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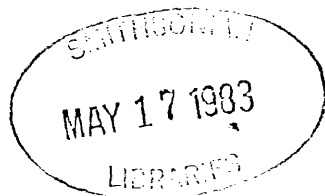
CATALOGUE
OF THE
DIPTERA
OF THE
AFROTROPICAL REGION,

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BRITISH MUSEUM
(NATURAL HISTORY)

FOREWORD

The Diptera or two-winged flies are probably the most important of all the groups of insects that closely affect man. The majority of Diptera, like other insects, are quite harmless to man and hardly, if at all, impinge upon his activities. However, the habit of sucking blood, that is widespread throughout the Order, has resulted in some acting as vectors of disease-causing organisms. Other flies, especially house-flies, may convey pathogenic organisms from decaying organic matter to human food. Some species are important pests of agricultural crops, but others such as the Tachinidae are beneficial because they destroy large numbers of plant-feeding insects through their parasitic habit.

Nowhere is their socio-economic and medical impact more felt than in tropical Africa, where bloodsucking flies transmit several very dangerous diseases that are not only a direct hazard to human health, but unless successfully controlled, can prevent or hinder every attempt to develop the land. The control of these diseases, such as human sleeping sickness and onchocerciasis, depends in great measure upon controlling the flies that carry them. This in turn requires a thorough appreciation of all that is known about the insect vectors, including their basic taxonomy, so that they can be correctly identified and their geographical ranges accurately understood.

Surprisingly, in view of the harmful effects of flies of one kind or another on man and his activities in Africa, there is no single work that consolidates the available taxonomic and geographical data on the 16,000 species of flies to be found in tropical and southern Africa. This Catalogue therefore has no forerunner, except in the limited sense that a very few groups, such as the mosquitoes, have been catalogued earlier in the specialized literature. The aim has been to synthesize the enormous and scattered basic taxonomic work on the Diptera of the Region into a single volume, listing all the species known from the area and their synonyms, organizing them into a comprehensive classification, and showing their geographical distributions so far as these are known.

The need for such a comprehensive regional catalogue has been obvious for many years, and the present work was conjectured and planned nearly ten years ago. The assembly of contributions from forty specialists, many overseas, each with simultaneous commitments to other research projects, has meant some inevitable delay in the completion of the Catalogue. In the event, however, this has proved advantageous, for the past decade has been one of great taxonomic activity on the Diptera and it has been possible to include the results of important revisionary work, much of it specifically undertaken to make the Catalogue as up-to-date as possible. It is worth recording that although there are so many contributors, over two thirds of the work was done by staff of the Museum.

The Trustees of the Museum are grateful to all the contributors to this

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vast project, but especially to the editors; they are particularly indebted to Dr R. W. Crosskey, the chief editor, for his intense and careful efforts to ensure the high standards of accuracy and consistency so necessary in works of this kind.

PAUL FREEMAN
Keeper of Entomology

INTRODUCTION

It is generally agreed by contemporary dipterists that there are about 80,000 described species of Diptera in the world fauna, but in the absence of a complete world catalogue it is difficult to determine the number at all precisely. However, the completion of the present Catalogue, listing some 16,300 valid species in the Afrotropical Region, suggests that the currently accepted global estimate for the number of species is on the low side. Now that published catalogues are available for three major zoogeographical regions, the others being those of Stone *et al.* (eds) (1965) for the Nearctic Region (excluding Nearctic Mexico) and Delfinado & Hardy (eds) (1973-1977) for the Oriental Region, it appears that each region has a total dipterous fauna of the order of 16,000 described species. Thus when all six zoogeographical regions have been covered the world fauna will probably muster between 90,000 and 100,000 species. The Neotropical fauna, which including Nearctic Mexico is currently being catalogued in piecemeal family fascicles, may prove to be richer in species than other regions, but this will probably be counterbalanced by a smaller-than-average number of described species in the Australasian Region (for which, regrettably, there seems to be no projected catalogue at present). The Palaearctic fauna is likely to be of equivalent size to the Nearctic, as may become evident when the new Palaearctic catalogue (now in preparation by the Hungarian Natural History Museum) becomes available.

An interesting fact that emerges from this Afrotropical Catalogue when compared with the other completed regional catalogues is the remarkably close average number of species per recognized valid genus. For the Afrotropical Region this number is 8.12 (16,318 species in 2,009 genera), for the Oriental Region 8.51 (15,964 species in 1,876 genera), and for North America 8.18 (16,130 species in 1,971 genera).

With such a very rich dipterous fauna in the Afrotropical Region it is not surprising that there is no comprehensive series of taxonomic works available for identification. The Afrotropical area stands much in need of a faunal treatment such as that which exists for the Palaearctic area in E. Lindner's *Die Fliegen der Palaarktischen Region*, or which is about to be started for the Nearctic Region (under the editorship of G. C. D. Griffiths). At present regional taxonomic monographs covering whole groups exist only for certain families or subfamilies of medical or socio-economic or parasitological importance (Culicidae, Simuliidae, Tabanidae, Stomoxyinae, Glossinidae, Gasterophilidae, Oestridae), except for very outdated regional monographs on Syrphidae and Bombyliidae. Important subregional treatments for southern Africa exist, however, for a few families, notably Bombyliidae and Mydidae. Generally speaking, for most groups, the taxonomic literature is very scattered, as is evident from the 4,700 entries in the Catalogue bibliography. A large number of names started their taxonomic life in the reports of expeditions to tropical or southern Africa, such as the Kilimanjaro-Meru Expedition (1898) and the D. B. Bennett Expedition (British Museum (Natural

History), 1934-1935), the Lund University Expedition to southern Africa (published results in *South African Animal Life*, Hanström *et al.* (eds), 1955-1974), the Belgian Zoological Missions to St Helena (Basilewsky, 1977), and in accounts of faunal explorations of the national parks of the Belgian Congo (now Zaire). An early important work, but now much outdated, on the Brachycera of South Africa was Loew's (1860) *Die Dipteren-Fauna Südafrika's*.

Biological information on Afrotropical Diptera is for many groups scanty or non-existent, and there is only a significant body of information for those flies that are of direct importance to man because of their pest status in agriculture or their rôle as disease transmitters to man and animals. For other groups biological data are rather haphazard, and an enormous field of research is open to African students willing to investigate the life-histories and ecological relationships of Afrotropical Diptera. Unfortunately there are no general books on African Diptera to serve as starting points, but the outlines of the subject have been sketched in a few books concerned with African insects in general, including Skaife's *African insect life* (1979), Pinhey's *Introduction to insect study in Africa* (1968), Caswell's *Agricultural entomology in the tropics* (1962), and Smit's *Insects in southern Africa: how to control them* (1964).

Although this work is primarily a catalogue the editors have felt that it should contain more than an inventory of names, and the introductions to the individual family chapters are therefore provided with references to the most important works on the taxonomy and biology pertaining to each family, especially those of immediate relevance to the Afrotropical Region. The family introductions should be specially consulted by anyone wishing to locate references to identification keys or other main sources of taxonomic information.

Finally it should be stressed that many more species of Diptera undoubtedly occur in the Afrotropical Region than have been described up to the present time, and that there is considerable imbalance in knowledge between different families. Families that contain biting flies, such as the Culicidae and the Tabanidae, or contain relatively large and attractive flies that have been sought by the general collector, such as the Asilidae, Bombyliidae and Syrphidae, are rather better known than others, and description of new species in such families is a comparatively rare event. On the other hand many families that contain small inconspicuous and unattractive flies remain very poorly known. For example, a large number of undescribed species of African Mycetophilidae have been collected, and the very small number of Afrotropical species of Cecidomyiidae is certainly a reflection of inadequate knowledge rather than a fact of nature. In addition to the undescribed species that certainly await differentiation on their gross morphology there are assuredly others (sibling species) that are isomorphic and that will only be recognized when a great deal of bio-ecological information has been assembled. The Diptera are specially prone to sibling speciation, and in the Afrotropical Region *Anopheles gambiae* is well known to be a complex of at least six species, while *Simulium damnosum* is currently considered to be a complex of more than twenty sibling species. Similar complexes are likely to be uncovered gradually in other Afrotropical Diptera, so that 16,000 species for the entire regional fauna is probably far short of the number that actually exists.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editors are deeply grateful to the contributors who, alone or with colleagues, prepared the individual family manuscripts for this work. Without their willing cooperation the Catalogue could not have been begun and still less completed.

During the processing of the text the editors and the contributors benefited greatly from the specialist expertise of many colleagues who scrutinized the drafts for particular families or advised on other matters. Those acknowledged for such assistance are: Dr and Mrs Charles P. Alexander (families Ptychopteridae and Tipulidae); Mr John C. Deeming (Acalyptrate families); Dr R. H. Foote (family Tephritidae); Dr A. Freidberg (family Tephritidae); Dr R. J. Gagné (family Cecidomyiidae); Dr David J. Greathead (family Bombyliidae); Dr Richard P. Lane (family Ceratopogonidae); Dr Wayne N. Mathis (family Ephydriidae); Dr I. W. B. Nye (index); Professor Hugh E. Paterson (Muscidae); Dr Curtis W. Sabrosky (zoological nomenclature); Dr O. A. Saether (family Chironomidae); Dr K. A. Spencer (family Agromyzidae); Mr George C. Steyskal (classical advice); Professor O. Theodor (family Bombyliidae); Dr F. C. Thompson (family Syrphidae); the late Dr J. Verbeke (family Sciomyzidae); Dr Fritz Zumpt (families Calliphoridae, Gasterophilidae, Oestridae and Sarcophagidae).

We are greatly indebted to Miss Pamela Gilbert and Mr Guy Moody, librarian and former assistant librarian in the Department of Entomology, for tracking down and obtaining rare works or interpreting obscure references; so successful were their patient efforts on our behalf that all references cited in the bibliography have been seen at least in photocopy. Dr R. Lichtenberg, Dr Sabrosky and Dr Thompson also provided some bibliographic information, and this is much appreciated. Our thanks go also to Monsieur L. Matile for his advice on the citation of reference titles in French, to Mrs Vera Smith for typing much of the draft bibliography, and to our fellow staff in the Diptera Sections for much general assistance at the assembly, proof-reading and indexing stages of the work.

In conclusion we express our appreciation of the part played in the planning of this Catalogue by our co-editor Harold Oldroyd, who it is sad to record died on 3rd September 1978 when it was about to go to press.

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION ON THE CATALOGUE TEXT

Treatment of taxonomic and nomenclatural information

1. *Taxonomic scope.* The Catalogue includes all named Diptera known to have been described from, or to occur in, the fauna of the Afrotropical zoogeographical region (up to 31st July 1978)*. The few species described from inclusions in copal (some of which were originally stated to be in Baltic amber) are listed in their systematic positions; there appear to be no genuine Diptera fossils from the region. Taxa described from the region but unnamed are omitted. Unidentified or undescribed species are mentioned only for the few genera that have no named or identifiable representatives in the regional fauna (i.e. such species are excluded if named species are listed in the genera).

2. *Arrangement of taxa.* All the suprageneric categories recognized in the Catalogue (tribe, subfamily, family, superfamily, division and suborder) are arranged in systematic order. Genera considered valid are alphabetical within their higher category (tribe, subfamily or family as appropriate), and subgenera are alphabetical within genera. Species treated as valid are listed alphabetically within genera (or subgenera), and infraspecific taxa (subspecies, varieties, forms) deemed valid for cataloguing purposes are alphabetical within their species. The species-group, as a level of taxonomic organization between the species and the genus (subgenus), is not employed as a category anywhere in the Catalogue.

Residues of unplaceable taxa and names, such as occur within many families, are listed alphabetically at the end of the most appropriate taxon for their assignment, e.g. subgenerically unplaceable species at the end of a genus with subgenera, a totally enigmatic genus at the end of a family. Synonyms are always listed chronologically.

3. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.* A special effort has been made in the editorial checking for this Catalogue to ensure that the names cited, and all matters relating to them such as spelling, authorship, publication date and status, conform to the requirements of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (current 1961 edition and its subsequent modifications). Nevertheless, it has been thought best to follow the usage of certain well known generic names in the interests of stability, although their use as valid names is not strictly correct under the requirements of the *Code*. Such names have been appropriately annotated, and technically speaking their validity should be ratified by action of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

* See Appendix for additional taxa described while the catalogue was in press.

The convention is *not* adopted in this Catalogue of placing parentheses around the names of authors of species that are no longer in their original genera, and brief comment is required on this aspect of format—which the editors know displeases some contributors and might be considered a breach of mandatory Article 51(d) of the *Code*. The editors' view is that a catalogue of this kind, in which species names are not set out as binomina, does not lend itself to the bracketing convention, especially when the publication date of changed combinations is supposed to be placed within the parentheses in addition to the authors' names (*Code* Recommendation 22B). Whilst the recommendation is not strongly significant, and was ignored in the North American Diptera catalogue, there appears to be little purpose either in parenthesizing of authors' names; throughout the Catalogue the *original* genus has been cited for every specific or infraspecific name *when different from the present genus* of assignment, and parentheses around authors' names are therefore redundant in the Catalogue text (anyone wishing to use them when citing a name can see at once if they are required because of citation of the name of the original genus). The editors, in fact, hold the view that Article 51(d) of the *Code* is one of its most negative, and therefore, useless requirements—its only effect is to convey the rather worthless information that a species no longer remains in the genus where it was first placed. Much valuable research time has been wasted by specialists in searching out 'whether the author's name should be in brackets', and mandatory Article 51(d) should in our view be eliminated from the *Code* or reduced to the status of a recommendation for taxonomic revisionary works alone.

Article 32(c)(i) has been strictly observed and the letter 'e' interpolated after a letter from which the umlaut has been deleted only in names of German origin. Thus, for example, *sjöstedti* being based on a Swedish name is spelt *sjostedti* and *Tömösvaryella* being based on a Hungarian name is spelt *Tomosvaryella*, but *fülleborni* and *kröberi* being from a German origin are spelt *fuelleborni* and *kroeberi*.

4. *Typographical treatment of valid and invalid names.* Synonyms are not given for suprageneric names, and this section is concerned only with generic, subgeneric, specific and infraspecific names. These names are shown in bold face type when considered to be valid for taxa at these levels, and in non-bold type when synonyms. Generic and subgeneric names, whether valid or invalid, are in upper case type, and specific and infraspecific names, whether valid or invalid, are in lower case type. Each valid genus and subgenus is shown as a centre-head, and the valid generic or subgeneric name is repeated against the left-hand margin in its chronological sequence aligned with the synonyms (if any). Valid specific names are listed against the left-hand margin, in line with the generic or subgeneric synonymy; valid infraspecific names and all specific and infraspecific synonyms are indented.

Names that are unavailable in the technical meaning of the *Code* (such as *nomina nuda*, incorrect original and subsequent spellings, most names published as synonyms, and varietal names published after 1960), invalid emendations, and variant spellings of uncertain status, misidentifications, and invalid homonyms are given the same non-bold type-face as normal invalid synonyms.

Usually such names are placeable as synonyms, either non-indented in generic synonymy or indented in specific synonymy. A rare exception is where primary homonymy of a specific name exists, but the contributor prefers for Catalogue purposes (pending further study) to refrain from publishing a new replacement name; in this case the species is listed as a good species, line to left-hand margin, but the name is not bold-faced because it cannot be valid. The few extralimital species included (see Section 12) are similarly treated.

5. *Taxonomic references.* The taxonomic references given are only to the original proposal of each name, except where citation of additional references is necessary for special nomenclatural purposes (e.g. to reference the completion of criteria of availability), or to clarify cases where an author described a taxon as purportedly new in two or more places (either in exactly the same way or in a different manner). Each taxonomic reference to a properly proposed taxon, irrespective of whether the name is now considered valid or synonymous, consists of the following basic entries: name, author(s) of the name, year date of the publication containing the name, and page number in the publication on which the name appears (separated by colon from the year date). This basic reference is sufficient, when used in conjunction with the accompanying bibliography, to locate the title and full bibliographic reference of the work in which the name and original description appeared: correlation of text references with the bibliography, however, necessitates the use of the suffix letters for differentiating papers published by the same author in the same year.

The basic information in each taxonomic reference is appropriately annotated when necessary to show that the name was originally proposed for a taxon at a different rank from its present rank, or for a taxon now placed in a different higher category from the original placement (subgenus or species transferred to a different genus). All such supplementary information is placed in parentheses immediately after the page reference. In the case of generically transferred species it consists of citation of the name of the original genus, e.g. '**cuprapex** Villeneuve, 1917a: 353 (*Thelychaeta*)'. For a generic or subgeneric name at a higher or lower rank it consists of a statement, e.g. '**AETHIOPISCA** Rohdendorf, 1963: 12 (as genus)'; for a subgenus removed from a genus and either transferred to another still at subgeneric rank or promoted to genus it consists of a statement including the name of the original genus, e.g. '**LIPOPTENA** Nitzsch, 1818: 310 (as subgenus of *Hippobosca*)'. (If the original genus is extralimital to the Catalogue and therefore lacks its own entry the author's name for the genus is included also.) It is important to note that for generic and subgeneric names only changes from the original position are annotated, and that unless there is a statement to the contrary all generic and subgeneric names (whether valid or synonyms) retain their original status, e.g. *Panaga* Curran was proposed with the same subgeneric status within *Dichaetomyia* as it retains in the Catalogue, and its entry requires no annotation, thus '**PANAGA** Curran, 1928c: 353'.

Changes of rank of specific and infraspecific names are indicated both for valid names and synonyms in a comparable manner to that for genus-group names. For example, *Dichaetomyia hargreavesorum* was described as a species

but is ranked in the Catalogue as a valid subspecies, and its entry reads 'ssp. **hargreavesorum** Emden, 1942*b*: 732 (as sp.)'; *Dichaetomyia celosia* var. *dorsalis* Malloch is considered to be a synonym of *Dichaetomyia nigripalpis* Stein and its entry reads '*dorsalis* Malloch, 1930*a*: 477 (as var. of *celosia*)'. In this case the author is not cited for *celosia* as this name appears in the Catalogue, but if the species cited parenthetically is extralimital its author is given. Changes of both position and rank for a name are indicated by suitable combined forms of annotation: e.g. *Paratricyclea imitans* var. *coeruleiventris* Malloch remains in the species *imitans* but without status and is now in the genus *Phumosia* so its entry reads '*coeruleiventris* Malloch, 1926*a*: 495 (*Paratricyclea*, as var.)'. In this case *imitans* is not named in parentheses because the species involved has not changed (cf. *dorsalis* above).

Authors cited in the taxonomic references are the persons responsible for the names under the provisions of the *Code*. When two or more authors are responsible for a name they are cited in the order that they appear in the work concerned. In a few instances authorship actually attributes to persons who were not the authors of the works containing the names, or were only partially responsible for them in such a way that sole authorship for names applies even though multiple authors prepared the work; these cases have required citation of the authors of works additionally to the authors of the names, e.g. as 'Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd' or 'Villeneuve in Becker'. Where authors have published in two or more versions of their name a single form has been used, normally the one that predominates. Bipartite authors' names are hyphenated or not according to the individual author's own practice, thus 'Hervé-Bazin', but 'Osten Sacken'. Authors' names containing 'de', 'del', 'den', 'du' and 'Le' are cited in full, e.g. 'de Meillon' and 'Le Peletier', but the prefixes 'van' and 'von' have not been used, e.g. 'Wulp' in place of Van der Wulp, 'Emden' in place of van Emden and 'Röder' in place of von Röder (retention of 'de' and 'Le' and rejection of 'van' and 'von' appears anomalous, but was decided upon in the light of the predominating practice amongst contributors). Names of Russian authors have been given in their predominant form when transliterated from the Cyrillic, or in the Roman alphabet form used by the author himself: e.g. Rohdendorf is used in preference to Rodendorf, even though the latter is the more correct transliteration.

If a name was first published in an undated work, or in a work that is known from external evidence (i.e. from outside the work itself or the book or journal of which it is part) to bear the wrong date of issue, the correct year date for publication of the name is given in square brackets—in accordance with Recommendation 22A(3) of the *Code*. For example, Latreille's work entitled '*Précis des caractères génériques des Insectes . . .*' is undated in the work but is dated conventionally as 1796, and a recent volume of the *Annales du Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale* (containing a series of papers on St Helena Diptera) bears only the date 1976 but it is known not to have been issued until mid-1977: hence references to names in these works appear as '**PSYCHODA** Latreille, [1796]: 152' and '**lyrica** Sabrosky, [1977]*b*: 114', etc.

When two bibliographic references are cited for the same name and the second is bracketed, e.g. as in '**CALOCHIRONOMUS** Kieffer, 1921*c*: 274

[1921f: 32]', the nomenclatural availability of the name always starts from the first reference cited (which predates the second reference shown in square brackets). These doubled references are used to cover the situations (not at all uncommon) in which an author described a taxon as 'new' twice over, either exactly repeating the description or varying it, or in which issue of a work was split so that parts were published at different dates (when availability of a name often starts from its appearance in a key issued in advance of the definitive description). In the rare cases where the second description of a species as 'new' involved a different binomen from the first description the changed generic name is shown in parentheses *within* the second, square-bracketed, reference. In the common situation where both descriptions of a species as 'new' used the same combination, but the species is now assigned to a different genus, the original genus is shown at the end of the entry in parentheses in the normal way, e.g. '**stigmatalis** Loew, 1852: 658 [1862d: 5] (*Leptogaster*)'.

Page numbers cited in the text references are those on which the names appear in the original journals or works, except in the rare instances where a reprint pagination has to be given because names take availability from reprints issued in advance of journal parts. In the special case of Macquart's works under the general title '*Diptères exotiques nouveaux ou peu connus*', which are best known from the reprint versions, the reprint pagination is given, in parentheses, in addition to the journal pagination, e.g. '*biappendiculata* Macquart, 1855: 95(75) (*Anthrax*)'. Pagination is cited in Roman numbers when these are used in the works cited. In the rare cases where named illustrations have to be cited for the origins of names it has been necessary to cite plate and figure numbers in place of page numbers.

For genera that are divided into subgenera the taxonomic reference for the valid name of the genus is repeated under the nominate subgenus (because in large genera the two entries may be widely separated); any synonymy in such divided genera is given under the appropriate subgeneric headings, including synonymy for the nominate subgenus.

6. *Type-species*. Names of type-species are cited in their original binomina and with their original authorship and date, irrespective of the form in which they were cited by the author establishing the genus (or subgenus). The correct nominal species for the generic or subgeneric name is cited first, followed by the original binomen, author and date, of its currently valid senior synonym (if any) in square brackets, e.g. 'Type-species: *Maillotia pilifera* Theobald, 1907 [= *Culex hortensis* Ficalbi, 1889]'. If the nominal type-species name is invalid because it is a junior homonym the existence of homonymy and the original binomen of the valid replacement name are shown together in square brackets, e.g. 'Type-species: *Dichaetomyia polita* Malloch, 1921 [junior homonym, preocc. *polita* Stein, 1900, = *Dichaetomyia emdeni* Pont, 1969]' (primary and secondary homonymy are not differentiated). If the nominal type-species was misidentified, so that the actual type-species is different from the putative type-species, the existence of misidentification and the original binomen, author and date, of the valid name of the actual species involved are shown, e.g. 'Type-species: *Ocyptera pusilla* Meigen, 1824, sensu Robineau-

Desvoidy [misident., = *Tachina biguttata* Meigen, 1824], (thus the type-species is *biguttata* Meigen which Robineau-Desvoidy mistakenly identified as *pusilla* Meigen).

Terms for methods of fixation of type-species follow the *Code*, viz. 'original designation', 'monotypy', 'subsequent monotypy' and 'subsequent designation', except that the word 'subsequent' is omitted in the last case for brevity because the name of the designator and a bibliographic reference to the place of designation is given, e.g. '... by designation of Coquillett (1910:526)'. There is no instance in the Catalogue where the type-species is determined solely by use of *typicus* or *typus* or by absolute tautonymy (*Code* Article 68(b) & (d)). When the type-species is determined by subsequent monotypy it is appropriately referenced, e.g. '... by subsequent monotypy (Meigen, 1824:234)'.

It was found from editorial work that many contributors were unaware of the provision made in *Code* Article 68(a)(i) under which, prior to 1931, a new species included in a new genus (or subgenus) and marked with the formula 'gen. n., sp. n.' or its equivalent is fixed as the type-species by original designation (even though the great majority of these cases involve monotypic genera). To clarify these cases they have been marked with the wording '... by original designation and monotypy ('gen. n., sp. n.')'. In conformity with the practice for many names in the North American Diptera catalogue we have considered that single descriptions of a new genus (or subgenus) and a new species, made before 1931, should establish the type-species as fixed by original designation even when a 'gen. n., sp. n.' or equivalent suffix is missing—for these situations are of a comparable kind to those in which the 'gen. n., sp. n.' marking is given. Names deemed to be 'gen. n., sp. n.' situations, even though not unequivocally so, are marked in the same manner as indicated above. Examples are *Pipunculus* Latreille and *Thaumatomyia* Zenker. The type-species of genera (or subgenera) established after 1930 for a single new nominal species are cited as fixed by monotypy irrespective of whether there is a 'gen. n., sp. n.' marking (unless of course the author makes a separate deliberate designation of the type-species). (We note in passing that it is an anomaly of the *Code* that monotypic 'gen. n., sp. n.' situations should be treated as original designation before 1931 but as monotypy then onwards.)

If a genus was originally proposed without included species, and a subsequent designation of the type-species was made from the multiple species first included in the genus at a later date, the editors have included a reference to the work in which species were first assigned to the genus.

Type-species have not been cited for names that were expressly proposed as replacement names for junior homonyms, because such names automatically take the same type-species as cited for the preoccupied name.

7. *Homonyms and replacement names.* Preoccupied homonyms are marked by annotations in square brackets. In the case of generic and subgeneric names these follow the type-species information, and in the case of specific and infraspecific names they follow the geographical information. In both cases they follow the same style, e.g. '[Junior homonym, preocc. *vittata*

Malloch, 1914]'. The zoological group to which a senior generic or sub-generic homonym belongs is irrelevant and is not shown. Each replacement name that has been expressly proposed as a substitute for a junior homonym, or is deemed to be so proposed, is indicated as such—together with a statement of the name replaced—in parentheses after the taxonomic reference, e.g. '*stenoscutatus* Edwards, 1912a: 22 (replacement name for *africanus* Theobald)'. If the proposal of the replacement name was unjustified in terms of the present Code the annotation '([unnecessary] replacement name ...)' is used. (It should be noted that unjustified replacement names are available names under the Code and take their own authorship and date as other available names.) If a replacement name was proposed in a different genus from that in which it is now placed, the original genus and the replacement statement are combined in the same parentheses, e.g. '*fulvocothurnata* Brauer, 1899: 526 (*Lucilia*, replacement name for *fulvicornis* Bigot)'. Junior secondary homonymy and junior primary homonymy have not been differentiated, as the editors have not considered it sufficiently essential to justify the extensive work that would be involved in tracing the original binomina of extralimital senior homonyms; noting the existence of homonymy as such is thought adequate for Catalogue purposes.

8. *Emendations and other variant spellings.* Whenever possible these have been recorded in such a way that their status under the Code is made clear, e.g. by marking them as justified emendations, unjustified emendations, incorrect original spellings, or incorrect subsequent spellings. It has often been impracticable, because of the work involved in locating the earliest use of a variant spelling, to determine whether a subsequent spelling appearing in the literature has the status of an emendation or of an incorrect subsequent spelling: the annotation 'Variant spelling of ...' is used in such a case to indicate the uncertainty. Undoubtedly the great majority of variant spellings are actually incorrect subsequent spellings and not emendations in the strictly defined sense of the Code. True emendations are cited in the Catalogue with their own authorship, date and reference, as they are available names whether justified or unjustified, e.g. '*PLACOMYIA* Agassiz, 1847: 297. Unjustified emendation of *Plaxemya* Robineau-Desvoidy'. Incorrect original spellings and incorrect subsequent spellings are cited without authorship and date as they are unavailable names in the sense of the Code.

9. *Gender endings of specific and infraspecific names.* Article 30 of the Code requires that the terminations of adjectival specific and infraspecific names in the nominative singular agree in gender with the generic name with which they are currently combined, and an inordinate amount of editorial time has been spent in attempting to ensure that this mandatory requirement is satisfied for all such names in this Catalogue that are treated as *valid*. Names that are synonyms have been cited in their original orthography as they do not form currently valid combinations in their present genera. Spellings of specific and infraspecific names considered valid have been changed if necessary to conform with generic gender, but the editors do not guarantee that every case where a change is needed has been discovered (especially as determination

of generic gender is sometimes difficult and it is not always certain whether a specific name is an adjective or not).

