Family-group names in the Asilidae (Diptera)

[Die Namen mit Rangstufe unterhalb der Familiengruppe der Asilidae (Diptera)]

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Abstract

A summary is given of the family-group names in the family Asilidae. Sixty-eight names are listed, of which 58 are available, valid names. Two names refer to families of which only one is currently recognised as valid. Fourteen subfamilial names are available of which 11 names refer to currently recognised subfamilies and three refer to currently unrecognised taxa. Forty-two subordinate names are available and ten are unavailable. Every family-group name is listed with the following information: authorship, type genus, type species, and zoogeographic region in which the type species is found.

Key words

Asilidae, Diptera, family-group names, subfamilies, tribes

Zusammenfassung


Stichwörter

Asilidae, Diptera, Familien-gruppen Namen, Unterfamilien, Triben

Introduction

The knowledge of available, valid taxonomic names is very important in taxonomic studies. Every entomologist describing new taxa, e.g. species, genera, or family-groups, has to be aware of older (senior) available names that may delimit the same taxon. Article 23 in the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (abbreviated ICZN; 4th edition, 1999) outlines the ‘Principle of Priority’ of names and provides guidelines for the use of taxonomic names.

In a recent publication *SABROSKY* (1999) summarised the family-group names in Diptera. This extensive work serves as a guideline to every dipterist describing new family-group names or assigning names to taxa following a phylogenetic analysis. The present catalogue does not only summarise available family-group names in Asilidae, but lists additional available names that were not included in *SABROSKY* (1999). These are Dasyleichiini and Neophoneini *ARTIGAS, PAPAVERO & PIMENTEL* 1988; Machimini, Neomochtherini, and Philonicini *LEHR* 1996; and Molobratini *LEHR* 1999. This catalogue is furthermore intended to familiarise dipterists interested in this taxon with these names, and therefore provides brief comments on a number of them. The *BioSystematic Database of World Diptera* is an online internet search tool in which one can search for taxonomic names used in Diptera (at: http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov/diptera/biosys.htm; *Nomenclator (Name Checker)* at: http://198.77.169.80:591/Diptera/Names/search.htm). This database is still under development and will be updated from time to time. It will eventually contain all names available in Diptera. A current search, however, revealed that not all names listed in the present catalogue were entered yet, and this publication can therefore assist in updating the data on Asilidae.
The catalogues by Hull (1962) and Papavero (1973) summarised the genera of Asilidae and assigned them to subfamilies. Recently, Geller-Grimm (2003) updated the generic catalogue and listed 547 valid genus-group names with original citation, type species, and known distribution and assigned them to subfamilies. However, at present not every asilid genus is assigned to a subordinate taxon (e.g. tribe). Often, authors describing new tribes only examined regional faunas and did not necessarily consult material from other zoogeographical regions. Furthermore, only regional species/generic catalogues are available. These taxa have not been summarised in a single worldwide catalogue and therefore, it is at this stage not possible to provide diagnoses for all family-group names. The long-term goal is to have a well-corroborated phylogeny of Asilidae with every species/genus assigned to a monophyletic taxon within the family. The updated catalogues of genera (Geller-Grimm 2003) and the present list of family-group names will certainly be of value for this important task.

Authorship of certain family-group names in which subfamilies and tribes are based on the same type genus remains an outstanding issue. Following the ‘Principle of Coordination’ (ICZN Article 36) it is necessary to credit authorship and date to the first author of a name who based a family-group name on a particular genus, regardless of the rank the author proposed for the taxon. Latreille (1802) described the Asilidae for the first time and therefore the names Asilinae, Asilini, and Asiloidea have the authorship and date Latreille 1802, although those three names were separately proposed by different authors in later publications.

Catalogue of family-group names

The family-group names listed below reflect the original spelling proposed by the authors. The present author does not intend to make comments about their ranking, i.e. endings of names are unimportant and no distinction will be made between subfamily, tribe, or even subtribe. Rather, the list should be used as a reference to available and valid names and indicates which names could potentially be applied in the future to higher taxa within the Asilidae. Unavailable and invalid names have no nomenclatural status and should be abandoned.

