Nomenclatural studies toward a World List of Diptera genus-group names.
Part VI: Daniel William Coquillett

NEAL L. EVENHUIS
J. Linsley Gressitt Center for Entomological Research, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817-2704, USA.
E-mail: NealE@bishopmuseum.org
Table of contents

Abstract ............................................................................................................................................... 3
Introduction ........................................................................................................................................ 4
Biography ........................................................................................................................................... 4
Early years ......................................................................................................................................... 5
Life in California .............................................................................................................................. 7
Locusts .............................................................................................................................................. 9
Vedalia Beetles and Cyanide ............................................................................................................ 9
A Troubled Marriage .......................................................................................................................... 11
Life and Work in Washington, D.C. .................................................................................................. 12
Trouble with Townsend ..................................................................................................................... 14
Trouble with Dyar ............................................................................................................................. 16
Later Years ....................................................................................................................................... 17
Note on Nomenclatural Habits ......................................................................................................... 19
Collections ....................................................................................................................................... 19
Context of the catalog ....................................................................................................................... 19
Format of Catalog .............................................................................................................................. 20
Catalog of the Diptera Genus-Group Names of Daniel William Coquillett ..................................... 21
Names Incorrectly Attributed to Coquillett ..................................................................................... 50
List of Diptera Genus-Group Names of Coquillett by Family ...................................................... 52
Index of Diptera Species-Group Names Proposed by Coquillett .................................................. 55
Acknowledgments ............................................................................................................................. 64
References .......................................................................................................................................... 64
APPENDIX I. Bibliography of Works by Daniel William Coquillett .................................................. 83
APPENDIX II. Taxa Named for Daniel William Coquillett ................................................................ 92
APPENDIX III. List of Works Treating Paracantha Coquillett, 1899f as a Valid Taxon ..................... 94

Abstract

The Diptera genus-group names of Daniel William Coquillett are reviewed and annotated. A total of 136 available genus-group names in 53 families of Diptera are listed alphabetically, and for each name giving author, year and page of original publication, originally included species, type species and method of fixation, current status of the name, family placement, and a list of any emendations of it that have been found in the literature. Remarks are given to clarify nomenclatural or taxonomic information. In addition, an index to all the species-group names of Diptera proposed by Coquillett (1,218, of which 1,214 are available names) is given with bibliographic reference (year and page) to each original citation. appended to this study is a full bibliography of Coquillett’s published works.

Name found to be unavailable: Philhelius Coquillett, 1910.
Name found not to be preoccupied: Petia Coquillett, 1910 [Tachinidae].

 Corrections to and clarifications of type species designations are made for the following: Isostomyia Coquillett, 1906 [Culicidae]; Micraedes Coquillett, 1906 [Culicidae]; Roederiodes Coquillett, 1901 [Empididae]; Stilbometopa Coquillett, 1899 [Hippoboscidae]; Tinolestes Coquillett, 1906 [Culicidae].

Previous First Reviser actions for multiple original spellings missed by previous workers include: Ateloglossa Coquillett, 1899 [Tachinidae]; Boreodromia Coquillett, 1903 [Brachystomatidae]; Mythicomyia Coquillett, 1893 [Mythicomyiidae].

The following are new synonymies of their respective senior synonyms: Aemymia Coquillett, 1897b under Aemyma Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, n. syn. [Tachinidae]; Clytiomyia Coquillett, 1897b under Clytiomya Rondani, 1861, n. syn. [Tachinidae]; Linnaemyma Coquillett, 1897b under Linnaemyma Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, n. syn. [Tachinidae]; Xanthogramma Schiner, 1860 under Philhelius Stephens, 1841, n. syn. [Syrphidae].

Using Reversal of Precedence (ICZN Code Art. 23.9), Scriptoptricha Cockerell, 1889 [Tephritidae] is declared a nomen oblitum and Paracantha Coquillett, 1899f [Tephritidae] is declared a nomen protectum.
Introduction

Coquillett’s work encompassed a short 25 years, but in that time he proposed 136 genus-group names and 1,214 available species-group names in 53 families of Diptera. As one of the first native-born American dipterists, his work lays the foundation for the taxonomy of many Diptera families and it is thus important to better understand the names he proposed.

In this study, I review all genus-group names (available and unavailable) that Coquillett proposed. Genus-group entries are presented alphabetically and list all originally included species, type species, current status, and the emendations that I have been able to locate. A list of all species-group names of Diptera proposed by Coquillett is also given with date and page combinations that link to the original publication of these nominal species in his bibliography. Additionally, a full bibliography of all written works by Coquillett is given in an Appendix.

Biography

Coquillett’s name is found in most economic entomology textbooks referring to the person having been involved in helping save the citrus industry in California through his and Albert Koebele’s work with the predatory Vedalia ladybird beetle. The beetle was purposefully introduced from Australia to control the scale insect that was damaging many orange and other orchard crops. Although his work in entomology is fairly well-known, little is known of his personal life. This was most likely due to his quiet and private nature as described by his colleagues:

“Personally Mr. Coquillett was an ascetic. Rarely did he speak of his past, or home life, and only occasionally would he discuss with his associates matters of scientific interest”. (Banks et al. 1911: 199).

He was tall and lanky, and census registers describe him with gray eyes and brown hair. He had a rather long beard at the sides when he lived in California (Fig. 4) but cropped it short when he moved to Washington, D.C.

---

1. The information provided here is primarily an updating and expansion of Evenhuis (2017) but also derives from biographies by Banks et al. (1911) and Cresson (1911) as well as newspaper articles, and archival and genealogical research conducted. The information on the Dyar and Mitchell episode derives in large part from Epstein (2016).
coquillett diptera genera

(Banks et al. 1911) indicated that his natural diffidence kept him from public speaking. Although he was President of the Entomological Society of Washington in 1904, he generally avoided attending meetings of the societies of which he was a member, and instead sent papers to be read by others [even a Presidential Address for the Entomological Society of Washington (Coquillett, 1904d) was read by the Recording Secretary due to his absence]. Some of those papers that were read and noticed in the minutes of some societies were never published and it could have been that his meekness caused him to fail to follow up with questions posed to him in order to get them into print. That shyness seems evident in the only known photo of him with fellow entomological staff of the U.S. National Museum (Fig. 9). Rather than show himself, he preferred to remain partially hidden in the back where only the top of his head is visible. He was a night-owl, often working at odd hours, and Banks et al. (1911) further said he was punctual, arriving at the office on time in the morning, working steadily till the closing hour, and “then was lost to his associates”.

His work in economic entomology is best known, but not much has been said concerning his taxonomic efforts. This is fairly surprising since, in Diptera taxonomy, Coquillett was a founder of sorts in his field. He and Samuel Wendell Williston (1851–1918) were the first American-born entomologists to be truly called “dipterists”, devoting the vast majority of their taxonomic papers to Diptera. Coquillett’s experience with and publications on the Diptera of the Western United States came from spending more than 10 years living in California and traveling throughout the state collecting Diptera. The significance of his publications to our knowledge of the Diptera of the region is bested only by the seminal work on western U.S. Diptera by Osten Sacken (1877). His early papers on Bombyliidae still comprise some of the only revisions of groups of bee flies from the Western United States and the keys, although more than 100 years old, still work well for most species encountered.

**Early years**

Daniel William Coquillett (born as “Coquillette” but he dropped the final “e” in his published works although documents show his legal name was still spelled as “Coquillette” at the time of his death) was born on 23 January 1856 in Franklinville, a small community outside of Woodstock, Illinois (Coquillett’s early publications have the byline as Woodstock when the family lived in Dorr Township). His father, a farmer, was Francis Marquis Lafayette Coquillette and his mother was a distant cousin of his father, Sarah Anne Coker (relatives spelled the surname either as “Coquillette”, “Cocalet”, or “Cokelet”). His great-great grandfather was François Marquis Lafayette Capet, a half-brother to King Louis XIV of France. The Capet family were well-to-do Huguenot’s living on their estate in La Rochelle on the coast in western France, but eventually had to flee the country in the late 1600s to avoid the Roman Catholic persecution at the time. The family changed their surname to Coquillette when they arrived in New Rochelle, New York and settled in New City near Rockland, New York. Coquillett’s father, Francis, was a blacksmith, operating the vocation with his brother, Daniel. After many years in New City, Francis moved to Illinois in 1851 where he and his family engaged in agriculture in Franklinville for a few years before moving to Dorr Township in late 1856 and operated a farm there until the fall of 1882.