When spellings have been changed from the originals in order to satisfy Article 30 only the new valid spelling is shown (in the interests of brevity and conformity with the practice of other catalogues). However, it should be noted that two commonly occurring adjectival names applied to Afrotropical Diptera change their spellings considerably according to gender: these are *caffra* and *afra* in the feminine, which become *caffer* and *afes* in the masculine and *caffrum* and *afrum* in the neuter (in comparable manner to *atra*, *ater*, *atrum*, and *nigra*, *niger*, *nigrum*).

Application of Article 30 has changed the terminations habitually used in some genera, notably those ending in *-ops* (masculine) such as *Chrysops*, and those that are neuter but have the appearance of being feminine because of their *-a* endings (e.g. *-clema*, *-derma*, *-nema*, *-omma*, *-pelma*, *-sema*, *-soma*, *-stigma*, *-stoma*, *-thauma*). Generic names ending in *-odes* and *-oides* are treated as masculine; those ending in *-gaster* are feminine (although often wrongly treated as masculine).

10. *Misidentifications.* Only those misidentifications are recorded that contributors consider of sufficient importance to warrant an entry (it is not practicable to attempt to record every instance of misidentification that bedevils the literature). Specific misidentifications are indented as for other synonyms and listed at the end of the specific synonymies. Those that have been general amongst authors are cited in the form '*fallax*, authors, not Meigen (misident.)', but those that are attributable to one particular author take the form '*vulpina*, Curran, not Fallén (misident.)'; the latter type of entry is augmented with a date reference after the misidentifier's name if it is thought necessary to indicate where the error was published. Misapplications of generic names are cited last in the generic synonymy when needed in the form '*TACHINA*, authors, not Meigen'.

11. *Annotation of nomenclatural changes.* Changes in binomial combination, rank or validity that are newly established are marked with the conventional bold-face suffixes listed in the abbreviations (Section 13 below). Names that are transferred for the first time to another genus are not marked as new combinations if they are simultaneously treated as synonyms (because they do not involve new valid binomina): only new binomina treated as valid are suffixed as new combinations (contrary to the practice of the North American Diptera catalogue). New names published as replacements for junior homonyms are marked with bold-face suffixes indicating their status as *nomina nova*.

12. *Miscellaneous inclusions and annotations.* Unavailable names that are *nomina nuda* are included and marked '*Nomen nudum*' after the bibliographic reference. Such names are placed in the synonymy of the species to which they belong if known, but otherwise are listed alphabetically in the appropriate genera or lists of residual names. Species that are extralimital for the Catalogue (usually European) but have been mistakenly recorded from the Afrotropical Region have sometimes been entered in the species lists, in the form '*inconspicua*

Meigen.—Not Afrotropical' if this appears helpful. Various annotations have been included when these are useful for clarifying the circumstances attaching to names, especially their availability status under the *Code*.

13. *Abbreviations.* The following abbreviations have been used in the taxonomic parts of the text:

attrib.—attributed to

Code—*International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*

Comb. n.—new combination

Eds—Editors

f.—form

fig.—figure

I.C.Z.N.—International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

nom. n.—*nomen novum*

Pl.—Plate

preocc.—preoccupied by

publ.—published as

s.l.—sensu lato

sp.—species

ssp.—subspecies

s. str.—sensu stricto

stat. n.—new status

Syn. n.—new synonym

var.—variety

14. *List of alternative family-group names in Afrotropical Diptera.* The Catalogue text includes names for families, subfamilies and tribes only when these are considered valid for recognized taxa. Other usages of family-group names that are partially or wholly equivalent to those treated as valid occur in the literature of Afrotropical dipterology or in other works, such as important monographs, that are relevant to the regional fauna. In order that these other presently unused or outmoded names can be equated with the use of family-group names in the Catalogue the more important of them are listed below with their nearest Catalogue equivalents. The list is not exhaustive, and omits many names that have had no currency since their original publication (e.g. those of notorious splitters such as Enderlein). It is important to note that as different authors set different limits to suprageneric categories the unused names are not always directly synonymous with those used in the Catalogue.

Actiini, see Siphonini

Adersiinae, see Sceptidinae

Agriinae, see Sarcophaginae

Andrenosomini, see Laphriini

Astiidae, see Asteiidae

Aulacephalini, see Ormiini

Blepharoceridae, see Blephariceridae

Borboridae, see Sphaeroceridae

Braunsiomyiini, see Sceptidinae

Campsicneminae, see Sympycninae

Cephalopinini, see Oestrinae

Ceroplastinae, see Keroplastinae

Chelisiini, see Anthomyiidae

Chiromyiidae, see Chyromyiidae

Chrysopinae, see Chrysopsinae

Chrysosomatinae, see Sciapodinae

Clunioninae, see Orthoclaudiinae &

Telmatogetoninae

- Clythiidae, see Platypezidae
 Cordiluridae, see Scathophagidae
 Cordyluridae, see Scathophagidae
 Ctenotini, see Laphriini
 Cypselidae, see Sphaeroceridae
 Cyrtidae, see Acroceridae
 Damalini, see Xenomyzini
 Dexillini, see Dexiini
 Dioctriini, see Dasyopogonini
 Dorilaidae, see Pipunculidae
 Dorylaidae, see Pipunculidae
 Echinomyiinae, see Tachinini & related tribes
 Echinomyiini, see Tachinini
 Empidae, see Empididae
 Erinnidae, see Rhagionidae
 Erodiorhynchini, see Bouvieriomyiini
 Euphlebotominae, see Phlebotominae
 Fucelliinae, see Anthomyiidae
 Fungivoridae, see Mycetophilidae
 Gedoelstiini, see Oestrinae
 Geomyzidae, see Opomyzidae
 Geosarginae, see Sarginae
 Gyrostigminae, see Gasterophilinae
 Heleidae, see Ceratopogonidae
 Heleinae, see Ceratopogoninae
 Helomyzidae, see Heleomyzidae
 Helophilini, see Eristalini
 Hydroptini, see Hydrelliini
 Hypodermatinae, see Hypodermatinae
 Itonididae, see Cecidomyiidae
 Kirkioestrini, see Oestrinae
 Laphystini, see Laphriini
 Larvaevoridae, see Tachinidae
 Larvaevorinae, see Tachinidae
 Leptidae, see Rhagionidae
 Limnobiinae, see Limoniinae
 Liriopidae, see Ptychopteridae
 Lispinae, see Limnophorinae
 Lucilliini, see Calliphorinae
 Lycoriidae, see Sciaridae
 Megarhininae, see Toxorhynchitinae
 Melanomyiini, see Rhinophoridae
 Melanophoridae, see Rhinophoridae
 Melusinidae, see Simuliidae
 Meropliinae, see Sepsinae
 Miltogrammatinae, see Miltogramminae
 Muscaridae (of Hendel), see Schizophora without Muscoidea
 Muscaridae (of Malloch), see Muscidae & other Schizophora
 Musidoridae, see Lonchopteridae
 Mydadae, see Mydidae
 Mydasidae, see Mydidae
 Nemopodinae, see Sepsinae
 Ochthiphilidae, see Chamaemyiidae
 Ochtiphilidae, see Chamaemyiidae
 Ocypterini, see Cylindromyiini
 Ogcodidae, see Acroceridae
 Omphralidae, see Scenopinidae
 Oncodidae, see Acroceridae
 Orphnephilidae, see Thaumaleidae
 Ortalidae, see Otitidae
 Pelopiinae, see Tanypodinae
 Pharyngobolinae, see Oestrinae
 Phryneidae, see Anisopodidae
 Phycodromiidae, see Coelopidae
 Phyllomyzidae, see Milichiidae
 Phyllomyzinae, see Madizinae
 Platypyginae, see Mythicomyiinae
 Platystomidae, see Platystomatidae
 Polleniinae, see Calliphorinae
 Prorostomatini, see Plesiocerini
 Proseninae, see Dexiinae
 Prosenini, see Dexiini
 Prosthetosominae, see Prosthetosomatinae
 Rhingiini, see Cheilosini
 Rhinoestrini, see Oestrinae
 Rhyphidae, see Anisopodidae
 Sapromyzidae, see Lauxaniidae
 Saropogonini, see Dasyopogonini
 Scatomyzidae, see Scathophagidae
 Scatophagidae, see Scathophagidae
 Scopeumatidae, see Scathophagidae
 Sepsidae, see Sepsidae
 Silviinae, see Chrysopsinae
 Solvidae, see Xylomyzidae
 Stenopogonini, see Dasyopogonini
 Stomoxydinae, see Stomoxynae
 Tendipedidae, see Chironomidae
 Thaumastocerinae, see Rhinomyzini
 Trichoscelinae, see Trixoscelidinae
 Trixoscelinae, see Trixoscelidinae
 Trupaneidae, see Tephritidae
 Trypanidae, see Tephritidae
 Trypetidae, see Tephritidae
 Tyliidae, see Micropezidae
 Villini, see Exoprosopini
 Villoestrini, see Exoprosopini
 Xeramoebini, see Petrorossiini
 Xylotini, see Milesiini

Treatment of geographical information

1. *Coverage of the Catalogue.* The Afrotropical Region as defined for this work includes all the numbered countries and islands shown on the accompanying map. The term Afrotropical Region is exactly equivalent to the older term Ethiopian Region, but is preferred to avoid ambiguity and for other reasons mentioned in the recent paper of Crosskey & White (1977). The Malagasy area, which some zoologists consider to be a separate zoogeographical region, is treated as an integral part of the Afrotropical Region. The regional boundary between the Afrotropical and the Palaearctic parts of continental Africa is taken (for practical convenience) to be formed by the northern borders of Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad and Sudan (countries 1-5 on the map); the boundary in the Arabian peninsula is formed by the northern borders of Yemen and South Yemen (countries 8 and 9 on the map).

The South Atlantic islands of Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha and Gough are included in the Catalogue coverage, in addition to the Cape Verde Islands, the Gulf of Guinea islands, and the islands of the western Indian Ocean that are conventionally ascribed to the Afrotropical Region in its wider sense. Subantarctic islands of the southern Indian Ocean are omitted.

2. *Type-localities.* These are not cited in full, but only as the country or island-group concerned. For all nominal species and infraspecific taxa they are cited first, and for synonyms are the only geographical information given. For valid names the type-locality is followed by a brief statement of other distribution (if any is known), separated by a semicolon from the type-locality statement. Multiple type-locality countries or islands are cited alphabetically, connected by ampersands in cases where lectotypes have not been designated and names are still based on syntypes from more than one country or island. In the special case of type-localities in Eritrea this area has been cited in parentheses after Ethiopia; similarly, type-localities on islands close to the mainland of a country have been indicated parenthetically, e.g. 'Guinea (Los Islands)' or 'Tanzania (Zanzibar)'.

If the provenance of the type-material was not stated in the original description, and cannot be justifiably inferred from any ancillary evidence, this is indicated by the entry '[No locality]'. If the provenance was not stated, or implied by the titling of the work concerned, but is known or can be reliably inferred, the type-locality is cited in square brackets as accurately as possible, e.g. '[Mauritius]', or '[Austria or Germany]'. If the type-locality is known to be erroneously stated in the original publication, the correct locality is cited and followed by quotation of the supposed locality in square brackets, e.g. 'South Africa ['Océanie' error]'. If the provenance is stated in the original publication but too imprecisely to be related to a modern country, it is cited in quotation marks as in the original publication, e.g. 'Afrique tropicale et australe', 'Ost-Afrika', etc. Early uses of 'Guinea' and 'Congo', which do not imply the modern countries known by these names, are similarly cited in quotation marks, but it should be stressed that an outmoded geographical term is *not* quoted if it can safely be related only to one modern country (e.g. 'Caffraria' is recorded as South Africa and 'Nubien'

as Sudan). In the rare instances where a cited type-locality, such as Victoria Falls, is on the border of two countries and neither is cited in the original description, both countries are given as type-locality, e.g. 'Rhodesia/Zambia'.

If a type-locality country or island has to be accepted as correct, on the basis of the original description, but the contributor suspects that it is in error, this is indicated by a query mark in parentheses after the locality.

Type-localities in the Gebel Elba and Halaib area are recorded as Sudan, in accordance with the present Sudan-Egypt border, but it should be noted that the species in question were originally described as from Egypt.

3. *Other geographical information.* Distribution data other than the type-localities, given for valid names only, are cited for the Afrotropical Region first, followed by extra-Afrotropical distribution (if any). If not very many countries (islands) are known for the Afrotropical range, or they are widely scattered, each is listed alphabetically; but for widespread species or infraspecific taxa a generalized statement is given for brevity, e.g. 'widespread Afrotrop. Reg. (incl. Madagascar, Seychelles)'. In the general statements, countries isolated from the main distribution and islands (if any) are cited last in alphabetical order. For the generalized statements of range, West Africa covers countries numbered 1-3 and 13-24 on the accompanying map, north-eastern Africa countries 5-7 and 11, East Africa countries 31-35, southern Africa countries 36-46, and Congo basin countries 25-30. An entry for any of these areas does not imply that the taxon concerned is known from every one of the included countries. The term Congo basin as used covers rather more than the drainage basin of the Congo (now Zaire) river.

Extra-Afrotropical distribution is cited in the following approximate sequence: North Africa, Canary Islands-Madeira-Azores, Europe, Middle East, Central Asia, Oriental Region, Japan, Australasian Region (including Pacific islands and New Zealand), North America, South America. Subantarctic islands, Bermuda, and other such localities are interpolated as seems most appropriate. Taxa that are cosmopolitan or almost so are recorded as such after the Afrotropical distribution, without further detail.

The name of any country, island, or area cited in the Afrotropical or extra-Afrotropical distribution is preceded by a query mark if records are dubious (either because cited as questionable in the literature or considered so by the contributor). Type-locality countries or islands are not repeated in the general distribution statements. The name Formosa is retained for the present Taiwan, Sri Lanka is used in place of Ceylon.

4. *Abbreviations.* The following abbreviations have been used in the geographical parts of the text, combined as necessary:

Afr.—Africa	excl.—excluding
Afrotrop.—Afrotropical	I.—Island
Amer.—America	incl.—including
Austral.—Australasian	Is—Islands
E.—East	N.—North

n.-e.—north-eastern
 Neotrop.—Neotropical
 nthn.—northern
 Reg.—Region
 Regs.—Regions
 S.—South

sthn.—southern
 U.S.A.—United States of America
 U.S.S.R.—Union of Soviet Socialist
 Republics
 W.—West

5. *Names used for Afrotropical countries and islands.* Modern names are used for Afrotropical countries and islands throughout the geographical text, irrespective of the terminology used for type-localities and other distribution records in the basic literature. An alphabetical list is given below of the names used, together with the reference numbers that enable the countries and islands concerned to be located on the accompanying map. The list also shows the former names (if any) by which countries and islands have been known in the past and recorded in the dipterological literature. As at least eight languages are involved in the literature of Afrotropical dipterology it has only been practicable to show superseded names in their English language form, e.g. British East Africa or German East Africa, but not *Afrique orientale anglaise* or *Deutsch Ost-Afrika*.

<i>Catalogue name</i>	<i>Map reference number</i>	<i>Earlier name(s)</i>
Aldabra	61	
Amirante Is	64	
Angola	36	Portuguese West Africa
Annobón	50	
Ascension I.	51	
Astove I.	62	
Benin	23	Dahomey, French West Africa (part)
Botswana	42	Bechuanaland
Burundi	34	Ruanda-Urundi (Urundi part)
Cameroun	25	French Cameroons (with southern British Cameroons additionally), French Equatorial Africa (part)
Cape Verde Is	12	
Cargados Carajos Is	59	
Central African Republic	26	Ubangi-Shari, French Equatorial Africa (part)
Chad	4	French Equatorial Africa (part)
Coëtivy I.	65	
Comoro Is	60	
Congo	29	French Congo, Middle Congo, Congo (Brazzaville), French Equatorial Africa (part)
Cosmoledo Is	63	
Djibouti	7	French Somaliland, Territory of the Afars and Issas
Equatorial Guinea	27	Spanish Guinea (excluding Fernando Póo and Annobón), Rio Muni

<i>Catalogue name</i>	<i>Map reference number</i>	<i>Earlier name(s)</i>
Ethiopia	6	Abyssinia with Eritrea
Fernando Pôo	47	
Gabon	28	French Equatorial Africa (part)
Gambia	14	Senegambia (part)
Ghana	21	Gold Coast with British Togoland (i.e. part of earlier German Togoland)
Gough I.	54	
Guinea	16	French Guinea, French West Africa (part)
Guinea-Bissau	15	Portuguese Guinea
Ivory Coast	20	French West Africa (part)
Kenya	32	British East Africa
Lesotho	45	Basutoland
Liberia	19	
Madagascar	40	
Malawi	38	Nyasaland
Mali	2	French Sudan, French West Africa (part)
Mauritania	1	French West Africa (part)
Mauritius	56	'Île de France'
Mozambique	39	Portuguese East Africa
Namibia	41	German South West Africa, South West Africa
Niger	3	French West Africa (part)
Nigeria	24	Present Nigeria with southern part of British Cameroons (now in Cameroun)
Principe	48	
Réunion	55	'Île Bourbon'
Rhodesia	43	Southern Rhodesia
Rodriguez	57	
Rwanda	33	Ruanda-Urundi (Ruanda part)
St Helena	52	
São Tomé	49	
Senegal	13	French West Africa (part), Senegambia (part)
Seychelles	66	
Sierra Leone	18	
Socotra	10	
Somalia	11	Italian Somaliland with British Somaliland
South Africa	46	'Caffraria'
South Yemen	9	Aden with Aden Protectorate
Sudan	5	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 'Nubia'
Swaziland	44	
Tanzania	35	German East Africa with Zanzibar and Pemba islands, Tanganyika Territory with same islands
Togo	22	French Togoland, German Togoland excluding part later British-administered and now part of Ghana

<i>Catalogue name</i>	<i>Map reference number</i>	<i>Earlier name(s)</i>
Tristan da Cunha	53	
Tromelin I.	58	
Uganda	31	
Upper Volta	17	French West Africa (part)
Yemen	8	'Arabia felix'
Zaire	30	Belgian Congo, Congo Free State, Congo (Kinshasa), Congo (Leopoldville), Democratic Republic of Congo
Zambia	37	Northern Rhodesia

The following points should be noted regarding the names used and their spellings. Madagascar is used in preference to Malagasy Republic, to avoid confusion with Malagasy as a zoogeographical term and to obviate constant repetition of the word Republic. Central African Republic, Fernando Póo and Annobón are retained, although each was renamed while the Catalogue was in preparation (as Central African Empire, Macias Nguema and Pagalu respectively). Namibia is used in place of South West Africa in accordance with current United Nations and media practice. Zimbabwe has not been used, but it is expected that this name will supersede Rhodesia while the Catalogue is in press. Spellings of country and island names are those used in *The Times Atlas of the World* (comprehensive edition). The spelling Zaire is used instead of Zaïre to simplify typesetting of this much-used name and in accordance with that used by the English language media generally.

6. *Geographical notes.* Editorial checking of geographical information showed that certain places mentioned in the Afrotropical literature, especially the early literature, caused some difficulty in their accurate location. In general this was due to obsolescence of place names, which in turn is sometimes due to the physical disappearance of the places once named, e.g. Bismarckburg in Togo. The editors think it useful to record the following short selected list of the more important of such names. The names shown were either interpreted as pertaining to different countries, at least by some contributors, in the original draft chapters, or have the potential for difficulty because of recent name changes that have not yet become familiar.

Assinie—in Ivory Coast
 Bismarckburg—in Togo
 Bissao—in Guinea-Bissau
 'Cap. b. spei' (or 'Caput bonae spei')—in South Africa (=Cape of Good Hope)
 Cape Coast—in Ghana
 Chinchoxo (or Chinchoxa)—in Angola (Cabinda)
 Coquilhatville—in Zaire (=Mbandaka)
 Costermansville—in Zaire (=Bukavu)
 Eusabethville—in Zaire (=Lubumbashi)
 Johann-Albrechtshöhe—in Cameroun



Map of the Afrotropical Region, with countries and islands numbered as in the accompanying list (pp. 29-31)

Langenburg—in Tanzania
Leopoldville—in Zaire (=Kinshasa)
Lourenço Marques—in Mozambique (=Maputo)
Misahöhe—in Togo
Mto-ja-kifaru—in Kenya
Port Natal—in South Africa (=Durban)
'Prom. bon. spei'—in South Africa (=Cape of Good Hope)
Pungo Andongo—in Angola
Salazar—in Angola (=Dala Tando)
Stanleyville—in Zaire (=Kisangani)
Uelleburg—in Equatorial Guinea
Umbelusi—in Mozambique

OUTLINE OF THE CATALOGUE CLASSIFICATION

The following summary outlines the classification adopted in the Catalogue, down to the tribal level (the lowest suprageneric category used). It is not a function of a catalogue such as this to try to embody the latest, often controversial, ideas on dipterous phylogeny, and the classification used is therefore rather conservative. In essentials it agrees closely with that used in the regional catalogues for North America (Stone *et al.*, eds, 1965) and for the Oriental zoogeographical region (Delfinado & Hardy, eds, 1973-1977).

Figures against the names of suborders and families indicate the totals of named species listed as valid, and (in parentheses) the numbers of valid genera. Families are numbered as in the text.

Suborder NEMATOCERA	4025 (395)
Superfamily TIPULOIDEA	
1. Family Tipulidae	1322 (55)
Subfamily Tipulinae	
Subfamily Limoniinae	
Tribe <i>Limoniini</i>	
Tribe <i>Lechriini</i>	
Tribe <i>Hexatomini</i>	
Tribe <i>Eriopterini</i>	
Tribe <i>Toxorhinini</i>	
Tribe <i>Styringomyiini</i>	
Superfamily PSYCHODOIDEA	
2. Family Tanyderidae	1 (1)
3. Family Psychodidae	220 (22)
Subfamily Bruchomyiinae	
Subfamily Trichomyiinae	
Subfamily Sycoracinae	
Subfamily Psychodinae	
Subfamily Phlebotominae	
4. Family Ptychopteridae	8 (1)
Subfamily Ptychopterinae	
Superfamily CULICOIDEA	
5. Family Blephariceridae	27 (2)
Subfamily Edwardsininae	
Subfamily Paltostomatinae	
6. Family Dixidae	8 (2)
7. Family Chaoboridae	11 (2)
Subfamily Chaoborinae	
Subfamily Corethrellinae	
8. Family Culicidae	625 (14)
Subfamily Anophelinae	

- Subfamily Toxorhynchitinae
 Subfamily Culicinae
 Tribe *Sabethini*
 Tribe *Culicini*
9. Family **Thaumaleidae** 1 (1)
10. Family **Ceratopogonidae** 622 (34)
 Subfamily Leptoconopinae
 Subfamily Forcipomyiinae
 Subfamily Dasyheleinae
 Subfamily Ceratopogoninae
 Tribe *Culicoidini*
 Tribe *Ceratopogonini*
 Tribe *Stilobezziini*
 Tribe *Heteromyiini*
 Tribe *Sphaeromyiini*
 Tribe *Palpomyiini*
 Tribe *Stenoxenini*
11. Family **Chironomidae** 414 (98)
 Subfamily Tanypodinae
 Tribe *Tanypodini*
 Tribe *Macropelopiini*
 Tribe *Pentaneurini*
 Subfamily Podonominae
 Subfamily Aphroteniinae
 Subfamily Telmatogetoninae
 Subfamily Diamesinae
 Subfamily Orthocladiinae
 Subfamily Chironominae
 Tribe *Chironomini*
 Tribe *Tanytarsini*
12. Family **Simuliidae** 166 (3)
 Subfamily Simuliinae
 Tribe *Prosimuliini*
 Tribe *Simuliini*
- Superfamily ANISOPODOIDEA
13. Family **Anisopodidae** 17 (4)
 Subfamily Anisopodinae
 Subfamily Mycetobiinae
- Superfamily BIBIONOIDEA
14. Family **Bibionidae** 73 (3)
 Subfamily Plecinae
 Subfamily Bibioninae
- Superfamily MYCETOPHILOIDEA
15. Family **Mycetophilidae** 262 (49)
 Subfamily Keroplatinae
 Tribe *Macrocerini*
 Tribe *Keroplatini*
 Subfamily Lygistorrhinae
 Subfamily Sciophilinae
 Tribe *Gnoristini*
 Tribe *Mycomyini*

Tribe <i>Sciophilini</i>	
Tribe <i>Metanepsini</i>	
Tribe <i>Leiini</i>	
Subfamily Manotinae	
Subfamily Mycetophilinae	
Tribe <i>Exechiini</i>	
Tribe <i>Mycetophilini</i>	
16. Family Sciaridae	58 (18)
17. Family Scatopsidae	34 (11)
Subfamily Scatopsinae	
Tribe <i>Rhegmoclematini</i>	
Tribe <i>Swammerdamellini</i>	
Tribe <i>Scatopsini</i>	
Subfamily Psectrosciarinae	
18. Family Cecidomyiidae	156 (75)
Subfamily Lestremiinae	
Subfamily Porricondylinae	
Subfamily Cecidomyiinae	
Supertribe Lasiopteridi	
Supertribe Asphondyliidi	
Supertribe Cecidomyiidi	
Supertribe Stomatosematidi	
Suborder BRACHYCERA	5009 (520)
Superfamily TABANOIDEA	
19. Family Xylomyidae	5 (2)
20. Family Stratiomyidae	375 (110)
Subfamily Beridinae	
Subfamily Sarginae	
Subfamily Hermetiinae	
Subfamily Chrysochlorinae	
Subfamily Clitellariinae	
Subfamily Stratiomyinae	
Subfamily Pachygastrinae	
21. Family Tabanidae	727 (31)
Subfamily Sepsidinae	
Subfamily Chrysopsinae	
Tribe <i>Bouvieriomyiini</i>	
Tribe <i>Chrysopsini</i>	
Tribe <i>Rhinomyzini</i>	
Subfamily Pangoniinae	
Tribe <i>Pangoniini</i>	
Tribe <i>Philolichini</i>	
Subfamily Tabaninae	
Tribe <i>Haematopotini</i>	
Tribe <i>Diachlorini</i>	
Tribe <i>Tabanini</i>	
22. Family Rhagionidae	57 (4)
Subfamily Rhagioninae	
Subfamily Vermileoninae	
23. Family Athericidae	21 (3)
Subfamily Athericinae	

Superfamily ASILOIDEA	
24. Family Therevidae	121 (25)
Subfamily Phycinae	
Tribe <i>Phycini</i>	
Tribe <i>Xestomyzini</i>	
Subfamily Therevinae	
25. Family Scenopinidae	60 (5)
26. Family Apioceridae	4 (2)
Subfamily Apiocerinae	
Subfamily Megascalinae	
27. Family Mydidae	194 (28)
Subfamily Leptomydinae	
Subfamily Ectyphinae	
Subfamily Rhopaliinae	
Subfamily Syllegomydinae	
Tribe <i>Cephalocerini</i>	
Tribe <i>Mydaselpini</i>	
Tribe <i>Syllegomydini</i>	
Tribe <i>Halterorchini</i>	
28. Family Asilidae	1114 (104)
Subfamily Asilinae	
Tribe <i>Asilini</i>	
Tribe <i>Ommatiini</i>	
Subfamily Laphriinae	
Tribe <i>Atomosiini</i>	
Tribe <i>Laphriini</i>	
Subfamily Leptogastrinae	
Subfamily Dasygogoninae	
Tribe <i>Dasygogonini</i>	
Tribe <i>Stichopogonini</i>	
Tribe <i>Xenomyzini</i>	
29. Family Nemestrinidae	54 (7)
Subfamily Nemestrininae	
Subfamily Trichopsideinae	
30. Family Acroceridae	51 (13)
Subfamily Panopinae	
Subfamily Philopotinae	
Subfamily Acrocerinae	
31. Family Bombyliidae	1401 (103)
Subfamily Mythicomysiinae	
Subfamily Toxophorinae	
Tribe <i>Geroniini</i>	
Tribe <i>Systropodini</i>	
Tribe <i>Toxophorini</i>	
Subfamily Usiinae	
Subfamily Bombyliinae	
Tribe <i>Bombyliini</i>	
Tribe <i>Conophorini</i>	
Tribe <i>Crociidiini</i>	
Tribe <i>Dischistini</i>	
Subfamily Heterotropinae	
Subfamily Phthiriinae	

