

**THE AMERICAN GENERA OF ASILIDAE (DIPTERA):
KEYS FOR IDENTIFICATION WITH AN ATLAS OF FEMALE SPERMATHECAE AND
OTHER MORPHOLOGICAL DETAILS.**

**VII.5. SUBFAMILY STENOPOGONINAE HULL - TRIBE TILLOBROMINI,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW GENERA AND TWO NEW SPECIES AND
A CATALOGUE OF THE NEOTROPICAL SPECIES¹**

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ABSTRACT

A key for the identification of the 7 genera of American Tillobromini (Asilidae, Stenopogoninae), with illustrations of female spermathecae and other morphological details, is given. The following new taxa are described: *Grajahua lopesi*, gen. n., sp. n. (type-locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (Grajaú); *Scylaticina tucumana*, gen. n., sp. n. (type-locality: Argentina, Tucuman, San Pedro de Colalao); and *Scylaticodes*, gen. n. (type-species, *Dasyopogon chilensis* Macquart, 1850). A catalogue of the neotropical species, with several new combinations, is added.

Keywords: Insecta. Taxonomy. America. Key. Asilidae. Stenopogoninae. Tillobromini.

RESUMEN

Se presenta una clave para la identificación de los 7 géneros americanos de Tillobromini (Diptera, Asilidae, Stenopogoninae), con ilustraciones de espermatecas y otros detalles morfológicos. Los siguientes nuevos taxones son descritos: *Grajahua lopesi*, gen. n., sp. n. (localidad-tipo, Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (Grajaú), *Scylaticina tucumana*, gen. n., sp. n. (localidad-tipo, Argentina, Tucuman, San Pedro de Colalao), y *Scylaticodes*, gen. n. (especie-tipo, *Dasyopogon chilensis* Macquart, 1850). Se agrega un catálogo de las especies neotropicales, con varias nuevas combinaciones.

INTRODUCTION

This is part of a series of papers dealing with the American genera of Asilidae, with illustration of spermathecae and other morphological details. Previous instalments of this series comprise the following parts: I (Key to subfamilies, subfamily Leptogastrinae): Gayana

Zool. 52(1-2): 95-114, 1988; II (Dasyopogoninae): Gayana Zool. 52(3-4): 199-260, 1988; III (Trigonimiminae); Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepcion 60: 35-41, 1988; IV (Laphriinae, except Atomosiini): Bol. Mus. Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Zool. 4(2): 211-255, 1989; V (Stichopogoninae): Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepcion 61: 39-47, 1990; VI (Laphriinae, Atomosiini): Gayana Zool. 55(1): 53-85, 1991; VII.1 (Stenopogoninae, key to tribes): Gayana Zool. 55(2): en prensa; VII.2. (Stenopogoninae, tribes Acronychini, Bathypogonini, Ceraturgini): Gayana Zool. 55(3): en prensa; VII.3 (Stenopogoninae, tribes Dioctriini, Echthopodini): Gayana Zool. 55(4): en prensa; VII.4 (Stenopogoninae, Enigmomorphini): Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepcion 62: en prensa. The materials studied in this paper belong to the collections of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo and to the Departamento de Zoologia de la Universidad de Concepcion. The metho-

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dology employed in the dissection and preservation of the male terminalia, female spermat-

hecae and other morphological parts is the same employed by Artigas (1971).

Tribe TILLOBROMINI Artigas & Papavero

Key to the genera

1. Slender, bare flies. Abdomen long and slender, narrower than thorax and coarctate (at least on second abdominal segment). Mystax thin, in only one row, confined to oral margin (Figs. 1-2). Scutellum bare of hairs and bristles. Proboscis tapering to the apex, as long as mystax, pointed apically and bent downwards (Fig. 1). Face parallel-sided (Fig. 2) Legs very long and slender (Fig. 4). (Brazil: Rio de Janeiro) *Grajahua*, gen. n.
More robust, pilose, or more or less bare flies. Abdomen more or less flattened, short and robust, almost as wide as thorax. Other combinations of characters 2
- 2(1). Mystax of variable shape, but always with mixed bristles and hairs. Anterior dorsocentral bristles, if present, mixed with more or less abundant, moderately long pile (South America) 3
Mystax consisting of very strong, stiff bristles, extending from oral margin to base of antennae. Dorsocentral bristles also very strong, beginning on the anterior slope of mesonotum. Thorax and head without pile, all bristles stiff and evident. Spermathecae a long, slender, coiled tube (Figs. 5-6). (Western North America)
..... *Coleomya* Wilcox & Martin, 1935)
- 3(2). Face either evenly rounded or from slightly to moderately prominent, but never strongly gibbose and first flagellomere never as below 4
Face strongly gibbous and first flagellomere narrowed on lower third or half and then suddenly expanded above middle (cf. Artigas, 1970: Figs. 87, 101, 115). Male terminalia as in Artigas (1970: Figs. 88, 90-91, 92-99, 100, 102-106, 107-114, 116-117, 119-121, 122-126, 129). Spermathecae as in Artigas (1971: Figs. 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56): capsule elongate, somewhat thickened, coiled. (Peru, Bolivia, southern Brazil, Argentina, Chile)
..... *Tillobroma* Hull, 1962, n. status
- 4(3). Mystax occupying lower 2/3 of face or more (Figs. 8-9). Spermathecae with more or less rounded capsules (Figs. 10-11-17) 5
Mystax thick but confined to oral margin and proboscis long and thick, longer than mystax (almost surpassing tip of antennae) (Fig. 7). Face produced at oral margin, forming a thick triangle in profile (Fig. 7). Spermathecae with more or less falciform elongate capsules (Artigas, 1971: Fig. 66). (Chile, Argentina) *Euthrixius* Artigas, 1971
- 5(4). Proboscis much longer than mystax (Fig. 8). Face almost triangularly produced, in lateral view, on its lower 2/3 (Fig. 8). Male terminalia as in Artigas (1970: Figs. 152-153, 155-156, 157-158). Spermat-

hecae as in Artigas (1971: Fig. 63). (Chile).
..... *Scylaticodes*, gen. n.

