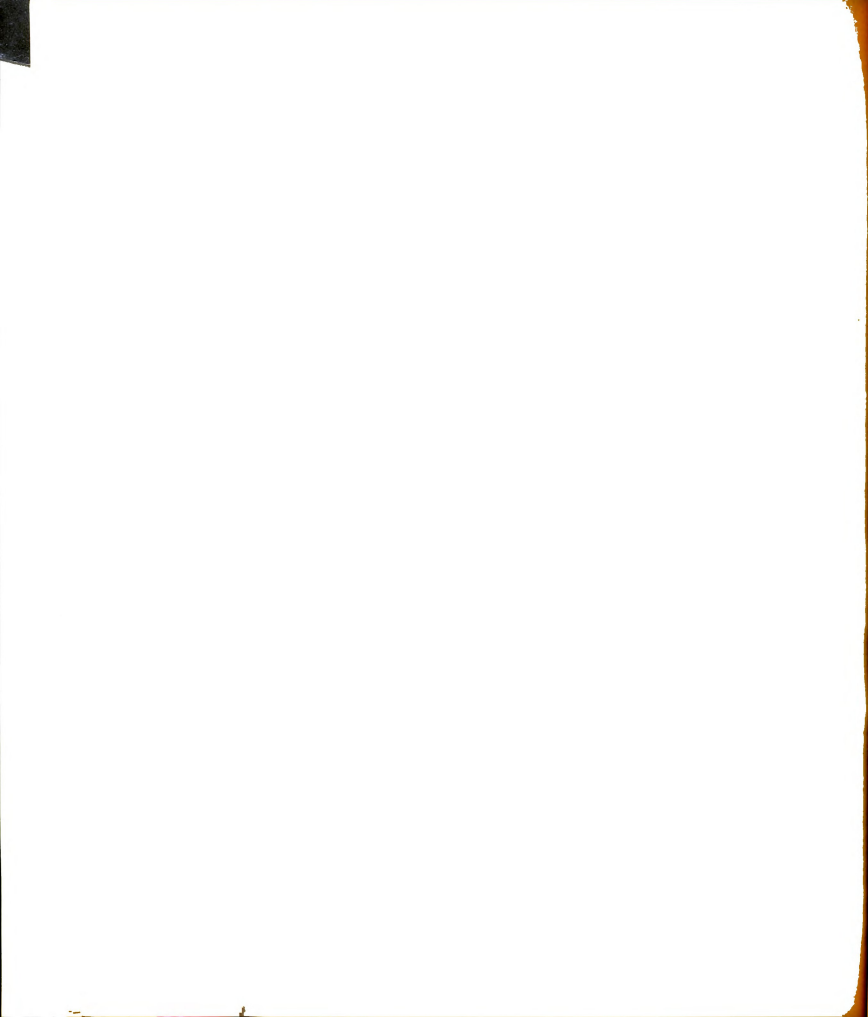
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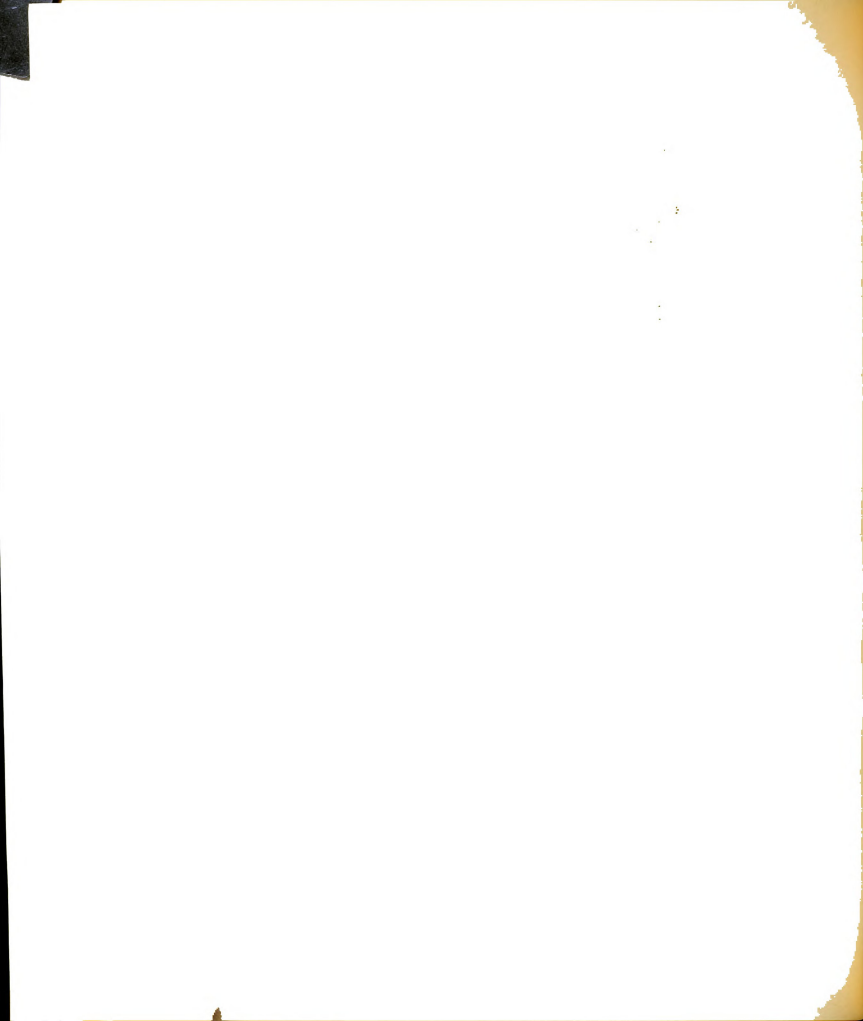
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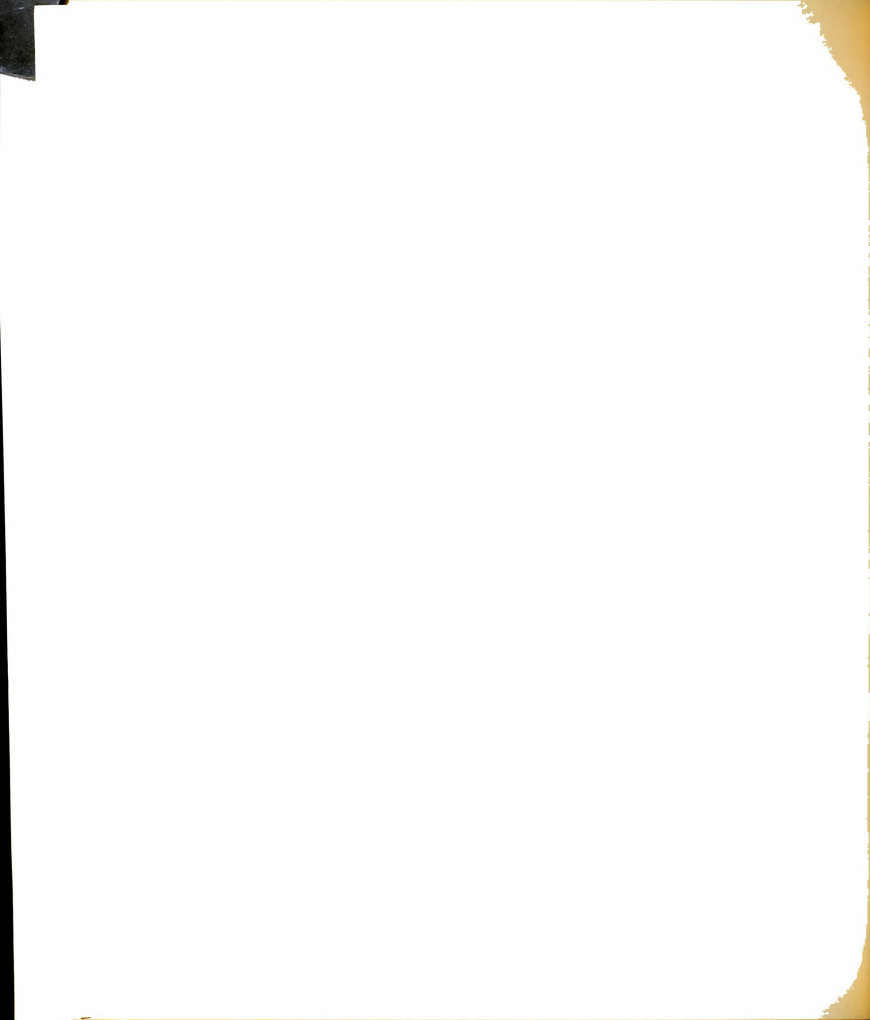
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