The following catalogue lists 14 family-group names that refer to a subfamily, i.e. ending -inae. Of these, 11 are available and presently recognised/used (Apocleinae, Asilinae, Dasy- pognininae, Dioctriinae, Laphriinae, Laphysiinae, Leptogastrinae, Ommatiinae, Stenopogoninae, Stichopogoninae, and Trigonomininae), and three are available, but refer to presently unrecognised taxa (Archilaphriinae, Megapodinae, and Hoplistomerinae). These three names are listed within the subfamily to which the type genus is currently assigned. Fifty-two family-group names refer to subordinate taxa, of which 42 are available, and ten are unavailable names.

The list is arranged alphabetically after currently recognised subfamilies (numbered from 1–11), and within subfamilies alphabetically after taxon name. Following the subfamily entry, the reference to the type genus and species of this taxon is provided, which is not repeated at the alphabetically correct place. The family-group name that appears in the first line is always the oldest published name and indicates the original use or rank of this name. The following information for every taxon is provided: authorship, type genus, type species, zoogeographical region in which the type species is found (in square brackets []), and remarks. Other taxa based on the same generic name with remarks follow as an indented list arranged by year of publication. These are generally taxa proposed by different authors at another rank. Available, valid names, but not necessarily presently recognised names at that specific rank, e.g. Archilaphriinae, are in bold typeface.
Asilidae Latreille 1802

Asilici Latreille 1802: 432.

Type genus Asilus LINNAEUS, 1758: 605. Type species Asilus crabroniformis LINNAEUS, 1758 (subsequent designation by Latreille 1810: 443) [Palaeartic].

Remarks: Hull (1962: 3) credited Leach (1819) as the first author to establish the name Asilidae. Two years earlier, Kirby & Spence (1817: 360) had published the name Asilidae in a description of flight behaviour in Diptera. Another two years earlier, Leach (1815) published an account on the Asilidae as “Tribe VII. Asilides” with a list of five genera. However, Latreille (1802) was the first scientist who summarised a number of robber-fly species within a single higher taxon that he named Asilici and provided a short diagnosis of this taxon. A family-group name with an incorrect suffix is available with its original authorship and date, but with a corrected suffix (ICZN Article 11.7.1.3.). Therefore, family status has to be credited to Latreille (1802).

Latreille (1802: 432–436) included the following species in Asilus that are still valid species of Asilidae: Laphria gibbosa (Linnaeus, 1758), Laphria aurea (Fabricius, 1794), Asilus crabroniformis (Linnaeus, 1758), Molobratia teutonius (Linnaeus, 1767), Dioctria oelandica (Linnaeus, 1758), and Leptogaster cylindrica (De Geer, 1776).

Macquart (1838: 14) was the first author who divided the Asilidae into three taxa in a key, and assigned genera to them - Asiliae, Dasygegonitae, and Laphritae. This was the first division into subordinate taxa which can be interpreted as subfamilies, and therefore Macquart can be credited for proposing subfamilies for the first time.

See Sabrosky (1999) for other spellings and usage of names based on Asilus.

1. Apocleinae Papavero 1973

Apocleinae Papavero 1973: 233, 236.

Type genus Apoclea Macquart, 1838: 119. Type species Apoclea pallida Macquart, 1838 (subsequent designation by Hull 1962: 453) = Apoclea algira (Linnaeus, 1767) [Palaeartic].

Remarks: The authorship of Apocleinae is with Papavero (1973) and not with Lehr (1969) (see below).

Apoclini Lehr 1969: 532 (341) - nomen nudum.

Remarks: Lehr published the name Apoclini in a paper on the ecological and morphological analysis of robber flies without any diagnosis or description (ICZN Article 13.1.1.).

Promachina Lehr 1969: 532, 549 (341, 351) - nomen nudum.

Type genus Promachus Loew, 1848: 390. Type species Promachus sp. (for opinions on type species see Geller-Grimm (2003) and Sabrosky (1999: 51)).

Remarks: Lehr published the name Promachina in a paper on the ecological and morphological analysis of robber flies without any diagnosis or description (ICZN Article 13.1.1.).

2. Asilinae Latreille 1802

Asilici Latreille 1802: 432.

Type genus Asilus LINNAEUS, 1758: 605. Type species Asilus crabroniformis LINNAEUS, 1758 (subsequent designation by Latreille 1810: 443) [Palaeartic].

