

Muscoidea (Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae, Muscidae) described by P. J. M. Macquart (Insecta, Diptera)

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the 185 new species-group taxa that P. J. M. Macquart described in the dipteran families Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae and Muscidae, together with a further 5 species-group taxa that belong to other families, 9 replacement names that he proposed, and 1 *nomen nudum*. Notes are provided on the Diptera collections on which Macquart worked. In the Fanniidae, there are 8 species (and 1 replacement name), in Anthomyiidae, 33 species (and 4 replacement names), and in Muscidae, 144 species (and 4 replacement names). 85 lectotypes are newly designated in order to fix the identity of the names. The following new synonyms are proposed: in Anthomyiidae: *Chortophila angusta* Macquart, 1835 = *Botanophila striolata* (Fallén, 1824); *Pegomyia basilaris* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegomyia solennis* (Meigen, 1826); *Anthomyia brunnipennis* Macquart, 1835, and *Anthomyia fuscipennis* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegoplata aestiva* (Meigen, 1826); *Hylemyia caesia* Macquart, 1835 = *Anthomyia liturata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); *Chortophila caesia* Macquart, 1835, and *Anthomyia fulviceps* Macquart, 1835 = *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826); *Chortophila cuprea* Macquart, 1835, and *Nerina cinerea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 = *Adia cinerella* (Fallén, 1825); *Chortophila geniculata* Macquart, 1835 = *Emmesomyia grisea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); *Hydrophoria liturata* Macquart, 1835 = *Zaphne ambigua* (Fallén, 1823); *Pegomyia nigrifrons* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegomyia rufina* (Fallén, 1825); *Hylemyia nitida* Macquart, 1835 = *Chirosia flavipennis* (Fallén, 1823); *Anthomyia tibialis* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegomyia conformis* (Fallén, 1825); *Anthomyia vicina* Macquart, 1835 = *Botanophila fugax* (Meigen, 1826). In Muscidae: *Caenosia basilaris* Macquart, 1835 = *Caenosia testacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); *Lucilia brevigaster* Macquart, 1835 = *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830); *Pyrellia desjardinsii* Macquart, 1843 = *Neomyia viridifrons* (Macquart, 1843); *Aricia latipennis* Macquart, 1843 = *Dimorphia tristis* (Wiedemann, 1819); *Pyrellia violacea* Macquart, 1851 = *Neomyia diffidens* (Walker, 1856). In Calliphoridae: *Lucilia rectinevis* Macquart, 1855 = *Hemipyrellia ligurriens* (Wiedemann, 1830). One new combination is proposed: *Chrysomya flavidipennis* (Macquart, 1843), in Calliphoridae.

KEY WORDS

Insecta,
Diptera,
Fanniidae,
Anthomyiidae,
Muscidae,
Macquart,
types.

RÉSUMÉ

Muscoidea (Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae, Muscidae) décrits par P. J. M. Macquart (*Insecta, Diptera*).

Cet article concerne les 185 taxons du groupe-espèce que P. J. M. Macquart a décrit au sein des familles de diptères Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae et Muscidae, ainsi que 5 taxons du groupe-espèce supplémentaires appartenant à d'autres familles, 9 noms de remplacement qu'il a proposés, et 1 *nomen nudum*. Des notes sont fournies sur les collections de diptères sur lesquelles Macquart a travaillé. Au total sont représentés chez les Fanniidae 8 espèces (et 1 nom de remplacement), chez les Anthomyiidae, 33 espèces (et 4 noms de remplacement), et chez les Muscidae, 144 espèces (et 4 noms de remplacement). 85 lectotypes sont nouvellement désignés afin de fixer l'identité des noms. Les nouveaux synonymes suivants sont proposés : chez les Anthomyiidae : *Chortophila angusta* Macquart, 1835 = *Botanophila striolata* (Fallén, 1824) ; *Pegomyia basilaris* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegomyia solennis* (Meigen, 1826) ; *Anthomyia brunnipennis* Macquart, 1835 et *Anthomyia fuscipennis* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegoplata aestiva* (Meigen, 1826) ; *Hylemyia caesia* Macquart, 1835 = *Anthomyia liturata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) ; *Chortophila caesia* Macquart, 1835 et *Anthomyia fulviceps* Macquart, 1835 = *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826) ; *Chortophila cuprea* Macquart, 1835 et *Nerina cinerea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 = *Adia cinerella* (Fallén, 1825) ; *Chortophila geniculata* Macquart, 1835 = *Emmesomyia grisea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) ; *Hydrophoria liturata* Macquart, 1835 = *Zaphne ambigua* (Fallén, 1823) ; *Pegomyia nigrifrons* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegomyia rufina* (Fallén, 1825) ; *Hylemyia nitida* Macquart, 1835 = *Chirosia flavipennis* (Fallén, 1823) ; *Anthomyia tibialis* Macquart, 1835 = *Pegomyia conformis* (Fallén, 1825) ; *Anthomyia vicina* Macquart, 1835 = *Botanophila fugax* (Meigen, 1826). Chez les Muscidae : *Caenosia basilaris* Macquart, 1835 = *Caenosia testacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) ; *Lucilia brevigaster* Macquart, 1835 = *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) ; *Pyrellia desjardinsii* Macquart, 1843 = *Neomyia viridifrons* (Macquart, 1843) ; *Aricia latipennis* Macquart, 1843 = *Dimorphia tristis* (Wiedemann, 1819) ; *Pyrellia violacea* Macquart, 1851 = *Neomyia diffidens* (Walker, 1856). Chez les Calliphoridae : *Lucilia rectinevris* Macquart, 1855 = *Hemipyrellia ligurriens* (Wiedemann, 1830). Une nouvelle combinaison est proposée : *Chrysomya flavidipennis* (Macquart, 1843), chez les Calliphoridae.

MOTS CLÉS

Insecta,
Diptera,
Fanniidae,
Anthomyiidae,
Muscidae,
Macquart,
types.

INTRODUCTION

Pierre Justin Marie Macquart (1778-1855) was the most significant French dipterist of the 19th century. An account of his life and career has been given by Pont (1996), and an excellent evaluation of his scientific work by Crosskey (1971). A detailed account of his life and scientific achievement is currently being prepared (Evenhuis *et al.* in prep.). Only what is necessary to describe

the background to the Macquart collections of Diptera is repeated here.

Macquart was born in Hazebrouck in northern France and died in the nearby city of Lille. His father was a magistrate in Lille with a country property in Hazebrouck, and Macquart's background was therefore one of wealth, public service and leisure. He and his two brothers were all amateur naturalists and all contributed to the development of ornithology, botany and entomology in Lille.

During the decade of confusion following the French Revolution of 1789, Macquart served with the French army of the Rhine, as secretary and surveyor to General Mariscot. Around 1800 he returned to Lille, married in 1810, and settled into the comfortable life of a country gentleman in the small village of Lestrem. Immersing himself in local affairs and entomology, he spent his summers in Lestrem, collecting insects and enjoying country life, and his winters in Lille, studying his collections and preparing his papers and monographs. After almost four decades of such activity, and the recipient of many honours and accolades, he died at the age of 77.

Broadly speaking, there were two main phases to his dipterological activity. During the 1820s and 1830s he worked on the French fauna, and in the 1840s and 1850s he worked on “exotic”, i.e. extra-European Diptera, largely from the collection of the (now) Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle in Paris.

This paper deals with the species-group taxa described by Macquart that are currently assigned to the muscoid families Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae and Muscidae. In the Fanniidae, there are 8 species-group names (and 1 replacement name), in Anthomyiidae, 33 species-group names (and 4 replacement names and 1 *nomen nudum*), and in Muscidae, 144 species-group names (and 4 replacement names). These species-group names are distributed across the zoogeographic regions as follows (with erroneous original localities corrected):

- Palaearctic, 81 species plus 9 replacement names: 6 Fanniidae, 28 Anthomyiidae, 47 Muscidae;
- Afrotropical, 26 species: 0 Fanniidae, 1 Anthomyiidae, 25 Muscidae;
- Oriental, 8 species: 0 Fanniidae, 0 Anthomyiidae, 8 Muscidae;
- Australasian/Oceanian, 25 species: 0 Fanniidae, 1 Anthomyiidae, 24 Muscidae;
- Nearctic, 5 species: 1 Fanniidae, 0 Anthomyiidae, 4 Muscidae;
- Neotropical, 40 species: 1 Fanniidae, 3 Anthomyiidae, 36 Muscidae.

In this paper, 85 lectotypes are newly designated in order to fix the identity of the names. The primary types (holotypes and lectotypes) of Macquart’s spe-

cies are located as follows (replacement names and the 5 non-Muscoidea are not included):

MNHN	78
OUMNH	19
BMNH	16
MHNL	10
IRSNB	2
MZLS	1
Lost/destroyed	59
TOTAL	185

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

A comprehensive account of the collections used by Macquart, the collectors who supplied the material that he worked on, and the geographic origins of these collections will be dealt with in a separate publication (Evenhuis *et al.* in prep.), and so a brief account of only the salient points is given here. Information about collectors and collections is an important element in the recognition of types. Macquart usually gave a depository for his specimens, but sometimes omitted this and gave only the collector’s name, and so the location and recognition of his types can sometimes be a difficult process.

The material that Macquart worked on derived from three principal sources:

- 1) “Muséum”, which is the MNHN. This was almost exclusively non-European material;
- 2) “Ma collection”, which is his personal collection of French Diptera together with some duplicates of non-European species that he described and retained for himself. This is now in the MHNL;
- 3) “M. Bigot”, which is the private collection of the French dipterist Jacques Marie Frangile Bigot (1818-1893). This material was from all regions of the world, and the Bigot collection is now partly in the BMNH, and partly in the OUMNH.

There are a few other sources which are detailed in the main text below.

Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN)

The greater part of the species that Macquart described in the series *Diptères exotiques* and in the

1st supplement were described from specimens in this museum. From the 2nd supplement on, most of the material was from Bigot's collection, but MNHN material was still mentioned and described. All this material is kept together as the "collection Macquart" on the Diptera section of the MNHN. It was originally arranged by the dipterist Eugène Séguy (1890-1985), according to zoogeographic region and within each region, following Macquart's own systematic sequence. Each species was given a number, and an alphabetical index to the collection was made which has now been placed in a database. Given that there were sometimes shortcomings in the original state of the material, it is now in excellent curatorial order and is easily accessible.

The collection also contains other material worked on by Macquart, such as that from the Canary Islands (Macquart 1839) and Algeria (Macquart 1849), as well as the types of a few species that André Jean Baptiste Robineau-Desvoidy (1799-1857) described from Paris museum material (known in 1830 as "Musée du Jardin du Roi"), which were revised and labelled by Macquart. There are also two other collections of Diptera, from Cuba and from Cape Horn, identified by Bigot.

In 1850, the Société entomologique de France decided to form its own collection of insects, to be based on the collection of the French lepidopterist Alexandre Pierret (1814-1850), which had been bequeathed to the society. At the Séance of 11 September 1850, Macquart (1850b) gave his support to this initiative and offered to donate Diptera to this collection: "M. Macquart écrit qu'il secondera de son mieux l'intention de la société de former des collections de tous les ordres d'insectes ; et qu'il lui enverra particulièrement des diptères, heureux de trouver une occasion de lui donner un témoignage de dévouement et de reconnaissance." Three months later, at the Séance of 11 December 1850, a letter from Macquart (1851a) was read out to the society: "Lettre de M. Macquart annonçant qu'il adressera bientôt des diptères pour les collections de la société." Finally, at the Séance of 9 April 1851, Macquart (1851c) presented the society with a box of Tachinidae: "M. Macquart dit qu'il a remis à M. L. Buquet, pour les collections de la société, une boîte contenant des diptères de

la tribu des Tachinaires. La société accepte le don de M. Macquart et lui en offre ses remerciements." Other families evidently followed, and when the society eventually disbanded its collections, the material became property of the MNHN. For the most part, it can now be found scattered through the Collection générale of Diptera, easily recognized as European species with labels in Macquart's characteristic handwriting. It seems clear that some at least of Macquart's donation contained specimens of his own species described from France, and where appropriate I have accordingly treated such material as syntypic.

Musée d'Histoire naturelle, Lille (MHNL)

Following Macquart's death on 25 November 1855, his personal collection and library were bequeathed to the MHNL, where M. E. Cussac was appointed as curator of the collection (Reiche 1856). Following a period of neglect, during which many specimens were destroyed by damp and *Anthrenus*, the collection was "re-discovered" in 1899, still in its original cartons. It is still preserved in those same cartons in the MHNL, and contains some types and syntypes as well as other material identified by Macquart. Equally important, the presence of name labels and pins without specimens or simply of species labels in the cartons establishes that certain types have definitively been destroyed.

Macquart himself (1850c) published a catalogue of the invertebrates in the MHNL collection, from which it is apparent that some, though not all of his own French species, were in the museum at that time. This catalogue also includes a small number of *nomina nuda* (see under *mercurialis* below). Later, in 1899, the Diptera specimens still present in the collection, but not those that had been destroyed, were listed by Julien Salmon. This manuscript list still exists in MHNL and a copy is in the possession of the Diptera section of the MNHL.

The state of the collection is generally poor, but its condition is now stable and has clearly been so for some time. It contains a few muscoid types from France and a few duplicates from the *Diptères exotiques* series, but the bulk of the species described by Macquart from France and originally preserved in his personal collection has been destroyed.

For material presented by Macquart from his personal collection to the MNHN, see the preceding section; for material presented to the Hope Department at the OUMNH, see the next section.

Collection of Jacques Marie Frangile Bigot

Bigot was the leading French dipterist of his generation, and formed an extremely large and extensive collection of Diptera from all regions of the world. Although 40 years younger than Macquart, he was able to offer the older man unidentified specimens for study from his collection. Material in Bigot's collection is first mentioned in Macquart's 1846a 1st supplement to the *Diptères exotiques*. From the 2nd supplement on, from 1847 to 1855, the bulk of the new species described by Macquart was from Bigot's collection.

Bigot was an extremely acquisitive dipterist, and obtained collections of Diptera from his entomological colleagues in France as well as from dealers and from professional collectors and dipterists outside Europe. For example, he acquired the Diptera from the collection of the eminent French coleopterist Count Auguste Dejean (1780-1845), which contained some types of species described by Robineau-Desvoidy (see Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 238), and also Diptera from his entomological contemporaries Félix Édouard Guérin-Méneville (1799-1874) and Léon Fairmaire (1820-1906).

After Bigot's death, his collection was purchased by the English dipterist George Henry Verrall (1848-1911). From Verrall, it passed to his nephew James Edward Collin (1876-1968) and, after Collin's death in 1968, to the OUMNH. However, between 1893 and 1968, various parts were presented by Verrall and Collin to the BMNH (see Crosskey 1971: 293-294). As a result, the "Muscinae" of older authors (i.e. Calliphoridae, and those Muscidae with a forwardly curved vein M) together with a few other species are in London, whilst the remainder of the present-day Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae and Muscidae are in Oxford where Collin's separation of an "Exotic collection" and a "Palaeartic collection", which also incorporated the collection of Ferdinand Kowarz (1838-1914) (Pont 1998), was maintained until very recently. Together with other Muscidae collections in Oxford, these collections

have now been amalgamated into a single integrated World collection.

At some time in the 19th century, during the tenure of John Obadiah Westwood (1805-1893) as the first Hope Professor of Entomology in Oxford, a selection of Diptera was received from Macquart. This has been rediscovered during recent curatorial work, scattered throughout a 60 drawer cabinet of Westwood's unsorted "residues". There is no documentary evidence in the Hope Entomological Archive to explain whether these were a gift, an exchange or a purchase. The specimens are easily recognized by their labels in Macquart's characteristic handwriting, and a number of them are labelled by Macquart as his own species. These are regarded as syntypes and have been labelled accordingly.

LABELS AND RECOGNITION OF TYPES

Macquart was unusually conscientious in the labelling of specimens with his identifications, and his large and very characteristic handwriting is easy to recognize (Fig. 1). This, combined with accession numbers on the MNHN specimens and cabinet labels in the Bigot collection, enable type specimens to be distinguished. Furthermore, as his work progressed, he realized the importance of differentiating between the original specimens from which he had described a new species and additional, subsequently identified specimens. Thus, a newly described taxon would be labelled as "n. sp. Macq.", whereas a later specimen of one of his own species would be labelled simply "Macq.". A detailed discussion of Macquart's labelling practice is given by Crosskey (1971).

Macquart's French Diptera that were sent to the OUMNH all bear identifications in Macquart's handwriting but without authorship of the names. Some French specimens have "L." on the labels, and it is not clear in all cases whether this means Lille or Lestrem or perhaps occasionally the collector Pierre Hippolyte Lucas (1814-1899).

The collection accession numbers given in the Table 1 are present on the MNHN specimens dealt with in this paper, and these numbers are listed here as they have given substantive assistance with the recognition of types and have provided the collectors and geographic origins of the specimens. This

TABLE 1. — Collection accession numbers mentioned in this paper.

Accession number	Informations from the MNHN registers
1833	
1941.33	Brazil, collector Gaudichaud.
1945.33	Brazil, collector Gaudichaud.
1945.33	Egypt, Cairo.
1977.33	Egypt, Cairo.
2115.33	Brazil and Chile, collector Gaudichaud, or Egypt and Sinai desert, collector Borée.
2552.33	Chile, Valparaiso, collector Gaudichaud.
2559.33	Brazil and Chile, collector Gaudichaud.
2572.33	Brazil, collector Gaudichaud.
2573.33	Brazil, collector Gaudichaud.
4112.33	Île Bourbon (La Réunion), collector Bréon. Under this number there is a note by E. Fleutiaux that three Elateridae (Coleoptera) labelled as collected on La Réunion by Bréon are in fact European species.
4146.33	Mauritius, collector Desjardins.
4185.33	Mauritius, collector Desjardins.
4186.33	Mauritius, collector Desjardins.
1834	
2796.34	Tangiers, collector Salzmann.
2798.34	Marseilles, collector Salzmann.
2896.34	America, collector Leprieur; the specimens are actually all from Guyana.
9522.34	South America, collector d'Orbigny. D'Orbigny's manuscript catalogue is in the MNHN entomology library. Entry: no. 26, "sur les plantes". Montevideo, 30 September to 15 October 1826.
9523.34	As the preceding entry, but: no. 27, "sur les plantes".
9538.34	South America, collector d'Orbigny. D'Orbigny catalogue entry: no. 42, "semblable en tout à notre mouche commune de France". Collected on "Voyage de Buenos-Ayres à Corrientes, en remontant le Parana sur 300 lieues de longueur", 15 February to 15 March 1827.
9540.34	As the preceding entry, but no. 44 in the catalogue.
9576.34	South America, collector d'Orbigny. D'Orbigny catalogue entry: no. 80, "séjour en Patagonie, de janvier à septembre 1829, au village de Patagones, sur le Rio Negro. Comme no. 71". No. 71 reads: "mouche trouvée salée dans la saline d'Andrès-Pas, à 6 lieues au-dessus de Patagones". See Papavero (1971: 138).
1836	
835.36	Chile, collector Gay.
1837	
670.37	Chile, collector Gay.
879.37	Mauritius, collector Desjardins.
1838	
120.38	Payta (Peru), Valparaiso, and . . . (illegible, may be Funaket or Punaket). "Voyage de la Bonite", collector Eydoux.
124.38	Chile, collector Pissis.
134.38	Mauritius, collector Desjardins.
1839	
253.39	Barbarie, collector Guyon.
1840	
2901.40	Mauritius, collector Desjardins.
3125.40	Chile, collector Pissis. A collection accompanied by its own catalogue, which appears to have been lost.
1841	
1992.41	Triton Bay, collector Durville. This number comes in the middle of Durville's material, but does not refer to any Diptera.
2108.41	Bombay, collector Rousseau.
2367.41	New York, collector Mr Harper.
2368.41	Martinique, collector Mme Rivoire.
2371.41	Collector Le Guillou: insects of various orders.

TABLE 1. — Continuation.

Accession number	Informations from the MNHN registers
1843	
9.43	Brazil, Minas Gerais, collector Claussen.
15.43	Chile, collector Gay.
1844	
3.44	Tasmania, collector Verreaux.
4.44	Brazil, Bahia, collector Verreaux.
13.44	Tasmania, collector Verreaux.
1846	
1.46	Tasmania, collector Verreaux. There is a pencil note in the register: "Erreur, d'Australie".
4.46	Tasmania, collector Verreaux.
1847	
2.47	Australia, collector Verreaux; labelled Australia or Tasmania but evidently east coast of Australia.
3.47	Tasmania, collector Verreaux.
12.47	Brazil, Rio Paraguay, Matto Grosso state, collector de Castelnau.
16.47	Brazil, Serra d'Estretta, Minas Gerais state, collector de Castelnau.
1849	
59.49	Peru, Cuzco, collector Gay.

information confirms whether specimens are indeed part of the original type series. The list is reproduced here to add transparency to the process of type recognition. A full list of the Macquart collectors and localities is being prepared and will be published elsewhere (Evenhuis *et al.* in prep.; see Table 1).

FORMAT AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue contains all the species-group names, both available and unavailable, in the families Fanniidae, Anthomyiidae and Muscidae attributable to Macquart. They are listed in alphabetical order.

Each name is followed by a reference to the original description and original generic assignment, and in cases where Macquart's descriptions appeared both in journal articles and in separately published and paginated reprints or preprints, the publication with date priority is cited first and the one published subsequent to that is given in parentheses. A verbatim citation of the information given by Macquart on the localities, collectors and origins of his material is given in quotation marks, so that the process of holotype and syntype recognition will be fully transparent.

The Macquart material is then enumerated. Lectotypes are designated from syntypic series in

order to fix the identity of each name. Original labels are quoted verbatim and in quotation marks (scientific names have not been italicised, as they are not italicised on the handwritten labels), with a forward slash to indicate separate lines. Comments are made on the condition of the primary types.

Finally, the current identity of each name is given, by reference either to the published regional catalogues or to standard revisions and monographs. Where relevant, problems relating to the identification of the types are discussed.

At the conclusion of the catalogue, two appendices are given. Appendix 1 is a nomenclatural summary of all the Macquart species-group names discussed in this paper. The arrangement is systematic, with the valid species-group names in alphabetical order within each genus. Appendix 2 lists the Macquart species-group names by zoogeographic region.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations were used for the museums and other institutes cited in this paper:

- BMNH The Natural History Museum, London;
 IRSNB Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels;

MHNL	Musée d'Histoire naturelle, Lille;
MHNT	Musée d'Histoire naturelle, Tournai;
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;
MZLS	Museo Zoologico La Specola, Florence;
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna;
OUMNH	Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford;
ZMHU	Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin.

CATALOGUE

Note: All species described in *Lucilia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and not mentioned in this text have been found to belong to the family Calliphoridae and not to one of the muscoid families.

aestivalis Macquart, 1835, *Limnophora*

Limnophora aestivalis Macquart, 1835: 313. Unjustified replacement name for *Anthomyia aestiva* Meigen, 1826.

MATERIAL. — Macquart wrote: “*Limnophora aestivalis*. — *Anthomyia id.* Meig. n°. 149”. Meigen’s “no. 149” (Meigen 1826: 169) is actually *Anthomyia aestiva*, and so *aestivalis* is an unjustified replacement name. As this is a replacement name, Meigen’s types of *aestiva* are also the types of *aestivalis*.

A rather mouldy ♀ was found in the Collection générale at MNHN, labelled by Macquart “310 bis” and “*Limnophora / aestivalis*?”. This is *Hydrotaea meteorica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species *aestiva* Meigen is now placed in the genus *Pegoplatia* Schnabl & Dziedzicki, 1911, and the name *Limnophora aestivalis* is included as a junior synonym of *Pegoplatia aestiva* (Meigen, 1826) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 727; Séguy 1937: 74; Hennig 1968: 229; Dely-Draskovits 1993: 91).

albofasciata Macquart, 1839, *Lucilia*

Lucilia albofasciata Macquart, 1839: 114 (as *albo-fasciata*). Lectotype ♀, locality not given (from title: Canary Islands), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀ from the Canary Islands. 1 ♀, which appears to be the only surviving syntype, was found in the Collection générale of MNHN, but I am sure of its syntypic status

and have transferred it to no. 356 of the Macquart collection. There was a label and a space for this species under no. 356, but no specimen had ever been there and it has always been thought that the types were lost (e.g., Hennig 1963d: 948). The Canary Islands material worked on by Macquart is arranged in the order in which he dealt with the species in his report, and the specimens that survive all have a serial number in Macquart’s hand corresponding to the species-number in the report. Thus no. 372 in the box, *Anthomyia quinquefasciata* Macquart, is numbered “92” by Macquart and is species 92 in his report. *Lucilia albofasciata* was described by Macquart as no. 76, and this figure also appears in Macquart’s hand on the label of this specimen. This is the strongest possible evidence that this specimen is indeed a syntype. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It lacks left mid tarsomeres 2-5 and right hind tarsomeres 2-5 but is otherwise in excellent condition. It is labelled by Macquart “N. 76. / *Lucilia / albofasciata*”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Lucilia albofasciata* is now placed in the genus *Dasyphora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Pont 1986b: 105), and has been redescribed by Hennig (1963d: 948).

albomaculata Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca albomaculata Macquart, 1843: 151 (1844: 308), pl. 21, fig. 1. Lectotype ♀, “De l’île de France. M. Desjardins. Muséum.” (Mauritius), by designation of Pont & Matile (1976: 743), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ in MNHN, no. 983 of the Macquart collection, which was referred to as the holotype by Pont & Matile (1976: 743). This has to be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference, and it has been labelled accordingly. It was also seen by Villeneuve (1916: 513) and Patton (1923b: 333). It is in excellent condition, with the accession no. 879.37 (Mauritius, collector Desjardins). It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 71. / *Musca / albomaculata*”.

With the lectotype, there are another 3 ♀♀, which have been shown by Pont & Matile (1976: 744) not to be part of the type series: all are from Mauritius, one collected by Desjardins (accession no. 4185.33) and two by Guérin-Ménéville, but they do not agree with Macquart’s description and are actually *Musca domestica* subsp. *domestica* Linnaeus, 1758.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Musca albomaculata* Macquart is a junior synonym of *Musca xanthomelaena* Wiedemann, 1830, as currently understood (Emden 1965: 74; Zielke 1971: 128). It has abdominal syntergite 1 + 2 broadly yellow laterally, with about the central quarter darkened,

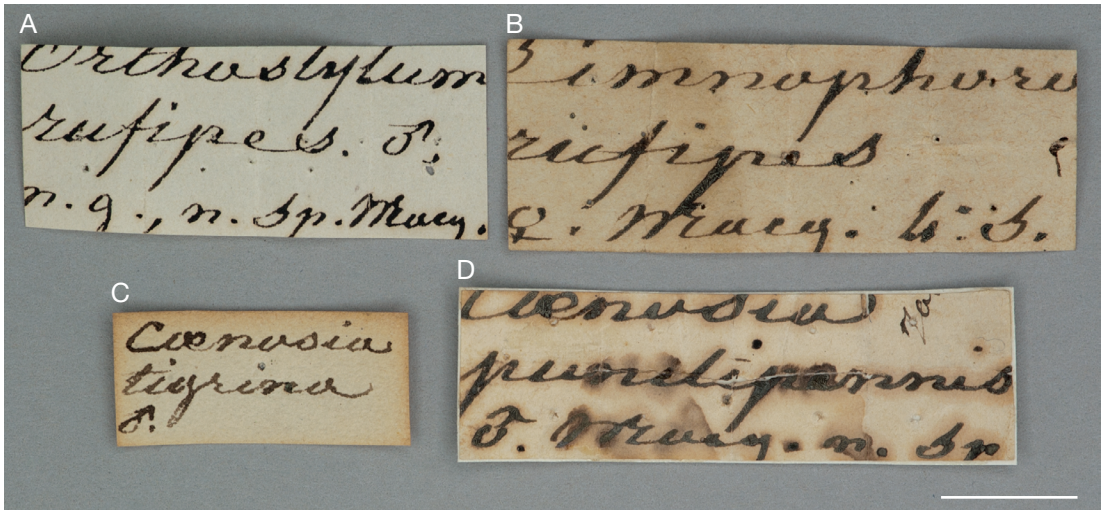


FIG. 1. — Sample labels to illustrate Macquart's handwriting and methodology: **A**, a new genus and species ("Orthostylus rufipes. ♂, n. g., n. sp. Macq."); **B**, a later identification of Macquart's own species, after publication of the 1851 supplement 4 ("Limnophora rufipes ♀. Macq. 4^e S."); **C**, identification of a Fabricius species ("Coenosia tigrina ♂."); **D**, a new species ("Coenosia punctipennis ♂. Macq. n. sp."). The labels come from specimens in OUMNH. Scale bar: 10 mm.

and anterior postsutural dorsocentral setae minute, not distinct from the ground-setulae.

amoenus Macquart, 1851, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster amoenus Macquart, 1851b: 234 (1851d: 261), pl. 24, fig. 1. Lectotype ♀, "Île de France. M. Desjardins. Muséum." (Mauritius), by designation of Ackland (2001: 55), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype under no. 989 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has been partly eaten by beetle pests, but what remains is in good condition with the setae and dusting intact. The right anterior pleura, sides and venter of the abdomen are eaten away; right wing, left foretibia + tarsus, and all right legs missing. Labels include a dark green disc with "2901.40" on the reverse (Mauritius, collector Desjardins), and Macquart's label "*Spilogaster / amoenus*. ♀ / Macq. n. sp.". In 1998, I labelled it as lectotype, and the lectotype designation was formally published by Ackland (2001: 55).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Spilogaster amoenus* belongs to the genus *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803. *Anthomyia amoena* is the correct name for a species well-known and widespread in the Afrotropical region, including the Malagasy subregion, and it has recently been fully described and illustrated by Ackland (2001: 55-61, figs 123-132).

analisis Macquart, 1851, *Cyrtonevra*

Cyrtonevra analis Macquart, 1851b: 228 (1851d: 255), pl. 23, fig. 9. Lectotype ♀, Chile (not "Tasmanie. Muséum." as stated by Macquart), by designation of Albuquerque (1951: 16), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The only surviving syntype was redescribed by Albuquerque (1951: 13-16, figs 26-29), who referred to it as the lectotype ♀ (*op. cit.*: 16). It is under no. 1864 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It is in poor condition, being quite thickly covered with mould, and with antennae and right mid leg missing. It is labelled by Macquart "*Cyrtonevra / analis*. ♀. / Macq. n. sp.", and also with a green disc with the accession number "15.43" on the reverse. This number refers to a collection from Chile sent to MNHN by Gay, and the species has nothing to do with the Australian fauna.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*) corrected Séguy's (1937: 382) assignment of the species to *Synthesiomomyia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1893, and placed it in the genus *Graphomyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, where it is correctly located. His redescription and illustrations are supplemented by the recent key, description and illustrations by Marques & Couri (2007: 437-439, figs 1, 2, 22-28). I also studied the lectotype which, being a unique specimen, I inadvertently referred to as holotype (Pont 1967: 182), and clarified the confusion surrounding the various species of Muscidae described by Macquart with the specific epithet "*analis*".

analis Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca analis Macquart, 1843: 154 (1844: 311), pl. 21, fig. 2. Lectotype ♂, “Du Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by designation of Pont (1967: 182), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The single syntype in MNHN was referred to by me as the holotype (Pont 1967: 182), and this has to be interpreted as lectotype fixation by inference. It is under no. 1862 of the Macquart collection. It is in poor condition: all legs are missing; antennae are missing and the head is damaged; most of the right wing is missing; the abdomen has been dissected by Séguy, and the terminalia mounted on a separate celluloid mount next to the lectotype. The labels include a green disc with the accession no. “670.37” on the reverse (Chile, collector Gay), and Macquart’s label “N. 74 / Musca / analis.”