Daniel William Coquillett (Figs. 1,3,4) was the seventh of nine siblings (six brothers and two sisters). All were either home-schooled or attended rural district schools. Coquillett was a quick learner and his schooling and self-education were enough to allow him to teach a few terms in a district school in McHenry County in 1876.

During his childhood years helping his father on the Dorr farm, Coquillett expressed an early interest in entomology, collecting and rearing various insects, especially moths and butterflies. He used his lunch hours to rush to the nearby woods and collect caterpillars and kept them in boxes. He saved his money to buy books on entomology, but when he could not identify his creatures, he would send Lepidoptera to Augustus Radcliffe Grote (1841–1903) in Buffalo and Coleoptera to George Henry Horn (1840–1897) in Philadelphia, who helped provide identifications. In 1880, he published his first paper in the *Canadian Entomologist* “On the early stages of some moths” (Coquillett 1880: 43-46). His enthusiasm for entomology led to publishing many short notes in the weekly newspaper out of Philadelphia published every Saturday, *The Germantown Telegraph*, as well as the short-lived journal *Papilio*.  

---

2. The family history mentioned here derives primarily from one done by Daniel Coquillett’s brother, Benjamin Franklin Coquillette (Coquillette 1894). The digital copy online was scanned from the personal copy of Daniel Coquillett, in which he wrote on the flyleaf “Presented to Daniel W. Coquillette by his Parents”. It also contains a bookplate of the Boston Public library with a notation that it was given to them by “E.G. Mitchell” [= Evelyn Groesbeeck Mitchell], his long-time friend and colleague in mosquito studies.
His papers caught the attention of Illinois State entomologist Cyrus Thomas, whose encouragement and collaboration led Coquillett to become Assistant State Entomologist in Illinois and to publish more detailed articles on various insects for the tenth annual report of noxious and beneficial insects of Illinois (Thomas 1881). In conducting the research for this series of reports, Coquillett was at times assisted by his brother George Alonzo Coquillette, who helped with the rearing of some insects and supplying hibernating broods of others. Coquillett also wrote much of the Eleventh Report of the [Illinois] State Entomologist for Thomas published the following year (see Coquillett 1882).


**FIGURE 5.** Aerial view of Anaheim area circa 1876. Photo: Wikimedia Commons.
Unfortunately, in 1882 Coquillett became ill and was thought to possibly have incipient tuberculosis. There was no cure for tuberculosis at the time and physicians in the East were telling patients to go west and get fresh air and plenty of sunshine, thinking that would cure them. So, to bring Daniel to warmer, drier, sunnier climes to help improve his health, his father sold their farm and moved the whole family to the agricultural community of Anaheim in southern California, where they continued the farming they had done in Illinois.

The Anaheim region was founded in the 1850s by Germans who, by the 1870s, had turned the fertile southern California soil into what became at the time the state’s largest wine producing region (Fig. 5) with at its height some fifty wineries and 5,000 hectares of vineyards. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad connecting the other more eastern rails had just been completed allowing ease of travel from the East Coast and a resulting large influx of new residents to southern California. Unfortunately, Pierce’s disease in 1885 and 1886 wiped out the grape vines and farmers quickly changed crops to oranges and walnuts. According to the Coquillette family history (Coquillette 1894), Daniel Coquillett’s family were fruit farmers in California, but exactly what crop they maintained and harvested is unknown. Coquillett’s brother Abraham is listed as a vintner in the 1888 directory of California grape growers and wine makers (Wetmore 1888), so he apparently stayed on in California for a short period of time after his parents had left in 1886 (see below) before he too returned to Illinois.

Life in California

Daniel’s health quickly improved soon after the move to southern California and when not working in the orchards, he began to collect insects, mostly Diptera, and especially Bombyliidae. It is possible that because of the remarkably quick improvement in his health—he and his family arrived in southern California in the fall of 1882 and by the spring of the following year he had taken up some short-term contractual work in northern California—he may not have had tuberculosis, but instead something not nearly as serious. In any case, his health having improved and he having gained employment, Daniel stayed on in California even after his family moved back to Illinois in June 1886, this time to Marengo, a town not far from their previous farm. Coquillett remained with his family until they left as is shown in the by-lines of his papers indicating his residence as “Anaheim”. After 1886, he moved to Los Angeles and this was indicated as such in his papers, until his move to Washington, D.C.

In California, Coquillett had built up an extensive entomological library and continued correspondence with colleagues that he had begun while in Illinois. His many papers on economic insects and control methods over the years had attracted the attention of many. After starting work on Diptera taxonomy while still living with his parents in Anaheim, he soon was sent specimens from many people for identification. There were really only two active American-born workers on Diptera residing in the United States during the 1880s: Samuel Wendell Williston (1851–1918) and Coquillett. While preparing notes for his upcoming synopsis of the Diptera families and genera of North America (Williston 1888), Williston sent Coquillett some bee flies he had collected in Arizona, which Coquillett was able to append to his Anthrax “monograph” (Coquillett 1887c). Williston had obtained his PhD in paleontology at Yale College in 1885 and conducted post-doctoral studies there for a few years thereafter. The two were apparently exchanging specimens as Williston (1892) thanked “his friend” D.W. Coquillett for sending him specimens of a species of the syrphid Criorhina, which Williston described as new and named after Coquillett. Coquillett was also grateful for specimens given to him or for help that he received from correspondents, and would express his thanks by naming species after them. A quick scan of the names he gave to Diptera species show that most were named for Annie Trumbell Slosson (1836–1926), botanist, entomologist, author, and first woman member of the New York Entomological Society. Others were named for collectors or colleagues.

Away from the many institutions, libraries, and many entomological colleagues of the mid-western and eastern United States, Coquillett was forced to make do with what he could while residing in southern California. He therefore networked with many local naturalists, purchased necessary literature, subscribed to a few entomological journals, and acquired specimens on exchange. He also was a founding member and second vice president of the Southern California Academy of Sciences (founded as the Southern California Science Association in 1891) (Anonymous 1891) in Los Angeles and read papers on butterflies and other insects at their meetings (Splitter 1956). He maintained his membership after his move to Washington, D.C. as can be seen in one membership list from 1895 (Anonymous 1895b).

Many of his local contacts were agricultural contacts assisting his economic work, but others were companions on his various collecting trips throughout the southern parts of the state. One of these traveling companions was Charles Russell Orcutt (1864–1929) of San Diego. Orcutt was a botanist who edited his own journal, the West
American Scientist, which was to be the medium for a number of Coquillett’s taxonomic papers in the first couple of years of the 1890s before he moved to Washington, D.C. Coquillett also sent insects to colleagues, including Abbé Léon Provancher (1820–1892) in Quebec, John LeConte (1818–1891) at Berkeley, California, and G.H. Horn in Philadelphia. Horn even traveled to meet Coquillett in May 1893 to examine his collection and discovered that Coquillett had collected males and females of an interesting meloid beetle, the alate males of which Horn identified as *Calospasta* LeConte, but which previously was known only from apterous females that Horn had described in the genus *Megetra* Le Conte (Horn 1895: 438). Coquillett’s discovery of both sexes collected together allowed Horn to transfer his “*Megetra* opaca” to *Calospasta*.

