

THE AMERICAN GENERA OF ASILIDAE (DIPTERA): KEYS FOR IDENTIFICATION WITH AN ATLAS OF FEMALE SPERMATHECAE AND OTHER MORPHOLOGICAL DETAILS. VII.4. SUBFAMILY STENOPOGONINAE HULL - TRIBE ENIGMOMORPHINI, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW GENERA AND SPECIES AND A CATALOGUE OF THE NEOTROPICAL SPECIES*

Los géneros americanos de Asilidae (Diptera): Claves para su identificación con un atlas de las espermatecas de las hembras y otros detalles morfológicos.

VII.4. Subfamilia Stenopogoninae Hull - tribu Enigmomorphini, con descripciones de tres nuevos géneros y especies y catálogo de la especies neotropicales*

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ABSTRACT

A key for the identification of the 14 American genera of Enigmomorphini (Asilidae, Stenopogoninae), with illustrations of spermathecae and other morphological details, is given. The following new taxa are described: *Araujoa pernambucana*, gen. n., sp. n. (type-locality: Brazil, Pernambuco, 10-20 km nw of Petrolina); *Archilestroides guimaraesi*, gen. n., sp. n. (type-locality: Brazil, São Paulo,

Salesópolis (Estação Biológica de Boracéia); *Taperigna diogmitiformis*, gen. n. sp. n. (type-locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém (Fazenda Taperinha)). A catalogue of the neotropical species of Enigmomorphini is added.

KEYWORDS: Insecta. Taxonomy. America. Key. Asilidae. Stenopogoninae. Enigmomorphini.

RESUMEN

Se presenta una clave para la identificación de los 14 géneros americanos de Enigmomorphini (Asilidae, Stenopogoninae), con ilustraciones de espermatecas y otros detalles morfológicos. Son descritos los siguientes nuevos taxones: *Araujoa pernambucana*, gen. n., sp. n. (localidad-tipo: Brasil, Pernambuco. 10-20 km nw de Petrolina); *Archilestroides guimaraesi*, gen. n., sp. n. (localidad-tipo: Brasil, São Paulo, Salesópolis (Estação Biológica de Boracéia)); *Taperigna diogmitiformis*, gen. n., sp. n. (localidad-tipo: Brasil, Pará, Santarém (Fazenda Taperinha)). Se agrega un catálogo de las especies neotropicales de Enigmomorphini.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Insecta. Taxonomía. América. Clave. Asilidae. Stenopogoninae. Enigmomorphini.

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INTRODUCTION

Specimens studied in this paper belong to the collections of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de Sao Paulo (MZUSP) and to the Departamento de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción, Chile (MZUC). The methodology employed in the dissection and preservation of the male terminalia, female spermathecae and other morphological parts is the same employed by Artigas (1971).

Previous parts of the series have been published in the following manner:

- Part I (Key to subfamilies, subfamily Leptogastrinae): Gayana, Zool. 52(1-2):95-114, 1988.
- Part II (Dasypogoninae): Gayana, Zool.

- 52(3-4):199-260, 1988.
- Part III (Trigonimiminae): Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepción 60:35-41, 1989.
- Part IV (Laphriinae, except Atomosiini): Bol. Mus. paraense Emilio Goeldi 4(2):211-255, 1989.
- Part V (Stichopogoninae): Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepción 61:39-47, 1990.
- Part VI (Laphriinae (Atomosiini)): Gayana, Zool. 55(1):53-85, 1991.
- Part VII.1 (Key to the tribes of Stenopogoninae): Gayana, Zool. 55(2):139-144, 1991.
- Part VII.2. (Stenopogoninae, tribes Acronychini, Bathypogonini, Ceraturgini): Gayana, Zool. 55(3):247-255, 1991.
- Part VII.3. (Stenopogoninae, tribes Dioctriini and Echthodopini): Gayana, Zool. 55(4):263-269, 1991.

Tribe ENIGMOMORPHINI Hull, 1962

KEY TO GENERA:

- 1. Anterior dorsocentral bristles present, long 2
 Anterior dorsocentral bristles absent or reduced to short pile (as long as scape) 8
- 2(1). Face nearly flat, or only bulging at oral margin 3
 Face either uniformly rounded from base of antennae to oral margin or strongly gibbose 4
- 3(2). Cell r_1 open. Antenna with two visible flagellomeres. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Artigas (1970: figs. 43, 45, 46; 1971: fig. 28). Female spermathecae as in Artigas (1971: figs. 29, 30, 31). (Chile) *Alyssomyia* Hull, 1962
 Cell r_1 closed and petiolate. Second flagellomere fused to first. Face relatively wide and short, the mystax dense, in several rows, limited to basal 1/3 of face. Spermathecae as in figs. 1-2. (Paraguay, Brazil: Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, São Paulo)
 *Enigmomorphus* Hermann, 1912
- 4(2). Face uniformly rounded from base of antennae to oral margin. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 4-8. Spermathecae as in Figs. 9-10. (Brazil: Pernambuco)
 *Araujoa*, gen. n.
 Face strongly gibbose 5
- 5(4). Face strongly gibbose only on basal 2/3. Second antenal flagellomere elongate 6
 Face entirely gibbose. Second antenal flagellomere relatively short 7

- 6(5). First antennal flagellomere elongate. Female terminalia with spines on acanthophorites. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Artigas (1970: figs. 50, 51, 57; 1971: fig. 34). Spermathecae as in Artigas (1971: figs. 32, 33, 35, 36). (Chile) *Creolestes* Hull, 1962
 First antennal flagellomere distinctly ovoid. Female terminalia elongate, without spines on acanthophorites. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Artigas (1970: figs. 19-21, 24, 25; 1971: figs. 59, 62). Spermathecae as in Artigas (1971: figs. 58, 60, 61). (Chile, Argentina, southern Brazil) *Pritchardia* Stuardo, 1946
- 7(5). Pulvilli well developed. Claws curved down on apical 1/3 and not sharply pointed. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Artigas (1973). (Chile) *Aymarasilus* Artigas, 1973
 Pulvilli reduced, a little longer than basal 1/3 of claws. Claws extended, sharply pointed. Male terminalia as in Artigas (1970: fig. 131b). Spermathecae as in figs. 11-12. (Chile) .
 *Leptocheilina* Artigas, 1970
- 8(1). Anatergite with bristles, bristly pile, or both. Wing venation as in Hull (1962: fig. 475). (Several zoogeographical regions) *Microstylum* Macquart, 1838
 Anatergite bare. Wing venation never as above 9
- 9(8). Face flat, concave, evenly rounded, or gradually sloping from base of antennae to oral margin, but never gibbose. Mystax generally thin, confined to oral margin 10
 Face gibbose. Mystax occupying lower 2/3 of face or more 13
- 10(9). Face moderately rounded from base of antennae to oral margin. Generally very robust flies, with thick and robust legs, or *Diogmites*-like flies 11
 Face flat or slightly concave. Slender flies, with long and slender legs 12
- 11(10). Pulvilli and claws normally developed. *Diogmites*-like flies. Spermathecae as in figs. 17-19. (Brazil: Pará) *Taperigna*, gen. n.
 Pulvilli and empodium absent. Claws extremely developed, very long and slender, plus two claw-like bristles on apex of apical tarsomere. Spermathecae as in figs. 20-21. (Mexico to Argentina, but not in Chile) *Dicranus* Loew, 1851
- 12(10). Face flat. Abdomen cylindrical, as long as or longer than wings, slender, tapering towards apex. Male terminalia as in Papavero & Bernardi (1971). Spermathecae as in figs. 22-23. (Mexico to Uruguay, but not in Chile) *Archilestris* Loew, 1874
 Face slightly concave (figs. 24-25). Abdomen shorter than wings, strongly coarctate. Male terminalia as in figs. 26-28. Spermathecae as in figs. 29-30. (Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo) *Archilestroides*, gen. n.
- 13(9). First flagellomere long, almost 4 times longer than combined length of scape and pedicel, somewhat curved, with apical pit. Facial gibbosity gently rounded. Proboscis dorsoventrally flattened, with inconspicuous middorsal keel. Male terminalia as in Lamas (1973). Spermathecae as in figs. 32-33. (Paraguay, southernmost Brazil, Argentina) *Cylicomera* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881
- First flagellomere never more than 3 times longer than combined length of scape and pedicel, straight, wider on middle, either bearing a second flagellomere or only with an apical pit. Facial gibbosity abruptly convex. Proboscis laterally compressed, with conspicuous middorsal keel. Male terminalia as in Lamas (1973). Spermathecae as in figs. 34-35. (Mexico to Cuba and Argentina, ?Chile) *Prolepsis* Walker, 1851

Genus *Alyssomyia* Hull

Alyssomyia Hull, 1962: 143. Type-species, *Clavator brevicornis* Philippi (orig. des.).

brevicornis (Philippi), 1865:700, fig. 1 (*Clavator*).

Type-locality: Chile, Santiago. Distr. - Chile (Aconcagua, Bío Bío, Coquimbo, Santiago, Valparaíso). NT MZUC.

bulbosa Artigas, 1970: 61, figs. 45, 46, 47, 48, 436. Type-locality: Chile, Atacama, Carrizal Bajo, Quebrada Algodones. Distr. - Chile (Aconcagua, Atacama, Coquimbo, Santiago, Valparaíso). HT MZUC.

misera Artigas, 1973: 125, figs. 7-11. Type-locality: Chile, Coquimbo, Baños del Toro, 3400-4000 m. Distr. - Chile (Coquimbo). HT MZUC.

pampina Artigas, 1970:63, figs. 49, 473. Type-locality: Chile, Antofagasta, Cordillera de Antofagasta, Talabre (Toconao), Chinina. Distr. - Chile (Antofagasta, Atacama). HT DZUC.

quinquemaculata Artigas, 1973: 124, figs. 1-5. Type-locality: Chile, Santiago, La Ollita-Cantillana, Piche-Alhué. Distr. - Chile (Colchagua, Santiago). HT MZUC.

Genus *Araujoa*, gen. n.

Face 1/4 width of head, inner margins of eyes mostly parallel. Frons 1/4 wider than face. Facial gibbosity occupying 4/5 of face, mystax situated on central part of gibbosity. Frontal bristles similar to ocellar bristles and postocular bristles. Antennae placed slightly above middle of head; pedicel and scape subequal in length; first flagellomere compressed, broad, abruptly attenuated at apex; second flagellomere mostly cylindrical, less than half length of first, acute, with a minute spine on apex. Proboscis short, cylindrical, straight. Palpus 2-segmented, second segment strongly attenuate on apical half.

Pronotum with a line of bristles similar to the frontal ones. Prosternum dissociated from proepisternum. Mesonotum convex, covered with scattered fine short hairs; 8-12 strong, long dorsocentral bristles; 3 short humerals; 5

supraalars; 2 postalars; 2 bristles on posterior callus; except for the humerals, which are shorter, all bristles similar to the dorsocentrals. No bristles on mesopleura. Anatergite bare. Katatergite with 6-8 long bristles.

Legs similar in shape and vestiture; hind leg larger, hind coxa with an anterior process. Legs covered with abundant short hairs and strong bristles. Claws acute. Pulvilli reaching tip of claws.