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype possesses hairs on the proepisternal depression and *Musca analis* is thus a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1967: 182; Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 26).

 analis Macquart, 1846, *Ophyra*

Ophyra analis Macquart, 1846a: 330 (1846b: 202), pl. 17, fig. 15. Lectotype ♂, “De la Tasmanie, Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by designation of Pont (1967: 183), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — I have previously discussed the MNHN material of this species (Pont 1967: 183). The lectotype is under no. 2404 of the Macquart collection. The lectotype lacks the right foreleg, but is otherwise in excellent condition. With it are the 9 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ paralectotypes designated with the lectotype. Further, non-typical, material has been moved to the Collection générale. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ paralectotypes are in BMNH, received by exchange with MNHN in 1924.

Macquart (1850c: 534, as “*anolis*”) recorded this species as present in the MHNH collection. I found 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ syntypes in his collection in MHNL, which I have labelled as paralectotypes. They do not have the MNHN pink accession discs, but were presumably duplicates from the type-series retained by Macquart. They are labelled by him “O. / analis. / Macq. Tasm.”

In the Bigot collection in OUMNH, there are 6 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ of this species (Stein 1907a: 210). One of the ♂♂ is labelled by Macquart “Ophyra / analis. ♂♀ / Macq. n. sp.” However, as Macquart described this species from MNHN material and not from Bigot’s collection, and as in 1846 he was not yet employing the “n. sp.” rubric on labels for his newly-described species, I do not regard

these as additional material from the type-series. Note that there also are specimens of *O. analis* in MNHN that are labelled by Macquart as “n. sp.” but which, according to their MNHN accession numbers, cannot have been syntypes.

There is 1 ♀ from the Macquart collection in the USNM, exchanged with R. C. Shannon and acquired with his collection. It still has the MNHN disc with accession no. “4.46” (Tasmania, collector Verreaux), and is not a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *analis* is a junior synonym of *Australophyra rostrata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (see Pont 1973b: 250). All the specimens discussed here belong to *Australophyra rostrata*.

 analis Macquart, 1855, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia analis Macquart, 1855a: 134 (1855b: 114), pl. 6, fig. 11. Lectotype ♀, South Africa (not “Nouvelle Hollande, Nouvelle-Adélaïde?”, as stated by Macquart), by designation of Pont (1973b: 284), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from “De la Nouvelle Hollande, Nouvelle-Adélaïde? M. Bigot.” The lectotype and paralectotype from Bigot’s collection, both ♀, are in the BMNH. The lectotype has the left mid leg missing but is otherwise in good condition. It is labelled by Macquart “Pyrellia / analis / ♀. Macq. / Adélaïde?”

CURRENT IDENTITY. — I have previously discussed this type (Pont 1973b: 284), and have shown that it originates from Africa and that *Pyrellia analis* is a junior synonym of *Pyrellina marsya* (Walker, 1849).

 angusta Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila angusta Macquart, 1835: 327. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “Du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MNHL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. Macquart (1850c: 535, under *Anthomyia*) recorded this species as present in the MHNH collection. No syntypes have been located. The name is a “*sp. incert. sed.*” in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 711, *Chortophila*; Séguy 1937: 75, *Hylemyia*; Hennig 1974c: 920; Dely-Draskovits 1993: 99).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Macquart’s meagre description fits *Botanophila striolata* (Fallén, 1824) very well, and his name is herewith formally synonymized with *Botanophila striolata* (n. syn.).

annulata Macquart, 1835, *Coenosia*

Coenosia annulata Macquart, 1835: 348. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “Du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MNHL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located. It was listed as an unrecognized species in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 736; Séguy 1937: 202; Hennig 1962a: 618).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Macquart’s meagre description agrees well with *Coenosia perpusilla* Meigen, 1826, and his name has been synonymized with *Coenosia perpusilla* (Pont 1986b: 210).

annulipes Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia annulipes Macquart, 1835: 338. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “Du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MNHL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located. It was listed as an unrecognized species in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 736; Séguy 1937: 202; Hennig 1962a: 618).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Macquart’s meagre description agrees well with *Coenosia femoralis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), and his name has been synonymized with *Coenosia femoralis* (Pont 1986b: 204).

annulipes Macquart, 1843, *Coenosia*

Coenosia annulipes Macquart, 1843: 172 (1844: 329), pl. 23, figs 7, 7a. Lectotype ♀, “Du Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by designation of Albuquerque (1949: 442), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The single syntype, under no. 1885 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, was designated as lectotype by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*). It is in poor condition, being very dirty and with some mould; left wing damaged; right wing and both mid legs missing. It has the accession no. 670.37 (Chile, collector Gay), and is labelled by Macquart “N°. 92. / *Coenosia* / *annulipes*.”

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species was assigned to the genus *Austrocoenosia* Malloch, 1934, by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*), and it does indeed key to this genus, and to the species *ignobilis* Stein, 1911, in Malloch (1934: 209, 217). Comparison of the lectotype with specimens of *ignobilis* appeared to confirm this synonymy. In the first catalogue of South American Muscidae (Pont 1972: 42),

the species *annulipes* together with *ignobilis* was included in the genus *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826, where *Coenosia annulipes* Macquart, 1843, is a junior secondary homonym of *Anthomyia annulipes* Macquart, 1835, and it was given the replacement name of *Coenosia chilensis* Pont, 1972. However, renewed study of the lectotype has shown that the species is correctly placed in the genus *Neodexiopsis* Malloch, 1920 (Couri & Albuquerque 1979: 506; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 120, 121; 2005: 189), and *Neodexiopsis annulipes* (Macquart) is the valid available name for the species previously listed in the catalogues as *Coenosia chilensis* Pont. The hind femur in *Coenosia* has a dorsal and anterodorsal preapical seta, whilst in *Neodexiopsis* there is an additional posterodorsal preapical seta. In the lectotype of *annulipes*, both hind femora are partially obscured, by mould and by being pressed against the abdomen, but there appears to be a posterodorsal preapical seta. At some future time, it would be safest to remove one hind leg, macerate it, and check for the presence of setae or scars on the dorsal surface of the femur.

The species *ignobilis* remains correctly placed in the genus *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826 (Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 182; Pont 2001: 473; Pont & Werner, 2006: 55).

aperta Macquart, 1834, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra aperta Macquart, 1834a: 11 (1834b: 147). Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MNHL, and presumed destroyed. Also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 278, “du nord de la France”.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of both sexes. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been synonymized with *Muscina assimilis* (Fallén, 1823) (now correctly called *Muscina levida* (Harris, 1780)) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 613; Hennig 1962d: 761; Pont 1986b: 60), and there is no reason for disputing this.

australis Macquart, 1847, *Cyrtonnevra*

Cyrtonnevra australis Macquart, 1847a: 85 (1847b: 101), pl. 5, fig. 10. Lectotype ♂, “de la Tasmanie. M. Bigot.” (Australia, Tasmania), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂ from Bigot’s collection. A ♂ is in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH, and was earlier studied by Brauer (1899: 526). It is rather dirty and mouldy; the left wing is loose and most of the right wing is lost; antennae and both mid legs missing. It is labelled by Macquart “*Curtonevra* / *australis*. ♂ / n. sp. Macq. /

Tasmania”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label reading “C. Australis. ♂ / Tasman. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype is a ♂ of *Muscina stabulans* (Fallén, 1816), and this synonymy was recorded by Pont (1989b: 676).

australis Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca australis Macquart, 1843: 152 (1844: 309), pl. 20, fig. 10 (junior primary homonym of *Musca australis* Gmelin, 1790). Lectotype ♂, “Hobart-Town, dans la Tasmanie” (Australia, Tasmania, Hobart), by designation of Pont (1967: 186), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — I have previously discussed the material of this species in MNHN (Pont 1967: 186). The lectotype is under no. 2391 of the Macquart collection, and there are 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ paralectotypes with it. The four localities mentioned by Macquart are all represented in this series: îles Salomon (Solomon Islands), Hobart-town (Tasmania), Viti (Fiji), and Vanoo (a misreading of Vavao = Vava’u islands, Tonga group, equidistant from Tongatapu and Fiji). The lectotype is rather dirty and mouldy, but all its parts are preserved. It has no accession number, but has a small printed “91” and a label in Le Guillou’s hand “12–Musca / australis [deleted and “oceanica” inserted in pencil] ♂ M. / H: – Hobart-town”.

These nine specimens also form the type series of *Musca oceanica* Le Guillou, 1842, and the lectotype of *australis* has also been designated as the lectotype of *oceanica* (see Le Guillou 1842; Pont 1973b: 170).

In MHNL, in box G.21 of the Macquart collection, there is 1 ♀ that apparently formed part of Macquart’s syntype series. It has no data or accession disc, but stands over the label “M. australis / Léguillou Hobartstown”. I have labelled it as a paralectotype of *M. oceanica* Le Guillou, 1842 and of *M. australis* Macquart, 1843.

There are also 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ in BMNH from the Bigot collection, labelled by Macquart and studied by Brauer (1899: 527). These are not syntypes.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Musca australis* is a species of *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758, with hairs on the proepisternal depression, and is a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1973b: 169; Pont 1989b: 678). All the specimens discussed here are conspecific with the lectotype.

australis Macquart, 1848, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia australis Macquart, 1848a: 217 (1848b: 57), pl. 6, fig. 10. Lectotype ♂, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande.

Collection de M. Bigot.” (Australia), by designation of Pont (1973b: 202), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — I have previously discussed the type-series of this species (Pont 1973b: 203). The lectotype and 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ paralectotypes are in BMNH. The lectotype is rather mouldy; left hind leg, right mid tarsomeres, and right wing missing. It is labelled by Macquart “Pyrellia / australis / ♂. ♀. nov. sp.”.

In MHNL, in box G.21 of the Macquart collection, there is a label “P. australis. / Nov. Holl. Bigot”, but no specimen survives. In box G, there is a ♀ labelled “P. / australis. / Macq. Nov. Hol.”, which appears not to be a syntype; it is *Pyrellia tasmaniae* Macquart, 1846.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype and paralectotypes belong to a good species of the genus *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, redescribed (in the genus *Orthellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863) in my revision of Australian Muscinae (Pont 1973b: 202).

basilaris Macquart, 1835, *Caenosia*

Caenosia basilaris Macquart, 1835: 348. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MNHL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species is listed as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826, in the standard works (e.g., Hennig 1962a: 618; Pont 1986b: 214). On re-studying Macquart’s meagre description, I think that this is most probably the ♀ of the species that he described as *Caenosia testacea* Macquart, 1835, from ♂♂ from Bordeaux and that it should, like *Caenosia testacea*, be assigned to the synonymy of *Coenosia testacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (n. syn.).

basilaris Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca basilaris Macquart, 1843: 153 (1844: 310). Lectotype ♀, “du Brésil. Muséum.” (Brazil), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype under no. 1861 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 2573.33 (Brazil, collector Gaudichaud), and is labelled by Macquart “258.” and “basilaris.”. It is rather dirty; right wing torn and loose; left mid and left hind tarsomeres, right hind tarsomeres 2-5, and abdomen missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype has hairs on the proepisternal depression, and the name *Musca basilaris* is a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (see Pont 1972: 7; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 17; 2005: 26). This synonymy was first given by Johnson (1919: 440).

basilaris Macquart, 1835, *Pegomyia*

Pegomyia basilaris Macquart, 1835: 353. Syntype(s) ♀ (♀), “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MNHL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located. In the Macquart collection in MHNL, in the penultimate (unnumbered) box, there is a single specimen labelled by Macquart “A. basilaris / Mai. Lest.” (Lest. = Lestrem, Macquart’s home town in northern France). This is not a syntype. It is very mouldy and quite unrecognizable though its size and general habitus are those of a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, such as *H. impuncta* (Fallén, 1824).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name was listed by Hennig (1974a: 681) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 89) as an unrecognized species of the genus *Pegomyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Macquart’s brief description fits the common European *Pegomyia solennis* (Meigen, 1826), a synonymy suggested to me by Dr V. Michelsen (pers. comm.), who has studied Meigen’s type. The name *Pegomyia basilaris* is herewith synonymized with *Pegomyia solennis* (Meigen, 1826) (n. syn.).

bicolor Macquart, 1855, *Aricia*

Aricia bicolor Macquart, 1855a: 137 (1855b: 117), pl. 6, fig. 14. Lectotype ♀, Africa (not “du Brésil?”), as stated by Macquart), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — This was described from “Brésil”, from Bigot’s collection, and there is 1 ♀ syntype in that part of the Bigot collection in OUMNH. The body is damp and the right antenna missing, but otherwise it is in good condition. It is labelled by Macquart “Aricia / bicolor / ♀. Macq”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907a: 214) redescribed the type and expressed doubts about its alleged Brazilian origin. In fact, it belongs to the subgenus *Panaga* Curran, 1928, of *Dichaetomyia* Malloch, 1921, an exclusively Afrotropical subgenus, and so the locality given by Macquart is clearly incorrect (Pont 1972: 60; 1980: 740). *Dichaetomyia bicolor* is apparently a good species, close to *Dichaetomyia cuthbertsoni* Emden, 1942.

bimaculata Macquart, 1834, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra bimaculata Macquart, 1834a: 13 (1834b: 149). Lectotype ♂, “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. There is 1 ♂ syntype in box G.22 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, over a Macquart label “C. bimaculata / nob. / L.” (“L.” is probably Lille). It is mouldy and has the right mid leg missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *bimaculata* has usually been listed as an unrecognized species of *Graphomyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (e.g., Bezzi & Stein 1907: 599; Hennig 1959: 239), but the description clearly indicates a species of *Myospila* Rondani, 1856. The lectotype has proved to be identical with, and an older name for, *Myospila hennigi* Gregor & Povolný, 1959 (Pont 1986b: 159). Despite the mould on the head, it is possible to see that the arista is shorter plumose than in *Myospila mediatubunda* (Fabricius, 1781), with the longest individual plumes equal to width of postpedicel; the discal row of setae on tergite 4 is not interrupted medially; and mid tibia has no anterodorsal and three posterodorsal setae (see Gregor 1968; Gregor *et al.* 2002: 153).

binotata Macquart, 1835, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster binotata Macquart, 1835: 295. Unjustified replacement name for *Helina aricioidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

MATERIAL. — As this is a replacement name, Robineau-Desvoidy’s types of *aricioidea* are also the types of *binotata*. Unfortunately, Robineau-Desvoidy’s types are known to have been destroyed, together with the bulk of his Palaeartic Diptera collection (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *binotata* (and *aricioidea*) was listed in *Mydaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *s.l.*, by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 636), but was omitted by Ségué (1937) and Hennig (1955-1964). Robineau-Desvoidy’s description of *aricioidea* (1830: 493) agrees very well with *Helina impuncta* (Fallén, 1824), except that the arista in *impuncta* is rather longer-haired than Robineau-Desvoidy states for his genus *Helina* (“la chète, qui est à peine villosule, [...]”), but he may well have had a rubbed specimen before him and the other characters he mentions fit extremely well. *Helina aricioidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and *Spilogaster binotata* Macquart, 1835 were therefore synonymized with *Helina impuncta* (Fallén, 1824) (Pont 1986b: 143).

bivittata Macquart, 1843, *Aricia*

Aricia bivittata Macquart, 1843: 162 (1844: 319), pl. 22, figs 1, 1a. Lectotype ♂ (not ♀ as stated by Macquart), “de l’île de France. Muséum. Collection de M. Guérin et la mienne.” (Mauritius), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from ♀♀ in MNHN, Guérin-Ménéville’s collection, and his own collection. His fig. 1, however, shows a ♂, and it is evident from the material in MNHN that Macquart considered the broad-fronted ♂♂ of this species to be ♀♀. There are 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ under no. 287 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. 1 ♂ has a disc with the accession no. 879.37, which refers to a collection made on Mauritius by Desjardins. This ♂ is in excellent condition, except for some missing tarsomeres on the mid leg. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The ♀, which also has the accession no. 879.37, and the 2nd ♂, which has an old disc “Île / de France / Desjardin” and is also labelled by Macquart “nigrovittata” (*sic*) (see Pont 1980: 738), have both been labelled as paralectotypes. There is no material in the Macquart collection in MHNL. In the Bigot collection in OUMNH, there are six specimens, which were studied by Stein (1906: 43, where he wrote that he had seen “die aus Madagaskar stammende Type”, 1907a: 214). Although Bigot acquired some of the Guérin-Ménéville Diptera collection, there is no evidence that any of these six specimens is a syntype: 1 ♂ is labelled “I Maurice”, 2 ♂♂ have no locality, 1 ♀ is labelled “Madeg”, 1 ♀ is labelled “Nossi-Bé / Madag.”, and 1 ♀ has no locality but is labelled by Macquart as “Aricia / bivittata”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The three MNHN and six OUMNH specimens all belong to *Alluaudinella bivittata* (Macquart, 1843) in the sense of modern authors (e.g., Paterson 1960: 359; Couri *et al.* 2006: 807) to which Macquart’s original description and figures also clearly refer.

brevigaster Macquart, 1835, *Lucilia*

Lucilia brevigaster Macquart, 1835: 256. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “de Java”, formerly in MHNL, now destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from an unspecified number of ♂♂, which were subsequently stated to be in his collection (Macquart 1843: 140 [1844: 297], “de Java. Ma collection.”). In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is a label for this species reading “L. brevigaster. / nob. Java.”. Over this, there is a long pin with the number “41”, but the specimen itself has been destroyed.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Aubertin (1933: 427) also did not see the type but she doubted whether this was a true *Lucilia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. In my opinion, the description refers to a muscid greenbottle and can only be *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), a common Oriental species, and the name *Lucilia brevigaster* is formally synonymized with *Neomyia timorensis* (n. syn.). The name is not listed in the *Catalog of the Diptera of the Oriental Region* (Delfinado & Hardy 1977) because the calliphorid contributor, M. T. James, thought it was a species of Muscidae and I thought it was a species of Calliphoridae.

brevivillosa Macquart, 1835, *Aricia*

Aricia brevivillosa Macquart, 1835: 292. Syntype(s), sex not stated, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of unsexed specimens. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This name has been treated as a junior synonym of *Phaonia laeta* (Fallén, 1823) (now correctly called *Phaonia pratensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 620; Hennig 1963b: 857; Pont 1986b: 127), and there is no reason for disputing this.

brunnipennis Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia brunnipennis Macquart, 1835: 337. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

In the Collection générale in MNHN, I found a pin with the specimen destroyed, labelled by Macquart “Anthomyia / brunnipennis”, and also “328.” and “20 juillet”. This may well have been one of his syntypes. There is also a specimen labelled by Macquart “brunnipennis” and “300”. This does not agree with the original description, and is a ♂ of *Mydaea affinis* Meade, 1891.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This has been listed as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae Latreille, 1829, by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 712, *Chortophila*), Hennig (1976: 921) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 99). The description fits very well the dark-bodied and rather dark-winged *Pegoplata aestiva* (Meigen, 1826), and Macquart’s name is herewith formally synonymized with *Pegoplata aestiva* (n. syn.).

brunnipennis Macquart, 1835, *Hydrotaea*

Hydrotaea brunnipennis Macquart, 1835: 304. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. Macquart (1850c: 533) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection. One syntype has been located, in box F of the Macquart collection in MHNL. It was studied by Stein (1903: 294), and seen but not studied by Hennig (1962c: 720, 1964c: 1080). It has no data, but the drawer label reads “H. / brunnipennis / Macq. Lille”. It is rather damp; left foretarsomeres 3-5, right mid leg and right hind leg missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

There is 1 ♂ in OUMNH, which is labelled by Macquart “Hydrotaea / brunnipennis / Macq. M”. I have labelled this as paralectotype. It is in poor condition, very mouldy and with left foretibia + tarsus missing.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *brunnipennis* is usually treated as a junior synonym of *Hydrotaea dentipes* (Fabricius, 1805) (e.g., Bezzi & Stein 1907: 651; Hennig 1962c: 720), and this synonymy can be confirmed from the lectotype. The paralectotype is *Hydrotaea militaris* (Meigen, 1826).

caerulescens Macquart, 1834, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra caerulescens Macquart, 1834a: 12 (1834b: 148). Unjustified replacement name for *Morellia horticola* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

MATERIAL. — Macquart gave a description of this species with the name “*Morellia horticola*, Rob.D. N^o. 2.” as a synonym, but gave no reason for replacing Robineau-Desvoidy’s name. The types of *horticola* are also the types of *caerulescens*, but Robineau-Desvoidy’s material is known to have been destroyed (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The names *caerulescens* and *horticola* are both placed as junior synonyms of *Morellia hortorum* (Fallén, 1817) (Hennig 1964a: 969; Pont 1986b: 95), and there is no reason for not accepting this synonymy.

caesia Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila caesia Macquart, 1835: 325. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been listed as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 712), Hennig (1976: 921) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 99). The slightly projecting facial edge and the cinereous body-colour suggest that Macquart’s species is the same as *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826), and the name *Chortophila caesia* is herewith formally synonymized with *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826) (n. syn.).

caesia Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria caesia Macquart, 1835: 298. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been synonymized with *Hydrophoria conica* (Wiedemann, 1817) (now correctly called *Hydrophoria lancifer* (Harris, 1780)) by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 685), Hennig (1969a: 272) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 61), and I can see no reason for not accepting this synonymy.

Hydrophoria caesia was given the replacement name *Hylemyia (sic) nigricans* by Meigen (1838: 321) because he considered *caesia* to belong to the genus *Hylemyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and to be a junior homonym of *Hylemyia caesia* Macquart, 1835 (the next species).

caesia Macquart, 1835, *Hylemyia*

Hylemyia caesia Macquart, 1835: 318. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This name was listed as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 689), Hennig (1976: 921) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 99). Macquart’s description of the scutal and abdominal pattern, the black legs and the brownish-seamed crossveins (“nervures transversales des ailes bordées de brunâtre”) identifies this species with *Anthomyia liturata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), and the name *Hylemyia caesia* Macquart, 1835, is herewith formally synonymized with *Anthomyia liturata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (n. syn.).

caesia Macquart, 1835, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster caesia Macquart, 1835: 296. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located. There is 1 ♂ in MNHN labelled by Macquart as “N°. 81. / *Spilogaster* / *caesia*.” This is a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but does not agree with his description of this species.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *caesia* was widely used in the 19th century for the species now known as *Helina confinis* (Fallén, 1825) (syn: *anceps* (Zetterstedt, 1838)), but both Bezzi & Stein (1907: 635) and Hennig (1957: 159) showed some hesitation in synonymizing true *caesia* with this species. In my opinion, Macquart’s description of *caesia* refers to the common European species *Helina reversio* (Harris, 1780) (syn: *duplicata* (Meigen, 1826)), and this synonymy has been published (Pont 1986b: 149). The species described by Macquart as *duplicata* a few lines before *caesia* has “pieds noirs” and cannot therefore be *reversio*. However, in his description of *caesia*, Macquart mentions “pieds noirs; jambes quelquefois d’un testacé noirâtre”, which fits *reversio* exactly.

calcoerata Macquart, 1851, *Scatophaga*

Scatophaga calcoerata Macquart, 1851b: 246 (1851d: 273), pl. 25, figs 5, 5a, 5b. Lectotype ♂ (not ♀, as stated by Macquart), “Chili. M. Pissis. Muséum.” (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 1893. Macquart probably described it as a ♀ because of the dichoptic head, but it belongs to the genus *Fucellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1841, in which all the ♂♂ are dichoptic. It is a little immature, but is otherwise well preserved. It has an old hand-written label “34” and the accession no. 124.38 (Chile, collector Pissis). It is labelled by Macquart “*Scatophaga* / *calcarata* [sic] / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This is a very characteristic species of *Fucellia* (Pont 1974a: 5). The ♂ hind tibia has been illustrated by Malloch (1934: fig. 28), and the head and hind tibia of the lectotype were illustrated by Séguy (1952: 8, fig. 3).

cana Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia cana Macquart, 1835: 340. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. Macquart (1850c: 535) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection, but no syntypes have been located, as was reported by Griffiths (1993: 1581). 1 ♀ was found amongst miscellaneous Macquart material in MNHN, labelled by Macquart “N°. 93. / *Anthomyia* / *cana*”, but this is actually the specimen recorded by Macquart (1839: 117) from the Canary Islands and not a syntype. It is *Delia cilitarsis* Hennig, 1974 (Michelsen & Baez 1985: 293).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been synonymized with *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826) (syn: *cilicruva* (Rondani, 1866)) by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 713, with hesitation), Hennig (1974c: 881) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 48), and this synonymy appears to be correct.

chilensis Macquart, 1843, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia chilensis Macquart, 1843: 171 (1844: 328), pl. 23, figs 4, 4a. Lectotype ♂, “du Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from material in MNHN collected by Gay. There are 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ syntypes in the Macquart collection, under no. 1882. Each one has a disc with the accession no. 670.37, which refers to a collection from Chile received from Gay. 1 ♂ is labelled by Macquart “N°. 89. / *Anthomyia* / *chilensis*.”. It is rather mouldy but is otherwise well preserved. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The 2nd ♂ has been labelled “*canicularis*” by Séguy and “*Fannia*” by Albuquerque; this ♂ and the 2 ♀♀ have been labelled as paralectotypes.

In OUMNH there is 1 ♂ in the Bigot collection over the label “*H. chilensis*. ♂ / *Anthom.* id. Macq. / Chili (Buen. Ayres) J. Bigot.”. This is not a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — All four syntypes are *Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus, 1761), and the synonymy of *Anthomyia chilensis* with *Fannia canicularis* given by Stein (1919: 131) can be confirmed (see also Carvalho *et al.* 2003: 10). As pointed out by Stein (1907a: 216), the OUMNH ♂ is also *F. canicularis*.

chilensis Macquart, 1851, *Chortophila*

Chortophila chilensis Macquart, 1851b: 238 (1851d: 265), pl. 24, figs 9, 9a. Syntype ♀, “Chili. Coquimbo. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile, Coquimbo), formerly in MNHN, now destroyed.

MATERIAL. — This is another species described from Chilean material sent to MNHN by Gay. The only

known syntype has been destroyed: in the Macquart collection in MNHN under no. 1881, there is a pin with labels but the specimen itself is no longer there. The labels comprise the locality “Coquimbo”, the accession no. 15.43 (Chile, collector Gay), and Macquart’s label “Chortophila / chilensis / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Macquart’s brief description gives sufficient detail (e.g., “pieds noirs, à jambes brunes”) for this to be recognized as a clear-winged species of *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803 (Pont 1974a: 3, under *Craspedochaeta* [sic] Macquart, 1851) rather than a species of *Delia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

chilensis Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca chilensis Macquart, 1843: 154 (1844: 311), pl. 20, fig. 6 (junior primary homonym of *Musca chilensis* Walker, 1836). Lectotype ♂, “Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype under no. 1860 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It is rather dirty and has the right hind tarsomeres missing, but is otherwise well preserved. It has the accession no. 670.37 (Chile, collector Gay), and is labelled by Macquart “N°. 75. / Musca / chilensis”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype is a ♂ of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, and this synonymy has been recorded by Stein (1919: 103), Pont (1972: 7) and Carvalho *et al.* (1993: 17; 2005: 26).

coerulea Macquart, 1843, *Ophyra*

Ophyra coerulea Macquart, 1843: 165 (1844: 322), pl. 22, figs 5, 5a. Lectotype ♂, “du Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from a collection from Chile sent to MNHN by Gay. Séguy (1938: 114) wrote that the type was lost, but there are 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ syntypes under no. 1874 of the Macquart collection. The ♂ has the accession no. 670.37 (Chile, collector Gay), and has also been labelled by Macquart “N°. 82. / Ophyra / coerulea”. It is rather dirty, with left mid tarsomeres missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The ♀, which has the accession no. 835.36 (Chile, collector Gay), has been labelled as paralectotype.

In the Bigot collection in OUMNH, there are 16 specimens under the name *Ophyra coerulea* from Cape Horn and Buenos Aires (Stein 1907a: 215; 1911: 73): none is a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both syntypes are conspecific, and belong to the species *Psilochaeta chalybea* (Wiedemann, 1830), a synonymy first established by Stein (1902: 130). The lectotype has the frons much broader than the width of postpedicel, a character used by Malloch (1934: 314) and Carvalho (1989c: 487) for distinguishing *P. chalybea* from the closely related *P. pampeana* Shannon & del Ponte, 1926. I have redetermined the OUMNH specimens as *Psilochaeta chalybea* (Wiedemann, 1830) (5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀), *Brachygasterina violaceiventris* Macquart, 1851 (3 ♀♀), and *Myospila cyanea* (Macquart, 1843) (4 ♀♀).

coeruleifrons Macquart, 1851, *Lucilia*

Lucilia coeruleifrons Macquart, 1851b: 221 (1851d: 248). Lectotype ♀, “Java. Collection de M. Bigot.” (Java), by designation of Emden (1965: 128), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from material in Bigot’s collection, and the syntypes are in that part of the collection now in the BMNH. Emden (1965: 128) designated one of the ♀♀ syntypes as lectotype in order to fix the identity of the name and to use it for an Oriental species of *Orthellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 (now *Neomyia* Walker, 1859). Brauer (1899: 525) had briefly studied the syntypes, but they were studied in more detail by Aubertin (1932: 141, 144; 1933: 428), who recognized that they belonged to two distinct species of *Neomyia*. The lectotype is in good condition, with the left mid tibia + tarsus and right hind leg missing. It has no Macquart label, but stands over Bigot’s cabinet label “S. coeruleifrons. ♂ [and ♀.] / Lucilia. id. M. / Java. Molucc. Macq.”. A further 6 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ syntypes have been located in the BMNH, and have been labelled as paralectotypes.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Neomyia coeruleifrons* is a good species of *Neomyia* Walker (Emden 1965: 120, 127, as *Orthellia*). Of the 10 paralectotypes, 1 ♀ is conspecific with the lectotype, whilst 6 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ belong to *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). One of these “*timorensis*” ♀♀ has Macquart’s label “Lucilia / coeruleifrons / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”.

coeruleigaster Macquart, 1851, *Aricia*

Aricia coeruleigaster Macquart, 1851b: 230 (1851d: 257), pl. 23, fig. 13. Lectotype ♂, “Tasmanie. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There are 3 ♂♂ syntypes under no. 2400 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Albuquerque (1950b: 1, 2) synonymized this name with *Aricia viridiventris*

Macquart, 1846 (see below), and apparently considered the syntypes of *coeruleigaster* and *viridiventris* as one series, as he wrote (under *viridiventris*): “lectótipos ♂ e ♀ e 1 ♂ e 2 ♀♀ paralectótipos”. This is not a valid lectotype designation for either name since neither is fixed to one particular specimen.

1 ♂ syntype is labelled by Macquart “*Aricia / coeruleigaster / ♂*. Macq. n. sp.”, and has the accession no. 2.47 (Australia, collector Verreaux). It is in good condition, with left arista, left mid tarsomeres 4-5, and right mid leg missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The other 2 ♂♂ have been labelled as paralectotypes. One has the accession no. 4.46, and the head and right mid leg are missing; the other has the accession no. 13.44 and is rather mouldy, with antennae and several legs missing. These two accession numbers refer to collections made in Tasmania by Verreaux.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype belongs to a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, close to *H. hirtibasis* Malloch, 1923, and *Aricia coeruleigaster* is a junior synonym of *Helina viridiventris* (Macquart, 1846) (Albuquerque 1950b: 1; Pont 1989b: 686). Its essential characters were listed by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*). One paralectotype is conspecific, but the headless paralectotype is probably another species.

constantina Macquart, 1843, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia constantina Macquart, 1843: 170 (1844: 327), pl. 23, fig. 6. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “Afrique, de Constantine. M. Guyon.” (Algeria, Constantine), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from material collected by Guyon, without stating the location. Other Guyon material survives in his personal collection in MHNL, but I found no specimens of *constantina* there. The syntypes are therefore presumed to have been destroyed.