Asilinae Latreille 1802

Remarks: Macquart (1838: 14) divided the Asilidae into three groups of which the Asilinae is one.

Asilini Latreille 1802

Remarks: Hardy (1927a: 384; 1927b: 388, 390) proposed the tribe Asilini with a short diagnosis.

Lycomyiaria Lynch Arribalzaga 1882: 145.

Type genus Lycomya Bigot, 1857: 288. Type species Lycomya germainii Bigot, 1857 (monotypy) [Neotropical (Chilean)].
Machimini **Lehr** 1996: 19, 159.
Type genus *Machimus* **Loew**, 1849: 1. Type species *Asilus chrysitis* **Meigen**, 1820 (subsequent designation by **Coquillett** 1910: 564) [Palaeartic].

*Machimina* **Lehr** 1969: 532 (341) - *nomen nudum*.
Remarks: **Lehr** published the name Machimina without any diagnosis or description (ICZN Article 13.1.1.). In 1996, **Lehr**, however, gave a diagnosis and list of genera included in this tribe and therefore the name Machimini **Lehr** 1996 is available.

**Neomochtherini** **Lehr** 1996: 25, 159.
Type species *Asilus pallipes* **Meigen**, 1820 (automatic typification) [Palaeartic].

**Neomochtherina** **Lehr** 1969: 532 (341) - *nomen nudum*.
Remarks: **Lehr** published the name Neomochtherina without any diagnosis or description (ICZN Article 13.1.1.). In 1996, **Lehr**, however, gave a diagnosis and list of genera included in this tribe and therefore the name Neomochtherini **Lehr** 1996 is available.

**Philinicipi** **Lehr** 1996: 26, 159.
Type genus *Philinicus* **Loew**, 1849: 144. Type species *Asilus albiceps* **Meigen**, 1820 (monotypy) [Palaeartic].

3. **Dasypogoninae** **Macquart** 1838

**Dasypogonitae** **Macquart** 1838: 14, 22.
Type genus *Dasypogon* **Meigen**, 1803: 270. Type species *Asilus diadema* **Fabricius**, 1781: 462 (subsequent designation by **Westwood** 1840: 133) [Palaeartic].
Remarks: See **Sabrosky** (1999: 107) for other spellings and usage of names based on *Dasypogon*.

**Dasypogoninae** **Macquart** 1838
Remarks: **Macquart** (1838: 14) divided the Asilidae into three groups of which the Dasypogoninae is one.

**Dasypogonini** **Macquart** 1838
Remarks: **Hendel** (1936: 1923) is the earliest reference I was able to find that explicitly states the Dasypogonini as a tribe of Dasypogoninae.

**Archilaphriinae** **Enderlein** 1914: 151.
Type genus *Archilaphria* **Enderlein**, 1914: 151. Type species *Archilaphria avia* **Enderlein**, 1914 (original designation) [Palaeartic, Oriental].
Remarks: This subfamily is currently unrecognised.

**Blepharepiini** **Papavero** 1973: 276, 277.
Type genus *Blepharepium* **Rondani**, 1848: 89. Type species *Blepharepium luridum* **Rondani**, 1848 (monotypy) [Neotropical].

Type genus *Brachyrhopsala* **Macquart**, 1847: 35. Type species *Brachyrhopsala ruficornis* **Macquart**, 1847 (original designation) [Australasia].
Remarks: The spelling is corrected for **Hardy**’s original use of the name Brachyrhopalini (**Sabrosky** 1999: 71; stem Brachyrhopal-).

**Chrysopogonini** **Hardy** 1934: 506, 508.
Type genus *Chrysopogon* von **Röder**, 1881: 213. Type species *Chrysopogon crabroniformis* von **Röder**, 1881 (monotypy) [Australasia].
Cyrtophryina Papavero 1975: 229.
Type genus Cyrtophryns Loew, 1851: 3. Type species Dasypogon attenuatus Loew, 1851 (original designation) [Neotropical].