Wing short, not extending beyond tergite 5. Cell r_1 open; vein R_4 slightly recurrent, ending well above wing apex; R_5 ends below apex. Cell r_5 closed. Anal cell closed at wing margin.

Abdomen cylindrical, 8 tergites dorsally visible in males and females. Male genitalia rotated 180°; epandrium divided, elongate; hypandrium free, posterior border produced (Figs. 4-6). Aedeagus as in Figs. 7-8. Ovipositor short, acanthophorites with strong spines. Spermathecae as in Figs. 9-10.

Type-species, *Araujoa pernambucana*, sp. n.

Araujoa pernambucana, sp. n.

(Figs. 3-10)

Face and frons silvery micropubescent. Mystax white. Frontal and ocellar bristles yellowish; postvertical and postocular bristles white, postverticals longer. Scape light-brown, with yellowish bristles; pedicel darker, with white bristles; first flagellomere concolorous with pedicel.

Pronotum with more than 20 strong white bristles on collar and 4-6 strong white ones on each side. Proepisternum with micropubescence only, laterally with a large, glabrous, shining area. Mesonotum silvery micropubescent, with scattered fine short hairs, 2 central stripes and 2 lateral spots dark brown in color. Humeral bristles white, fine, short. Supraalars light brown, postalar bristles and bristles of posterior callus long and white. Scutellar disc bare, the 4 marginal scutellar bristles long and white, similar to the postalar, postcallar and postsutural dorsocentrals. Mesopleura mostly bare; groups of fine short white hairs on posterior border of

mesopleura, mesepisternum and katatergite. Anatergite bare. Katatergite with 5-7 long white bristles.

Wing hyaline, veins dark brown.

Coxae covered with micropubescence similar to one on mesopleura, bristles white, more abundant on fore coxa. Femora bicolorous, black and reddish-brown, covered with short, fine hairs, longer on ventral side. Front and middle tibiae reddish-brown, hind tibia darker, bicolorous, similar to femur. Hairs of tibiae and tarsi similar to femoral hairs, bristles long and white.

Abdomen pollinose, with short white hairs, bristles only on sides of tergite 1. Male terminalia dark brown, shining, elongate, rotated 180°, covered with hairs similar to those of tergites.

Female: Similar to male. Ovipositor formed by segment 8, shining, contrasting strongly with the dull color of preceding segments, with strong spines on the acanthophorites.

Holotype ♂, BRAZIL, *Pernambuco*: 10-20 km nw of Petrolina vii.1974 (R.L. Araujo & N. Papavero), plus 12♂ and 5♀ paratypes, same data as holotype, in MZUSP.

Genus *Archilestris* Loew

Archilestes Schiner, 1866:672 (1868:136, second erection of genus; preocc. Selys, 1862). Type-species, *Dasypogon capnopterus* Wiedemann (Schiner, 1868:168).

Archilestris Loew, 1874:377 (nom. nov. for *Archilestes* Schiner). Type-species, *Dasypogon capnopterus* Wiedemann (aut.).

Pseudarchilestes Bigot, 1889: clxxxiii (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Archilestes* Schiner). Type-species, *Dasypogon capnopterus* Wiedemann (aut.).

Pseudoarchilestes Bigot, 1890: 96, emend.

Ref. -Papavero & Bernardi, 1974.

capnoptera (Wiedemann), 1828: 15 (*Dasypogon*). Type- locality: "Brazil". Distr. -Brazil (Goiás to Santa Catarina), Paraguay. LT

WIEN (cf. Papavero & Bernardi, 1974:266).

albitarsis Macquart, 1846: 66, pl. 7, fig. 7 (*Dasypogon*). Type- locality: Brazil, Minas Gerais. TP OXF.

excellens Enderlein, 1914: 174. Type-locality: Ecuador, Balzapamba. Distr. -Ecuador, Bolivia.

geijskesi Papavero & Bernardi, 1974: 270, figs. 10-12. Type-locality: Surinam, Phedra Boskreek. HT MZUSP.

magnifica (Walker), 1854: 472 (*Dasypogon*). Type-locality: "Mexico". Distr. - USA (Arizona), Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, San Luis Potosí, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Veracruz, Morelos, Guerrero, Oaxaca). TP BMNH.

wenzeli Papavero & Bernardi, 1974:273, figs. 2,16-18. Type-locality: Guatemala, Chimaltenango, Yepocapa, Finca Panajabel. HT FMNH.

Genus *Archilestroides*, gen. n.

Face 1/4 width of head, its borders partly covering margin of eyes; upper part of face elevated, central part concave. Mystax reduced to a row of 5 bristles on central part of oral border. Frons similar to face on width; frontal bristles minute, as short as ocellar bristles; 6-8 postvertical bristles, stronger than frontal ones; postocular bristles arranged into a line along eye margin, similar in length to the postverticals. Antennae placed on upper 1/4 of head, on a rounded elevation; scape and pedicel similar in length, bristles of pedicel longer; first flagellomere long, cylindrical, excavated at apex, with a minute spine; on the dorsal surface of the flagellum, near the middle, a row of 5-7 proclinate bristles; the flagellum is 2.5 times as long as the combined length of scape and pedicel. Proboscis elongate, straight, acute, with a well developed dorsal keel starting on the basal third. Palpi 2-segmented, second segment rounded at apex.

Pronotum with bristles similar to the postocular ones. Proepisternum with abundant bristles. Prosternum bare, dissociated from

proepisternum. Mesonotum mostly flat, anterior border slightly produced, almost bare; dorsocentral bristles minute on presutural area, longer postsuturally; humeral callus with fine, hair-like bristles; 2 prealars: 2 postalars and 2 postcallars, strong and long; disc of scutellum bare, 2 marginal scutellar bristles; mesopleura bare; anepisternum and mesepisternum bare; katepisternum with abundant long bristles.

Legs elongate, bristles on tibiae longer than on femora; tarsus elongate, front tarsus longer than tibia; hind femur similar in length and width to corresponding tibia. Claws acute. Pulvilli almost reaching tip of claws.

Wing with cell r_1 open; vein R_4 ends before wing apex; cell m_3 closed and petiolate; anal cell closed at wing margin.

Abdomen mostly shining, strongly coarctate on segments 2-3, segment 4 as wide as thorax; starting with segment 5 the abdomen then becomes strongly tapered, nearly pointed apically; vestiture consists of fine, short, scattered hairs. Seven visible tergites in male, 8 in female.

Male terminalia small, rotated 90° ; epandrium divided, shorter than gonopods; hypandrium free, short, triangular (Figs. 26-28).

Female ovipositor inconspicuous, 3 short spines on acanthophorites (Fig. 29). Spermathecae as in Figs. 30-31.

Type-species, *Archilestroides guimaraesi*, sp. n.

Archilestroides guimaraesi, sp. n.

(Figs. 24-31)

Body length, 17-19 mm: wing length, 17 mm.

Face with silvery micropubescence, except on central line, where it is shining, glabrous, and dark brown. Mystax with 5 white bristles, on central part of oral margin. Frons shining dark brown, similar to postvertical area. Ocelli yellow. Postvertical bristles black; postocular bristles black, short, forming a line on posterior border of eyes. Antennae dark-brown; pedicel with short black bristle on dorsal surface and 1 strong black bristle on ventral one; flagellum with short black bristles on basal 1/3, directed forward. Probos-

cis black. Palpus with long black bristles. Beard with black bristles.

Pronotum dark-brown, with short black bristles. Proepisternum with short black bristles. Mesonotum dark brown, glabrous, 2 pairs of dorsocentral bristles on postsutural area. One minute black bristle on humeral callus: prealars: one bristle black, the other reddish-brown, like the 2 postalars bristles; no bristles on posterior callus; scutellar marginal bristles black. Mesopleura glabrous, dark-brown. Anepisternum and mesepisternum with silvery-yellowish micropubescence. Bristles of katepisternum black.

Wing brownish-yellow, veins reddish-brown.

Coxae with dense silvery-yellow micropubescence and white bristles. Femora dark-brown, with both extremes yellow. Tibiae bicolorous, brown and yellow, bristles on tibiae and tarsi black. Tarsi yellow, the short black hairs and bristles strongly contrasting.

Abdomen with segments 2 and base of 3 dark-brown; remaining almost black; integument shining; vestiture consists of scattered, short, fine yellow hairs on first three segments and black on the remaining.

Genitalia dark, with black hairs.

Female: Similar to the male; abdomen broader; ovipositor with 3 black short spines on each acanthophorite.

Holotype ♂, BRAZIL, São Paulo: Salesópolis (Estação Biológica de Boracéia), 19.i.1972 (J.H. Guimarães). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype; plus 1 ♀ from BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro: Itatiaia, 700 m, 26.iv.1944 (J.F. Zikan). All in MZUSP.

The specific name represents a homage to our great friend Prof. Dr. José Henrique Guimarães, collector of the holotype.

Genus *Aymarasilus* Artigas

Aymarasilus Artigas, 1974: 227. Type-species, *inti* Artigas (orig. des.).

inti Artigas, 1974: 228, figs. 1-10. Type-locality: Chile, Tarapacá, Putre. Distr. - Chile (Tarapacá). HT MZUC.

Genus *Creolestes* Hull

Bathypogon, subg. *Creolestes* Hull, 1962: 150.
Type-species, *hirtuosus* Schiner (orig. des.) = *nigribarbis* (Philippi).

keiseri (Carrera & Papavero), 1965:52 (*Alyssomya*). Type-locality: Chile, Valdivia, Panguipulli. Distr. - Chile (O'Higgins, Linares, Ñuble, Concepción, Arauco, Malleco Cautín, Valdivia, Osorno, Llanquihue). HT MZUSP.

keisseri Artigas, 1970:79, *lapsus*.

nigribarbis (Philippi), 1865:699, fig. 2 (*Clavator*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. - Chile (Coquimbo, Curicó, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Santiago, Valparaíso). TP SANT.

nigribarbis Artigas, 1970:82, *lapsus*.

hirtuosus Schiner, 1868:160 (*Bathypogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP WIEN.

parvum (Bigot), 1878:432 (*Bathypogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP OXF.

rubricornis (Philippi), 1865:700 (*Clavator*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. - Chile (Malleco, Maule, Ñuble). NT MZUC.

rufescens (Philippi), 1865:700 (*Clavator*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. - Chile (Santiago, Valparaíso). NT MZUC.

claripennis Schiner, 1868:160 (*Bathypogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP WIEN.

Genus *Cylicomera* Lynch Arribálzaga

Cylicomera Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881:115. Type-species, *rubrofasciata* Lynch Arribálzaga (Hull, 1962:137).

Ref. - Lamas, 1973.

dissona Lamas, 1973:28, figs. 17, 25, 40, 60, 98-100. Type-locality: Argentina, Tucumán, San Pedro de Colalao. Distr. - Argentina (Tucumán, Buenos Aires, Santiago del Estero). HT MZUSP.

rubrofasciata Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881:119. Type-locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Chascomús and Chacabuco. Distr. - Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina. LT Museo Argentino de Cien-

cias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia (cf. Lamas, 1973:25).

fraterna Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881: 117. Type-locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Chacabuco. LT MACNBR (cf. Lamas, 1973: 25).