Coquillett’s early papers were primarily on Bombyliidae, but also included Asilidae and related families. During his years in California, he amassed a substantial collection which can be seen in the eventual donations of thousands of specimens of it (including all of his types) to the U.S. National Museum over many years. Many of the localities where he collected were in and around the San Gabriel Mountains near Los Angeles. Coquillett did not provide much information of localities on the insect labels—usually only the city or county—but often supplemented that information in the publication itself with dates of collection, habits of the flies he collected, and sometimes flowers they visited. Coquillett’s personal collection was comprised primarily of his own collecting but also contained a number of specimens collected by others he obtained as gifts or exchanges. Some of the places he collected that are labeled simply as “Los Angeles” may well have been destroyed with the sprawling urbanization of the city. Remarkably, that was the reason one entomologist gave for the apparently quick demise of a population of the mosquito *Psorophora ciliata* (Fabricius) in 1899 that had been collected there by Coquillett only a few years earlier:

“A specimen is in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, taken by Mr. D.W. Coquillett in Los Angeles. I did not meet with the species [in 1899], and it is quite likely that the remarkable growth of the city has destroyed the breeding places since the time that Mr. Coquillett collected it there.” (Dyar 1907: 122).

![FIGURE 6](image.png)  
**FIGURE 6.** Request in 1884 for specimens by Coquillett in the journal *Papilio*. NB: Coquillett’s residence of Anaheim is misspelled as “Andheim”.
He advertised in the early 1880s for exchange of specimens in issues of the short-lived journal *Papilio* (Fig. 6), where he interestingly desired Bibionidae and other families of Diptera that he never published on while in California. This may have been to help get a better idea of the variety of Diptera that existed where he lived by comparison of other forms or more likely to help put names to specimens of various families that he had been collecting. Although specializing in a few asiloid Diptera families and apparently collecting many other families, Coquillett’s collections included more than Diptera. In reporting on the condition of the U.S. National Museum in one of their annual reports, Howard (1898: 313) mentioned Coquillett’s donation of a large collection of “Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, and Orthoptera” from “south California”.

**Locusts**

In April 1883, through the recommendation of Cyrus Thomas (who was by that time working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture), Coquillett began an association with the State of California in economic entomology, staying as a guest of California State economic entomologist Matthew Cooke (1829–1887) in Sacramento, where he was said to be “stationed” for two or three months (Anonymous 1883)—it turned out to be four or more. During this time he helped Cooke work on two books: (1) a textbook of beneficial and injurious insects that was introduced into schools in the State (Cooke 1883a)—the work was popular enough to have gone to three editions within five years; and (2) a much larger book published the same year that was based just on injurious insects and their remedies (Cooke 1883b).

In early 1885, Charles Valentine Riley (1843–1895), the nation’s entomologist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., received word that there was a grasshopper outbreak in the Central Valley of California that was plaguing crops. Riley needed someone there and Coquillett was his choice. Rather than spend funds to send out someone, he made Coquillett a field agent of the U.S.D.A. and Riley became Coquillett’s new supervisor. Coquillett’s first mission was to investigate the grasshopper outbreak and report back to Riley. After receiving a telegram from Riley on 1 June 1885 to head to Merced County to start his investigations, newspaper reports have Coquillett on the job on 5 June 1885 where he began his work in Atwater. His report, made just three months later and published in Coquillett (1886d), gives a summary of his study of the problem at one ranch in Atwater that had significant locust damage to trees and alfalfa. In the typical attention to detail that characterized Coquillett’s subsequent economic reports, he gave life histories and observations on all species encountered and details on remedies he witnessed and recommended. His recommendation of a poison mash to kill the locusts turned out to be extremely successful. This report was his first as a federal entomologist and set him on a course to become one of the renowned economic entomologists in the State of California.

**Vedalia Beetles and Cyanide**

Back in Washington, Coquillett’s supervisor C.V. Riley was constantly “putting out fires” of complaints of farmers, vintners, dairymen, etc. nationwide with regard to injurious insects causing damage to crops, trees, vines, and domestic animals. One particular set of complaints was coming from [no surprise] California (and had been for a few years). Riley was obviously impressed (or at least satisfied) enough with Coquillett’s locust report to send him on a new mission. Orange groves were being subjected to damage by the introduced cottony-cushion scale. Coquillett was to join forces with exploratory entomologist Albert Koebele and find a solution to the problem. Riley had theorized that going to the home of the scale (Australia, where it was not causing the unchecked damage that it was in California) might prove successful in finding what insect or other organism was keeping populations of the scale in check or possibly could help eradicate it. In late 1885, the two began work. But, due to the diametrically opposed personalities of the two men, trouble soon ensued. Koebele discredited Coquillett’s work and the two feuded over who was in charge. Coincidentally or not, funds for Coquillett’s position ran out in the summer of 1886 and his employment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture was terminated. He was re-employed the next year, but the short time in between federal paychecks proved a useful period for Coquillett.

Loss of employment with the federal government seemed not to deter the fervor Coquillett had for his work and, after meeting with two California agriculturalists who had begun the process, he began experiments with hydrocyanic-acid gas treatments for trees to rid them of scale insects. The gas was released under a tent covering a tree by mixing potassium cyanide with sulfuric acid. The previous methodology using this gas took many hours

---

3. This of course is the same concoction of chemicals prisons use for executing prisoners by lethal gas.
for each tree and the method of mixing the two chemicals caused the gas to kill parts of the trees. By conducting trials with different dosages and tent designs, Coquillett was able to reduce the treatment to 15 minutes per tree. However, one day while experimenting with this gas treatment, Coquillett almost met an unfortunate fate. California State Quarantine Officer Alexander Craw (1899) related the story of he and Mr. J.R. Wolfskill (the latter the owner of the groves in Los Angeles where Coquillett was working; Fig. 7) going out into the groves to see how Coquillett was doing and saw evidence that he had left in a hurry. They finally tracked him down in his apartment (only a block away from the orchard—see below) and found out he had come into contact with the gas and feared for his life. He vowed never to work with the gas again. They finally convinced him to wear a suit for safety while using the gas and he reluctantly went back to work. Coquillett’s work on the gas treatment was a tremendous success and was publicized throughout the world as the method for getting rid of pestiferous insects, especially scales, in orchards. Riley was disappointed that the U.S.D.A. would not get credit for this but that did not stop him from publicizing it in many reports and newspaper articles, which made it seem as though the gas treatment discovery was the result of the U.S.D.A.

Back in the employ of Riley a few months later, Coquillett returned to work with Koebele to solve the scale problem. Koebele went to Australia to find insects that might control the scale, and Coquillett would be the experimenter who received the shipments, maintained the colonies, and reared them in cages to see which worked best. Various parasites and predators were shipped and tested in cages and in the field, but one in particular became world famous: the Vedalia ladybird beetle, *Rodolia cardinalis*, a ladybird beetle as conspicuous as the cottony-cushion scale on which it readily fed. The beetles multiplied rapidly, were easily transferred from grove to grove, and were voracious feeders. Within a year, the scale was virtually eliminated from the region and California’s citrus industry was saved.

And, thus, more trouble ensued for Coquillett. Friction between state and federal officials over credit for the success resulted in a number of attacks on Coquillett and the federal government that were printed in the local papers. Coquillett remained quiet and did not respond to most of the disparaging remarks and personal attacks. In 1893, Riley had endured enough of the bad press the U.S.D.A. was getting in California and, after communicating the situation to the Secretary of Agriculture, the latter recalled both Koebele and Coquillett to Washington to separate them from California officials. Coquillett wrote to the *Pacific Rural Press* and they posted the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture. In that newspaper piece, Coquillett much lamented his having to go:

![Figure 7](image-url)
“I regret very much the necessity that bids me leave this interesting field of labor where the principal work of my life thus far has been wrought, and where many pleasant friendships have been formed. My relations with the honest soil-tillers have been of the most agreeable kind, and I need hardly assure them that in whatever field I may be called upon to labor in the future, I carry with me the most pleasant remembrances of them and the good people of this peerless State—California.” (Anonymous 1893a: 264).