Proboscis shorter than length of mystax (Fig. 9). Face not as above 6

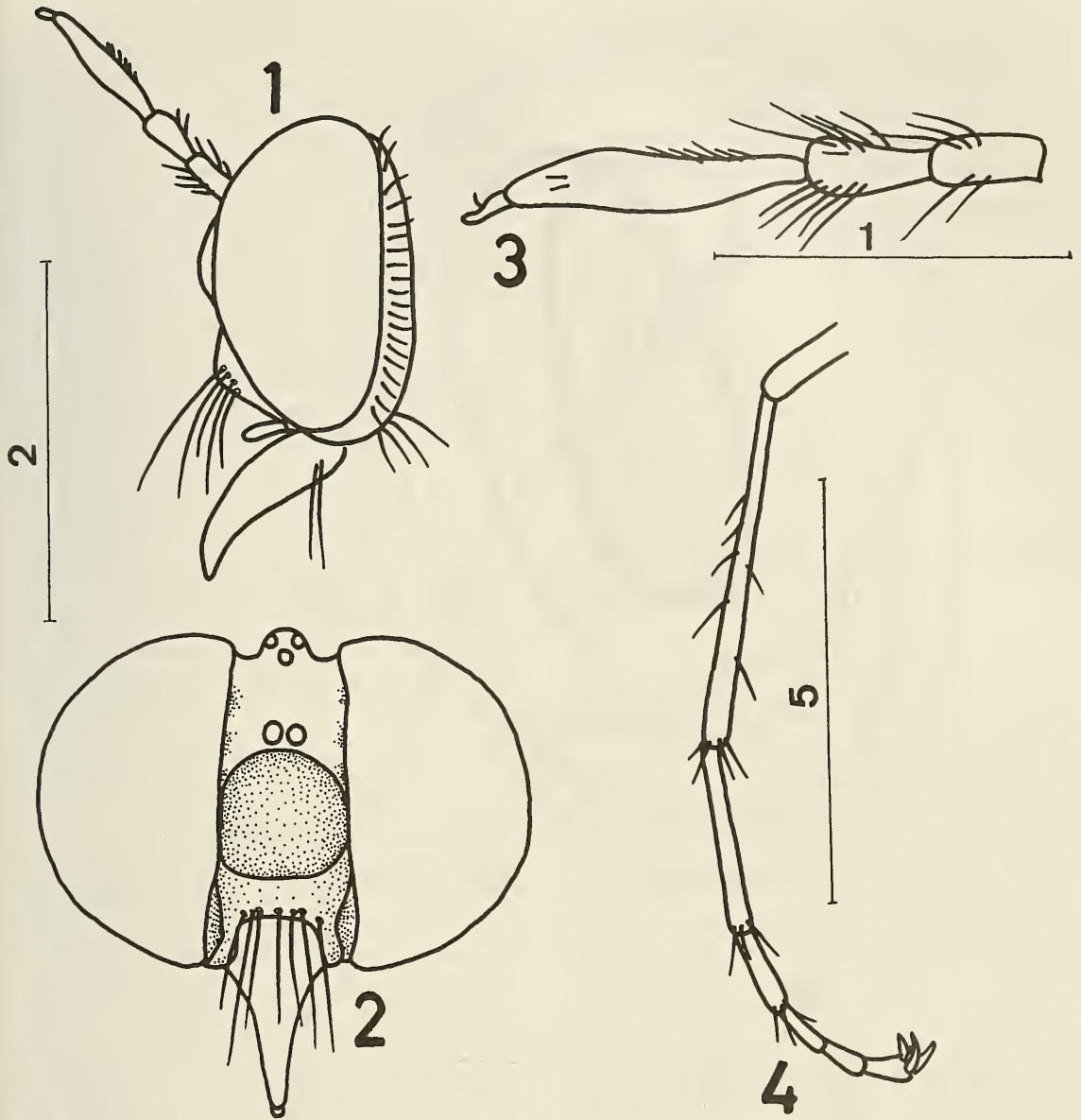
- 6(5). Cell m_3 closed, with a long petiole. Face with a flattened gibbosity occupying 4/5 of its height, a shallow concavity between gibbosity and base of antennae. First flagellomere subequal in length to combined length of scape and pedicel. Spermathecae as in Figs. 10-11. (Peru) *Zabrotica* Hull, 1962
Cell m_3 open. Face more or less flat, only very gradually sloping from base of antennae to oral margin (Fig. 9). First flagellomere more or less twice combined length of scape and pedicel. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 12-16. Spermathecae as in Fig. 17. (Argentina: Tucuman) ...
..... *Scylaticina*, gen. n.

Genus *Euthrixius* Artigas

- Euthrix* Philippi, 1865: 690 (preocc. Meigen, 1830). Type-species, *Dasygogon venustus* Philippi (Martin & Papavero, 1970: 17).
Euthrixius Artigas, 1971: 22 (nom. nov. for *Euthrix* Philippi). Type-species, *Dasygogon venustus* Philippi (aut.).