- Subfamily Cylleniinae
 - Tribe *Enicini*
 - Tribe *Peringueyimyini*
- Subfamily Tomomyzinae
- Subfamily Xenoprosopinae
- Subfamily Ontromyiinae
- Subfamily Cytheriinae
 - Tribe *Corsomyzini*
 - Tribe *Cythereini*
- Subfamily Antoniinae
- Subfamily Lomatiinae
- Subfamily Anthracinae
 - Tribe *Anthracini*
 - Tribe *Aphoebantini*
 - Tribe *Exoprosopini*
 - Tribe *Petrorossiini*
 - Tribe *Plesiocerini*
- Superfamily EMPIDOIDEA
 - 32. Family **Empididae** 312 (32)
 - Subfamily Tachydromiinae
 - Subfamily Hybotinae
 - Subfamily Ocydromiinae
 - Subfamily Empidinae
 - Tribe *Empidini*
 - Tribe *Hilarini*
 - Subfamily Hemerodromiinae
 - Subfamily Clinocerinae
 - Subfamily Brachystomatinae
 - 33. Family **Dolichopodidae** 513 (51)
 - Subfamily Sciapodinae
 - Subfamily Neurigoninae
 - Subfamily Dolichopodinae
 - Subfamily Medeterinae
 - Subfamily Hydrophorinae
 - Subfamily Aphrosylinae
 - Subfamily Rhaphiinae
 - Subfamily Diaphorinae
 - Subfamily Sympycninae
- Suborder **CYCLORRHAPHA** 7284 (1094)
 - Division *ASCHIZA*
 - Superfamily LONCHOPTEROIDEA
 - 34. Family **Lonchopteridae** 4 (1)
 - Superfamily PHOROIDEA
 - 35. Family **Phoridae** 313 (60)
 - Subfamily Phorinae
 - Subfamily Aenigmatiinae
 - Subfamily Metopininae
 - Tribe *Metopinini*
 - Subfamily Thaumatoxeninae
 - Subfamily Alimirinae
 - Subfamily Termitoxeniinae

36. Family **Platypezidae** 40 (9)
 Subfamily Opetiinae
 Subfamily Platypezinae
- Superfamily SYRPHOIDEA
37. Family **Pipunculidae** 133 (7)
 Subfamily Chalarinae
 Subfamily Pipunculinae
 Tribe *Pipunculini*
 Tribe *Tomosvaryellini*
38. Family **Syrphidae** 529 (55)
 Subfamily Syrphinae
 Tribe *Syrphini*
 Tribe *Bacchini*
 Tribe *Melanostomatini*
 Tribe *Paragini*
 Tribe *Chrysotoxini*
 Subfamily Milesiinae
 Tribe *Cheilosini*
 Tribe *Spheginobacchini*
 Tribe *Chrysogastrini*
 Tribe *Volucellini*
 Tribe *Eumerini*
 Tribe *Ceriodini*
 Tribe *Eristalini*
 Tribe *Milesiini*
 Subfamily Microdontinae
 Tribe *Microdontini*
- Division **SCHIZOPHORA**
- Superfamily CONOPOIDEA
39. Family **Conopidae** 140 (16)
 Subfamily Conopinae
 Tribe *Conopini*
 Tribe *Physocephalini*
 Subfamily Myopinae
 Subfamily Stylogastrinae
- Superfamily TEPHRITOIDEA
40. Family **Tephritidae** 792 (149)
 Subfamily Dacinae
 Subfamily Urophorinae
 Tribe *Urophorini*
 Subfamily Adraminae
 Subfamily Euphrantinae
 Subfamily Trypetinae
 Subfamily Ceratitinae
 Subfamily Acanthoneurinae
 Subfamily Aciurinae
 Tribe *Aciurini*
 Tribe *Oedaspini*
 Tribe *Spathulinini*
 Subfamily Tephritinae
 Tribe *Tephritini*
 Tribe *Terelliini*

Subfamily Schistopterinae	
Tribe <i>Schistopterini</i>	
41. Family Tachiniscidae	2 (2)
42. Family Pyrgotidae	142 (25)
Subfamily Lochmostyliinae	
Subfamily Pyrgotinae	
Tribe <i>Pyrgotini</i>	
43. Family Platystomatidae	235 (44)
Subfamily Plastotephritinae	
Subfamily Platystomatinae	
Subfamily Scholastinae	
Subfamily Trapherinae	
44. Family Otitidae	21 (7)
Subfamily Otitinae	
Subfamily Ulidiinae	
Superfamily MICROPEZOIDEA	
45. Family Neriidae	18 (1)
Subfamily Telostyliinae	
46. Family Micropezidae	61 (7)
Subfamily Calobatinae	
Subfamily Taenipterinae	
Superfamily TANYPEZOIDEA	
47. Family Diopsidae	111 (8)
Subfamily Centrioncinae	
Subfamily Sphyracephalinae	
Subfamily Diopsinae	
48. Family Tanypezidae	1 (1)
Subfamily Strongylophthalmyiinae	
49. Family Psilidae	43 (3)
Subfamily Psilinae	
Subfamily Chylizinae	
Superfamily SCIOMYZOIDEA	
50. Family Sepsidae	90 (12)
Subfamily Saltellinae	
Subfamily Sepsinae	
Subfamily Toxopodinae	
51. Family Sciomyzidae	62 (8)
Subfamily Salticellinae	
Subfamily Sciomyzinae	
Tribe <i>Sciomyzini</i>	
Tribe <i>Tetanocerini</i>	
52. Family Chamaemyiidae	8 (4)
Subfamily Chamaemyiinae	
Tribe <i>Leucopini</i>	
Tribe <i>Chamaemyiini</i>	
53. Family Lauxaniidae	90 (21)
Subfamily Homoneurinae	
Subfamily Lauxaniinae	
54. Family Celyphidae	13 (3)

Superfamily HELEOMYZOIDEA

55. Family **Coelopidae** 4 (1)
 56. Family **Heleomyzidae** 49 (7)
 Subfamily Heleomyzinae
 Tribe *Heleomyzini*
 Subfamily Trixoscelidinae
 Tribe *Trixoscelidini*
 57. Family **Sphaeroceridae** 296 (21)
 58. Family **Braulidae** 3 (1)
 59. Family **Chyromyidae** 8 (2)

Superfamily OPOMYZOIDEA

60. Family **Lonchaeidae** 52 (4)
 Subfamily Dasiopinae
 Tribe *Dasiopini*
 Subfamily Lonchaeinae
 Tribe *Earomyiini*
 Tribe *Lonchaeini*
 61. Family **Piophilidae** 6 (3)
 Subfamily Piophilinae
 Subfamily Thyreophorinae
 62. Family **Opomyzidae** 4 (3)
 63. Family **Clusiidae** 7 (4)
 64. Family **Oдиниidae** 8 (4)
 Subfamily Oдиниinae
 Subfamily Traginopinae
 65. Family **Agromyzidae** 239 (19)
 Subfamily Agromyzinae
 Subfamily Phytomyzinae

Superfamily ASTEIOIDEA

66. Family **Aulacigastridae** 8 (2)
 67. Family **Anthomyzidae** 3 (2)
 68. Family **Asteiidae** 18 (3)
 69. Family **Neurochaetidae** 2 (1)

Superfamily DROSOPHILOIDEA

70. Family **Camillidae** 3 (1)
 71. Family **Ephydriidae** 250 (52)
 Subfamily Psilopinae
 Tribe *Gymnopini*
 Tribe *Atissini*
 Tribe *Discocerini*
 Tribe *Psilopini*
 Tribe *Discomyzini*
 Subfamily Notiphilinae
 Tribe *Notiphilini*
 Tribe *Hydrellini*
 Tribe *Typopsilopini*
 Tribe *Ilytheini*
 Tribe *Philygrini*
 Subfamily Parydrinae
 Tribe *Parydrini*
 Tribe *Hyadinini*
 Tribe *Lipochaetini*

Subfamily Ephydrinae		
Tribe <i>Ephydrini</i>		
Tribe <i>Scatellini</i>		
72. Family Diastatidae	. . . . .	3 (1)
73. Family Curtonotidae	. . . . .	24 (3)
74. Family Drosophilidae	. . . . .	266 (118)
Subfamily Steganinae		
Subfamily Drosophilinae		
75. Family Milichiidae	. . . . .	45 (11)
Subfamily Madizinae		
Subfamily Milichiinae		
76. Family Carnidae	. . . . .	[1] (1)
77. Family Cryptochetidae	. . . . .	13 (1)
78. Family Tethinidae	. . . . .	10 (2)
Subfamily Tethininae		
Subfamily Horaismopterinae		
79. Family Canacidae	. . . . .	10 (4)
80. Family Chloropidae	. . . . .	335 (65)
Subfamily Siphonellopsinae		
Subfamily Oscinellinae		
Subfamily Chloropinae		
Superfamily MUSCOIDEA		
81. Family Mormotomyiidae	. . . . .	1 (1)
82. Family Scathophagidae	. . . . .	4 (1)
Subfamily Scathophaginae		
83. Family Anthomyiidae	. . . . .	51 (12)
84. Family Fanniidae	. . . . .	11 (2)
85. Family Muscidae	. . . . .	873 (60)
Subfamily Muscinae		
Tribe <i>Muscini</i>		
Tribe <i>Hydrotaeini</i>		
Subfamily Phaoniinae		
Tribe <i>Phaonini</i>		
Tribe <i>Dichaetomyiini</i>		
Tribe <i>Atherigonini</i>		
Subfamily Mydaeinae		
Subfamily Limnophorinae		
Subfamily Coenosiinae		
Subfamily Stomoxyinae		
86. Family Glossinidae	. . . . .	22 (1)
87. Family Hippoboscidae	. . . . .	57 (14)
Subfamily Ornithomyiinae		
Subfamily Hippoboscinae		
Subfamily Lipopteninae		
88. Family Streblidae	. . . . .	34 (5)
Subfamily Nycteriboscinae		
Subfamily Ascodipterinae		
89. Family Nycteribiidae	. . . . .	43 (7)
Subfamily Cyclopodiinae		
Subfamily Nycteribinae		
90. Family Calliphoridae	. . . . .	335 (43)
Subfamily Rhimiinae		

- Subfamily Chrysomyinae
- Subfamily Calliphorinae
- Subfamily Prosthotosomatinae
- 91. Family **Sarcophagidae** 300 (36)
 - Subfamily Miltogramminae
 - Subfamily Sarcophaginae
- 92. Family **Rhinophoridae** 23 (10)
- 93. Family **Tachinidae** 974 (208)
 - Subfamily Phasiinae
 - Tribe *Phasiini*
 - Tribe *Catharosiini*
 - Tribe *Cylindromyiini*
 - Tribe *Cinochirini*
 - Tribe *Leucostomatini*
 - Tribe *Eutherini*
 - Subfamily Dufourinae
 - Tribe *Dufouriini*
 - Tribe *Imuomyiini*
 - Subfamily Dexiinae
 - Tribe *Dexini*
 - Subfamily Tachininae
 - Tribe *Rondanioestrini*
 - Tribe *Palpostomatini*
 - Tribe *Ormiini*
 - Tribe *Glaurocarini*
 - Tribe *Campylochetini*
 - Tribe *Voriini*
 - Tribe *Wagneriini*
 - Tribe *Thelairini*
 - Tribe *Microphthalmini*
 - Tribe *Eloceriini*
 - Tribe *Macquartiini*
 - Tribe *Loewiini*
 - Tribe *Minthoini*
 - Tribe *Nemoraecini*
 - Tribe *Leskini*
 - Tribe *Ernestiini*
 - Tribe *Linnaemyini*
 - Tribe *Tachimini*
 - Subfamily Goniinae
 - Tribe *Acemyini*
 - Tribe *Neaerini*
 - Tribe *Siphonini*
 - Tribe *Blondeliini*
 - Tribe *Exoristini*
 - Tribe *Ethillini*
 - Tribe *Winthemiini*
 - Tribe *Carceliini*
 - Tribe *Anacamptomyiini*
 - Tribe *Sturmiini*
 - Tribe *Goniini*
 - Tribe *Eryciini*

94. Family Gasterophilidae . . . . .	. 16 (6)
Subfamily Gasterophilinae	
Subfamily Cobboldiinae	
Subfamily Rutteniinae	
Subfamily Neocuterebrinae	
95. Family Oestridae . . . . .	. 26 (9)
Subfamily Oestrinae	
Subfamily Hypodermatinae	
<hr/>	
Total numbers of species and genera*	. 16318 (2009)
<hr/>	

*An additional 235 species were described while this work was in press (see Appendix pp. 1218-1225), giving a new approximated total of 16,550 valid species.

NEW NAMES PUBLISHED IN THE CATALOGUE

The new names published in the Catalogue as replacement names for preoccupied homonyms, listed alphabetically by family, are as follows:

- Anthomyzidae: *Echidnocephalodes* Sabrosky
 Asilidae: *Hermannomyia* Oldroyd
Laxenecera macquarti Oldroyd
Lycostomyia Oldroyd
Microstylum anovense Oldroyd
Neolophonotus rufulus Oldroyd
Scylaticus lindneri Oldroyd
Teratopomyia Oldroyd
 Bombyliidae: *Anthrax capicolus* Bowden
Anthrax squamipes Bowden
Bombylius erroneus Bowden
Doliogethes variatus Bowden
Geron marius Bowden
 Ceratopogonidae: *Dasyhelea goetghebueri* Wirth
Stilobezzia amaniensis de Meillon
 Chloropidae: *Conioscinella seguyi* Sabrosky
 Dolichopodidae: *Chrysosoma puma* Dyte & Smith
Chrysotus madagascariensis Dyte & Smith
Hercostomus minimixtus Dyte & Smith
Hercostomus vanschuytbroeckii Dyte & Smith
Medetera zairensis Dyte & Smith
Paraclius afromaculatus Dyte & Smith
Sympycnus plexsim Dyte & Smith
 Drosophilidae: *Drosophila smicra* Tsacas
Zaprionus collarti Tsacas
 Ephydriidae: *Hydrellia bezzii* Cogan
Hydrellia soikai Cogan
Psilopa nigrina Cogan
 Muscidae: *Coenosia globuliseta* Pont
Helina emdeni Pont
Helina spinicostata Pont
Hydrotaea emdeni Pont
Musca dasyops interruptella Pont
Musca hugonis Pont
Musca splendens Pont
 Scenopinidae: *Seguyia* Kelsey
 Sphaeroceridae: *Copromyza straelenina* Richards
Copromyza simulatilis Richards
Leptocera impermissa Richards
Leptocera melanioides Richards
Leptocera mirabiloides Richards

- Leptocera nigricorpus* Richards
Leptocera vittigera Richards
Stratiomyidae: *Arthronemua* Lindner
Nyassamyia Lindner
Odontomyia rhodaspis James
Oplodontha lindneri James
Tabanidae: *Mesomyia nigrita* Chainey & Oldroyd
Philoliche ricardoae Chainey & Oldroyd
Tephritidae: *Allotrypomyia* Cogan & Munro

In addition, the following generic name is published for a genus of Doli-
chopodidae previously without a valid name:

Nurteria Dyte & Smith.

8. Family CULICIDAE

by

G. B. WHITE

A total of 3,071 species of true mosquitoes are listed in the recent *Catalog of the mosquitoes of the world* by Knight & Stone (1977) and Knight (1978). The Culicidae are classified into three subfamilies of worldwide distribution: Anophelinae, Toxorhynchitinae and Culicinae. Important elements of each subfamily, comprising over 600 species here recognized, occur in the Afrotropical Region. The culicine genus *Eretmapodites* and the small subgenera *Aedes* (*Skusea*) and *Culiseta* (*Theomyia*) appear to be the only groups of such rank that are confined to this faunal region. Subgenera noteworthy for having proliferated more in the Afrotropical Region than elsewhere are *Aedes* (*Aedimorphus*) in continental Africa and *Mimomyia* (*Ingramia*) in Madagascar.

Three complementary monographs provide a good but somewhat outdated framework for taxonomy of Culicidae in the region. Culicinae and Toxorhynchitinae were thoroughly covered by the works of Edwards (1941), on adults and pupae, and of Hopkins (1952) on larvae. These books together remain indispensable, despite the fact that thirty per cent (144/486) of currently recognized species-group taxa are not included. Neither book deals with egg stages, these having only lately begun to be considered as of taxonomic interest. Piecemeal contributions to the literature have since filled many of the gaps left by the joint works of Edwards and Hopkins, but we are still a long way from having complete descriptions of both sexes and all the life stages of every nominal species in these two subfamilies. To fulfil a long-standing requirement, larval, pupal and adult keys to the genera of Culicidae have recently been published in English and French by Mattingly (1971, 1973a, 1973b).

For practical identification purposes the following keys supplement those provided by Edwards (1941) and Hopkins (1952): Someren (1946b) to adults of Afrotropical *Toxorhynchites*; Tyson (1970a) to world *Aedeomyia*; Le Berre & Hamon (1961) and McIntosh (1971) to Afrotropical *Aedes* subgenera and *Aedes* (*Neomelaniconion*) species; Hamon, Service, Adam & Taufflieb (1961) to adult males of *Aedes* (*Aedimorphus*) *tarsalis* species group; Brunhes (1971) to Malagasy *Aedes* (*Finlaya*); Tyson (1970b) to Afrotropical *Aedes* (*Mucidus*); McIntosh (1973) to *Aedes* (*Ochlerotatus*) adults in southern Africa; Mattingly (1952, 1953c) to Afrotropical larvae and adults; Muspratt (1956) to southern African larvae and adults; Vattier & Hamon (1962) to larvae of African *Culex* (*Culiciomyia*); Someren (1949b) and Hamon & Someren (1961b) to males, and Haddow (1946) to other stages of *Eretmapodites*; Gillett (1946, 1949) to African *Mansonia* (*Coquillettidia*). Important additional papers on systematics of Afrotropical Culicinae are those by Reinert (1970) on biogeography of *Aedes* (*Diceromyia*) and the global reclassifications of *Culex* subgenera *Neoculex*, *Maillotia* and *Eumelanomyia* by Sirivanakarn (1971) and of *Uranotaenia* into two subgenera by Peyton (1972).

A monograph by Gillies & De Meillon (1968) covers most Afrotropical Anophelinae, represented by only the genus *Anopheles*. This work supersedes earlier volumes by Evans (1938) and De Meillon (1947a). It incorporates descriptions of all known stages of species found on the sub-Saharan African mainland, the nearer islands and in southern Arabia. Malagasian anophelines have been independently reviewed and described by Grjebine (1966a, 1966b). Little more information on taxonomy and

distribution of Afrotropical Anophelinae has yet accrued, apart from progressive analysis and characterization of sibling species comprising the *Anopheles gambiae* complex (White, 1974a). Thus all but 6 of the 122 anopheline species listed in this catalogue were dealt with by Grjebine or Gillies & De Meillon.

No exceptions are known to the standard life cycle of Culicidae consisting of an initial egg stage, growth through four larval instars leading to a pupal stage, followed by emergence of sexually dimorphic adults. Eggs are laid in specifically characteristic situations either near or on water; larvae and pupae are entirely aquatic. Immature stages of each species tend to be fairly consistent as to the kinds of breeding site in which they are found. Members of the family utilize virtually all sorts of water collections in places ranging from leaf axils to lakeshores and from rain puddles and storage jars to saline littoral swamps. Adults are always winged and highly active; both sexes are thought to imbibe plant juices as a basic dietary requirement. Oogenesis in the females of many species is strictly dependent upon a blood meal from a vertebrate host. In some species, production of the first egg batch proceeds autogenously in some or all females, while subsequent gonotrophic cycles are concordant with blood meals taken at intervals of a few days. Various organisms are transferred from host to host by means of the vectorial function of female mosquitoes. Endoparasites of man and other animals that rely on transmission by certain species of mosquito include species of *Plasmodium*, filariae and arboviruses. Even ectoparasitic lice of African game animals may be carried phoretically by females of at least some species of *Aedes* (*Neomelanicolonia*) and *Eretmapodites* (Worth & Paterson, 1960; Pajot & Germain, 1971).

Some African mosquitoes have been studied to the point that comprehensive works have been published about them. Most significant are the books on *Anopheles gambiae* by Holstein (1954) and on *Aedes aegypti* by Christophers (1960), and the paper on *Aedes vittatus* by Service (1970a). Additional important collections of papers on *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex pipiens fatigans* (i.e. *Culex quinquefasciatus* in this catalogue) have appeared in volume 36 of the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* (1967), and on the *Anopheles gambiae* complex in volume 43 of the *Rivista di Malariologia* (1964). A symposium on anophelines in relation to malaria, edited by Ward & Scanlon (1970), incorporates much about biology and systematics of African species.

Several general or specialized books on mosquitoes are of particular interest to entomologists in the Afrotropical Region. Muirhead-Thomson (1951) gave a classical interpretation of anopheline behaviour. Bates (1965) summarized mosquito biology in detail, while Goma (1966) provided a simplified account of mosquitoes in Africa. Worth (1971) described mosquito field-work in relation to arboviruses in southern Africa. Gillett (1972) gave annotated coloured illustrations of 48 common African species and Gillett (1971) reviewed mosquitoes in general with emphasis on their ecology in Africa. In different styles both Mattingly (1969) and Horsfall (1972) have analysed and discussed mosquito biology in relation to disease. Mosquito physiology has been reviewed by Clements (1963), while much data on the genetics of more important African species may be found in Wright & Pal (1967) and Brown & Pal (1971). Methods of sampling wild mosquito populations were reviewed by Service (1976), with excellent coverage of the work and resultant ecological information on African species.

Explanatory notes on certain entries in this catalogue of Culicidae have been published elsewhere (White, 1974b, 1975).

Subfamily ANOPHELINAE

Genus ANOPHELES Meigen

ANOPHELES Meigen, 1818: 10. Type-species: *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, 1818, by designation of I.C.Z.N. (1959a: 155 (Opinion 547)). [Name No. 1340 on *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.]

Subgenus ANOPHELES Meigen

ANOPHELES Meigen, 1818: 10 (as genus). Type-species: *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, 1818, by designation of I.C.Z.N. (1959a: 155 (Opinion 547)).

CHRISTYA Theobald, 1903c: 34 (as genus). Type-species: *Christya implexa* Theobald, 1903, by original designation.

caliginosus de Meillon, 1943: 91 (as ssp. of *coustani*). Zaire; Botswana.

concolor Edwards in Evans, 1938: 56. Zaire.

coustani Laveran, 1900: 109. Réunion; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar, Mascarene Is, Zanzibar, W. Arabia.

mauritanus de Grandpré & de Charmoy, [1901]: 8. Mauritius.

similis Theobald, 1901c: 129 (as var. of *paludius*). [Unavailable name: first published as synonym (of *mauritanus*).]

fuscicolor Someren, 1947c: 43. Madagascar.

ssp. **fuscicolor** s. str. Madagascar.

ssp. **soalalaensis** Grjebine, 1954: 501 (as var.). Madagascar.

implexus Theobald, 1903c: 34 (*Christya*). Uganda; Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

henrardi Wolfs, 1945: 174 (as var.). Zaire.

obscurus Grünberg, 1905: 380 (*Myzorhynchus*). Cameroun; widespread W. Afr. Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania (Pemba), Zaire.

strachanii Theobald, 1907: 85 (*Myzorhynchus*). Nigeria.

nowlini Evans, 1932: 98 (as var.). Liberia.

paludis Theobald, 1900a: 75. Sierra Leone; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin, Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, coastal E. Afr.

symesi Edwards, 1928b: 269. Kenya; Sudan, Uganda, Zaire.

tenebrosus Dönitz, 1902: 53. Egypt; widespread sthn Afr. to E. Afr., Arabia & Middle East.

ziemanni Grünberg, 1902: 550. Cameroun; throughout Africa (excl. Egypt & Somalia).

Subgenus CELLIA Theobald

HOWARDIA Theobald, 1902: 182 (as genus). Type-species: *Anopheles costalis* Loew, 1866, sensu Theobald [misident., = *Anopheles gambiae* Giles, 1902], by original designation. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Howardia* Berkse & Leonardi, 1896.]

CELLIA Theobald, 1902: 183 (as genus). Type-species: *Anopheles pharoensis* Theobald, 1901, by original designation.

PYRETOPHORUS Blanchard, 1902: 795 (replacement name for *Howardia* Theobald).

FELTINELLA Theobald, 1907: 56 (as genus). Type-species: *Feltinella pallidopalpi* Theobald, 1905 [= *Anopheles smithii* Theobald, 1905], by original designation.

- arabiensis** Patton, 1905: 625. South Yemen; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
gambiae authors, not Giles (misident.).
costalis, Christophers & Chand, not Loew (misident.).
 'gambiae group B', Davidson & Jackson, 1962: 303. Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.
- ardensis** Theobald, 1905e: 17 (*Pyrethophorus*). South Africa; widespread sthn Afr. to E. Afr., ? Ethiopia.
pyrethophoroides Theobald, 1907: 48 (*Myzomyia*). South Africa.
- argenteolobatus** Gough, 1910: 116. South Africa; Angola, Rhodesia, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.
pseudosquamosa Newstead & Carter, 1911: 236 (*Cellia*). Zambia.
- arnoulti** Grjebine, 1966a: 273 [1966b: 273]. Madagascar.
- aruni** Sobti, 1968: 481. Tanzania (Zanzibar); South Africa, ? Tanzanian mainland.
- austenii** Theobald, 1905b: 102 (*Pyrethophorus*). Angola; Zaire.
- azaniae** Bailly-Choumara, 1960: 531. Somalia; African & Arabian coastal plains of Gulf of Aden.
- azevedoi** Ribeiro, 1969: 113. Angola.
deaconi de Meillon & Eeden, 1976: 336. South Africa. **Syn. n.**
- barberellus** Evans, 1932: 94. Liberia; Angola, Congo, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zaire.
- berghei** Vincke & Leleup, 1949: 248. Zaire.
- bervoetsi** d'Haenens, 1961: 189 (as ssp. of *moucheti*). Zaire.
- brohieri** Edwards, 1929g: 322 (as var. of *theileri*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. to sthn Sudan & ntn Uganda.
septentrionalis Evans, 1934: 558 (as var. of *theileri*). Uganda.
masseguini Hamon, 1955c: 575 (as var. of *hancocki*). Upper Volta.
gilroyi Service, 1960: 87 (as var. of *hancocki*). Nigeria.
- brucei** Service, 1960: 85. Nigeria.
- brumpti** Hamon & Rickenbach, 1955b: 342. Upper Volta.
- brunnipes** Theobald, 1910b: 64 (*Nyssorhynchus*). Angola; widespread W. Afr. through Congo basin to Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa.
- buxtoni** Service, 1958: 176. Cameroun.
- cameroni** de Meillon & Evans, 1935: 91. South Africa.
- caroni** Adam, 1961: 714. Congo.
- carteri** Evans & de Meillon, 1933: 276 (as var. of *demeilloni*). South Africa; Lesotho, Rhodesia.
- christyi** Newstead & Carter, 1911: 238. Uganda; Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire.
- cinctus** Newstead & Carter, 1910: 381 (*Cellia*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin, Fernando Póo.
- cinereus** Theobald, 1901c: 161. Rhodesia; widespread sthn Afr. through E. Afr. to sthn Arabia.
jehafi Patton, 1905: 630. South Yemen.
- confusus** Evans & Leeson, 1935: 40 (as var. of *funestus*). Rhodesia; widespread eastern Afr. from Ethiopia to South Africa.
- courdurieri** Grjebine, 1966a: 378 [1966b: 378]. Madagascar.
- crispipalpis** Service, 1977: 233. Nigeria.
- culicifacies** Giles, 1901a: 197. India; Ethiopia, Socotra, Arabia, widespread Oriental Reg. to China.
 ssp. **adenensis** Christophers, 1924a: 296 (as var.). South Yemen; Ethiopia, Socotra, Yemen, Saudi Arabia.
- cydippis** de Meillon, 1931b: 318 (as var. of *squamosus*). South Africa; Burundi, Cameroun, ? Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Swaziland,

- Tanzania, Uganda, ? Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.
entebbiensis Evans, 1938: 388 (as var. of *squamosus*). Uganda.
- dancalicus** Corradetti, 1939b: 277. Ethiopia (Eritrea).
- daudi** Coluzzi, 1958: 69. Somalia.
- deemingi** Service, 1970b: 647. Nigeria.
- demeilloni** Evans, 1933: 265. South Africa; widespread sthn Afr. through E. Afr. to Cameroun, ? Guinea, ? Ivory Coast, S. W. Arabia.
transvaalensis, authors, not Carter (misident.).
- distinctus** Newstead & Carter, 1911: 234 (*Pyretophorus*). Zambia; Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Rhodesia, Tanzania, Zaire.
melanocosta Newstead & Carter, 1911: 236 (*Pyretophorus*, as var.). Zambia.
- domicolus** Edwards, 1916a: 363. Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. to n.-e. Afr. & E. Afr. Congo basin, Mozambique.
gingeroi Corradetti & Archetti, 1946: 116. Ethiopia.
- dthali** Patton, 1905: 627. South Yemen; Socotra, widespread Arabia, Iran, Pakistan.
wardi Leeson & Theodor, 1948: 222 (as var.). Socotra.
rhodesiensis, authors, not Theobald (misident.).
- dureni** Edwards in Evans, 1938: 123. Angola; Rwanda, Zaire.
 ssp. **dureni** s. str. Zaire.
 ssp. **millecampsi** Lips, 1960a: 52 (as var.). Zaire.
keybergi Lips, 1960a: 49. *Nomen nudum*.
- erythraeus** Corradetti, 1939c: 287. Ethiopia (Eritrea).
- faini** Leleup, 1952: 151. Zaire.
vanthieli Laarman, 1958: 18. Zaire.
- flavicosta** Edwards, 1911a: 142. Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. to Sudan, Madagascar.
- fluviatilis** James, 1902: 31. India; sthn & E. Arabia, widespread Oriental Reg.
arabica Christophers & Chand, 1915: 189 (as var. of *funestus*). Oman.
- fontinalis** Gillies & de Meillon, 1968: 115. Namibia.
- freetownensis** Evans, 1925c: 461 (as var. of *marshallii*). Sierra Leone; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin.
- funestus** Giles, 1900: 162. Sierra Leone; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar), South Africa, Madagascar & Comoro Is. ? formerly in Mauritius & Réunion.
kumasii Chalmers, 1900: 1262. Ghana.
hebes Dönitz, 1902: 84. Tanzania.
umbrosa Theobald, 1903a: 34 [1903b: iv] (*Myzomyia*, as var.). Gambia.
subumbrosa Theobald, 1903a: 34 [1903b: iv] (*Myzomyia*, as var.). Gambia.
anisochloros Theobald, 1903a: plate VI (as var.). Gambia.
bisignata Grünberg, 1905: 378 (*Myzomyia*). Ghana.
imerinensis Monier & Treillard, 1935: 572 (as var.). Madagascar.
dahomeensis Holstein, 1951: 464 (as var.). Benin. *Nomen nudum*.
neireti, Blanchard, not Ventrillon (misident.).
- fuscivenosus** Leeson, 1930: 125 (as var. of *funestus*). Rhodesia.
- gambiae** Giles, 1902a: 511. Gambia; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Fernando Póo) & sthn Afr., Madagascar, Mauritius. [Much former confusion with *arabiensis* Patton and other sibling species.]
gracilis Dönitz, 1902: 76. Cameroun & Togo.
typicus Holstein, 1949: 156 (as ssp.). Upper Volta.
minor Holstein, 1949: 156 (as ssp.). Upper Volta.
 'gambiae group A', Davidson & Jackson, 1962: 303. Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania.
gambiensis. Variant spelling of *gambiae*.
costalis, Giles, not Loew (misident.).