Genus *Dicranus* Loew

Microstylum, subg. *Dicranus* Loew, 1851:13. Type-species, *Dasyopogon rutilus* Wiedemann (orig. des.).

Macronix Bigot, 1857:549 (in key). Type-species, *Dasyopogon longiungulatus* Macquart (mon.) = *schrottkyi* Bezzi.

Ref. - Carrera, 1955.

jaliscoensis Williston, 1901:302, pl. 5, fig. 15. Type-locality: Mexico, Nayarit, San Blas; Santiago Izcuintla; Guadalajara, Jalisco. Distr. - Mexico (Jalisco, Nayarit). ST BMNH.

nigerrimus Carrera, 1955: 245. Type-locality: Argentina, Est. Sete de Abril. HT IML.

rutilus (Wiedemann), 1821:231 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: "Brazil". Distr. - Brazil (Mato Grosso to Santa Catarina).

schrottkyi Bezzi, 1910:67 (nom. nov. for *longiungulatus* Macquart). Type-locality: Bolivia, Yungas. Distr. - Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Goiás, Santa Catarina), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones).

longiungulatus Macquart, 1850:371 (1850:67), pl. 1, fig. 14 (*Dasyopogon*; preocc. Macquart, 1838). Type-locality: Bolivia, Yungas (as Brazil, error).

tucma Lynch Arribálzaga, 1880: 26. Type-locality: Argentina, Tucumán.

Genus *Enigmomorphus* Hermann

Enigmomorphus Hermann, 1912:272. Type-species, *paradoxus* Hermann (orig. des.).

paradoxus Hermann, 1912:274, fig. 87, pl. 5, figs. 64-65. Type-locality: Paraguay, Asunción. Distr. - Brazil (Sao Paulo), Paraguay.

Genus *Leptochelina* Artigas

Leptochelina Artigas, 1970:143. Type-species, *jaujensis* Artigas (orig. des.).

jaujensis Artigas, 1970: 144, figs. 128, 130-132, 426. Type-locality: Chile, Iquique, Mañiña, Jauja. Distr. - Chile (Tarapacá). HT MZUC.

Genus *Microstylum* Macquart

Microstylum Macquart, 1838: 26 (1839:142). Type-species, *Dasygogon venosus* Wiedemann (Back, 1909:213).

catastygnum Papavero, 1971: 25, figs. 4-6. Type-locality: French Guiana, Maroni. HT MNHNP.

fulvigaster Bigot, 1878: 410. Type-locality: "Mexico". TP OXF.

mexicanum Martin, 1960: 44. Type-locality: Mexico, Nuevo León, Monterrey.

Genus *Pritchardia* Stuardo

Pritchardia Stuardo, 1946: 80. Type-species, *Dasygogon hirtipes* Macquart (orig. des.).

Strobilopygius Hull, 1956: 70. Type-species, *Dasygogon hirtipes* Macquart (orig. des.).

curicoensis Artigas, 1970: 157, fig. 464. Type-locality: Chile, Curicó, La Jaula. Distr. - Chile (Curicó). HT MZUC.

hirtipes (Macquart), 1838: 46 (1839:162) (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. - Chile, Argentina. TP MNHNP.

lopesi Carrera & Papavero, 1965: 49, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Brazil, São Paulo, Campos do Jordão. Distr.- Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo). HT MZUSP.

puella (Bromley), 1932: 264 (*Hypenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Peulla. Distr. - Chile, Argentina. TP BMNH.

tertialis (Bromley), 1932: 265 (*Hypenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Casa Pangué. Distr. Chile, Argentina. TP BMNH.

Genus *Prolepsis* Walker

Prolepsis Walker, 1851: 101. Type-species, *fumiflamma* Walker (mon.) = *lucifer* (Wiedemann).

Cacodaemon Schiner, 1866: 671, 678, 702 (*preocc.* Thomson, 1857). Type-species, *Dasygogon lucifer* Wiedemann (orig. des.).

Dizonias Loew, 1861: 29. Type-species, *phoenicurus* Loew (Coquillett, 1910: 534) = *tristis* (Walker).

Sphageus Loew, 1866: 32. Type-species, *chalcoproctus* Loew (mon.)

Tolmerolestes Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881: 27. Type-species, *fax* Lynch Arribálzaga (Kirby, 1882: 243, as *lax*, error).

Cacodaemonides Strand, 1928: 48 (nom. nov. for *Cacodaemon* Schiner). Type-species, *Dasygogon lucifer* Wiedemann (aut.).

Ref. - Lamas, 1973 (rev.).

chalcoprocta (Loew), 1866: 32 (*Sphageus*). Type-locality: Cuba, La Habana, Playa del Chivo. Distr. - Cuba (La Habana, Pinar del Rio). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 53, figs. 30, 48, 68-70. TP BERLIN.

colalao Lamas, 1973: 41, figs. 19, 20, 36, 54, 74-76. Type-locality: Argentina, Tucumán, San Pedro Colalao. Distr. - Argentina (Catamarca, Jujuy, Mendoza, Salta, Tucumán). HT MZUSP.

costaricensis Lamas, 1973: 52, figs. 12, 23, 31, 49. Type-locality: Costa Rica, Liberia, 400 feet. HT Coll. Charles Martin.

crabroniformis (Schiner), 1866:702 (*nomen nudum*) (1867:375) (*Cacodaemon*). Type-locality: unknown. Distr. - Brazil (Paraná), Argentina (Córdoba, Santa Fe). Ref. - Lamas, 1973:55, fig. 5, 22, 28, 46. TP WIEN.

elotensis (Martin), 1966: 216, figs. 6, 8 (*Sphageus*). Type-locality: Mexico, Sinaloa, Elota. Distr. - Mexico (Sinaloa, Sonora). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 55, figs. 18, 29, 47, 65-67. HT CAS.

fax (Lynch Arribálzaga), 1881: 30 (*Tolmerolestes*). Type-locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Baradero. Distr. - Argentina

- (Buenos Aires, Córdoba, San Luis). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 36, figs. 14, 39, 55, 77-79. TP lost.
- lax* Kirby, 1882: 243 (*Tolmerolestes*), *error*.
- brethesi* Gemignani, 1936: 43 (*Tolmerolestes*). Type-locality: Argentina, San Luis, Potrero de los Funes. HT MBR.
- fenestrata* (Macquart), 1838: 53 (1839: 169) (*Senobasis*). Type-locality: Brazil, western Minas Gerais. Distr. - Brazil (Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Paraguay (Guaira), Argentina (Chaco, Misiones). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 46, figs. 9, 10, 41, 51, 89-91. TP MNHNP.
- funebri* Lamas, 1973: 58, figs. 4, 26, 44. Type-locality: Brazil, Goiás, Jataí, Fazenda Aceiro. HT MZUSP.
- huatajata* Lamas, 1973: 33, figs. 13, 24, 42, 53, 80-82. Type-locality: Bolivia, La Paz, Huatajata, Lago Titicaca. Distr. - Bolivia (La Paz), Chile (?), Peru (Cuzco, Puno). HT MZUSP.
- indecisa* Lamas, 1973: 31, figs. 7, 38, 56, 71-73. Type-locality: Argentina, Tucumán, Tucumán. Distr. - Argentina (Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja, Jujuy, Santiago del Estero). HT MZUSP.
- lucifer* (Wiedemann), 1828: 388 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. Distr. - Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Argentina (Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Chubut, La Pampa, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán), Uruguay (Colonia, Lavalleja, San José), Chile (?). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 58, figs. 3, 27, 45, 62-64. TP BERLIN.
- satanas* Wiedemann, 1828: 401 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: Uruguay, Montevideo. TP BERLIN.
- rufipennis* Macquart, 1838: 45 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: Uruguay, "depuis l'embouchure de l'Uruguay Jusqu'aux Missions". TP MNHNP.
- samiflamma* Walker, 1851: 101, pl. 3, figs. 6, 6a (*Prolepsis*). Type-locality: "Brazil". TP BMNH.
- quadrinotatum* Bigot, 1878: 431 (*Cacodaemon*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP OXF.
- martini* Lamas, 1973: 34, figs. 33, 59. Type-locality: Argentina, Córdoba, Villa de María. HT MZUSP.
- pluto* (Lynch Arribáizaga), 1881: 112 (*Tolmerolestes*). Type-locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Baradero. Distr. - Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Argentina (Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta, San Luis, Tucumán). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 38, figs. 15, 37, 57 (maybe female of *fax*). LT MBR.
- rubripes* Lynch Arribáizaga, 1881: 114 (*Tolmerolestes*). Type-locality: Argentina, San Luis. TP MBR.
- pseudopluto* Lamas, 1973: 40, figs. 16, 32, 61. Type-locality: Argentina, Tucumán, El Infernillo. HT MZUSP.
- rosariana* (Carrera), 1959: 2, fig. 1 (*Tolmerolestes*). Type-locality: Argentina, Rosario. Distr. - Brazil (Paraná, São Paulo, Santa Catarina), Argentina (Córdoba, Santa Fe). Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 43, figs. 6, 11, 43, 52, 92-94. HT MUN.
- sandaraca* (Martin), 1966: 217, fig. 7 (*Sphageus*). Type-locality: Mexico, Sinaloa, Elota. Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 55 (maybe the female of *elotensis*). HT Coll. Charles Martin.
- tristis* (Walker), 1851: 93 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: "USA". Distr. - USA, Mexico (Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit), British Honduras. Ref. - Lamas, 1973: 47, figs. 8, 35, 50, 83-88. TP BMNH.
- quadrifasciatus* Bellardi, 1861: 180 (80), pl. 1, fig. 8 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: "Mexico". TP TURIN.
- lucasi* Bellardi, 1861: 181 (81), pl. 1, fig. 7 (*Dasyopogon*). Type-locality: "Mexico". TP TURIN.
- phoenicurus* Loew, 1866: 29 (*Dizonias*). Type-locality: Mexico, Tamaulipas.
- bicinctus* Loew, 1866: 30 (*Dizonias*). Type-locality: USA, New Mexico. TP MCZ.
- pilatei* Johnson, 1903: 112, fig. 5 (*Dizonias*). Type-locality: USA, Georgia, Tifton.
- albifasciatus* Back, 1904: 292 (*Ospriocerus*). Type-locality: USA, Florida, Indian River. TP ?MCZ.

bromleyi Carrera & d'Andretta, 1950: 164, fig. 26 (*Dizonias*). Type-locality: Mexico, Michoacán, Apatzingán. TP FMNH.

Genus *Taperigna*, gen. n.

Face 1/5 width of head, frons of same width; inner margins of eyes almost parallel. Mystax reduced to 5-7 bristles on oral border. Two short, stout, ocellar bristles. Frontal hairs minute, on upper border. Postvertical area with 5-8 stout bristles. Postocular bristles arranged into a single row. Beard with fine hairs. Palpus 2-segmented, the second rounded at apex. Proboscis long, extending beyond mystax. Antennae situated on upper 1/3 of head; scape and pedicel similar in length; flagellum missing in the specimens examined.