List of species:

- distinguendus* (F. Lynch Arribálzaga) in E. Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881: 121 (*Scylaticus*). Type-locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Chacabuco. TP lost. N. COMB.
rufipes (Philippi), 1865: 691 (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. Chile (Aconcagua, Curico, Valparaiso). Ref. Artigas, 1970: 178. (Figs. 159, 161-163, 451). NT DZUC.
philippii Schiner, 1868: 163 (*Scylaticus*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP WIEN.
rubripes Bigot, 1878: 435 (*Scylaticus*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP OXF.
venustus (Philippi), 1865: 689 (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: Chile, Santiago, Distr. Chile (Coquimbo, Santiago, Valparaiso). Ref. Artigas, 1970. (Figs. 151, 160, 164, 427). NT DZUC.

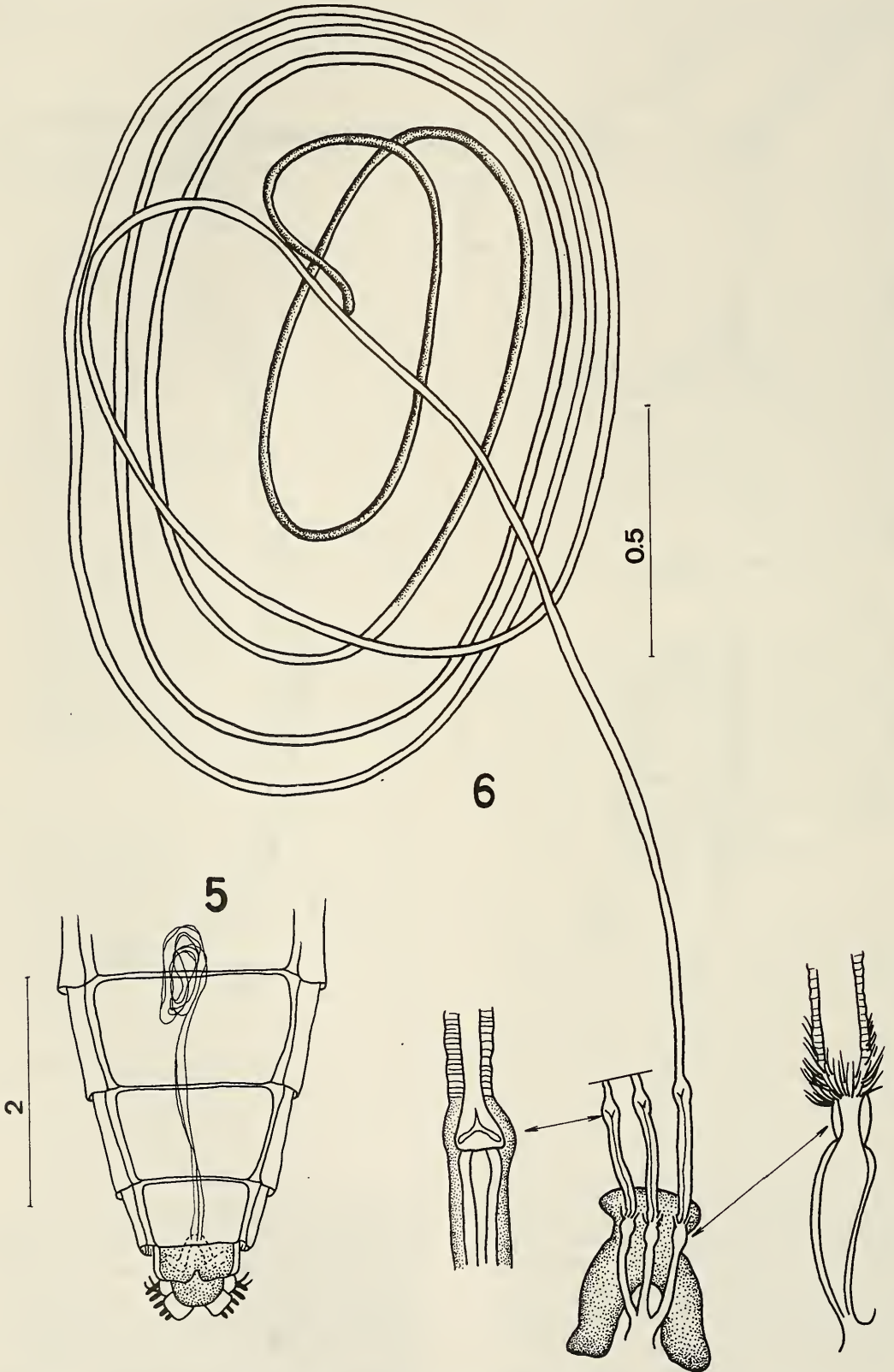


Figures 1-4: *Grajahua lopesi*, gen. n., sp. n. 1, head, lateral view. 2, same, frontal view. 3, antenna. 4, hind leg. (scale in mm).

Genus *Grajahua* gen. n.

Face $1/4$ width of head, frons of similar width. Internal margin of eyes nearly parallel. Upper half of face produced. Mystax reduced to a row of 8-10 bristles, restricted to oral margin. Frontal bristles absent; 2 ocellar bristles: post-ocular bristles short, scattered, forming a line. Antennae implanted on upper $1/3$ of head; pedicel slightly longer than scape; first

flagellomere similar in length to combined length of scape and pedicel, wider on middle; second flagellomere minute, excavated dorsally, with a spine on center. Proboscis short, bulbous at base, strongly tapered, apex acute, apical half gently curved down, reminiscent of the proboscis of *Ancylorrhynchus* Macquart. Palpi 2-segmented.



Figures 5 & 6: *Coleomyia setigera* (Cole). 5, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 6, spermathecae (scale in mm).