- garnhami** Edwards, 1930c:292. Kenya; Burundi, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Rhodesia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
walshi Evans & de Meillon, 1933:278 (as var.). South Africa.
bastlewskyi Leleup, 1957:69 (as ssp.). Tanzania.
- gibbinsi** Evans, 1935:469 (as var. of *marshallii*). Uganda; Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire.
kibena Peters, 1955b:100. Tanzania.
- grassei** Grjebine, 1953:203. Madagascar.
- grenieri** Grjebine, 1964:38. Madagascar.
- griveaudi** Grjebine, 1961:940. Madagascar.
- hamoni** Adam, 1962:153. Congo.
- hancocki** Edwards, 1929g:322 (as var. of *theileri*). Uganda; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin.
- hargreavesi** Evans, 1927:40 (as var. of *marshallii*). Sierra Leone; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin.
- harperi** Evans, 1936:533. Kenya; Angola, Ethiopia.
- hispaniola** Theobald, 1903a:49 (*Myzomyia*). Spain; Chad, ? Sudan, N. Afr., Canary Is, widespread Mediterranean subregion.
- jebudensis** Froud, 1944:73. Nigeria; Cameroun, Congo, ? Ivory Coast, Liberia, Zaire.
- keniensis** Evans, 1931:130 (as var. of *marshallii*). Kenya; Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
- kingi** Christophers, 1923:1011. Tanzania; Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire.
- lacani** Grjebine, 1953a:483. Madagascar.
- leesoni** Evans, 1931b:546 (as ssp. of *funestus*). Rhodesia; widespread W. Afr., locally E. Afr. (incl. Zanzibar), Ethiopia, South Africa.
- listeri** de Meillon, 1931a:482. South Africa; widespread sthn Afr.
- lloreti** Gil Collado, 1936:318. Fernando Póo.
- longipalpis** Theobald, 1903a:37 (*Myzomyia*). Malawi; Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.
- lovettae** Evans, 1934:564. Tanzania.
- machardyi** Edwards, 1931c:545. Tanzania.
- maculipalpis** Giles, 1902a:297. Rhodesia; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar), Madagascar, Mauritius.
- maliensis** Bailly-Choumara & Adam, 1959:3724. Guinea.
- marshallii** Theobald, 1903a:77 (*Pyretophorus*). Rhodesia; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr. (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar) & sthn Afr.
pitchfordi Giles, 1904a:34 (*Pyretophorus*, as ssp.). South Africa.
pseudocostalis Theobald, 1910b:41 (*Pyretophorus*). Angola.
transvaalensis Carter, 1910:237 (*Pyretophorus*). South Africa.
marshallii. Variant spelling of *marshallii*.
- mascarensis** de Meillon, 1947b:116. Madagascar.
marshallii, authors, not Theobald (misident.).
neireti, Blanchard, not Ventrillon (misident.).
- melas** Theobald, 1903a:76 [1903b:ii] (*Pyretophorus*, as var. of *costalis*). Gambia; coastal W. Afr. & Congo basin from Mauritania to Angola (incl. Fernando Póo).
- merus** Dönitz, 1902:77. Tanzania; coastal E. Afr. from Somalia to South Africa (incl. Pemba), Comoro Is, Madagascar, Mauritius, Swaziland.
litoralis Halcrow, 1957:133 (as ssp.). Mauritius. [Junior homonym, preocc.
litoralis King, 1932.]
tangensis Kuhlow, 1962:443. Tanzania.
- milloti** Grjebine & Lacan in Grjebine, 1953a:495. Madagascar.
- mortiauxi** Edwards in Evans, 1938:204. Zaire.

- moucheti** Evans, 1925b: 211 (as var. of *marshallii*). Zaire; Burundi, Congo basin, sthn Nigeria, Rwanda, sthn Sudan, N. W. Tanzania, Uganda.
 ssp. **moucheti** s. str. Zaire; Burundi, Congo basin, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
 ssp. **nigeriensis** Evans, 1931: 138 (as var.). Nigeria; ? Guinea.
- mousinhoi** de Meillon & Pereira, 1940: 80 (as var. of *marshallii*). Mozambique; Cameroun, Rhodesia, Zaire.
- murphyi** Gillies & de Meillon, 1968: 253. Gambia; Upper Volta.
- natalensis** Hill & Haydon, 1907: 152 (*Myzorhynchus*). South Africa; Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, ? Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, ? Upper Volta, Zaire.
aureosquamiger Theobald, 1907: 73 (*Pyretophorus*). South Africa.
 f. **multicinctus** Edwards, 1930c: 291 (as sp.). Kenya; Cameroun, South Africa.
puselis de Meillon, 1934b: 269 (as var.). South Africa.
- nili** Theobald, 1904a: 66 (*Myzomyia*). Sudan; widespread tropical Afr. & sthn Afr.
unicolor Grünberg, 1905: 379 (*Myzomyia*). Togo.
nigra Christophers, 1924b: 45 (as var. of *funestus*). Sudan.
umbrosa, Edwards (1911a), not Theobald (misident.).
- njombiensis** Peters, 1955b: 95. Tanzania; Angola, Zaire.
- notleyi** Someren, 1949a: 3. Madagascar.
- parensis** Gillies, 1962: 82. Tanzania; Kenya, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania (Pemba).
- pauliani** Grjebine, 1954: 469. Madagascar.
- pharoensis** Theobald, 1901c: 169. Egypt; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar, Arabia to Israel.
albofimbriatus Giles, 1902a: 302. Israel.
maculicosta Becker, 1903: 69. Egypt.
bozasi Neveu-Lemaire, 1905a: 32 (*Nyssorhynchus*). Uganda.
albus Laveran, 1904b: 211. Madagascar.
- pretoriensis** Theobald, 1903a: 99 (*Nyssorhynchus*). South Africa; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Zanzibar), Cape Verde Is, Comoro Is, Madagascar, S. W. Arabia.
tibani Patton, 1905: 629. S. W. Arabia.
- quadriannulatus** Theobald, 1911a: 242 (*Pyretophorus*). South Africa; Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tanzania (Zanzibar), Zambia.
 'gambiae species C', Paterson, Paterson & Eeden, 1963: 416. Rhodesia, Swaziland.
- radama** de Meillon, 1943: 90. Madagascar.
- ranci** Grjebine, 1954: 488. Madagascar.
- rhodesiensis** Theobald, 1901c: 184. Rhodesia; tropical & sthn Afr., western Arabia, N. Afr.
 ssp. **rhodesiensis** s. str. Rhodesia; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
 ssp. **rupicolus** Lewis, 1937: 181. Sudan; Ethiopia, Algeria, Egypt, western Arabia.
aegypti Salem, 1938b: 1. Egypt.
dhalisimilis Corradetti, 1939a: 57 (as var.). Ethiopia.
- rivulorum** Leeson, 1935: 70 (as var. of *funestus*). Rhodesia; widespread tropical Afr., South Africa.
garnhamellus Evans & Leeson, 1937: 384 (as var.). Kenya.
- rodhaini** Leleup & Lips, 1950: 303. Zaire.
- roubaudi** Grjebine, 1953a: 476. Madagascar.
- ruarinus** Edwards, 1940: 93. Rhodesia; widespread sthn Afr.

- rufipes** Gough, 1910:119 (*Nyssorhynchus*, as var. of *pretoriensis*). South Africa; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar, sthn Afr., N. Afr.
 ssp. **brousesi** Edwards, 1929b:82 (as sp.). Algeria; Chad, widespread saharan W. Afr., Libya.
seneveti Rioux, 1959:733 (as ssp.). Chad.
brucechwatti Hamon, Taufflieb & Dyemkouma, 1961:24 (as var.). [Unavailable name: varietal name published after 1960.]
 ssp. **rufipes** s. str. South Africa; widespread tropical & sthn Afr. (incl. Madagascar & Zanzibar).
watsoni Edwards, 1911a:143. Nigeria.
ingrami Edwards, 1929g:322 (as var.). Ghana.
- salbairi** Maffi & Coluzzi, 1958:45. Somalia; Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger.
- schwetzi** Evans, 1934:555. Zaire; widespread sthn Afr.
michaeli de Meillon & Leeson, 1940:63. Zambia.
- sergentii** Theobald, 1907:68 (*Pyretophorus*). Algeria; widespread saharan W. Afr. through Sudan to Ethiopia & Kenya, N. Afr. to Middle East, Arabia, Pakistan.
 ssp. **macmahoni** Evans, 1936:558 (as sp.). Kenya; Ethiopia, Sudan & saharan W. Afr.
barkhuusi Giaquinto-Mira, 1950:294 (as var.). Ethiopia.
 ssp. **sergentii** s. str. Algeria; widespread N. Afr. to Middle East & Arabia, Pakistan.
sergenti. Variant spelling of *sergentii*.
- seydeleri** Edwards, 1929g:322 (as var. of *theileri*). Zaire; Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia.
- smithii** Theobald, 1905b:101. Sierra Leone; W. Afr. to Gabon, Fernando Póo.
ballidopalpi Theobald, 1907:57 (*Feltinella*). Sierra Leone.
rageaui Mattingly & Adam, 1954:55. Cameroun.
cavernicolus Abonnenc, 1955:288 [1956:802]. Guinea.
smithi. Variant spelling of *smithii*.
- somalicus** Rivola & Holstein, 1957:382 (as var. of *nili*). Somalia; widespread W. Afr.
- squamosus** Theobald, 1901c:167. Malawi; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar), South Africa, Yemen, Madagascar.
tananariviensis Ventrillon, 1906c:198 (*Cellia*). Madagascar.
arnoldi Stephens & Christophers, 1908:175 (*Cellia*). South Africa.
pretoriensis Gough, 1910:117 (*Cellia*). South Africa. [Junior homonym, preocc. *pretoriensis* Theobald, 1903.]
- swahilicus** Gillies, 1964:67. Kenya; Tanzania (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar).
- tchekedii** de Meillon & Leeson, 1940:64. Botswana; Angola.
- theileri** Edwards, 1912d:247 (replacement name for *albipes* Theobald). South Africa; Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire, widespread sthn Afr.
albipes Theobald, 1911b:243 (*Pyretophorus*). South Africa. [Junior homonym, preocc. *albipes* Theobald, 1901.]
- turkhudi** Liston, 1901:441. India; widespread n.-e. Afr., Egypt, Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan.
azriki Patton, 1905:632. South Yemen.
flaviceps Edwards, 1921a:69. Sudan.
persicus Edwards, 1921b:280 (as var.). Iran.
amutis de Burca, 1943:233. Ethiopia (Eritrea).
- upemba** Lips, 1960b:303. Zaire.
 Unnamed sp., Mattingly, 1955:50.
- vanhoofi** Wanson & Lebiec, 1945:118. Zaire.

- vernus** Gillies & de Meillon, 1968: 89. South Africa.
vinckei de Meillon, 1942a: 87. Zaire; Uganda.
walravensi Edwards, 1930c: 290. Zaire; Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia.
wellcomei Theobald, 1904a: 64. Ethiopia; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Zanzibar).
 ssp. **erepensis** Gillies, 1958: 9. Tanzania; Kenya.
 ssp. **ugandae** Evans, 1934: 553 (as var. of *distinctus*). Uganda; Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.
milesi de Meillon & Evans, 1935: 93 (as var. of *walravensi*). Rhodesia.
 ssp. **ungujae** White, 1975: 316. Tanzania (Zanzibar).
 Unnamed ssp., Gillies, 1958: 11.
 ssp. **wellcomei** s. str. Ethiopia; widespread W. Afr. to n.-e. Afr., Uganda, Tanzania & around Congo basin to Zambia.
wilsoni Evans, 1934: 560. Tanzania.

Subgenerically unplaced species and names of *Anopheles*

- africanus** Theobald, 1901b: i (as var. of *barbirostris* Wulp). [Name suppressed for the purpose of priority but not for homonymy, I.C.Z.N., 1968c: 22 (Opinion 850).]
africanus Roque, 1903: 110 (as ssp. of *superpictus* Grassi). Angola. [Name homonymous with *africanus* Theobald following I.C.Z.N. Opinion 850.]
costalis Loew, 1866d: 55. South Africa.
haddowi Gillett, 1975: 366. *Nomen nudum*.
jacobi Hill & Haydon, 1907: 144. South Africa.
minutus Macquart, 1834a: 33. Senegal.
niansimbii Gillett, 1975: 366. *Nomen nudum*.

Subfamily TOXORHYNCHITINAE

Genus TOXORHYNCHITES Theobald

- MEGARHINUS** Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827: 412. Type-species: *Culex haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Megarhinus* Rafinesque, 1820.]
TOXORHYNCHITES Theobald, 1901a: 234. Type-species: *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* Theobald, 1901, by subsequent monotypy (Theobald, 1901c: 245). [Name No. 548 on *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.]
aeneus Evans, 1926: 102 (*Megarhinus*). Sierra Leone; Zaire.
barbipes Edwards, 1913a: 47. Uganda; Cameroun, Kenya, Liberia.
brevipalpis Theobald, 1901c: 245. South Africa; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Zanzibar) & sthn Afr., Madagascar. [Name No. 1615 on *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.]
 ssp. **brevipalpis** s. str. South Africa; Madagascar, sthn Afr., Tanzania (Zanzibar).
loewi Giebel, 1862: 317 (*Culex*). [Provenance uncertain. East Africa presumed] (*in copal*, publ. amber in error). [Suppression of name by I.C.Z.N. for purposes of priority applied for (White, 1977).]
marshallii Theobald, 1903a: 121. Rhodesia.
 ssp. **conradti** Grünberg, 1907a: 405 (as sp.). Cameroun; W. Afr. to Sudan & Congo basin.
schultzei Enderlein, 1931: 123. Congo.
tessmanni Enderlein, 1931: 124. Equatorial Guinea.
erythrurus Edwards, 1941: 30, 361 (*Megarhinus*). Nigeria.

- evansae** Edwards, 1936: 53 (*Megarhinus*). Sierra Leone; Cameroun.
kaimosi Someren, 1946b: 184 (*Megarhinus*). Kenya; Cameroun.
lutescens Theobald, 1901c: 233 (*Megarhinus*). Rhodesia; Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania.
nairobiensis Someren, 1946b: 181 (*Megarhinus*). Kenya.
pauliani Doucet, 1951b: 107 (*Megarhinus*). Madagascar.
phytophygus Theobald, 1909c: 1. Ghana; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin.
phytophagus Edwards, 1912a: 3. Unjustified emendation of *phytophygus*.
ruwenzori Someren, 1948: 128 (*Megarhinus*). Uganda.
viridibasis Edwards, 1935a: 133 (*Megarhinus*, as var. of *aeneus*). Uganda; widespread W. Afr. to Sudan & Congo basin.

Subfamily CULICINAE

Tribe SABETHINI

Genus MALAYA Leicester

- MALAYA** Leicester, 1908: 258. Type-species: *Malaya genurostris* Leicester, 1908, by original designation.
GRAHAMIA Theobald, 1909c: 23. Type-species: *Grahamia trichorostris* Theobald, 1909, by monotypy.
HARPAGOMYIA de Meijere, 1909: 165. Type-species: *Harpagomyia splendens* de Meijere, 1909, by monotypy.
farquharsoni Edwards, 1922a: 500. Nigeria; Benin, Cameroun.
fraseri Edwards, 1922a: 499. Uganda; Cameroun.
marcelli Mattingly, 1953a: 315. Zaire; Cameroun.
moucheti Hamon & Adam, 1956: 884 (*Harpagomyia*). Cameroun.
taeniarostris Theobald, 1911c: 34 (*Harpagomyia*). Uganda; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
trichorostris Theobald, 1909c: 23 (*Grahamia*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. to Central African Republic.

Tribe CULICINI

Genus AEDEOMYIA Theobald

- AEDEOMYIA** Theobald, 1901a: 235. Type-species: *Aedes squamipenna* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1878, by designation of Neveu-Lemaire (1902b: 223).
AEDOMYIA Edwards, 1912a: 24. Unjustified emendation of *Aedeomyia*.
AEDOMYIA. Variant spelling of *Aedeomyia* (from Giles, 1902a: 478).

Subgenus LEPIOTHAUMA Enderlein

- LEPIOTHAUMA** Enderlein, 1923b: 25 (as genus). Type-species: *Lepiothauma furfurea* Enderlein, 1923, by original designation.
africana Neveu-Lemaire, 1906b: 273. Uganda; widespread tropical Afr.
furfurea Enderlein, 1923b: 26 (*Lepiothauma*). Cameroun; Botswana. Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia.
pauliani Grjebine, 1953a: 467. Madagascar.

Genus **Aedes** Meigen

Aedes Meigen, 1818: 13. Type-species: *Aedes cinereus* Meigen, 1818. by monotypy.

Subgenus **Aedimorphus** Theobald

- AEDIMORPHUS** Theobald, 1903a: 290 (as genus). Type-species: *Uranotaenia domestica* Theobald, 1901, by monotypy.
- CATAGEIOMYIA** Theobald, 1903d: 1 (as genus). Type-species: *Catageiomyia senegalensis* Theobald, 1903 [= *Aedes irritans* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.
- ECCULEX** Felt, 1904: 391c (as genus). Type-species: *Culex sylvestris* Theobald, 1901 [= *Aedes vexans* Meigen, 1830], by original designation.
- REEDOMYIA** Ludlow, 1905: 94 (as genus). Type-species: *Reedomyia pampangensis* Ludlow, 1905, by monotypy.
- POLYLEPTIOMYIA** Theobald, 1905g: 21 (as genus). Type-species: *Stegomyia albocephala* Theobald, 1903, by monotypy.
- DUTTONIA** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 17 (as genus). Type-species: *Duttonia tarsalis* Newstead, 1907, by designation of Brunetti (1914: 59).
- MIMETECULEX** Theobald, 1909a: 258 (as genus). Type-species: *Mimetecculex kingii* Theobald, 1909 [= *Aedes ochraceus* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.
- BATHOSOMYIA** Theobald, 1909c: 9 (as genus). Type-species: *Bathosomyia abnormalis* Theobald, 1909, by monotypy.
- MYXOSQUAMUS** Theobald, 1909c: 7 (as genus). Type-species: *Myxosquamus confusus* Theobald, 1909 [= *Aedes irritans* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.
- NEOPECOMYIA** Theobald, 1909c: 12 (as genus). Type-species: *Neopecomyia uniannulata* Theobald, 1909 [= *Aedes tarsalis* Newstead, 1907], by monotypy.
- STENOSCUTUS** Theobald, 1909c: 7 (as genus). Type-species: *Stenoscutus africanus* Theobald, 1909 [= *Aedes tarsalis* Newstead, 1907], by monotypy.
- abnormalis** Theobald, 1909c: 10 (*Bathosomyia*). Ghana; Central African Republic, Kenya, Upper Volta.
- ssp. **abnormalis** s. str. Ghana; W. Afr.
- ssp. **kabwachensis** Edwards, 1941: 181. Kenya.
- adami** Geoffroy, 1971b: 273. Central African Republic; Cameroun.
- aerarius** McIntosh, 1975: 281. South Africa.
- albocephalus** Theobald, 1903a: 140 [1903b: iv] (*Stegomyia*). Gambia; tropical Afr., Madagascar, Seychelles.
- alboventralis** Theobald, 1910b: 251 (*Protomacleaya*). Angola; Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire.
- apicoannulatus** Edwards, 1912a: 18 (*Ochlerotatus*, replacement name for *alboannulatus* Theobald). Sierra Leone; Nigeria.
- alboannulatus* Theobald, 1905c: 154. Sierra Leone. [Junior homonym, preocc. *alboannulatus* Macquart, 1850.]
- argenteopunctatus** Theobald, 1901c: 316 (*Stegomyia*). Rhodesia; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
- quinquepunctata* Theobald, 1913a: 598 (*Aedimorphus*). Sudan.
- bedfordi** Edwards, 1936: 50. South Africa.
- bevisi** Edwards, 1915a: 275 (*Ochlerotatus*). South Africa.
- boneti** Gil Collado, 1936: 323. Fernando Póo; Cameroun.
- ssp. **boneti** s. str. Fernando Póo.
- ssp. **kumbae** Chwatt, 1948: 184. Cameroun.

- caliginosus** Graham, 1910a: 268 (*Culex*). Nigeria.
- capensis** Edwards, 1924a: 162. South Africa; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda.
- centropunctatus** Theobald, 1913a: 599 (*Culicelsa*). Sudan; Central African Republic, Ghana, Nigeria.
- chamboni** Cornet, 1967: 398. Senegal.
- cumminsii** Theobald, 1903a: 214 (*Culex*). Sudan; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr., South Africa, Zambia.
- cumminsi*. Variant spelling of *cumminsii*.
- f. **mediopunctata** Theobald, 1909c: 18 (*Culicada*, as sp.). Ghana; throughout species range.
- fuscopalpalis* Theobald, 1909c: 18 (*Culicada*). Ghana.
- daruensis* Evans, 1925a: 123 (as var.). Sierra Leone.
- dalzieli** Theobald, 1910b: 234 (*Culicomyia*). Nigeria; Angola, Benin, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire.
- rhector* Dyar, 1921: 51. Mozambique.
- dentatus** Theobald, 1904a: 75 (*Culex*). Ethiopia; Angola, Kenya, Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire.
- pallidopunctata* Theobald, 1911b: 267 (*Culex*). South Africa.
- dialloi** Hamon & Brengues, 1965: 103. Benin.
- domesticus** Theobald, 1901b: xiv (*Uranotaenia*). Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr. & Congo basin.
- durbanensis** Theobald, 1903a: 246 (*Grabhamia*). South Africa; Angola, Mozambique, ? Tanzania, Zaire.
- ssp. **angolae** Ribeiro & Ramos, 1974: 94. Angola; ? Zaire.
- ssp. **durbanensis** s. str. South Africa; Mozambique, ? Tanzania.
- ocellata* Theobald, 1910b: 284 (*Grabhamia*). Mozambique.
- ebogoensis** Rickenbach & Ferrara, 1965: 26. Cameroun.
- eritreae** Lewis, 1942: 165. Ethiopia (Eritrea); South Africa.
- falabreguesi** Hamon, 1958: 685. Ivory Coast; Cameroun.
- falabreguesei*. Variant spelling of *falabreguesi*.
- filicis** Ingram & de Meillon, 1927: 58. South Africa; Cameroun.
- fowleri** de Charmoy, 1908: 258 (*Culex*). Mauritius; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
- nigeriensis* Theobald, 1910b: 281 (*Grabhamia*). Nigeria.
- gibbinsi** Edwards, 1935a: 135. Uganda; Kenya.
- gilliesi** Someren, 1962: 24. Tanzania.
- grenieri** Hamon, Service, Adam & Taufflieb, 1961: 376. Ivory Coast; Cameroun.
- grjebinei** Hamon, Taufflieb & Maillot, 1958: 695. Gabon; Cameroun, Zaire.
- haworthi** Edwards, 1923d: 499. Tanzania; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa, Uganda, Upper Volta.
- hirsutus** Theobald, 1901c: 392 (*Culex*). Rhodesia; widespread Afrotrop. Reg. (incl. South Yemen).
- ssp. **adenensis** Edwards, 1941: 198 (as var.). South Yemen.
- ssp. **hirsutus** s. str. Rhodesia; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
- transvaalensis* Theobald, 1903a: 165 (*Culex*). South Africa.
- holocinctus** Edwards, 1941: 193 (as ssp. of *cumminsii*). Kenya; Ethiopia, Uganda.
- hopkinsi** Edwards, 1936: 49. Uganda; ? Angola.
- insolens** Edwards, 1936: 50. Uganda; Angola, Cameroun, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta.
- irritans** Theobald, 1901b: iii (*Stegomyia*). Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Angola & Uganda.
- senegalensis* Theobald, 1903d: 1 (*Catageomyia*). Senegal.