Isopogonini Hardy 1948: 118 - unavailable name.
Type genus Isopogon Loew, 1847: 492 = Leptarthrus Stephens, 1829: 55. Type species Dioctria brevirostris Meigen, 1804 (subsequent designation by Hull 1962: 40) [Palearctic].
Remarks: Hardy (1948) published the name Isopogonini as a note within an identification key to tribes of Asilidae. The note provided no diagnostic information and therefore the name is unavailable (ICZN Article 13.1.1.). Following the most recent edition of the ICZN a name published after 1930 and before 1961 is available if it was adopted by authors before 2000 and not rejected between 1960 and 2000 by an author applying article 13.1. (ICZN Article 13.2.). The name was used by, for example, Papavero (1973: 239) and Lehr (1988: 257) who did not give any diagnoses but merely lists of genera, but was rejected by Sabrosky (1999: 167).

Lagodiina Papavero 1975: 228, 238.
Type genus Lagodias Loew, 1858: 345 = Pegesimallus Loew, 1858: 344. Type species Lagodias albidiennis Loew, 1858 (monotypy) [Afrotropical].
Remarks: Lagodias was synonymised with Pegesimallus by Londt (1980). This has no effect on the family-group name (ICZN Article 40.1.).

Type genus Lastaurax Carrera, 1949: 109. Type species Lastaurax lanei Carrera, 1949 (original designation) [Afrotropical].
Remarks: The spelling is corrected for Papavero's original use of the name Lastaurini (Sabrosky 1999: 171; stem Lastaurac-).

Megapodini Carrera 1949: 5.
Type genus Megapoda Macquart, 1834: 288. Type species Megapoda cyanea Macquart, 1834 (monotypy) = Megapoda labiata (Fabricius, 1805) [Afrotropical].

Megapodinae Carrera 1949
Remarks: Hull (1962: 420) proposed the subfamily Megapodinae, which is currently unrecognised. Hull (1962: 6) published the name first as Megapodininae, but the stem of the genus-group name is Megapod- and therefore Megapodinae should be preferred.

Prytaninae Hermann 1920: 167 - unavailable name.
Remarks: This family-group name is not based on a valid generic name and is therefore not available (ICZN Article 11.7.).

Type genus Saropogon Loew, 1847: 439. Type species Dasypogon luctuosus Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820 (subsequent designation by Coquillett 1910: 603) [Palearctic].
Remarks: Martin & Papavero (1970: 23) published the name Saroponini, which was only a misspelling since on page 11 it was spelled correctly Saropogonini.

Type genus Senobasis Macquart, 1838: 52. Type species Senobasis analis Macquart, 1838 (subsequent designation by Bromley 1934: 332) [Afrotropical].
Remarks: The spelling is corrected for Papavero's original use of the name Senobasiina (Sabrosky 1999: 279; stem Senobas-).

Type genus Thereutria Loew, 1851: 20. Type species Thereutria calcar Loew, 1851 (original designation) = Thereutria amaraca (Walker, 1849) [Australasia].

463
Remarks: The spelling is corrected for Hull’s original use of the name Thereutrini (SABROSKY 1999: 305; stem Thereutri-).

4. Dioctriniae Enderlein 1936

Dioctriniae Enderlein 1936: 92.

Type genus Dioctria Meigen, 1803: 270. Type species Asilus oelandica Linnaeus, 1758 (subsequent designation by Latreille, 1810: 443) [Palearctic].

Remarks: Following Thompson et al. (1999) the publication by Enderlein (1936) predates the one by Hendel (1936) and therefore the authorship is with Enderlein.

Dioctrini Enderlein 1936

Remarks: Hendel (1936: 1923) described the tribe Dioctrini originally as a tribe of Dasypogoninae.

Remarks: Recently, Lehr (1999: 625; 2001) described the “Dioctrinae stat. n.” crediting Hull (1962) as author of the tribe Dioctrini. Lehr did not take the two earlier publications by Enderlein (1936) and Hendel (1936) into account, nor did Hull (1962). Earlier, Lehr (1996: page 7 Fig. 1 (part III), page 8) published the name Dioctrinae without providing any diagnosis of the taxon. Enderlein (1936: 92, 94) explicitly ranked the Dioctrinae as a subfamily both in the key to subfamilies and as “6. Unterfamilie”, providing a key to genera included in the taxon. Hendel (1936: 1923) also explicitly placed the Dioctrini as a tribe of Dasypogoninae and gave a brief diagnosis and a list of genera.