It should be noted that although Macquart described this species from the ♀ sex, his fig. 6 shows a ♂ head on a ♀ body. In the Macquart collection in MNHN under no. 238, there is a ♀ fragment identified by Macquart as *constantina*. This cannot be part of the type-series since it was collected by Lucas, not by Guyon, and in fact it is part of the material subsequently recorded from Algeria by Macquart (1849: 492).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Anthomyia constantina* has been treated as a junior synonym of *Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus, 1761) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 657; Hennig 1955a: 33; Pont 1986a: 46), and there is no reason to dispute this synonymy. Although only a fragment, the Lucas ♀ has a typical *Fannia* head and

has the fronto-orbital setulae descending down on to the parafacial; there is little doubt that it too is a ♀ of *Fannia canicularis*.

cuprea Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila cuprea Macquart, 1835: 324. Unjustified replacement name for *Nerina cinerea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

MATERIAL. — As this is a replacement name, Robineau-Desvoidy’s types of *cinerea* are also the types of *cuprea*. Robineau-Desvoidy’s collection is largely destroyed, and his types of *cinerea* no longer exist (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *cinerea* (and *cuprea*) is listed as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 714), Hennig (1976: 921) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 99). It seems to me, however, that *cinerea*, like the following two species described by Robineau-Desvoidy (*albipennis* and *flavescens*), is the same as *Adia cinerella* (Fallén, 1825), and I herewith formally synonymize the names *Nerina cinerea* and *Chortophila cuprea* with *Adia cinerella* (Fallén, 1825) (n. syn.).

cuprea Macquart, 1835, *Musca*

Musca cuprea Macquart, 1835: 268 (junior primary homonym of *Musca cuprea* Geoffroy, 1785). Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *Musca cuprea* has been synonymized with *Musca tempestiva* Fallén, 1817, in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 604; Hennig 1964b: 1025; Pont 1986b: 93), and there is no reason to dispute this.

curvipes Macquart, 1834, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra curvipes Macquart, 1834a: 12 (1834b: 148). Lectotype ♂, “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 276, “du nord de la France”).

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes. There is 1 ♂ in box G.22 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, over the label “M. curvipes, n. / L.” (“L.” is probably Lille). It is rather dirty and has some mould, and the right

hind leg is missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

A 2nd ♂ syntype was found, among the miscellaneous Macquart material in MNHN. It is labelled by Macquart "274." and "curvipes.". It is much damaged by beetle attack. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

Brauer & Bergenstamm (1891: 426) reported on a "type" in NMW, but it seems highly unlikely that their specimen could have been a syntype and their use of the term "type" should be interpreted as "a typical specimen".

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype and paralectotype are conspecific with *Morellia aenescens* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as stated by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 600), Hennig (1964a: 966) and Pont (1986b: 94).

cyanea Macquart, 1843, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra cyanea Macquart, 1843: 157 (1844: 314), pl. 21, fig. 6. Lectotype ♂, "du Chili, Conception. MM. Dumont-Durville et Gay. Muséum." (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from Concepción in Chile, from material sent to MNHN by Gay and Dumont-Durville. There are 2 syntypes in MNHN, under no. 1863 of the Macquart collection. The ♂ has the accession no. 670.37, the number for a collection from Chile sent by Gay. It is rather mouldy; right antenna and left wing missing. It is labelled by Macquart "N°. 78. / *Curtonevra / cyanea*.". I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The ♀ has the data "Concept. / (Chili) / Durv." written on an accessions disc, and also the number "80". It is also mouldy, and lacks left hind leg. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both specimens are conspecific and belong to a good species of the genus *Myospila* Rondani, 1856. *Myospila cyanea* (Macquart, 1843) has been correctly interpreted by Snyder (1940: 6) and Lopes & Reis (1991: 187, figs 1, 4, 7, 10).

cyaneiventris Macquart, 1851, *Hydrotoea*

Hydrotoea cyaneiventris Macquart, 1851b: 236 (1851d: 263). Lectotype ♂, "Chili. M. Gay. Muséum." (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype under no. 1870 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has the accession no. 15.43 (Chile, collector Gay), and has been labelled by Macquart "*Hydrotoea / cyaneiventris / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*". It is in very poor condition. At one time, it

must have become detached from its pin, and it has been gummed to a piece of card: it is dirty and with some mould; most of the scutum has been destroyed and much of the left wing has also gone; the abdomen is very squashed and distorted; as it is mounted on its side it is difficult to see precisely which legs are missing, but apparently the left three legs are present and the right three are missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Hydrotoea cyaneiventris* is indeed a species of *Hydrotoea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as is shown by the characteristic ♂ fore femoral ornamentation, and with its dark metallic colour and dark calypters it has apparently been correctly interpreted by subsequent authors (e.g., Malloch 1934: 301; Palka-Rocha & Carvalho 1994: 5-7, figs 1, 5, 9, 13, 18, 23). Séguy (1937: 304) redescribed the type, but synonymized it incorrectly with the European *H. cyrtoneurina* (Zetterstedt, 1845).

cyaneiventris Macquart, 1855, *Hydrotoea*

Hydrotoea cyaneiventris Macquart, 1855a: 138 (1855b: 118) (junior primary homonym of *Hydrotoea cyaneiventris* Macquart, 1851). Lectotype ♂, "de la Nouvelle-Hollande. Adélaïde. M. Bigot." (Australia, South Australia, Adelaide), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — The single surviving syntype is rather mouldy; left foreleg, left mid leg, right foretarsomeres 2-5, and right mid tarsomeres 2-5 missing. It is labelled by Macquart "*Hydrotoea / cyaneiventris / ♂. Macq.*" and stands over the Bigot drawer label "*H. cyaneiventris. ♂. / Austral. (Adélaïde) Macq.*". I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It was lent by Verrall to Stein in 1907, according to a note in Verrall's MS list of the Diptera in the Bigot collection.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Hydrotoea cyaneiventris* is a junior synonym of *Australophyrra rostrata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), as established by Stein (1907b: 273, as *Ophyrra analis* Macquart, 1846) and Pont (1973b: 250).

cyaniceps Séguy, 1933, *Orthellia*

Orthellia cyaniceps Séguy, 1933: 65. Lectotype ♀, "Île Bourbon" (La Réunion), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Under no. 974 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, there is 1 ♀ labelled by Macquart as "cyaniceps". This is a manuscript name that was never published by Macquart, but it was mentioned by Séguy

(1933) in his key to world *Orthellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (now correctly called *Neomyia* Walker, 1859). The name must therefore be attributed to Séguay. Séguay mentions both ♂ and ♀ characters in his key couplet for *O. cyaniceps*, and so the ♀ in the Macquart collection can only be a syntype. No ♂ has been located. I have labelled and designate herewith this ♀ as lectotype. It is rather mouldy, but all parts are present except for a few tarsomeres. It has a turquoise accessions disc with the number 4112.33, which refers to a collection from La Réunion made by Bréon.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This is a specimen of *Neomyia viridifrons* (Macquart, 1843), and *Orthellia cyaniceps* is a junior synonym of this name (Pont 1980: 729).

cylindrica Macquart, 1846, *Cyrtonевра*

Cyrtonевра cylindrica Macquart, 1846a: 328 (1846b: 200), pl. 17, fig. 12. Lectotype ♂, “du Brésil. Collection de M. Bigot.” (Brazil), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from material in Bigot’s collection, and the only surviving syntype is in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. It is in appalling condition, being completely covered in mould so that virtually nothing of the colour and bristling can be seen; three legs are missing, but it is impossible to tell which they are. It is labelled by Macquart “*Cyrtonевра / cylindrica*. ♂ / Macq. n. sp.”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*C. cylindrica*. ♂. / Brazil. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Brauer (1899: 526) was unable to place it to genus. It appears to belong to *Cyrtoneurina* Giglio-Tos, 1893 (Pont 1972: 52; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 50; 2005: 79), but I have been quite unable to identify it specifically. The only possibility of resolving its identity was for the next reviser of *Cyrtoneurina* to remove it from its pin and macerate the remains, comparing structure and terminalia with the other known species. In fact, during a study visit to the BMNH, Dr Denise Pamplona removed and macerated the abdomen, storing it in a microvial of glycerine. However, the results of this study have not yet been published.

dasyops Macquart, 1843, *Chortophila*

Chortophila dasyops Macquart, 1843: 169 (1844: 326), pl. 23 (not 22, as stated), figs 1, 1a. Lectotype ♂, “des îles Malouines. Muséum.” (Falkland Islands), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ under no. 1879 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has a disc with the locality “Malouines”, and Macquart’s label “N°. 87. / Chortophila / dasyops.”. The right mid leg and both hind legs are missing, but otherwise the condition is good. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Chortophila dasyops* is a good species in the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 112). It was redescribed by Malloch (1928: 472).

desjardinsii Macquart, 1843, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia desjardinsii Macquart, 1843: 171 (1844: 328), pl. 23, fig. 5. Lectotype ♂, “de l’île de France. M. Desjardins. Muséum.” (Mauritius), by designation of Albuquerque (1950c: 5), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from the ♂ sex, and there are 3 ♂ syntypes in the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 995. They were redescribed by Albuquerque (1950c: 4, 5, figs 11–15), who also designated a lectotype and two paralectotypes. The lectotype lacks the left foreleg and both mid legs, but is otherwise in good condition. It has an old label “Île de Fr. / Desjardins”, and has been labelled by Macquart “N°. 90 / *Anthomyia / desjardinsii*”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — All three are conspecific, and the name *Anthomyia desjardinsii* is a junior synonym of *Gymnodia gentilis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), as defined by Emden (1951: 470, 473) (see Pont 1980: 733).

desjardinsii Macquart, 1851, *Lispe*

Lispe desjardinsii Macquart, 1851b: 237 (1851d: 264), pl. 24, fig. 8. Lectotype ♂, “Isle de France. M. Desjardins. Muséum.” (Mauritius), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. There are 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ syntypes under no. 994 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Macquart’s mistake in sexing these specimens is easily understood as ♂♂ of the genus *Lispe* Latreille, 1797 are dichoptic and were frequently mis-sexed by 19th century workers. Each syntype has a greenish disc with the accession no. 2901.40 (Mauritius, collector Desjardins), and 1 ♂ is labelled by Macquart “*Lispe / Desjardinsii / ♀*. Macq. n. sp.”. This ♂ lacks the right mid leg and has a little mould on the head and legs, otherwise it is in good condition. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The other ♂ and the ♀ have been labelled as paralectotypes.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — All three syntypes are conspecific, and *Lispe desjardinsii* is the oldest name for the species previously known as *Lispe remipes* Becker, 1913 (see Pont 1980: 751).

desjardinsii Macquart, 1843, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia desjardinsii Macquart, 1843: 149 (1844: 306), pl. 20, figs 4, 4a. Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “de l’île de France. M. Desjardins. Muséum.” (Mauritius), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from material in MNHN. Under no. 981 of the Macquart collection in MNHN there is a label for this species but no specimens or even pin-holes, and the syntypes are therefore presumed to have been destroyed. In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is a label reading “P. desjardinsii. Port Natal.” but no specimen. However, this specimen could not have been a syntype because of its South African origin.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Pyrellia desjardinsii* has been listed as an unrecognized species of *Neomyia* Walker, 1859 (Pont 1980: 728, as *Orthellia*). Only two species of *Neomyia* are known from Mauritius: *N. viridifrons* Macquart, 1843 (*boersiana* Bigot, 1877) and *N. albigena* Stein, 1913, both of which are widespread on mainland Africa and also on Madagascar. Macquart’s description is insufficiently detailed to be able to make a positive identification of his species, but to maintain nomenclatural stability, I propose to treat *Pyrellia desjardinsii* as a junior synonym of *Neomyia viridifrons* Macquart, 1843 (n. syn.). See also the discussion below under *Lucilia viridifrons* Macquart, 1843.

discoidea Macquart, 1835, *Aricia*

Aricia discoidea Macquart, 1835: 292. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been treated as a synonym of *Phaonia variegata* (Meigen, 1826) (now called *Phaonia subventa* (Harris, 1780)) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 625; and Hennig 1963c: 888, both with some doubt; Pont 1986b: 130). Macquart’s description fits this species very well, and there seems no reason for doubting this synonymy.

dispar Macquart, 1835, *Hylemyia*

Hylemyia dispar Macquart, 1835: 317. Unjustified replacement name for *Zaphne hylemyoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (as “*hylemyoide*”).

MATERIAL. — As this is a replacement name for *hylemyoidea*, the types of *hylemyoidea* are also the types of *dispar*. However, most of Robineau-Desvoidy’s collection is known to have been destroyed (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233), and *hylemyoidea* is not present in the remnants in MNHN.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 686), Hennig (1969a: 275) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 97) have tentatively synonymized *Hylemyia dispar* and *Zaphne hylemyoidea* with *Zaphne divisa* (Meigen, 1826), and as there is nothing in Robineau-Desvoidy’s description to contradict these synonymies, they are formally confirmed herewith.

dissimilis Macquart, 1851, *Lispe*

Lispe dissimilis Macquart, 1851b: 237 (1851d: 264), pl. 24, figs 7, 7a. Lectotype ♂, “de l’Égypte. M. Bigot en a pris plusieurs individus au Caire.” (Egypt, Cairo), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes, collected by Bigot. In the Bigot collection in OUMNH there are 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ syntypes. Macquart’s mistake in sexing these specimens is easily understood as ♂♂ of the genus *Lispe* Latreille, 1797 are dichoptic and were frequently mis-sexed by 19th century workers. The 2 ♂♂ actually represent two different species, but it is not possible to decide which of these was used by Macquart as the basis for his description: this is sufficiently imprecise to apply to either of them. Stein’s (1907b: 274) redescriptive notes could also apply to either specimen. I have labelled and designate herewith the ♂ without a head as lectotype. This agrees slightly better with Macquart’s statement “thorax à bandes noires, étroites” than does the 2nd ♂. This 2nd ♂ and the 2 ♀♀ have been labelled as paralectotypes.

The lectotype is in good condition apart from the missing head. The ♂ paralectotype lacks the left hind leg; the abdomen has been removed by me and the terminalia dissected; these are in a small vial of glycerine pinned with the specimen. 1 ♀ paralectotype is labelled by Macquart “Lispe / dissimilis / ♂♀. Macq. n. sp.” Bigot’s drawer label reads “L. dissimilis. ♀. / Égyptus. / Macq.”

In addition to these four specimens, the OUMNH series includes 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ labelled “Maroc.” by Bigot. These are not syntypes. In MHNL, there is also a specimen without abdomen or hind legs in box F of the Macquart

collection, with the label “*L. / dissimilis / Macq. Egypte*”. This was recorded by Macquart (1850c: 534) as present in the MHNL collection. I have labelled it as paralectotype. There is no material in MNHN.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype has been labelled by J. E. Collin as *Lispe nuba* Wiedemann, 1830, and this identification is correct. The name *Lispe dissimilis* has been treated as a junior synonym of *L. nuba* in the standard works (Stein 1919: 142; Hennig 1960b: 448; Pont 1986b: 189).

The OUMNH paralectotype ♂ is *Lispe assimilis* Wiedemann, 1824, as defined by Shinonaga & Pont (1992: 718). The 2 ♀♀ paralectotypes and the MHNL ♂ are *Lispe nuba*; the Morocco ♂ and ♀ in OUMNH are *Lispe assimilis*.

dorsomaculata Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca dorsomaculata Macquart, 1843: 152 (1844: 309), pl. 20, fig. 7. Lectotype ♂, “de l’île de France. M. Desjardins. Muséum.” (Mauritius), by designation of Pont & Matile (1976: 744), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — As discussed by Pont & Matile (1976: 745), there are 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ syntypes in the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 984. The ♂ lectotype is in good condition, lacking the right mid leg. It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 70. / *Musca / dorsomaculata*.”

In addition to these six specimens, there were two specimens (1 ♂ and 1 ♀) in the series that were not syntypes and which belong to *Musca domestica* subsp. *domestica* Linnaeus, 1758. In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is 1 ♀ standing over the label “*M. dorsomaculata / M. ? P. isle de fr.*”. This is presumably a duplicate from the type-series retained by Macquart, and I have labelled it as a paralectotype. It is in poor condition.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype and six paralectotypes are conspecific, and belong to *Musca xanthomelaena* Wiedemann, 1830, as currently understood (Emden 1965: 74; Zielke 1971: 128). The lectotype has abdominal syntergite 1 + 2 dark on median third and broadly yellow laterally; anterior postsutural dorsocentral setae minute; upper inner eye facets strongly enlarged, and frons at narrowest point much narrower than diameter of anterior ocellus.

dubia Macquart, 1835, *Caenosia*

Caenosia dubia Macquart, 1835: 346. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This species was included as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826, by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 738) and Hennig (1962a: 618). The description is the same in all respects to that of the preceding species *Coenosia monilis* Meigen, 1826, and it seems to me that Macquart did not in fact recognize Meigen’s species in his own material, that he gave a selection of characters from Meigen’s description (translated verbatim into French) as his own description, and that he then redescribed the species as *dubia*. The synonymy of Macquart’s name with *Anthomyia monilis* (Meigen, 1826) was established by Pont (1986b: 215) and was accepted by Dely-Draskovits (1993: 21).

Caenosia dubia Macquart, 1835, is the type-species of the genus *Eriostyla* Lioy, 1864 (Lioy 1864: 997), which thus becomes a junior synonym of *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803, and an objective junior synonym of *Chelisia* Rondani, 1856 (see Pont 1986b: 215).

elegans Macquart, 1843, *Limnophora*

Limnophora elegans Macquart, 1843: 165 (1844: 322), pl. 22, figs 6, 6a. Lectotype ♂, “de la Guyane. M. Leprieur. Muséum.” (French Guiana), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype under no. 1877 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has the accession no. 2896.34, which refers to a collection made in America by Leprieur, an old hand-written label “308.”, and Macquart’s label “*elegans*.”. The pin has broken, and it has been re-mounted on a polyporous strip; it is rather matt and dusty; right antenna, left arista, left foreleg, and right mid tarsus missing; right hind leg gummed to the mount. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Limnophora elegans* belongs to the genus *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and is listed as a valid species in this genus (Pont 1972: 28; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 96; 2005: 152). It has the prosternum setulose, base of vein R_{4+5} setulose, vein R_1 bare, four postsutural dorsocentral setae, mid tibia with two posterior setae.

elliptica Brauer, 1899, *Cyrtoneura*

Cyrtoneura elliptica Brauer, 1899: 526.

MATERIAL. — In his study of the Macquart types in Bigot’s collection, Brauer (1899: 526, no. 242) commented

upon "*Cyrtonera elliptica* Mcq. Europa? = *Anthracomyia* ead. n.? = *melanoptera* Fll. (olim *Morinia* n.)". So far as I can establish, Macquart never published a name *elliptica*. The specimen in question, a ♀ lacking head, left foreleg and both mid legs, is in OUMNH. It is labelled by Macquart "*Cyrtonera* / *elliptica* ♀ / n. sp. Macq.". Bigot's drawer label reads: "C. [yrtoneura, expanded by Collin] *elliptica*. ♀. / n. sp. Inedict. / Europ?. Macq." A small handwritten tag reads "Font" and may refer to a locality such as Fontainebleau.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name must be attributed to Brauer. Published in synonymy, it has never been made available. Although the genus *Curtonera* Macquart, 1834, belongs to the Muscidae, *C. elliptica* is a synonym of *Morinia melanoptera* (Fallén, 1816) (Rhinophoridae) (Herting 1993: 104).

eriphthalma Macquart, 1834, *Lucilia*

Lucilia eriphthalma Macquart, 1834a: 32 (1834b: 168). Syntype(s) ♂ (♂), "environs de Lille" (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 258, "du nord de la France").

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located. Hennig (1963d: 951) also reported that there were no syntypes in MHNL.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Lucilia eriphthalma* is placed in synonymy with *Eudasyphora cyanella* (Meigen, 1826) (Hennig 1963d: 950, as *Dasyphora*; Pont 1986b: 104). Zimin (1951: 186) used the name for a species of *Eudasyphora* Townsend, 1911, closely related to *E. cyanella*, but Hennig (*loc. cit.*) has shown that this species is found only in upland areas of Central Europe and is most unlikely to have occurred around Lille. He treated *eriphthalma* as a synonym of *cyanella*, and for the second species (*eriphthalma* sensu Zimin) proposed the name *Dasyphora zimini* Hennig, 1963.

flavicalyprata Macquart, 1848, *Lucilia*

Lucilia flavicalyprata Macquart, 1848a: 215 (1848b: 55), pl. 6, figs 9, 9a, 9b. Lectotype ♂, "de Java. Collection de M. Payen." (Java), by present designation, in MHNT.

MATERIAL. — Described from the collection of M. Payen, curator of the then municipal museum of Tournai, and the ♂ syntype was located in MHNT by the late Dr J. Verbeke of IRSNB who sent it to me for study. It is damp but is otherwise well preserved, and fits Macquart's description very well. It is now located in the IRSNB collections.

There is a ♂ under this name in the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 695. It is labelled by Macquart "*Lucilia* / *flavicalyprata* / ♂. Macq. 3^m. supp.", and has the accession no. 2108.41, a collection made in Bombay by Rousseau. This is clearly a later specimen identified by Macquart and not a syntype. It is apparently the specimen studied by Aubertin (1932: 144; 1933: 428), who mistakenly considered it to be the type.

There are also 4 specimens in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH, labelled by Macquart "*Lucilia* / *flavicalyprata* / ♂. Macq. 3^e. Supp.", and these too are later specimens and not syntypes. They were studied by Brauer (1899: 525).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype is a specimen of the common Oriental *Neomyia lauta* (Wiedemann, 1830) (Emden 1965: 129, as *Orthellia*) and this synonymy was established by Pont (1977b: 465). The MNHN ♂ is *Neomyia coeruleifrons* (Macquart, 1851). The 3 ♂♂ in BMNH are *Neomyia lauta* whilst the ♀ is probably *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

flavicalyprata Macquart, 1855, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia flavicalyprata Macquart, 1855a: 134 (1855b: 114), pl. 6, fig. 10. Lectotype ♂, "d'Afrique, royaume de Gabon. M. Bigot." (Gabon), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from Bigot's collection; Bigot himself (1858: 370) gave a redescription of the species. 1 ♂ syntype is now in the BMNH, where it was seen by Emden (1939: 70). It is labelled by Macquart "*Pyrellia* / *flavicalyprata* / ♂. Macq.", and stands over the Bigot drawer label "*P. flavicalyprata*. / ♂. Macq.". The condition is generally poor; it is mouldy, and left foretarsomeres 2-5 are missing.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Pyrellia flavicalyprata* is a junior synonym of *Neomyia nudissima* (Loew, 1852) as currently understood (Zielke 1971: 161, as *Orthellia*; Pont 1980: 728). When placed in *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, it becomes a junior secondary homonym of *Lucilia* (now *Neomyia*) *flavicalyprata* Macquart, 1848.

flavicornis Macquart, 1855, *Aricia*

Aricia flavicornis Macquart, 1855a: 137 (1855b: 117), pl. 6, fig. 12. Lectotype ♀, of Fernando Póo Island (not "Amérique méridionale. Saint-Fernando. M. Bigot.", as stated by Macquart), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from Bigot's collection, where there is now 1 ♀ syntype in that part of the Bigot

collection in OUMNH. Right mid leg missing, but otherwise in good condition. It is labelled by Macquart “*Aricia / flavicornis* / ♀. Macq.” and stands over a Bigot drawer label “Sp. [*Spilogaster*] *flavicornis*. ♀. / *Aricia*. id. Macq. / Fernandopo. J. Bigot.”. Macquart was mistaken in quoting the locality as in South America, and in any case this is quite clearly an African species. I have labelled and designate herewith this ♀ as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This is a good species of *Alluaudinella* Giglio-Tos, 1895, and an older name for the species previously known as *Alluaudinella fulvovittata* Malloch, 1921, as currently understood (Paterson 1960: 359, 361; Pont 1980: 738). The type was also studied by Stein (1907b: 275) who recognized it as a species close to *Alluaudinella bivittata* (Macquart, 1843).

flavicornis Macquart, 1843, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra flavicornis Macquart, 1843: 156 (1844: 313), pl. 21, figs 8, 8a. Lectotype ♂, “de l’île de France. Collection de M. Guérin et la mienne.” (Mauritius), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from ♂♂ in Guérin-Ménéville’s collection and Macquart’s collection. There are 4 ♂♂ syntypes under no. 985 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. They are each labelled “Coll. Guévin-[sic] Méneville 1871”, “Île Maurice”, and an old hand-written tag “8”. The 1st ♂ is labelled by Macquart “*Curtonevra / flavicornis*”. It should be noted that the spelling of “*Curtonevra*” matches that in the published description exactly, whilst Macquart also omitted “n. sp.” on the label as was his habit until after the early supplements to the *Diptères Exotiques* (see also the next species). This ♂ is in excellent condition, with only the left antenna missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The remaining 3 ♂♂ have been labelled as paralectotypes. There is also a ♂ syntype in the BMNH, exchanged with MNHN in 1924. This has the same three labels mentioned above. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

There is a further ♂ syntype in box G.22 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, over the label “*C. flavicornis* / Isle de France”. This does not have the two printed MNHN labels, but it does have the old hand-written number “8”. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

In the same series in MNHN, there is a ♀ labelled in the same way as the 4 ♂♂, but as Macquart only mentioned ♂♂ in his description, this cannot be a syntype. There is also a ♂ labelled “Desjardins / Madagascar (?)”, which is not a syntype as Desjardins is not mentioned as a collector of the original material.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — All 6 syntypes are conspecific, and the name *Curtonevra flavicornis* is a junior synonym

of *Dimorphia cognata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) as currently understood (Emden 1951: 655, as *flavicornis*; Pont 1980: 745).

flavicornis Macquart, 1851, *Cyrtonevra*

Cyrtonevra flavicornis Macquart, 1851b: 228 (1851d: 255), pl. 23, fig. 10 (junior primary homonym of *Curtonevra flavicornis* Macquart, 1843). Lectotype ♀, no locality or collector given (actually Mauritius), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from the ♀ sex, without any information as to locality or depository. Amongst the series of *Curtonevra flavicornis* Macquart, 1843 (see preceding species) in the Macquart collection in MNHN, I found a ♀ that is undoubtedly a syntype of *Cyrtonevra flavicornis* Macquart, 1851, and I have arranged this under no. 985 bis. It is labelled by Macquart “*Cyrtonevra / flavicornis* / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. It should be noted that the spelling of “*Cyrtonevra*” matches exactly that of the original publication and differs from the spelling “*Curtonevra*” used consistently by Macquart in his earlier papers; and the addition of “n. sp.” to the label is a feature of his later work and was not used as early as 1843. The accession number of this specimen is 2901.40, which refers to a collection made on the île de France (Mauritius) by Desjardins. This syntype is quite rubbed and damaged; right antenna, left foreleg, left mid tibia + tarsus, left hind tarsomeres 2-5, and all the right legs missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Cyrtonevra flavicornis* is in fact conspecific with the preceding species and is a junior synonym of *Dimorphia cognata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Pont 1980: 745).

flavicornis Macquart, 1848, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia flavicornis Macquart, 1848a: 218 (1848b: 58), pl. 6, fig. 11. Lectotype ♀, “du Brésil. Collection de M. Bigot” (Brazil), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — The syntype is in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. It is dirty and rather mouldy; posterior part of pleura on the right side eaten away; left wing and right mid leg missing. It is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia / flavicornis* / ♀. nov. sp.”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “P. *flavicornis*. ♀. / Brazil. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Pyrellia flavicornis* has been used as the valid name for the species of *Morellia* Robineau-

Desvoidy, 1830, previously known as *Morellia ochrifacies* (Rondani, 1850) (see Pont 1972: 8; Pamplona 1986: 648). However, the valid name for this species is now *Morellia violacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 13; 2005: 20). *Morellia violacea* was formerly treated as a junior secondary homonym of *Musca violacea* Fabricius, 1805 (references in Pont 1972: 8, 9), but the type of *M. violacea* Fabricius, 1805 has subsequently been examined and the name transferred to the family Calliphoridae (Michelsen 1979: 191) so that this homonymy no longer exists and the name *Morellia violacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) can be used for this species.

floccosa Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila floccosa Macquart, 1835: 326. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described without statement of sex or number of specimens. No material was found in the Macquart collection in MHNL, but 1 ♂ was found in the miscellaneous Macquart material of MNHN. It is labelled by Macquart “320” and “Chortophila / floccosa” and is evidently a syntype. I labelled it as lectotype, and the lectotype designation has been effectuated by Griffiths (1991: 970). Apart from a little dust and mould, it is in excellent condition.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 712), Hennig (1974a: 752) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 49) have treated this name as a junior synonym of the cabbage root fly *Delia brassicae* (Wiedemann, 1817) (now correctly called *Delia radicum* (Linnaeus, 1758)), and this synonymy is correct. The lectotype shows well the “cuisses postérieures à poils assez courts, touffus près de la base” which Macquart mentioned in his description and which is a diagnostic character for ♂ of *D. radicum*.

floccosa Macquart, 1835, *Hydrotaea*

Hydrotaea floccosa Macquart, 1835: 307. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — No syntypes were found in the Macquart collection in MHNL, but a ♂ was found amongst the miscellaneous Macquart material in MNHN. It is labelled “300 bis” and “Hydrotaea / floccosa” by Macquart, and it is evidently a syntype. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is very damp and covered with dirt and mould, but it is quite recognizable specifically.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *floccosa* has always been treated as a junior synonym of *Hydrotaea armipes* (Fallén, 1825) (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 650; Hennig 1962c: 710), and the lectotype does indeed belong to the species to which the name *H. armipes* was formerly applied. However, the lectotype of *H. armipes* was found to belong to the species previously known as *H. occulta* (Meigen, 1826) (Pont 1984: 281), and so the name *Hydrotaea floccosa* must be used for *H. armipes* of authors (see Pont 1986b: 78).

frontalis Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia frontalis Macquart, 1835: 339. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. Macquart (1850c: 535) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection, but no syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Macquart himself suggested that this might be the ♀ of his *Anthomyia nitida*, described from the ♂ sex on the previous page (338). Bezzi & Stein (1907: 721) followed this although they were still unable to interpret *A. nitida*. Hennig (1976: 924) located some specimens of *A. nitida* in MNHN (see below, under *Anthomyia nitida* Macquart, 1835), and on the basis of these I have synonymized Macquart’s name *Anthomyia frontalis* with *Fannia serena* (Fallén, 1825) (Pont 1986b: 55).

frontalis Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila frontalis Macquart, 1835: 325. Lectotype ♀, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. Macquart (1850c: 535) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection. There are now no syntypes in the Macquart collection in MHNL, but Hennig (1974a: 753) found 1 ♀, evidently a syntype, in the miscellaneous Macquart material in MNHN. There are two labels in Macquart’s hand, “324” and his determination “Chortophila / frontalis”. This ♀ is slightly dirty and has all left foretarsomeres, right foretarsomeres 3-5, and right mid tarsomeres 4-5 missing; otherwise it is well preserved. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *frontalis* was synonymized with *Delia radicum* (Linnaeus, 1758) by

Hennig (1974a: 752, as *brassicæ* (Wiedemann, 1817)) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 49). Hennig (*op.cit.*: 753) also pointed out that Macquart's ♀ of *frontalis* could be either *Delia radicum* or *Delia floralis* (Fallén, 1824), which are hardly distinguishable in the ♀ sex. If the differences given by Ringdahl (1959: 298) hold good, then this ♀ is indeed *D. radicum*. From the point of view of formal nomenclature, however, the actual identity makes no difference as *C. frontalis* is junior to the other two names, and Hennig's decision to synonymize *Chortophila frontalis* with *Delia radicum* should be followed.

frontalis Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca frontalis Macquart, 1843: 151 (1844: 308), pl. 21, fig. 3 (not fig. 1, as stated) (junior primary homonym of *Musca frontalis* Latreille, 1802). Lectotype ♂, "d'Alger. Ma collection." (Algeria, Algiers), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from material in his own collection, and there is 1 ♂ syntype in MHNL, in box G.21 of the Macquart collection. It stands over the label "M. frontalis. / Guyon. Alger.". It is rather mouldy, but is otherwise remarkably well preserved. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This is a species of *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758, but the proepisternal depression cannot be seen. However, the comparatively broad frons and the 4-vitate scutum indicate that this can only be *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, as was first suggested by Patton (1922: 417) and more recently stated by Pont (1986b: 91).

fulviceps Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia fulviceps Macquart, 1835: 340. Syntypes ♂ and ♀, "du nord de la France" (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of both sexes. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Interpretation of this name is difficult. Bezzi & Stein (1907: 717), Hennig (1976: 922) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 100) have left it as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae. I believe that the reddish ground-colour of the head, to which the name *fulviceps* makes allusion, is in fact an artefact and the result of insufficient hardening, and that the name *Anthomyia fulviceps* is a junior synonym of *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826) (n. syn.).

fuscinevis Macquart, 1851, *Limnophora*

Limnophora fuscinevis Macquart, 1851b: 236 (1851d: 263), pl. 24, figs 6, 6a. Lectotype ♂, "Buenos-Ayres. M. d'Orbigny. Muséum." (Argentina, Buenos Aires), by designation of Albuquerque (1950a: 242), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ in MNHN, under no. 1876 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 9538.34, and this refers to material collected by d'Orbigny with the following notes in the d'Orbigny catalogue: "no. 42. semblable en tout à notre mouche commune de France." It was collected on a "voyage de Buenos-Ayres à Corrientes, en remontant le Parana sur 300 lieues de longueur", 15 February to 15 March 1827. It is dusty, with right hind leg missing; otherwise well preserved.