Prosternum dissociated from proepisternum. Pronotum with fine, short bristles. Mesonotum with scattered short bristles; short dorso-central bristles all along mesonotum; 2-3 short humeral bristles; 3 prealar, 2 postalar and 2 postcallar bristles, long and strong. Disc of scutellum bare, 2 long, strong marginal scutellar bristles. Mesopleura bare. Anepisternum and mesepisternum bare. Katepisternum with 4 long, fine bristles.

Legs long and strong, a few short bristles on femora; bristles on tibiae longer on apical half. Claws acute, pulvilli slightly shorter than claws.

Wing with cell r_1 open; vein R_4 ends near wing apex; vein R_5 ends below wing apex; cell m_3 closed, with a stalk; anal cell closed.

Abdomen cylindrical, narrower than mesonotum, 8 tergites visible in female (male unknown); 3 strong bristles on sides of tergite one; vestiture of abdomen consisting of fine, short hairs, uniformly distributed; posterior margin of tergite 8 with a few, short, recumbent bristles; ovipositor with strong spines on acanthophorites.

Type-species, *Taperigna diogmitiformis*, sp. n.

Taperigna diogmitiformis, sp. n.

(Figs. 15-18)

Body length, 17 mm.

Remarkably similar to the genus *Diogmites* (Dasypogoninae), but spur on fore tibiae absent.

Face and frons uniformly covered with golden micropubescence. Frons with 3-4 minute

white hairs at sides of ocellarium. Mystax of 6 strong white, long bristles on oral border; 2 shorter and weaker bristles also white, present immediately above the central pair of the bristles of mystax. Ocellar triangle black, with 2 short, strong, black bristles. Antennae light-yellow, similar in color to face; scape and pedicel with short yellow bristles on dorsal and ventral surfaces, plus 2 long black bristles on apical part of ventral surface of pedicel (flagellum missing). Postvertical area with 6 brownish bristles. Postvertical bristles white, short, arranged into a row. Beard and proboscis with fine yellow scattered hairs. Proboscis yellow on ventral basal half, black on the remainder. Palpus with dark-yellow hairs.

Pronotum with brownish-yellow hairs on collar and fine, long hairs on proepisternum. Mesonotum with golden micropubescence, except on a broad central stripe and two large areas on sides; mesonotal disc with scattered black bristles; dorsocentrals short, black; humerals black; prealars, postalars and postcallars also black; scutellum yellow, marginal bristles black. Mesopleura uniformly golden micropubescent, similar to micropubescence of face, prothorax and coxae. Katepisternum with 4 long yellow bristles and a group of fine yellow hairs on its upper part.

Coxae yellow, with light-yellow bristles, more abundant on front coxae. Legs uniformly yellow, with minute, appressed, fine, concolorous hair and a few black short bristles on femora: 1 on anterior basal third of fore femur, 1 on middle and 1 near apex on posterior femur; middle femur with 1 bristle on anterior basal part and 1 near anterior apex; posterior femur with 1 bristle on anterior basal third and a group of fine bristles on ventral apex. Tibiae with scattered black bristles of different sizes; similar condition on tarsomeres.

Abdomen similar in color to legs, with a black area on first tergite and two small black areas on center of second tergite; vestiture similar to that of legs. Sides of tergite 1 with 3 black bristles. Posterior borders of tergites and of sternite 8 with a few short yellowish-brown bristles. Ovipositor with 5 strong, slightly spatulate, reddish-brown spines.

Holotype ♀, BRAZIL, Pará: Santarém (Fazenda Taperinha), 1-11.ii.1968 (N. Papavero). Paratype ♀, BRAZIL, Amazonas: Manaus, x.1957 (Elias & Roppa). Both in MZUSP.

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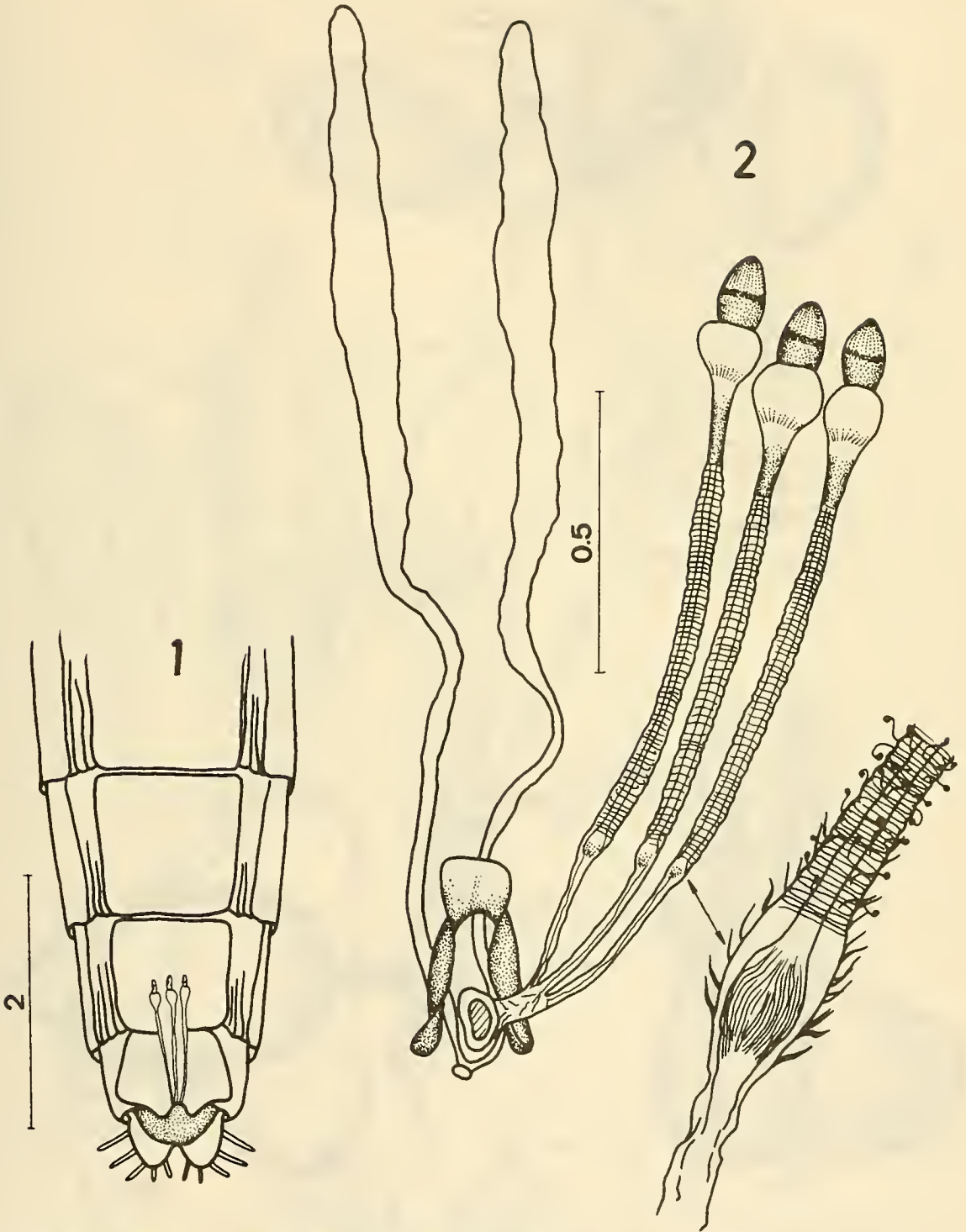
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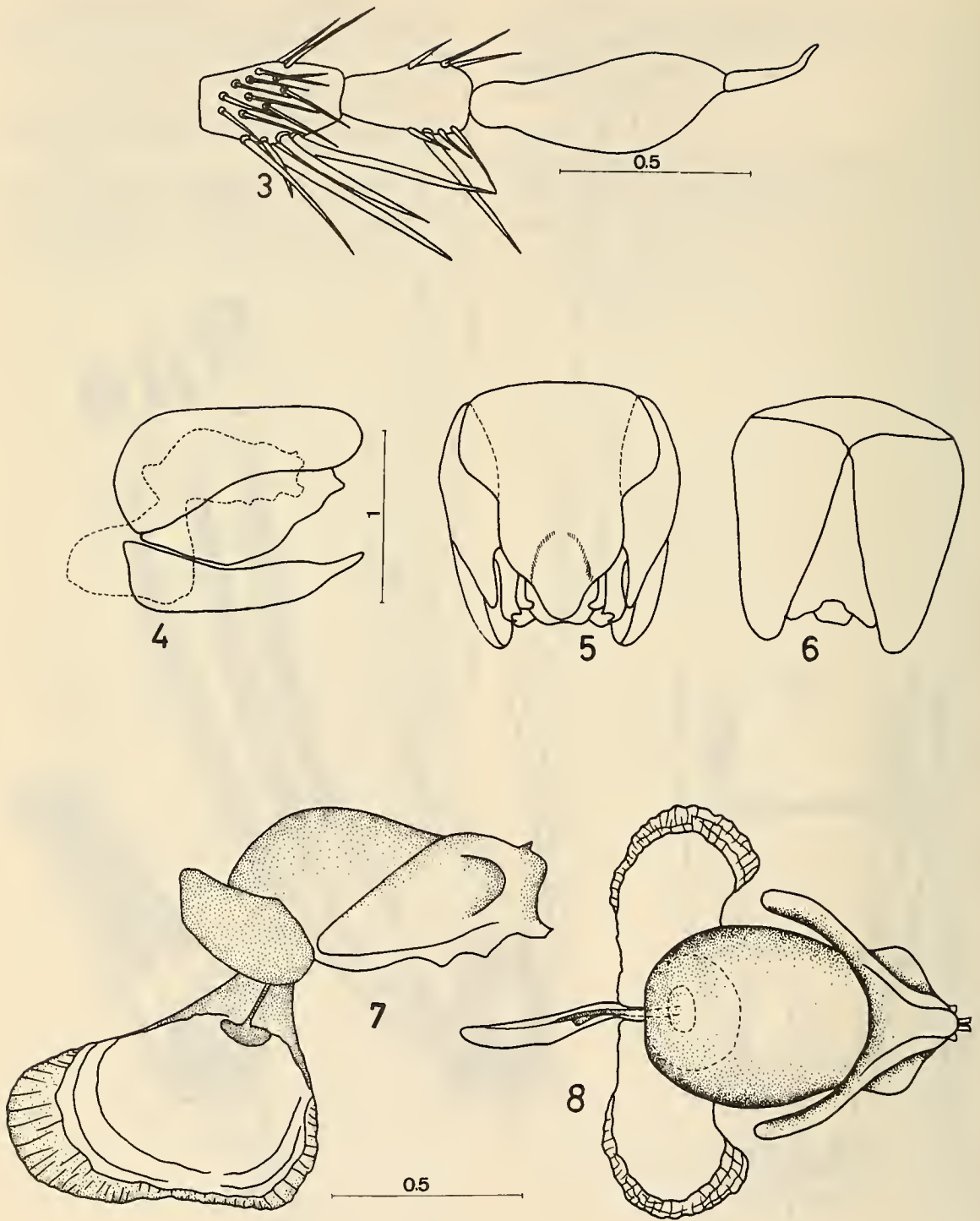
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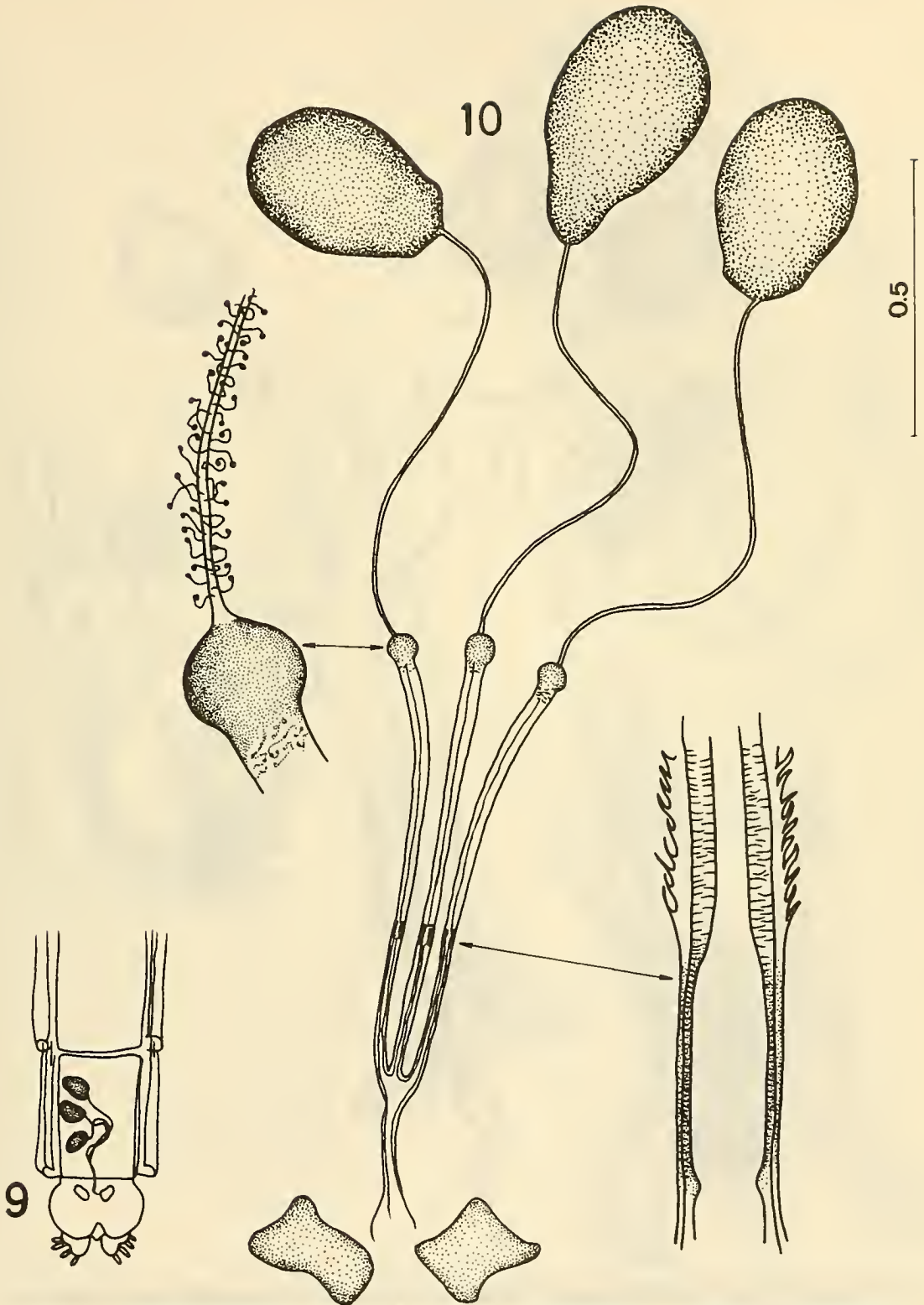
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- Taperigna*, gen. n.: 29, 36
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Tolmerolestes Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881: 34, 35
tristis (Walker), 1851 (Dasypogon), Prolepsis: 34, 35
tucma Lynch Arribálzaga, 1880, Dicranus: 33
- wenzeli* Papavero & Bernardi, 1974, Archilestris: 31