The reaction to the recall by growers in California was disappointment verging on outrage at State officials. The Pomological Society and Farmers’ Institute of Southern California at their joint 1893 convention in Ontario, California went so far as to sign the following resolution:

“Whereas, the action of the National Department of Agriculture in withdrawing the two entomologists stationed in California, namely Professor D.W. Coquillett at Los Angeles and Professor Albert Koebele at Alameda, is due solely to the hostile attitude of the State Board of Horticulture, and particularly its secretary and president, to the authorities at Washington by persistently libeling Professors C.V. Riley and D.W. Coquillett and by further seeking to secure the discharge of the former entomologist of the department;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Pomological Society and Farmers’ Institute of Southern California, in joint convention assembled, November 2 and 3, 1893, in the city of Ontario, that the said State Board of Horticulture in no way represents the fruit-growers in their attacks upon Professors Riley and Coquillett. To the contrary, this convention deeply regrets the course pursued by the said State Board of Horticulture and strongly condemns it for robbing the great industry of horticulture of valuable aid at Washington.” Anonymous (1893b: 2).

Despite the apologies from their grower friends, the recall was a done deal, but the reactions to the recall by the two field agents were quite different from one another. Koebele had had enough of Riley and Washington and took a job in Hawaii working as exploratory entomologist for the new provisional government there; and eventually for R.C.L. Perkins and the Hawaii Sugar Planters’ Association; and Coquillett, unsure of his future, moved to Washington to continue his employment with the U.S.D.A.

Only after he was “safely” back in D.C. did Coquillett respond to the newspaper attacks on him (Coquillett 1893i). Coquillett never returned to California, but during his stay there he had purchased land, which he apparently kept until his death. While working for the U.S.D.A., he resided at 236 Winston Street (a building of small apartments), a few blocks away from the main rail station near downtown Los Angeles. That location no doubt allowed him a convenient hub of operations when he needed to travel to the various places that Riley would send him, but it was also only a block away from the Wolfskill orange groves where he developed the procedure for hydrocyanic gas to fumigate orange trees and where he would test the Vedalia beetle.

A Troubled Marriage

After the recall to Washington, Coquillett continued his work on economic entomology as Assistant Entomologist, initially under the supervision of Riley and then, after Riley’s resignation in 1894, under Leland Ossian Howard (1857–1950). During his first few years, his publications on economic subjects were mixed with taxonomic work on Diptera. After a little more than two years in Washington, D.C., Howard in October 1895 appointed Coquillett as Honorary Custodian of Diptera at the United States National Museum.

Apparently having a secure source of employment figured into his personal life as four months later he got married. On 28 February 1896 Coquillett was betrothed to Anne Chew Dorsey (1860–1928), daughter of John Thomas Beale Dorsey (1821–1898), a Captain for the Confederate States during the U.S. Civil War and State Attorney and Chief Justice for Maryland, and Dorsey’s third wife, Katherine Murray Chew Mason (1828–1893), a great granddaughter of George Mason IV, a Virginia delegate to the first U.S. Constitutional Convention and considered one of the “Founding Fathers of the United States”. Anne was also distantly related to General Robert E. Lee and was a life-long member of the Stonewall Jackson chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, publishing poems in their journals and writing a little-known work entitled “The Old Gray Coat”.

The Coquilletts had no children and the marriage was a turbulent one that eventually led to a bitter divorce that was followed in the local newspapers; and, after Coquillett’s death in 1911, Anne even contested his will and claimed their divorce was not legal (both contests to no avail). Although the court upheld the legality of the 1910 divorce, her gravestone in an Alexandria, Virginia cemetery is inscribed as “Anne / wife of D.W. Coquillett / and daughter of / J.T.B. & K.C. Dorsey / 1860–1928”.

In February 1909, Coquillett’s wife Anne sued him for maintenance claiming he deserted her. Her suit (see
Anonymous 1909a) alleged that Coquillett had separated from her on 3 October 1905 because “he had irreparably injured a young lady” and desired to make the amends honorable. She claimed he said to her that he initiated a divorce in 1905 because of “certain complications arising from his acquaintance with a young woman” and that he felt obligated to marry her. However, that initial divorce was never finalized (but see below). Coquillett had given Anne $500 in 1905, but after she had run through that in nine months she appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture, who made an arrangement with Coquillett to give her $50 a month from Coquillett’s paycheck but it was not enough and she demanded more (NB: that may not seem like much, but his salary at the time was $150 a month). In her suit, she also claimed he was a man of great wealth [she assumed him to be worth $160,000 = ca. $1.2 million in 2017 dollars] stating that had property of great value in Los Angeles as well as property in Washington, D.C. and Marengo, Illinois, plus numerous investments and bank holdings. Local Washington, D.C. papers were immediately filled with headlines such as “Mrs. D.W. Coquillett Sues Entomologist”, “Desertion is Charged”, “Says Husband Gave as His Reason for Leaving Her That ‘He Had Irreparably Injured a Young Lady’”, and “Coquillett Suit to be Sensation” while labeling Coquillett as “a wealthy Governmental entomologist”. The court ordered Coquillett to pay his estranged wife $50 per month alimony pending the result of the court case and costs of the proceedings.

Coquillett’s counter to the court said that, in fact, his wife deserted him in October 1905 and he had not heard from her until the current court proceedings. He claimed she had persistently nagged and harassed him in their marriage, to which he endured as “pacifically as possible until she left him”. He further claimed that it was “utterly impossible to live with his wife and were he compelled to do so, it would result, he believes, in his mind becoming impaired.” (Anonymous 1909b). The matter was settled in late February 1910 where the court found for the plaintiff and awarded alimony, counsel fees and costs. The “injured” young lady to whom Coquillett felt obligated to marry was never named in any of the newspaper reports.

Life and Work in Washington, D.C.

Whatever personal difficulties Coquillett may have had, he did not bring his problems to work. With his new custodial posting in Washington, D.C., Coquillett’s agriculturally-related papers became fewer while his taxonomic papers increased. He still published on Bombyliidae (his first interest), but his Diptera work now spanned many different families. In all, Coquillett described almost 1,220 species of Diptera in 77 families during his lifetime; or about 51 species per year of work. There were complaints by some workers that his descriptions were sometimes too short or vague. The possible reason for this was pointed out by Cresson (1911), who conjectured that Coquillett’s attention to helping others with their identifications caused him to neglect his own work and, in order to do both, he resorted to writing short descriptions. There were hundreds of specimens of new species coming in to the museum that Coquillett possibly felt compelled to describe; and juggling the time needed to do both the describing of all the new species and simultaneously providing identifications for everyone resulted in him having to shorten his descriptions. A quick check of descriptions in the 1880s and 1890s compared with those made in the 1900s does indeed show more condensed descriptions in those later years and many more species described per paper than in the earlier years. Table 1 gives a summary of the numbers of new taxa described by Coquillett by year; table 2 gives a summary of the numbers of new taxa per family. In 26 years of publishing, he only failed to describe a new taxon in two years (1888 and 1911; the latter year he was in failing health). His proclivity in describing can be seen in Table 1 as clearly increasing shortly after his arrival in Washington, D.C. with the only anomaly being the year 1896, which was when he got married. He definitely tapered off in his descriptions and numbers of pages published after 1905 and this could also have been due to his health or a reaction to the time having to spend on court matters and resulting stress.

At the time Coquillett was working at the U.S. National Museum, the entomology collection was housed in what is now the Arts and Industries Building (Fig. 8) on the opposite site of the mall where the current natural history museum is located. The Diptera collection Coquillett was responsible for was in dire need of improvement and curation when he became Honorary Custodian on 8 October 18954. The only type material it contained consisted primarily of material from Williston. From 1894 through 1905 Coquillett donated his personal collection,

4. Some biographies and his gravestone have this date as 1896 but the honorary custodial appointment was recorded in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1896 as being 8 October 1895 and concurrent with honorary custodial appointments of W.H. Ashmead for Hymenoptera, E.A. Schwarz for coleopterous larvae, and O.F. Cook for Myriapoda (Anonymous 1898: 20).
including numerous type specimens of Bombyliidae and Asilidae. But this material was all from prior collecting. His collecting expeditions in the West were over and, aside from a short trip to Georgia in May 1895 to investigate watermelon fields, Coquillett rarely ventured out further than his office except on his way to and from home and work. He did not visit other collections, so the building of the collection was to be based on those personal collections made previously, specimens that were given to him or he obtained through exchange, and the continuous receipt of specimens from outside that were sent to the museum for identification or donated for preservation there. When Coquillett first started there were no other dipterists working with him and this was probably fine with him as he rarely “talked shop” with anyone and just diligently worked in his office describing new taxa and revising various groups. A photo taken of the staff about 1905 (Fig. 9) shows the staff there 10 years after his first year of employment and with H.G. Dyar and R.C. Shannon at that time as fellow (Dyar) and future (Shannon) dipterists. Only the top of the head of the shy and retiring Coquillett is visible at the back of the group.