Albuquerque (1950a: 241, 242, figs 1-4) studied this species and referred to the "lectotipo ♂ e 1 paralectotipo ♂", but there is in fact only 1 ♂ under this name in MNHN. However, under the species *Spilogaster limbatinevis* Macquart, 1851 (see below, under *limbatinevis*), which Albuquerque synonymized with *fuscinevis*, there is also a single ♂ syntype and I believe that Albuquerque, in synonymizing these names, has treated the two type-series as a single type-series for *fuscinevis*. This appears to have been his practice in other cases too (e.g., *Aricia coeruleigaster*, see above). However, his designation of the ♂ standing under *fuscinevis* as the lectotype for this species can be accepted as valid.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Limnophora fuscinevis* is a junior synonym of *Neurotrixa felsina* (Walker, 1849) (Pont 1972: 48; Lopes 1985: 68; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 61, 62; 2005: 100; Costacurta & Carvalho 2005: 928).

fuscipennis Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia fuscipennis Macquart, 1835: 338. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), "du nord de la France" (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 717, *Chortophila*) and Séguéy (1937: 94, *Hylemyia*) have listed *fuscipennis* as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae, but it was not mentioned by Hennig (1955-1964, 1966-1976), in his revisions of the Palaearctic Muscidae and Anthomyiidae, or by Dely-Draskovits (1993). Like *Anthomyia brunnipennis* Macquart, 1835 (see above), this is probably identical with *Pegoplata aestiva* (Meigen, 1826), and Macquart's name is herewith formally synonymized with *Pegoplata aestiva* (Meigen, 1826) (n. syn.).

fuscocalyptrata Macquart, 1855, *Hydrotea*

Hydrotea fuscocalyptrata Macquart, 1855a: 139 (1855b: 119), pl. 6, fig. 16 (as *fusco-calyptrata*). Lectotype ♂, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande. M. Bigot.” (allegedly from Australia, but most probably from South America), by designation of Pont (1973b: 286), in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It was lent by Verrall to Stein in 1907, according to a note in Verrall’s MS list of the species in the Bigot collection. It is labelled by Macquart “Hydrotea / fuscocalyptrata / ♂. Macq.,” and stands over a Bigot drawer label “O. [*Onodontha*] fuscocalyptrata. ♂. / Hydrotea. id. Macq. / Australie. J. Bigot.” It is in appalling condition, having been attacked by beetle pest and now being fragmentary: part of the thorax (hollowed out) and both wings are still on the pin; part of the abdomen and part of the head have been untidily gummed to the front part of the thorax; some legs and leg fragments are gummed on. There is much beetle-produced debris on these remains. No part of either foreleg is preserved. In 1973, I referred to this ♂ as the holotype, and this must now be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b: 275, 276) saw this specimen but because of its atrocious condition was unable to identify it. The venation, the course of the subcosta, and Macquart’s description of the ♂ foreleg all indicate a species of *Hydrotaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as currently defined, but it is not an Australian species. In my opinion, it must be a South American species, and it is very similar to *H. cyaneiventris* Macquart, 1851 (see Pont 1972: 12; 1973b: 285; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 44; 2005: 43).

fuscopunctata Macquart, 1851, *Coenosia*

Coenosia fuscopunctata Macquart, 1851b: 243 (1951d: 270). Syntype(s) ♀ (♀), “de l’Amérique septentrionale. Collection de M. Hoffmeister, de Nordshausen.” (North America), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀ in the collection of Pastor Hoffmeister of Nordshausen in Germany. No material of this species has been seen since, nor have I been able to locate any syntypes. Nordshausen is near Kassel, where there is a natural history museum, but there is no record of a Hoffmeister collection in that museum (F. Malec, pers. comm.). Further searches for Hoffmeister’s collection have been without success (R. Bährmann, pers. comm.), and it is believed to have been destroyed. I have seen a small number of Hoffmeister specimens in the ZMHU that came with

the H. Loew collection, but no specimen labelled as *Coenosia fuscopunctata* was found.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been listed as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826 (Huckett 1965b: 877). The reasons for this treatment have been discussed by Huckett (1934). He pointed out that *Coenosia fuscopunctata* of North American authors was the same as *Neodexiopsis ovata* (Stein, 1898) (Huckett 1934: 71, 79), but he was unwilling to synonymize *N. ovata* formally with *C. fuscopunctata*, although there was nothing in the description of *fuscopunctata* to contradict such a course, because of the absence of the type (Huckett 1934: 113). The situation is best resolved, if so desired, by the designation of a neotype for *Coenosia fuscopunctata*, within the framework of a revision of North American species of *Neodexiopsis* Malloch, 1920.

gabonensis Macquart, 1855, *Musca*

Musca gabonensis Macquart, 1855a: 135 (1855b: 115). Lectotype ♂, “d’Afrique, royaume de Gabon. M. Bigot.” (Gabon), by designation of Pont (1990: 165), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from Bigot’s collection. There is 1 ♂ syntype in that part of the Bigot collection now in BMNH. It was earlier redescribed by Bigot (1858: 371) and also seen by Brauer (1899: 527). It was listed by me as the holotype (Pont 1990: 165), and this statement must now be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference. The lectotype is not in good condition: rather mouldy, and left wing quite damaged. It has no data, but is labelled by Macquart “Musca / gabonensis / ♂. Macq.,” and stands over a Bigot drawer label “M. Gabonensis. ♂. / Gabon. Macq.”

CURRENT IDENTITY. — It is a species of *Musca* Linnaeus, 1858, and belongs to the group of species formerly placed in the subgenus *Viviparomusca* Townsend, 1915: the supra-squamal ridge is setulose along its entire length. The colour of the basicosta is not apparent, but the yellow syntergite 1 + 2 and other characters identify *M. gabonensis* as the species previously known as *Musca natalensis* Villeneuve, 1916, and this synonymy was published by Pont (1980: 727). *Musca gabonensis* as interpreted by previous authors (Paton 1936: 482; Emden 1939: 81; Peris 1967: 34; Zielke 1971: 137) belongs to the subgenus *Eumusca* Townsend, 1911, and the valid name for this species is now *Musca aethiops* Stein, 1913.

geniculata Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia geniculata Macquart, 1835: 339 (junior primary homonym of *Anthomyia geniculata* Bouché,

1834). Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of specimens of both sexes. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name was listed by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 717) and Hennig (1976: 922) as an unrecognized species of the Anthomyiidae. However, Macquart himself states that the species is “semblable à la *nitida*” (i.e. *Anthomyia nitida* Macquart, 1835), which is a junior synonym of *Fannia serena* (Fallén, 1825) (see below under *Anthomyia nitida* Macquart, 1835). *Anthomyia geniculata* differs from *A. nitida* by the slightly larger size, “reflets blancs” on the body, and yellow knees. In these respects, it agrees with *Fannia sociella* (Zetterstedt, 1845), and I have synonymized Macquart’s name with *Fannia sociella* (Pont 1986a: 56).

geniculata Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila geniculata Macquart, 1835: 326. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 717), Hennig (1976: 922) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 101) have listed this as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae. Following a suggestion from Dr V. Michelsen (pers. comm.), *Chortophila geniculata* is synonymized with *Emmesomyia grisea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (n. syn.), with which Macquart’s generalized description agrees.

geniculata Macquart, 1851, *Cordylura*

Cordylura geniculata Macquart, 1851b: 244 (1851d: 271), pl. 25, figs 2, 2a. Lectotype ♀ (not ♂, as stated by Macquart), “Amérique. Muséum” (actually Brazil, Mato Grosso state, Rio Paraguaí), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 1892 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 12.47, which refers to a collection made by de Castelnau in Brazil, Rio Paraguay, Matto Grosso state. It is labelled by Macquart “*Cordylura / geniculata / ♂*. Macq. n. sp.”, and has been labelled as “*Phyllogaster*” by Séguy. It is not in good condition: there is some mould; most of left wing, abdomen after segment 1 + 2, right mid leg and right hind leg missing; left hind leg loose

and gummed to the pin by me. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species was not recognized as a species of Muscidae either by Stein (1919) or by Séguy (1937), and was first assigned here as probably a species of *Phyllogaster* Stein, 1898, by Séguy (1952: 6). Following Séguy, I assigned it to *Tetramerinx* Berg, 1898 (syn.: *Phyllogaster* Stein, 1898, preocc.) (Pont 1972: 35). However, so far as can be seen, there is only one pair of presutural dorsocentral setae, which would exclude this species from the *Tetramerinx* group of genera. Further characters are one postsutural intra-alar seta; a pair of broad black paramedian vittae on the scutum; hind tibia with one very long anterodorsal seta and with the dorsal preapical placed high on the tibia (separated by its own length from tip of tibia). It therefore appears to belong to the genus *Cordiluroides* Albuquerque, 1954, and this information was communicated to Lopes & Couri (1989: 2; see also Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 118; 2005: 186, 187). Couri & Pamplona (1992: 257) included *C. geniculata* in a key to the species of *Cordiluroides* and gave some notes based on Macquart’s original description.

geniculata Macquart, 1846, *Stomoxys*

Stomoxys geniculata Macquart, 1846a: 320 (1846b: 192). Lectotype ♀, “du Brésil. Collection de M. Bigot.” (Brazil), by designation of Pont (1990: 165), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. It was also studied by Brauer (1899: 517). It is very mouldy. It is labelled by Macquart “*Stomoxys / geniculata. ♀ / Macq. n. sp.*”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label reading “*S. geniculata. ♀ / Brazil. Macq.*”. It was listed as holotype by Pont (1990: 165), and this statement has to be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Despite its poor condition, it can be recognized as a specimen of *Stomoxys calcitrans* (Linnaeus, 1758), a synonymy first given by Stein (1919: 102).

hamata Macquart, 1835, *Limnophora*

Limnophora hamata Macquart, 1835: 312. Syntype(s) ?♂(♂), “de France” (France), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of unsexed specimens, though the description indicates that only ♂♂ were available. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species can easily be recognized from the description as a large and characteristic species of *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (e.g., Hennig 1955a: 47), and is now known as *Fannia lustrator* (Harris, 1780) (Pont 1986a: 50).

hirsutoculata Macquart, 1849, *Lucilia*

Lucilia hirsutoculata Macquart, 1849: 486, pl. 6, figs 4, 4a-4c. Lectotype ♂, “environs d’Alger, à Mustapha.” (Algeria, Mustapha), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described in Lucas’ (1849a, b) reports on Algerian insects, from an unspecified number of ♂♂, and the collector Lucas appended the following note on distribution to Macquart’s description: “C’est aux environs d’Alger, en mars, à Mustapha, que j’ai pris cette espèce, dont je n’ai rencontré que quelques individus”. Under no. 219 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, there is a single ♂ of this species. This has not been labelled by Macquart, but has a printed label with the data “Muséum Paris / Algérie / Coll. H. Lucas 78-49”. It also has an old green disc with “230” on the reverse. It has some mould, especially on head and legs, but is otherwise well preserved. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is a label for *Pyrellia hirsutoculata* with the letter “L” (Lille), but there is no specimen. As the locality indicates, the specimen formerly here could hardly have been a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *Lucilia hirsutoculata* is a junior synonym of *Dasyphora albofasciata* (Macquart, 1839), as was formally established by Hennig (1963d: 947, 948). Stein (1919: 108) treated it as a good species of *Dasyphora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and so did Séguy (1937: 388) although, curiously, he included *D. albofasciata* as a junior synonym of *D. hirsutoculata* which he erroneously called *D. hirsutomaculata* (Pont 1986b: 105).

hirtipes Macquart, 1846, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster hirtipes Macquart, 1846a: 330 (1846b: 202), pl. 17, figs 14, 14a-14d. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “de la Cafrerie. M. Delegorgue.” (South Africa), not in MNHN, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from material collected by Delegorgue. The syntypes are presumed to have been destroyed: under no. 992 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, there is a label for this species but no specimens.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Spilogaster hirtipes* is regarded as a good species of the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy,

1830 (Emden 1951: 610; Pont 1980: 735, where the page reference is erroneously given as 220 instead of 202).

impressitarsis Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia impressitarsis Macquart, 1835: 335. Replacement name for *Delia floricola* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, at the time a secondary junior homonym of *Anthomyia floricola* Meigen, 1826.

MATERIAL. — Macquart wrote that “le nom de *floricola* donné à cette espèce par M. Robineau-Desvoidy a dû être changé, parce que Meigen l’a donné précédemment à une autre Anthomyie”. In fact, Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 572) described his *floricola* into *Delia*, and it is still in *Delia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, whilst Meigen’s *floricola* was described into *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803 (Meigen 1826: 145) and is now in *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, so that no primary homonymy exists nor is there any longer any secondary homonymy. Hennig (1974b: 820) found a ♂ labelled by Macquart as “342” and “Anthomyia / impressitarsis” in MNHN, which he recognized as a species of *Fannia*. I have identified it as *Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus, 1761).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *Anthomyia impressitarsis* remains a junior objective synonym of *Delia floricola* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and both *floricola* and *impressitarsis* are junior synonyms of *Delia cardui* (Meigen, 1826) (Dely-Draskovits 1993: 41).

interrupta Macquart, 1835, *Limnophora*

Limnophora interrupta Macquart, 1835: 311. Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of both sexes. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 671) and Hennig (1960a: 399) have both listed this as an unrecognized species of *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. However, Macquart’s description fits very well the common European species *Limnophora maculosa* (Meigen, 1826), which is not mentioned in Macquart’s work, and I have synonymized Macquart’s name with *Limnophora maculosa* (Pont 1986b: 180).

javana Macquart, 1851, *Hydrotoea*

Hydrotoea javana Macquart, 1851b: 235 (1851d: 262), pl. 24, fig. 4. Lectotype ♂ (not ♀, as stated by Macquart),

“Java. Collection de M. Bigot.” (Java), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in the part of the Bigot collection that is now in OUMNH. It is extremely damaged, but is in fact an immature ♂ (as pointed out by Emden 1965: 610), and not a ♀ as stated by Macquart (and also by Stein 1907b: 277). The head is squashed almost flat, so that the occiput appears to be the “frons” and this must have misled Macquart and Stein into thinking that they were studying a typical broad-fronted ♀; the thorax is rather compressed and is covered with some kind of shining glue or grease, and the scutellum is also damaged; left wing loose; all legs present; the abdomen is present and confirms that this is in fact a ♂. It is labelled by Macquart “Hydrotoea / javana. ♀ / Macq. n. sp.”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label “H. javana. ♀. / Java. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This is a species of the genus *Heliographa* Malloch, 1921, and an older name for the species previously known as *Heliographa tonsa* (Stein, 1909), as suggested by Emden (1965: 610) and Pont (1977b: 503). This synonymy is supported by the very short-haired arista, the shape of wing-cell r_{4+5} , the presence of setulae on the sides of scutellum near base, and the bare sternite 1.

[*lasiophthalma* Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*]

[*Chortophila lasiophthalma* Macquart, 1835: 329. “de Bordeaux”: Lonchaeidae.]

REMARK. — Macquart’s description of this species, particularly of the yellow basal hind tarsomere, clearly indicates a species of Lonchaeidae. It was given the replacement name *Lasiops aenescens* by Meigen (1838: 324), and redescribed by Liroy (1864: 992) as *Lasiophthalma* (*sic*) *nigrovirescens*. The name *Chortophila lasiophthalma* is a junior synonym of *Dasiops latifrons* (Meigen, 1826) (Kovalev & Morge 1984: 249).

lasiophthalma Macquart, 1834, *Lucilia*

Lucilia lasiophthalma Macquart, 1834a: 32 (1834b: 168). Lectotype ♂, “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 258, “du nord de la France”).

MATERIAL. — No syntypes were found in the Macquart collection in MHNL, but I found 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN. This is labelled by Macquart “248” and “lasiophthalma”. It lacks left mid tarsomeres 4-5 and right hind leg; left

wing is glued to the mount; otherwise condition excellent. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is probably the specimen seen by Séguy (1925: 94), and was also seen by Hennig (1963d: 951).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Lucilia lasiophthalma* was synonymized with *L. eriophthalma* Macquart, 1834, by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 607), and both names were placed as junior synonyms of *Eudasyphora cyanella* (Meigen, 1826) by Hennig (1963d: 950, as *Dasyphora*). This synonymy is correct.

lasiophthalma Macquart, 1835, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster lasiophthalma Macquart, 1835: 297. Syntypes ♂♂, “de France. M. Vanderlinden l’ a aussi trouvée en Italie” (France and Italy), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from a series of ♂♂ from France, and from Italy where they were collected by Vanderlinden. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Spilogaster lasiophthalma* has always been recognized as a good species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 641; Hennig 1957: 190; d’Assis-Fonseca 1968: 48, 53; Pont 1986b: 144; Gregor *et al.* 2002: 138, 139).

lateralis Macquart, 1834, *Musca*

Musca lateralis Macquart, 1834a: 22 (1834b: 158) (junior primary homonym of *Musca lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758). Lectotype ♀, “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 266, “du nord de la France”).

MATERIAL. — In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, I found three specimens over the label “M. lateralis / L.” (Lille). One of these is a headless calliphorid and is not a syntype. The other two are ♀♀, and are extremely mouldy. One has the right hind leg missing and has obvious yellow patches on the sides of the abdomen: I have labelled this ♀ and designate it herewith as lectotype. The other ♀ has been labelled as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Musca lateralis* has always been treated as a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 603; Hennig 1964a: 999; Pont 1986b: 90). Although the proepisternal depression is not visible in either lectotype or paralectotype, other characters, such as the buff sides to the abdominal tergites, indicate that this synonymy is correct.

latipennis Macquart, 1843, *Aricia*

Aricia latipennis Macquart, 1843: 162 (1844: 319), pl. 22, figs 2, 2a. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “du Cap. M. Guérin.” (South Africa, Cape Province), not in MNHN, MHNH or OUMNH, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from material collected at the Cape by Guérin-Ménéville. In the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 986, there is a label for this species but no specimens, and the syntypes are presumed destroyed.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species has not been recognized since it was described. Bezzi (1908: 92) placed it in *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (as *Aricia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), whilst Stein transferred it first to *Spilogaster* Macquart, 1835 (Stein 1908: 173) and then to *Mydaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Stein 1919: 120); I retained it provisionally in *Phaonia* (Pont 1980: 737). It is difficult to match Macquart’s description with any of the described South African Phaoniinae or Mydaeinae, and Macquart’s choice of the name “*latipennis*” is not particularly specific. The described characters do actually fall within the many colour forms of the widespread *Dimorphia tristis* (Wiedemann, 1819), and the name *Aricia latipennis* Macquart, 1843, is herewith synonymized with *Dimorphia tristis* (Wiedemann, 1819) (n. syn.).

limbatinevris Macquart, 1851, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster limbatinevris Macquart, 1851b: 234 (1851d: 261), pl. 24, fig. 2. Lectotype ♂, Argentina (not “Tasmanic. Muséum.”, as stated by Macquart), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype under no. 1871 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has an old hand-written tag “42” and the accession no. 9538.34. This refers to material collected by d’Orbigny on a journey in South America, and no. 9538 in the d’Orbigny catalogue states: “no. 42. Semblable en tout à notre mouche commune de France”. The specimen was collected on a journey “de Buenos-Ayres à Corrientes, en remontant le Parana sur 300 lieues de longueur”, from 15 February to 15 March 1827. This is exactly the same data as for *Limnophora fuscinevris* Macquart, 1851 (see above). The syntype is clearly from Argentina, and not from Tasmania as stated by Macquart. It is labelled by Macquart “*Spilogaster / limbatinevris / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*”. It is in poor condition: abdomen, antennae, left wing, and all legs except left hind femur missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

This syntype was studied by Albuquerque (1950a: 241, 242), who included it in the type-series of *Spilogaster fuscinevris* Macquart, 1851 and designated it as paralecto-

type of *S. fuscinevris* (see above under *S. fuscinevris*). This action is, of course, quite unacceptable.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*) established from the MNHN accessions register that this is a South American species. He synonymized it with *Spilogaster fuscinevris* Macquart, 1851, and I have synonymized both names with *Neurotrixa felsina* (Walker, 1849) (Pont 1972: 48; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 61; 2005: 100; Costacurta & Carvalho 2005: 928).

limbinervis Macquart, 1843, *Chortophila*

Chortophila limbinervis Macquart, 1843: 169 (1844: 326), pl. 23, figs 2, 2a (not pl. 22 as stated by Macquart). Lectotype ♀, “du Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes, but the only surviving syntype is a ♀, under no. 1880 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has the accession no. 670.37 (Chile, collector Gay), and it is labelled by Macquart “N°. 88. / Chortophila / limbinervis”. It is dirty, but otherwise well preserved. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

Stein (1907b: 278) redescribed some specimens (5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀) standing over the name *limbinervis* in Bigot’s collection in OUMNH, but these are not syntypes.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This species belongs to the genus *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803, and to the group formerly segregated as the genus *Craspedochoeta* Macquart, 1851, in which it was listed by Pont (1974a: 3). It is a valid species with just the cross-veins r-m and dm-cu clouded, and was correctly interpreted by Malloch (1934: 183). The OUMNH specimens are correctly identified as *Anthomyia limbinervis* (Macquart, 1843).

limbinervis Macquart, 1849, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria limbinervis Macquart, 1849: 490, pl. 6, figs 7, 7a-7c. Lectotype ♀, “environs d’Alger” (Algeria, Algiers area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from the ♂ sex only, and the collector Lucas added the following information on distribution: “Cette espèce habite les environs d’Alger; je l’ai prise en mars, à Kouba, dans les lieux humides; je l’ai rencontrée aussi aux environs du cercle de Lacalle.” In fact, Macquart’s fig. 7 shows a ♀, not a ♂, and the only surviving syntype is also a ♀, under no. 233 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. The labels include a green disc with “220 bis” on the reverse, and a printed label “Muséum Paris / Algérie /

Coll. H. Lucas 78-49". There is no Macquart label. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is in rather poor condition: it is quite mouldy, with both forelegs and tarsomeres 2-5 of right hind leg missing. There is an Algerian ♂ in the Bigot collection in OUMNH, but it is labelled "Constantine" by Bigot and it is not a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 641) included this as an unrecognized species of *Mydaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but it has been synonymized with *Phaonia trimaculata* (Bouché, 1834) by Séguéy (1937: 338), Hennig (1963c: 885) and Pont (1986b: 132). Pending further work on the various Mediterranean forms currently named as "*Phaonia trimaculata*", this identification is correct. The OUMNH ♂ is also *Phaonia trimaculata*.

lineata Macquart, 1839, *Lispe*

Lispe lineata Macquart, 1839: 116. Lectotype ♂ (not ♀, as stated by Macquart), locality not given (from title: Canary Islands), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype under no. 370 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Species of *Lispe* Latreille, 1797, were commonly mis-sexed in the 19th century, as the ♂♂ are dichoptic like the ♀♀, and so it is not surprising that Macquart identified this ♂ as a ♀. It has been labelled by Macquart "N°. 90. / Lispa / lineata". No. 90 is the sequence-number of *lineata* in Macquart's paper. I have labelled this ♂ and designate it herewith as lectotype. The right mid leg is missing, otherwise it is in excellent condition.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Lispe lineata* has been treated as a junior synonym of *Lispe nivalis* Wiedemann, 1830, as currently understood (Stein 1919: 143; Hennig 1960b: 447; Pont 1986b: 189), and this synonymy is correct.

liturata Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria liturata Macquart, 1835: 302. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), "du nord de la France" (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNH, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 686), Hennig (1969b: 295) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 63) included this as an unrecognized species of *Hydrophoria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. The description agrees perfectly with *Zaphne* (formerly *Hydrophoria*) *ambigua* (Fallén,

1823), and I have no hesitation in synonymizing *Hydrophoria liturata* Macquart, 1835 with *Zaphne ambigua* (Fallén, 1823) (n. syn.).

liturata Macquart, 1835, *Limnophora*

Limnophora liturata Macquart, 1835: 312 (junior secondary homonym in *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 of *Mydaea liturata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Lectotype ♀, "du nord de la France" (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Macquart (1850c: 534) recorded this species as present in the MHNH collection. 1 ♀ syntype has been found in MNHN, which agrees with Macquart's description of "d'un noir cendré, un peu métallique". It is labelled by Macquart "N°. 83. / Limnophora / liturata.". It lacks the left mid leg and left hind leg, but it is otherwise in good condition. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

In box F of the Macquart collection in MHNH, there is a ♀ over the label "L. / liturata / Meig. [sic] Lille.". Despite certain discrepancies with the original description, I think that this too must have been a syntype and I have accordingly labelled it as paralectotype. It is not in good condition; head, left foreleg and several tarsomeres missing, and right wing broken.

A further ♀ syntype is in OUMNH, labelled by Macquart "Limnophora / liturata. / Macq.". I have labelled it as paralectotype. It is in poor condition, being mouldy and with all four mid and hind legs missing.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 672) and Hennig (1960a: 399) listed *L. liturata* as an unrecognized species of *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. However, the lectotype belongs to the genus *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and appears to be identical with *Phaonia aeneiventris* (Zetterstedt, 1845), as established by Pont (1986b: 116). It is, however, a junior secondary homonym and cannot therefore be used as the valid name for this species. It has three postsutural dorsocentral setae, prealar subequal to second notopleural, halteres yellow, foretibia with a submedian posterior seta, hind tibia with a supplementary posterodorsal seta near base, costal spine strong, and arista very short-haired. This species is mainly Fenno-Scandian in distribution, but it has been recorded by Hennig (1963a: 797) and Gregor *et al.* (2002: 113) from France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria and Switzerland, and the area of Lille in northern France is therefore reasonable.

The MHNH paralectotype appears virtually identical with the lectotype in structural characters and also has yellow halteres; but the thorax and abdomen are subshining black, nowhere "cendré", and the specimen looks superficially more like *Phaonia nymphaearum*

(Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). I have been unable to make a positive identification of this specimen.

The OUMNH paralectotype is *Phaonia serva* (Meigen, 1826): arista plumose, facial edge in lateral view slightly projecting beyond profrons, three postsutural dorsocentrals, prealar long and strong, notopleuron with setulae, katepimeron with some short setulae, foretibia with a posterior seta, wing veins bare, haltere yellow.

longicornis Macquart, 1843, *Cleigaster*

Cleigaster longicornis Macquart, 1843: 183 (1844: 340), pl. 26, figs 3, 3a. Lectotype ♀, “Sénégal” (Senegal), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this from ♀♀ from Senegal and île Bourbon (La Réunion), in MNHN and his own collection. Only 1 ♀ syntype has been located, under no. 999 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. No syntypes were found in the Macquart collection in MHNL or the Bigot collection in OUMNH. The MNHN syntype has an old white disc with “Senegal / Guerin”, and Macquart’s label “Cleigastera [sic] / longicornis”. It is not in good condition, and in fact Séguy (1952: 6) described it as “un débris innommable” (“unidentifiable debris”). It is rather mouldy; right antenna, left hind tarsomeres 4–5, right hind leg and abdomen missing; left eye eaten away. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Emden (1941: 254) did not see Macquart’s type but thought that the name might be referable to the muscid genus *Anaphalantus* Loew, 1857. As he pointed out, Macquart’s description agrees with the single species of this genus but his figure does not. However, discrepancies between Macquart’s text and illustrations are easy to find: for example, he frequently described a ♀ in his text but showed a ♂ head in his figure. The figures were intended only to give a generalized representation of the appearance of a species rather than a precise delineation of its characters. *Cleigaster longicornis* does indeed belong to the genus *Anaphalantus*, and is an older name for *Anaphalantus pennatus* Loew, 1857, as established by Pont (1980: 753).

longicornis Macquart, 1851, *Cyrtonevra*

Cyrtonevra longicornis Macquart, 1851b: 228 (1851d: 255), pl. 223, fig. 8. Lectotype ♂ (not ♀, as stated by Macquart), “Tasmanie. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by designation of Pont (1974b: 363), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is one syntype in the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 2395. It is a ♂, and not

a ♀ as stated by Macquart. ♂♂ of the genus *Passeromyia* Rodhain & Villeneuve, 1915, to which this species belongs, have a broad frons and there is little sexual dimorphism (see Pont 1974b: fig. 1), so that Macquart’s error in sexing his specimen is an understandable one. Right antenna and right mid leg missing, and left wing broken across costa near base, otherwise well preserved. It has a pink label with the accession no. 4.46 (Tasmania, collector Verreaux), and is labelled by Macquart “Cyrtonevra / longicornis / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. I have previously referred to it as the holotype (Pont 1974b: 363), and this statement must be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — As noted above, this is a valid species of the genus *Passeromyia*, known only from Tasmania. It has been redescribed by Pont (1974b: 363, 364).

maculata Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria maculata Macquart, 1835: 299. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Macquart (1850c: 533) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection. There is one syntype in box F of the Macquart collection in MHNL. It is extremely damaged: abdomen, right antenna, left foretarsomeres, tarsomeres 2–5 on left mid and hind leg, and all three right legs missing. What remains is very damp. The drawer label reads “H. / maculata / Meig. [sic] Lille”. There is no species described by Meigen as *maculata* in the Muscoidea, and so the “Meig.” on this label must be a lapsus for Macquart. I have labelled this ♂ and designate it herewith as lectotype. There is 1 ♂ in MNHN, labelled by Macquart “283” and “maculata”, but this is not a syntype as it does not agree with the description.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 687), Henig (1969a: 287) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 62) have treated *H. maculata* as a junior synonym of *Hydrophoria ruralis* (Meigen, 1826), and this synonymy is correct according to the lectotype. The ♂ in MNHN is *Helina quadrinotata* (Meigen, 1826).

maculifrons Macquart, 1851, *Hylemyia*

Hylemyia maculifrons Macquart, 1851b: 238 (1851d: 265). Lectotype ♀, “de l’Égypte. M. Bigot.” (Egypt), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from material in Bigot’s collection, and there is 1 ♀ syntype in that collection in

OUMNH. Tarsomeres 4-5 of left mid and hind leg, and tarsomeres 3-5 of right foreleg missing, otherwise it is in good condition. It is labelled by Macquart “*Hylemyia / maculifrons* / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label “*H. maculifrons*. ♀. / Egyptus. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b: 279) studied this specimen and stated that it was probably *Lispe pygmaea* Fallén, 1825. This synonymy is correct (Hennig 1960b: 451; Pont 1986b: 190).

maculipennata Macquart, 1851, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia maculipennata Macquart, 1851b: 225 (1851d: 252), pl. 23, fig. 7. Lectotype ♀, “Brésil, Minas Geraes. M. Clause. Muséum.” (Brazil, Minas Gerais state), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype, under no. 1857 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It is in good condition. It has a green disc with the accession no. 9.43 (Brazil, Minas Gerais, collector Claussen), and is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia / maculipennata* / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *P. maculipennata* was synonymized with *Morellia violacea* (Fabricius, 1805) by Hough (1899: 3), but the name *violacea* is a junior primary homonym and in any case belongs to the family Calliphoridae (Michelsen 1979: 191). The oldest name for this species is *Morellia maculipennis* (Macquart, 1846) (Pont 1972: 9; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 18; 2005: 29). The lectotype does indeed belong to this species as currently defined (Pamplona 1986: 650), and the synonymy first proposed by Hough can be confirmed.

maculipennis Macquart, 1846, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia maculipennis Macquart, 1846a: 327 (1846b: 199), pl. 17, figs 6, 6a. Lectotype ♀, “du Brésil, collection de M. Bigot” (Brazil), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described “de la Colombie, collection de M. Fairmaire, et du Brésil, collection de M. Bigot”. The only syntype located is in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. It is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia / maculipennis* / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label “*P. maculipennis*. ♀. / Am. Merid. Macq.”. It is in poor condition: it is mouldy, and lacks left mid leg and left hind leg. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

In MNHN, under no. 1858 of the Macquart collection, there are 2 ♂♂ under this name but they are not

syntypes. One has the accession no. 16.47, which refers to a collection made by Castelnau in the Minas Gerais state of Brazil, and it is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia / maculipennis* / ♂. Macq. 1.° Supp.”. The other has the accession no. 9.43, which refers to a collection made by Claussen in the same state of Brazil.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Morellia maculipennis* is the valid name for the species of *Morellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, previously known as *M. violacea* (Fabricius, 1805), as the Fabricius name is a junior primary homonym (see Pont 1972: 9; Pamplona 1986: 650; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 18; 2005: 28). Of the 2 ♂♂ in MNHN, the Castelnau ♂ is correctly identified as *Morellia maculipennis*, and the Claussen ♂ is probably too although in atrocious condition and lacking both wings.

maculipennis Macquart, 1843, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster maculipennis Macquart, 1843: 163 (1844: 320), pl. 22, fig. 3. Lectotype ♀, “de la Guyane. M. Leprieur. Muséum.” (French Guiana), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype under no. 1872 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has the accession no. 2896.34 (America, collector Leprieur), and an additional old label with the figure “294”. It is labelled by Macquart simply as “*maculipennis*”. It is in very poor condition: it is mouldy; left wing, posterior part of thorax and abdomen, left foretarsomeres (tarsomeres 2-5 gummed to pin), left mid leg, right foreleg, and both hind legs missing. Séguy (1937: 461; 1938: 114) wrote that the type was lost, but I see no grounds for not considering this specimen to be a syntype. I have accordingly labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Spilogaster maculipennis* belongs to the genus *Cyrtoneuropsis* Malloch, 1925, and is an older name for the species known until recently as *Cyrtoneuropsis trita* (Stein, 1911), as interpreted by Snyder (1954: 452) (see Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 52; 2005: 85; Pamplona 1999: 10, 23, as *Paracyrtoneurina*).

marina Macquart, 1838, *Scatophaga*

Scatophaga marina Macquart, 1838: 424, pl. 11, fig. 3. Syntypes ♂♂, “Dunkerque” (France, Pas de Calais, Dunkerque), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from ♂♂, which he collected himself in large numbers on *Fucus* at Dunkerque beach, “le 20 juillet 1838, parcourant la

plage de Dunkerque vers sept heures du matin [...]”. No type material survives (see also Hennig 1966: 15).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Scatophaga marina* is listed with some doubt as a junior synonym of *Fucellia maritima* (Haliday, 1838) by Hennig (*loc. cit.*), a synonymy accepted without reservation by Dely-Draskovits (1993: 59). There is no reason to dispute this synonymy as *F. maritima* is known to occur along the French Channel coast although it is nothing like as abundant as *Fucellia tergina* (Zetterstedt, 1845).