- albotaeniatus* Theobald, 1909c: 5 (*Aedimorphus*). Ghana.
confusus Theobald, 1909c: 7 (*Myxosquamus*). Ghana.
- kapretwae** Edwards, 1941: 162. Kenya.
karooensis Muspratt, 1961: 93. South Africa.
kennethi Muspratt, 1956a: 38. South Africa; Cameroun.
lamborni Edwards, 1923a: 398. Malawi; Cameroun, Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire.
leesoni Edwards, 1932e: 562. Rhodesia; Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan.
 ssp. **leesoni** s. str. Rhodesia; widespread sthn Afr.
 ssp. **vernus** Lewis, 1944: 27. Sudan; Kenya.
leptolabis Edwards, 1936: 51. Uganda; Cameroun, Kenya, Zaire, Zambia.
leucarthrius Speiser, 1909b: 43 (*Culex*). Tanzania.
lokojoensis Service, 1959a: 244. Nigeria.
lokojensis. Variant spelling of *lokojoensis*.
longiseta Edwards, 1936: 50. Zaire; Cameroun.
lottei Hamon & Brengues, 1965: 101. Ivory Coast; Cameroun.
mansouri Qutubuddin, 1959: 21. Sudan.
marshallii Theobald, 1901c: 310 (*Stegomyia*). Rhodesia; widespread E. Afr. to sthn Afr., Zaire.
marshalli. Variant spelling of *marshallii*.
mattinglyi Hamon & Rickenbach, 1955a: 930. Upper Volta; Cameroun.
microstictus Edwards, 1936: 50. South Africa.
minutus Theobald, 1901c: 319 (*Stegomyia*). Rhodesia; widespread W. Afr. through Congo basin to South Africa, Tanzania.
mixtus Edwards, 1936: 49. Ghana; Rhodesia, South Africa, ? Tanzania.
mutilus Edwards, 1936: 50. Uganda; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Zaire.
natronius Edwards, 1932b: 562. Uganda; Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Yemen, Zaire.
ngong Someren, 1950a: 7. Kenya; Tanzania.
nigricephalus Theobald, 1901b: iv (*Stegomyia*). Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. (incl. São Tomé) through Congo basin to Angola.
paludosus Graham, 1910a: 270 (*Myxosquamus*). Nigeria.
nyounae Hamon & Adam, 1959a: 531. Ivory Coast.
ochraceus Theobald, 1901d: 103 (*Culex*). Rhodesia; widespread tropical Afr.
ovazzai Hamon & Adam, 1959b: 147. Ivory Coast; Cameroun.
pachyurus Edwards, 1936: 51. South Africa.
phyllolabis Edwards, 1929g: 324. Zaire; Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda.
pseudotarsalis Someren, 1946a: 119. Kenya; Cameroun, Congo.
pubescens Edwards, 1925a: 264. Sierra Leone; Cameroun, Ghana, Uganda, Zaire.
punctothoracis Theobald, 1909c: 4 (*Aedimorphus*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. to Zaire.
punctithorax. Variant spelling of *punctothoracis*.
quasiunivittatus Theobald, 1901d: 32 (*Culex*). Rhodesia; widespread sthn Afr. through E. Afr. to Ethiopia.
reali Hamon & Adam, 1959a: 531. Ivory Coast; Cameroun, Liberia.
rickenbachi Hamon & Adam, 1959b: 151. Ivory Coast; Cameroun, Nigeria.
hamoni Mattingly, 1963: 166. Nigeria.
semlikiensis Someren, 1950b: 40. Uganda; Zaire.
seychellensis Theobald, 1912a: 83 (*Reedomyia*). Seychelles; Aldabra.
simulans Newstead & Carter, 1911: 240 (*Reedomyia*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Uganda.
smithburni Someren, 1950b: 39. Uganda.

- stenoscutus** Edwards, 1912a: 22 (replacement name for *africanus* Theobald). Ghana; Cameroun, Uganda, Zaire.
africanus Theobald, 1909c: 8 (*Stenoscutus*). Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *africanus* Theobald, 1901.]
congolensis Edwards, 1927a: 351. Zaire.
- stokesi** Evans, 1929: 522 (replacement name for *occidentalis* Evans). Sierra Leone; widespread W. Afr. to Ethiopia.
occidentalis Evans, 1926: 99. Sierra Leone. [Junior homonym, preocc. *occidentalis* Skuse, 1889.]
- subdentatus** Edwards, 1936: 51. South Africa.
- tarsalis** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 18 (*Duttonia*). Zaire; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Angola, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.
africana Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 20 (*Duttonia*). Zaire.
biannulata Theobald, 1907: 263 (*Reedomyia*). Sierra Leone.
bipunctata Theobald, 1909c: 5 (*Reedomyia*). Ghana.
africanus Theobald, 1909c: 7 (*Stenoscutus*). Ghana.
uniannulata Theobald, 1909c: 12 (*Neopecomyia*). Ghana.
neobiannulata Theobald, 1910b: 255 (*Reedomyia*). Ghana.
sudanensis Theobald, 1913a: 595 (*Reedomyia*). Sudan.
- tauffliebi** Rickenbach & Ferrara, 1965: 24. Cameroun.
- teesdalei** Someren, 1954: 104. Kenya.
- tiptoni** Grjebine, 1953a: 469. Madagascar.
- tricholabis** Edwards, 1941: 179. Kenya; Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Uganda.
 ssp. **bwambae** Someren, 1950c: 67. Uganda; Nigeria.
 ssp. **tricholabis** s. str. Kenya.
- veeniae** McIntosh, 1975: 263. South Africa.
- vexans** Meigen, 1830: 241 (*Culex*). Germany; Ethiopia, Gambia, Mauritania, ? Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Arabia, widespread N. Afr., Holarctic, Oriental & Austral. Regs.
 ssp. **arabiensis** Patton, 1905: 633 (*Culex*). South Yemen; tropical Afr.
sudanensis Theobald, 1911c: 154 (*Culex*). Sudan.
 ssp. **vexans** s. str. Germany; South Africa, N. Afr. & Holarctic Regs.
- vittatus** Bigot, 1861: 227 (*Culex*). Corsica; widespread Afr. (incl. Zanzibar & Comoro Is), Spain, Italy (incl. Sicily), through Arabia & Sri Lanka to Indomalayan subregion & Hainan.
brumpti Neveu-Lemaire, 1905b: 9 (*Stegomyia*). Ethiopia.
albo punctata Theobald, 1907: 262 (*Reedomyia*). Sierra Leone.
- wendyae** Service, 1959b: 73. Nigeria.
- wigglesworthi** Edwards, 1941: 182. Nigeria; Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Uganda.
- yangambiensis** de Meillon & Lavoipierre, 1944: 50. Zaire; Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria.
- yvonneae** Edwards, 1941: 176. Zaire; Cameroun.

Subgenus DICEROMYIA Theobald

- DICEROMYIA** Theobald, 1911c: 151 (as genus). Type-species: *Diceromyia africana* Theobald, 1911 [= *Aedes furcifer* Edwards, 1913], by monotypy.
- DENDROSKUSA** Edwards, 1929g: 341. Type-species: *Culex micropterus* Giles, 1901, by original designation.
- adersi** Edwards, 1917: 214 (*Ochlerotatus*). Tanzania (Zanzibar); Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania.
- bananea** Wolfs, 1958: 298. Zaire.

- fascipalpis** Edwards, 1912a: 19 (*Ochlerotatus*). Tanzania; Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Rhodesia, South Africa, Zambia.
- flavicollis** Edwards, 1928b: 269. Nigeria.
- furcifer** Edwards, 1913a: 48 (*Ochlerotatus*, replacement name for *nigra* Theobald). Sudan; widespread tropical Afr.
- nigra* Theobald, 1906: 80 (*Mansonia*). Sudan. [Junior homonym, preocc. *nigra* Ludlow, 1905.]
- africana* Theobald, 1911c: 151 (*Diceromyia*). Sudan. [Junior homonym, preocc. *africana* Theobald, 1901]
- grassei** Doucet, 1951a: 69. Madagascar.
- mefouensis** Ferrara, 1974b: 3. Cameroun.
- taylori** Edwards, 1936: 55. Nigeria; Kenya, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.
- zethus** de Meillon & Lavoipierre, 1944: 57 (replacement name for *niveus* de Meillon). Zambia.
- niveus* de Meillon, 1943: 94. Zambia. [Junior homonym, preocc. *niveus* Ludlow, 1903.]

Subgenus FINLAYA Theobald

- FINLAYA** Theobald, 1903a: 281 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex kochi* Dönitz, 1901, by designation of Blanchard (1905: 415).
- DANIELSIA** Theobald, 1904c: 78 (as genus). Type-species: *Danielsia alboteniata* Leicester, 1904, by monotypy.
- FINLAYIA**. Variant spelling of *Finlaya*.
- brygooi** Brunhes, 1972: 335. Madagascar.
- embuensis** Edwards, 1930c: 295. Kenya.
- fulgens** Edwards, 1917: 213 (*Ochlerotatus*). Tanzania (Zanzibar); widespread E. Afr. & sthn Afr.
- hancocki** Someren, 1962: 21. Tanzania.
- ingrami** Edwards, 1930c: 296. Ghana; widespread tropical Afr.
- longipalpis** Grünberg, 1905: 383 (*Stegomyia*). Cameroun; widespread W. Afr. through Congo basin to Uganda, Zambia.
- pollinator* Graham, 1910a: 271 (*Stegomyia*). Nigeria.
- luteostriatus** Robinson, 1950: 80. Zambia; Angola, Zaire.
- madagascarensis** Someren, 1949a: 7. Madagascar.
- monetus** Edwards, 1935a: 132. Madagascar.
- mzooi** Someren, 1962: 19. Tanzania.
- nyasae** Edwards, 1930c: 296. Malawi; Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania.
- phillipi** Someren, 1949a: 7. Madagascar.
- pulchrithorax** Edwards, 1939: 17. Kenya; Uganda.
- wellmanii** Theobald, 1905b: 103 (*Danielsia*). Angola; ? Malawi.
- wellmani*. Variant spelling of *wellmanii*.

Subgenus MUCIDUS Theobald

- MUCIDUS** Theobald, 1901a: 235 (as genus). Type-species: *Mucidus africanus* Theobald, 1901 [homonym, = *Mucidus grahamii* Theobald, 1909], by subsequent monotypy (Theobald, 1901b: ii). [*Mucidus* originally described without included species: one species first subsequently included by Theobald (1901b, September), other species later included by Theobald (1901c, November).]
- grahamii** Theobald, 1909c: 2 (*Mucidus*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr., E. Afr. & Congo basin.

- africanus* Theobald, 1901b:ii (*Mucidus*). Nigeria. [homonym, considered preocc. *africanus* Theobald, 1901b:iii.]
grahami. Variant spelling of *grahamii*.
lucianus Muspratt, 1959:64. South Africa; Mozambique.
mucidus Karsch, 1887b:25 (*Culex*). Mozambique; ? Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia.
nigerrimus Theobald, 1913a:591 (*Mucidus*). Sudan; Cameroun, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire.
sudanensis Theobald, 1909a:252 (*Mucidus*). Sudan; widespread tropical Afr. *scatophagoides*, authors, not Theobald (misident.).
tonkingi Gebert, 1948:96. Mauritius.

Subgenus NEOMELANICONION Newstead

- NEOMELANICONION** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907:31 (as genus). Type-species: *Neomelanicionion palpale* Newstead, 1907, by original designation and monotypy ('gen. n., sp. n.').
BANKSINELLA Theobald, 1907:468 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex luteolateralis* Theobald, 1901, by monotypy.
albicosta Edwards, 1913a:47 (*Banksinella*, as var. of *luteolateralis*). Kenya; Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania.
albithorax Theobald, 1907:470 (*Banksinella*, as var. of *luteolateralis*). Gambia; Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Zaire.
pallida Theobald, 1907:470 (*Banksinella*, as var. of *luteolateralis*). Gambia.
aurovenatus Worth, 1960:312. South Africa.
bequaerti Wolfs, 1947a:40. Zaire.
bergerardi Pajot & Geoffroy, 1971:269. Central African Republic.
bolensis Edwards, 1936:52. Ghana; Cameroun, Upper Volta.
carteri Edwards, 1936:52 (as var. of *palpalis*). Nigeria; Cameroun, Ghana, Liberia, ? Mozambique (Inhaca Is), Uganda.
maculicosta Edwards, 1936:52 (as var. of *palpalis*). Nigeria.
circumluteolus Theobald, 1908:107 (*Banksinella*, as var. of *luteolateralis*). South Africa; Angola, Botswana, Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sudan, Zaire, Zambia.
crassiforceps Edwards, 1927a:352. Zaire; Cameroun.
ellinorae Edwards, 1941:212. Kenya.
flavimargo Edwards, 1941:209. Kenya.
fuscinervis Edwards, 1914a:73 (*Banksinella*). Ghana; Cameroun, Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal.
jamoti Hamon & Rickenbach, 1955a:932. Upper Volta; Ghana, Ivory Coast.
lineatopennis Ludlow, 1905:133 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Philippines; widespread tropical Afr. through Oriental Reg. to Australia.
luridus McIntosh, 1971:327. South Africa.
luteolateralis Theobald, 1901d:71 (*Culex*). South Africa; Rhodesia.
flavinervis Edwards, 1915d:161 (*Banksinella*). *Nomen nudum*.
monotrichus Edwards, 1936:52. Nigeria; Cameroun.
palpalis Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907:31 (*Neomelanicionion*). Zaire; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Uganda.
pogonurus Edwards, 1936:52. Zaire; Cameroun.
punctocostalis Theobald, 1909c:14 (*Banksinella*). Ghana; Nigeria, Zaire.
taeniarostris Theobald, 1909c:13 (*Banksinella*). Ghana; Cameroun, Uganda, Zaire.
chrysothorax Theobald, 1909c:13 (*Banksinella*). Ghana.

unidentatus McIntosh, 1971: 325. South Africa: Lesotho.

Subgenus OCHLEROTATUS Lynch Arribálzaga

OCHLEROTATUS Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891a: 353, 367, 374 [1891b: 143] (as genus).

Type-species: *Ochlerotatus confirmatus* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891 [= *Aedes scapularis* Rondani, 1848], by designation of Coquillett (1910: 577).

OCHLEROTHATUS. Incorrect original spelling of *Ochlerotatus* (Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891a: 374).

TAENIORHYNCHUS Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891a: 374 [1891b: 147] (as genus).

[Name suppressed for the purpose of priority but not for homonymy, I.C.Z.N. 1959c: 187 (Opinion 550).]

CULICADA Felt, 1904: 391b (as genus). Type-species: *Culex canadensis* Theobald, 1901, by original designation.

breedensis Muspratt, 1953: 55. South Africa.

caballus Theobald, 1912b: 93 (*Grabhamia*). South Africa; widespread sthn Afr.

caspius Pallas, 1771: 475 (*Culex*). U.S.S.R. (Kazakhstan); Ethiopia, Sudan, Arabian peninsula, widespread N. Afr. & elsewhere in Palaearctic Reg. [Name No. 1994 on *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.]

punctatus Meigen, 1804: 6 (*Culex*). Germany.

maculiventris Macquart, 1846: 135 (7) (*Culex*). Algeria.

longisquamosa Theobald, 1905f: 103 (*Grabhamia*). Tunisia.

subtilis Sergent & Sergent, 1905: 673 (*Grabhamia*). Algeria.

arabica Giles, 1906: 130 (*Mansonia*). Bahrein.

africanus Neveu-Lemaire, 1906b: 271 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Egypt. [Junior homonym, preocc. *africanus* Theobald, 1901.]

willcocksi Theobald, 1907: 296 (*Grabhamia*). Egypt.

arabicus Becker, 1910b: 140 (*Culex*). Socotra. [Junior homonym, preocc. *arabica* Giles.]

albineus Séguy, 1923: 206. Algeria.

epsilon Séguy, 1924: 97. Algeria.

chelli Edwards, 1915a: 275 (*Ochlerotatus*). Kenya; ? Ethiopia, Sudan, Arabia to Iran.

dufour Hamon, 1953: 40. Réunion; Madagascar.

fryeri Theobald, 1912a: 84 (*Culicella*). Aldabra; ? Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa.

mombasaensis Mattingly, 1963: 165. Kenya.

harrisoni Muspratt, 1953: 51. South Africa.

juppi McIntosh, 1973: 262. South Africa; Lesotho.

vigilax Skuse, 1889a: 1731 (*Culex*). Australia; Seychelles, widespread Oriental Reg. to New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia.

ssp. **vansomeranae** Mattingly in Mattingly & Brown, 1955: 78. Seychelles.

Subgenus PSEUDARMIGERES Stone & Knight

DUNNIUS Edwards, 1930c: 297. Type-species: *Dendromyia argenteoventralis* Theobald, 1909, by original designation. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Dunnius* Distant, 1902.]

PSEUDARMIGERES Stone & Knight, 1956: 34 (replacement name for *Dunnius* Edwards).

PSEUDOARMIGERES. Variant spelling of *Pseudarmigeres*.

albomarginatus Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 16 (*Stegomyia*). Zaire; Kenya, Uganda.

- argenteoventralis** Theobald, 1909c: 24 (*Dendromyia*). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin.
 ssp. **argenteoventralis** s. str. Ghana; Central African Republic, Liberia, Sierra Leone.
affinis Theobald, 1909c: 25 (*Dendromyia*). Ghana.
 ssp. **dunni** Evans, 1928: 39 (as var. of *alhomarginatus*). Nigeria; Cameroun, Zaire.
kummi Edwards, 1930c: 298. Nigeria; Cameroun, Central African Republic.
michaelikati Someren, 1946c: 3. Kenya; Tanzania, Zaire.
 ssp. **gurneri** Someren, 1946c: 5. Kenya; Tanzania, Zaire.
 ssp. **michaelikati** s. str. Kenya; Tanzania.
natalensis Edwards, 1930c: 298. South Africa; Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania.

Subgenus SKUSEA Theobald

- SKUSEA** Theobald, 1903a: 291 (as genus). Type-species: *Aedes pembaensis* Theobald, 1901, by designation of Blanchard (1905: 416).
cartroni Ventrillon, 1906b: 143 (*Stegomyia*). Madagascar; Comoros Is.
lambrechti Someren, 1971: 21. Seychelles.
moucheti Ravaonjanahary & Brunhes, 1978: 213. Madagascar.
pembaensis Theobald, 1901d: 235. Tanzania (Pemba); Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania (incl. Mafia I. & Zanzibar).
mutica Enderlein, 1923b: 28 (*Phagomyia*). Kenya (Patta I.).

Subgenus STEGOMYIA Theobald

- STEGOMYIA** Theobald in Howard, 1901: 235 [Theobald, 1901b: iii] (as genus). Type-species: *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius, 1805 [= *Aedes aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762], by designation of Neveu-Lemaire (1902b: 212). [Name No. 1602 on *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.]
QUASISTEGOMYIA Theobald, 1906: 69 (as genus). Type-species: *Quasistegomyia unilineata* Theobald, 1906, by monotypy.
KINGIA Theobald, 1910b: 135 (as genus). Type-species: *Stegomyia luteocephala* Newstead, 1907, by designation of Brunetti (1914: 63). [Junior homonym, preocc. *Kingia* Schloenbach, 1866.]
ANIELLA Enderlein, 1923b: 26 (as genus). Type-species: *Stegomyia africana* Theobald, 1901, by original designation.
aegypti Linnaeus, 1762: 470 (*Culex*). Egypt [original type-loc.], Malaya [neotype]; widespread Afrotrop. Reg., N. Afr., cosmopolitan. [Name No. 1993 on *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.]
 ssp. **aegypti** s. str. Malaya [neotype]; throughout species range except non-coastal Afr.
argenteus Poiret, 1787: 245 (*Culex*). North Africa ('Barbarie').
fasciatus Fabricius, 1805: 36 (*Culex*). West Indies ('Americae insulis').
sugens Wiedemann, 1828: 545 (*Culex*). Sudan.
annulitarsis Macquart, 1846: 136 (8) (*Culex*). Mauritius.
inexorabilis Walker, 1848: 4 (*Culex*). 'West Africa'.
insatiabilis Bigot, 1859a: 118 (*Culex*). Madagascar.
nigeria Theobald, 1901c: 303 (*Stegomyia*). Nigeria.
atrirtarsis Edwards, 1920a: 129 (*Stegomyia*, as var. of *fasciatus*). Ghana.
 ssp. **formosus** Walker, 1848: 4 (*Culex*, as sp.). Sierra Leone; widespread tropical Afr.
 f. **queenslandensis** Theobald, 1901c: 297 (*Stegomyia*, as sp.). Australia; coastal Afr., widespread throughout tropics.

- africanus** Theobald, 1901b:iii (*Stegomyia*). Nigeria; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. São Tomé).
dubia Theobald, 1910b:170 (*Stegomyia*). Angola.
- albopictus** Skuse, 1894:20 (*Culex*). India; Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles, Oriental Reg. (incl. Chagos Is), Austral. Reg.
lanberti Ventrillon, 1904:552 (*Stegomyia*). Madagascar.
- amaltheus** de Meillon & Lavoipierre, 1944:52. Rhodesia; Botswana, Zambia.
- angustus** Edwards, 1935a:135. Uganda; Angola, Zaire.
- apicoargenteus** Theobald, 1909c:3 (*Stegomyia*). Ghana; widespread tropical Afr.
 ssp. **apicoargenteus** s. str. Ghana; widespread tropical Afr.
albertii Theobald, 1912c:78 (*Kingia*). Zaire.
maculoabdominalis Theobald, 1913a:597 (*Kingia*). Sudan.
ziemanni Enderlein, 1923b:27 (*Aniella*). Cameroun.
togoensis Enderlein, 1923b:28 (*Aniella*). Togo.
 ssp. **denderensis** Wolfs, 1949:190 (as var.). Zaire.
- bambusae** Edwards, 1935a:134. Uganda; Central Africa Republic, Kenya, Zaire.
 ssp. **bambusae** s. str. Uganda; Central African Republic, Zaire.
 ssp. **kenyae** Someren, 1946c:2. Kenya.
- calceatus** Edwards, 1941:142. Tanzania; Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia.
- chaussieri** Edwards, 1923a:397. Zaire; Zambia.
- contiguus** Edwards, 1936:55. Rhodesia; South Africa.
- cozi** Cornet, 1974:175. Senegal.
- deboeri** Edwards, 1926a:128. Kenya; Tanzania.
- demeilloni** Edwards, 1936:55 (as var. of *deboeri*). South Africa.
- dendrophilus** Edwards, 1921a:74. Ghana; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Fernando Póo) & sthn Afr.
trinidad Gil Collado, 1936:315, 326. Fernando Póo.
- fraseri** Edwards, 1912a:11 (*Stegomyia*). Uganda; widespread W. Afr. (incl. Fernando Póo) to E. Afr. & Congo basin.
blacklocki Evans, 1925a:121. Sierra Leone.
- grantii** Theobald, 1901c:306 (*Stegomyia*). Socotra.
granti. Variant spelling of *grantii*.
- heischi** Someren, 1951:1. Kenya; Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania.
- keniensis** Someren, 1946a:111. Kenya; Tanzania.
- kivuensis** Edwards, 1941:132 (as var. of *subargenteus*). Zaire.
- langata** Someren, 1946c:1. Kenya; Ethiopia, Malawi, Rhodesia, South Africa, Zambia.
- luteocephalus** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907:15 (*Stegomyia*). Zaire; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
- mascarensis** MacGregor, 1924:409. Mauritius.
- masseyi** Edwards, 1923a:397. Zaire; Zambia.
- metallicus** Edwards, 1912a:12 (replacement name for *dubia* Theobald). Sudan; widespread tropical Afr.
dubia Theobald, 1910b:133 (*Quasistegomyia*). Sudan. [Homonym, considered preocc. *dubia* Theobald, 1910b:170.]
- opok** Corbet & Someren, 1962:73. Uganda; Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Mali, Upper Volta.
- poweri** Theobald, 1905e:19 (*Stegomyia*). South Africa; Rhodesia.
- pseudoafricanus** Chwatt, 1949:808. Nigeria; Cameroun, Gambia, Senegal, Zaire.
- pseudonigeria** Theobald, 1910b:166 (*Stegomyia*). Angola; Botswana, Namibia.
- ruwenzori** Haddow & Someren, 1950:281. Uganda.
- schwetzi** Edwards, 1926a:127. Zaire; Angola, Zambia.

- simpsoni** Theobald, 1905*d*: 224 (*Stegomyia*). South Africa; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar) & sthn Afr.
lilii Theobald, 1910*b*: 160 (*Stegomyia*). Sudan.
bromeliae Theobald, 1911*a*: 10 (*Stegomyia*). Uganda.
soleatus Edwards, 1941: 142. Tanzania; Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Rhodesia, South Africa.
strelitziae Muspratt, 1950: 13. South Africa; Swaziland.
subargenteus Edwards, 1925*a*: 262. Malawi; Kenya, South Africa.
unilineatus Theobald, 1906: 70 (*Quasistegomyia*). Sudan; widespread tropical Afr. to India.
gebeleinensis Theobald, 1910*b*: 157 (*Stegomyia*). Sudan.
usambara Mattingly, 1953*b*: 294. Tanzania; Ethiopia.
vinsoni Mattingly, 1953*c*: 16. Mauritius.
woodi Edwards, 1922*b*: 82. Malawi; Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania.

Genus CULEX Linnaeus

- CULEX** Linnaeus, 1758: 602. Type-species: *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758, by designation of Latreille (1810: 442).

Subgenus BARRAUDIUS Edwards

- BARRAUDIUS** Edwards, 1921*b*: 332. Type-species: *Culex pusillus* Macquart, 1850, by original designation.
pusillus Macquart, 1850*a*: 313 (9). Egypt; Sudan, widespread N. Afr. through Arabia & Middle East to sthn U.S.S.R.
richeti Brunhes & Venard, 1966: 75. Niger; ? Chad, ? Nigeria.

Subgenus CULEX Linnaeus

- CULEX** Linnaeus, 1758: (as genus). Type-species: *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758, by designation of Latreille (1810: 442).
LASIOCONOPS Theobald, 1903*a*: 235 [1903*b*: viii] (as genus). Type-species: *Lasioconops poecilipes* Theobald, 1903, by monotypy.
HEPTAPHLEBOMYIA Theobald, 1903*a*: 336 (as genus). Type-species: *Heptaphlebomyia simplex* Theobald, 1903 [= *Culex univittatus* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.
PSEUDOHEPTAPHLEBOMYIA Ventrillon, 1905*b*: 427 (as genus). Type-species: *Pseudoheptaphlebomyia madagascariensis* Ventrillon, 1905 [= *Culex poecilipes* Theobald, 1903], by monotypy.
APOROCULEX Theobald, 1907: 316 (as genus). Type-species: *Aporoculex punctipes* Theobald, 1907 [= *Culex poecilipes* Theobald, 1903], by monotypy.
andersoni Edwards, 1914*a*: 65. Kenya; Ethiopia, Lesotho, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
 ssp. **abyssinicus** Edwards, 1941: 325. Ethiopia.
 ssp. **andersoni** s. str. Kenya; ? Malawi, ? Tanzania, ? Uganda, ? Zaire.
 ssp. **bwambanus** Edwards, 1941: 325. Uganda; Lesotho, South Africa.
annulioris Theobald, 1901*c*: 371. Rhodesia; widespread tropical Afr.
 ssp. **annulioris** s. str. Rhodesia; widespread sthn Afr. & E. Afr. to Zaire & Ethiopia.
 ssp. **consimilis** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 23 (as var. of *ugripes*). Zaire; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique & Tanzania.

- gambiensis* Theobald, 1903b: v (as var.). Gambia.
pseudoannulioris Theobald, 1909c: 15. Ghana.
congolensis Evans, 1923: 91 (as var.). Zaire.
mayumbae Galliard, 1931a: 228 (as var. of *bitaeniorhynchus*). Gabon.
major Edwards, 1935a: 135 (as var.). Kenya.
- antennatus** Becker, 1903: 68 (*Anopheles*). Egypt; widespread Afrotrop. Reg. to Israel.
laurenti Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 24. Zaire.
- argenteopunctatus** Ventrillon, 1905a: 446 (*Heptaphlebomyia*). Madagascar; tropical & sthn Afr.
 ssp. **argenteopunctatus** s. str. Madagascar.
 ssp. **kingii** Theobald, 1913a: 601 (*Heptaphlebomyia*, as sp.). Sudan; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
kingi. Variant spelling of *kingii*.
- aurantapex** Edwards, 1914a: 74. Kenya; E. Afr. & sthn Afr., Ethiopia, China, Malaya.
domesticus Leicester, 1908: 169. Malaya. [Junior homonym, preocc. *domesticus* Germar, 1817.]
 ssp. **aurantapex** s. str. Kenya; E. Afr. & sthn Afr.
 f. **jinjaensis** Edwards, 1941: 293. Uganda; South Africa, Zambia.
 ssp. **ellinorae** Ovazza, Hamon & Neri, 1956: 167 (replacement name for *abyssinicus* Someren). Ethiopia.
abyssinicus Someren, 1945: 79 (as ssp.). Ethiopia. [Junior homonym, preocc. *abyssinicus* Edwards, 1941.]
- bitaeniorhynchus** Giles, 1901b: 607. India; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar, Oriental & Austral. Regs.
- bukavuensis** Wolfs, 1947b: 159. Zaire.
- calurus** Edwards, 1935a: 136. Kenya.
- carleti** Brunhes & Ravaonjanahary, 1971: 177. Madagascar.
- castelli** Hamon, 1958: 686. Ivory Coast.
- chorleyi** Edwards, 1941: 330. Uganda; Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Africa, Zaire.
astridianus de Meillon, 1942a: 89. Rwanda.
- comorensis** Brunhes, 1977a: 136. Comoro Is; Madagascar.
 ssp. **comorensis** s. str. Comoro Is; Madagascar.
 ssp. **kartalae** Brunhes, 1977a: 140. Comoro Is.
- decens** Theobald, 1901b: vii. Nigeria; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
masculus Theobald, 1901d: 125. Sierra Leone.
nigrocostalis Theobald, 1909c: 16. Ghana.
lividocostalis Graham, 1910a: 269. Nigeria.
- demeillonii** Doucet, 1950b: 53. Madagascar.
- duttoni** Theobald, 1901b: v. Nigeria; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
dissimilis Theobald, 1901c: 376. Sierra Leone.
hirsutipalpis Theobald, 1901c: 378. Rhodesia.
anarmostus Theobald, 1903a: 170 [1903b: vi]. Sierra Leone.
minutus Theobald, 1905e: 30. South Africa.
bifoliata Theobald, 1905e: 31. South Africa.
condylodesmus Grünberg, 1905: 385. Cameroun.
albovirgatus Graham, 1910a: 264. Nigeria.
- ethiopicus** Edwards, 1912a: 30 (as var. of *ager* Giles, 1901). Ghana; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
maculipesarabiensis Patton, 1905: 635 (*Taeniorhynchus*, as var. of *tenax* Theobald, 1901). South Yemen.
- gameti** Bailly-Choumara, 1966b: 148. Cameroun.