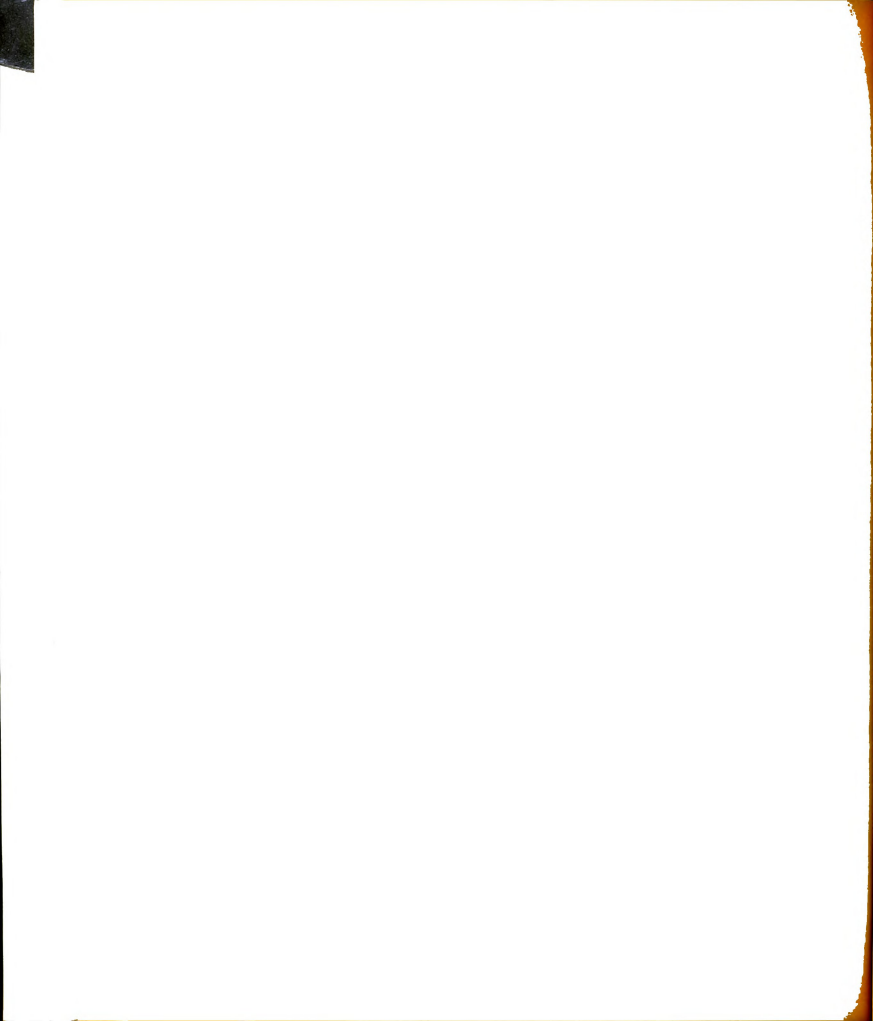
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Hylemyia (Thorbia) portensis Huck., 1947. Bul. Brooklyn
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Anthomyia pratensis Mg., 1826. Syst. Besch., 5: 158.