The genus Stenopogon Loew, 1847 was included in both Enderlein’s Dioctrinae and Hendel’s Dioctrini and therefore the validity of the family-group name Stenopogoninae Hull 1962 has to be verified if the genus Dioctria will be placed in that taxon, as it was before Lehr (2001) re-established the Dioctrinae.


Type genus Echthodopa Loew, 1866: 15, 16. Type species Echthodopa pubera Loew, 1866 (monotopy) [Nearctic].

Molobratini Lehr 1999: 629.

Type genus Molobratia Hull, 1958: 251. Type species Asilus teutonus Linnaeus, 1767 (original designation) [Palearctic].

Remarks: Lehr (1999; 2001; 2002) proposed to place Molobratia in Dioctrinae in a separate tribe Molobratini. Lehr (1999; 2002) provided a short diagnosis for the tribe that is based on Hull’s (1958; 1962) diagnosis of the genus Molobratia. In 2001, Lehr did not mention the new tribe to include Molobratia, but included Molobratia in the identification key to genera of Dioctrinae.

5. Laphriinae Macquart 1838

Laphritae Macquart 1838: 14, 56.

Type genus Laphria Meigen, 1803: 270. Type species Asilus gibbosus Linnaeus, 1758 (subsequent designation by Latreille, 1810: 443) [Palearctic].


Laphriinae Macquart 1838

Remarks: Macquart (1838: 14) divided the Asilidae into three groups of which the Laphriinae is one.

Laphriini Macquart 1838

Remarks: Hardy (1927a: 384; 1927b: 388, 394) was the first author who explicitly proposed the Laphriini as a new tribe with a short diagnosis. Hardy published the name as Laphriini, but the stem for the genus-group name is Laphri- and therefore Laphriini should be preferred.
Acanthocneminae **Hermann** 1912: 9 - unavailable name.
Remarks: This family-group name is not based on a valid generic name and is therefore not available (ICZN Article 11.7.). Initially, **Hermann** (1912) placed the Acanthocneminae within the Laphriinae and later (1920) placed this taxon in the Dasytigoneinae.

**Andrenosomatini** **Hull** 1962: 348.
Type genus *Andrenosoma* **Rondani**, 1856: 160. Type species *Asilus ater* *Linnaeus*, 1758 (original designation) (= *Andrenosoma atrum*) [Palaeartic].
Remarks: The spelling is corrected for Hull’s original use of the name Andrenosomini (**Sabrosky** 1999: 45; stem Andrenosomat-).

**Atomosiaria** **Lynch** **Arribalzaga** 1882: 144.

Atomosiinae **Hermann** 1912: 21 - junior objective synonym and junior homonym.
**Atomosiini** **Hardy** 1928: 472 - junior objective synonym and junior homonym.
Remarks: **Hermann** (1912: 21) proposed the name Atomosiinae, but did not intend to rank it as a subfamily (as the ending -inae suggests), but recognised it as a subordinate taxon within the Laphriinae. **Hardy** (1928: 472) erroneously quoted **Hermann**’s (1912) Atomosiinae as Atomosiinae. Both authors were not aware of Lynch Arribalzaga’s Atomosiaria which has to be retained as the senior synonym. They described Atomosiinae and Atomosiini as new taxa based on the same type genus and therefore these names are junior objective synonyms and junior homonyms.

**Ctenotini** **Hull** 1962: 362.
Type genus *Ctenota* **Loew**, 1873: 135. Type species *Ctenota molitrix* **Loew**, 1873 (monotypy) [Palaeartic].

**Dasylechiini** **Artigas**, **Papavero** & **Pimentel** 1988: 237, 252.

**Dasytricharia** **Lynch** **Arribalzaga** 1882: 145.
Remarks: The spelling is corrected for Lynch Arribalzaga’s original name Dasytricharia (**Sabrosky** 1999: 108; stem Dasytrich-). **Sabrosky** (1999) considered **Nusa Walker**, 1851 as a senior synonym of *Dasythrix*, but in the most recent generic catalogue this is not recognised (**Geller-Grimm** 2003). **Geller-Grimm** (2003) and **Artigas et al.** (1988) considered *Laphria inornata* **Loew**, 1851 (original designation) from ‘South America’ as type species of *Dasythrix* in contrast to **Engel** (1928) cited in **Sabrosky** (1999).