- giganteus** Ventrillon, 1906a: 100. Madagascar.
neireti Ventrillon, 1906a: 103. Madagascar.
- grahamii** Theobald, 1910b: 628 (replacement name for *pullatus* Graham). Nigeria; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar.
pullatus Graham, 1910a: 265. Nigeria. [Junior homonym, preocc. *pullatus* Coquillett, 1904.]
grahami. Variant spelling of *grahamii*.
 f. **farakoensis** Hamon, 1955a: 674. Mali; Nigeria.
- guiarti** Blanchard, 1905: 629 (replacement name for *viridis* Theobald). Uganda; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar.
viridis Theobald, 1903a: 212. Uganda. [Junior homonym, preocc. *viridis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827.]
 f. **sudanicus** Edwards, 1941: 345. Ghana; Nigeria.
- hancocki** Edwards, 1930c: 294. Uganda; Kenya.
- hopkinsi** Edwards, 1932e: 562. Uganda; Zaire.
- ingrami** Edwards, 1916a: 360. Ghana; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Angola, Sudan & Uganda.
- invidiosus** Theobald, 1901b: xi. Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr. & Congo basin.
 ssp. **invidiosus** s. str. Nigeria; W. Afr. to E. Afr.
euclastus Theobald, 1903b: viii. Gambia.
aquilus Graham, 1910a: 266. Nigeria.
chloroventer Theobald, 1909c: 16. Ghana.
 f. **vexillatus** Edwards, 1941: 339. Uganda; Angola, Congo, Nigeria, Zaire.
 ssp. **vicinalis** de Meillon & Lavoipierre, 1944: 49. Zaire.
- laticinctus** Edwards, 1913b: 49. Israel; Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Yemen. Sudan, Yemen, widespread Mediterranean subregion (incl. Canary Is), Oman.
- mattinglyi** Knight, 1953: 320. Yemen; Saudi Arabia.
- mirificus** Edwards, 1913a: 57. Kenya.
- moucheti** Evans, 1923: 89. Zaire; Cameroun, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda.
- musarum** Edwards, 1932e: 562. Uganda; Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire.
- nakuruensis** Mattingly, 1951: 44. Kenya; Tanzania.
- neavei** Theobald, 1906: 76. Sudan; widespread tropical & sthn Afr. ? Madagascar, Réunion.
univittatus, authors, not Theobald (misident.).
- ninagongoensis** Edwards, 1928a: 324. Zaire; Uganda.
- ornatothoracis** Theobald, 1909c: 15. Ghana; Angola, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.
- perexiguus** Theobald, 1903a: 199. Lebanon; Benin, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta, western Mediterranean subregion to Indian subregion.
univittatus, authors, not Theobald (misident.).
- perfidiosus** Edwards, 1914a: 72. Nigeria; Benin, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Zaire, Zambia.
- perfuscus** Edwards, 1914a: 71. Malawi; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
- philipi** Edwards, 1929g: 327. Nigeria; Benin, Cameroun, Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone.
- pipiens** Linnaeus, 1758: 602. Northern Europe; widespread E. Afr. & sthn Afr., Madagascar, St Helena, Holarctic Regs, Argentina (? introduced).
- poicilipes** Theobald, 1903a: 236 [1903b: ix] (*Lasiocnops*). Nigeria; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
quasigelidus Theobald, 1903a: 181. Uganda.
taeniorhynchoides Giles, 1904b: 369. Angola.

- maculipes* Theobald, 1904a: 79 (as var. of *tenax* Theobald, 1901). Sudan.
madagascariensis Ventrillon, 1905b: 427 (*Pseudoheptaphlebomyia*). Madagascar.
par Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 25. Zaire.
punctipes Theobald, 1907: 316 (*Aporoculex*). Mozambique.
auritaenia Enderlein, 1920c: 49. Madagascar.
- pruina** Theobald, 1901b: viii. Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Sudan & Uganda.
pallidithoracis Theobald, 1909c: 17. Ghana.
pruinus Theobald, 1901d: 332. Unjustified emendation of *pruina*.
 f. **eschirasi** Galliard, 1931a: 227. Gabon; throughout species range.
- pseudopruina** Someren, 1951: 3. Uganda.
- quasiguiarti** Theobald, 1910b: 374. Uganda; Cameroun, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zaire.
- quinquefasciatus** Say, 1823: 10. U.S.A.; cosmopolitan.
fatigans Wiedemann, 1828: 10. 'Ostindien'.
anxifer Bigot, 1859a: 117. Madagascar.
luteoannulatus Theobald, 1901d: 159 (as ssp. of *fatigans*). [No locality.]
trilineatus Theobald, 1901d: 159 (as ssp. of *fatigans*). [No locality.]
pallidocephala Theobald, 1904a: 73. Sudan.
cartroni Ventrillon, 1905b: 429. Madagascar.
didieri Neveu-Lemaire, 1906b: 257. Zaire.
pygmaeus Neveu-Lemaire, 1906b: 256. Ethiopia.
zeltneri Neveu-Lemaire, 1906b: 251. Ethiopia.
stoehri Theobald, 1907: 419. 'British Central Africa'.
nigrirostris Enderlein, 1920c: 51 (as var. of *fatigans*). Madagascar.
- schwetzi** Edwards, 1929g: 326. Zaire; Liberia.
- scottii** Theobald, 1912a: 86. Seychelles.
scotti. Variant spelling of *scottii*.
- seldeslachtsi** Wolfs, 1947c: 224. Zaire.
- shoae** Hamon & Ovazza, 1954: 416. Ethiopia; Uganda.
 ssp. **shoae** s. str. Ethiopia.
 ssp. **ugandae** Someren, 1967: 14. Uganda.
- simpsoni** Theobald, 1905e: 28. South Africa; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
richteri Ingram & de Meillon, 1927: 72. South Africa.
- sinaiticus** Kirkpatrick, 1925a: 383. Egypt. Ethiopia, Somalia, South Yemen & Socotra, Sudan.
- sitiens** Wiedemann, 1828: 542. Sumatra; Cameroun, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania (incl. Pemba & Zanzibar), sthn Arabia, Oriento-Austral. Reg. to Samoa.
soliensis Neveu-Lemaire, 1906b: 254. Djibouti.
salus Theobald, 1909a: 256. Sudan.
- striatipes** Edwards, 1941: 311. Kenya; Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.
 ssp. **joanae** Muspratt, 1955: 185. South Africa.
 ssp. **striatipes** s. str. Kenya; E. Afr.
- tamsi** Edwards, 1934: 327. São Tomé.
- telesilla** de Meillon & Lavoipierre in de Meillon, Parent & Black, 1945: 91. Zaire; Angola, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Liberia, Mozambique, ? Sierra Leone, Tanzania.
- tenagius** Someren, 1954b: 122. Uganda; Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania.
- terzii** Edwards, 1941: 312. Rhodesia; ? Ethiopia, ? Kenya, South Africa, ? Uganda.
- thalassius** Theobald, 1903a: 168 [1903b: vii]. Gambia; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar, Mauritius, & through eastern Mediterranean subregion to Syria.

- ronaldi* de Charmoy, 1908: 259. Mauritius.
accraensis Theobald, 1909c: 19 (*Culicelsa*). Ghana.
fuscus Theobald, 1909c: 20 (*Culicelsa*, as var. of *accraensis*). Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *fuscus* Theobald, 1905 and *fuscus* Theobald, 1909c: 11.]
neotaeniorhynchus Theobald, 1910b: 320 (*Culicelsa*). Mozambique.
- theileri** Theobald, 1903a: 187. South Africa; widespread sthn Afr. through E. Afr. & Arabia to Indomalayan subregion, & sthn Palaearctic Reg. to Madeira & Canary Is.
onderstepoortensis Theobald, 1911b: 265. South Africa.
annulata Theobald, 1913b: 321 (as var.). South Africa. [Junior homonym, preocc. *annulata* Schrank, 1776.]
- toroensis** Edwards & Gibbins, 1939: 32 (as ssp. of *vansomereni*). Uganda; Cameroun, Kenya, Malawi, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire.
 ssp. **macrophyllus** Edwards & Gibbins, 1939: 31 (as ssp. of *vansomereni*). Uganda; Cameroun.
 ssp. **toroensis** s. str. Uganda; widespread tropical Afr.
- trifilatus** Edwards, 1914a: 65. Kenya; Cameroun, Ethiopia, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia.
 ssp. **aenescens** Edwards, 1941: 323. Uganda; Guinea.
 ssp. **trifilatus** s. str. Kenya; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
- trifoliatus** Edwards, 1914a: 70. Uganda; Angola, Benin, Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire.
- tritaeniorhynchus** Giles, 1901b: 606. India; Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar), Togo, Arabian peninsula, widespread eastern Mediterranean subregion to Oriental Reg.
- umbripes** Edwards, 1941: 321. Zaire.
- univittatus** Theobald, 1901d: 29. Rhodesia; Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, South Africa, Upper Volta, ? Yemen, ? Algeria, ? Spain. [Many early records erroneous, status clarified by Jupp (1971, 1972).]
simplex Theobald, 1903a: 337 (*Heptaphlebomyia*). Rhodesia.
montforti Ventrillon, 1905a: 448 (*Heptaphlebomyia*). Madagascar.
ataeniatus Theobald, 1911b: 261. South Africa.
goughii Theobald, 1911b: 268. South Africa.
goughi. Variant spelling of *goughii*.
- vansomereni** Edwards, 1926a: 129. Kenya; Ethiopia, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
 ssp. **draconis** Ingram & de Meillon, 1927: 67 (as sp.). South Africa.
 ssp. **elgonicus** Edwards, 1941: 328. Uganda; Ethiopia.
 ssp. **vansomereni** s. str. Kenya.
- ventrilloni** Edwards, 1920a: 135. Madagascar.
albigenu Enderlein, 1920c: 50. Madagascar.
- watti** Edwards, 1920a: 135. Ghana; Angola, Tanzania, Uganda.
- weschei** Edwards, 1935a: 136. Ghana; widespread tropical Afr.
 ssp. **gediensis** Edwards, 1941: 345. Kenya; ? Mozambique, ? Sudan.
 ssp. **weschei** s. str. Ghana; Benin, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire.
- zombaensis** Theobald, 1901d: 143. Malawi; Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia.

Subgenus CULICIOMYIA Theobald

- CULICIOMYIA** Theobald, 1907: 227 (as genus). Type-species: *Culiciomyia inornata* Theobald, 1907 [= *Culex fragilis* Ludlow, 1903], by designation of Edwards (1912a: 33).

- NEOMELANOCONION** Theobald, 1907: 514 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex rima* Theobald, 1901 sensu Theobald, 1907 [misident., = *Culex nebulosus* Theobald, 1901], by original designation.
- PECTINOPALPUS** Theobald, 1909c: 11 (as genus). Type-species: *Pectinopalpus fuscus* Theobald, 1909 [= *Culex nebulosus* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.
- cambournaci** Hamon & Gandara, 1955: 866. São Tomé; Principe.
- cinerellus** Edwards, 1922b: 90. Uganda; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. São Tomé) & sthn Afr., Madagascar.
- cinereus** Theobald, 1901d: 58. Sierra Leone; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar.
freetownensis Theobald, 1901d: 69. Sierra Leone.
uniformis Theobald, 1909c: 8 (*Culiciomyia*). Ghana.
- eouzani** Geoffroy, 1971c: 279. Central African Republic; Cameroun.
- furlongi** Someren, 1954a: 107. Kenya.
- gilliesi** Hamon & Someren, 1961a: 724. Tanzania.
- grenieri** Eouzan, 1970: 163. Cameroun.
- harleyi** Peters, 1955a: 81. Liberia; Cameroun.
- liberiensis** Peters, 1955a: 85. Liberia; Zaire.
- macfiei** Edwards, 1923a: 399. Ghana; widespread W. Afr. (incl. São Tomé) & Congo basin to Sudan & Tanzania.
- milloti** Doucet, 1950a: 331. Madagascar.
- mongiro** Someren, 1951: 2. Uganda.
- muspratti** Hamon & Lambrecht, 1960: 583. Zaire.
- nebulosus** Theobald, 1901b: x. Nigeria; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
ssp. **nebulosus** s. str. Nigeria; W. Afr. to E. Afr. & sthn Arabia, Congo basin.
invenustus Theobald, 1901b: ix. Nigeria.
nigrochaetae Theobald, 1901d: 60. Nigeria.
fuscus Theobald, 1909c: 11 (*Pectinopalpus*). Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *fuscus* Theobald, 1905.]
ssp. **pseudocinereus** Theobald, 1901d: 62 (as sp.). Rhodesia; widespread sthn Afr. to E. Afr., ? Madagascar.
- pandani** Brunhes, 1970: 175. Madagascar.
- semibrunneus** Edwards, 1927a: 353. Zaire; Cameroun, Congo, Kenya, Uganda.
- subaequalis** Edwards, 1941: 726. Zaire; Cameroun, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Uganda.

Subgenus EUMELANOMYIA Theobald

- EUMELANOMYIA** Theobald, 1909c: 10 (as genus). Type-species: *Eumelanomyia inconspicua* Theobald, 1909 [junior homonym, preocc. *inconspicua* Theobald, 1908, = *Culex albiventris* Edwards, 1922], by monotypy.
- PROTOMELANOCONION** Theobald, 1909c: 20 (as genus). Type-species: *Protomelanocconion fusca* Theobald, 1909 [junior homonym, preocc. *fuscus* Theobald, 1905, = *Culex horridus* Edwards, 1922], by monotypy.
- MOCHTHOGENES** Edwards, 1930c: 305. Type-species: *Aedes malayi* Leicester, 1908, by original designation.
- acrostichalis** Edwards, 1941: 268. Uganda; Zaire.
- adami** Hamon & Mouchet, 1955: 860 (*Neoculex*). Cameroun.
- adersianus** Edwards, 1941: 268. Kenya; Ivory Coast, Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar).
- albertianus** Edwards, 1941: 265. Zaire; Kenya, Tanzania.
- albiventris** Edwards, 1922b: 88 (replacement name for *inconspicua* Theobald). Ghana; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr.

- inconspicua* Theobald, 1909c: 10 (*Eumelanomyia*). Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *inconspicua* Theobald, 1908.]
- amaniensis** Someren & Hamon, 1964: 78. Tanzania.
- andreas** Edwards, 1927a: 354. Zaire; Congo basin to Ghana & Uganda.
- brenguesi** Brunhes & Ravaonjanahary, 1974: 169. Madagascar.
- calabarensis** Edwards, 1941: 265. Nigeria; Benin.
- castor** de Meillon & Lavoipierre, 1944: 49. Zaire.
- chauveti** Brunhes & Rambelo, 1968: 113. Madagascar.
- fimbriforceps** Edwards, 1935a: 135. Uganda; Cameroun, Guinea, Zaire.
- galliardi** Edwards, 1941: 266. Nigeria; Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Zaire.
- garioui** Bailly-Choumara & Rickenbach, 1966: 144. Cameroun.
- hamoni** Brunhes, Adam & Bailly-Choumara, 1967: 48. Congo.
- helenae** Brunhes, Adam & Bailly-Choumara, 1967: 50. Cameroun.
- horridus** Edwards, 1922b: 88 (replacement name for *fusca* Theobald). Ghana; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar.
- fusca* Theobald, 1909c: 20 (*Protomelanoconion*). Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *fuscus* Theobald, 1905.]
- f. **rageaui** Hamon & Rickenbach, 1956: 859 (*Neoculex*). Cameroun; widespread W. Afr.
- inconspicuus** Theobald, 1908: 109 (*Aedes*). Rhodesia; widespread tropical Afr. (incl. Principe) & sthn Afr.
- nyangae* Galliard, 1931a: 230. Gabon.
- insignis** Carter, 1911: 37 (*Culiciomyia*). Uganda; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar, Mauritius.
- kanyamwerima** Someren, 1951: 4. Uganda.
- kilara** Someren, 1951: 5. Uganda.
- kingianus** Edwards, 1922b: 86. Sudan; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
- laplantei** Hamon, Adam & Mouchet, 1956: 862 (*Neoculex*). Cameroun.
- mijanae** Brunhes, Adam & Bailly-Choumara, 1967: 51. Cameroun.
- mundulus** Grünberg, 1905: 388. Cameroun.
- orstom** Brunhes, Adam & Bailly-Choumara, 1967: 49. Zaire.
- pseudoandreas** Bailly-Choumara, 1966a: 660. Cameroun.
- quintetti** Brunhes, Adam & Bailly-Choumara, 1967: 49. Ivory Coast; Angola.
- rima** Theobald, 1901b: xi. Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. through Congo basin to Mozambique & South Africa.
- koumbai* Galliard, 1931b: 514. Gabon.
- rubinotus** Theobald, 1906: 78. Sudan; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
- simpliciforceps** Edwards, 1941: 279. Sudan; Cameroun, Congo, Ivory Coast, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
- stellatus** Someren, 1947b: 29. Seychelles.
- subrima** Edwards, 1941: 262. Nigeria; Cameroun, Congo, Liberia, Zaire.
- sunyaniensis** Edwards, 1941: 263. Ghana; widespread W. Afr. to Sudan.
- tauffliebi** Geoffroy & Hervé, 1976: 151. Central African Republic.
- vattieri** Geoffroy, 1971a: 265. Central African Republic.
- vinckei** Hamon, Holstein & Rivola, 1958: 681. Zaire; Ivory Coast.
- wansoni** Wolfs, 1945: 221. Zaire.
- wigglesworthi** Edwards, 1941: 264. Sierra Leone; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr., Seychelles.

Subgenus LASIOSIPHON Kirkpatrick

LASIOSIPHON Kirkpatrick, 1925a: 372. Type-species: *Culex pluvialis* Kirkpatrick.

- 1925 [junior homonym, preocc. *pluvialis* Barraud, 1924, = *Culex adairi* Kirkpatrick, 1926], by monotypy.
adairi Kirkpatrick, 1927: 112 (replacement name for *pluvialis* Kirkpatrick). Egypt; Chad.
pluvialis Kirkpatrick, 1925a: 373. Egypt. [Junior homonym, preocc. *pluvialis* Barraud, 1924.]
kirkpatricki [sic] Edwards, 1926c: 627 ([unnecessary] replacement name for *pluvialis* Kirkpatrick).
kirkpatricki Stackelberg, 1927: 148 ([unnecessary] replacement name for *pluvialis* Kirkpatrick).

Subgenus LUTZIA Theobald

- LUTZIA** Theobald, 1903a: 155 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex bigoti* Bellardi, 1862, by monotypy.
tigripes de Grandpré & de Charmoy, [1901]: 6. Mauritius; throughout Afrotrop. Reg.
maculicrura Theobald, 1901b: viii [1901d: 34, as *maculicrura*]. Kenya & Malawi & Nigeria & Rhodesia & South Africa & Australia.
mombasaensis Theobald, 1901d: 36 (as var. of *maculicrura*). Kenya.
sierraeonis Theobald, 1901d: 36 (as var. of *maculicrura*). Sierra Leone.
fusca Theobald, 1909c: 17 (as var.). Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *fusca* Theobald, 1905.]
bimaculata Theobald, 1910b: 393. Sudan.

Subgenus MAILLOTIA Theobald

- MAILLOTIA** Theobald, 1907: 274 (as genus). Type-species: *Maillotia pilifera* Theobald, 1907 [= *Culex hortensis* Ficalbi, 1889], by monotypy.
arbieeni Salem, 1938: 20. Egypt; Chad, Sudan, Yemen, ? Canary Is.
jenkinsi Knight, 1953: 323 (*Neoculex*). Yemen.
avianus de Meillon, 1943: 96. South Africa.
peringueyi Edwards, 1924a: 162. South Africa.
pulchrithorax Edwards, 1914a: 73 (replacement name for *lineata* Theobald). South Africa.
lineata Theobald, 1912b: 92 (*Pseudohowardina*). South Africa. [Junior homonym, preocc. *lineata* Humboldt, 1820.]
salisburyensis Theobald, 1901d: 112. Rhodesia; Botswana, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.
 ssp. **capensis** de Meillon, 1935: 354 (as var.). South Africa.
naudeanus Muspratt, 1961: 97 (as ssp.). South Africa.
 ssp. **coursi** Doucet, 1949: 144 (as sp.). Madagascar.
 ssp. **salisburyensis** s. str. Rhodesia; widespread tropical Afr., Yemen.
bostocki Theobald, 1905e: 29. South Africa.
amboannulatus Theobald, 1913b: 320. South Africa.
seyrigi Edwards, 1941: 256. Madagascar.
robici Doucet, 1950b: 54. Madagascar.
subsalisburyensis Hervé & Geoffroy, 1974: 191. Central African Republic.

Subgenus NEOCULEX Dyar

- NEOCULEX** Dyar, 1905: 48 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex territans* Walker, 1856, by original designation.
deserticola Kirkpatrick, 1925a: 378. Egypt; Chad, widespread N. Afr.

Genus **CULISETA** Felt

THEOBALDIA Neveu-Lemaire, 1902a:1331. Type-species: *Culex annulatus* Schrank, 1776, by original designation. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Theobaldia* Fischer, 1885.]

CULISETA Felt, 1904:391c. Type-species: *Culex absobrinus* Felt, 1904 [= *Culex impatiens* Walker, 1848], by original designation.

THEOBALDINELLA Blanchard, 1905:390 (replacement name for *Theobaldia* Neveu-Lemaire).

Subgenus **ALLOTHEOBALDIA** Brolemann

ALLOTHEOBALDIA Brolemann, 1919:91. Type-species: *Culex spathipalpis* Rondani, 1872 [= *Culex longiareolata* Macquart, 1838], by monotypy.

longiareolata Macquart, 1838a:38 (34) (*Culex*). Canary Is; Ethiopia, Mauritania, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Mediterranean subregion to India.
maroccanus d'Anfreville, 1916:141 (*Culex*, as var. of *annulatus* Schrank).

Subgenus **THEOMYIA** Edwards

THEOMYIA Edwards, 1930c:303. Type-species: *Leptosomyia fraseri* Edwards, 1914, by original designation.

fraseri Edwards, 1914a:74 (*Leptosomyia*). Uganda; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire.

Genus **ERETMAPODITES** Theobald

ERETMAPODITES Theobald, 1901b:ii. Type-species: *Eretmapodites quinquevittata* Theobald, 1901, by designation of Blanchard (1905:246).

ERETMOPODITES Edwards, 1912a:46. Unjustified emendation of *Eretmapodites*.

adami Ferrara & Eouzan, 1974:261. Cameroun.

argyrurus Edwards, 1936:53. Nigeria; Cameroun.

breguesi Rickenbach & Lombrici, 1975b:39. Cameroun.

brottesi Rickenbach, 1967b:374. Cameroun.

caillardi Rickenbach, Ferrara & Eouzan, 1968:297. Cameroun.

chrysogaster Graham, 1909b:157. Ghana; widespread tropical Afr.

corbeti Hamon, 1962:256. Uganda.

dracaenae Edwards, 1916a:362. Sierra Leone; Benin, Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda.

ferox Haddow, 1946:69. Uganda.

eouzani Rickenbach & Lombrici, 1975a:218. Cameroun.

ferrarii Rickenbach & Eouzan, 1971:131. Cameroun.

forcipulatus Edwards, 1936:53. Ghana; Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Liberia.

germaini Rickenbach & Eouzan, 1971:133. Cameroun.

gilletti Someren, 1949b:125. Uganda; Cameroun, Liberia.

grahami Edwards, 1911b:71. Ghana; Cameroun, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zaire.

grenieri Hamon & Someren, 1961b:907. Tanzania.

haddowi Someren, 1949b:122. Uganda; Cameroun.

hamoni Grjebine, 1973:308. Congo.

harperi Someren, 1949b:123. Uganda; Cameroun.

hightoni Someren, 1947a:13. Kenya.

- inornatus** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 12. Zaire; Cameroun, Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda.
- intermedius** Edwards, 1936: 53. Zaire; Cameroun, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
- jani** Rickenbach & Lombrici, 1975b: 42. Cameroun.
- lacani** Rickenbach & Eouzan, 1971: 135. Cameroun.
- leucopous** Graham, 1909a: 88. Ghana; Cameroun, Sierra Leone.
leucopus Edwards, 1912a: 48. Unjustified emendation of *leucopous*.
- mahaffyi** Someren, 1949b: 122. Uganda; Cameroun.
- marcellei** Adam & Hamon, 1959: 524 (as ssp. of *oidipodeios*). Ivory Coast.
marcelleae Stone, Knight & Starcke, 1959: 134. Unjustified emendation of *marcellei*.
marcellae. Variant spelling of *marcellei*.
- mattinglyi** Hamon & Someren, 1961a: 728. Tanzania.
- melanopous** Graham, 1909b: 158. Ghana.
melanopus. Variant spelling of *melanopous*.
- oidipodeios** Graham, 1909a: 86. Ghana; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Kenya, ? Madagascar.
stanleyi Edwards, 1941: 239, 408 (as ssp.). Zaire.
oedipodius Edwards, 1912a: 48. Unjustified emendation of *oidipodeios*.
oedipodeios. Variant spelling of *oidipodeios*.
- parvipluma** Edwards, 1941: 240, 408 (as ssp. of *oidipodeios*). Uganda; Kenya, ? Zaire.
- pauliani** Grjebine, 1950: 45. Ivory Coast; Cameroun.
- penicillatus** Edwards, 1941: 234. Nigeria; Cameroun, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zaire.
- plioleucus** Edwards, 1941: 241. Ghana; Zaire, ? Madagascar.
 ssp. **brevis** Edwards, 1941: 242. Zaire.
 ssp. **plioleucus** s. str. Ghana.
- productus** Edwards, 1941: 241, 408 (as ssp. of *leucopous*). Zaire; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Kenya, Uganda.
- quinquevittatus** Theobald, 1901b: ii. Sierra Leone; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar.
condei Ventrillon, 1905a: 444. Madagascar.
austeni Theobald, 1910b: 572. Sierra Leone.
- ravissei** Rickenbach & Eouzan, 1971: 134. Cameroun.
- rickenbachi** Ferrara & Eouzan, 1974: 259. Cameroun.
- salauni** Rickenbach, Ferrara & Eouzan, 1968: 299. Cameroun.
- semisimplicipes** Edwards, 1914a: 76 (as var. of *chrysogaster*). Ghana; Cameroun, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zaire.
- silvestris** Ingram & de Meillon, 1927: 63. South Africa; Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania.
 ssp. **conchobius** Edwards, 1941: 231. Kenya; Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania.
 ssp. **silvestris** s. str. South Africa.
- subsimplicipes** Edwards, 1914a: 76 (as var. of *chrysogaster*). Tanzania (Zanzibar); Comoro Is, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania.
- tonsus** Edwards, 1941: 235. Kenya; Cameroun, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda.
- vansomereni** Hamon, 1962: 253. Uganda.
- wansoni** Edwards, 1941: 240 (as ssp. of *oidipodeios*). Zaire; Cameroun, Congo, Ivory Coast, Togo, Upper Volta.
 ssp. **douceti** Adam & Hamon 1959: 525 (as ssp. of *oidipodeios*). Upper Volta; Ivory Coast, Togo.
 ssp. **wansoni** s. str. Zaire; Cameroun, Congo.