Prosternum dissociated from proepisternum. Pronotum with a row of bristles similar to the postocellar ones. Mesonotum flat, shining, glabrous; presutural dorsocentral bristles minute, 2-3 pairs of strong postsutural bristles; humerals absent; 1 supraalar, 1 postalar and 1 postcallar. Disc of scutellum glabrous, no marginal scutellar bristles. No bristles on mesopleura. Anatergite bare. Katatergite with a row of 5-7 long bristles. Thorax mostly glabrous and shining.

Legs very long and slender, with minute fine hairs, a few fine bristles on tibiae and tarsi; basitarsus as long as remaining tarsomeres together. Claws fine, small, acute. Pulvillus reaching tip of claws.

Wing with cell r_1 open; R_4 ends at wing apex, R_5 ends far below apex; anal cell open.

Abdomen narrower than thorax, second segment coarctate, the abdomen tapering from segment 6. Integument smooth, shining, with fine scattered minute hairs. Ovipositor with strong spines on acanthophorites.

Male unknown.

Type-species, *Grajahua lopesi* sp. n.

Grajahua lopesi sp. n.

Total length, 13 mm; wing length, 13 mm; wing width, 3.5 mm.

Female. Face shining light-brown on upper half, lower half covered with silvery micropilosity which extends partially along anterior border of eyes until vertex. Ocellar triangle darker, ocelli white; the 2 ocellar bristles black. Mystax with yellow bristles. Postocular bristles black. Pedicel with a few short black bristles; first flagellomere similar in color to scape and pedicel, with a long black area on dorsal basal half where there are short black bristles directed forwards; second flagellomere 1/10 length of first, with a minute black spine on center of dorsal excavation.

Pronotum brownish, glabrous, with a row of short black bristles. Mesonotum shining-brown, glabrous, dorsocentrals yellow, minute, except for 2-3 pairs of postsuturals, which are slightly longer; along the dorsocentrals line there exists silvery micropubescence, forming 2 narrow silver lines along mesonotum. Humeral callus shining, bare, Supraalar, post-

alar and postcallar bristles black. Most pleural segments with silvery micropubescence on posterior border. Bristles of katatergite yellow. Scutellum shining-brown, bare.

Legs lighter than body, covered with short yellow hairs; anterior tibia and basitarsus darker than remaining legs. Front and hind tarsomeres 2-5 whitish, with whitish fine short hairs. Claws black on apical 2/3, pulvilli whitish.

Wing hyaline, except on costal, subcostal, and r_1 cells (the latter only at base), and apical 1/4, which are dark brown.

Abdomen brown.

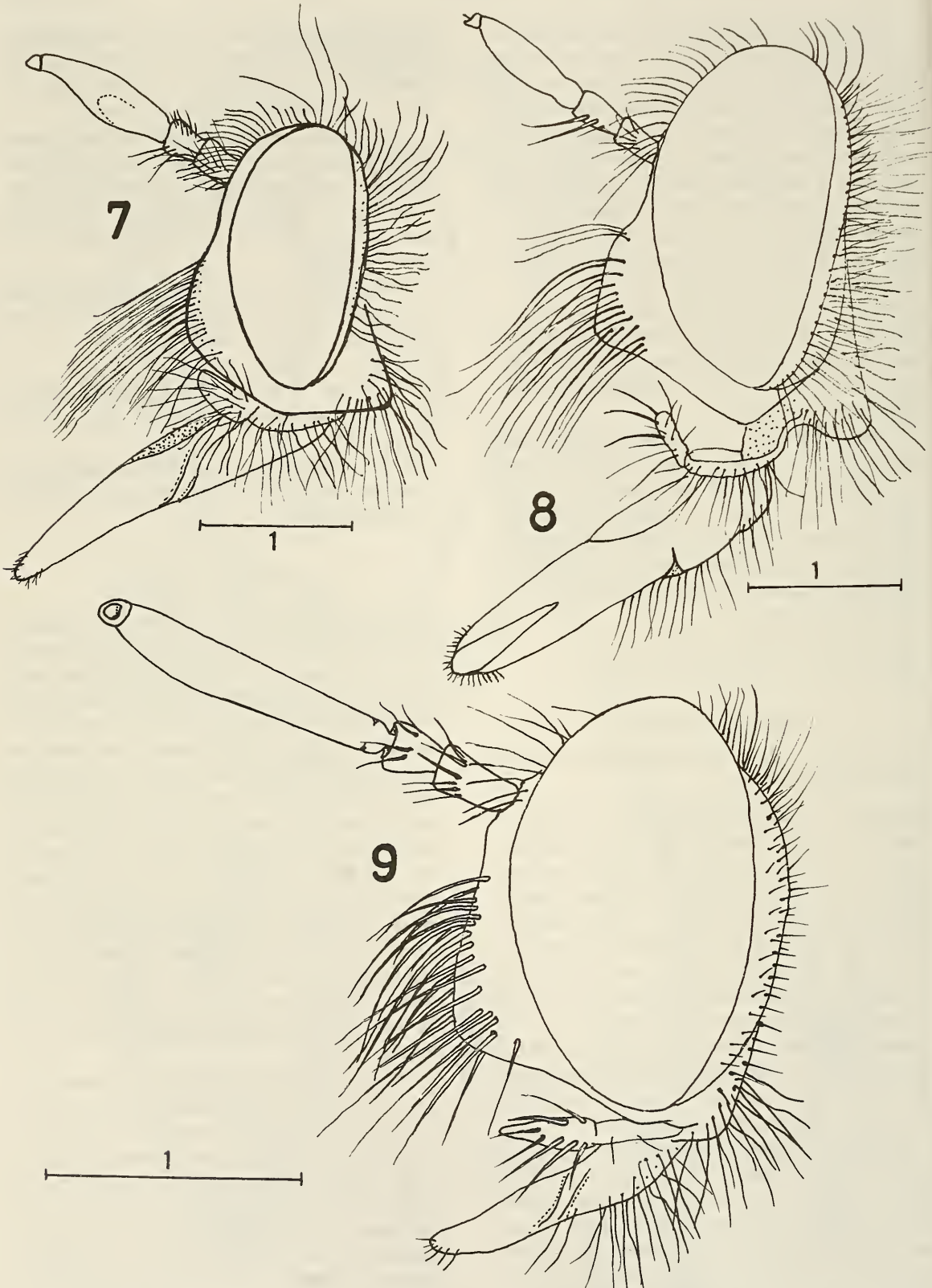
Holotype ♀. Brazil, *Rio de Janeiro*: Rio de Janeiro (Grahaú), 10.viii.1941 (H.S. Lopes), in the MZUSP.