Dasytrichini **Artigas**, **Papavero** & **Pimentel** 1988: 212, 237 - junior objective synonym and junior homonym.
Remarks: **Artigas et al.** (1988) were not aware of Lynch Arribalzaga’s Dasytricharia which has to be retained as the senior synonym. They described Dasytrichini as a new taxon based on the same type genus and therefore this name is a junior objective synonym and junior homonym.

**Eremocneminae** **Hermann** 1912: 21 - unavailable name.
Remarks: This family-group name is not based on a valid generic name and is therefore not available (ICZN Article 11.7.). Initially, **Hermann** (1912) placed the Eremocneminae within the Laphriinae and later (1920) placed this taxon in the Dasytigoneinae.
Neophoneini Artigas, Papaiero & Pimentel 1988: 214, 244.
Type genus Neophoneus Williston, 1889: 255 replacement name for Phoneus Macquart, 1838: 79.
Type species Phoneus servillet Macquart, 1838 (automatic typification) [Neotropical].

6. Laphystiinae Hendel 1936

Type genus Laphystia Loew, 1847: 538. Type species Laphystia sabulicola Loew, 1847 (monotypy) [Palaeartic]. Remarks: Hendel proposed the taxon originally as a tribe of Dasygononinae.

Laphystiinae Hendel 1936
Remarks: Papaiero (1973: 232, 243) proposed the subfamily Laphystiinae with a diagnosis and list of genera. See remarks under Hoplistomerinae.

Hoplistomerinae Enderlein 1936: 91, 94.
Type genus Hoplistomerus Macquart, 1838: 59. Type species Laphria serripes Fabricius, 1805: 159 (monotypy) [Afrotropical].
Remarks: This subfamily is currently unrecognised. Papaiero (1973: 244) in describing the Laphystiinae placed Hoplistomerus in this taxon being unaware of the senior name Hoplistomerinae. Following Thompson et al. (1999) the publication by Enderlein (1936) predates the one by Hendel (1036). Therefore, if Hoplistomerus and Laphystia will be placed in the same taxon the family-name based on Hoplistomerus will have priority. Future phylogenetic research will reveal the relationships among the genera and at this point I am not confident to change the currently used application of these names.

7. Leptogastrinae Schiner 1862

Leptogastrinen Schiner 1862: xxxviii.
Type genus Leptogaster Meigen, 1803: 269. Type species Asilus tipuloides Linnaeus, 1758 (monotypy; misidentification) = Leptogaster cylindrca (De Geer, 1776) [Palaeartic].
Remarks: Schiner (1862: xxxviii) validated the name Leptogastrinae (as Leptogastrinen) in a footnote in the key to families discussing the biology and colour of Asilidae.

Leptogastrini Schiner 1862
Remarks: Hardy (1927a: 384; 1927b: 388, 389) proposed the name as a tribe with a short diagnosis. He published the name as Leptogasterini, but the stem of the genus-group name is Leptogastr- and therefore Leptogastrina should be preferred.

Leptogastridae Schiner 1862
Remarks: Martin (1968: 70) elevated the taxon to family status, which is currently unrecognised (see e.g. Oldroyd 1969; Nagatomi et al. 2002; Dikow 2003).

8. Ommatiinae Hardy 1927

Ommatiini Hardy 1927a: 384; 1927b: 388, 390.
Type genus Ommatus Wiedemann, 1821: 213. Type species Asilus marginellus Fabricius, 1781 (subsequent designation by Coquillet 1910: 579) [Neotropical].
Remarks: Hardy (1927b: 390) proposed the Ommatiini as a tribe of Asilinae with a short diagnosis.

Ommatiinae Hardy 1927
Remarks: Ricardo (1929: 120) elevated the name to subfamily level, but without giving any diagnosis.
9. Stenopogoninae Hull 1962

Stenopogonini Hull 1962: 118.
Type genus Stenopogon Loew, 1847: 453 as subgenus of Dasypogon. Type species Asilus sabaudus Fabricius, 1794 (subsequent designation by Rondani 1856: 158, as Dioctria sabauda) [Palaearctic]. Remarks: Hull (1962) proposed the Stenopogonini originally as a tribe of Dasypogoninae.