Genus FICALBIA Theobald

- FICALBIA** Theobald, 1903a:296. Type-species: *Uranotaenia minima* Theobald, 1901, by designation of Blanchard (1905:418).
- circumtestacea** Theobald, 1909a:264 (*Mimomyia*). Sudan; Benin, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Upper Volta.
- malfeysi** Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907:29 (*Mimomyia*). Zaire; widespread W. Afr. through E. Afr. to Malawi & Mozambique.
- nigra** Theobald, 1901b:xiv (*Aedes*). Nigeria; Benin, Uganda, Zaire.
africana Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907:28 (*Mimomyia*). Zaire.
fusca Theobald, 1911a:32 (*Mimomyia*). Uganda.
- uniformis** Theobald, 1904a:80 (*Mimomyia*). Sudan; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar.
grenieri Hamon, 1955b:836. Upper Volta.

Genus HODGESIA Theobald

- HODGESIA** Theobald, 1904b:17. Type-species: *Hodgesia sanguinae* Theobald, 1904, by monotypy.
- cuftopous** Theobald, 1909c:25. Ghana; Cameroun, Liberia, Uganda, Zaire.
cyftopus Edwards, 1912a:35. Unjustified emendation of *cuftopous*.
- nigeriae** Edwards, 1930c:300. Nigeria; Benin, Ghana, Liberia, Zaire.
- psectropus** Edwards, 1930c:300. Zaire; Cameroun.
- sanguinae** Theobald, 1904b:17. Uganda.
sanguinis Edwards, 1912a:35. Unjustified emendation of *sanguinae*.
sanguinea. Variant spelling of *sanguinae*.

Genus MANSONIA Blanchard

- PANOPLITES** Theobald, 1900b:5. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Panoplites* Gould, 1853, and name no. 1258 (as *Panoplites* Blanchard, 1901) on *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, I.C.Z.N., 1959c:187 (Opinion 550).]
- MANSONIA** Blanchard, 1901:1046 (replacement name for *Panoplites* Theobald). Type-species: *Culex titillans* Walker, 1848, by designation of Neveu-Lemaire (1902b:214) [as ratified by I.C.Z.N., 1959c:187 (Opinion 550)]. [Name No. 1342 on *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.]
- TAENIORHYNCHUS**, authors, not Lynch Arribálzaga (misident.).

Subgenus COQUILLETIDIA Dyar

- COQUILLETIDIA** Dyar, 1905:47 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex perturbans* Walker, 1856, by original designation.
- annettii** Theobald, 1901b:xiii (*Taeniorhynchus*). Nigeria; Congo, Liberia, Zaire.
annetti. Variant spelling of *annettii*.
- aurea** Edwards, 1915a:281 (*Taeniorhynchus*). South Africa; widespread sthn Afr. through E. Afr. to Sudan.
- aurites** Theobald, 1901b:xiii (*Taeniorhynchus*). Nigeria; Benin, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
- chrysosoma** Edwards, 1915a:281 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Malawi; Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania.

- cristata** Theobald, 1904a: 78 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Sudan; widespread W. Afr. through Congo basin to Malawi, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa.
nocturnus Theobald, 1913a: 593 (*Chrysoconops*). Sudan.
- flavocincta** Edwards, 1936: 54 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Zaire; Rhodesia, Tanzania, Zambia.
- fraseri** Theobald, 1911a: 22 (*Chrysoconops*). Uganda; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Sudan, Zaire.
atroapicalis Gillett, 1946: 436 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Uganda.
- fuscopennata** Theobald, 1903a: 265 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Uganda; Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire.
drymoecius Speiser, 1909b: 42 (*Culex*). Tanzania.
bakeri Theobald, 1911a: 19 (*Chrysoconops*). Uganda.
- grandidieri** Blanchard, 1905: 627 (replacement name for *flavus* Ventrillon). Madagascar.
flavus Ventrillon, 1904: 550 (*Culex*). Madagascar. [Junior homonym, preocc. *flavus* Motschulsky, 1859.]
- karandalaensis** Wolfs, 1951: 12 (*Taeniorhynchus*).
- maculipennis** Theobald, 1911a: 27 (*Chrysoconops*). Uganda; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.
- metallica** Theobald, 1901b: viii (*Culex*). Nigeria; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
violaceus Theobald, 1909a: 262 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Sudan.
nigra Theobald, 1910b: 434 (*Chrysoconops*). Angola.
- microannulata** Theobald, 1911a: 26 (*Chrysoconops*). Uganda; Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire.
auripennis Edwards, 1915a: 279 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Uganda.
chubbi Edwards, 1915a: 280 (*Taeniorhynchus*). South Africa.
- nigritarsis** Wolfs, 1958: 297 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Zaire.
- nigrithorax** Theobald, 1910b: 439 (*Chrysoconops*). Angola; Zaire.
- pseudoconopas** Theobald, 1910b: 443 (*Chrysoconops*). Uganda; Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire.
- rocheti** Doucet, 1951b: 109 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Madagascar.
- schoutedeni** Wolfs, 1948b: 244 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Rwanda.
- vanoyei** Wolfs, 1948a: 83 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Rwanda.
- versicolor** Edwards, 1913a: 50 (*Taeniorhynchus*). Kenya; Cameroun, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
- wahlbergi** Edwards, 1936: 55 (*Taeniorhynchus*). South Africa.

Subgenus MANSONIOIDES Theobald

- MANSONIOIDES** Theobald, 1907: 498 (as genus). Type-species: *Mansonioides septemguttata* Theobald, 1907 [= *Panoplites annulifera* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.
- africana** Theobald, 1901b: : xii (*Panoplites*). Nigeria; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.
major Theobald, 1903a: 270. Sudan.
 f. **nigerrima** Theobald, 1910b: 450 (as sp.). Uganda.
- uniformis** Theobald, 1901d: 180 (*Panoplites*). India; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar, Oriento-Austral. Reg.
reversus Theobald, 1901d: 189 (*Panoplites*, as var. of *africana*). Malawi.
marquesensis Dyar, 1925: 43. Mozambique.

Genus MIMOMYIA Theobald

MIMOMYIA Theobald, 1903a: 304. Type-species: *Mimomyia splendens* Theobald, 1903, by designation of Blanchard (1905: 419).

Subgenus ETORLEPTIOMYIA Theobald

ETORLEPTIOMYIA Theobald, 1904a: 71 (as genus). Type-species: *Etorleptiomyia mediolineata* Theobald, 1904, by monotypy.

ETIORLEPTIOMYIA. Variant spelling of *Etorleptiomyia*.

mediolineata Theobald, 1904a: 71 (*Etorleptiomyia*). Sudan; widespread tropical Afr. *quadrifaculata* Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 32 (*Anisocheleomyia*). Zaire.

mediopunctata. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *mediolineata*.

xanthozona Someren, 1948: 132 (*Ficalbia*). Uganda; Cameroun.

Subgenus INGRAMIA Edwards

DASYMYIA Leicester, 1908: 102 (as genus). Type-species: *Dasymyia fusca* Leicester, 1908, by monotypy. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Dasymyia* Egger, 1858.]

INGRAMIA Edwards, 1912a: 43 (replacement name for *Dasymyia* Leicester). [Type-species automatically *Dasymyia fusca* Leicester: designation of *Mimomyia malfeiyi* Newstead as type-species by Edwards (1912a: 44) invalid.]

RAVENALITES Doucet, 1950b: 47 (as genus). [Unavailable name: no designation of type-species from three included species.]

RAVENALITES Doucet in Mattingly, 1957a: 2 (as genus). Type-species: *Ravenalites roubaudi* Doucet, 1950, by original designation. [Criteria of availability fully satisfied, name *Ravenalites* validly dating from 1957.]

aurata Doucet, 1951a: 70 (*Ravenalites*). Madagascar.

bernardi Doucet, 1950b: 49 (*Ravenalites*). Madagascar.

beytouti Doucet, 1951b: 112 (*Ravenalites*). Madagascar.

grjebinei Brunhes, 1977b: 153 (*Ficalbia*). Comoro Is.

grjebinei Brunhes, 1977a: 134 (*Ficalbia*). *Nomen nudum*.

jeansottei Doucet, 1950b: 49 (*Ravenalites*). Madagascar.

martinei Doucet, 1951a: 68 (*Ficalbia*). Madagascar.

roubaudi Doucet, 1950b: 51 (*Ravenalites*). Madagascar.

spinosa Doucet, 1951a: 77 (*Ravenalites*). Madagascar.

Subgenus MIMOMYIA Theobald

MIMOMYIA Theobald, 1903a: 304 (as genus). Type-species: *Mimomyia splendens* Theobald, 1903, by designation of Blanchard (1905: 419).

BOYCIA Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 33 (as genus). Type-species: *Boycia mimomyiaformis* Newstead, 1907, by monotypy.

LUDLOWIA Theobald, 1907: 193 (as genus). Type-species: *Mimomyia chamberlaini* Ludlow, 1904, by designation of Brunetti (1914: 64).

MEGACULEX Theobald, 1907: 282 (as genus). Type-species: *Culex albitarsis* Theobald, 1901 [= *Culex plumosus* Theobald, 1901], by monotypy.

HISPIDIMYIA Theobald, 1910b: 245 (as genus). Type-species: *Hispidimyia hispida* Theobald, 1910, by monotypy.

femorata Edwards, 1936: 54 (*Ficalbia*). Uganda.

flavopicta Edwards, 1936: 54 (*Ficalbia*). Kenya; Cameroun, Uganda.

hispida Theobald, 1910b: 245 (*Hispidimyia*). Sudan; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.

- palustris* Theobald, 1911a: 13 (*Megaculex*). Uganda.
sunyaniensis Edwards, 1935a: 134 (*Ficalbia*, as var.). Ghana.
lacustris Edwards, 1935a: 134 (*Ficalbia*). Uganda; widespread tropical Afr.
mimomyiaformis Newstead in Newstead, Dutton & Todd, 1907: 34 (*Boycia*).
 Zaire; widespread tropical Afr.
sudanensis Theobald, 1907: 195 (*Ludlowia*). Sudan.
pincerna Graham, 1910a: 267 (*Megaculex*). Nigeria.
pallida Edwards, 1925a: 263. Malawi; Benin, Cameroun, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria,
 Uganda, Zaire.
parenti de Meillon & Lavoipierre, 1944: 49 (*Ficalbia*). Zaire.
perplexens Edwards, 1932e: 561 (*Ficalbia*). Uganda; Cameroun, Ivory Coast.
plumosa Theobald, 1901c: 373 (*Culex*). Rhodesia; widespread tropical & sthn Afr.,
 Madagascar.
albitarsis Theobald, 1901d: 25 (*Culex*). Nigeria.
splendens Theobald, 1903a: 304. Uganda; widespread tropical Afr.

Genus ORTHOPODOMYIA Theobald

- ORTHOPODOMYIA Theobald, 1904d: 236. Type-species: *Orthopodomomyia albipes*
 Leicester, 1904, by monotypy.
 NEWSTEADINA Theobald, 1909b: 297. Type-species: *Culex arboricollis* de
 Charmoy, 1908, by monotypy.
arboricollis de Charmoy, 1908: 257 (*Culex*). Mauritius.
aureoantennata Ferrara, 1974a: 199. Cameroun.
comorensis Brunhes, 1977a: 145. Comoro Is.
geberti Grjebine, 1953a: 465. Madagascar.
joyoni Brunhes, 1977a: 140. Comoro Is.
milloti Doucet, 1951a: 66. Madagascar.
nkolbissonensis Rickenbach & Hamon, 1966: 1112. Cameroun.
vernoni Someren, 1949a: 5. Madagascar.

Genus URANOTAENIA Lynch Arribálzaga

- URANOTAENIA Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891a: 375 [1891b: 163]. Type-species:
Uranotaenia pulcherrima Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891, by designation of Neveu-
 Lemaire (1902b: 227).

Subgenus PSEUDOFICALBIA Theobald

- PSEUDOFICALBIA Theobald, 1911b: 272 [1912a: 89] (as genus). Type-species:
Ficalbia inornata Theobald, 1908 [= *Uranotaenia fusca* Theobald, 1907], by
 monotypy. [The name *Pseudoficalbia* is available from the 1911 publication,
 although Theobald intended the 1912 publication to be the original descrip-
 tion.]
andreae Doucet, 1962: 1156. Ivory Coast; Cameroun.
annulata Theobald, 1901b: xiv. Nigeria; widespread W. Afr. (incl. Fernando Póo)
 to Sudan.
 f. *apicotaeniata* Theobald, 1909c: 21 (as sp.). Ghana; Central African Republic,
 Fernando Póo, Liberia, Sudan.
browni Mattingly in Mattingly & Brown, 1955: 75. Seychelles.
brumpti Doucet, 1951b: 111. Madagascar.
cachani Doucet, 1950b: 45 (*Aedes*). Madagascar.
cavernicola Mattingly, 1954a: 167. Zaire; Cameroun.

- combesi** Doucet, 1950b: 39. Madagascar.
devemyi Hamon, 1955a: 672. Senegal.
douceti Grjebine, 1953a: 459. Madagascar.
fusca Theobald, 1907: 564. Sierra Leone; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar.
inornata Theobald, 1908: 108 (*Ficalbia*). South Africa.
garnhami Someren, 1948: 130. Uganda.
grenieri Doucet, 1951b: 110. Madagascar.
henrardi Edwards, 1935b: 96. Uganda; Tanzania, Zaire.
kraussi Grjebine, 1953a: 459. Madagascar.
lavieri Doucet, 1950b: 40. Madagascar.
lucyae Someren, 1954a: 103. Kenya; Tanzania.
mashonaensis Theobald, 1901d: 259. Rhodesia; widespread tropical & sthn Afr., Madagascar.
micromeles Edwards, 1934: 326. São Tomé; Guinea.
micromelas Edwards, 1941: 61. Unjustified emendation of *micromeles*.
montana Ingram & de Meillon, 1927: 80. South Africa.
nepenthes Theobald, 1912a: 92 (*Pseudoficalbia*). Seychelles; Madagascar.
nigripes Theobald, 1905h: 199 (*Ficalbia*). Sierra Leone; Cameroun, Fernando Póo, Liberia, Uganda, Zaire.
nigromaculata Edwards, 1941: 60 (replacement name for *bimaculata* Theobald). Ghana; Benin, Cameroun, Fernando Póo, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.
bimaculata Theobald, 1909c: 22. Ghana. [Junior homonym, preocc. *bimaculata* Leicester, 1908.]
nivipous Theobald, 1912b: 93. South Africa; Cameroun, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Rhodesia, Uganda, Zaire.
candidipes Edwards, 1912a: 42 ([unnecessary] replacement name for *nivipous* Theobald).
ornata Theobald, 1909c: 22. Ghana; Benin, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Zaire.
 ssp. **musarum** Edwards, 1936: 54 (as var.). Uganda.
 ssp. **ornata** s. str. Ghana; widespread Afrotrop. Reg.
pandani Theobald, 1912a: 90 (*Pseudoficalbia*). Seychelles; Madagascar.
pauliani Doucet, 1950a: 325. Madagascar.
pseudohenrardi Peters, 1955c: 117. Liberia.
shillitonis Edwards, 1932e: 561. Uganda; Cameroun, Guinea, Madagascar, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire.
tsaratananae Doucet, 1950b: 42. Madagascar.
yovani Someren, 1951: 6. Uganda; Cameroun, Liberia, Zaire.

Subgenus URANOTAENIA Lynch Arribálzaga

- URANOTAENIA** Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891a: 375 [1891b: 163] (as genus). Type-species: *Uranotaenia pulcherrima* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891, by designation of Neveu-Lemaire (1902b: 227).
ANISOICHELEOMYIA Theobald, 1905a: 52 (as genus). Type-species: *Anisocheleomyia nivipes* Theobald, 1905, by designation of Brunetti (1914: 55).
alba Theobald, 1901d: 262 (as var. of *mashonaensis*). Rhodesia; Cameroun, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, Zaire.
alboabdominalis Theobald, 1910b: 508. Sudan; widespread W. Afr. to E. Afr.
andavakae Doucet, 1950a: 44. Madagascar.
anopheloides Brunhes & Razafindrasolo, 1976: 223. Madagascar.
balfouri Theobald, 1904a: 82. Sudan; widespread tropical Afr., Madagascar.

- benoiti** Wolfs *in* Benoit, 1964: 309. Zaire.
- bilineata** Theobald, 1909c: 21. Ghana; Angola, Benin, Cameroun, Congo, Guinea, Nigeria, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia.
 f. **fraseri** Edwards, 1912a: 39 (as var.). Uganda; Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa.
 f. **connali** Edwards, 1912a: 39 (as sp.). Ghana; Benin, Congo, Rhodesia, Zaire.
 f. **obsoleta** Edwards, 1936: 54 (as var.). Uganda; Angola.
- caeruleocephala** Theobald, 1901b: xiv. Nigeria; Cameroun, ? Sudan, Zaire.
coeruleocephala. Variant spelling of *caeruleocephala*.
- caliginosa** Philip, 1931: 190. Nigeria; Benin, Cameroun, Congo, Zaire.
- chorleyi** Edwards, 1936: 54. Uganda; Angola, Cameroun, Guinea, Liberia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire.
- dumonti** Doucet, 1950a: 327. Madagascar.
- hamoni** Grjebine, 1953a: 465 (as var. of *chorleyi*). Madagascar.
- hopkinsi** Edwards, 1932e: 561. Uganda; Guinea, Mozambique.
- mayeri** Edwards, 1912a: 40. Nigeria; Cameroun, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Zaire.
- mayottensis** Brunhes, 1977b: 158. Comoro Is.
mayottensis Brunhes, 1977a: 134. *Nomen nudum*.
- neireti** Edwards, 1920c: 138. Madagascar.
- pallidocephala** Theobald, 1909a: 266. Sudan; widespread W. Afr. & Congo basin to Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda.
similis Theobald, 1909a: 257. Sudan.
caerulea Theobald, 1909a: 267 (as ssp.). Sudan.
abnormalis Theobald, 1910b: 512. Sudan.
- palmeirimi** de Meillon & Ribelo, 1941: 66. Mozambique; ? Tanzania.
- philonuxia** Philip, 1931: 188. Nigeria; Benin, Cameroun, Liberia.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains additional taxonomic and geographical information that became available too late for incorporation in the catalogue text, together with corrections for a few text errors and omissions found at a late stage. The supplementary information is arranged as follows: (1) list of additional taxa since going to press; (2) additional names of species from copal described by Meunier; (3) additional geographical data; (4) corrections and nomenclatural changes; (5) additional bibliographic references.

(1) List of additional taxa since going to press

The list contains the names of 11 genera, 4 subgenera, 235 species and 3 subspecies of Afrotropical Diptera known to the editors to have been described since completion of the catalogue text, together with one extra-limital species described earlier and now recorded from the region. Additional taxa are arranged alphabetically by family and binomen (trinomen if subgenus or subspecies involved). If the genus to which any additional species is assigned is already recorded in the catalogue only the specific name is in bold type, but if the genus as well as the species is additional then the whole binomen is in bold type. Subgeneric and subspecific names are treated similarly. Type-species information for additional genus-group taxa is in the style of the text.

ASILIDAE

NANNOLAPHRIA Londt, 1977: 47. Type-species: *Nannolaphria niger* Londt, 1977, by original designation. [LAPHRIINI.]

Nannolaphria nigra Londt, 1977: 48 (as *niger*). South Africa: Transkei.

NOTIOLAPHRIA Londt, 1977: 50. Type-species: *Laphria macra* Bigot, 1859, by original designation. [LAPHRIINI.]

Notiolaphria africana Londt, 1977: 53. Mozambique; Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Proagonistes flammipennis Tsacas & Menier, 1979: 91. Cameroun.

Proagonistes oldroydi Tsacas & Menier, 1979: 93. Congo; Gabon.

CALLIPHORIDAE

Phumosia matilei Zumpt & Argo, 1979: 371. Comoro Is.

CERATOPOGONIDAE

Culicoides azerbaijdzhanicus Dzhafarov, 1962: 211. U.S.S.R.; Kenya, Cyprus, Israel.
[Recorded from the region by Boorman, 1979.]

Culicoides walkeri Boorman, 1979: 69. Kenya.

Forcipomyia (Phytohelea) tzaneensis de Meillon & Wirth, 1979: 184. South Africa; Ghana.

FORCIPOMYIA subgenus **SALIOHELEA** Wirth & Ratanaworabhan, 1978:494.
Type-species: *Forcipomyia leei* Wirth & Ratanaworabhan, 1978, by original designation.

Forcipomyia (Saliohelea) stami Wirth & Ratanaworabhan, 1978:502. Zaire.

NEOCULICOIDES Boorman & Lane, 1979:327. Type-species: *Neoculicoides taylori* Boorman & Lane, 1979, by original designation. [CULICOIDINI.]

Neoculicoides taylori Boorman & Lane, 1979:327. Nigeria.

CHIRONOMIDAE

Bryophaenocladus kalengoensis Lehmann, 1979:36. Zaire.

Cantopelopia robacki Lehmann, 1979:14. Zaire.

Cladotanytarsus irsacus Lehmann, 1979:66. Zaire.

Conchapelopia zairensis Lehmann, 1979:15. Zaire.

Cryptochironomus incertus Lehmann, 1979:50. Zaire.

Demicrochironomus zairensis Lehmann, 1979:51. Zaire.

Eukiefferiella kivuensis Lehmann, 1979:24. Zaire.

Larsia africana Lehmann, 1979:16. Zaire.

Microtendipes kahuziensis Lehmann, 1979:52. Zaire.

Microtendipes numerosus Lehmann, 1979:54. Zaire.

Nanocladus (Nanocladus) jannae Lehmann, 1979:27. Zaire.

Nanocladus (Nanocladus) ortsi Lehmann, 1979:29. Zaire.

Paratrichocladus pierretti Lehmann, 1979:33. Zaire.

Polypedilum (Tripodura) aethiopsis Lehmann, 1979:55. Zaire.

Polypedilum (Tripodura) majiis Lehmann, 1979:58. Zaire.

Pseudorthocladus bernadetti Lehmann, 1979:44. Zaire.

Pseudosmittia topei Lehmann, 1979:46. Zaire.

Rheotanytarsus montanus Lehmann, 1979:62. Zaire.

Rheotanytarsus ororus Lehmann, 1979:64. Zaire.

Rheotanytarsus samaki Lehmann, 1979:65. Zaire.

Tanytarsus bukavus Lehmann, 1979:67. Zaire.

Tanytarsus congolensis Lehmann, 1979:68. Zaire.

Thienemanniella fuga Lehmann, 1979:47. Zaire.

Thienemanniella safi Lehmann, 1979:48. Zaire.

CHLOROPIDAE

Chlorops comoroensis Sabrosky, 1979:329. Comoro Is.

Dactylothyrea comoroensis Sabrosky, 1979:321. Comoro Is.

Dactylothyrea flavicornis Sabrosky, 1979:319. Comoro Is.

Dactylothyrea flavitibia Sabrosky, 1979:319. Comoro Is.

Elachiptera (Melanochaeta) comoroensis Sabrosky, 1979:326. Comoro Is.

Rhodesiella octosetosa Sabrosky, 1979:322. Comoro Is.

Tricimba bimarginata Sabrosky, 1979:323. Comoro Is.

Tricimba comoroensis Sabrosky, 1979:324. Comoro Is.

Tricimba nitida Sabrosky, 1979:324. Comoro Is.

Tricimba sexsetosa Sabrosky, 1979:325. Comoro Is.

CULICIDAE

- Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) **neoafricanus** Cornet, Valade & Dieng, 1979: 227. Senegal.
Uranotaenia (*Pseudoficalbia*) **belkini** Grjebine, 1979: 65. Madagascar.
Uranotaenia (*Pseudoficalbia*) **bosseri** Grjebine, 1979: 57. Madagascar.
Uranotaenia (*Pseudoficalbia*) **brunhesi** Grjebine, 1979: 61. Madagascar.
Uranotaenia (*Pseudoficalbia*) **damasei** Grjebine, 1979: 70. Madagascar.

DROSOPHILIDAE

- Drosophila* **libellulosa** Tsacas & Legrand, 1979: 13. Gabon.

MILICHIIDAE

- Leptometopa* **matilei** Sabrosky, 1979: 316. Comoro Is.
Milichia **gigantea** Deeming, 1979b: 97. Central African Republic.

MUSCIDAE

- Atherigona* (*Acritochaeta*) **disneyi** Deeming, 1979a: 33. Cameroun.
Atherigona (*Acritochaeta*) **tedderi** Deeming, 1979a: 33. Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **alticola** Deeming, 1979a: 35. Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **corrugata** Deeming, 1979a: 34. Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **fililoba** Deeming, 1979a: 45. Nigeria; Cameroun. Ivory Coast.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **fuscisquama** Deeming, 1979d: 368. Comoro Is.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **medleri** Deeming, 1979a: 50. Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **nigrapicalis** Deeming, 1979a: 36. Nigeria; Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, South Africa.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **nitidifrons** ssp. **emdeni** Deeming, 1979a: 42. Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **prosternalis** Deeming, 1979a: 48. Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **tumidistipes** Deeming, 1979a: 51. Cameroun; Nigeria.
Atherigona (*Atherigona*) **zariaensis** Deeming, 1979a: 47. Nigeria.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **brunhesi** Pont, 1979: 351. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **consors** Pont, 1979: 354. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **fumisquama** Pont, 1979: 356. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **guirii** Pont, 1979: 359. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **isolata** Pont, 1979: 350. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **matilei** Pont, 1979: 353. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **mayottensis** Pont, 1979: 346. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **mohelii** Pont, 1979: 358. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Dichaetomyia*) **sartoria** Pont, 1979: 348. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Panaga*) **comorensis** Pont, 1979: 343. Comoro Is.
Dichaetomyia (*Panaga*) **insularis** Pont, 1979: 344. Comoro Is.
Helina **matilei** Pont, 1979: 337. Comoro Is.
Helina **mohelii** Pont, 1979: 336. Comoro Is.
Helina **speculosa** Pont, 1979: 339. Comoro Is.
Spanochaeta **secunda** Pont, 1979: 362. Comoro Is.

MYCETOPHILIDAE

- Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) **flavorufa** Matile, 1979a: 280. Comoro Is.
ANGAZIDZIA Matile, 1979a: 260. Type-species: *Macrocera insolita* Matile, 1972, by original designation. [MACROCERINI.]
Chiasmoneura stylata Matile, 1979a: 262. Comoro Is.
Clastobasis brunhesi Matile, 1979a: 272. Comoro Is.
DINEMPHERIA Matile, 1979b: 107. Type-species: *Dinempheria cobaltiella* Matile, 1979, by original designation. [MYCOMYINI.]
Dinempheria brunnea Matile, 1979b: 113. Central African Republic.
Dinempheria cobaltiella Matile, 1979b: 112. Central African Republic.
Dinempheria giseleae Matile, 1979b: 115. Congo; Gabon.
Dinempheria marasmiiella Matile, 1979b: 113. Central African Republic, Congo, Ivory Coast.
Dinempheria tergata Matile, 1979b: 112. Congo; Central African Republic.
Dinempheria trapezoides Matile, 1979b: 114. Cameroun.
Epicyptha aurata Matile, 1979a: 295. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha chaetophora Matile, 1979a: 295. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha flavimaculata Matile, 1979a: 296. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha hirsutistyla Matile, 1979a: 299. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha lophophora Matile, 1979a: 299. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha maculosa Matile, 1979a: 300. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha monilis Matile, 1979a: 301. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha pilosistyla Matile, 1979a: 301. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha seditiosa Matile, 1979a: 302. Comoro Is.
Epicyptha surdipleura Matile, 1979a: 302. Comoro Is.
Exechia lydiae Matile, 1979a: 277. Comoro Is.
Exechia pilifera Matile, 1979a: 279. Comoro Is.
Exechia setosa Matile, 1979a: 275. Comoro Is.
LEPTOMORPHUS subgenus **AUSTROLEPTOMORPHUS** Matile, 1977b: 145.
Type-species: *Leptomorphus grjebinei* Matile, 1977, by original designation.
Leptomorphus (*Austroleptomorphus*) **grjebinei** Matile, 1977b: 154. Madagascar.
LEPTOMORPHUS subgenus **GYMNOSCUTUM** Matile, 1977b: 144. Type-species: *Leptomorphus obscurus* Matile, 1977, by original designation.
Leptomorphus (*Gymnoscutum*) **africanus** Matile, 1977b: 147. Central African Republic; Uganda. [Junior homonym, preocc. *Leptomorphus africanus* Meunier, 1907.]
Leptomorphus (*Gymnoscutum*) **aliciae** Matile, 1977b: 148. Cameroun; Central African Republic, Uganda.
Leptomorphus (*Gymnoscutum*) **carnevalei** Matile, 1977b: 150. Congo.
Leptomorphus (*Gymnoscutum*) **gracilis** Matile, 1977b: 151. Central African Republic.
Leptomorphus (*Gymnoscutum*) **medleri** Matile, 1977b: 152. Nigeria.
Leptomorphus (*Gymnoscutum*) **obscurus** Matile, 1977b: 152. Central African Republic; Congo.
Lygistorrhina nassreddinei Matile, 1979a: 254. Comoro Is.
Lyprauta bezanozano Matile, 1977c: 30. Madagascar.
Macrocera bilucida Matile, 1979a: 258. Comoro Is.
Macrocera caudata Matile, 1977c: 24. Madagascar.
Macrocera luteobrunnea Matile, 1977c: 26. Madagascar.
Macrocera thoracica Matile, 1977c: 28. Madagascar.
Macrocera vulcania Matile, 1979a: 258. Comoro Is.
Manota aureonigra Matile, 1979a: 255. Comoro Is.
Manota crassiseta Matile, 1979a: 256. Comoro Is.