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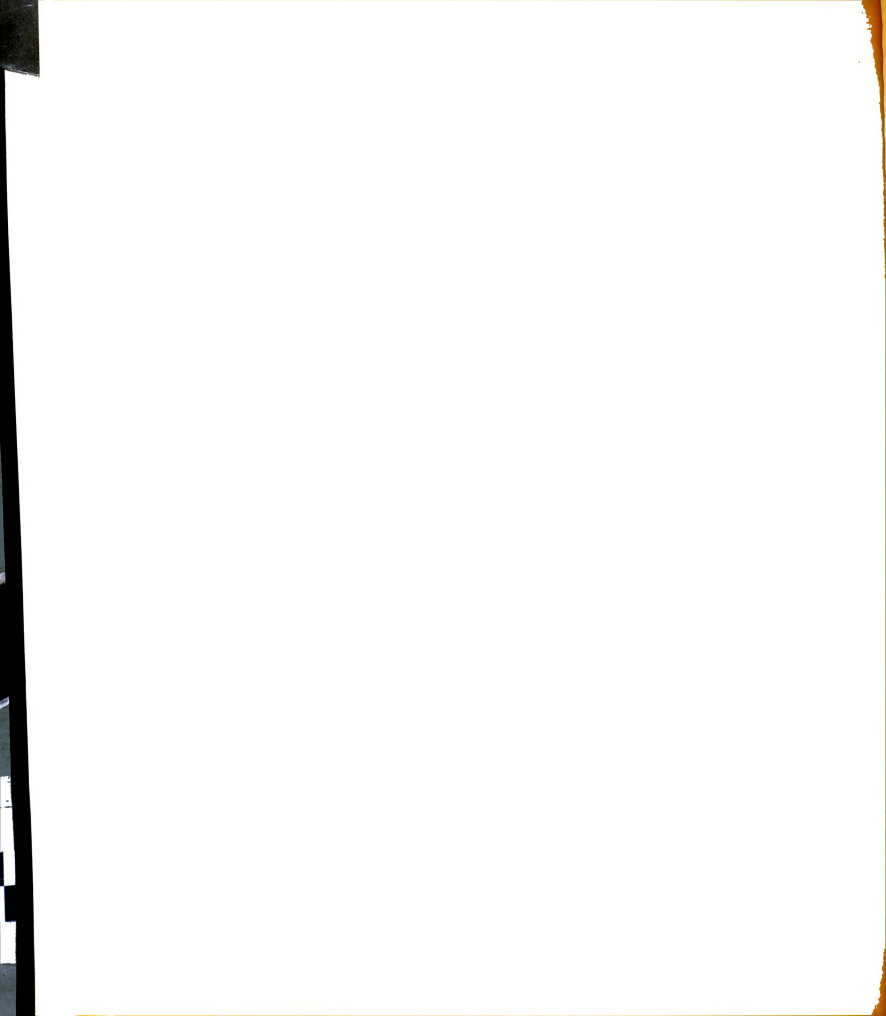
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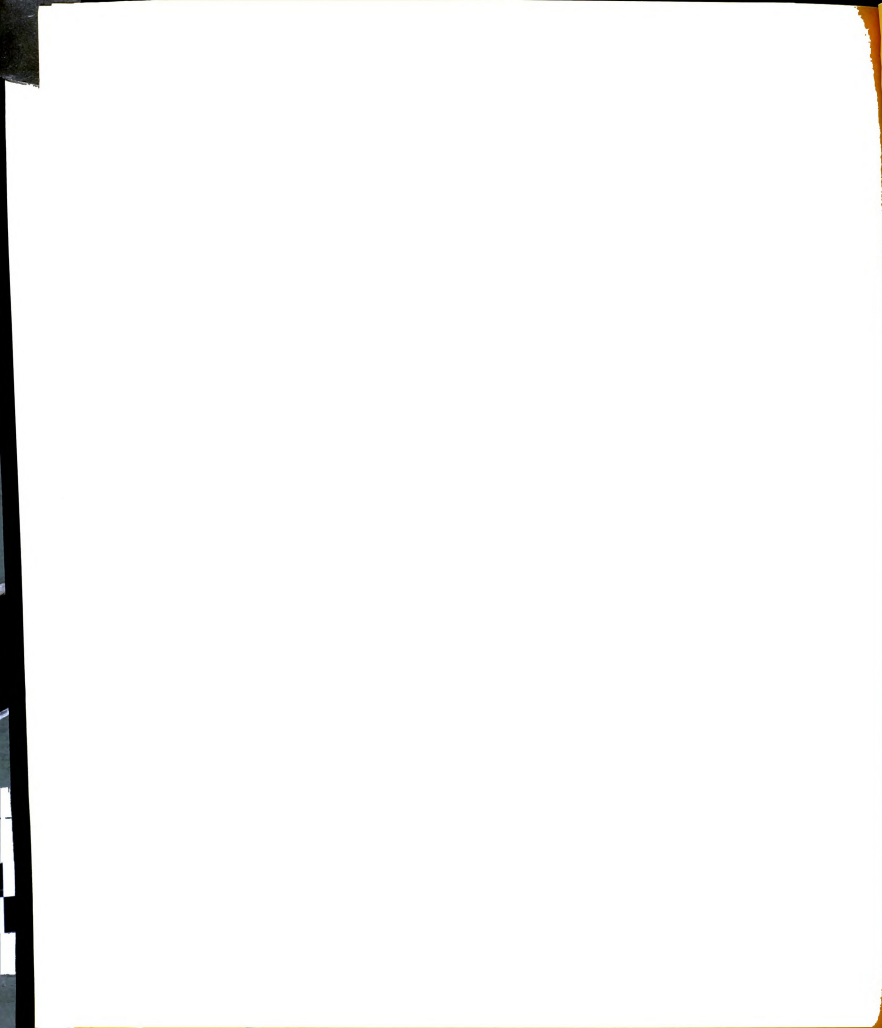
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Hylemyia replicata Huck., 1929. Can. Ent., 61: 136.