The specific name represents a homage to Prof. Dr. Hugo de Souza Lopez, who collected this interesting fly.

Genus *Scylaticina* gen. n.

Face 1/4 width of head, its sides nearly parallel. Frons wider than face. Facial gibbosity occupying most of face. Frontal bristles similar to the ocellar ones. Vertical and postvertical bristles medium-sized. Antennae situated on upper 1/4 of head; scape twice as long as pedicel, both with similar sized bristles; first flagellomere 2 times as long as scape plus pedicel, without strong hairs of bristles; second flagellomere small, depressed, as long as wide, dorsally excavated, with a minute spine on center. Proboscis short, cylindrical, abruptly depressed on apical 1/3. Palpi two-segmented, second segment pointed. Face in profile more or less flattened, only very gradually sloping from base of antennae to oral margin (Fig. 9), mystax occupying lower 2/3 of face or more.

Pronotal bristles similar to the postocular ones. Prosternum dissociated from proepisternum, bare. Mesonotum with scattered minute hairs; presutural dorsocentral bristles short, indistinct, postsuturals longer, in 1-3 pairs; no strong bristles on humeral callus, 1-2 supraalars, 2-3 postalars, and 2-3 postcallar bristles. Disc of scutellum bare, 1-4 pairs of marginal scutellar bristles. No bristles on mesopleura. Anepisternum bare. Katepisternum with bristles.



Figures 7-9: Head, lateral view: 7, *Euthrixius* sp. 8, *Scylaticodes chilensis* (Macquart), n. comb. 9, *Scylaticina tucumana*, gen. n., sp. n. (scale in mm).

Front leg with first tarsomere subequal in length to tarsomeres 2-4 together; tarsomeres 2-4 subglobose. Claws acute. Pulvillus reaching 3/4 of claws.

Wing with cell r_1 open; R_4 ends at wing apex; R_5 ends below apex; anal cell slightly open or closed at wing margin; cell m_3 open.

Abdomen as wide as mesonotum, cylindrical; 7 tergites visible in the male, 8 in females. Male terminalia rotated almost 180°; apandria divided, gonopods shorter than epandria; hypandrium free, shorter than gonopods, terminalia exposed in ventral view; aedeagus hard, apex simple, curved at tip (Figs. 12-16). Ovipositor with spines on acanthophorites. Spermatheca with hard elongated capsules, capsular ducts very fine (Fig. 17).

Type-species, *Scylaticina tucumana* sp. n.

Scylaticina tucumana sp. n.

Total length, 10-13 mm.

Margins of face golden micropubescent; center shining black. Mystax black. Tip of pedicel and scape shining black, with short black bristles; first flagellomere bicolorous, mostly reddish-brown on ventral half and black on dorsum and apical half; second flagellomere minute, dark, depressed and excavated, with a short spine on center. Frontal, ocellar and postvertical bristles similar, black, with a few white bristles intermingled on postvertical area. Postocular area with abundant short black bristles all over. Proboscis shining black. Hairs of beard and proboscis wrinkled on apical half.

Pronotum black, mostly covered with silvery and yellow micropubescent; pronotal bristles abundant, black, similar to the postverticals. Propleura with abundant black bristles and hairs. Mesonotum black, with a broad line of golden micropubescent on sides, posteriorly to humeral callus, as well as on humeral callus. Disc of mesonotum with short, very fine, white, scattered hairs; dorsocentrals white, very short on presutural area, longer on postsutural; humeral callus with fine white hairs; supraalar, postalar and postcallar bristles white. Disc of scutellum bare, 2 pairs of long white marginal scutellar bristles. Mesopleura black, with areas of golden micro-

pubescence and fine white hairs. Anepisternum and mesepisternum bare, with golden micropubescent. Katepisternum with 7-9 white bristles.

Coxas covered with micropubescent and abundant white hairs. Legs shining black, hind tibia dark reddish-brown with fine white short hairs; bristles mostly fine, white. Tarsal bristles black.

Wing brownish, darker on costal area; veins brownish.

Abdomen dull black, with bands of golden micropubescent on posterior margin of tergites; on tergites 2-3 these posterior bands of pubescence extend forwards almost to middle of tergite. Hairs short, white, scattered on tergites 1-3, black on tergites 4-6; sides of tergites 1-3 with abundant white hairs.

Male terminalia black, with fine hairs.