Both Macquart and Haliday published these names in 1838, and both papers appeared in November 1838: Macquart's *marina* in the 3rd fascicle of volume 7 of the *Annales de la Société entomologique de France*, and *maritima* in the 9th fascicle of volume 2 of the *Annals of Natural History*. Haliday's paper (Haliday 1838) was published on 1 November 1838 (Evenhuis 2003: 12), whereas no date beyond “November” is possible for Macquart's paper (Evenhuis *et al.* in prep.), and so the publication date for Macquart's paper must be 30 November 1838 by default. It should also be noted however that Haliday's name was pre-published (as a *nomen nudum*) by Curtis (1837: 279) and so in justice to Haliday, it is right to continue to use his name which was clearly in use (though not formally made available) before Macquart's, especially as Macquart did not collect his material until July 1838.

“mercurialis” Macquart, 1850, *Pegomyia*

Pegomyia “mercurialis” – Macquart 1850c: 536. *Nomen nudum*. In Macquart's list of species in MHNL, as “6293. *Mercurialis*. Goureau. Gallia”.

MATERIAL. — No specimens with this name have been found in MHNL or elsewhere.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — An unrecognized name in the genus *Pegomyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

meridensis Macquart, 1846, *Lucilia*

Lucilia meridensis Macquart, 1846a: 327 (1846b: 199). Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “de Mérida de Yucatan. Trouvée par M. Pilate.” (Mexico, Yucatan, Mérida), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from material collected by Pilate. No syntypes have been located. Brauer (1899: 522) studied some specimens of *L. meridensis* from North America in the Bigot collection and placed them in the genus *Pyrellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Aubertin (1933: 429) stated that she had not found the type but was following Brauer in assigning the name to the Muscidae. This statement

was the basis for James' (1970) exclusion of the name from the Calliphoridae and for my own inclusion of it as a species of *Morellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Pont 1972: 9). However, the specimens studied by Brauer, now in the BMNH, are labelled by Macquart “*Lucilia meridensis* ♂♀. Macq. var.” and are from North America. There are 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀, and they belong to *Neomyia cornicina* (Fabricius, 1781). They are certainly not types and should not be used in assessing the identity of the name *meridensis*.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The description of *Lucilia meridensis* indicates that the name should in fact be referred to the Calliphoridae, either to the Chrysomyini or to *Lucilia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. The angular forward curvature of vein M excludes all the muscid greenbottles except for species of *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, and this genus is excluded by Macquart's description of yellow palpi and yellowish-white fronto-orbital plates (“cotés [du front] d'un blanc jaunâtre”).

mexicana Macquart, 1843, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra mexicana Macquart, 1843: 158 (1844: 315), pl. 21, figs 9, 9a. Lectotype ♀, “de Mexique. Ma collection.” (Mexico), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Described by Macquart from both sexes in his own collection. There is no material in MNHN, but 1 ♀ is in Box G.22 of the Macquart collection in MHNL. It is labelled “162.” and stands over the label “C. mexicana / Mexique”. It is very mouldy, but no parts appear to be missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Snyder (1954: 425) thought that *C. mexicana* might be identical with *Neomuscina tripunctata* (Wulp, 1896), and I have also listed it as a species of *Neomuscina* Townsend, 1919 (Pont 1972: 50). The lectotype does indeed belong to *Neomuscina* and, despite its appalling condition, I have tentatively identified it as an older name for *Neomuscina praetasetta* Snyder, 1949 (Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 58; 2005: 94). It appears to have vein R₄₊₅ bare at base, one presutural acrostichal and four postsutural dorsocentral setae, hind tibia with one anterodorsal, hind femur with three dorsal to posterior preapical setae, femora and coxae yellow. Other characters, such as possible meral or proepimeral hairs or even wing-clouds, are obscured by the mould.

micans Macquart, 1855, *Cyrtonevra*

Cyrtonevra micans Macquart, 1855a: 136 (1855b: 116). Lectotype ♀, “de l'Amérique septentrionale. Baltimore.

M. Bigot.” (USA, Maryland, Baltimore), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is one syntype in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. Left hind leg, right mid tarsomeres 4-5, right hind tarsomeres 3-5, and right wing missing, otherwise it is in good condition. It is labelled by Macquart “*Cyrtonevra / micans / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*C. micans. ♀. / Baltimor. Macq.*”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

Brauer (1899: 526) noted that the series of *micans* in the Bigot collection was mixed, that the ♂ was a species of *Dasyphora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and the ♀ a species of *Cyrtonevra* Macquart, 1834. The ♂ is from the Rocky Mountains and is clearly not a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Cyrtonevra micans* is a good species of *Morellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Huckett 1965a: 326; 1965b: 912). The Rocky Mountains ♂ is a species of *Graphomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

minor Macquart, 1851, *Musca*

Musca minor Macquart, 1851b: 226 (1851d: 253) (junior primary homonym of *Musca minor* Harris, 1780). Lectotype ♂, “Tasmanie. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by designation of Pont (1967: 188), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The lectotype is under no. 2390 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It is in excellent condition. The lectotype and the 6 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ paralectotypes (6 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ in MNHN, 1 ♀ in BMNH) all have the registration no. 13.44 (Tasmania, collector Verreaux). I excluded a further ♀ with the accession no. 3.47 (also Tasmania, collector Verreaux) from the type-series.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Musca minor* is a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, a synonymy first established by Patton (1923a: 315; see also Pont 1967: 188; 1973b: 169).

nana Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria nana Macquart, 1835: 302. Syntype(s) ♀ (♀), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 686), Hennig (1969b: 296) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 63) have listed this as an unrecognized species of *Hydrophoria*

Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. The species is described alongside others that are now placed amongst a number of dark sombre-coloured muscids, genera *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Spilogona* Schnabl, 1911, and *Hebecnema* Schnabl, 1889. Macquart’s brief description fits very well the common *Hebecnema nigra* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), and this synonymy was established by Pont (1986b: 160).

nana Macquart, 1835, *Lispe*

Lispe nana Macquart, 1835: 314. Lectotype ♂ (not ♀, as stated by Macquart), “Je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), by present designation, in MZLS.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from the ♀ sex, but no material survives in MNHN or MHNL. However, Rondani (1866: 211) reported that he had received a French specimen as a gift from Macquart, and it seems likely that this was in fact a syntype since it came from Macquart’s personal collection.

This specimen still exists in Rondani’s personal collection in MZLS. It is a ♂, but it has already been noted that *Lispe* species were frequently mis-sexed by 19th century dipterists. It has a small oval label with the printed red figure “1401”. Alongside it is a label in Rondani’s hand reading “*nana / Macq. / Gallia*”, and it agrees perfectly with Macquart’s description. I can see no reason for not regarding this ♂ as a syntype, and I have accordingly labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is slightly dusty and faded with age, but otherwise in good condition.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Lispe nana* has always been regarded as a good species of *Lispe* Latreille, 1796 (e.g., Becker 1904: 20; Hennig 1960b: 446; Gregor *et al.* 2002: 174, 175), and the lectotype supports current usage of this name.

nigra Macquart, 1851, *Stomoxys*

Stomoxys nigra Macquart, 1851b: 212 (1851d: 239), pl. 22, figs 5, 5a. Lectotype ♀, “Île Bourbon. M. Bigot” (La Réunion), by designation of Pont (1990: 167), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from the ♀ sex, from Bigot’s collection. 2 ♀♀ syntypes were located in that part of this collection now in the BMNH; they were also seen by Brauer (1899: 516). They are without data, but one is labelled by Macquart “*Stomoxys / nigra / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*” and they stand over Bigot’s drawer label “*S. nigra. ♂. / Ins. Borbon. Macq.*”. Neither is in particularly good condition, but the one with Macquart’s determination label is slightly

better and this was designated as lectotype (Pont 1990: 167). It is rather damp and dirty, with right foretarsomeres 2-5 missing. The 2nd ♀ was labelled as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Stomoxys nigra* is a good species of the genus *Stomoxys* Geoffroy, 1762 (Zumpt 1973: 112). *Stomoxys* is actually masculine in gender (Steyskal 1975: 163) and so the correct combination is *Stomoxys niger* Macquart, 1851.

nigriceps Macquart, 1851, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia nigriceps Macquart, 1851b: 225 (1851d: 252). Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “de l’Océanie” (Oceania), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀, with no statement as to the depository. No syntypes have been located, nor were any found by Aubertin (1932: 142; 1933: 429).

Under no. 1859 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, there is a ♀ from Brazil that has a Macquart label “*Pyrellia / nigriceps / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*”. This has an accession no. 9.43, which refers to a collection made in the Minas Gerais state of Brazil by Claussen. This ♀ cannot be a syntype because the locality is wrong and also because it disagrees fundamentally with Macquart’s description. Macquart writes: “Palpes noirs [...] cuillerons blancs [...] ailes claires”, whereas this ♀ has orange palpi, outer half of calypters infuscated, and wings with conspicuous dark spots. It has been correctly identified by Albuquerque as *Morellia violacea* (Fabricius, 1805) (for which the correct name is now *Morellia maculipennis* (Macquart, 1851)).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — I have previously discussed this name (Pont 1973b: 202-204) and have synonymized it with the Australasian *Neomyia australis* (Macquart, 1848). This synonymy was first suggested by Aubertin (1933: 142, as *Orthellia maronea* (Walker, 1849)). As I pointed out (*loc. cit.*), the actual specific identity of this name is unimportant as there are older available names for all the Australian muscid greenbottles.

nigrifrons Macquart, 1835, *Pegomyia*

Pegomyia nigrifrons Macquart, 1835: 353. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “de France” (France), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 705), Hennig (1974a: 682) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 89)

have listed this as an unrecognized species of *Pegomyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. However, as suggested to me by Dr V. Michelsen (*pers. comm.*), the meagre description and the small size fit *Pegomyia rufina* (Fallén, 1825), a species not dealt with by Macquart, and *Pegomyia nigrifrons* is herewith formally synonymized with *Pegomyia rufina* (Fallén, 1825) (*n. syn.*).

nigrimanus Macquart, 1851, *Aricia*

Aricia nigrimanus Macquart, 1851b: 231 (1851d: 258), pl. 23, fig. 15. Lectotype ♂, South America, probably Strait of Magellan (not “Océanie. Triton-bay. Durville. Muséum”, as stated by Macquart), by designation of Pont (1967: 185), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN, under no. 2402 of the Macquart collection. The labels include a pink disc with the accession no. 1992.41, which refers to Durville’s Triton Bay material, and Macquart’s label “*Aricia / nigrimanus / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*”. It is in good condition: both mid legs are loose, but are still held in position amongst the general cluster of legs around the pin. I have previously referred to it as the holotype, and this must be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Triton Bay is in West Papua province, Indonesian New Guinea, and this species is certainly not from New Guinea but from the southern part of South America. I identified it as a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and as an older name for the species *Helina bifimbriata* Malloch, 1934 (Pont 1967: 185; 1972: 22; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 76; 2005: 117). The actual type-locality may well be the Strait of Magellan (see below under *Brachypalpus pilosus* Macquart, 1851: also described from Triton Bay, but actually labelled as Strait of Magellan). Albuquerque (1951: 4, fig. 8) studied the lectotype, which he referred to as “holótipo ♂♀”, which is not a valid lectotype designation as it does not restrict the name to a single specimen (though his redescription is apparently only of the ♂), but he did not recognize it as a Neotropical species. Séguy (1937: 461; also 1938: 113) accepted it as a New Guinea species and made it the type-species of the new genus *Tritonidis* Séguy, 1937.

nigripalpis Macquart, 1834, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra nigripalpis Macquart, 1834a: 12 (1834b: 148). Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “Environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 278, “du nord de la France”).

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of both sexes. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This was included as an unrecognized species of *Muscina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (or *Curtoneva* Macquart, 1834) by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 614) and Séguy (1937: 356), but was not mentioned by Hennig (1955-1964). It is clearly a junior synonym of *Muscina levida* (Harris, 1780), and has been listed as such (Pont 1986b: 60).

nigritarsis Macquart, 1847, *Aricia*

Aricia nigritarsis Macquart, 1847a: 85 (1847b: 101), pl. 5, fig. 12. Lectotype ♀, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande. M. Bigot.” (Australia), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It was lent by Verrall to Stein in 1907, according to a note in Verrall’s MS list of the contents of the Bigot collection. The labels include a purple label in G. Enderlein’s handwriting “Australien / (Coll. Bigot)”, and Macquart’s label “*Aricia* / *nigritarsis*. ♀ / n. sp. Macq.”. It stands over Bigot’s drawer label “Y. [*Yetodesia*] *nigritarsis*. ♀. / *Aricia*. id. Macq. / Australie. J. Bigot.”. It is in very poor condition: it is considerably mouldy; left mid leg and right hind tarsomeres 2-5 missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This ♀ was studied by Stein (1907b: 280) who gave a brief description and assigned it to the genus *Spilogaster* Macquart, 1835 (now = *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Despite the appalling condition, it can be identified as a valid species of *Helina*, and as an older name for *Helina piliventris* Malloch, 1922. It has the body colour dark and non-metallic, halteres yellow, four postsutural dorsocentral setae, foretibia with a posterior seta, femora yellow, fore femoral extension moderate in size; and it agrees in all visible characters with *H. piliventris*. This synonymy has been recorded by Pont (1989b: 686).

nitens Macquart, 1855, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster nitens Macquart, 1855a: 138 (1855b: 118), pl. 6, fig. 15. Lectotype ♂, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande, Nouvelle-Adélaïde. M. Bigot.” (Australia, South Australia, Adelaide), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It is labelled by Macquart “*Spilogaster* / *nitens*. / ♂. Macq. n. sp.”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label “*S. nitens*. ♂. / Australia. / Macq.”. It is in atrocious condition: it is covered in mould, the wings and all legs

except left foreleg and left hind leg are missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b) did not report on this specimen and presumably did not study it. It is apparently a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (see Pont 1989b: 686), and may possibly be an older name for the Australian *H. caerulescens* (Stein, 1910), but it is impossible to compare the external characters of *H. nitens* with those of *H. caerulescens*. To establish the identity of the species, it will be necessary to compare the terminalia of the lectotype of *nitens* with those of *caerulescens*, within the framework of a revision of Australian *Helina*.

nitida Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia nitida Macquart, 1835: 338. Lectotype ♂, “commune au nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. Macquart (1850: 535) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection. There is now no material in MHNL, but Hennig (1976: 924) found 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ in MNHN labelled as *Anthomyia nitida* by Macquart. He identified the ♂ as belonging to the genus *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and thought that the ♀ might be a syntype of *Anthomyia frontalis* Macquart, 1835 (see above). Only the ♂ can be a syntype of *A. nitida*. It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 330. X / *Anthomyia* / *nitida*.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is not in good condition: it has been largely eaten by beetle larvae, and only vestiges of the head and thorax remain on the pin; right wing missing; all legs missing except left mid leg and right hind leg. I have removed the abdomen, macerated it, and placed it in a vial of glycerine attached to the specimen. The ♀ is labelled by Macquart “330” and “*Anthomyia* / *nitida*.”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 721) listed *A. nitida* as an unrecognized species of *Chortophila* Macquart, 1835. Séguy (1937: 105) caused some confusion by listing *Anthomyia nitida* Macquart (1835: 338) and *Hylemyia nitida* Macquart (1835: 321) under one entry in the genus *Hylemyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Hennig (1976: 924) referred to *Anthomyia nitida* but gave it the page reference (p. 321) of *Hylemyia nitida*. The lectotype is in fact a ♂ of *Fannia serena* (Fallén, 1825), and this synonymy was published by Pont (1986b: 55). Enough remains of the lectotype to see the linear lower calypter, two prealar setulae, uniserial post-ocular setulae, and the identification is confirmed by the terminalia. The ♀ is also *Fannia serena*. Unfortunately, this synonymy creates a secondary homonymy in the genus *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

Homalomyia (now *Fannia*) *nitida* Stein, 1895, now becomes a junior secondary homonym of *A. nitida*, and the replacement name *Fannia pauli* Pont, 1997, has been proposed for *Fannia nitida* (Rozkošný *et al.* 1997: 44).

nitida Macquart, 1851, *Aricia*

Aricia nitida Macquart, 1851b: 231 (1851d: 258), pl. 23, fig. 14. Lectotype ♂, “Tasmanic. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes. The syntype series, consisting of 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀, is under no. 2401 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. The ♂ and 2 ♀♀ have the accession no. 4.46, whilst the 3rd ♀ has the number 3.47. Both refer to collections made in Tasmania by Verreaux. In addition, the ♂ has an old tag with the figure “46” and is labelled by Macquart “*Aricia / nitida / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*”. The ♂ lacks left foretarsomeres 2-5 and right mid tarsomeres 2-5, but is otherwise in excellent condition. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The 3 ♀♀ have each been labelled as paralectotypes.

Albuquerque (1950b: 3) listed this material as “lectótipos ♂ e ♀ e 2 ♀ paralectótipos”. This is an invalid lectotype designation as it does not restrict the name to a single specimen.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype belongs to the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and is apparently a distinct species closely similar to *H. caerulescens* (Stein, 1910) (Pont 1989b: 686). It has three postsutural dorsocentral setae (a fortuitous fourth seta is present on one side), dark halteres and white calypters, and differs from *H. caerulescens* by the dense anteroventral to posterior setulae on hind tibia. It was redescribed by Albuquerque (1950b: 2, 3, figs 3, 4). The 3 ♀♀ are apparently conspecific.

nitida Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria nitida Macquart, 1835: 301. Lectotype ♂, locality not given but “je l’ai trouvée dans les prairies aquatiques, au mois de juin” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Macquart did not give any locality for this species. Macquart (1850c: 533) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection. There is 1 ♂ in box F of the Macquart collection in MHNL, which I consider to be a syntype. It is in good condition, with right mid leg missing and right wing broken. The drawer label reads “H. / nitida / Meig. [sic] Lille”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

In MNHN, there are 2 ♂♂ syntypes. One is labelled by Macquart “N°. 299. X / Hydrophoria / nitida.”; the other is labelled “299” and “nitida”. I have labelled them both as paralectotypes.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Hydrophoria nitida* has consistently been treated as a good species of *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (e.g., Hennig 1963b: 848), and this is correct according to the lectotype. The species is now called by the older name of *Phaonia nymphaeorum* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Pont 1986b: 126). The two paralectotypes are conspecific with the ♂.

nitida Macquart, 1835, *Hylemyia*

Hylemyia nitida Macquart, 1835: 321. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 693) listed *H. nitida* as an unrecognized species of *Hylemyia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Séguy (1937: 105), as noted above under *Anthomyia nitida*, listed both *Hylemyia nitida* and *Anthomyia nitida* under one entry in *Hylemyia*. Hennig (1966-1976) did not mention *Hylemyia nitida*. Dely-Draskovits (1993: 100) listed it as an unrecognized species, giving the page reference of 321 but listing it as *Anthomyia nitida*. The species was described into a group of Anthomyiidae with short-plumose arista, including *H. cardui* (Meigen, 1826), *H. longula* (Fallén, 1824) and *H. coarctata* (Fallén, 1825). Macquart’s description is of a ♀ that is shining black with greenish reflections, and with wing-veins bordered with yellow, and, following a suggestion from Dr V. Michelsen (pers. comm.), this is synonymized with *Chirosia flavipennis* (Fallén, 1823) (n. syn.).

obliqua Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia obliqua Macquart, 1835: 342. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 729), Hennig (1967b: 167) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 76) have synonymized this name with *Paregle radicum* (Linnaeus, 1758) (which, following study of the Linnaean types, is now correctly called *Paregle audacula* (Harris, 1780)), and there is no reason to dispute this synonymy.

obscura Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia obscura Macquart, 1835: 336. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by designation of Hennig (1976: 924), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. There are no syntypes in MHNL, but Hennig (1976: 924) located 1 ♂ in MNHN labelled by Macquart as “N°. 91, / *Anthomyia* / *obscura*”. He referred to this as probably the “Holotypus”, and this statement should be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference. The lectotype is not fully hardened, with right foreleg and right hind leg missing. The abdomen has been removed and dissected by Hennig, and mounted on two slides.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Hennig (*loc. cit.*) identified the lectotype as a ♂ of *Heterostylodes pratensis* (Meigen, 1826), but according to Dr V. Michelsen (pers. comm.) it actually represents a good species of the genus *Heterostylodes* Hennig, 1967.

obscura Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria obscura Macquart, 1835: 302. Syntype(s), sex and locality not given (presumably France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of unsexed specimens. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 628) and Hennig (1962b: 668) have treated this name as a doubtful synonym of *Trichopticooides decolor* (Fallén, 1824) (now correctly called *Drymeia vicana* (Harris, 1780)), but I see no reason for disputing this synonymy and have accepted it as fully established (Pont 1986b: 73).

obscuripennis Macquart, 1835, *Hydrotaea*

Hydrotaea obscuripennis Macquart, 1835: 304. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No material was found in MHNL, though Stein (1903: 294) wrote that a syntype for study from MHNL was sent to him. There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN. It is rather mouldy and damaged, with left mid leg missing. It is labelled by Macquart “302. bis” and “obscuripennis”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name is treated as a junior synonym of *Hydrotaea dentipes* (Fabricius, 1805) in

the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 651; Hennig 1962c: 720; Pont 1986b: 77), and this synonymy has been confirmed from the lectotype.

olivacea Macquart, 1851, *Aricia*

Aricia olivacea Macquart, 1851b: 230 (1851d: 257), pl. 23, fig. 12. Lectotype ♂, “Tasmanie. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by designation of Albuquerque (1950a: 244), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN under no. 2399 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 3.47 (Tasmania, collector Verreaux) and it is labelled by Macquart “*Aricia* / *olivacea* / ♂. Macq. n. sp.”. It is rather mouldy and quite damaged: antennae, both mid tarsi, and both hind legs missing; right wing broken at base and very loose; thorax and head rubbed. It was designated as lectotype by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Albuquerque (1950a: 242–244, figs 5, 6) assigned this species to the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and gave a redescription. The species is correctly placed in *Helina* as currently understood (Pont 1989b: 686), and appears to be a distinct species close to *H. micans* Malloch, 1922, and *H. aeneiventris* Malloch, 1922, according to Malloch’s (1925) key: calypters and halteres pale, three postsutural dorsocentral setae, well-developed presutural acrostichal setae (scars only), foretibia without a posterior seta, palpi black, meron setulose below spiracle, posterior spiracle with setae on hind margin. In colour and general habitus, it resembles *H. micans* or *H. subpubescens* (Macquart, 1847). It differs from *H. micans* and *H. aeneiventris* most obviously by the much narrower frons, which at narrowest point is hardly broader than diameter of anterior ocellus.

orthonevra Macquart, 1835, *Aricia*

Aricia orthonevra Macquart, 1835: 292. Lectotype ♀, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MHNL.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of unsexed specimens. Macquart (1850c: 532) recorded this species as present in the MHNL collection. There are 2 ♀♀ syntypes in MHNL, one of which was seen but not studied by Hennig (1964c: 1074). One is in box F of the Macquart collection. It is damp; both mid legs missing; abdomen fractured between segments 4 and 5. It stands over the drawer label “*A. orthonevra* / Macq. Lille”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The 2nd ♀ is in the last (unnumbered) box of the Macquart collection. It is a fragmentary ♀, and

has been almost completely devoured by beetle larvae. It is labelled “A. orthonevra / nob / L. [Lille]”. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 649) and Hennig (1956: 135) have treated this name as a doubtful synonym of *Mydaea urbana* (Meigen, 1826). However, the lectotype is clearly identical with *Mydaea detrita* (Zetterstedt, 1845) of Hennig (*loc. cit.*) and replaces this name (Pont 1986b: 157; Gregor *et al.* 2002: 151). The paralectotype is also a species of *Mydaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but cannot be identified.

The lectotype has some of the arisal hairs broken off, but on one arista the hairs are as long as in typical *Mydaea detrita* and not short as in *Mydaea deserta* (Zetterstedt, 1845), another similar yellow-legged species. In any case, the palpi are not swollen as they are in *M. deserta*. As in some other material of *M. detrita* that I have seen, the base of vein R_{4+5} is bare above. Other features of the lectotype include prealar much longer than second notopleural seta, katapisternal setae 1 + 2, foretibia without submedian seta, basicosta and trochanters yellow.

ovativentris Macquart 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia ovativentris Macquart, 1851b: 240 (1851d: 267), pl. 24, fig. 12. Lectotype ♂, “Amérique méridionale. Montévidéo. M. d’Orbigny. Muséum.” (Uruguay, Montevideo), by designation of Albuquerque (1950c: 6), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN, under no. 1883 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 9522.34 and an old hand-written tag “26”. These figures refer to a collection made by d’Orbigny in South America. In d’Orbigny’s catalogue, the number 9522.34 refers to material collected around Montevideo, 30 September to 15 October 1826, and no. 26 was “sur les plantes”. It is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / ovativentris / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*”. It is not well preserved; it is rather mouldy; left antenna, left foreleg and right mid leg missing. It has been designated lectotype by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype was redescribed by Albuquerque (1950c: 5, 6, figs 16–18), who assigned it to the genus *Gymnodia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863, an assignment which I later followed (Pont 1972: 24). However, Albuquerque described the basal node of veins R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} as “com cilios ventrais e dorsais”, and so *A. ovativentris* clearly belongs to *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as had already been pointed out by Séguy (1937: 461; 1938: 113). I can confirm this generic assignment from study of the lectotype (see Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 97; 2005: 155): prosternal area

totally obscured, vein R_{4+5} setulose at base, vein R_1 bare, four postsutural dorsocentral setae, arista pubescent, sternite 1 bare, and mid tibia with one posterior seta (without trace of a second scar).

pallida Macquart, 1835, *Hylemyia*

Hylemyia pallida Macquart, 1835: 319. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This name has been synonymized with *Leucophora cinerea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 699, as *albisetia* (Roser, 1840)), Hennig (1967a: 116) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 69), and there is no reason to dispute this synonymy.

philippensis Macquart, 1843, *Lucilia*

Lucilia philippensis Macquart, 1843: 146 (1844: 303), pl. 18, fig. 3. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “des îles Philippines. Je l’ai reçue de M. Alex. Lefebvre.” (Philippine Islands), formerly in MHNL, now destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this from an unspecified number of ♂♂, stating only that he had received them from Alexander Lefebvre. This implies that the syntypes were in his own collection. In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is a long pin with an old label “Philippines” from which the specimen itself is lost, standing over a drawer label “*L. philippensis. / Al. Lefebvre, Philipp.*”. This must have been a syntype, probably unique. Neither Aubertin (1932: 141; 1933: 430) nor Emden (1965: 124) saw any type-material, nor have I located any further specimens in MNHN, BMNH or OUMNH.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Aubertin (*loc. cit.*) and Emden (*loc. cit.*) synonymized this name with the common Oriental species *Orthellia coerulea* (Wiedemann, 1819) (now known as *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)), and I see no reason for not following this.

pica Macquart, 1851, *Leucomelina*

Leucomelina pica Macquart, 1851b: 235 (1851d: 262), pl. 24, figs 3, 3a, 3b. Lectotype ♂, “Brésil. Minas Geraes. M. Clausse. Muséum.” (Brazil, Minas Gerais state), by designation of Albuquerque (1950c: 2), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ in MNHN, under no. 1886 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 9.43 (Brazil, Minas Gerais, collector Claussen), and is labelled by Macquart “*Leucomelina / pica*. ♂. / Macq. n. g., n. sp.”. It has the right wing missing, but is otherwise in good condition. It was designated lectotype by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Albuquerque (1950c: 1, 2, figs 1-6) redescribed the lectotype and placed the species in the genus *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, an assignment that is correct (Pont 1972: 29; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 98; 2005: 156). The lectotype has the prosternum setulose, vein R_{4+5} setulose at base, vein R_1 bare, mid tibia with one posterior seta, four postsutural dorsocentral setae, combined arisal pubescence just over half width of postpedicel, and frons at narrowest point slightly broader than width of postpedicel.

pici Macquart, 1854, *Aricia*

Aricia pici Macquart, 1854: 659, pl. 20, II, figs 1-4. Holotype ♂, “de St-Domingue” (probably Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

Aricia pici – Macquart 1853: xxxix, *nomen nudum*.