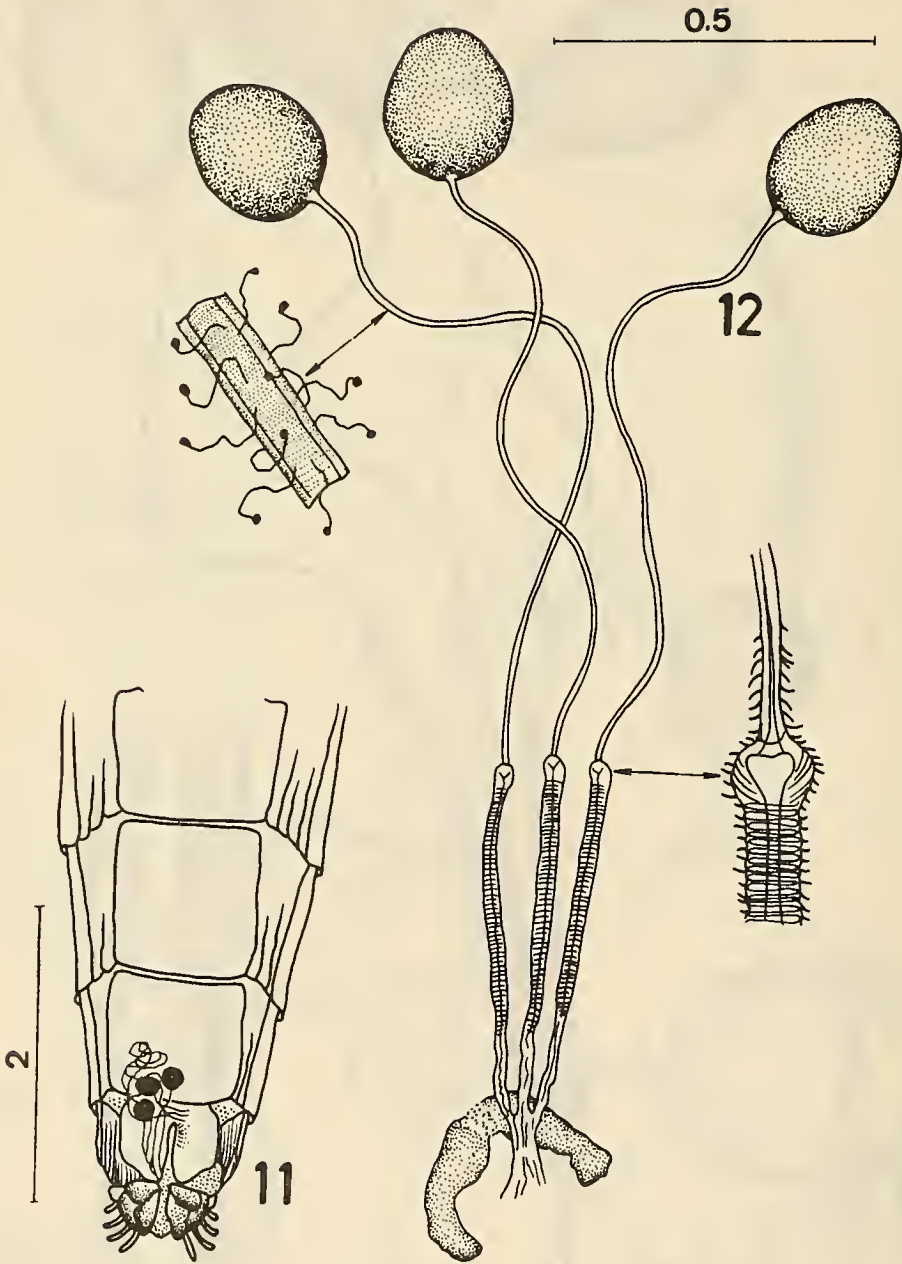
FIGS 1-2. *Enigmomorphus paradoxus* Hermann. 1, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 2, spermathecae. (scales in mm).



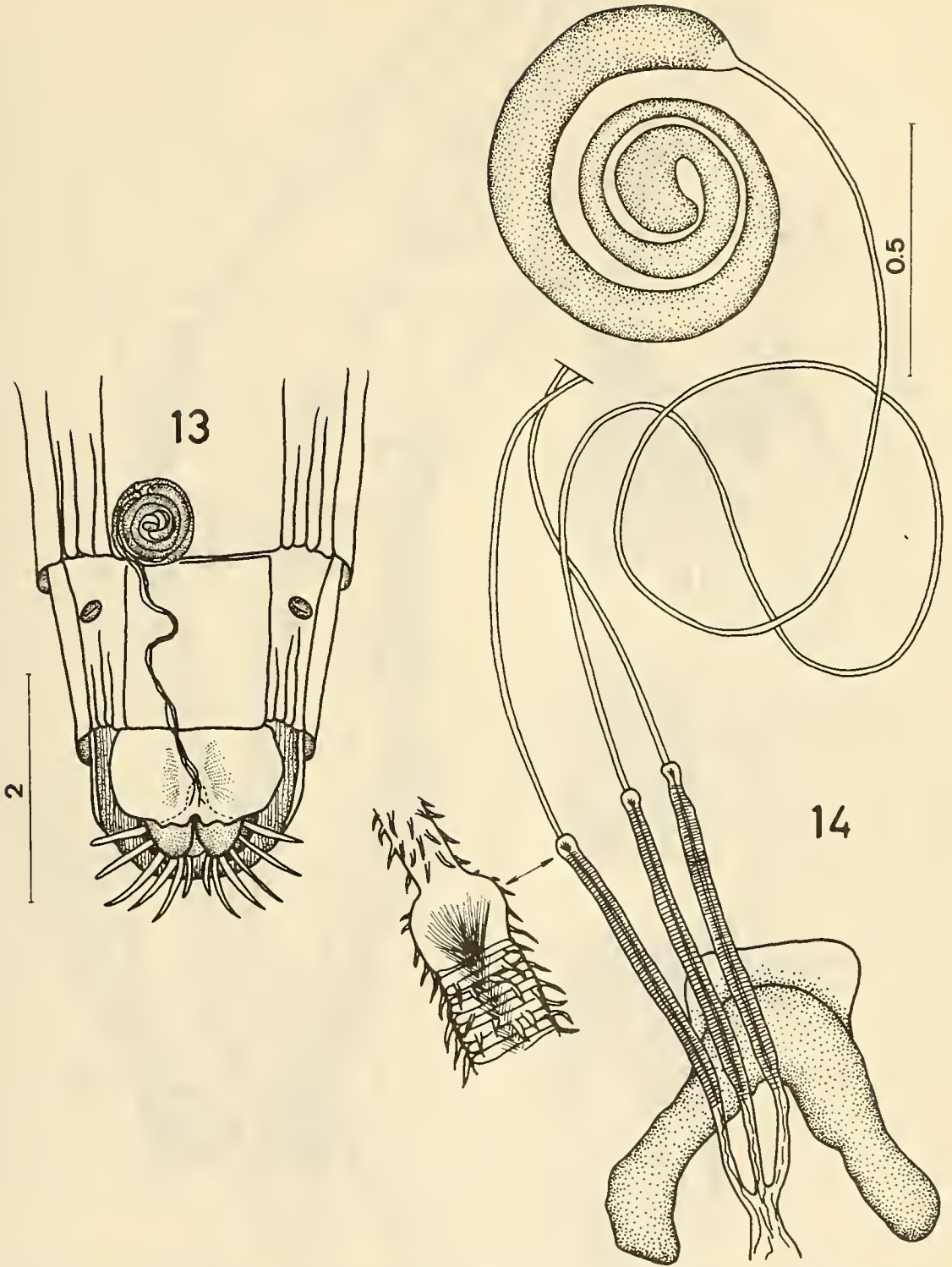
FIGS. 3-8. *Araujoa pernambucana*, gen. n., sp. n. 3, antenna. 4-6, male terminalia in lateral, ventral and dorsal views. 7-8, aedeagus in lateral and dorsal views (scales in mm).