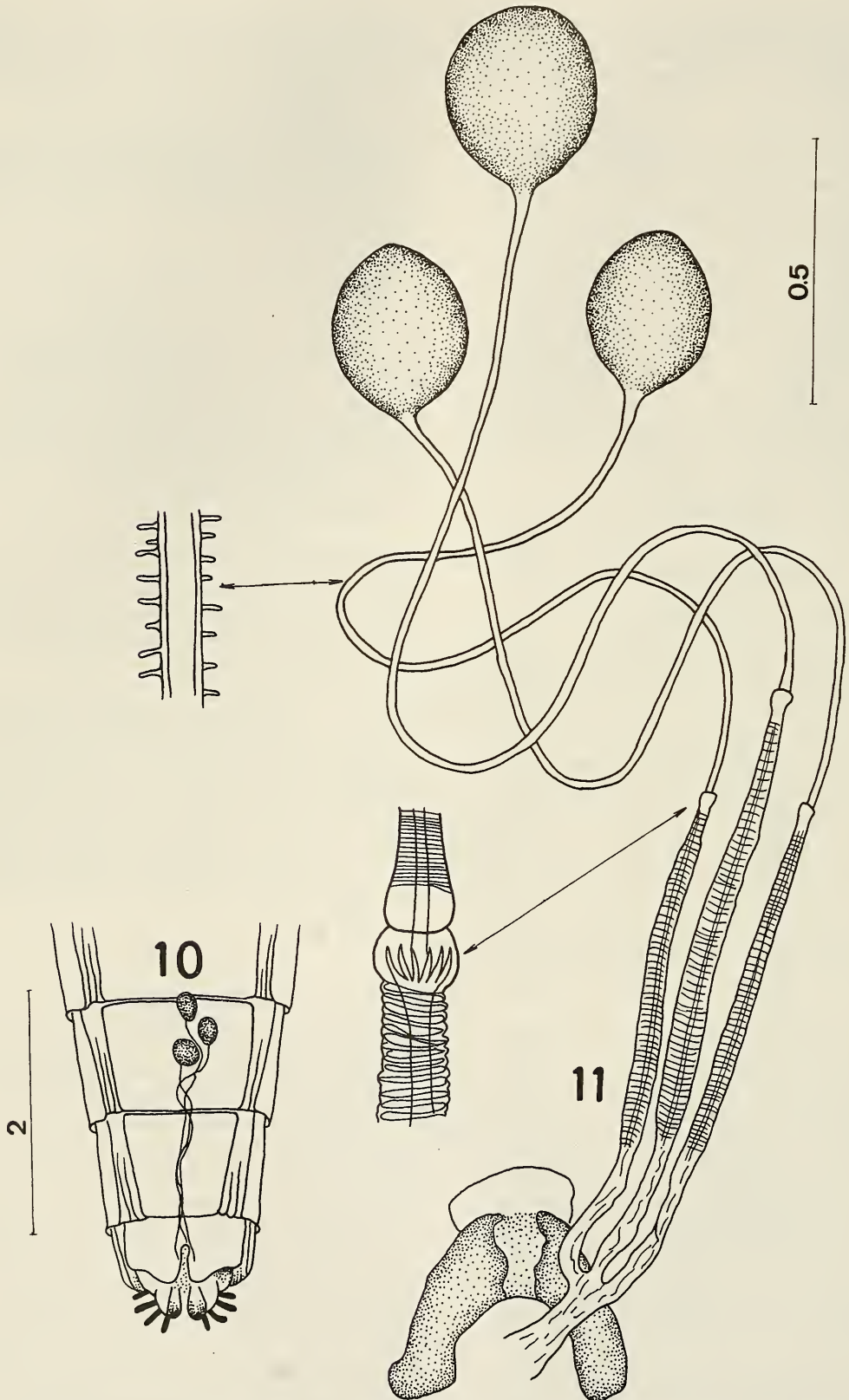
Female: similar to male. Legs lighter and with golden micropubescent more abundant on tergites 5-6; on tergite 5 often covering most of the tergite. Ovipositor shining black, spines on acanthophorites black.

Holotype ♂, Argentina, *Tucuman*: San Pedro Colalao, ii. 1949 (M. Arnau), in the IML.