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Hylemyia (Delia) rondonii Ringd., 1933. Ent. Tidskr.,
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Hylemyia robusta Stein, 1920. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
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Hylemyia (Botanophila) robusta Hockett, 1947. Jour. N.
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Pegohylemyia rubifrons Ringdahl, 1952. Opus. Ent. 17:
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Hylemyia seamansi Huck., 1929. Can. Ent., 61: 143.

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Hylemyia sedula Huck., 1929. Can. Ent., 61: 143.

Hylemyia (Acrostilpna) sedula Huck., 1946. Bul. Brooklyn
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Hylemyia seriata Stein, 1920. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
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Hylemyia sinuata Mall., 1924. Psycho, 31: 196.

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Hylemyia spinipes Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205:

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Hylemyia subnitida Mall., 1920. Ohio Jour. Sci.,

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subspinata Hockett

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trifurcata Huckett

Hylemyia (Botanophila) trifurcata Huck., 1917. Jour.
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Hylomyia triseriata Mall., 1920. Ohio Jour. Sci., 20:
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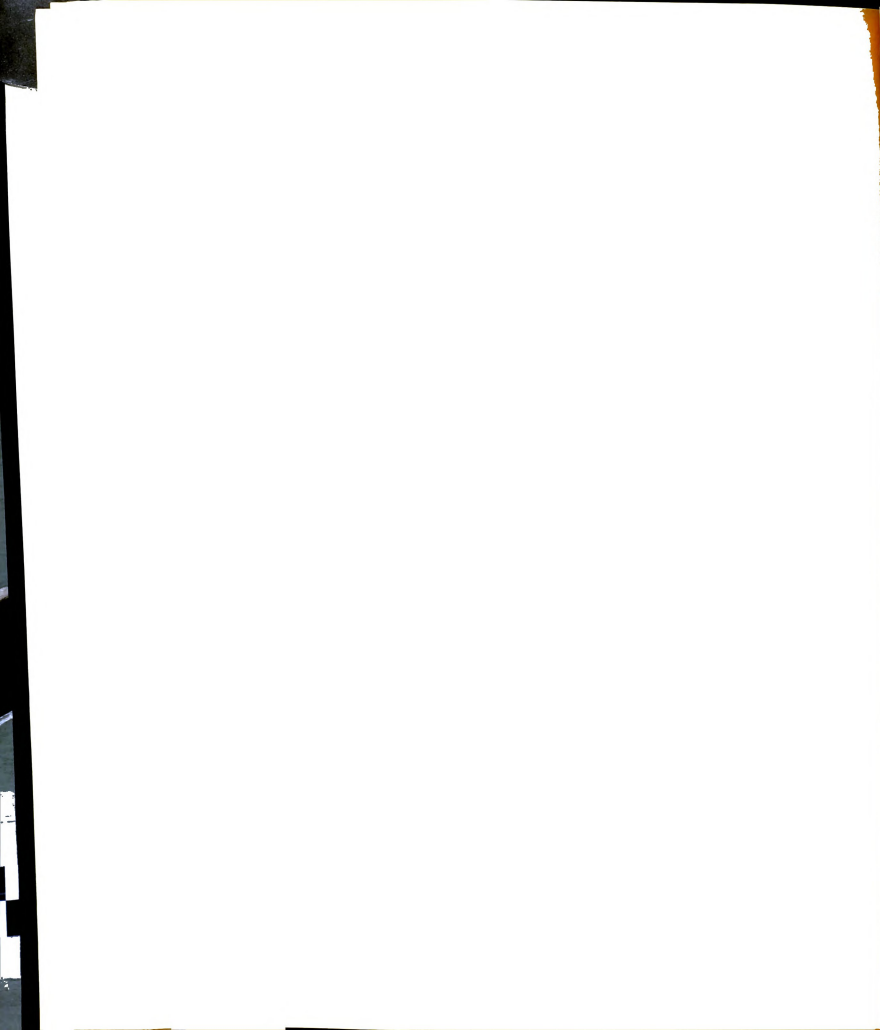
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Chortophila uniseriata Stein, 1914. Arch. f. Natur-
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Hylemyia quintilis Mall., 1919. Can. Ent., 51: 275.
Kingia quintilis Mall., 1921. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.,
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Aricia albescens Zetterstedt, 1845. Dipt. Scand.,

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Leucophora fusca Huck., 1940. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc.,

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Hylemyia johnsoni Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,

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Hammomyia johnsoni Stein, 1919. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,

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Soc., 48: 343.

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Harmonyia maculata Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,
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Hylephila maculata Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205: 133.

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Harmonyia marylandica Malloch, 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.

Hylephila marylandica Johnson, 1925. Occ. Pap. Boston
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Hylephila obtusa Stein, 1920. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
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Leucophora obtusa Hockett, 1940. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc.,