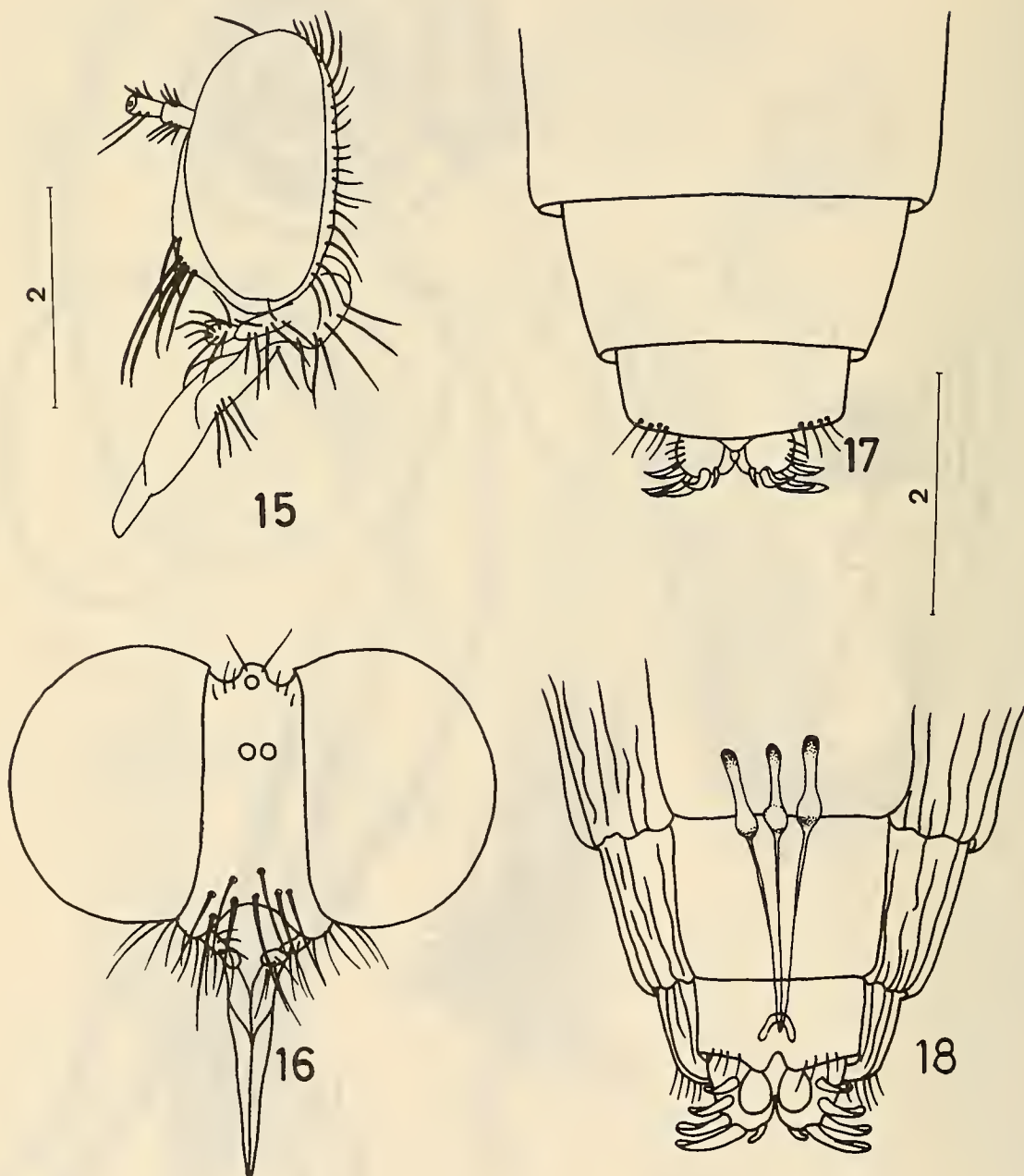
FIGS. 9-10. *Araujoa pernambucana*, gen. n., sp. n. 9, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 10, spermathecae. (scales in mm).



FIGS. 11-12. *Leptochelina* sp. (probably *jaujensis* Artigas). 11, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 12, spermathecae (scales in mm).



FIGS. 13-14. *Microstylum insigne* Bromley. 13, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 14, spermathecae (scales in mm).



FIGS. 15-18. *Taperigna diognitiformis*, gen. n., sp. n. 15-16, head in lateral and frontal views. 17, apex of abdomen, dorsal view. 18, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen (scales in mm).