MATERIAL. — Described from a single ♂ that hatched from a larva collected on 15 March 1851 by Auguste Sallé from a tumour on the wing-membrane of the bird *Picus striatus* Gmelin, 1789 (now known as *Melanerpes striatus*) (Stadius Müller, 1776), the Hispaniolan woodpecker). Macquart did not state where the specimen was deposited, and it has not been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species has been assigned to *Philornis* Meinert, 1890, a Neotropical genus in which the larvae of many species live as subcutaneous parasites of nestling birds (e.g., Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 67). Problems involved with the identity of this species have recently been discussed by Couri *et al.* (2009). In the absence of a holotype, it is impossible for this species to be recognized and a neotype will eventually have to be designated.

pilosus Macquart, 1851, *Brachypalpus*

Brachypalpus pilosus Macquart, 1851b: 233 (1851d: 260), pl. 23, figs 18, 18a. Lectotype ♂, South America, Strait of Magellan (not “Océanie. Triton Bai. Durville. Muséum.”, as stated by Macquart), by designation of Albuquerque (1951: 9), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ under no. 1875 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has no accession disc, but has a

printed label with the data “Museum Paris / Magellan / Dumont d’Urville 1841”, and is labelled by Macquart “*Brachypalpus / pilosus*. ♂. / Macq. n. g., n. sp.”. It is considerably damaged: left antenna, left wing, part of right wing, left foreleg, and both mid legs missing. It was listed by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*) as “holótipo ♂”, and this statement has to be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference. It was also studied by Pont (1967: 186).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Albuquerque (1951: 7-9, figs 9-14) was the first to point out that this is a South American species, and he identified it as a good species of *Palpibracus* Rondani, 1864 (syns: *Brachypalpus* Macquart, 1851, preocc., and *Darwinomyia* Malloch, 1922), close to *P. chilensis* (Bigot, 1885). On the basis of Albuquerque’s redescription, Carvalho (1989a: 331, 347) included the species in a revision of *Palpibracus*, but he was not able to see the species itself. I was able to borrow the lectotype and study it in the BMNH, where I could compare it with virtually all the species of *Palpibracus* included in the revisions of Malloch (1934) and Carvalho (1989a). In spite of the absence of the mid legs, the lectotype can be identified as *P. reynoldsi* (Malloch, 1934), and this synonymy has been recorded by Carvalho *et al.* (1993: 30; 2005: 57). The lectotype of *P. pilosus* has the eyes very long-haired; hind tibia with posteroventral hairs only on apical half; hind femur yellow on basal quarter and at tip; hind tibia yellow at base and on apical third. These are all characteristic features of *P. reynoldsi*, which was described from Tierra del Fuego Island and has also been recorded from Santa Cruz province (Argentina) and Magallanes province (Chile) (Carvalho 1989a: 349).

propinqua Macquart, 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia propinqua Macquart, 1851b: 241 (1851d: 268), pl. 24, fig. 13. Lectotype ♂, “Amérique. Muséum.” (actually USA, New York), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN, under no. 1199 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 2367.41, which refers to a collection from New York sent by Mr Harper. Séguy (1938: 120) has also given the locality as New York. It is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / propinqua / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*”. It is rather mouldy, with left foreleg missing, but otherwise in good condition. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. With the lectotype there are 2 ♀♀, but as Macquart only described the ♂, they cannot be syntypes. One has the accession no. 2367.41, like the lectotype. The second has the number 9576.34, which refers to a d’Orbigny locality in Patagonia.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *A. propinqua* was included by Stein (1919: 154) in *Chortophila* Macquart,

1835, but was correctly recognized by Séguy (1937: 173; 1938: 120) as a junior synonym of *Fannia scalaris* (Fabricius, 1794). This synonymy was overlooked by Hennig (1955-1964) and Chillcott (1961), but was included by Hockett (1965b: 897). According to my own study of the lectotype, this synonymy is correct. The Patagonian ♀ belongs to *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

pruinosa Macquart, 1846, *Aricia*

Aricia pruinosa Macquart, 1846a: 329 (1846b: 201) (junior primary homonym of *Aricia antiqua* var. *pruinosa* Zetterstedt, 1845 (now *Delia pruinosa*). Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “du Texas. Galveston. Trouvée par M. Pilate.” (USA, Texas, Galveston), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — The location of Pilate’s collection is not known, and no syntypes have been located.

In the Bigot collection in OUMNH, there is a series of specimens from Mexico under the name “*S. pruinus* Macq.”. These are not syntypes, as they are not from Texas and there is in any case no evidence that Bigot acquired Pilate’s Diptera, but they are the specimens on which Stein (1907b: 284, 285) based his comments on “*pruinus* Bigot in litt.”. Bigot’s drawer label, however, clearly reads “*S. pruinus*. ♂. [deleted] / *Aricia* id. Macq. / Mexique. J. Bigot.”. 1 ♂ also has a Bigot provisional label “*Spilogaster*. Rond / *Aricia pruinosa* ♂ ♀ / Macq. Mexic.”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Hockett (1965b: 907) included *A. pruinosa* as an unrecognized species of *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but I placed it in the genus *Polietina* Schnabl & Dziedzicki, 1911 (Pont 1972: 55; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 63) and, following Stein (1918: 208; 1919: 113), placed *P. concinna* (Wulp, 1896) in synonymy with it. In fact, the name is a junior primary homonym and cannot be used, and the name *Polietina concinna* is now used for this species (Couri & Carvalho 1997: 261-264, figs 9-13; Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 39). Of the OUMNH specimens, 7 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ are *Polietina concinna* (Wulp, 1896), 1 ♀ is *Cyrtoneurina uber* Giglio-Tos, 1893, and 1 ♂ is *Cyrtoneuropis steini* (Snyder, 1954).

pumila Macquart, 1848, *Musca*

Musca pumila Macquart, 1848a: 218 (1848b: 58) (junior primary homonym of *Musca pumila* Fallén, 1825). Lectotype ♂, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande. M. Fairmaire.” (Australia), by designation of Pont (1973b: 148), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — The species was described from material in the collection of the coleopterist Léon Fairmaire, most of whose Diptera were acquired by Bigot. A syntype is

now in that part of the Bigot collection in the BMNH. There are no syntypes in MNHN or MHNL, nor did Patton (1923a: 314) locate any material during his studies of *Musca* types. It was seen by Brauer (1899: 527, no. 259). This syntype was referred to as holotype by Pont (1973b: 148, 149; 1990: 168), and this has to be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference. It is rather damp and mouldy, but all parts are present. It is labelled by Macquart “*Musca / pumila*. ♂. / n. sp. Macq.” and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*M. pumila*. ♂ / Australi. Macq.”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Musca pumila* is a junior synonym of *Musca vetustissima* Walker, 1849 (Pont 1973b: 147-149; 1989b: 678; 1990: 168).

punctata Macquart, 1835, *Aricia*

Aricia punctata Macquart, 1835: 288. Unjustified replacement name for *Phaonia aricioidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (as “*aricioides*”).

MATERIAL. — As this is a replacement name, the types of *Phaonia aricioidea* are also the types of *punctata*, but Robineau-Desvoidy’s collection has been almost entirely destroyed (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233). There is a ♂ in MNHN labelled by Macquart “281. bis” and “*Aricia / punctata*”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 624) listed *A. aricioidea* as a doubtful synonym of *Phaonia signata* (Meigen, 1826) (now correctly called *Phaonia tuguriorum* (Scopoli, 1763)), but included *A. punctata* as an unrecognized species of *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 622). Hennig (1963c: 870) gave both names as doubtful synonyms of *Phaonia signata*. I can see no reason for disputing this synonymy, and have accepted it (Pont 1986b: 132). The ♂ in MNHN is *Phaonia tuguriorum*.

punctipennis Macquart, 1851, *Coenosia*

Coenosia punctipennis Macquart, 1851b: 243 (1851d: 270), pl. 24, fig. 16. Lectotype ♂, “de Java. M. Bigot.” (Java), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It is in very poor condition, as was noted by Stein (1907b: 285): head, abdomen, left wing, left foreleg and both hind legs missing, and right wing torn. It is labelled by Macquart “*Coenosia / punctipennis / ♂*. Macq. n. sp.” and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*C. punctipennis*. ♂ / Java. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — What remains of this specimen can be easily recognized as a ♂ of the genus *Atherigona* Rondani, 1856, subgenus *Acritochaeta* Grimshaw, 1901 (Pont 1977b: 492; Pont & Magpayo 1995: 38): forefemur with a dorsal preapical excavation, wing-tip with a dark spot between the tips of veins R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} , and foretarsomeres 1-4 with fringes of anteroventral and posteroventral setulae.

pusilla Macquart, 1848, *Musca*

Musca pusilla Macquart, 1848a: 219 (1848b: 59), pl. 6, fig. 13 (junior primary homonym of *Musca pusilla* Gmelin, 1790). Syntype ♀, “de Haïti. M. Fairmaire.” (Haïti), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — This specimen, described from Fairmaire’s collection, was acquired by Bigot, and is now in that part of the Bigot collection in the BMNH. It is labelled by Macquart “*Musca / pusilla. ♀ / n. sp. Macq. [?illegible]*”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — It was studied by Brauer (1899: 527) who noted that it was a tachinid or a calliphorid. Without realising that this syntype was at that time amongst unsorted Bigot material in the BMNH, I included the name in *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1972: 7), but subsequently found this syntype and recognized it as a species of Sarcophagidae. It was sent to the late Dr Hugo de Souza Lopes for study, who reported that it probably belonged to the genus *Anapunaphyto* Dodge, 1968 (Lopes 1975: 541), whilst Pape (1996: 436) has placed it as an unrecognized species of the genus *Tricharaea* Thomson, 1869 (with which he synonymized *Anapunaphyto*). As a junior primary homonym, it has been given the replacement name of *Musca lopesi* Thompson & Pont (1994: 112).

pusilla Macquart, 1851, *Musca*

Musca pusilla Macquart, 1851b: 226 (1851d: 253) (junior primary homonym of *Musca pusilla* Gmelin, 1790). Lectotype ♂, “de l’Égypte. M. Bigot.” (Egypt), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from Bigot’s collection. In that part of the Bigot collection now in OUMNH there are four syntypes, which were seen by Brauer (1899: 527), and a fifth syntype (♀) has been located in MHNL. The OUMNH syntypes consist of 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, and one very damaged specimen that is probably ♂. There are no data labels, but the good ♂ has Macquart’s label “*Musca / pusilla / ♂♀. Macq. n. sp.*”, and they stand over Bigot’s drawer label “*M. pusilla. 2 ♂s. 2 ♀s. / J. Bigot. invenit 1847 / Egyptus. Macq.*”. The ♂ with Macquart’s label has been labelled and is

designated herewith as lectotype, and the remaining syntypes (1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ in OUMNH, 1 ♀ in MHNL) have been labelled as paralectotypes. The lectotype is not fully hardened; legs twisted and head rather shrunken; left mid leg missing, but tarsomeres stuck to pin; right foretarsomeres 3-5 and right hind tarsomeres 3-5 missing. The MHNL ♀, in box G.21 of the Macquart collection, is labelled “*M. pusilla. n. / Égypte. Bigot.*”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype is a ♂ of the *Musca sorbens* Wiedemann, 1830 complex with a relatively broad frons, and the name *M. pusilla* Macquart, 1851, is therefore a junior synonym of *Musca sorbens* (Pont 1986b: 92). The ♂ paralectotype is *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, whilst the 3 ♀♀ paralectotypes are all *Musca sorbens*.

quadrilineata Macquart, 1835, *Lispe*

Lispe quadrilineata Macquart, 1835: 315. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This species has always been assigned to the genus *Lispe* Latreille, 1796, but neither Becker (1904: 66-67) nor Hennig (1960b: 461) was able to make a specific identification. Since vein M is curved forward in its apical section (“première cellule postérieure des ailes rétrécie à l’extrémité”), *L. quadrilineata* must belong to the *Lispe longicollis*-group (Hennig 1960a: 413). There are only two European species in this group, *L. longicollis* Meigen, 1826 (with yellow tibiae), and *L. assimilis* Wiedemann, 1824 (see the discussion under *Lispe dissimilis* Macquart, 1851 above). Macquart’s description agrees best with *L. assimilis*, and so I have synonymized *Lispe quadrilineata* with *Lispe assimilis* Wiedemann, 1824 (Pont 1986b: 184).

quadrivittata Macquart, 1843, *Spilogaster*

Spilogaster quadrivittata Macquart, 1843: 163 (1844: 320). Lectotype ♂, Europe (not “de l’île Bourbon [La Réunion]. M. Bréon. Muséum.” as stated by Macquart), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from material collected by Bréon on La Réunion, there are 2 ♂♂ syntypes under no. 988 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. One is labelled “292”, and “quadrivittata” by Macquart; the other has no labels. Both are somewhat defective. I have labelled and designate herewith the ♂ with Macquart’s label as

lectotype, and the second (unlabelled) ♂ as paralectotype. The lectotype has some mould and lacks left foreleg.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — These 2 ♂♂ belong to the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and are quite unlike any known Malagasy or even Afrotropical species. In fact, the lectotype has proved to be *Helina reversio* (Harris, 1780) and the paralectotype *Helina trivittata* (Zetterstedt, 1860), both of which are widespread European species. The locality given by Macquart is incorrect, and the name *S. quadrivittata* is now treated as a junior synonym of *H. reversio* (Pont 1986b: 149).

It should be noted that in the same box of the Macquart collection, under no. 991, there is a ♂ identified as *Spilogaster duplicata* (Meigen, 1826), i.e. what is now known as *Helina reversio*. It has the accession no. 4112.33, and the relevant entry in the MNHN register states that this collection came from île Bourbon (La Réunion), collected by Bréon. Beneath this, there is a note by the coleopterist E. J. B. Fleutiaux (1858-1951), that three Elateridae collected on La Réunion by Bréon are in fact European species. Evidently, a whole batch of European insect material was mislabelled as being from La Réunion.

quinquemaculata Macquart, 1839, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia quinquemaculata Macquart, 1839: 116. Lectotype ♂, locality not given (from title: Canary Islands), by designation of Hennig (1968: 209), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The lectotype is one of 3 ♂♂ under no. 372 of the Macquart collection. It is in excellent condition; the abdomen has been removed, and the parts of the terminalia have been mounted on three slides by Hennig. It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 92. / *Anthomyia* / 5-maculata”, and also as lectotype by Hennig. The number 92 is the serial number of the species in Macquart’s paper. The other 2 ♂♂ have been labelled as paralectotypes.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 728) and Hennig (*loc. cit.*) suggested that *A. quinquemaculata* Macquart, 1839 was a junior synonym of *Anthomyia pluvialis* (Linnaeus, 1758), but it has been shown to be a good species of *Anthomyia* Meigen, 1803, by Michelsen (1980: 287; see also Michelsen & Baez 1985: 288).

quinquemaculata Macquart, 1835,
Spigolaster [*sic*]

Spigolaster [*sic*] *quinquemaculata* Macquart, 1835: 294. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNH, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

In MNHN, under no. 232 of the Macquart collection, there are 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Algeria that Macquart identified as *S. quinquemaculata* for Lucas (see Macquart 1849: 490).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been treated as a junior synonym of *Helina clara* (Meigen, 1826) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 637; Hennig 1957: 169; Pont 1986b: 139), and there is no reason for disputing the synonymy with this very characteristic species. The Algerian specimens in MNHN are *Helina clara*.

rectinevris Macquart, 1851, *Lucilia*

Lucilia rectinevris Macquart, 1851b: 221 (1851d: 248), pl. 23, fig. 3 (as *rectinevres*, err. typ.). Lectotype ♀, “de l’île Bourbon. M. Bigot.” (La Réunion), by present designation, in BMNH.

The name was printed as *rectinevres* in the description, but was correctly spelled *rectinevris* in the legend to pl. 23 and in the index (page 330).

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. It is in poor condition: very dirty, with left foreleg, right mid leg, both hind legs and most of right wing missing. It is labelled by Macquart “*Lucilia* / *rectinevris* / ♀. Macq.”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*S. [Somomyia] rectinevris*. ♀. / *Lucilia*. id. M. / Ins. Borbon. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype belongs to the genus *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, and is a junior synonym of *N. peronii* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (syn: *cyanea* Fabricius, 1781, preocc.) as currently understood (Zielke 1971: 183, as *cyanea*) (see Pont 1980: 729).

There has been considerable confusion between this name, *Lucilia rectinevris* Macquart, 1851, which is a Malagasy muscid, and another species described by Macquart with the same name and combination, *Lucilia rectinevris* Macquart, 1855, which is an Oriental calliphorid. For example, Brauer (1899: 525) combined the two names, listing two specimens in Bigot’s collection under *rectinevris*, from “Insel Bourbon”: he listed one specimen without head as a ?*Lucilia* (this is the unique syntype of *L. rectinevris* Macquart, 1855, the Oriental calliphorid) and listed the second with a projecting mouth-edge as ?*Cosmina* (this is the lectotype of *L. rectinevris* Macquart, 1851, the Malagasy muscid). Aubertin added to the confusion since she realised that there were two different but homonymous names involved but she failed to disentangle the material (Aubertin 1932: 143; 1933: 430): she stated

that *L. rectinevris* of 1851 was an unrecognized species of *Lucilia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, whilst *L. rectinevris* of 1855 was in part a synonym of *Orthellia* (now *Neomyia*) *peronii* and in part an unrecognizable (headless) *Lucilia*. To summarize: the lectotype of *rectinevris* Macquart, 1851, is in the BMNH; it is from île Bourbon (La Réunion) and is a junior synonym of *Neomyia peronii* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Muscidae); the syntype ♀ of *L. rectinevris* Macquart, 1855 is also in the BMNH and lacks a head; it is from the East Indies, and is a junior synonym of *Hemipyrellia ligurriens* (Wiedemann, 1830) (Calliphoridae) (J. P. Dear pers. comm.) (n. syn.). This *rectinevris* (of 1855) was erroneously included by me as an unrecognized species of *Orthellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 (now = *Neomyia* Walker, 1859) (Pont 1977b: 465).

Macquart himself must have been confused by this because in box H of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is a ♂ over the name “*Lucilia / rectinevris / Ind. Bigot*” (i.e. *rectinevris* of 1855), which is actually the Afrotropical *Neomyia peronii*!

riparia Macquart, 1835, *Hidrophoria* [sic]

Hidrophoria [sic] *riparia* Macquart, 1835: 299. Unjustified replacement name for *Potamia littoralis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

MATERIAL. — As this is a replacement name, Robineau-Desvoidy's types of *littoralis* are also the types of *riparia*. However, Robineau-Desvoidy's collection has been largely destroyed (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both Bezzi & Stein (1907: 622) and Hennig (1962d: 752) placed *Potamia littoralis* and *H. riparia* as doubtful synonyms of *Dendrophaonia querceti* (Bouché, 1834), and Hennig recommended that the Robineau-Desvoidy name should be left as a *nomen dubium* in order to conserve this latter name. However, there is really no doubt at all from Robineau-Desvoidy's description of the taxonomic characters and habits of his *Potamia littoralis* that he was describing what has subsequently been known as *Dendrophaonia querceti*, and I have accordingly synonymized *Dendrophaonia* Malloch, 1923, with *Potamia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and the species *D. querceti* (Bouché, 1834) with *P. littoralis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Pont 1986b: 83).

rubrifrons Macquart, 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia rubrifrons Macquart, 1851b: 240 (1851d: 267), pl. 24, fig. 11. Lectotype ♀, “Nouvelle-Hollande, côte occidentale. Muséum.” (Australia, west coast), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 2407 of the Macquart collection. It is slightly mouldy but is otherwise in good condition with all legs (except left hind tarsomeres 3-5) and setae still intact. It has a pink disc with the accession no. 2.47 (Australia, collector Verreaux), and is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / rubrifrons / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1919: 154), without seeing the lectotype, gave *A. rubrifrons* as a doubtful synonym of *Chortophila* (now *Adia*) *cinerella* (Fallén, 1825), and Séguy (1937: 112) included it as a species of *Hylemya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. In fact, *A. rubrifrons* belongs to the genus *Delia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, which contains only two species in Australia (Colless 1982: 90), and *Anthomyia rubrifrons* is a junior synonym of *Delia platura* (Meigen, 1826) (see Pont 1989a: 674). It has a short but distinct prealar seta, and 4-5 anterodorsal setae on hind tibia.

ruficornis Macquart, 1835, *Caenosia*

Caenosia ruficornis Macquart, 1835: 348. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Caenosia ruficornis* has been treated as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826, by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 742) and Hennig (1962a: 619). In his description, Macquart notes that the antennae, face and anterior part of the frontal vitta are yellow, and that the abdomen has two pairs of dark spots; he also notes a resemblance to *Coenosia decipiens* Meigen, 1826 (now = *Coenosia pedella* (Fallén, 1825)), which he described as having yellow legs. This combination of characters fits *Coenosia littoralis* (Zetterstedt, 1846) extremely well, and this is a species that occurs along the Atlantic coast of France as well as sporadically inland. The synonymy of *Caenosia ruficornis* Macquart, 1835, and *Coenosia littoralis* (Zetterstedt, 1846) was recorded by Pont (1986b: 198).

I also considered whether *Caenosia ruficornis* might be the same as *Coenosia mollicula* (Fallén, 1825), a common species that Macquart does not actually mention by name in his two works on the French Diptera. This too has postpedicel yellow. However, Macquart makes an initial division of his *Caenosia* into those species with haired arista and those with bare arista. *Caenosia ruficornis* is described in the section with bare arista, whilst *Coenosia mollicula* would be placed in the section with haired arista.

ruficoxis Macquart, 1855, *Limnophora*

Limnophora ruficoxis Macquart, 1855a: 139 (1855b: 119), pl. 6, fig. 17. Lectotype ♀, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande, Nouvelle-Adélaïde. M. Bigot.” (Australia, South Australia, Adelaide), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It is in poor condition, as was noted by Stein (1907b: 286): rather damp, and re-pinned at some time; most setae rubbed off; antennae, left foreleg, left mid leg and right foretibia + tarsus missing; abdomen and wings dirty. It is labelled by Macquart “*Limnophora / ruficoxis* / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”, and stands over a Bigot drawer label reading “*L. ruficoxis*. ♀. / Austral. (Adélaïde). Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Despite its poor condition, the lectotype can be recognized by the four postsutural dorsocentral setae, clouded cross-veins, general form, and enlarged scale-like extension at the tip of the forefemur as being *Helina addita* (Walker, 1849), and the synonymy of *Limnophora ruficoxis* with *Helina addita* was recorded by Pont (1989b: 685).

rufifrons Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca rufifrons Macquart, 1843: 152 (1844: 309) (junior primary homonym of *Musca rufifrons* Fabricius, 1781). Lectotype ♀, “de Java. Muséum” (Java), by designation of Pont (1967: 188), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 702 of the Macquart collection. It is in poor condition: head, abdomen, left mid leg and right hind leg missing; it is dirty, and the remaining legs are twisted. The labels include Macquart’s “*Musca / rufifrons*”, and a label in Bosc’s hand “*M. / n. Java*.”. I have previously referred to it as the holotype (Pont 1967: 188), and this statement has to be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Musca rufifrons* is a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1967: 188).

rufiguttata Macquart, 1851, *Aricia*

Aricia rufiguttata Macquart, 1851b: 231 (1851d: 258), pl. 23, fig. 16. Lectotype ♂, “Brésil. Bahia.” (Brazil, Bahia), by designation of Albuquerque (1951: 4), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Macquart did not state where his material of *A. rufiguttata* was deposited, but in MNHN there is 1 ♀ under no. 1867 of the Macquart collection which is clearly a syntype. It is in very good condition, with

just one tarsomere (left mid leg) missing. It has an old hand-written tag “7”; the accession no. 4.44 (Brazil, Bahia, collector Verreaux); and Macquart’s label “*Aricia / rufoguttata*. [sic] / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. It was listed as the lectotype by Albuquerque (1951: 4).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype was redescribed by Albuquerque (1951: 1-4, figs 1-7) who placed it in the genus *Airalips* Snyder, 1949 (now a synonym of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Since then, *Aricia rufiguttata* has been redescribed and the terminalia of both sexes illustrated by Albuquerque & Lopes (1979: 520-523, figs 1-8), and the name *Spilogaster plumata* Stein, 1904 was placed as a junior synonym of *A. rufiguttata* (see also Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 66). The species is now placed in the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 122).

rufipalpis Macquart, 1835, *Aricia*

Aricia rufipalpis Macquart, 1835: 287. Syntype(s) ♂ (♂), “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This has always been treated as a good species of *Phaonia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (e.g., Hennig 1963b: 862; d’Assis-Fonseca 1968: 21, 27; Gregor *et al.* 2002: 125), and there is no reason for not continuing to do so.

rufipalpis Macquart, 1851, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia rufipalpis Macquart, 1851b: 225 (1851d: 252). Lectotype ♀ (not ♂, as stated by Macquart), “Brésil. Minas Geraes. M. Clausse. Muséum.” (Brazil, Minas Gerais state), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The single ♀ syntype is under no. 1853 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It is in quite good condition: scutum rather crushed; left hind leg missing, and right mid tarsomeres enveloped in glue. It has a green disc with the accession no. 9.43 (Brazil, Minas Gerais, collector Claussen), and it is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia / rufipalpis*. ♀ / Macq. n. sp.”. It has also been labelled “ochrifacies” by Albuquerque. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Pyrellia rufipalpis* belongs to the genus *Morellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. It was synonymized with *Morellia ochricornis* (Wiedemann, 1830) by Albuquerque (1956: 33), and I originally

followed this synonymy (Pont 1972: 9). Subsequent study of the lectotype, however, showed that Albuquerque's manuscript identification as *M. ochrifacies* (Rondani, 1850) is in fact correct. *Morellia rufipalpis* (Macquart, 1851) (and *M. ochrifacies*) is a junior synonym of *Morellia violacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 13; 2005: 21). It is a species with a posteroventral seta on mid tibia, prosternum setulose, postpronotal lobes dark, palpi and antennae orange, wings clear except across humeral cross-vein, presutural dorsocentrals absent, wing-membrane entirely covered with microtrichia, and calypters dark.

rufipalpis Macquart, 1855, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia rufipalpis Macquart, 1855a: 134 (1855b: 114) (junior primary homonym of *Pyrellia rufipalpis* Macquart, 1851). Lectotype ♀, "de l'Amérique méridionale. M. Bigot." (South America, actually Brazil), by present designation, in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — The 3 ♀♀ syntypes, which were seen by Brauer (1899: 527) are in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. None is in particularly good condition, and they stand over Bigot's drawer label "P. rufipalpis. ♀. / Brazi Macq.". One has Macquart's label "Pyrellia / rufipalpis / ♀. Macq.". It is rather mouldy, rubbed, and damp, with tarsomeres of both hind legs missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The other 2 ♀♀ are unlabelled and are also in poor condition: dirty, damp or mouldy, rubbed, and with many leg-parts missing. I have labelled them both as paralectotypes.

Also in the series of *rufipalpis* in the Bigot collection in the BMNH, there is a ♂ labelled by Bigot as *P. rufipalpis* from Minas Gerais, Brazil. This is not a syntype of either *Pyrellia rufipalpis* Macquart, 1855, or of *Pyrellia rufipalpis* Macquart, 1851, and must be a later determination by Bigot.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This is a good species of *Morellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and was given the replacement name *Pyrellia diversipalpis* by Rondani (1863: 30; 1864: 30) (see Pont 1972: 8; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 11; 2005: 17). It was not recognized by Albuquerque (1956), but has been included in Pamplona's key (1986: 648) to Neotropical species of *Morellia*. The BMNH ♂ is *Morellia violacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

rufipes Macquart, 1835, *Atomogaster*

Atomogaster rufipes Macquart, 1835: 330. Syntype(s) ♀(♀), "je l'ai reçue de Bordeaux" (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNH, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 742) and Hennig (1962a: 619) have listed this as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826. This generic assignment seems correct and, so far as can be deduced from the diagnostic characters given by Macquart (frontal vitta dark, pale near base; legs yellow, with dark forefemur and tarsomeres), *A. rufipes* is conspecific with *Coenosia testacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), a synonymy that I have established (Pont 1986b: 212).

rufipes Macquart, 1851, *Choetura*

Choetura rufipes Macquart, 1851b: 245 (1851d: 272), pl. 25, figs 3, 3a. Lectotype ♂, "Maldonado. Uruguay. Muséum." (Uruguay, Maldonado), by designation of Albuquerque (1949: 440), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN, under no. 1890 of the Macquart collection. It is dirty and somewhat fractured, with the wings rolled up; left foretarsomeres missing. It has an old hand-written tag "27", and the accession no. 9523.34. It is also labelled by Macquart "Choetura / rufipes. ♂. / Macq. n. g., n. sp.". It was listed as the lectotype by Albuquerque (*loc. cit.*). The accessions no. 9523.34 refers to material collected by d'Orbigny, and under this number in the d'Orbigny catalogue there is an entry for "no. 27, sur les plantes", for a collection made from 30 September to 15 October 1826 around Montevideo. Maldonado is about 100 km east of Montevideo.

With the lectotype there is a ♀ of an acalyptrate fly which is evidently misplaced and has nothing to do with the lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1919) did not recognize this as muscid, but it was referred to the genus *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826 by Séguéy (1952: 6). Albuquerque (1949: 439, 440, figs 1, 2) had earlier redescribed the lectotype and, considering Macquart's generic name *Choetura* to be preoccupied, proposed the replacement name *Macquartiopsis*. I subsequently referred *C. rufipes* to the genus *Coenosia* and, as it thereby became a junior secondary homonym, proposed the replacement name *Coenosia macquarti* (Pont 1972: 43).