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Anthomyia sociata Mg., 1826. Syst. Boschr., 5: 98.

Hylephila sociata Neuhaus, 1886. Dipt. Marchica, p. 224.

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Anthomyza unistriata Zett., 1838. Ins. Lapp., p. 677.

Aricia unistriata Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 1512.

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Pergandea apivora Aldrich, 1919. Proc. Ent. Soc.

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Neohylemyia mallochi Huck., Mem. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr.

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Hydrophoria nigricauda Bigot, 1885. Ann. Soc. Ent.

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Neohylemyia nigricauda Hockett., 1944. Ann. Ent. Soc.

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83(A): 117.

Opsolasia calvicerura Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205: 123.

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Aricia eriphthalma Zett., 1860. Dipt. Scand., 14: 6236.

Lasiops eriphthalma Kowarz, 1880. Mittl. Münch. Ent.
Ver., 4: 138.

Hylemyia eriphthalma Stein, 1916. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
81(A): 187

Lasiormia eriophthalma Séguy, 1923. Fauna d. France,
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Opsolasia eriophthalma Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect.,
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Prosalpia angustitarsus Mall., 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.
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Paraprosalpia angustitarsus Hockett, 1950. Bul.
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Soc., 44: 309.

Paraprosalpia brevitarsus Hockett, 1950. Bul. Brooklyn

Ent. Soc., 45: 129.

conifrons (Zetterstedt)

Aricia conifrons Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 1569.

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Steiermark, 34: 247.

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Hylemyia constrictor Mall, 1920. Ohio Jour. Sci.,

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Paraprosalpia constrictor Hockett, 1950. Bul. Brooklyn

Ent. Soc., 45: 132.

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Prosalpia denticauda Ringdahl, 1920. Ent. Tidskr.,

41: 33.

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Ent. Soc., 45: 133.

genalis Hockett

Paraprosalpia genalis Hockett, 1950. Bul. Brooklyn
Ent. Soc., 45: 140-142.

genitilis Hockett

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Ent. Soc., 45: 142-143.

senilis Ringdahl

Prosalpia senilis Ringd., 1920. Ent. Tidskr., 41: 36.
Prosalpia incisa Ringd., 1926. Ent. Tidskr., 47: 101.
Paraprosalpia incisa Hockett, 1950. Bul. Brooklyn
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littoralis (Malloch)

Pegomyia littoralis Mall., 1920. Bul. Brooklyn Ent.
Soc., 15: 127.
Paraprosalpia littoralis Hockett, 1950. Bul. Brooklyn
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Prosalpia moerens Ringdahl, 1920. Ent. Tidskr., 41: 35.