### TABLE 1. Species per year and per paper proposed by Coquillett.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Sp/paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totals</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trouble with Townsend

After arriving in Washington, D.C., Coquillett published a number of small papers on various Diptera families, but his first major work was his revision of the Tachinidae (Coquillett 1897b). The 154-page revision capped almost a dozen years of work on the family, in which he described his first new taxon in 1889. His supervisor L.O. Howard wrote the forward to the work and explained its significance and importance due to the use of many tachinids in biological control. The first part of the monograph contained extensive lists of host and parasite data in this regard. And with that publication, the pattern continued: any success for Coquillett would soon be followed by trouble.

In this case, Coquillett’s work with tachinids caused him to run afoul of the temperamental and quixotic C.H.T. Townsend, also a worker on tachinids. Coquillett did not seek help from others and worked out everything himself, standing by his results. Coquillett was a “lumper” and considered that many taxa (genera and species) could be subject to variability; whereas Townsend was a “splitter” and created new taxa for even the slightest differences in characters. Much to the dismay of Townsend, many of his genera were synonymized by Coquillett (1897b) under existing older genera.

TABLE 2. Species per family proposed by Coquillett.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acroceridae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dolichopodidae</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Phorididae</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agromyzidae</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Drosophilidae</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Platystomatidae</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthomyzidae</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dryomyzidae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Psilidae</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthomyzidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Empididae</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Psychodidae</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asilidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ephydridae</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pyrgotidae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asteidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fanniidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rhagionidae</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atelestidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heleomyzidae</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Richardiidae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibionidae</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hippoboscididae</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sarcophagidae</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolbomyzidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hybotidae</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Scathophagidae</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolitophilidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iteaphila group</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Scatopsidae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombyliidae</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Keroplataidae</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Scenopinidae</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachystomatidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lauxaniidae</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Scaridae</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliphoridae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Limoniidae</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Scoliidae</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canacidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lonchaetidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sepsidae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micropezidae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Simuliidae</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecidomyiidae</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Milichiidae</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sphaeroceridae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratoogonidae</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Muscidae</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Stratiomyidae</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaemyiidae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mycetophilidae</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Syrphidae</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaoboridae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mythicomyiidae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tabanidae</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chironomidae</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Myiidae</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tachinidae</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloropidae</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Neriidae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tephritidae</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clusiidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Odiniidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Therevidae</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conopidae</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Oestridae</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tipulidae</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corethrellidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Opomyzidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ulidiidae</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culicidae</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Oreogetonidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vermileonidae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylindrotomidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pediciidae</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diadocidiidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Periscelididae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Townsend was a very unstable personality, and, seeing phantom enemies around every corner, viciously attacked Coquillett, but only after the latter had been deceased for more than ten years (Townsend 1925). Curiously writing in the third person, Townsend’s almost delusional ranting on his deceased colleague included false claims that Coquillett had “[a]t the first opportunity secured a transfer” to Washington, D.C.; and that he was “unsparing of his contempt of Townsend and his work, throwing into synonymy every genus and species that Townsend had described up to that time ...” (Townsend 1925). In fact, as we have seen, Coquillett did not secure the transfer at the first opportunity, but was instead recalled to Washington by Riley because of the bad blood that had festered between the California State Agriculture officials and U.S. Department of Agriculture field agents and supervisors. Coquillett’s revising the tachinids may have been his own decision, but it could also have been L.O. Howard who suggested the group since Townsend had not done anything on the group for some years after announcing in 1893 he was working on a revision of them. Whatever the case, bad blood would exist between Townsend and Coquillett. A more detailed account of Townsend’s aversion to Coquillett can be found in Evenhuis et al. (2015).
Trouble with Dyar

Coquillett was generally not one to pick a fight and rarely defended himself; he instead had champions at times to do that honor. With regard to Townsend, his champion was fellow entomologist William Randolph Walton (1873–1952), who was also attacked by Townsend (1913) with regard to a difference of opinion on tachinid taxonomy. Walton (1914) picked up the sword for Coquillett many years before the Townsend (1925) paper, defending Coquillett’s views on classification and taxonomy of tachinids and turned the tables on Townsend by publicizing the numerous deficiencies in Townsend’s own work. With regard to Coquillett’s mosquito works, Coquillett did defend himself against some criticisms by Dyar (Coquillett 1906g), but it was a young woman, Evelyn G. Mitchell, who would come to his defense against Dyar’s criticisms (and he would return the favor by defending her against Dyar’s attacks on her work).

Washington entomologist Harrison Gray Dyar (1866–1929) was apparently thin-skinned and, according to his biographer “best known for his feuds with colleagues and harsh critiques of their work” (Epstein 2016). For whatever reason, Dyar had some ongoing problems with Coquillett, enough so to remove him from the mosquito project they were working on before the first monograph was ever published. As part of the original team on the Carnegie Institution-supported Central American mosquito project, which began in 1903, Coquillett was charged with associating larvae with bred adults. Dyar apparently wanted to quickly publish on his larval classification and demanded Coquillett turn over his material and identifications at once. Coquillett was not yet finished and had question marks for some of his identifications, but he turned the material in to Dyar as requested. Dyar published his paper with Coquillett’s identifications (Dyar & Knab 1906a) but took the question marks off and then disparaged Coquillett’s identifications in print. Coquillett’s (1906g) criticism of Dyar’s paper, “Dr. Dyar’s square dealings”, explained what had actually transpired and essentially exposed the difficult working relationship he had with Dyar.

Evelyn [born “Evelenia”] Groesbeeck Mitchell (1879–1964) was employed from 1904 to 1912 as an illustrator during the production of the Central American mosquito project, all parts eventually authored by Dyar and Frederick Knab (1865–1918) [see Epstein (2016) for more details on Dyar, the project, and his relations with colleagues]. Mitchell had previously been a field assistant and artist to Louisiana Surgeon General and mosquito

worker Dr. James William Dupree. After his death, she attended George Washington University in Washington and received her Master’s Degree in 1906. After her contract illustrating and working with mosquitoes in Washington, D.C. was over, Mitchell went back to school and received a medical degree from Howard University. She was an advocate of women’s rights and a suffragette, but her career after the National Museum work was as a physician, surgeon, and psychiatrist in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and Boston, eventually becoming a medical director at the Ring Sanitarium in the last city. She remained in the Boston area and died in Mattapan, Massachusetts in 1964.

While working as an illustrator in Washington, D.C. during the week, she would go home to her parents in New Jersey on weekends and do her writing there. While illustrating for the Central American mosquito project, she was also writing her popular book “Mosquito Life” (Mitchell 1907), which contained her illustrations and notes from her and Dupree’s work. In working as an illustrator in Washington, D.C., she was stationed in Coquillett’s office and worked closely with him on the illustrations for the Central American mosquitoes since Coquillett was initially part of the project. However, after Dyar removed him from the project, Coquillett continued to publish on Culicidae and still helped Mitchell with her illustrations.