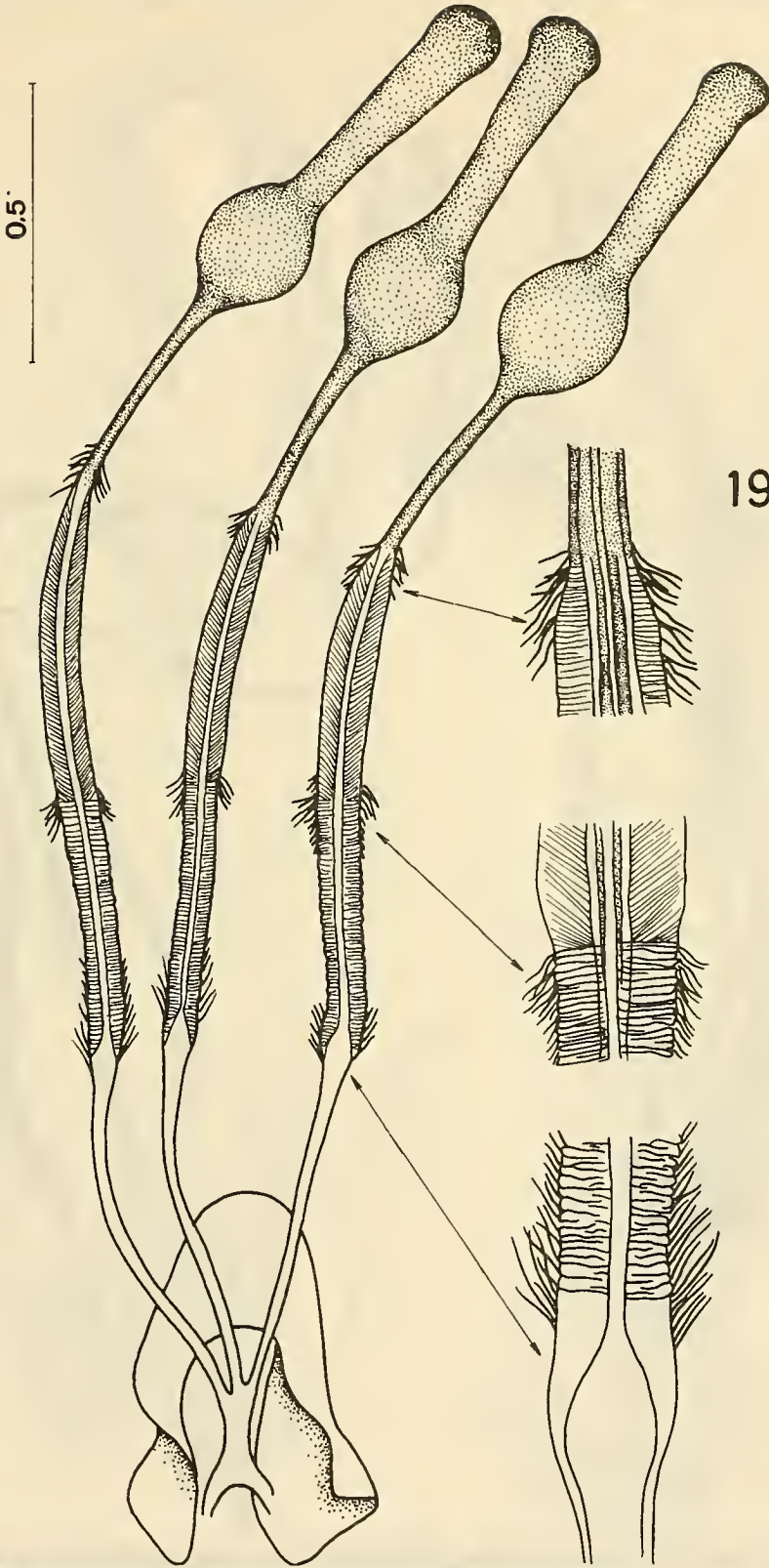
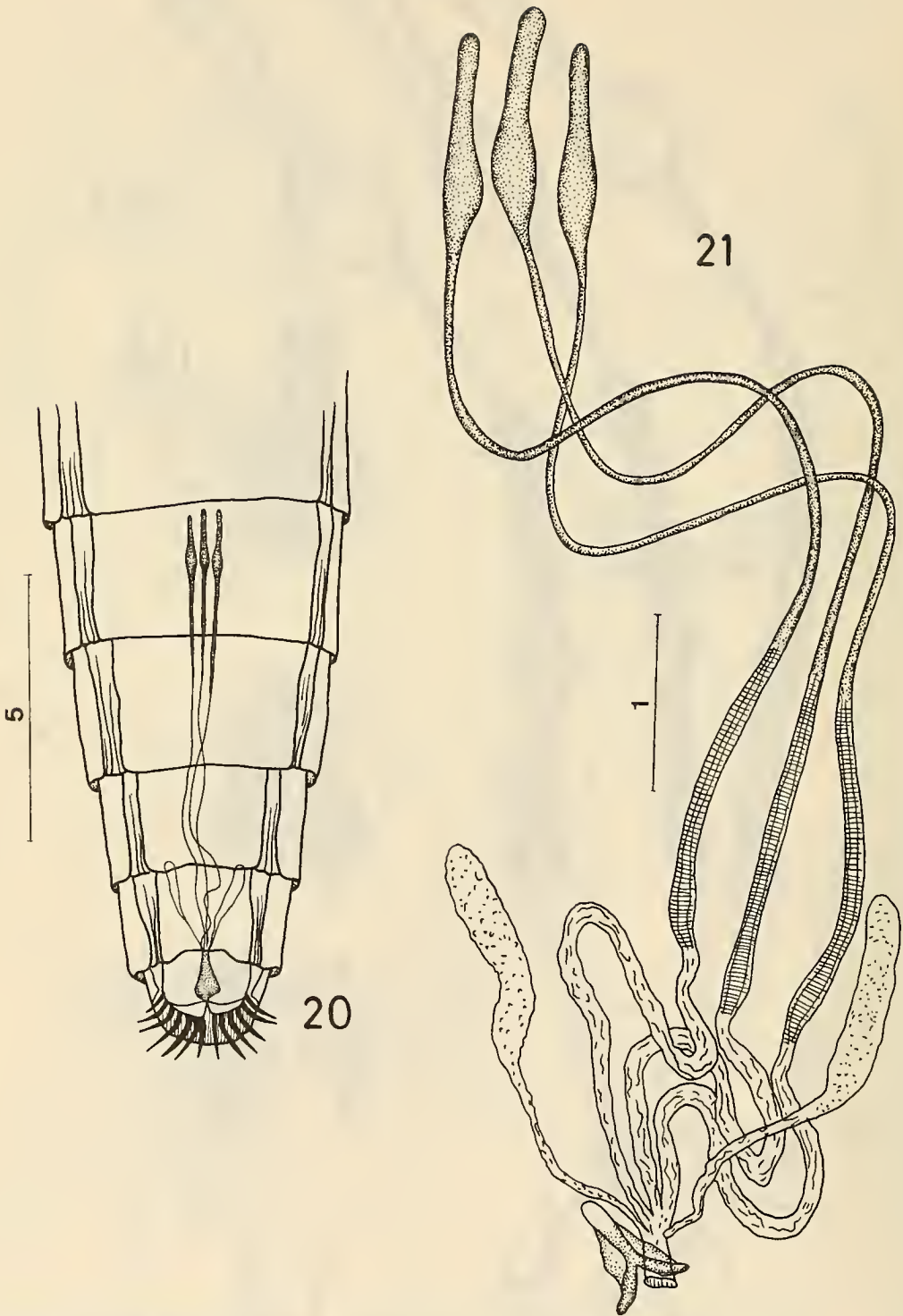
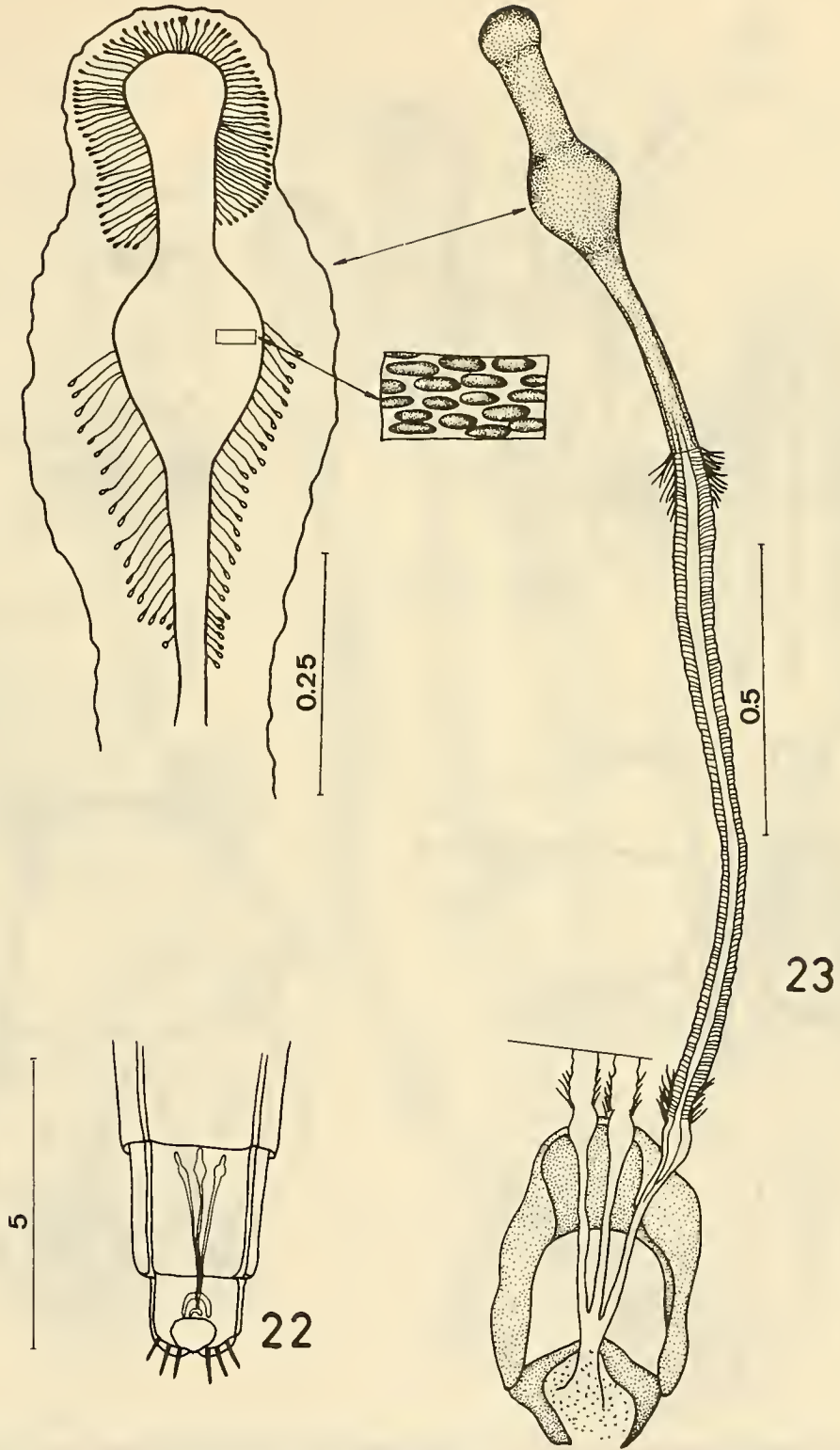


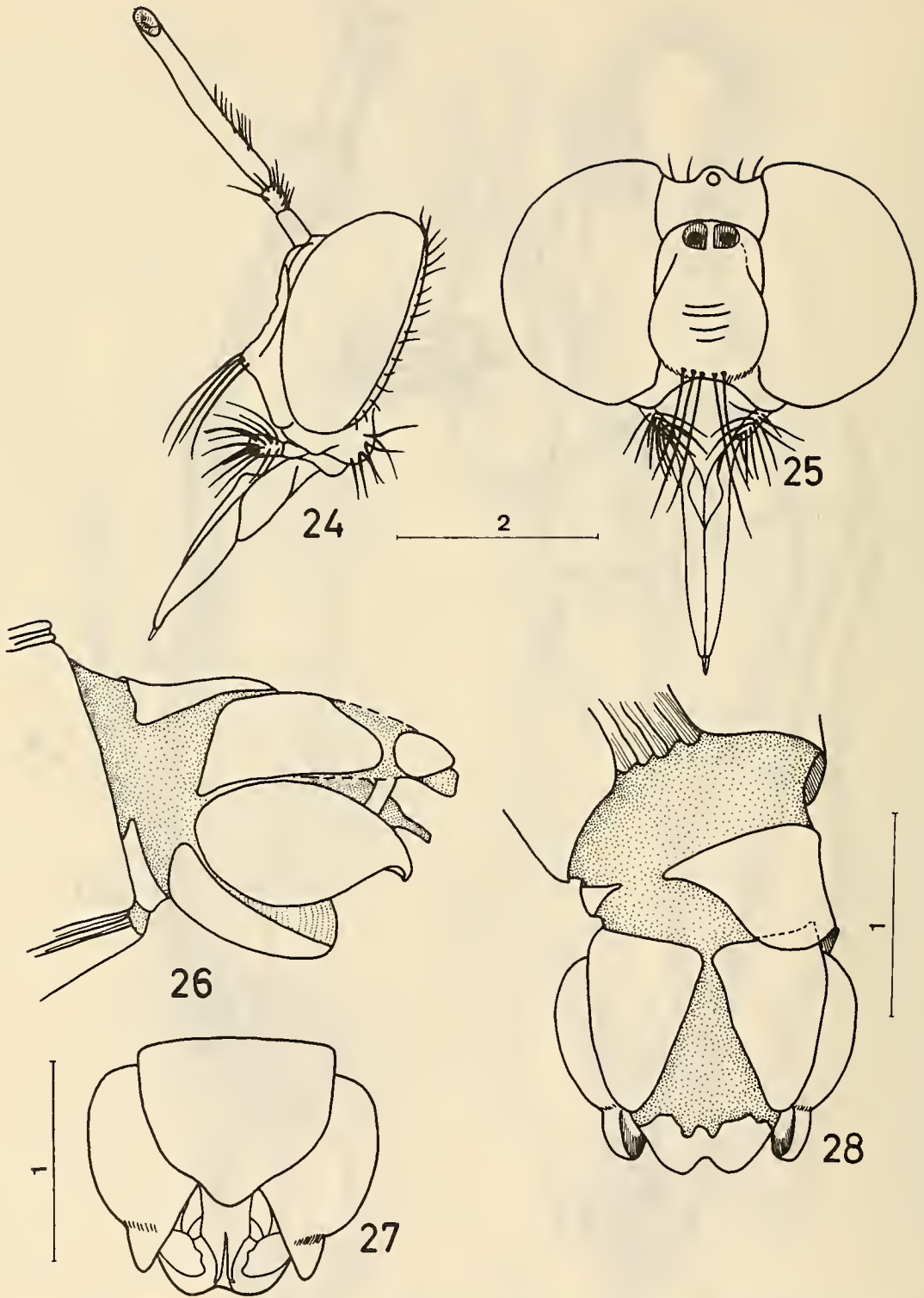
FIG. 19. *Taperigna diogmitiformis*, gen. n., sp. n. 19, spermathecae (scales in mm).