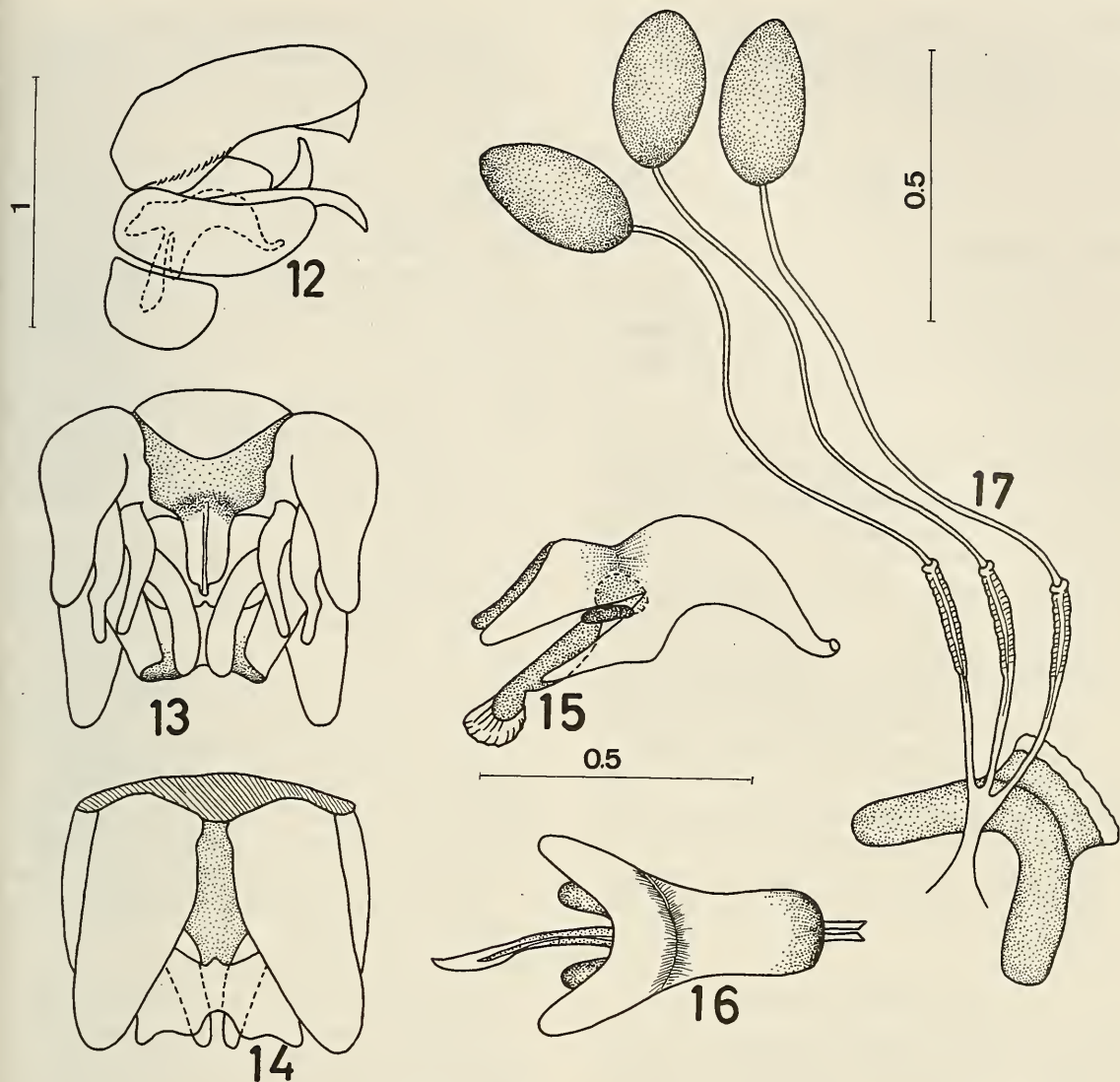
Paratypes: 9 ♂ and 13 ♀, same data as Holotype; 1 ♀, same locality, no date (Dirings); 1 ♀, same locality, Depto. Trancas, xii.1950 (Arnau); and 1 ♂, Argentina, *Tucuman*: Tacanas, 6.xii.1946 (Golbach). In IML, DZUC, MZUSP, MZUC.

Genus *Scylaticodes* gen. n.

Face 1/4 width of head, wider below than above. Frons wider than face at antennal level. Facial gibbosity well-developed, occupying basal 3/4 of face; in profile almost triangularly produced on its lower 2/3 (Fig. 8). Mystax occupying 2/3 or more of face. Lateral frontal bristles shorter than bristles of mystax, proclinate, similar to ocellar bristles. Postocular bristles abundant, gently curved forward. Antennae placed slightly over middle distance between oral margin and ocellar triangle; scape and pedicel similar in length, first flagellomere 1.5 times length of scape plus pedicel; second flagellomere minute, excavated, with small spine on middle. Proboscis straight, cy-



Figures 10 & 11: *Zabrotica clarkei* Hull. 10, situation of the spermathecae in the abdomen. 11, spermathecae (scale in mm).



Figures 12-17: *Scylaticina tucumana*, gen. n., sp. n. 12-14, male terminalia, in lateral, ventral and dorsal views. 15-16, aedeagus, in lateral and dorsal views. 17, spermathecae (scale in mm).

lindrical. Palpus 2-segmented; if extended reaching middle of proboscis.

Mesonotum slightly convex, covered with short, reclinate hairs; dorsocentral bristles present only postsuturally, long, similar to other abundant bristles on postsutural area; supraalar, postalar, postcallar and marginal scutellar bristles also similar. Disc of scutellum bare; 2-3 pairs of marginal scutellars. Anepisternum bare. Katepisternum with long bristles.

Legs similar in shape, hind pair larger. Ves-

ture of legs similar. Claws acute, pulvilli reaching $3/4$ of claws.

Wing with R_4 slightly recurrent, or not, ending before wing apex; R_5 ending below wing apex; cell m_3 open; anal cell slightly open or almost closed at wing margin.

Abdomen narrower than thorax, cylindrical, 7 segments visible in males, slightly tapered after segment 5. Male terminalia straight to rotated 90° ; epandrium separated into two plates; hypandrium free; aedeagus simple, sigma-shaped, with a simple apex (Artigas,

1971: Fig. 64). Ovipositor with strong spines on acanthophorites. Spermatheca with 3 globose capsules at the end of fine ducts (Artigas, 1971: Fig. 63).

Type-species, *Dasygogon, chilensis* Macquart, 1850

List of species:

carrascoi (Artigas), 1974: 5, Figs. 1-10 (*Scylaticus*). Type-locality: Peru, Cuzco, Urubamba. Distr. Peru (Cuzco, Puno), Chile (Arica). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

chilensis (Macquart), 1850: 48 (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. Chile (Coquimbo, O'Higgins, Santiago). Ref. Artigas, 1970: 172 (Figs. 148, 152, 154, 155, 465). TP MNHNP. *N. COMB.*

tricolor Philippi, 1865: 688 (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: Chile, Colchagua. TP. SANT.

cuneigaster (Artigas), 1970: 174, Figs. 150, 153, 156, 429 (*Scylaticus*). Type-locality: Chile, Atacama, Carrizal Bajo, Quebrada Algodones. Distr. Chile (Atacama). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

lugens (Philippi), 1865: 689 (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: Chile, Colchagua. Distr. Chile (Santiago, Talca, Valparaiso). Ref. Artigas, 1970: 176, Figs. 149, 157, 158, 450. NT DZUC.

Genus *Tillobroma* Hull

Clavator Philippi, 1865: 699 (preocc. Martens, 1860). Type-species, *punctipennis* Philippi (Hull, 1962: 152).