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Prosalpia pilitarsus Stein, 1900. Ent. Nachr., 26: 313.

Chortophila pilitarsus Stein, 1907. Kat. Paläarkt. Dipt.,
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Paraprosalpia pilitarsus Kloet & Hincks, 1945. List.
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Aricia sepiella Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 1541.

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Prosalpia sepiella Ringdahl, 1920. Ent. Tidskr., 41: 33.

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Dipt., 4: 186.

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Pegomyia abnormis Stein, 1920. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
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Pegomyia acutipennis Mall., 1913. Trans. Amer. Ent.
Soc., 44: 301.

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Pegomyia alticola Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
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anabnormis Hockett

Pegomyia anabnormis Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
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Pegomyia aninotata Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
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Pegomyia subgrisea Malloch, 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.
Soc., 46: 180.

Pegonomomyia subgrisea Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205:
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Eremomyia apicalis Stein, 1896. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,
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Pegomyia carduorum Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
65: 1.

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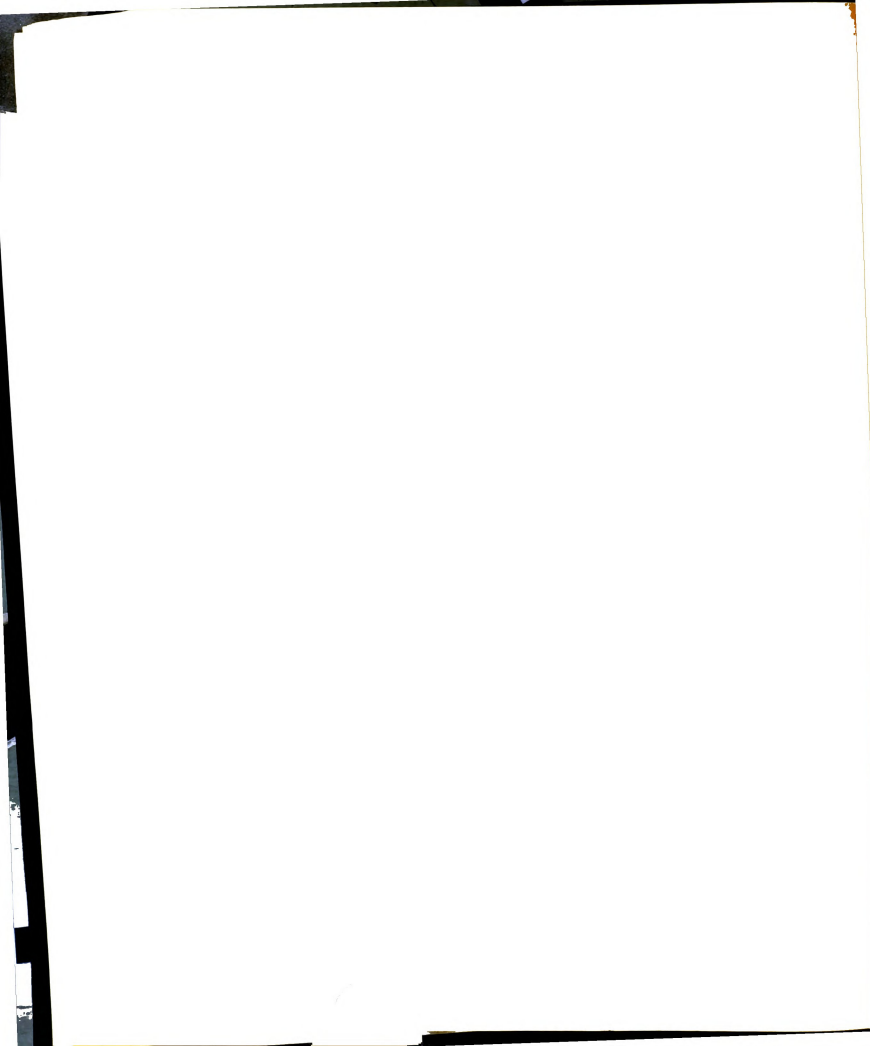
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10: 94.

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Pogonomyia fringilla Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205:

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Anthomyza flavipalpis Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4:

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25: 72.

frigida (Zetterstedt)

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Pegomyia bivittata Stein, 1906. Wien. Ent. Zeitg.,

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Pegomyia frigida Stein, 1907. Kat. Paläark. Dipt.,

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Anthomyia geniculata Bouché, 1834. Naturgesch. d. Ins.,
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Hylemyia glabra Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205: 95.

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25: 73.

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Pegomyia incompleta Hockett, 1941. Mem. Amer. Ent.
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Pegomyia indicta Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
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Hylemyia juvenilis Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,
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Pegomyia juvenilis Stein, 1919. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
83(A): 148.

labradorensis Malloch

Pegomyia labradorensis Mall., 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.

Soc., 46: 176.

Pogonomyia labradorensis Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect.,

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Hylemyia (Huredia) latipalpis Ringdahl, 1933. Ent.

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Pegomyia lividiventris Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent.
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Pegomyia longicornis Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent.
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Pegomyia marginata Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
65: 7.