Because of the presence of a posterodorsal preapical seta on hind femur (in addition to the dorsal and anterodorsal), two postsutural intra-alar setae (but anterior one very reduced), and large lower calypter, this species belongs to the genus *Neodexiopsis* Malloch, 1920, to which it was transferred by Carvalho *et al.* (1993: 127; 2005: 199). As a result, the name *C. rufipes* can be re-instated, but the name *Choetura* Macquart, 1851, should now replace the younger *Neodexiopsis* Malloch, 1920. In order to conserve

the name of the well-known and speciose Neotropical genus *Neodexiopsis*, application needs to be made to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature for the suppression of the name *Choetura* Macquart.

rufipes Macquart, 1851, *Limnophora*

Limnophora rufipes Macquart, 1851b: 236 (1851d: 263), pl. 24, fig. 5 (junior secondary homonym in *Helina* of *Ophyra rufipes* Macquart, 1847). Lectotype ♂, “Nouvelle-Hollande, Côte orientale. Muséum.” (Australia, east coast), by designation of Albuquerque (1950a: 246), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN, under no. 2405 of the Macquart collection. It is not in good condition: rather mouldy, thorax rubbed, abdomen damp; right mid leg missing. It has the accession no. 2.47 (Australia, collector Verreaux), and has been labelled by Macquart “*Limnophora / rufipes*. ♂. / Macq. n. sp.”. It was listed as the lectotype by Albuquerque (1950a: 246). A ♀ in the Bigot collection in OUMNH, studied by Stein (1907b: 286), is not a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype was redescribed by Albuquerque (1950a: 245, 246, figs 9, 10), who correctly assigned it to the genus *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. I have synonymized *L. rufipes* with *Helina nigritarsis* (Macquart, 1847) (see above) (Pont 1989b: 686), a species with the mid and hind femora wholly yellow. The OUMNH ♀ also appears to be *Helina nigritarsis*.

rufipes Macquart, 1851, *Macrochoeta*

Macrochoeta rufipes Macquart, 1851b: 243 (1851d: 270), pl. 24, figs 15, 15a. Lectotype ♀, “Nouvelle-Hollande, côte orientale. Muséum.” (Australia, east coast), by designation of Albuquerque (1949: 441), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The single syntype is in MNHN, under no. 2408 of the Macquart collection. As previously noted (Pont 1967: 184), it is in poor condition: head, thorax, left wing, both forelegs, and left mid leg still on the pin but rather mouldy, and right foretarsomeres 4-5 missing; abdomen (very damp, hollowed out, tip missing), right wing, right mid leg and one hind leg mounted separately on a mount; remains of the other hind leg (femur and some tarsomeres) glued to one of the labels. It has a pink accession disc with the number 2.47, and a printed MNHN label “Museum Paris / Tasmania / Verreaux 3-47”. It is labelled by Macquart “*Macrochoeta / rufipes*. ♀ / Macq. n. g., n. sp.”. 2.47 is the number for a collection made by Verreaux in Australia, and 3.47 for one made in Tasmania. Macquart was correct in giving the east coast of Australia as the type-locality, and I made a mistake

in citing Tasmania (Pont 1967: 184, 185). This ♀ has been listed as lectotype by Albuquerque (1949: 441).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both Séguy (1948: 169) and Albuquerque (1949: 440, 441, figs 3-8) have redescribed the lectotype. As I have already established (Pont 1967: 185; 1989b: 699), this is an older name for *Pygophora abnormalis* Paramonov, 1961 (see Crosskey 1962: 497-499). The genus-group name *Macrochoeta* Macquart, 1851 has been suppressed by the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1969, opinion 867).

rufipes Macquart, 1847, *Ophyra*

Ophyra rufipes Macquart, 1847a: 86 (1847b: 102), pl. 5, fig. 13. Lectotype ♀, “de la Nouvelle-Hollande. M. Bigot.” (Australia), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — 1 ♀ is in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It was lent by Verrall to Stein in 1907, according to a note in Verrall’s MS list of the Diptera in the Bigot collection. It is in very poor condition: damp, mouldy, wings tattered; little recognizable detail on the head; left foretarsomeres 4-5, both mid legs, left hind leg and right hind tarsomeres 2-5 missing. It is labelled by Macquart “*Ophyra / rufipes*. ♀ / n. sp. Macq.”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*O. rufipes*. ♀. / Austral. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b: 286) saw this specimen and commented on its appalling condition. I have been able to recognize it as a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and as a junior synonym of *Helina subpubescens* (Macquart, 1847) (see also below) (Pont 1989b: 686).

rufipes Macquart, 1851, *Orthostylum*

Orthostylum rufipes Macquart, 1851b: 246 (1851d: 273), pl. 25, figs 4, 4a. Lectotype ♂, “d’Égypte. M. Bigot.” (Egypt), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It is in poor condition: head rubbed, and arista missing; left foretarsomeres, right foreleg, both mid legs, left hind tarsomeres 2-5, and right hind leg missing. I have removed the abdomen, macerated it, and placed it in a small vial of glycerine attached to the same pin. It is labelled by Macquart “*Orthostylum / rufipes*. ♂. / n. g., n. sp. Macq.”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*O. rufipes*. ♂. / Egyptus. Macq.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Séguy (1952: 7) considered this to be an unrecognized species (and genus) of the

Scathophagidae, but it is a species of *Atherigona* Rondani, 1856 (Muscidae) with yellow frontal vitta and palpi, and belongs to a small group of species with yellow vibrissal setae. The structure of the terminalia identifies *O. rufipes* as a junior synonym of *Atherigona pulla* (Wiedemann, 1830) (see Pont 1973a: fig. 14), a synonymy given by Pont (1986b: 114). Application needs to be made to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature for the suppression of the generic name *Orthostylum* Macquart, 1851, which should otherwise replace *Atherigona* Rondani, 1856, as the name for a genus of agricultural importance in the Old World tropics and subtropics which contains almost 300 species.

rufitibialis Macquart, 1843, *Lispe*

Lispe rufitibialis Macquart, 1843: 168 (1844: 325), pl. 22, figs 7, 7a. Lectotype ♂, “du Brésil ou du Chili. M. Gaudichaud. Muséum.” (Brazil), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from the ♂ sex only, but the syntypes under no. 1878 of the Macquart collection in MNHN are 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. As already remarked in this paper, species of *Lispe* Latreille, 1796, were commonly mis-sexed by Macquart and other 19th century workers. Macquart was also unsure whether the type-locality was Brazil or Chile. The ♂ has the accession no. 1941.33 and the ♀ 1945.33, both of which refer to collections made by Gaudichaud in Brazil. The ♂ has been attacked by beetle larvae, and the eyes and frons have been eaten away; left wing, left mid leg and right foretibia + tarsus missing. It has an old hand-written tag “312”, and it is labelled by Macquart “*Lispe / rufitibialis*”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The ♀ is in rather better condition, and I have labelled it as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This species belongs to the genus *Lispe* Latreille, 1796 (Carvalho *et al.* 2005: 159), and is a good species close to *L. vilis* Stein, 1911. It has palpi yellow; dorsocentrals 2 + 4; katepisternals 1 + 2; meron bare; forefemur with thick posteroventral to ventral hairs along most of length; foretibia with a short posterior seta; mid tibia with one posterodorsal but zero anterodorsal seta; hind femur with one anteroventral at middle and one at tip, and with 1-2 posteroventrals near base; hind tibia with one anterodorsal, one posterodorsal and one anteroventral; vein M curved forward in apical part.

rufiventris Macquart, 1835, *Hylemyia*

Hylemyia rufiventris Macquart, 1835: 320. Syntype(s), ?sex, “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of unsexed specimens. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Hylemyia rufiventris* has been treated as a junior synonym of *Mycophaga testacea* (Gimmerthal, 1834) by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 730, as *fungorum* (De Geer, 1776)), Hennig (1972: 448) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 72), and there are no grounds for disputing this synonymy.

rufiventris Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca rufiventris Macquart, 1843: 155 (1844: 312), pl. 20, fig. 9 (junior primary homonym of *Musca rufiventris* Scopoli, 1763). Lectotype ♂, Mauritius (not “d’Amérique. Muséum.”, as stated by Macquart), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Séguy (1937: 462) stated that the type was lost, but there are 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ under no. 1862 bis of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Each has an old hand-written tag “19.” and the accession no. 134.38. This refers to a collection from île de France (Mauritius) made by Desjardins, and the type-locality of America given by Macquart is an error. The ♂ is labelled by Macquart “N°. 73. / *Musca / rufiventris*”. It has the right wing, left hind tarsomeres 2-5, and right mid leg missing. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. The ♀ is in perfect condition, and I have labelled it as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both specimens belong to the genus *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758, and *M. rufiventris* is a junior synonym of *Musca xanthomelaena* Wiedemann, 1824 (see Pont 1980: 726). Before I had studied these syntypes, I had accepted the American origin of this species and incorrectly synonymized the name with *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1972: 7).

The lectotype has the eye-facets strongly enlarged and the frons linear, at narrowest point, equal to one of the adjacent facets; anterior postsutural dorsocentral setae minute, hardly distinct from the ground-setulae; abdominal syntergite 1 + 2 yellow at sides, the median third occupied by a dark median vitta. The paralectotype has syntergite 1 + 2 narrowly dark medially, the median vitta dilating behind and spreading along the hind-margin; anterior postsutural dorsocentrals minute.

rufiventris Macquart, 1846, *Musca*

Musca rufiventris Macquart, 1846a: 328 (1846b: 200), pl. 17, fig. 8 (junior primary homonym of *Musca rufiventris* Scopoli, 1763). Lectotype ♂, “du Brésil. Communiquée

par M. Bigot.” (Brazil), by designation of Pont (1990: 168), in BMNH.

MATERIAL. — Two syntypes, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, are in that part of the Bigot collection now in the BMNH. Both are on identical pins, and are extremely mouldy. The ♂ is labelled by Macquart “*Musca / rufiventris / n. sp. [deleted]*”. They stand over a Bigot drawer label “*M. rufiventris. 1 ♂ 2 ♀s / Brasil? Van Diemen.? Macq.*”. The ♂ was designated as lectotype and the ♀ as paralectotype (Pont, *loc. cit.*). With these two syntypes, there is a ♂ from Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania), which is not a syntype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Brauer (1899: 528, no. 268) studied these specimens and thought that they might be *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758. This synonymy has been confirmed (Pont 1972: 7; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 17; 2005: 26). The Tasmanian ♂ is also *Musca domestica*.

rufofasciata Macquart, 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia rufofasciata Macquart, 1851b: 239 (1851d: 266), pl. 24, fig. 10. Lectotype ♂, “Isle Bourbon. M. Bigot.” (La Réunion), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There are two syntypes, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, in the Bigot collection in OUMNH. They stand over Bigot’s drawer label “*H. [Hydrophoria] rufofasciata. ♀. / Anthom. id. Macq. / Île Bourbon. J. Bigot.*”. The ♂ has been labelled “♂” by Bigot. It is in very poor condition: mouldy and dirty; both hind legs and most of abdomen missing; right wing glued back on neck. The ♀ is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / rufofasciata / ♂♀. Macq. n. sp.*”, and is also in poor condition. I have labelled and designate herewith the ♂ as lectotype and the ♀ as paralectotype. Stein (1907b: 286) also studied one of these specimens and could only comment that “das Stück ist ganz zerfressen”.

With these syntypes there is a single unlabelled ♀ of *Somoxys niger* Macquart, 1851, evidently misplaced and not a syntype.

In OUMNH, there is a damaged ♀ labelled by Macquart as “*Anthomyia / rufofasciata / n. sp.*”. It has no data, but it is labelled “ex coll. Bigot”. It may well be a misplaced syntype, since Macquart described no other species as *rufofasciata* in the Muscoidea, and so I have labelled it as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both syntypes belong to *Gymnodia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863, and could be identical with either *G. tonitruui* (Wiedemann, 1824) or *G. gentilis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), both of which are known to occur on La Réunion. Because of their poor condition, the identity of the types is difficult to determine, the more

so since the venational characters given by Emden (1951: 470) are not entirely unambiguous. The ♂ lectotype has a yellow abdominal sytergite 1 + 2, and the ♀ a more broadly grey-tipped scutellum; both have a more upcurved vein M. Both appear to be *Gymnodia tonitruui* (Pont 1980: 734). The second OUMNH ♀ is *Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus, 1761).

sanctae-helenae Macquart, 1848, *Musca*

Musca sanctae-helenae Macquart, 1848a: 218 (1848b: 58), pl. 6, fig. 14 (as *sanctae-helenae*). Lectotype ♂, “de Sainte-Hélène. Collection de M. Payen.” (Saint Helena Island), by designation of Pont (1977a: 126), in IRSNB.

MATERIAL. — Described from the collection of M. Payen of Tournai. 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ syntypes were located in MHNT by the late Dr J. Verbeke and sent to me for study (Pont 1977a: 126, 127). The ♂ was designated as lectotype and the 2 ♀♀ as paralectotypes. These specimens, along with the other types collected by Payen, are now on permanent loan to IRSNB (P. Grootaert, pers. comm.). There is a further ♂ syntype in box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL. It stands over a label “*M. Sanctae-helenae / St. helenia. Payen*”, and is very mouldy. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Study of the type-series has confirmed the existing synonymy of *Musca sanctae-helenae* with *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1980: 727). The MHNL ♂ is probably *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758.

scutellata Macquart, 1834, *Lucilia*

Lucilia scutellata Macquart, 1834a: 30 (1834b: 166). Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), formerly in MHNL, now destroyed (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 256, “du nord de la France”).

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀. In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MHNL, there is a label reading “*L. scutellata nob. / L. [Lille]*”, but there are no specimens and the type-series is presumed to have been destroyed.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been synonymized with *Orthellia cornicina* (Fabricius, 1781) (a species for which the correct name is now *Neomyia viridescens* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 609; Hennig 1963d: 933; Pont 1986b: 101), and there is no reason to dispute this synonymy.

senegalensis Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca senegalensis Macquart, 1843: 151 (1844: 308). Lectotype ♂, “du Sénégal. Muséum.” (Senegal), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype in MNHN, under no. 982 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It has a white disc with the data “Senegal / Guerin”; an old hand-written tag “256.bis”; and Macquart’s label “*Musca / senegalensis*.” It is in poor condition: some mould; legs (except left foreleg), abdomen and left arista missing; head and thorax rubbed. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name has been synonymized by previous authors with *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (e.g., Patton 1922: 417; Hennig 1964a: 999; Pont 1980: 727), but the lectotype has not been re-examined until recently. It certainly belongs to *Musca domestica* s.l. as it has hairs present on the proepisternal depression. It has the anterior postsutural dorsocentral setae strongly developed, equal in length to the presutural dorsocentrals (i.e. much stronger than in subsp. *calleva* Walker, 1849); frons broad, at narrowest point almost twice as broad as width of postpedicel; parafacial silvery pruinose. As the abdomen is missing, it is not possible to determine if it belongs to subsp. *curviforceps* Saccà & Rivosecchi, 1956, which is defined morphologically by the shape of the ♂ surstylus. In order to maintain the existing and universally-accepted nomenclature, the best course is to identify *Musca senegalensis* with subsp. *domestica*, which is not endemic to the Afrotropical region but which in the 19th century, as now, was constantly and inevitably introduced into coastal areas by European shipping but which was unable to maintain itself as a discrete subspecies in the face of competition from the indigenous tropical subsp. *curviforceps* (see Paterson 1964).

sexnotata Macquart, 1843, *Lispe*

Lispe sexnotata Macquart, 1843: 167 (1844: 324). Lectotype ♂ (not ♀, as stated by Macquart), “de l’île Bourbon. Muséum.” (La Réunion), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There are 2 ♂♂ syntypes in MNHN, under no. 993 of the Macquart collection. As already noted on several occasions in this paper, species of *Lispe* Latreille, 1796, were frequently mis-sexed by 19th century workers, with the broad-fronsed ♂♂ being identified as ♀♀. Each syntype has a blue label with the accession no. 4112.33 (La Réunion, collector Bréon). One also has an old hand-written tag “313” and Macquart’s label “*Lispe / sexnotata*”. I have labelled and designate herewith

the ♂ with Macquart’s label as lectotype and the 2nd ♂ as paralectotype. The lectotype lacks left foreleg and right mid tarsomeres 3-5, but is otherwise in good condition. With the two syntypes there are two further specimens that are not part of the type-series. One is ♂ and one is too fragmentary even for the sex to be determined. The accession numbers are 1945.33 and 1977.33, which refer to a collection from Cairo, Egypt.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both syntypes are conspecific and belong to a distinct species of *Lispe* known only from La Réunion. It is similar to the widespread Afrotropical *L. niveimaculata* Stein, 1906, but differs most strikingly by having dark palpi, forefemur with the row of posteroventral setae complete, lower and anterior katepisternal setae well-developed, and hind femur with 1 submedian anteroventral seta equal in length to femoral depth. The two non-syntypic specimens are conspecific and are not the same as *L. sexnotata*.

singularis Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia singularis Macquart, 1835: 341. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The species has been synonymized with *Gymnodia polystigma* (Meigen, 1826) by Bezzi & Stein (1907: 673), Hennig (1959: 251) and Pont (1986b: 154), and there is no reason to dispute this synonymy, especially as Macquart’s description fits this characteristic species perfectly.

subnitida Macquart, 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia subnitida Macquart, 1851b: 238 (1851d: 265). Lectotype ♀, “de Jérusalem. M. Bigot.” (Israel, Jerusalem), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — Collected by Bigot, the single syntype is in his collection in OUMNH. It is rubbed, and the wings are rather twisted and dirty; left antenna and left hind leg missing. It is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / subnitida / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*”, and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*A. subnitida. ♀. / Jerusalem. Macq.*”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b: 288) studied this specimen and identified it as *Fannia scalaris* (Fabricius, 1794), and subsequent authors have accepted this synonymy (Hennig 1955b: 81; Chillcott 1961: 62). When

Stein was active, however, no characters were known for the satisfactory separation of ♀♀ of *F. scalaris* and *Fannia incisurata* (Zetterstedt, 1838). Fresh study of the lectotype of *Anthomyia subnitida* has shown that it is actually a ♀ of *F. incisurata*, and this synonymy was published by Pont (1986a: 48). It has the upper post-ocular setulae in two rows and the parafacial broader, both of which features are diagnostic for ♀♀ of *Fannia incisurata* according to d'Assis-Fonseca (1968: 99).

subpubescens Macquart, 1847, *Aricia*

Aricia subpubescens Macquart, 1847a: 86 (1847b: 102), pl. 5, fig. 11. Lectotype ♂, “de la Tasmanie. M. Bigot.” (Australia, Tasmania), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — Described from the ♂ sex from Tasmania, in Bigot's collection. The ♂ in OUMNH is therefore the only syntype extant. It was lent by Verrall to Stein in 1907, according to a note in Verrall's MS list of the Diptera of the Bigot collection. It is rather mouldy, especially around the head; left antenna and right hind leg missing, and right wing fractured. The labels include a purple label in G. Enderlein's hand “Tasmanien / (Coll. Bigot)”, and Macquart's label “*Aricia* / *subpubescens*. ♂ ♀. / n. sp. Macq. Tasm.”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

There is a ♀ with the lectotype in OUMNH. It is very damaged and dirty, and has no type-status. In MNHN, under no. 2398 of the Macquart collection, there is a ♂ standing over the name *Aricia subpubescens* that Albuquerque (1950a: 245) designated as lectotype. This lectotype designation is invalid because the species was described from Bigot's collection, not from MNHN material, and this ♂ cannot have been part of the type-series. Although Albuquerque gives “Tasmânia (M. Bigot)” as the data for this ♂, it has an accession no. 4.46 which refers to a collection from Tasmania sent by Jules Verreaux and received at MNHN on 19 November 1846: it is therefore extremely improbable that Macquart even saw this specimen before the publication of his description of *Aricia subpubescens* in 1847. Furthermore, the MNHN ♂ does not have any label in Macquart's hand.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype is a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and *Helina subpubescens* is an older name for the species previously known as *Helina antarctica* (Bigot, 1885) (Pont 1989b: 686; 2000: 4). The OUMNH ♀ is probably conspecific, and the MNHN ♂ (re-described by Albuquerque 1950a: 244, 245), which lacks both mid and hind legs, is also conspecific. Stein (1907b: 288) also studied the lectotype and concluded that it was conspecific with *Ophyra rufipes* Macquart, 1847 (see above). Both *Aricia subpubescens*

and *Ophyra rufipes* were described on the same page by Macquart (1847a: 86; 1847b: 102). As first reviser (Pont 1989b: 686), I chose *A. subpubescens* as the valid name for this species, partly because it is described earlier on the page and partly because it is based on a ♂ lectotype in moderate condition, whereas *O. rufipes* is based on a ♀ lectotype in very poor condition.

taitensis Macquart, 1843, *Musca*

Musca taitensis Macquart, 1843: 153 (1844: 310), pl. 20, fig. 8. Lectotype ♀, “de Taïti. Dumont-Durville. Muséum.” (Society Islands, Tahiti), by designation of Pont (1967: 188), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 2392 of the Macquart collection. It is rather dirty; left foreleg and left mid tarsomeres 2-5 missing. The labels include a white disc with the data “Taïti. / Durv.”, and Macquart's label “N^o. 72. / *Musca* / *taitensis*”. It was referred to by me as the holotype (Pont 1967: 188), and this statement must be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *Musca taitensis* is a junior synonym of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pont 1967: 189; 1989b: 678).

tasmaniae Macquart, 1846, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia tasmaniae Macquart, 1846a: 327 (1846b: 199), pl. 17, fig. 7. Lectotype ♂, “de la Tasmanie. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by designation of Pont (1973b: 212), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The type series, ♂ lectotype and 1 ♂ and 5 ♀♀ paralectotypes, is under no. 2389 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Each specimen has the accession no. 13.44 (Tasmania, collector Verreaux). My statement (Pont 1973b: 213) that one of them was labelled 18.44 must be a mis-reading of 13.44, since the number 18.44 does not exist in the MNHN register of accessions. 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ with accession nos 1.46, 2.47 and 3.47 were regarded as non-typical as they were acquired after publication of Macquart's description (all collected by Verreaux, east coast of Australia and Tasmania). The lectotype lacks the right mid leg, but is otherwise in good condition. It is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia* / *tasmaniae* / ♀. Macq. 1^e. Supp.”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Pyrellia tasmaniae* Macquart, 1846, is a good species of *Pyrellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and has been re-described by Pont (1973b: 212-214).

tessellata Macquart, 1835, *Hydrophoria*

Hydrophoria tessellata Macquart, 1835: 301. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — This species has been treated as a junior synonym of *Phaonia trimaculata* (Bouché, 1834) in the standard works (Bezzi & Stein 1907: 625; Hennig 1963c: 885; Pont 1986b: 132) and there is no reason for disputing this synonymy, especially as Macquart’s description fits *P. trimaculata* extremely well.

testacea Macquart, 1835, *Caenosia*

Caenosia testacea Macquart, 1835: 348 (junior primary homonym of *Coenosia testacea* Gimmerthal, 1834). Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “je l’ai reçue de Bordeaux” (France, Bordeaux), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 743) and Hennig (1962a: 619) both listed this as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826. I cannot identify it positively either, but think that it is most likely the common and variable *Coenosia testacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Pont 1986b: 212). Since it is both a junior primary homonym and a junior secondary homonym in *Coenosia*, its actual identity is only a formality.

tibialis Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia tibialis Macquart, 1835: 338 (junior primary homonym of *Anthomyia tibialis* Wiedemann, 1817). Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 724), Hennig (1976: 926) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 101) left *A. tibialis* as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae. Macquart himself compared it with his *Anthomyia nitida*, but *A. nitida* is a junior synonym of *Fannia serena* (Fallén, 1825) (see above). Macquart’s description of yellow femora with black tips (and dark abdomen) does not fit any known species of *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but does

fit a number of species of *Pegomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. According to Dr V. Michelsen (pers. comm.), it best matches *P. conformis* (Fallén, 1825), and *Anthomyia tibialis* Macquart, 1835, is herewith synonymized with *Pegomya conformis* (Fallén, 1825) (n. syn.).

tibialis Macquart, 1835, *Chortophila*

Chortophila tibialis Macquart, 1835: 326. Unjustified replacement name for *Phorbia grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

MATERIAL. — As this was proposed as a replacement name for *Phorbia grisea*, Robineau-Desvoidy’s types of *grisea* are automatically the types of *tibialis*. However, Robineau-Desvoidy’s collection is known to have been almost totally destroyed (Evenhuis *et al.* 2010: 233), and no material of his *P. grisea* survives.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 708) and Hennig (1972: 451) both regarded *P. grisea* and *C. tibialis* as junior synonyms of *Emmesomyia socia* (Fallén, 1825), but examination of the type of *E. socia* showed that it had been misinterpreted and that *Emmesomyia grisea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) is the correct name for *E. socia* of authors (Michelsen 1983: 116; also Dely-Draskovits 1993: 53).

tibialis Macquart, 1843, *Coenosia*

Coenosia tibialis Macquart, 1843: 172 (1844: 329). Syntype(s) ♀(♀), “d’Alger. M. Guyon.” (Algeria, Algiers), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♀♀ collected by Guyon. What may have been this species was recorded by Macquart (1850c: 536) as present in the MHNL collection from “Gallia”. No syntypes have been located, even in Macquart’s own collection (MHNL) which contains other material collected by Guyon. Under no. 243 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, there is a label for this species but no material. However, this box contains the Lucas Algeria collection, and Macquart (1849: 493) wrote that this species was not collected by Lucas on his expedition.

In the miscellaneous Macquart material in MNHN, I found a series of four specimens of *tibialis*: the first is labelled by Macquart “346.” and “*Coenosia / tibialis*”, and three of them have a white disc with the accession no. 2798.34. This refers to a collection from Marseilles (southern France) made by Salzmann, and so these cannot be syntypes. These three specimens consist of 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ of *Fucellia tergina* (Zetterstedt, 1845) (Anthomyiidae). The fourth specimen is without labels, and lacks abdomen and posterior two pairs of legs.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both Bezzi & Stein (1907: 743) and Hennig (1962a: 619) included *C. tibialis* as an unrecognized species of *Coenosia* Meigen, 1826. Only a few species of this genus are known from North Africa, and *C. tibialis* differs from most of them (e.g., *C. strigipes* Stein, 1916, *C. attenuata* Stein, 1903, *C. humilis* Meigen, 1826, *C. tigrina* (Fabricius, 1775)) by the description of “palpes fauves” and “front [...] antérieurement testacé”. This description in fact fits *Coenosia testacea* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) extremely well, a species that occurs rarely in the cooler moister areas of the North African mountains such as the Moroccan High Atlas Mountains, where I collected it in 1963, and *C. tibialis* has been synonymized with *C. testacea* (Pont 1986b: 212). The fourth MNHN specimen mentioned above appears to be a ♀ of *Coenosia testacea*: it has postpedicel rounded at tip, one proepisternal seta, lower calypter well developed, fore coxa and forefemur largely dark.

tibialis Macquart, 1839, *Lispe*

Lispe tibialis Macquart, 1839: 116. Lectotype ♂, locality not stated (from title: Canary Islands), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of both sexes. I found 2 ♂♂ syntypes in the Collection générale in MNHN, and have transferred them to no. 369 of the Macquart collection. One of them is in perfect condition: I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 89. / *Lispa [sic] / tibialis*”, and 89 is the serial number for *L. tibialis* in Macquart’s paper. The 2nd ♂ has been labelled as paralectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 681) and Hennig (1960b: 456) have treated *L. tibialis* as a junior synonym of *Lispe tentaculata* (De Geer, 1776), and this synonymy appears to be correct. However, it cannot be ruled out that *Lispe tibialis* may be identical with *Lispe draperi* Séguéy, 1933, recently raised from the synonymy of *L. tentaculata* by Vihřev (2011: 64). Dissection of the ♂ terminalia will be necessary to establish the identity of *L. tibialis*.

Becker (1904: 27) described a *Lispe tentaculata* var. *canariensis*, differentiating it from typical *L. tentaculata* principally by its dark palpi. Macquart specifically mentioned yellow palpi in his description, but in his specimens the palpi only appear yellow when held against the light. Their natural colour is brownish or brownish-orange, and even so they may have faded from an original dark brown. I do not think that the colour of the palpi, or of the tibiae, is a significant feature *per se* in *L. tentaculata*. Specimens that I have seen from 4000 m in the west Pamiir Mountains (Tajikistan) have palpi equally as dark

as in Canary Islands ♂♂, even though the usual colour in this species is yellow.

trigonomaculata Macquart, 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia trigonomaculata Macquart, 1851b: 239 (1851d: 266). Lectotype ♂, “de l’Égypte. M. Bigot.” (Egypt), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype from the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It is in good condition, with just a few tarsomeres missing. It is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / trigono-maculata / ♂. Macq. n. sp.*” and stands over a Bigot drawer label “*A. trigono-maculata. ♂. / Egyptus. Macq.*”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b: 289) studied this ♂ and identified it as *Chortophila* (now *Adia*) *cinerella* (Fallén, 1825), and this synonymy has been followed by Hennig (1967b: 162) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 14). It has been checked and confirmed by D. M. Ackland, according to his label in the collection.

vicina Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia vicina Macquart, 1835: 337. Syntype(s) ♂(♂), “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), not in MNHN or MHNL, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. No syntypes have been located.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Bezzi & Stein (1907: 726), Hennig (1976: 926) and Dely-Draskovits (1993: 101) included *A. vicina* as an unrecognized species of Anthomyiidae. However, Macquart’s brief description fits very well the common *Botanophila fugax* (Meigen, 1826), which is not mentioned by name in his paper, and I formally synonymize *Anthomyia vicina* Macquart, 1835 with *Botanophila fugax* (Meigen, 1826) (n. syn.).

vicina Macquart, 1843, *Curtonevra*

Curtonevra vicina Macquart, 1843: 157 (1844: 214), pl. 21, fig. 7. Lectotype ♀, “du Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 1865 of the Macquart collection. It is rather dirty and has the anterior part of right pleura eaten away; left foretarsomeres 2-5, right foreleg, and most of abdomen missing. It has the accession no. 670.37 (Chile, collector Gay), and it is labelled by Macquart “N°. 79. /

Curtonevra / vicina.” I have labelled and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Curtonevra vicina* is a junior synonym of *Muscina stabulans* (Fallén, 1817), a synonymy first established by Stein (1919: 111) and more recently confirmed from study of the lectotype (Pont 1972: 11; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 28; 2005: 54).

vicina Macquart, 1851, *Musca*

Musca vicina Macquart, 1851b: 226 (1851d: 253). Lectotype ♂, “Amérique. Muséum.” (actually Martinique Island), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes, there are 2 ♂ and 1 ♀ syntypes under no. 1197 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Both have the accession no. 2368.41, which refers to a collection from Martinique. Both are dirty; the one with the left hind leg missing is marginally the better, and I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype; the other, with left mid leg missing, has been labelled as paralectotype. The ♀ has the accession no. 2367.41, which refers to a collection from New York. It is labelled by Macquart “*Musca / vicina*. ♀ / Macq. n. sp.”, and I have labelled it as paralectotype. In box G.21 of the Macquart collection in MNHN, there is 1 ♂ named as *M. vicina*. This is not a syntype, however, as it was collected at Hobart (Australia, Tasmania) by Le Guillou.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — All three syntypes are identical with the typical subspecies of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, a synonymy that has been recognized for a long time although some authors (e.g., Patton, and even more modern workers) continued to give the name “subspecific” rank for the narrow-fronsted tropical form of *Musca d. domestica*. The ♂ in MNHN is also *Musca domestica*.

violacea Macquart, 1834, *Lucilia*

Lucilia violacea Macquart, 1834a: 31 (1834b: 167) (junior secondary homonym in *Pyrellia* of *Pyrellia violacea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Lectotype ♀, “environs de Lille” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN (also described as a new species in Macquart 1835: 258, “du nord de la France”).