Hyphenetes, subg. *Tillobroma* Hull, 1962: 154. Type-species, *Clavator punctipennis* Philippi (Orig. des.).

List of species:

asiliformis (Wulp), 1882: 101 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: "Argentina". *N. COMB.*

critesi (Artigas), 1970: 128, Figs. 92, 93, 95, 97, 428 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Aysen, Balmaceda, Distr. Chile (Arauco), Aysen, Bio-Bio, Cautin, Curico, Linares, Malleco, Ñuble, Valdivia). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

davidsoni (Artigas), 1970: 130, Figs. 94, 96, 98, 99, 420 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Cauquenes. Distr. Chile (Concepción. Curi-

có, Linares, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Santiago, Valparaiso). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

digitatus (Artigas), 1970: 132, Figs. 100, 101, 103-105, 484 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Lota-Colemu. Distr. Chile (Arauco, Cautin, Concepcion, Malleco, Santiago, Valparaiso). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

fuscus (Artigas), 1970: 134, Figs. 102, 106, 107, 109, 468 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Cord. Nahuelbuta, Pichinahuel. Distr. Chile (Arauco, Ñuble). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

fulvicornis (Macquart), 1846: 195 (1846:67), pl. 7, Fig. 6 (*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: "Brazil". Distr. Peru, Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina). TP MNHNP. *N. COMB.*

magellanicus (Artigas), 1970: 136, Figs. 108, 110-112, 418 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Magallanes, cerro Guido. Distr. Chile (Magallanes). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

obtusus (Engel), 1929: 472 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Bolivia, cordillera de Buenavista, s. of Cuevo. Distr. Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (São Paulo, Parana), Argentina. *N. COMB.*

punctipennis (Philippi), 1865: 699, pl. 26, Figs. 31, 31a-b (*Clavator*). Type-locality: "Chile". Distr. Chile (Arauco, Bio-Bio, Linares, Malleco, Ñuble, Santiago), Argentina. NT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

schineri (Artigas), 1970: 139, Figs. 118-123, 125, 493 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Rancagua. Distr. Chile (O'Higgins, Valparaiso). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

valentinei (Artigas), 1970: 141, Figs. 124, 126, 127, 129, 419 (*Hyphenetes*). Type-locality: Chile, Coquimbo. Distr. Chile (Aconcagua, Coquimbo, Concepción, Ñuble, O'Higgins). HT DZUC. *N. COMB.*

Genus *Zabrotica* Hull

Zabrotica Hull, 1958: 253. Type-species, *clarkei* Hull (orig. des.).

clarkei Hull, 1958: 254. Type-locality: Peru, Oroya. TP USNM.

Unplaced and unrecognized *Tillobromini*

cruciger Hermann, 1921: 119 (*Scylaticus*). Type-locality: "Paraguay".

nitidigaster Macquart, 1850: 373 (1850: 69)
(*Dasygogon*). Type-locality: "Chile". TP lost.

(Placed in *Scylaticus* by Stuardo (1846: 81)
and Hull (1962: 145)).

INDEX

(Synonyms in *italics*)

<i>asiliformis</i> (Wulp), 1882 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26	<i>lugens</i> (Philippi), 1865 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), <i>Scylaticodes</i>	26
<i>carrascoi</i> (Artigas), 1974 (<i>Scylaticus</i>), <i>Scylaticodes</i>	26	<i>magellanicus</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26
<i>chilensis</i> (Macquart), 1850 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), <i>Scylaticodes</i>	26	<i>nitidigaster</i> Macquart, 1850 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), unplaced taxon	27
<i>clarkei</i> Hull, 1958, <i>Zabrotica</i>	26	<i>obtusus</i> (Engel), 1930 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26
<i>Clavator</i> Philippi, 1865	26	<i>philippii</i> (Schiner), 1868 (<i>Scylaticus</i>), <i>Euthrixius</i>	18
<i>Coleomya</i> Wilcox & Martin, 1935	18	<i>punctipennis</i> (Philippi), 1865 (<i>Clavator</i>), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26
<i>critesi</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26	<i>rubripes</i> (Bigot), 1878 (<i>Scylaticus</i>), <i>Euthrixius</i>	18
<i>cruciger</i> Hermann, 1921 (<i>Scylaticus</i>), unplaced taxon	26	<i>rufipes</i> (Philippi), 1865 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), <i>Euthrixius</i>	18
<i>cuneigaster</i> (Artigas), 1970 (<i>Scylaticus</i>), <i>Scylaticodes</i>	26	<i>schineri</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26
<i>davidsoni</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26	<i>Scylaticina</i> , gen. n.	21
<i>digitatus</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26	<i>Scylaticodes</i> , gen. n.	23
<i>distinguendus</i> (F. Lynch Arribálzaga), 1881 (<i>Scylaticus</i>), <i>Euthrixius</i>	18	<i>Tillobroma</i> Hull, 1962	26
<i>Euthrix</i> Philippi, 1865	18	<i>tricolor</i> (Philippi), 1865 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), <i>Scylaticodes</i>	26
<i>Euthrixius</i> Artigas, 1971	18	<i>tucumana</i> , sp. n., <i>Scylaticina</i> .	23
<i>fucosus</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26	<i>valentinei</i> (Artigas), 1970 (Hypenetes), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26
<i>fulvicornis</i> (Macquart), 1846 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), <i>Tillobroma</i>	26	<i>venustus</i> (Philippi), 1865 (<i>Dasygogon</i>), <i>Euthrixius</i>	18
<i>Grajahua</i> , gen. n.	19	<i>Zabrotica</i> Hull, 1958	26
<i>lopesi</i> , sp. n., <i>Grajahua</i>	21		

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