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Pegomyia minuta Malloch, 1918. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Ent.
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Anthomyza nigritarsis Zett., 1838. Ins. Lapp., p. 698.
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Hylermyia nigroscutellata Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect.,
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Soc., 10: 57.

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Pegomyia palpata Stein, 1906. Wien. Ent. Zeitg., 25:
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Pegomyia (Pegoplata) palpata Schnabl and Dziedziicki, 1911.

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Hyleryia pseudodissecta Ringd., 1926. Ent. Tidskr.,
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Pegomyia pseudodissecta Hockett, 1941. Mem. Amer. Ent.
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Pegomyia quadrispinosa Mall., 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.
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Pegonomyia quadrispinosa Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect.,
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Pegomyia abnormis var. Stein, 1920. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
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Pegomyia rectifrons Hock., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 65: 19.

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Phorbia rubivora Coq., 1897. Can. Ent., 29: 162.

Chortophila rubivora Stein, 1919. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,

Pegomyia rubivora Malloch, 1920. Bul. Brooklyn Ent.

Soc., 15: 126.

Hyleryia rubivora Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205: 111.

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42: 286.

ruficeps Stein

Pegomyia ruficeps Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,
42: 286.

rufina (Fallén)

Musca rufina ♂ Fall., 1824. Musc., p. 92.

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Anthomyza rufina Zett., 1846. Dipt. Scand., 5: 1760.

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Pegomyia nigriceps Stein, 1906. Wien. Ent. Zeitg.,
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Anthomyza deprinata Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 1706.

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Hylemyia pedestris Malloch, 1919. Can. Ent., 51: 274.

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Anthomyia setaria Mg., 1826. Syst. Besch., 5: 178.

Pegomyia setaria Stein, 1906. Wien. Ent. Zeitg., 25: 99.

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sitiens Hockett

Pegomyia sitiens Huct., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,

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setiformis Hockett

Pegomyia setiformis Huct., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,

65: 32.

solitaria Stein

Pegomyia solitaria Stein, 1906. Wien. Ent. Soc., 25: 80.

spinigerella Malloch

Pegomyia spinigerella Mall., 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.

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Pogonomyia spinigerella Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect.,

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Pegomyia spinosissima Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,

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Pegomyia striata Stein, 1920. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,



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Hylemyia substriatella Mall., 1918. Trans. Amer. Ent.

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Pegomyia substriatella Mall., 1920. Bul. Brooklyn

Ent. Soc., 15: 125.

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Pegomyia tacta Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,

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Anthomyia tarsata van d. Wulp, 1867. Tijdschr. Ent.,

10: 151.

Pegomyia tarsata Huckett, 1941. Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc.,

10: 85.

tenera (Zetterstedt)

Anthomyza tenera Zett., 1838. Ins. Lapp., p. 697.

Anthomyia conformis Lundbeck, 1900. Vidensk. Medd.

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thrixia Huckett

Pegomyia thrixia Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,

65: 23.

tinctisquama Huckett

Pegomyia tinctisquama Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent.
Soc., 65: 26.

triseta Malloch

Pegomyia calytrata Stein (not Zetterstedt), 1898.

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Pegomyia triseta Malloch, 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
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Pogonomomyia triseta Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205: 320.

unguiculata Malloch

Pegomyia unguiculata Mall., 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.

Soc., 46: 176.

Pogonomomyia unguiculata Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205:
320.

unicolor Stein

Pegomyia unicolor Stein, 1898. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.,
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Pogonomomyia unicolor Séguy, 1937. Gen. Insect., 205: 320.

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Pegomyia vanduzeei Mall., 1919. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci.,

Pegomyia affinis Frost (not Stein), 1919. Jour. Agric.
Research, 16: 240.

variegata Huckett

Pegomyia variegata Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
65: 11.

vicaria Huctett

Pegomyia vicaria Huck., 1939. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.,
65: 6.

virginea (Meigen)

Anthomyia virginea ♂ Mg., 1826. Syst. Besch., 5: 96.
Hylemyia virginea ♂ Schiner, 1862. Faun. Austr., 1: 628.
Pegomyia virginea Stein, 1915. Arch. f. Naturgesch.,
81(A): 131.
Pegomyza virginea Karl, 1928. Tierwelt Deutschlands,
13: 121.

vittigera (Zetterstedt)

Anthomyza vittigera Zett., 1838. Ins. Lapp., p. 697.
Anthomyia vittigera Schiner, 1862. Faun. Austr., 1: 641.
Pegomyia vittigera Stein, 1906. Wien. Ent. Zeitdchr.,
25: 68.

winthemi (Meigen)

Anthomyia winthemi ♀ Mg., 1826. Syst. Besch., 5: 186.
Anthomyia scutellatis von Roser, 1840. Württemb. Corrbll.,
1: 59.
Anthomyza latitarsis Zetterstedt, 1846. Dipt. Scand.,
5: 1754.
Anthomyza winthemi Zett., 1846. Ibid., 1792.
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Pegomyia transversa Meade (not Fallén), 1883. Ent. Mon.
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Proboscimyia brevis Huck., 1940. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc.,
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Aricia cinerosa Zett., 1845. Dipt. Scand., 4: 1450.