MATERIAL. — There is one syntype extant, in box G of the Macquart collection in MNHN, though Hennig (1963d: 952, 953) reported that in response to his enquiries no types could be found. It is a fragment, evidently a ♀, lacking head and abdomen. The drawer label reads “P. / violacea. / Macq. Lille.” I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Séguéy (1937: 399) identified *Lucilia violacea* as *Pyrellia serena* (Meigen, 1826) (now called *Pyrellia rapax* (Harris, 1780)), whilst Hennig (1963d: 952) synonymized it with some hesitation with *Eudasyphora cyanicolor* (Zetterstedt, 1845). The lectotype has an entirely shining scutum, and *Lucilia violacea* is a junior synonym of *Pyrellia vivida* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Pont 1986b: 103).

violacea Macquart, 1851, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia violacea Macquart, 1851b: 224 (1851d: 251) (junior primary homonym of *Pyrellia violacea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830). Lectotype ♀, “Asie. Muséum.” (actually India, Bombay), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — In the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 700, there is a ♀ muscid greenbottle standing over an unpublished Macquart name, whilst under no. 701 directly below there is a label “*violacea*” but no specimen. I think that the ♀ under no. 700 is in fact the sole syntype of *Pyrellia violacea* and that Macquart either changed his mind when publishing the name of the species or, subsequently discovering that *violacea* was preoccupied in *Pyrellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, gave his species a replacement name which he never published. The ♀ under no. 700 in fact agrees perfectly with the description of *violacea*. It has a yellow disc (the colour code for Asiatic material) and the accession no. 2108.41, which refers to a collection made in Bombay. It is labelled by Macquart “*Pyrellia / [the MS name] / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*”, all of which accords with Macquart’s labelling practice at this time. It is dusty, with right hind leg missing, but otherwise the condition is good. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Aubertin (1932: 140) did not find the type of this species, and she synonymized the name *Pyrellia violacea* with *Orthellia chalybea* (Wiedemann, 1830) (a junior primary homonym and now known as *Neomyia gavis* Walker, 1859). The lectotype is in fact identical with *Neomyia diffidens* (Walker, 1856) (n. syn.), but does not replace this name as it is a junior homonym. It has cross-vein dm-cu in the median position between cross-vein r-m and the upcurved part of vein M (“apical cross-vein”), calypters pale, subcostal and discal cells extensively haired, prescutellar acrostichals not visible, prescutellar intra-alar present.

violaceiventris Macquart, 1851, *Brachygasterina*

Brachygasterina violaceiventris Macquart, 1851b: 232 (1851d: 259), pl. 23, figs 17, 17a, 17b. Lectotype ♂, “Chili. M. Gay. Muséum.” (Chile), by designation of Carvalho & Pont (2006: 15, 16), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from both sexes from material collected by Gay. There are 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ syntypes under no. 1869 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. All four have the accession no. 15.43 (Chile, collector Gay), and the ♂ is also labelled by Macquart “*Brachygasterina / violaceiventris*. / ♂♀. Macq. n. g., n. sp.”. All four are rather mouldy and damaged. The ♂ was labelled and designated as lectotype and the 3 ♀♀ as paralectotypes by Carvalho & Pont (2006: 15, 16). The lectotype, in addition to the mould, has left mid leg, left hind leg, and right mid tarsomere 5 missing.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — All four specimens are conspecific, and the species *Brachygasterina violaceiventris* has been correctly interpreted by modern authors (e.g., Malloch 1934: 338; Carvalho 1989b: 477; Carvalho & Pont 2006: 14-16; Soares & Carvalho 2007: 425).

virescens Macquart, 1851, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia virescens Macquart, 1851b: 239 (1851d: 266). Lectotype ♂, “de l’Égypte” (Egypt), by present designation, in OUMNH.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♂ syntype from the Bigot collection in OUMNH. It is labelled by Macquart “*Anthomyia / virescens*. / ♂. Macq. n. sp.” and stands over Bigot’s drawer label “*A. virescens*. ♂. / Egyptus. Macq.”. It is rather damp; left hind leg and some tarsomeres missing; the abdomen has become detached from the body. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Stein (1907b: 292) studied the type and identified it with *Chortophila* (now *Adia*) *cinerella* (Fallén, 1825). This synonymy is correct, and has been confirmed by D. M. Ackland according to his determination label in the collection.

virescens Macquart, 1843, *Ophyra*

Ophyra virescens Macquart, 1843: 164 (1844: 321). Lectotype ♀, “de Guaratuba, Brésil. Muséum.” (Brazil, Parana state, Guaratuba), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — The unique ♀ syntype is under no. 1873 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. It is in rather poor condition: mouldy, with body and head rubbed. It has a white disc with the data “Guaratuba / ouest. mars / 1820”; a hand-written tag with “303.bis”; and Macquart’s label “*Ophyra / virescens*”. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — *Ophyra virescens* is a junior synonym of *Hydrotaea* (formerly *Ophyra*) *aenescens*

(Wiedemann, 1830) as currently understood, as stated by Pont (1972: 13) and Carvalho *et al.* (1993: 46; 2005: 47).

viridiceps Macquart, 1851, *Lucilia*

Lucilia viridiceps Macquart, 1851b: 222 (1851d: 249). Lectotype ♀, “Nouvelle-Hollande, côte orientale. Muséum.” (Australia, east coast), by designation of Pont (1973b: 198), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 2380 of the Macquart collection. It has been staged on card, and it is rather mouldy; right foreleg and right mid leg missing. The labels include a pink disc with the accession no. 2.47 (Australia, collector Verreaux), and Macquart’s label “*Lucilia / viridiceps* / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. In my revision of Australian Muscinae, I referred to it as the holotype, and this statement must be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype was studied by Aubertin (1932: 141; 1933: 431) and by Pont (1973b: 198), and the name *Lucilia viridiceps* Macquart, 1851, has been synonymized with *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

viridifrons Macquart, 1843, *Lucilia*

Lucilia viridifrons Macquart, 1843: 138 (1844: 295), pl. 19, fig. 6. Syntypes ♂ and ♀, “de l’île de France. M. Guérin.” (Mauritius), not in MNHN, and presumed destroyed.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from both sexes, collected by Guérin-Méneville on Mauritius. There has been considerable confusion over the type-material and interpretation of this name, which has appeared in the literature on Afrotropical Muscidae (e.g., Zielke 1971: 185) and on Oriental Muscidae (e.g., Hennig 1952: 90; Emden 1965: 126, 127).

Aubertin (1932: 141, 144) studied what she considered to be the syntype series, and all subsequent authors have based their discussion and conclusions on her results. She regarded *L. viridifrons* as a good species. On page 141, she stated that the ♀♀ syntypes belonged to *Orthellia* (now *Neomyia*) *indica* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), and on page 144, she stated that the ♂♂ syntypes were a distinct species and that *L. viridifrons* was an older name for *Orthellia* (now *Neomyia*) *trita* (Walker, 1859). In a slightly later paper (Aubertin 1933: 431), she repeated that the ♀♀ syntypes were *O.* (now *N.*) *indica* and identified the ♂♂ syntypes as *O.* (now *N.*) *trita*.

The four specimens upon which Aubertin based her discussion are in the Macquart collection in MNHN, under no. 975:

1) a ♂ with a red “TYPE” label, and a green disc with the accession no. 879.37 on reverse. This refers to a collection from Mauritius sent to MNHN by Desjardins, and so this ♂ is not a syntype. It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 55. / *Lucilia* / *viridifrons*.” It is in good condition, and is identical with *Neomyia boersiana* (Bigot, 1877) *sensu* Zielke (1971: 188), which is the correct interpretation of *N. boersiana* according to Bigot’s type-series (in BMNH); 2) a ♂ with a red “COTYPE” label, and a green disc with the accession no. 134.38. This number refers to another collection from Mauritius made by Desjardins, and so this ♂ too is not a syntype. Other labels include a printed “956” and a hand-written tag “10”. Right mid leg missing. This is also a ♂ of *Neomyia boersiana*; 3) a ♀ with a green disc with the accession no. 879.37 (see ♂ no. 1), an old hand-written tag “10”, and a printed “957”. It is in good condition. This is not a syntype too, and this is a ♀ of *Neomyia boersiana*;

4) a ♀ with a printed tag “958”, and an old white disc with the data “Reynaud / 1829 / Cal Beng” on the reverse. This presumably means “Calcutta, Bengal”. It is in good condition. This is not a syntype too, and this is a ♀ of *Neomyia indica* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) *sensu* Emden (1965: 126).

There is no other possible type-material in MNHN, nor in BMNH or OUMNH. In MNHN, in box G.21 of the Macquart collection, there is a pin with the label “Senegal” over the name *L. viridifrons*, but as the locality is not mentioned by Macquart this too cannot have been a syntype. The conclusion must be that the type-series has been lost.

In his revision of Afrotropical Muscini, Zielke (1971: 185) based his interpretation of this name on a specimen found in MNHN identified by Séguy as *L. viridifrons*, for the somewhat curious reason that, although the type was very probably lost (“sehr wahrscheinlich verloren”), it must have been seen by Séguy and used by him for his identification (“er [...] mit Sicherheit die Type [...] gesehen hat und mit seiner Bestimmung vergleichen konnte”). Zielke therefore identified *L. viridifrons* with a widespread and common mainland African species of *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, *N. splendida* (Adams, 1903), and replaced Adams’ well-known name with *N. viridifrons*.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — As the syntypes are lost, any interpretation of the name must be based on the species that actually occur on the island of Mauritius, the type-locality. In collections that I have studied, there have been only two species of *Neomyia* from Mauritius: *N. boersiana* (Bigot, 1877) and *N. albigena* (Stein, 1913); *N. splendida* (Adams, 1903) does not occur there and probably never has done. Macquart’s description of *L. viridifrons* accords more with *N. boersiana* than with *N. albigena*. Most importantly, however, Macquart does not mention the presence of an elongate face and projecting mouth-edge in his *L. viridifrons*. Had it been

present, he would have mentioned it: it is a striking feature of *N. albigena* and of *N. cyanea* (Fabricius, 1781) (now known as *Neomyia peronii* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)) of which Macquart (1843: 145 [1844: 302]) wrote: “dans cette espèce, l’épistome est plus saillant que dans les autres”.

In conclusion, I have identified *Neomyia viridifrons* (Macquart, 1843) with *N. boersiana* (Bigot, 1877), and have previously recorded this synonymy (Pont 1980: 729). In Zielke’s (1971) work, *N. boersiana* is correctly identified but should now be called *N. viridifrons*, whilst his *N. viridifrons* should be called *N. splendida* (Adams, 1903).

viridifrons Macquart, 1851, *Pyrellia*

Pyrellia viridifrons Macquart, 1851b: 224 (1851d: 251), pl. 23, fig. 6 (junior secondary homonym in *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, of *Lucilia viridifrons* Macquart, 1843). Lectotype ♀, “Nouvelle-Hollande, côte orientale. Muséum.” (Australia, east coast), by designation of Pont (1973b: 198), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There is 1 ♀ syntype in MNHN, under no. 2388 of the Macquart collection. It is very immature, and much of the scutum has been eaten away. The labels include a pink disc with the accession no. 2.47 (Australia, collector Verreaux), and Macquart’s label “Pyrellia / viridifrons / ♀. Macq. n. sp.”. In my revision of Australian Muscinae, I referred to it as the holotype, and this statement must be interpreted as lectotype designation by inference.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The name *Pyrellia viridifrons* is a junior synonym of *Neomyia timorensis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Pont 1973b: 198). In the genus *Neomyia* Walker, 1859, it is a junior secondary homonym of *Lucilia viridifrons* Macquart, 1843 (the preceding species in the present paper), and for this reason was given the replacement name of *Orthellia macquarti* by Séguy (1941: 122).

viridiventris Macquart, 1846, *Aricia*

Aricia viridiventris Macquart, 1846a: 329 (1846b: 201), pl. 17, fig. 13. Lectotype ♂, “de la Tasmanie. Muséum.” (Australia, Tasmania), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Macquart described this species from an unspecified number of Tasmanian ♂♂ in MNHN, and also identified a Tasmanian ♀ in Bigot’s collection as this species (“même patrie. Collection de M. Bigot”). A ♂ syntype is in MNHN under no. 2397 of the Macquart collection. It has the accession no. 13.44 (Tasmania,

Verreaux), and is labelled by Macquart “*Aricia / viridiventris / Macq. n. sp.*”. It is dirty and rather mouldy; right foreleg missing, and both wings fractured near base. I have labelled it and designate it herewith as lectotype. Macquart’s ♀ is in the Bigot collection in OUMNH, labelled by Macquart “*Aricia / viridiventris / ♀. Macq. n. sp.*”. It is in poor condition, being rather squashed laterally and with both forelegs missing. I have labelled it as paralectotype.

Albuquerque (1950b: 1, 2, figs 1, 2) studied the MNHN ♂ but not the OUMNH ♀. He assigned this species to *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, synonymized *A. coeruleigaster* Macquart, 1851 with it, and gave a redescription of the species. He apparently treated the type-series of *viridiventris* and *coeruleigaster* as one series, writing of *viridiventris*: “lectótipos ♂ e ♀ e 1♂ e 2♀ paralectótipos”. This is an invalid lectotype designation for both names since neither name is restricted to a single specimen (see also under *Aricia coeruleigaster* above).

CURRENT IDENTITY. — The lectotype of *A. viridiventris* is a good species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, belonging to the group of species around *H. whitei* Malloch, 1922. It has the halteres and calypters dark brown, frons narrow, presutural acrostichal setae absent, and four postsutural dorsocentrals. It appears to be conspecific with *A. coeruleigaster*, and it is an older name for this species (see Pont 1989b: 686). The paralectotype ♀ appears to be *Helina australasiae* Malloch, 1923.

vittata Macquart, 1835, *Anthomyia*

Anthomyia vittata Macquart, 1835: 336. Lectotype ♂, “du nord de la France” (France, Lille area), by present designation, in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — Described from an unspecified number of ♂♂. 2 ♂♂ syntypes are in MNHN, and one was studied by Hennig (1976: 926) who described it as “wahrscheinlich der Holotypus”; he did not see the 2nd ♂. I have labelled the ♂ seen by Hennig and designate it herewith as lectotype. It is not fully hardened but otherwise perfectly preserved; the abdomen has been removed and mounted on a slide by Hennig. It is labelled by Macquart “N°. 329. X / *Anthomyia / vittata*”. I have labelled the 2nd ♂ as paralectotype. It is perfectly preserved too, and labelled by Macquart “329” and “*Anthomyia / vittata*”. There is a ♀ anthomyiid with these 2 ♂♂, but it cannot be a syntype and I have not attempted an identification.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Both ♂♂ are conspecific and belong to *Botanophila fugax* (Meigen, 1826), a synonymy first proposed by Hennig (1976: 926, as *Pegohylemyia* Schnabl, 1911), though it was left as an unrecognized species by Dely-Draskovits (1993: 101).

vittatum Macquart, 1851, *Microchylum*

Microchylum vittatum Macquart, 1851b: 230 (1851d: 257), pl. 23, figs 11, 11a. Lectotype ♂, “Brésil. Bahia. Muséum.” (Brazil, Bahia), by designation of Albuquerque (1950c: 2), in MNHN.

MATERIAL. — There are 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ syntypes under no. 1866 of the Macquart collection in MNHN. Albuquerque (1950c: 2) designated the ♂ as lectotype and the 3 ♀♀ as paralectotypes. As noted by Albuquerque, the lectotype is in poor condition: head mostly eaten away and abdomen squashed; left hind tarsomeres 4-5, right foreleg and both mid legs missing; left wing detached and glued to a small old tag “35”. It has the accession no. 4.44 (Brazil, Bahia, collector Verreaux).

The three paralectotypes are in much better condition. All have the accession no. 4.44, and each has a small tag with the numbers “37”, “38” and “40” respectively. The ♀ with no. 40 also has Macquart’s label “*Microchylum / vittatum*. ♂ ♀ / Macq. n. g., n. sp.”.

CURRENT IDENTITY. — Albuquerque (1950c: 2, 3, figs 7-10) redescribed the species and placed it in the genus *Limnophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, an assignment with which I agree (Pont 1972: 29; Carvalho *et al.* 1993: 99; 2005: 158). It is a species with vein R₁ bare, four postsutural dorsocentrals, sternite 1 bare, arista short-plumose, and mid tibia with one posterior seta placed well in basal half of tibia. Lopes & Couri (1987: 654, figs 28-32) have redescribed the ♂ and illustrated the terminalia.

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APPENDIX 1

Nomenclatural summary of all the Macquart species-group names discussed in this paper.

LONCHAEIDAE

- Dasiops latifrons* (Meigen, 1826)
lasiophthalma Macquart, 1835

RHINOPHORIDAE

- Morinia melanoptera* (Fallén, 1816)
elliptica Brauer, 1899, unavailable

CALLIPHORIDAE

- Chrysomya flavidipennis* (Macquart, 1843)
 n. comb.
Hemipyrellia ligurriens (Wiedemann, 1830)
rectinevris Macquart, 1855 n. syn.
Lucilia meridensis Macquart, 1846

SARCOPHAGIDAE

- Tricharaea lopesi* (Thompson & Pont, 1994)
pusilla Macquart, 1848, preocc.

FANNIIDAE

- Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus, 1761)
chilensis Macquart, 1843
constantina Macquart, 1843
Fannia incisurata (Zetterstedt, 1838)
subnitida Macquart, 1851
Fannia lustrator (Harris, 1780)
hamata Macquart, 1835
Fannia scalaris (Fabricius, 1794)
propinqua Macquart, 1851
Fannia serena (Fallén, 1825)
frontalis Macquart, 1835
nitida Macquart, 1835
Fannia sociella (Zetterstedt, 1845)
geniculata Macquart, 1835, preocc.

ANTHOMYIIDAE

- Adia cinerella* (Fallén, 1825)
cinerea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 n. syn.
cuprea Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
trigonamaculata Macquart, 1851
virescens Macquart, 1851
Anthomyia amoena (Macquart, 1851)
Anthomyia chilensis (Macquart, 1851)
Anthomyia limbinervis (Macquart, 1843)
Anthomyia liturata (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
caesia Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
Anthomyia monilis (Meigen, 1826)
dubia Macquart, 1835
Anthomyia quinquemaculata Macquart, 1839
Botanophila fugax (Meigen, 1826)
vicina Macquart, 1835
vittata Macquart, 1835
Botanophila striolata (Fallén, 1824)
angusta Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
Chirosia flavipennis (Fallén, 1823)
nitida Macquart, 1835
Delia cardui (Meigen, 1826)
impressitarsis Macquart, 1835
Delia platura (Meigen, 1826)
caesia Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
cana Macquart, 1835
fulviceps Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
rubrifrons Macquart, 1851
Delia radicum (Linnaeus, 1758)
floccosa Macquart, 1835
frontalis Macquart, 1835
Emmesomyia grisea (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
geniculata Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
tibialis Macquart, 1835
Fucellia calcoerata (Macquart, 1851)
Fucellia maritima (Haliday, 1838)
marina Macquart, 1838
Heterostylodes obscura (Macquart, 1835)
Hydrophoria lancifer (Harris, 1780)
caesia Macquart, 1835
Hydrophoria ruralis (Meigen, 1826)
maculata Macquart, 1835

Leucophora cinerea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
pallida Macquart, 1835
Mycophaga testacea (Gimmerthal, 1834)
rufiventris Macquart, 1835
Paregle audacula (Harris, 1780)
obliqua Macquart, 1835
Pegomya conformis (Fallén, 1825)
tibialis Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
Pegomya mercurialis Macquart, 1850, *nomen nudum*
Pegomya rufina (Fallén, 1825)
nigrifrons Macquart, 1835
Pegomya solennis (Meigen, 1826)
basilaris Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
Pegoplatia aestiva (Meigen, 1826)
aestivalis Macquart, 1835
brunnipennis Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
fuscipennis Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
Zaphne ambigua (Fallén, 1823)
litturata Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
Zaphne divisa (Meigen, 1826)
dispar Macquart, 1835

MUSCIDAE

ATHERIGONINAE

Atherigona pulla (Wiedemann, 1830)
rufipes Macquart, 1851
Atherigona punctipennis (Macquart, 1851)

AZELIINAE

Reinwardtiini
Brachygasterina violaceiventris Macquart, 1851
Muscina levida (Harris, 1780)
aperta Macquart, 1834
nigripalpis Macquart, 1834
Muscina stabulans (Fallén, 1816)
australis Macquart, 1847
vicina Macquart, 1843
Palpibracus pilosus (Macquart, 1851)
Passeromyia longicornis (Macquart, 1851)
Philornis pici (Macquart, 1854)
pici Macquart, 1853 *nomen nudum*
Psilochaeta chalybea (Wiedemann, 1830)
coerulea Macquart, 1843

Azeliini

Australophyra rostrata (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

analis Macquart, 1846
cyaneiventris Macquart, 1855, preocc.
Drymeia vicana (Harris, 1780)
obscura Macquart, 1835
Hydrotaea aenescens (Wiedemann, 1830)
virescens Macquart, 1851
Hydrotaea cyaneiventris Macquart, 1851
Hydrotaea dentipes (Fabricius, 1805)
brunnipennis Macquart, 1835
obscuripennis Macquart, 1835
Hydrotaea floccosa Macquart, 1835
Hydrotaea fuscocalyptrata Macquart, 1855
Potamia littoralis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
riparia Macquart, 1835

MUSCINAE

Muscini

Dasyphora albofasciata (Macquart, 1839)
hirsutoculata Macquart, 1849
Eudasyphora cyanella (Meigen, 1826)
eriphthalma Macquart, 1834
lasiophthalma Macquart, 1834
Morellia aenescens Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
curvipes Macquart, 1834
Morellia diversipalpis (Rondani, 1863)
rufipalpis Macquart, 1855, preocc.
Morellia hortorum (Fallén, 1817)
caerulescens Macquart, 1834
Morellia maculipennis (Macquart, 1846)
maculipennata Macquart, 1851
Morellia micans (Macquart, 1855)
Morellia violacea (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
flavicornis Macquart, 1848
rufipalpis Macquart, 1851
Musca domestica Linnaeus, 1758
analis Macquart, 1843
australis Macquart, 1843, preocc.
basilaris Macquart, 1843
chilensis Macquart, 1843, preocc.
frontalis Macquart, 1843, preocc.
lateralis Macquart, 1834, preocc.
minor Macquart, 1851, preocc.
ruffrons Macquart, 1843, preocc.
rufiventris Macquart, 1846, preocc.
sanctae-helenae Macquart, 1848
senegalensis Macquart, 1843

taitensis Macquart, 1843
vicina Macquart, 1851
Musca gabonensis Macquart, 1855
Musca sorbens Wiedemann, 1830
 pusilla Macquart, 1851, preocc.
Musca tempestiva (Fallén, 1817)
 cuprea Macquart, 1835, preocc.
Musca vetustissima Walker, 1849
 pumila Macquart, 1848, preocc.
Musca xanthomelaena Wiedemann, 1830
 albomaculata Macquart, 1843
 dorsomaculata Macquart, 1843
 rufiventris Macquart, 1843, preocc.
Neomyia australis (Macquart, 1848)
 nigriceps Macquart, 1851
Neomyia coeruleifrons (Macquart, 1851)
Neomyia diffidens (Walker, 1856)
 violacea Macquart, 1851 n. syn.
Neomyia lauta (Wiedemann, 1830)
 flavicalyprata Macquart, 1848
Neomyia nudissima (Loew, 1852)
 flavicalyprata Macquart, 1855,
 preocc.
Neomyia peronii (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
 rectinevris Macquart, 1851
Neomyia timorensis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
 brevigaster Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
 philippensis Macquart, 1843
 viridiceps Macquart, 1851
 viridifrons Macquart, 1851, preocc.
Neomyia viridescens (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
 scutellata Macquart, 1834
Neomyia viridifrons (Macquart, 1843)
 desjardinsii Macquart, 1843 n. syn.
 cyaniceps Séguy, 1933
Polietina concinna (Wulp, 1896)
 pruinosa Macquart, 1846, preocc.
Pyrellia tasmaniae Macquart, 1846
Pyrellia vivida Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
 violacea Macquart, 1834, preocc.
Pyrellina marsya (Walker, 1849)
 analís Macquart, 1855

Stomoxyni
Stomoxys calcitrans (Linnaeus, 1758)
 geniculata Macquart, 1846
Stomoxys niger Macquart, 1851

CYRTONEURININAE

Cyrtoneurina cylindrica (Macquart, 1846)
Cyrtoneuropsis maculipennis (Macquart, 1843)
Neomuscina mexicana (Macquart, 1843)
Neurotrixa felsina (Walker, 1849)
 fuscinevris Macquart, 1851
 limbatinevris Macquart, 1851

PHAONIINAE

Dichaetomyiini
Alluaudinella bivittata (Macquart, 1843)
Alluaudinella flavicornis (Macquart, 1855)
Dichaetomyia bicolor (Macquart, 1855)

Phaoniini
Helina addita (Walker, 1849)
 ruficoxis Macquart, 1855
Helina clara (Meigen, 1826)
 quincumaculata Macquart, 1835
Helina dasyops (Macquart, 1843)
Helina hirtipes (Macquart, 1846)
Helina impuncta (Fallén, 1824)
 binotata Macquart, 1835
Helina lasiophthalma (Macquart, 1835)
Helina nigrimana (Macquart, 1851)
Helina nigratarsis (Macquart, 1847)
 rufipes Macquart, 1851, preocc.
Helina nitens (Macquart, 1855)
Helina nitida (Macquart, 1851)
Helina olivacea (Macquart, 1851)
Helina reversio (Harris, 1780)
 caesia Macquart, 1835
 quadrivittata Macquart, 1843
Helina rufiguttata (Macquart, 1851)
Helina subpubescens (Macquart, 1847)
 rufipes Macquart, 1847
Helina viridiventris (Macquart, 1846)
 coeruleigaster Macquart, 1851
Phaonia aeneiventris (Zetterstedt, 1845)
 liturata Macquart, 1835, preocc.
Phaonia nymphaeorum (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
 nitida Macquart, 1835
Phaonia pratensis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
 brevivillosa Macquart, 1835
Phaonia rufipalpis (Macquart, 1835)
Phaonia subventa (Harris, 1780)
 discoidea Macquart, 1835

Phaonia trimaculata (Bouché, 1834)
limbinervis Macquart, 1849
tessellata Macquart, 1835
Phaonia tuguriorum (Scopoli, 1763)
punctata Macquart, 1835

MYDAEINAE

Dimorphia cognata (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
flavicornis Macquart, 1843
flavicornis Macquart, 1851,
 preocc.
Dimorphia tristis (Wiedemann, 1819)
latipennis Macquart, 1843 n. syn.
Graphomya analis (Macquart, 1851)
Gymnodia gentilis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
desjardinsii Macquart, 1843
Gymnodia polystigma (Meigen, 1826)
singularis Macquart, 1835
Gymnodia tonitruui (Wiedemann, 1824)
rufofasciata Macquart, 1851
Hebecnema nigra (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
nana Macquart, 1835
Mydaea orthonevra (Macquart, 1835)
Myospila bimaculata (Macquart, 1834)
Myospila cyanea (Macquart, 1843)

COENOSIINAE

Limnophorini
Heliographa javana (Macquart, 1851)
Limnophora elegans Macquart, 1843
Limnophora maculosa (Meigen, 1826)
interrupta Macquart, 1835
Limnophora ovativentris (Macquart, 1851)
Limnophora pica (Macquart, 1851)

Limnophora vittata (Macquart, 1851)
Lispe assimilis Wiedemann, 1824
quadri-lineata Macquart, 1835
Lispe desjardinsii Macquart, 1851
Lispe nana Macquart, 1835
Lispe nivalis Wiedemann, 1830
lineata Macquart, 1839
Lispe nuba Wiedemann, 1830
dissimilis Macquart, 1851
Lispe pygmaea Fallén, 1825
maculifrons Macquart, 1851
Lispe rufitibialis Macquart, 1843
Lispe sexnotata Macquart, 1843
Lispe tentaculata (De Geer, 1776)
tibialis Macquart, 1839

Coenosiini
Anaphalantus longicornis (Macquart, 1843)
Coenosia femoralis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
annulipes Macquart, 1835
Coenosia perpusilla Meigen, 1826
annulata Macquart, 1835
Coenosia ruficornis Macquart, 1835
Coenosia testacea (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
basilaris Macquart, 1835 n. syn.
rufipes Macquart, 1835
testacea Macquart, 1835, preocc.
tibialis Macquart, 1843
Cordiluroides geniculata (Macquart, 1851)
Neodexiopsis annulipes (Macquart, 1843)
chilensis Pont, 1972
Neodexiopsis fuscopunctata (Macquart, 1851)
Neodexiopsis rufipes (Macquart, 1851)
Pygophora rufipes (Macquart, 1851)

APPENDIX 2

This list contains all the Macquart species-group taxa dealt with in this paper by zoogeographic region, without separation into families. Where the same specific epithet has been used for two or more different species, the original genus has also been given in parentheses.

PALAEARCTIC

aestivalis
albofasciata
angusta
annulata
annulipes (*Anthomyia*)
aperta
basilaris (*Caenosia*)
basilaris (*Pegomyia*)
bimaculata
binotata
brevivillosa
brunnipennis (*Anthomyia*)
brunnipennis (*Hydrotaea*)
caeruleascens
caesia (*Chortophila*)
caesia (*Hydrophoria*)
caesia (*Hylemyia*)
caesia (*Spilogaster*)
cana
constantina
cuprea (*Chortophila*)
cuprea (*Musca*)
curvipes
discoidea
dispar
dissimilis
dubia
elliptica
eriophthalma
floccosa (*Chortophila*)
floccosa (*Hydrotaea*)
frontalis (*Anthomyia*)
frontalis (*Chortophila*)
frontalis (*Musca*)
fulviceps
fuscipennis
geniculata (*Anthomyia*)
geniculata (*Chortophila*)
hamata
hirsutoculata
impressitarsis

interrupta
lasiophthalma (*Chortophila*)
lasiophthalma (*Lucilia*)
lasiophthalma (*Spilogaster*)
lateralis
limbinervis (*Hydrophoria*)
lineata
liturata (*Hydrophoria*)
liturata (*Limnophora*)
maculata
maculifrons
marina
mercurialis
nana (*Hydrophoria*)
nana (*Lispe*)
nigrifrons
nigripalpis
nitida (*Anthomyia*)
nitida (*Hydrophoria*)
nitida (*Hylemyia*)
obliqua
obscura (*Anthomyia*)
obscura (*Hydrophoria*)
obscuripennis
orthonevra
pallida
punctata
pusilla (*Musca*)
quadrilineata
quadrivittata
quinquemaculata (*Anthomyia*)
quinquemaculata (*Spilogaster*)
riparia
ruficornis
rufipalpis (*Aricia*)
rufipes (*Atomogaster*)
rufipes (*Orthostylum*)
rufiventris (*Hylemyia*)
scutellata
singularis
subnitida
tessellata

testacea
tibialis (*Anthomyia*)
tibialis (*Chortophila*)
tibialis (*Coenosia*)
tibialis (*Lispe*)
trigonamaculata
vicina (*Anthomyia*)
violacea (*Lucilia*)
virescens (*Anthomyia*)
vittata (*Anthomyia*)

AFROTROPICAL

albomaculata
amoenus
analis (*Pyrellia*)
bicolor
bivittata
cyaniceps
desjardinsii (*Anthomyia*)
desjardinsii (*Lispe*)
desjardinsii (*Pyrellia*)
dorsomaculata
flavicalypttrata (*Pyrellia*)
flavicornis (*Aricia*)
flavicornis (*Curtonevra*)
flavicornis (*Cyrtonvra*)
gabonensis
hirtipes
latipennis
longicornis (*Cleigaster*)
nigra
rectinevris
rufiventris (*Musca*)
rufofasciata
sanctae-helenae
senegalensis
sexnotata
viridifrons (*Lucilia*)

ORIENTAL

brevigaster
coeruleifrons

flavicalyptrata (*Lucilia*)
javana
philippensis
punctipennis
ruffifrons
violacea (*Pyrellia*)

AUSTRALASIAN/OCEANIAN

analis (*Ophyra*)
australis (*Cyrtonevra*)
australis (*Musca*)
australis (*Pyrellia*)
coeruleigaster
cyaneiventris (*Hydrotea*)
longicornis (*Cyrtonevra*)
minor
nigriceps
nigritarsis
nitens
nitida (*Aricia*)
olivacea
pumila
rubrifrons
ruficoxis
rufipes (*Limnophora*)
rufipes (*Macrochoeta*)
rufipes (*Ophyra*)
subpubescens

taitensis
tasmaniae
viridiceps
viridifrons (*Pyrellia*)
viridiventris

NEARCTIC

fuscopunctata
micans
propinqua
pruinosa
vicina (*Musca*)

NEOTROPICAL

analis (*Cyrtonevra*)
analis (*Musca*)
annulipes (*Coenosia*)
basilaris (*Musca*)
calcoerata
chilensis (*Anthomyia*)
chilensis (*Chortophila*)
chilensis (*Musca*)
coerulea
cyanea
cyaneiventris (*Hydrotoea*)
cylindrica
dasyops
elegans

flavicornis (*Pyrellia*)
fuscinevris
fuscocalyptrata
geniculata (*Cordylura*)
geniculata (*Stomoxys*)
limbatinevris
limbinervis (*Chortophila*)
maculipennata
maculipennis (*Pyrellia*)
maculipennis (*Spilogaster*)
meridensis
mexicana
nigrimanus
ovativentris
pica
pici
pilosus
pusilla (*Musca*)
rufiguttata
rufipalpis (*Pyrellia*)
rufipalpis (*Pyrellia*)
rufipes (*Choetura*)
rufitibialis
rufiventris (*Musca*)
vicina (*Cyrtonevra*)
violaceiventris
virescens (*Ophyra*)
vittatum (*Microchylum*)