MOHELIA Matile, 1979a: 270. Type-species: *Mohelia nigricauda* Matile, 1979, by original designation. [LEIINI.]

- Mohelia nigricauda* Matile, 1979a: 272. Comoro Is.
Monocentrotia comoreana Matile, 1979a: 263. Comoro Is.
Mycetophila karthala Matile, 1979a: 284. Comoro Is.
Neoempheria anjouana Matile, 1979a: 266. Comoro Is.
Neoempheria moheliana Matile, 1979a: 268. Comoro Is.
Neoplatyura anjouana Matile, 1979a: 263. Comoro Is.
Parempheriella (Parempheriella) setosa Matile, 1979a: 265. Comoro Is.
Phronia fobertae Matile, 1979a: 282. Comoro Is.
Phronia fusconitida Matile, 1979a: 283. Comoro Is.
Phronia riparia Matile, 1979a: 282. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta ambigua Matile, 1979a: 287. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta angazidziana Matile, 1979a: 287. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta balkisae Matile, 1979a: 289. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta dzialandzea Matile, 1979a: 290. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta flavomarginata Matile, 1979a: 290. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta fuscomarginata Matile, 1979a: 291. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta julieni Matile, 1979a: 292. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta nigronitida Matile, 1979a: 292. Comoro Is.
Platurocypta tenuis Matile, 1979a: 293. Comoro Is.
Platyprosthigyne moheliana Matile, 1979a: 303. Comoro Is.
PYRTULINA Matile, 1977c: 33. Type-species: *Pyrtulina pumila* Matile, 1977, by original designation.
Pyrtulina pumila Matile, 1977c: 34. Madagascar.
Rutylapa bicincta Matile, 1977c: 29. Madagascar.
Rutylapa pilimarginata Matile, 1977c: 30. Madagascar.
Siophila atrigaster Matile, 1979a: 269. Comoro Is; Madagascar.
Taulyrpa stuckenbergi Matile, 1977c: 32. Madagascar.
Truplaya (Truplaya) cornesi Matile, 1978: 464. Malawi.
Truplaya (Truplaya) discalis Matile, 1978: 465. Nigeria; Angola, Benin, Congo, Ivory Coast.
Truplaya (Truplaya) erythropyga Matile, 1978: 465. Uganda.
Truplaya (Truplaya) indecisa Matile, 1978: 467. Zaire.
Truplaya (Truplaya) quadricincta Matile, 1978: 468. Ivory Coast.
Truplaya (Truplaya) rufula Matile, 1978: 468. Nigeria.
Truplaya (Truplaya) seydeli Matile, 1978: 469. Zaire.
Truplaya (Truplaya) tricincta Matile, 1978: 469. Ivory Coast; Nigeria.
TRUPLAYA subgenus **TRUPLAYELLA** Matile, 1978: 452. Type-species: *Truplaya couturieri* Matile, 1978, by original designation.
Truplaya (Truplayella) couturieri Matile, 1978: 470. Sierra Leone; Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria.
Truplaya (Truplayella) falkei Matile, 1978: 472. Uganda.
Truplaya (Truplayella) flaveola Matile, 1978: 472. Ivory Coast.
Truplaya (Truplayella) lachaisei Matile, 1978: 473. Ivory Coast; Liberia, Nigeria.
Truplaya (Truplayella) saegeri Matile, 1978: 474. Zaire.
Truplaya (Truplayella) testaceofasciata Matile, 1978: 474. Angola; Ivory Coast.
Truplaya (Truplayella) tolleti Matile, 1978: 476. Zaire.
Truplaya (Truplayella) wittei Matile, 1978: 476. Zaire.

PIOPHILIDAE

Piophila megastigmata McAlpine, 1978: 455. South Africa.

PLATYPEZIDAE

Plesioclythia cascassi Bowden, 1979: 312. Comoro Is.

Plesioclythia matilei Bowden, 1979: 312. Comoro Is.

PSYCHODIDAE

Brunettia transvaalensis Duckhouse, 1978: 338. South Africa.

Clogmia coronata Duckhouse, 1978: 352. South Africa.

ELSAHOWIA Duckhouse, 1978: 353. Type-species: *Elsahowia natalensis* Duckhouse, 1978, by original designation. [PSYCHODINAE.]

Elsahowia natalensis Duckhouse, 1978: 355. South Africa.

Mormia acrostylis Duckhouse, 1978: 346. South Africa.

Mormia dycei Duckhouse, 1978: 345. South Africa.

Neoariseumus advenus Duckhouse, 1978: 321. South Africa.

Neoariseumus anarticulus Duckhouse, 1978: 315. South Africa.

Neoariseumus brevicornis Duckhouse, 1978: 329. South Africa.

Neoariseumus elongatus Duckhouse, 1978: 317. South Africa.

Neoariseumus impeditus Duckhouse, 1978: 332. South Africa; Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Neoariseumus obtusistylis Duckhouse, 1978: 320. South Africa.

Neoariseumus plesius Duckhouse, 1978: 313. South Africa.

Neoariseumus prodigiosus Duckhouse, 1978: 310. South Africa.

Neoariseumus satchelli Duckhouse, 1978: 324. South Africa.

Neoariseumus tapetipennis Duckhouse, 1978: 326. South Africa.

Philosepedon africana Wagner, 1979: 62 (as *africanus*). Zaire.

Psychoda boettgeri Wagner, 1979: 61. Zaire.

Psychoda trifida Wagner, 1979: 60. Zaire.

Rhadinoscopus triangulatus Wagner, 1979: 60. Zaire.

SERGENTOMYIA subgenus **CAPENSOMYIA** Davidson, 1979b: 217. Type-species: *Sergentomyia drakensbergi* Davidson, 1979, by original designation.

Sergentomyia (*Capensomyia*) **drakensbergi** Davidson, 1979b: 219. South Africa.

Sergentomyia (*Capensomyia*) **kalaharia** Davidson, 1979b: 222. South Africa; Namibia.

Sergentomyia (*Capensomyia*) **xera** Davidson, 1979b: 223. Namibia.

Sergentomyia (*Sergentomyia*) **bergerardi** Trouillet & Vattier-Bernard, 1979: 705. Congo.

Sergentomyia (? subgenus) **berentiensis** Léger & Rodhain, 1979: 476. Madagascar.

Sergentomyia (? subgenus) **cunicula** Davidson, 1979a: 214. Namibia.

Sergentomyia (? subgenus) **metzi** Davidson, 1979a: 211. South Africa.

Sergentomyia (? subgenus) **villosa** Davidson, 1979a: 210. South Africa.

Sergentomyia (? subgenus) **vulpes** Davidson, 1979a: 213. Namibia.

Sergentomyia (? subgenus) **welwitschii** Davidson, 1979a: 215. Namibia.

Setomima spinifera Duckhouse, 1978: 342. South Africa.

Sycorax kalengoensis Wagner, 1979: 56. Zaire.

Telmatoscopus pentacus Duckhouse, 1978: 349. South Africa.

SIMULIIDAE

- Simulium* (*Edwardsellum*) **mengense** Vajime & Dunbar, [1979]:95. Cameroun.
mengense Rothfels, 1979: 530 (on figure). *Nomen nudum*.
Simulium (*Lewisellum*) **ovazzae** ssp. **ivoriense** Gouteux, 1979: 261. Ivory Coast.
Simulium (*Metomphalus*) **danense** Gouteux, 1979: 267. Ivory Coast.
Simulium (*Phoretomyia*) **lumbwanum** ssp. **lerabanum** Gouteux, 1979: 263. Ivory Coast.

STRATIOMYIDAE

- Chrysochroma* **matilei** Lindner, 1979: 308. Comoro Is.

TABANIDAE

- PICROMYZA** Quentin, 1979: 141. Type-species: *Picromyza infernalis* Quentin, 1979, by original designation. [CHRYSOPSINAE.]
Picromyza infernalis Quentin, 1979: 141. Madagascar.

TACHINIDAE

- Besseria* **excavata** Herting, 1979: 8. Madagascar.
Besseria **oblita** Herting, 1979: 7. Namibia; South Africa.
Campylocheta **keiseri** Mesnil, 1978b: 284. Madagascar. (See p. 1230.)
CONOPOMIMA Mesnil, 1978b: 289. Type-species: *Conopomima bisetosa* Mesnil, 1978, by original designation. ['PHANIINAE'.]
Conopomima bisetosa Mesnil, 1978b: 290. Madagascar.
Eutrixopsis **pinguis** Mesnil, 1978b: 283. Madagascar.
Glaurocara **glauca** Mesnil, 1978b: 281. Madagascar.
Glaurocara **grandipennis** Mesnil, 1978b: 281. Madagascar.
Glaurocara **livida** Mesnil, 1978b: 280. Madagascar.
Glaurocara **nigrescens** Mesnil, 1978b: 281. Madagascar.
Glaurocara **russea** Mesnil, 1978b: 280. Madagascar.
Glaurocara **violacea** Mesnil, 1978b: 281. Madagascar.
Hamaxia **cumatilis** Mesnil, 1978b: 282. Madagascar.
Hemiphania **cilipes** Mesnil, 1978b: 288. Madagascar.
PHANIOLA Mesnil, 1978b: 285. Type-species: *Phaniola cyanella* Mesnil, 1978, by original designation. ['PHANIINAE'.]
Phaniola cerina Mesnil, 1978b: 288. Madagascar.
Phaniola cultellifera Mesnil, 1978b: 288. Madagascar.
Phaniola cumatilis Mesnil, 1978b: 287. Madagascar.
Phaniola cyanella Mesnil, 1978b: 287. Madagascar.
Phaniola liturata Mesnil, 1978b: 287. Madagascar.
Phaniola nigrapex Mesnil, 1978b: 288. Madagascar.
Phaniola russipes Mesnil, 1978b: 288. Madagascar.
Thelaira **madecassa** Mesnil, 1978b: 285. Madagascar.
Xiphochaetina **nudicosta** Mesnil, 1978b: 279. Madagascar.

TIPULIDAE

- Austrolimnophila* (*Austrolimnophila*) **anjouanensis** Alexander, 1979: 83. Comoro Is.
Austrolimnophila (*Austrolimnophila*) **megapophysis** Alexander, 1979: 84. Comoro Is.
Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) **matileana** Alexander, 1979: 85. Comoro Is.
Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) **oxybeles** Alexander, 1979: 86. Comoro Is.
Hovamyia **subarmillata** Alexander, 1979: 87. Comoro Is.
Limonia (*Atypophthalmus*) **comoricola** Alexander, 1979: 76. Comoro Is.
Limonia (*Atypophthalmus*) **prodigiosa** Alexander, 1979: 78. Comoro Is.
Limonia (*Rhipidia*) **aoneuroides** Alexander, 1979: 79. Comoro Is.
Limonia (? subgenus) **perdistincta** Alexander, 1979: 80. Comoro Is.
Limonia (? subgenus) **thaleitrichia** Alexander, 1979: 81. Comoro Is.
Nephrotoma **lindneriana** Alexander, 1978: 1. Tanzania.
Nephrotoma **schaeuffelei** Alexander, 1978: 2. Ethiopia.
Orimarga (*Orimarga*) **sarophorodes** Alexander, 1979: 82. Comoro Is.
Styringomyia **matileana** Alexander, 1979: 91. Comoro Is.
Tasiocera (*Dasymolophilus*) **basispinosa** Alexander, 1979: 88. Comoro Is.
Tipula (*Acutipula*) **hardeana** Alexander, 1978: 5. Ethiopia.
Toxorhina (*Ceratocheilus*) **danieleae** Alexander, 1979: 90. Comoro Is.
Trentepohlia (*Trentepohlia*) **richteri** Alexander, 1978: 8. Ethiopia.

(2) Additional names of species from copal described by Meunier

Meunier's names for Diptera from copal have had no currency since their original publication, and some of the papers containing the descriptions were overlooked during the preparation of the catalogue text. The following nominal species, listed alphabetically in the original binomina, are additions to the text. As all are from copal the words (*in copal*), as used in the text, are omitted. Family assignment is indicated at the end of each entry.

- Asteia* **magnifica** Meunier, 1910: 145. Ghana. (ASTEIIDAE.)
Ceratopogon **crassipalpis** Meunier, 1912a: 191 [1912b: 365]. Madagascar. (CERATOPOGONIDAE.)
Ceratopogon **madagascariensis** Meunier, 1912a: 191 [1912b: 365]. Madagascar. (CERATOPOGONIDAE.)
Ceratopogon **viscatus** Meunier, 1912a: 191 [1912b: 364]. Madagascar. (CERATOPOGONIDAE.)
Ceroxys **ethiopia** Meunier, 1908: 254. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (PLATYSTOMATIDAE.)
ethiopia. Incorrect subsequent spelling (Meunier, 1910).
Chironomus **haustus** Meunier, 1912a: 190 [1912b: 362]. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (CHIRONOMIDAE.)
Chironomus **inclusus** Meunier, 1912a: 190 [1912b: 361]. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (CHIRONOMIDAE.)
Chironomus **sepultus** Meunier, 1912a: 180 [1912b: 361]. Madagascar. (CHIRONOMIDAE.)
Empheria **maculata** Meunier, 1907: 54. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (MYCETOPHILIDAE.)
Exechia **erupta** Meunier, 1907: 54. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (MYCETOPHILIDAE.)

- Helomyza humilis* Meunier, 1910:143. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (HELEOMYZIDAE, junior primary homonym, preocc. *humilis* Meigen, 1830.)
- Herina splendida* Meunier, 1910:146. Madagascar. (OTITIDAE.)
- Leptogaster erecta* Meunier, 1906a:61. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (ASILIDAE.)
- Leptomorphus africanus* Meunier, 1907:53. Madagascar. (MYCETOPHILIDAE.)
- Leria insatiabilis* Meunier, 1910:145. Ghana. (HELEOMYZIDAE.)
- Leria insaturabilis* Meunier, 1910:144. Madagascar. (HELEOMYZIDAE.)
- LERIELLA** Meunier, 1908:255. Type-species: *Leriella crassifemorata* Meunier, 1908, by original designation and monotypy ('gen. n., sp. n.'). (HELEOMYZIDAE.)
- Leriella crassifemorata** Meunier, 1908:255. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (HELEOMYZIDAE.)
- Nematoproctus alsiosus* Meunier, 1910:141. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (DOLICHOPODIDAE.) [Genus additional: *Nematoproctus* Loew, 1857b:40. Type-species data in Stone *et al.* (1965:515).]*
- Platyura exigua* Meunier, 1907:54. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (MYCETOPHILIDAE.)
- Pyrellia viridissima* Meunier, 1908:253. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (MUSCIDAE.)
- Sciara radians* Meunier, 1910:147. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (SCIARIDAE.)
- Teuc[h]ophorus sobrius* Meunier, 1910:142. Tanzania (Zanzibar). (DOLICHOPODIDAE.) [Genus additional: *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857b:44. Type-species data in Stone *et al.* (1965:529).]*
- Toxorhina madagascariensis* Meunier, 1906b:98. Madagascar. (TIPULIDAE.)

* Meunier's recognition of these genera in Tanzanian copal may not be correct. The genera are not otherwise reported from the Afrotropical Region.

(3) Additional geographical data

Whilst this catalogue was in press several papers were published that contain reliable geographical records significantly supplementing those given in the text. The countries and/or islands shown in the following alphabetical list of relevant species should be added. (Countries are not given here if already implicitly covered in the text by general statements such as 'W. Afr.' or 'Congo basin', and subgeneric names are omitted for brevity.)

ANTHOMYIIDAE (record from Pont, 1979)

Anthomyia benguellae—Comoro Is.

ASILIDAE (records from Londt, 1977, and Tsacas & Menier, 1979)

Laphria aureopilosa—Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Laphria (now *Nannolaphria*) *macra*—Mauritius.

Proagonistes apicalis—Gabon, Guinea.

Proagonistes austeni—Mozambique.

Proagonistes pliomelas—Gabon, Senegal.

Proagonistes praedo—Zaire.

Proagonistes redimiculum—Gabon.

Proagonistes rufibarbis—Central African Republic, Congo.

Proagonistes ufens—Cameroun.

CERATOPOGONIDAE (records from Brunhes, 1979)

Culicoides distinctipennis—Comoro Is.

Culicoides imicola—Comoro Is.

Culicoides rhizophorensis—Comoro Is.

CHIRONOMIDAE (records from Lehmann, 1979)

- Cricotopus flavozonatus*—Zaire.
- Cricotopus harrisoni*—Zaire.
- Nilotanypus comatus*—Upper Volta, Zaire.
- Polypedilum brunneicorne*—Zaire.
- Polypedilum melanophilum*—Cameroun, Zaire.
- Rheocricotopus capensis*—Zaire.
- Tanytarsus luctuosus*—Zaire.

CULICIDAE (records from Brunhes, 1979)

- Aedes albocephalus*—Comoro Is.
- Aedes circumluteolus*—Comoro Is, Madagascar.
- Aedes monetus*—Comoro Is.
- Aedes simpsoni*—Comoro Is.
- Anopheles coustani*—Comoro Is.
- Anopheles gambiae*—Comoro Is.
- Anopheles mascarensis*—Comoro Is.
- Culex antennatus*—Comoro Is, Madagascar.
- Culex carleti*—Comoro Is.
- Culex chauveti*—Comoro Is.
- Culex cinerellus*—Comoro Is.
- Culex horridus*—Comoro Is.
- Culex sitiens*—Comoro Is.
- Culex wigglesworthi*—Comoro Is.
- Eretmapodites quinquevittatus*—Comoro Is.
- Mansonia uniformis*—Comoro Is.
- Uranotaenia alboabdominalis*—Comoro Is.
- Uranotaenia andavakae*—Comoro Is.
- Uranotaenia douceti*—Comoro Is.
- Uranotaenia pandani*—Comoro Is.

MUSCIDAE (records from Deeming, 1979a, 1979d, and Pont, 1979)

- Alluaudinella bivittata*—Comoro Is.
- Anaphalantus longicornis*—Comoro Is.
- Atherigona gilvifolia*—Mauritius, Zaire.
- Atherigona griseiventris*—Nigeria.
- Atherigona orientalis*—Comoro Is.
- Atherigona perfida*—Cameroun, Nigeria.
- Atherigona pulla*—Kenya, Madagascar, Mali.
- Atherigona robertsi*—Cameroun.
- Atherigona steeleae*—Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire.
- Atherigona tridentata*—Comoro Is.
- Musca domestica curviforceps*—Comoro Is.
- Musca sorbens*—Comoro Is.
- Myospila lenticeps*—Comoro Is.
- Stomoxys calcitrans*—Comoro Is.
- Stomoxys niger*—Comoro Is.

MYCETOPHILIDAE (records from Matile, 1979a)

- Macrocera africana*—Comoro Is, Réunion.

PSYCHODIDAE (records from Davidson, 1979b, Trouillet & Vattier-Bernard, 1977, and Vattier-Bernard & Trouillet, 1979)

- Sergentomyia collarti*—Congo
Sergentomyia dissimillima—Congo
Sergentomyia meeseri—South Africa
Sergentomyia meilloni—Namibia
Sergentomyia tauffliebi—Congo
Sergentomyia wansonii—Congo

SIMULIIDAE (records from Gouteux, 1979, and Brunhes, 1979)

- Simulium adersi*—Comoro Is.
Simulium aureosimile—Ivory Coast.
Simulium colashelcouri—Ivory Coast.
Simulium beneri—Ivory Coast.
Simulium djallonense—Ivory Coast.
Simulium futaense—Ivory Coast.
Simulium johannae—Ivory Coast.
Simulium liberiense—Ivory Coast.

SPHAEROCERIDAE (records from Deeming, 1979c)

- Leptocera angulata*—Comoro Is.
Leptocera curvinervis—Comoro Is.
Leptocera obscuripennis—Comoro Is.

STRATIOMYIDAE (records from Lindner, 1979)

- Cardopomyia robusta*—Comoro Is.
Chrysochroma triste—Comoro Is.
Lophoteles plumula—Comoro Is.
Microchrysa scutellaris—Comoro Is.
Ptecticus elongatus—Comoro Is.
Ptectisargus argentipellitus—Comoro Is.

TIPULIDAE (records from Alexander, 1978, 1979)

- Austrolimnophila acanthophallus*—Comoro Is.
Conosia irrorata intermedia—Ethiopia.
Helius bifurcus—Ethiopia.
Hoverioptera ambicola—Comoro Is.
Limonia miosema—Ethiopia.
Limonia seydeli—Ethiopia.
Pseudolimnophila octoseriata—Comoro Is.
Styringomyia bourbonensis—Comoro Is.
Toxorhina drysdalei—Comoro Is.
Trentepohlia africana—Comoro Is.
Trentepohlia aurantia—Comoro Is.

(4) Corrections and nomenclatural changes

This list corrects some errors and omissions that were discovered when the catalogue was too advanced for changes to be made in the text, and records changes in nomenclature or status of taxa that supersede the text. Changes already published whilst in press are given their bibliographic references, and those published here for the first time

attribute to the catalogue author of the family concerned. The list is alphabetical by family for rapid reference.

ASILIDAE: Londt (1977) treats *Choerades* Walker as generically distinct from *Laphria* Meigen. This is not accepted for catalogue purposes, as it is contrary to the view of the late Mr Harold Oldroyd, who prepared the Asilidae (see Oldroyd, 1974a).

CALLIPHORIDAE: p. 785, *Rhyncomya rugosa* Séguéy has been synonymized with *R. dasyops* Bezzi (Zumpt & Tsacas, 1978).

CELYPHIDAE: p. 609, *Afrocelyphus* Vanschuytbroeck is newly transferred to the Chloropidae as a **new synonym** of *Nomba* Walker (p. 701), and its type-species accordingly re-assigned as *Nomba saegeri* (Vanschuytbroeck) **new combination**. (R. M. Miller *in litt.* to editors.)

CHIRONOMIDAE: p. 181, *Cardiocladius hessei* Freeman has been transferred to *Eukiefferiella* (p. 182) (Lehmann, 1979).

p. 188, *Collartiella* Goetghebuer is preoccupied. Substitute overlooked replacement name *Collartomyia* Goetghebuer published by Goetghebuer (1948b) and annotate entry for *Collartiella* Goetghebuer as '[Junior homonym, preocc. *Collartiella* Schouteden, 1931.]'.

p. 196, under *Polypedilum brunneicorne* (Kieffer) add overlooked synonym '*pandani* Kieffer, 1911c: 356 (*Chironomus*). Seychelles'.

CHLOROPIDAE: See Celyphidae above.

MUSCIDAE: p. 728, *Orthellia analis* Curran is preoccupied by *Orthellia analis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863). Substitute *Orthellia currani* Pont **nom. n.** as replacement name and annotate entry for *analis* Curran as '[Junior homonym, preocc. *analis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863.]'.

MYCETOPHILIDAE: p. 219–220, subgenera *Lypraua* Edwards, *Rutylapa* Edwards, *Taulyrpa* Edwards and *Truplaya* Edwards are now ranked by Matile (1977c, 1978) as genera.

p. 1221 (this appendix), *Leptomorphus africanus* Matile is a junior primary homonym of *L. africanus* Meunier. Substitute *Leptomorphus crosskeyi* Matile **nom. n.** as replacement name. (L. Matile *in litt.* to editors.)

NYCTERIBIIDAE: p. 777, delete *Nycteribia alternata* Maa as a valid species in the Afrotropical fauna and substitute '*alternata* Maa—not Afrotropical'. Type of *alternata* mislabelled as from 'Kamerun', see Maa (1971c: 93).

PSYCHODIDAE: p. 102, subgeneric name *Rondanomyia* Theodor has been synonymized with *Neophlebotomus* França & Parrot, 1920 (Lewis, 1978). Include, as valid subgeneric name supplanting *Rondanomyia*, the name *Neophlebotomus* França & Parrot, 1920: 699. Type-species: *Phlebotomus malabaricus* Annandale, 1910, by original designation. [Note: type-species of *Rondanomyia* is *squamirostris* Newstead, as correctly cited on p. 102 of this catalogue, and not *malabaricus* Annandale as inadvertently stated by Lewis, 1978: 269.]

p. 1223 (this appendix), *Rhadinoscopus triangulatus* Wagner here newly transferred to *Mormia* Enderlein as *Mormia triangulata* (Wagner) **new combination**. (D. A. Duckhouse *in litt.* to editors.)

TABANIDAE: p. 1224 (this appendix), *Picromyza* Quentin here placed as a new synonym of *Chrysops* Meigen, and its type-species accordingly re-assigned as *Chrysops infernalis* (Quentin) **new combination**.

TACHINIDAE: p. 826, *Hemiphania* is treated as a synonym of *Catapariprosopa*. *H. cilipes* Mesnil, 1978, is therefore here re-assigned as *Catapariprosopa cilipes* (Mesnil) **new combination**.

p. 826, *Clara* Brauer & Bergenstamm is preoccupied. Substitute the existing synonym *Paraclara* Bezzi to be the valid replacement name for the genus, and annotate entry for *Clara* Brauer & Bergenstamm as '[Junior homonym, preocc. *Clara* Gill, 1862.]'.

p. 827, *Cylindromyia scapularis* (Villeneuve) is preoccupied by *C. scapularis* (Loew, 1845). No replacement name is here proposed as such may not be needed when Afrotropical *Cylindromyia* species are fully revised, but annotate entry for *scapularis* Villeneuve as '[Junior primary homonym, preocc. *scapularis* Loew, 1845.]'.

p. 837, *Elpe* is considered in this catalogue to be generically distinct from *Campylocheta* Rondani, and *Campylocheta keiseri* Mesnil, 1978, is therefore here re-assigned as *Elpe keiseri* (Mesnil) **new combination**.

TEPHRITIDAE: p. 551, add the following nominal species that were inadvertently omitted to the list of unplaced species of Tephritini:

auguralis Bezzi, 1908c: 163 (*Urellia*). Ethiopia (Eritrea).

brachystigma Bezzi, 1924i: 143 (*Trypanea*). Malawi.

hexapoda Bezzi, 1918b: 43 (*Trypanea*). Ghana.

kingi Bezzi, 1924i: 145 (*Trypanea*). Sudan.

TIPULIDAE: p. 49, *Holorusia brunnea* (Bigot) and *H. rubiginosa* (Bigot) have been synonymized with *H. albovittata* (Macquart). See Alexander (1979).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: p. 1166, preceding first entry for Vanderplank include following two cross-reference entries that had to be deleted at page-proof stage to include an omitted reference:

Van Bruggen, A. C.—See Bruggen, A. C. van

Van der Goot, V. S.—See Goot, V. S. van der

(5) Additional bibliographic references

The following references, cited in the Appendix, supplement the main catalogue bibliography. Where the first letter-suffix following the reference year-date is 'b' this signifies that there is another reference for that year in the main bibliography.

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Davidson, Ian H	Quentin, René Michel
Dieng, Papa Youga	Rodhain, F
Dzhafarov, Sh M	Rothfels, Klaus H
Léger, Nicole	Trouillet, Jean
Legrand, Jean	Wagner, Rüdiger
Londt, Jason G H	