Dyar was quick to provide a review of Mitchell’s book (Dyar 1908). At first, his words seemed full of praise, but then he alleged that the authorship should have been Coquillett and that the material she had worked on belonged to others, including the illustrations, which he contended belonged to the Central American mosquito project and the staff in Washington, D.C. However, it was his sarcastic remark that she was a “feminine Psorophora among the scientific Aedids of Washington” that got him into hot water. No shrinking violet [she had earlier responded harshly to S.W. Williston’s (1906) criticism of Coquillett’s mosquito classification in 1906], Mitchell sued Dyar for libel, asking for $35,000 in damages. In the meantime, Coquillett came to her defense with a rare editorial (Coquillett 1908a) in which he told how Mitchell had been assigned to Dyar but after a few weeks she complained of intolerable working conditions and threatened to quit. Coquillett arranged for her to continue her illustrating by making room for her in his office. He then explained that the material she wrote was genuinely hers and that the illustrations were made from sketches she had made while in the employ of Dr. Dupree. He finished with a defense of Mitchell’s honesty: “The author’s well-known scientific probity should have precluded the possibility of any personal attack.”

In Mitchell’s (1908) reply to Dyar’s critical remarks, she defended Coquillett in saying he had no knowledge of her writings (they were written when she was in New Jersey) until they were ready to be sent to the publisher and took the high road in saying she was flattered he would think of her as a Psorophora since they are “large, beautiful, not a frequent nuisance, but an exterminator of common and pestiferous Aedids.”

It is apparent that Mitchell much preferred working with Coquillett than Dyar and, as Epstein (2016) indicated, by the time of her lawsuit, she and Coquillett had developed a good working relationship.

Later Years

Coquillett’s final major publications were in 1910. The magnum opus of that year was his catalog of types of North American Diptera, in which numerous subsequent type designations were proposed (Coquillett 1910c). It is still to this day a major reference work for dipterists. The only difficulty with that work is that Coquillett followed the minority of dipterists at the time in treating Meigen 1800 names having priority over those in Meigen (1803).

This confusion of two schools of name usage arose after Hendel (1908) published his re-discovery of the Meigen (1800) pamphlet and urged dipterists to follow priority and use those names instead of the more commonly used Meigen (1803) names. In 1911, a few months before his death, Coquillett published a short note in The Canadian Entomologist on the Meigen 1800 names (Coquillett 1911) where he lamented the ICZN ruling that the work was published in the sense of the Code (I.C.Z.N. 1910), expressing frustration that the Commission failed to rule on the names but could only rule on the work itself. This 1911 paper was to be the last he personally submitted for publication and it is somehow harmonious that his first and last entomological paper he submitted to an entomological journal should be in The Canadian Entomologist.

In the fall of 1910, Coquillett’s health began to suffer. After a few months of steady decline, he was concerned

6. A paper was published posthumously, 1924, in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington (Coquillett, 1924), but was submitted by J.M. Aldrich based on a manuscript Coquillett sent abroad in 1909 but had never published.
enough that he drafted a will on 25 June 1911. He decided to go to Atlantic City, which was well-known as a health resort, hoping that venue might help improve his situation. The sea spray and drier climes near the beach were touted as being rejuvenating and calming. It is not known exactly where Coquillett stayed while there, but a witness to his will, C. Hilliard Gale, resided at 208 Melrose Avenue in Atlantic City and he may well have gone there (T. Carpenter, pers. comm. 2017). On Saturday 8 July he passed away. One newspaper notice of his death said he had died of “heart disease brought on by prolonged anxiety” (Anonymous 1911a). Daniel William Coquillett was interred next to his parents at the Coquillette family plot in Marengo, Illinois. His gravestone (Fig. 10) reads “Daniel W. Coquillett / Jan. 23, 1856 July 8, 1911 / 1st Asst. U.S. Entomologist 1896 – 1911”.

**FIGURE 10.** Gravestone of D.W. Coquillett in the Coquillette family plot in Marengo, Illinois. Photo by Phyllis Wallington.

Despite the turmoil he endured from his few attackers in life, Coquillett was praised by his colleagues in death:

“Quiet and unassuming, he sought no help from others, but always worked out everything for himself, and abided by that result. Among the younger entomologists and collectors he was popular from the fact that he was prompt in describing new species in the collections made by them and referred to him for determination, thus encouraging them in making further collections and kind to others, he willingly neglected his own work to help them in the identification of Diptera, and his loss in this respect leaves a serious gap in American Entomology” (Banks et al. 1911: 199).
Although preferring solitude, he maintained memberships in many professional societies until his passing including the Washington Academy of Sciences (a charter member), the Entomological Society of Washington (twice its president, 1903, 1904), the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America (an elected Fellow), the Brooklyn Entomological Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Anonymous 1911b, Wade 1936).

Note on Nomenclatural Habits

In cataloging the genus-group names of Coquillett, I noticed a pattern regarding his orthography of names. Early in his career, Coquillett would spell names as he found them in the literature available to him (while in California, this was unfortunately limited). These papers and books sometimes did not include the original literature, so he would be forced to rely on the accuracy of the orthography of names in the subsequent literature. This led to incorrect subsequent spellings of names (for example, the “-mya” names of Robineau-Desvoidy being spelled as “-myia”). However, when he finally obtained the original literature, he used the correct original spelling.

He was particularly diligent about recording these names in their original orthography despite cases of their incorrect Latinizations. In later papers, in a list of synonyms, the correct original spelling was used, but in the narrative, Coquillett would use the “correct” Latinization or his “emended” orthography. In these cases, because some names were considered as junior synonyms by Coquillett, one might argue that he did not “adopt” the corrected spelling since a name he treated as a junior synonym was not “adopted” by him as the valid taxonomic name. However, it is clear that he made a purposeful correction when he used the corrected spelling in the narrative and does so consistently in his works. Thus, I here treat these cases as emendations when the requirements of the Code for such are met.

Collections

Coquillett kept his early types in his personal collection, but upon employment in Washington, D.C., donated all of his collection including types to the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C. After 1895, Coquillett was particularly punctilious about giving the USNM type numbers for his new species in his publications as an aid in the tracking of them. Types exist in other museums if they derived from borrowed material or material designated to be deposited elsewhere other than the U.S. National Museum (e.g., some material from C.W. Johnson are in MCZ).

Previous workers who have studied types or have published remarks on the Coquillett material include the following (not intended to be exhaustive list): Arnaud (1963; Tachinidae in AMNH), Barber (1985; Pseudodinia), Bilyj (1985; Tanypus pallens), Bush (1965; Zomosemata), Chandler (1981; Epicypta), Cole (1922; Therevidae), Crosskey (1967; Oriental Tachinidae), Foote (1960; North American Trupanea), Frick (1957; New World Agromyzidae), Hall (1981; Paravilla), Gagné (1986; Prodiplosis), Gaimari (2012; Chamaemyiidae), Grogan & With (1975; Clinohelea), Hall & Evenhuis (1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 2004; Nearctic Bombyliidae), Hull (1962; Asilidae; 1973; Bombyliidae), Jenkins & Turner (1989; Tephritis), Johnson & Johnson (1959; Bombyliidae), Knutson et al. (1985; Sciomyzidae), Mathis & Zatwarnicki (2013; Hydrochasma), Melander (1918; Drapetis), O’Hara (2012; Euthera), Miller (1976; Homoneura), Painter (1940; Nearctic Bombyliidae), Roback (1971; Nearctic Tanyopodinae), Sabrosky (1950; Chaetochlorops, Eugaurax; 1959; Odnia; 1981; Euclatoria, discussion of type numbering and USNM type ledger), Silva (2011; Chironomidae in MCZ), Sinclair (2008; New World Clinocera), Steffan (1965; Sciara tritici, 1968; Eungroriste occidentalis; 1977, 1980; Toxorhynchites), Steyskal (1963; Traginops), Stone & Knight (1955, 1956, 1957a, 1957b; Culicidae), Sublette (1966; Chironomidae in USNM), Vockeroth (1990; Platycheirus), Wirth & Jones (1957; Culicoides), Wood (1985; Blondeliini).