Stenopogoninae Hull 1962
Remarks: Papavero (1973: 233, 245) proposed the subfamily Stenopogoninae with a diagnosis and list of genera. Paramonov (1966: 141) only states the name Stenopogoninae in the title of a publication on Amphisbetetus Herrmann, 1906 without giving any diagnosis. Stenopogon was included in both Enderlein's (1936) Dioctriinae and Hendel's (1936) Dioctriini and therefore the validity of the family-group name Stenopogoninae has to be verified if the genus Dioctria will be placed in that taxon, as it was before Lehr (1999) re-established the Dioctriinae.

Type genus Acronyches Williston, 1908: 388. Type species Acronyches willistoni Herrmann, 1921 (subsequent designation by Herrmann 1921: 121) [Neotropical].

Bathyponogonini Artigas & Papavero 1991: 140.
Type genus Bathyponogon Loew, 1851: 13. Type species Dasypogon asiliformis Loew, 1851 (original designation) [Australasia].

Type genus Ceraturgus Wiedemann, 1824: 12. Type species Dasypogon aurulentus Fabricius, 1805 (monotypy) [Nearctic].

Type genus Cyrtopogon Loew, 1847: 516. Type species Asilus ruficornis Fabricius, 1794 (subsequent designation by Rondani 1856: 157) [Palaearctic].

Type genus Enigmomorphus Herrmann, 1912: 272. Type species Enigmomorphus paradoxus Herrmann, 1912 (original designation) [Neotropical].

Type genus Phellus Walker, 1851: 110. Type species Phellus glaucus Walker, 1851 (monotypy) [Australasia].

Type genus Plesiomma Macquart, 1838: 54. Type species Plesiomma testacea Macquart, 1838 (junior homonym) (subsequent designation by Back 1909: 306) [Neotropical].

Type genus Tillobroma Hull, 1962: 154. Type species Clavator punctipennis Philippi, 1865 (original designation) [Neotropical]. Remarks: The spelling is corrected for the authors’ original use of the name Tillobromatini (Saborosky 1999: 308; stem Tillobromat-).

Type genus Willistonina Back, 1908: 389. Type species Habropogon bilineatus Williston, 1883 (original designation) [Nearctic].
10. Stichopogoninae HARDY 1930

Stichopogonini HARDY 1930: 250, 251, 260.
Type genus Stichopogon LOEW, 1847: 499 as subgenus of Dasypogon. Type species Dasypogon elegans WIEDEMANN in MEIGEN, 1820 (subsequent designation by BACK 1909: 332) [Palaeartic].
Remarks: HARDY (1930: 260) proposed the Stichopogonini as a new tribe of Dasypogoninae with a list of genera belonging to it, but stated that he had not personally investigated specimens of Stichopogon.

Stichopogoninae HARDY 1930
Remarks: ARTIGAS & PAPAVERO (1988: 97) proposed the subfamily Stichopogoninae in the key to subfamilies.

11. Trigonomininae ENDERLEIN 1914

Trigonominini ENDERLEIN 1914: 166.
Type genus Trigonominina ENDERLEIN, 1914: 164. Type species Trigonominina apipes ENDERLEIN, 1914 (original designation) [Oriental].
Remarks: ENDERLEIN (1914: 166) states in the description of Trigonominina that the genus is isolated within the Dasypogoninae because of only two media veins and therefore should be placed in a separate tribe.

Trigonomininae ENDERLEIN 1914
Remarks: PAPAVERO (1973: 233, 248) proposed the subfamily Trigonomininae with a diagnosis and list of genera.

Remarks: Article 40.1. of the ICZN rules that if the type genus of a family-group name is a junior synonym, the family-group name is not affected. Therefore, Damalini HULL 1962 is a junior synonym of Xenomyzini HARDY 1948.

Xenomyzini HARDY 1948: 118.
Type genus Xenomyza WIEDEMANN, 1817 = Damalis FABRICIUS, 1805: 147. Type species Damalis planiceps FABRICIUS, 1805 (subsequent designation by HULL 1962: 53 and ICZN 1985) [Oriental].

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Literature


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