Pogonomyza cinerosa Huckett, 1924. Mem. N. Y. (Cornell)

Agr. Exp. Sta., 49: 49.

Pycnoglossa luteipennis Ringdahl, 1937. Opus. Ent.,

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Pycnoglossa cinerosa Ringd., 1939. Ibid., 4: 147.

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Hylemyia (Pycnoglossa) delicata Huck., 1949. Jour. N.

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filicis (Huckett)

Hylemyia (Pycnoglossa) filicis Huck., 1949. Jour. N.

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flavipennis (Fallén)

Musca flavipennis Fall., 1823. Musc., p. 59.

Anthomyia crassirostris Meigen, 1826. Syst. Besch.,
5: 107.

Hylemyia crassirostris Macquart, 1835. Hist. Nat. d.
Ins., 2: 319.

Aricia flavipennis Zetterstedt, 1845. Dipt. Scand.,
4: 1420.

Hylemyia flavipennis Schiner, 1862. Faun. Austr.,
1: 628.

Pachystoma crassirostris Lioy, 1864. Atti Ins. Veneto,
9(3): 910.

Pycnoglossa flavipennis Coquillett, 1901. Proc. U. S.
Nat. Mus., 23: 613.

Pogonomyza flavipennis Malloch, 1921. Can. Ent.,
52: 78.

gleniensis (Huckett)

Pogonomyza gleniensis Huck., 1924. Mem. N. Y. (Cornell)
Agr. Exp. Sta., 77: 49.

Pycnoglossa gleniensis Leonard, 1928. Mem. N. Y.
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Hyleryia (Pycnoglossa) gleniensis Huckett, 1949. Jour.
N. Y. Ent. Soc., 57: 60.

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Hylemyia cinerosa Stein (not Zetterstedt), 1916. Arch.
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Pogonomyza proboscidalis Mall., 1920. Trans. Amer. Ent.
Soc., 46: 185.

Pycnoglossa proboscidalis Mall., 1924. Ann. Mag. Nat.
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Pogonomyza campestris Huckett, 1924. Mem. N. Y.
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Pycnoglossa cinerosa Karl (not Zetterstedt), 1928.
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pusillans (Huckett)

Hylemyia (Pycnoglossa) pusillans, Huck., 1949. Jour.
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spinosissima (Malloch)

Hylemyia (Pogonomyza) spinosissima Mall., 1919. Can.
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Pogonomyza spinosissima Mall., 1921. Can. Ent., 53: 79.

Pycnoglossa spinosissima Mall., 1924. Ann. Mag. Nat.

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VII. SUMMARY

A generic arrangement of the Nearctic Anthomyiini is presented. Discussions of the genera are presented, as well as keys to the Nearctic subfamilies of Muscidae, to the Nearctic tribes of Anthomyiinae and to the Nearctic genera of Anthomyiini.

In the literature review and in the generic discussions the arrangements of earlier workers are presented along with a brief generic description. The Nearctic species and their synonymy belonging to each of the genera are listed.

The tribe is arranged into twenty-two genera: Alliopsis Schnabl and Dziedzicki (2 species), Anthomyia Meigen (1 species), Anthomyiella Malloch (1 species), Calythea Schnabl and Dziedzicki (2 species), Circia Malloch (1 species), Egle Robineau-Desvoidy (11 species), Ermesomyia Malloch (3 species), Eremomyia Stein (3 species), Eremomyioides Malloch (6 species), Eustalomyia Kowarz (3 species), Hydrophoria Robineau-Desvoidy (27 species), Hylemya Robineau-Desvoidy (163 species), Kingiella Curran (1 species), Leucophora Robineau-Desvoidy (10 species), Macatoccia Malloch (2 species), Macrophorbia Malloch (1 species), Neohylemyia Malloch (3 species), Opsolasia Coquillett (3 species), Paraprosalpia Villeneuve (16 species), Pegomya Robineau-Desvoidy (97 species), Proboscimyia Bigot (2 species), Pycnoglossa Coquillett (9 species). In total, there are 375 described Nearctic species of Anthomyiini.

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IX. PLATE

- Figure 1. Kingiella quintilis (Mall.) ♂, lateral view showing the protrusion of the front and the oral margin, the narrow check (measured downward from the lowest part of the eye).
- Figure 2. Proboscimria siphonina Bigot ♂, lateral view showing the development of the proboscis, the narrow checks, and the non-produced oral margin.
- Figure 3. Pycnoglossa flavipennis (Fall.) ♀, lateral view showing the short, thick proboscis, narrow checks, and the non-produced oral margin.
- Figure 4. Hylemya variata (Fall.) ♂, showing the bases of the oral vibrissae wide apart.
- Figure 5. Neohylemyia mallochi Huck. ♂, showing the approximation of the bases of the oral vibrissae.
- Figure 6. Leucophora obtusa (Zett.) ♂, showing the wide cheeks (measured downward from the lowest part of the eye), and the typical proboscis.



fig. 1



fig. 2



fig. 3



fig. 4



fig. 5



fig. 6



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