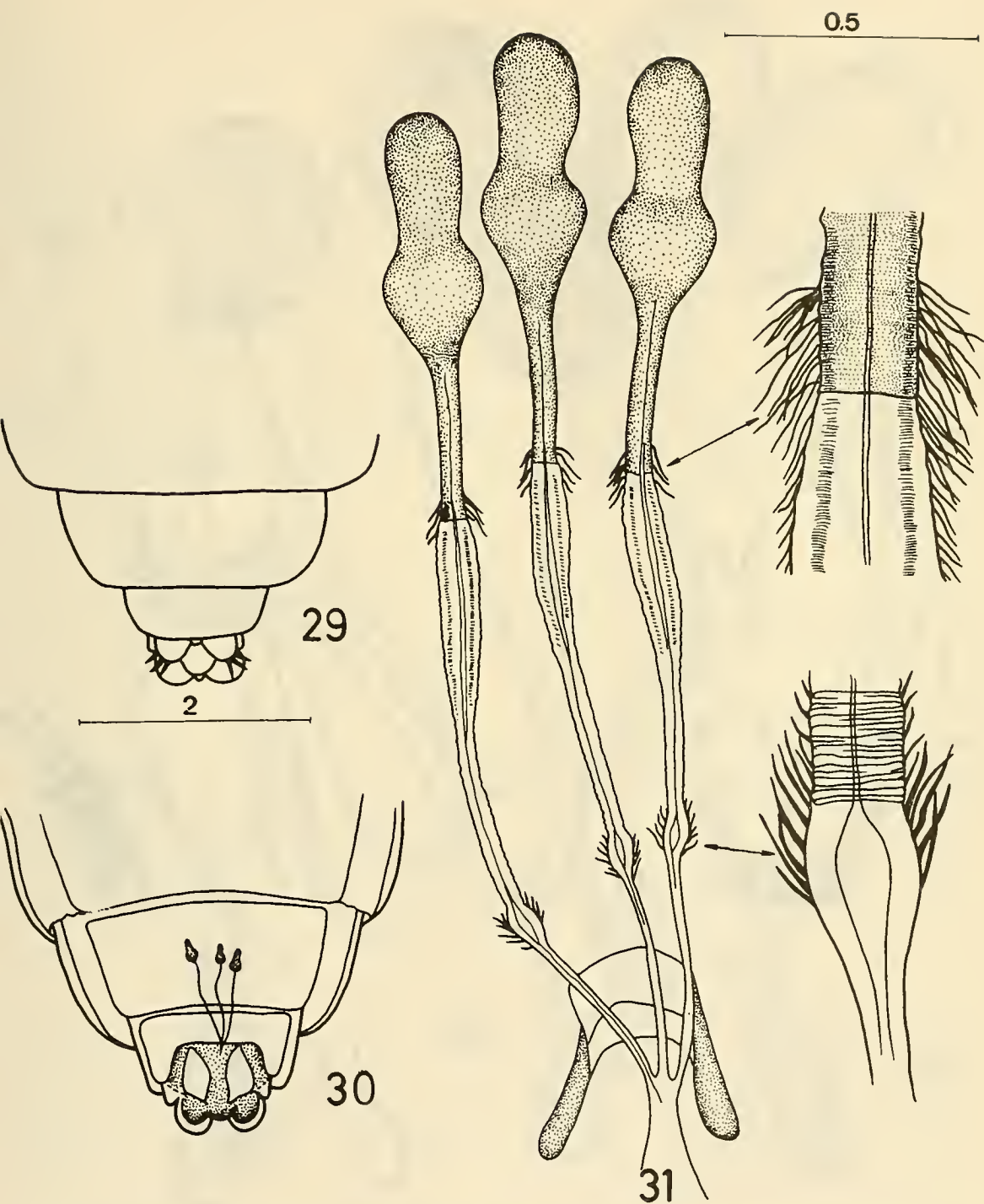
FIGS. 20-21. *Dicranus rutilus* (Wiedemann). 20, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 21, spermathecae (scales in mm).



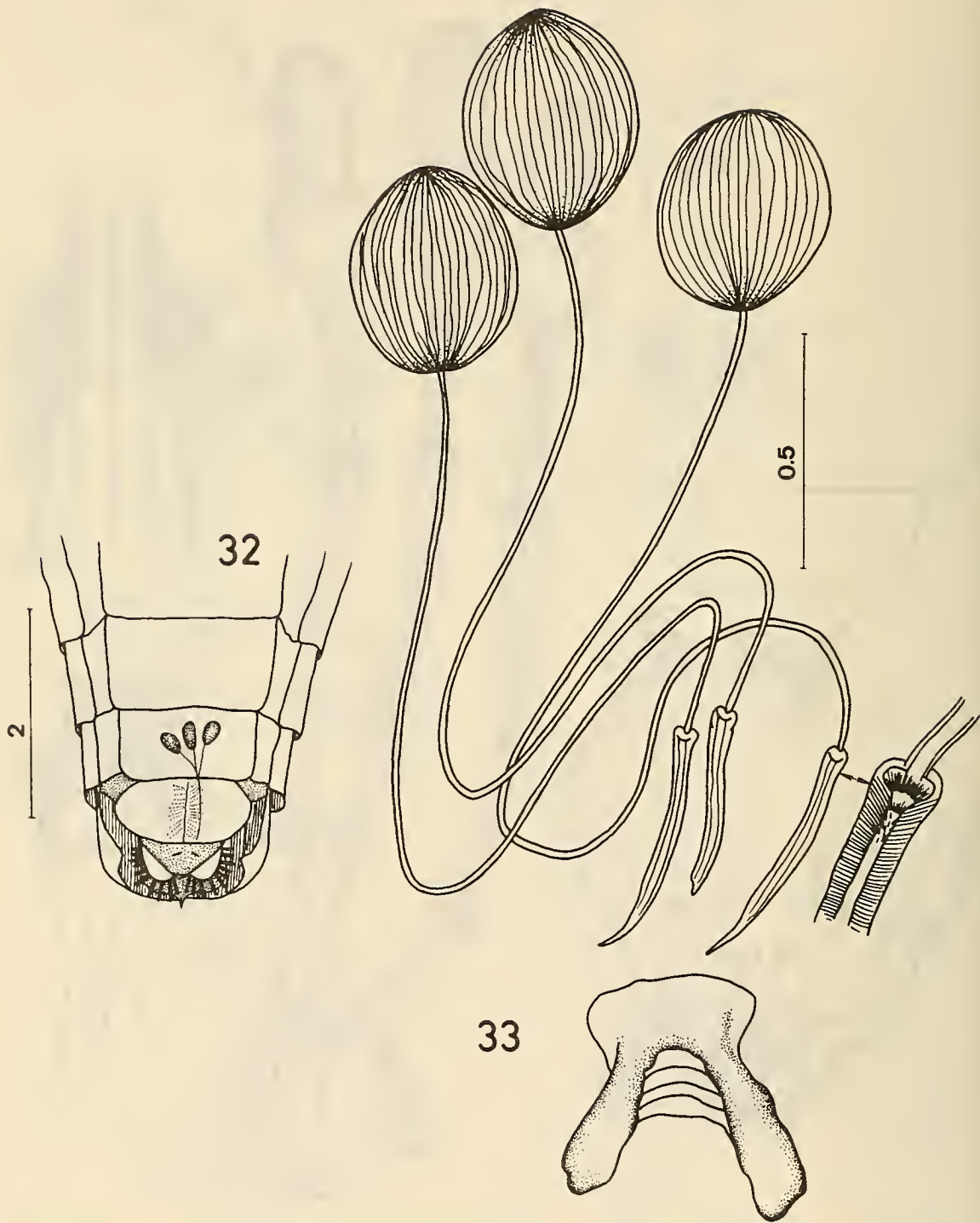
FIGS. 22-23. *Archilestris capnoptera* (Wiedemann). 22, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 23, spermathecae. (scales in mm).



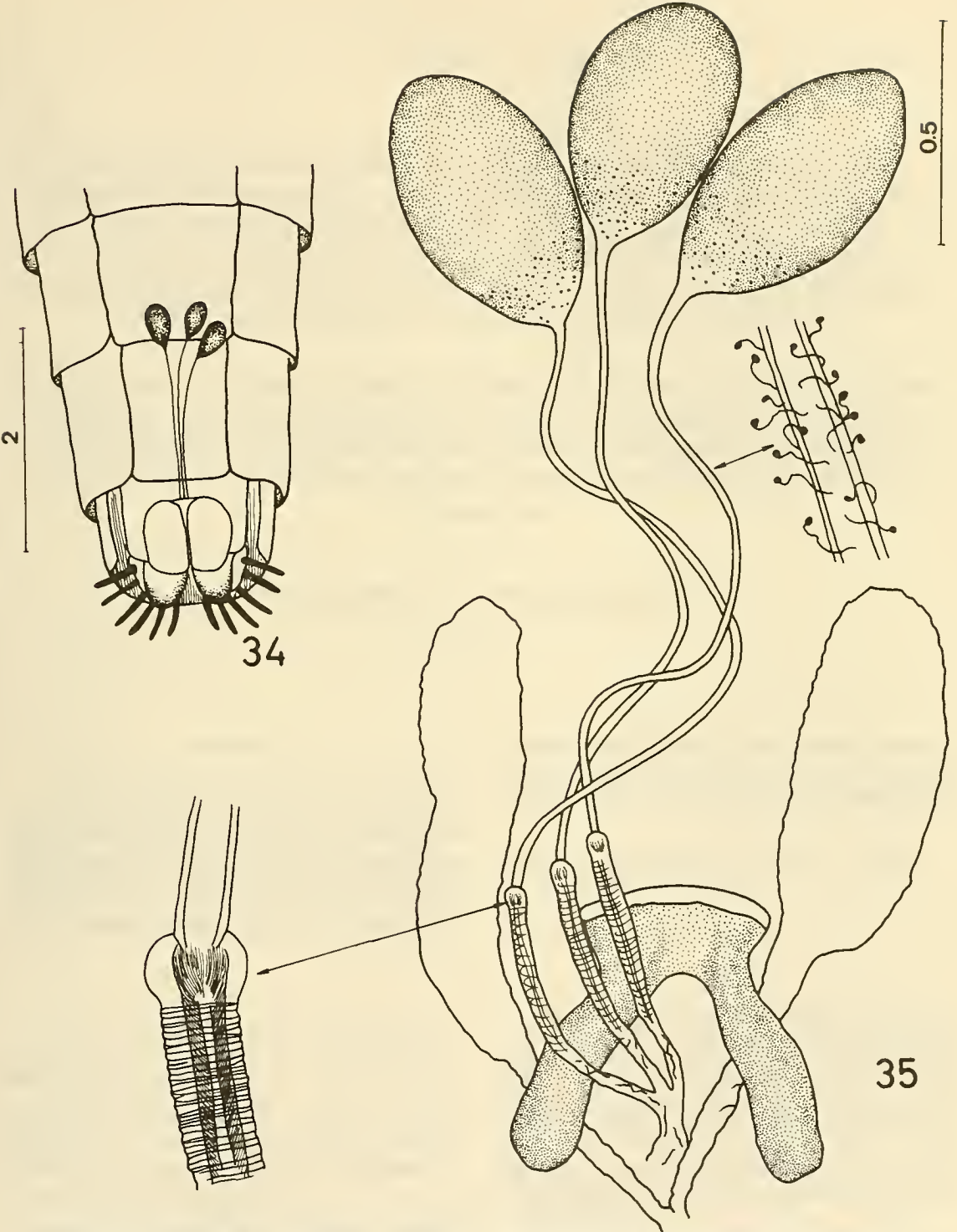
FIGS. 24-28. *Archilestroides guimaraesi*, gen. n., sp. n. 24-25, head in lateral and frontal views. 26-28, male terminalia in lateral, ventral and dorsal views (scales in mm).



FIGS. 29-31. *Archilestroides guimaraesi*, gen. n., sp. n. 29, apex of abdomen, dorsal view. 30, same, ventral view. 31, spermathecae (scales in mm).



FIGS. 32-33. *Cylloceria dissona* Lamas. 32, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 33, spermathecae. (scales in mm).



FIGS. 34-35. *Prolepsis lucifer* (Wiedemann). 34, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 35, spermathecae. (scales in mm).