Context of the catalog

Since 1984, the Diptera community has been working towards a unified, shared, authoritative resource for names of Diptera, the *Systema Dipterorum* [formerly Biosystematic Database of World Diptera] (see http://www.diptera.org/), which is now close to having completed the harvest of all names from the major primary and
secondary sources (for a brief overview and history, see Evenhuis et al., 2010a). The family-group names of Diptera were completed by Sabrosky (1999). The next step is publication of a fully peer-reviewed World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names. The present study represents the sixth installment in a series of planned “Nomenclatural Studies Toward a World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names”. While the ultimate goal is a complete World List of Diptera Genus-Group Names, the presently planned series of papers is targeted at a subset of these names, i.e., those proposed by some of the most productive early authors. The following are those for whom work has begun or has been published: A.J.-B. Robineau-Desvoidy (Evenhuis et al., 2010), C. Rondani (O’Hara et al., 2011), C.R.W. Wiedemann (Evenhuis & Pont, 2013), C.H.T. Townsend (Evenhuis et al., 2015), P.-J.-M. Macquart (Evenhuis et al. 2016); J.W. Meigen (Evenhuis & Pape, in preparation), G. Enderlein, and H. Loew.

Format of Catalog

The list of genus-group names below presents all names proposed by Coquillett and those names or spellings attributed to Coquillett that were found during the preparation of this paper. The format follows that used by Evenhuis et al. (2015) and the explanation of the format given here is reproduced from that work with little change.

**Heading:** All nomenclaturally available genus-group names are numbered. Of those, names that are taxonomically valid are placed in **boldface**. All taxonomically invalid names (junior synonyms, junior homonyms, unjustified emendations) are presented in **italics**. Nomenclaturally unavailable names (incorrect spellings, nomina nuda) are placed in square brackets [ ] and are unnumbered. The date and page for the first appearance of the published name is given for all names and its full citation can be found in the references. Secondary proposals of genus-group names or subsequent publications of emendations and incorrect subsequent spellings are given in square brackets after the date and page of its first appearance.

**Originally Included Species:** A full list of originally included species is given with original combination, author and date (including names proposed in synonymy), all of which are essential in determining valid typifications of genus-group names.

**Type Species:** The type species is listed in its original combination and orthography and with its form of typification. If it is currently considered a junior synonym (or an invalid senior synonym) of another nominal species, then the name of the latter species is given in square brackets.

**Current Status:** Current status follows the most recent world or regional catalogs for various families as well as the latest revisionary work(s) for that particular genus-group name if superseding a previously published catalog treatment. For cases of unavailable names (i.e., those names that by definition do not enter into nomenclature or synonymy) I use the phrase “treated under” to indicate the current placement of the name.

**Family:** Family assignment follows the family standards of the Systema Dipterorum (Pape & Thompson, 2013).

**Remarks:** Genus-group names or typifications needing further clarification or presenting nomenclatural or taxonomic problems are annotated. For all cases of multiple original spellings of a genus-group name, the First Reviser to have selected one of them as the correct original spelling is indicated.

**Emendations:** All known emendations of each genus-group name are listed with an indication of their justification in parenthesis. This list is probably not exhaustive, but presents those emendations that have been previously recorded or have been found during this study and appear as new synonyms. The ICZN Code Article 33.2 states that emendations are “Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name other than a mandatory change” and three criteria are given in Article 33.2.1 that can each be used independently of the other two criteria in determining what is considered “demonstrably intentional”: 1. “when in the work itself or in an author’s (or publisher’s) corrigenda, there is an explicit statement of intention”; or 2. “when both the original and the changed spelling are cited and the latter is adopted in place of the former”; or 3. “when two or more names in the same work are treated in a similar way”. I interpret “treated in a similar way” to mean any similarity (as perceived by me and explained for new synonymies) in spelling changes between two or more names irrespective of other changes that may also have been made to those names. Only those spellings where an identical spelling has not previously been published, and subsequent usage of that spelling therefore is not possible, are considered eligible as emendations by way of a similar treatment. This requirement of being a new (i.e., first) spelling change would pertain to both (or all) names that are “treated in a similar way”, but I have not made an exhaustive search.
for any previous use of a similarly changed spelling for the other name(s) involved when these are not Coquillett names, as this would have been prohibitively time consuming.

Few workers have realized the significance of criterion 3, since this can include names that may previously have been recognized as incorrect subsequent spellings. However, if there are two or more names in the same work that are “treated in a similar way” they will both (or all) become emendations [i.e., available names]. Incidentally, it should be noted that the ICZN Code does not specify that these “two or more names” necessarily have to be of the same rank. As a result, there are no doubt numerous uncataloged emendations in published papers of what were previously thought to be merely incorrect subsequent spellings that have escaped notice. Also, it may not be possible to distinguish between a newly proposed emendation by means of criterion 3 and an acceptance of an earlier emendation or the usage of an incorrect subsequent spelling. I have chosen to consider the earliest cases of such emendations through similar treatment as separate emendations; later homonymous changed spellings that fit criterion 3 whether by the same author or others are here considered subsequent usages (i.e., incorrect subsequent spellings) as they essentially fit ICZN Code Article 33.5. For the present work I have listed homonymous emendations if they have appeared in the literature irrespective of the criterion under which they qualify as emendations. Two additional issues relating to this are that an incorrect original spelling fixed by a First Reviser cannot become an emendation; and that it is possible for an incorrect subsequent spelling to become an emodation by criterion 1 or 2 but not by criterion 3. Those earliest discovered emendations that are indicated here as “new synonymies” are junior synonyms of the current valid genus-group name given above it in the CURRENT STATUS line. I have not made an extensive search for unpublished emendations by the next authors in our nomenclatural studies series (e.g., Enderlein, and Loew), as these will be thoroughly dealt with in those studies. An explanation of the justification of each emendation made by workers other than Coquillett and listed as “n. syn.” [= new synonymy] is given in Appendix I.

Synonymies: I understand that emendations are orthographic variants at the time of their proposal and will automatically be synonyms of the names they intend to emend, so as synonyms they cannot be “new”. I prefer instead to list each newly discovered unjustified emendation as a “new synonymy”, following the ICZN Code Glossary definition (2) of synonymy as “A list of synonyms”. I use the “new synonymy” as a tag to notify our readers and relevant abstracting services of those cases where an available name that has not previously been documented as such is newly recognized as being part of such a list.

A summary list at the end of the genus-group name catalog gives a breakdown of the genus-group names proposed by Coquillett by family and maintains the same formatting of boldface, italics, etc. to indicate nomenclatural and taxonomic status.

Abbreviations: I abbreviate the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as “I.C.Z.N.” for literature references in the catalog. To further differentiate, I use “ICZN Code” to refer to the “International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999)” and “ICZN Commission” to refer to the actual Commission.

Catalog of the Diptera Genus-Group Names of Daniel William Coquillett

[Acemyia] Coquillett, 1895m: 311.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Acemya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Acemya Macquart, 1834.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Acemya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in the study using the spelling “Acemyia” is Acemya Macquart (1834: 131) as an unjustified emendation [testa Evenhuis et al. (2016: 25)].

1. Acemya Coquillett, 1897b: 115.
CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of Acemya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; junior synonym of Acemya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. New synonymy.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Name made available by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling adopted.
2. *Achaetomus* Coquillett, 1907a: 75.
Originally Included Species: *Achaetomus pilosus* Coquillett, 1907a.
Type Species: *Achaetomus pilosus* Coquillett, 1907a [= *Helomyza tincta* Walker, 1849b], by original designation.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Scoliocentra* Loew, 1862a [*test* Poole (1996: 172)].
Family: Heleomyzidae.

Originally Included Species: *Acicephala polita* Coquillett, 1898f; *Acicephala pilosella* Coquillett, 1898f.
Type Species: *Acicephala polita* Coquillett, 1898f, by original designation.
Current Status: Valid subgenus of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 [*test* Huckett & Vockeroth (1965: 828)].
Family: Scathophagidae.

Current Status: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Oecothea* Haliday in Curtis, 1837 or subsequent usage of *Aecothea* Haliday, 1838.
Family: Heleomyzidae.
Remarks: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Oecothea* Haliday in Curtis, 1837 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Aecothea” is *Aecothea* Haliday (1838: 187) as an unjustified emendation [*test* Thompson & Mathis (1980: 86)].

4. *Aldrichia* Coquillett, 1894a: 93.
Originally Included Species: *Aldrichia ehrmanii* Coquillett, 1894a.
Type Species: *Aldrichia ehrmanii* Coquillett, 1894a, by monotypy.
Current Status: Valid genus [*test* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 189)].
Family: Bombyliidae.

5. *Amphicosmus* Coquillett, 1891b: 3(219).
Originally Included Species: *Amphicosmus elegans* Coquillett, 1891b.
Type Species: *Amphicosmus elegans* Coquillett, 1891b, by monotypy.
Current Status: Valid genus [*test* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 283)].
Family: Bombyliidae.

Originally Included Species: *Apinops atra* Coquillett, 1897b.
Type Species: *Apinops atra* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Besseria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [*test* O’Hara & Wood (2004: 213)].
Family: Tachinidae.

7. *Apocephalus* Coquillett, 1901e: 501
Originally Included Species: *Apocephalus pergandei* Coquillett, 1901e.
Type Species: *Apocephalus pergandei* Coquillett, 1901e, by original designation.
Current Status: Valid genus [*test* Brown & LeBrun (2010: 2)].
Family: Phoridae.

Originally Included Species: *Apomidas trochilus* Coquillett, 1892f.
Type Species: *Apomidas trochilus* Coquillett, 1892f, by monotypy.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Rhaphiomidas* Osten Sacken, 1877 [*test* Poole (1996: 52)].
Family: Mydidae.
COQUILLETT DIPTERA GENERA

[Aporomyia] Coquillett, 1897b: 95.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Aporomyia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Aporomyia Schiner, 1861.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from “mya” to “myia”, the earliest mention of Aporomyia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Aporomyia” is Aporomyia Schiner (1861: 457) as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. 2011: 33].

9. Arctobiella Coquillett, 1902f: 188.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Arctobiella obscura Coquillett, 1902f.
TYPE SPECIES: Arctobiella obscura Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Dasiops Rondani, 1856 [teste Poole (1996: 176)].
FAMILY: LONCHAEIDAE.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Argyromoeba Schiner, 1860 or subsequent usage of Argyramoeba Loew, 1869.
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of Argyromoeba Schiner, 1860 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Argyramoeba” is Argyramoeba Loew (1869: 228) as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 322)].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Argyromoeba Schiner, 1860.
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

10. Aspidoptera Coquillett, 1899i: 334.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Aspidoptera busckii Coquillett, 1899i.
TYPE SPECIES: Aspidoptera busckii Coquillett, 1899i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Dick et al. (2016: 790)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

11. Atelloglossa Coquillett, 1899g: 219, 269 [index].
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Ateloglossa cinerea Coquillett, 1899g.
TYPE SPECIES: Ateloglossa cinerea Coquillett, 1899g, by monotypy.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: There are two original spellings of this nominal genus in this work: Atelogossa (page 219) and Ateloglossa (page 269; the index to the journal). By subsequent usage by the same author (ICZN Code Art. 24.2.4), Coquillett (1910c: 511) acted as First Reviser and chose Ateloglossa as the correct original spelling; Sabrosky & Arnaud (1965: 986) also chose Ateloglossa as the correct original spelling, but this was later.

[Atelogossa] Coquillett, 1899g: 219
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect original spelling of Ateloglossa [teste Coquillett (1910c: 511)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
[Barpleygma] **Coquillett, 1910c: 513.**
**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect spelling of *Baryplegma* Wulp, 1899.
**FAMILY:** TEPHRITIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Baumhauria] **Coquillett, 1890: 235.**
**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect spelling of *Baumhaueria* Meigen, 1838 or subsequent usage of *Baumhauria* by Burgess (1872).
**FAMILY:** TACHINIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Baumhaueria* Meigen, 1838 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Baumhauria” is by Burgess (1872: 123) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [testo this study].

12. **Bibiodes** **Coquillett, 1904h: 171.**
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Bibiodes halteralis* Coquillett, 1904h.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Bibiodes halteralis* Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [testo Skartveit & Nel (2017: 75)].
**FAMILY:** BIBIONIDAE.

[Bibioides] **Coquillett, 1910c: 514.**
**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bibiodes* Coquillett, 1904h.
**FAMILY:** BIBIONIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Bigonichaeta] **Coquillett, 1897b: 56.**
**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bigonicheta* Rondani, 1845 or subsequent usage of *Bigonichaeta* Schiner, 1864.
**FAMILY:** TACHINIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Bigonicheta* Rondani, 1845 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Bigonichaeta” is *Bigonichaeta* Schiner, 1864 as an unjustified emendation [testo O’Hara et al. (2011: 36)].

13. **Biomyia** **Coquillett, 1897b: 10, 81.**
**CURRENT STATUS:** Unjustified emendation of *Biomya* Rondani, 1856; junior synonym of *Zaira* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [testo O’Hara & Wood (2004: 111)].
**FAMILY:** TACHINIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Name made available by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling being adopted.

[Blepharoptera] **Coquillett, 1900i: 457 [1904i: 71].**
**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Blephariptera* Macquart, 1835 or subsequent usage of *Blepharoptera* Agassiz, 1846.
**FAMILY:** HELEOMYZIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Blephariptera* Macquart, 1835 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Blepharoptera” is *Blepharoptera* Agassiz, 1846 as an unjustified emendation [testo Evenhuis et al. (2016: 35)].

**Originally Included Species:** Synanphotera bicolor Loew, 1863.

**Type Species:** Synanphotera bicolor Loew, 1863, by original designation.

**Current Status:** Valid genus [test Coquillett (2008: 52)].

**Family:** Brachystomatidae.

**Remarks:** There are two original spellings of this nominal genus in this work: Boreodromia pages, 247, 260) and Boreomyia (page 264). By subsequent usage of the same author (ICZN Code Art. 24.2.4), Coquillett (1910c: 515) acted as First Reviser and chose Boreodromia as the correct original spelling of this nominal genus.


**Current Status:** Incorrect original spelling of Boreodromia Coquillett, 1903c [test Coquillett (1910c: 515)].

**Family:** Brachystomatidae.


**Current Status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of Brachicoma Rondani, 1856 or subsequent usage of Brachycoma Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889.

**Family:** Sarcophagidae.

**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Brachicoma Rondani, 1856 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Brachycoma” is Brachycoma Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 as an unjustified emendation [test Evenhuis et al. (2015: 64)].


**Current Status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of Brachytomus Costa, 1857.

**Family:** Tabanidae.

**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.


**Originally Included Species:** Haemagogus albomaculatus Theobald, 1903; Haemagogus equinus Theobald, 1903.

**Type Species:** Haemagogus albomaculatus Theobald, 1903, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1910c: 516).

**Current Status:** Junior synonym of Haemagogus Williston, 1896 [test Guimarães (1997: 47)].

**Family:** Culicidae.


**Originally Included Species:** Diastata vagans Loew, 1864; Diastata adusta Meigen, 1830.

**Type Species:** Diastata adusta Meigen, 1830, automatic [the same species by subsequent designation for Trichoptera Lioy, 1864 by Coquillett (1910c: 616)].

**Current Status:** New replacement name for Trichoptera Lioy, 1864; junior synonym of Diastata Meigen, 1830 [test Mathis & Barraclough (2011: 243)].

**Family:** Diastatidae.

**Remarks:** In proposing the replacement name Calopterella for the preoccupied Trichoptera Lioy, 1864, Coquillett (1910c: 517; Calopterella mislabeled as “new genus”, but it was obviously meant to replace Trichoptera Lioy, which is clearly indicated as “preoccupied”) designated Diastata vagans Loew, 1864 as its type species. At the time of Coquillett’s (1910c) work, Trichoptera Lioy was without a type species, so a type fixation was needed from the two originally included species. In the same work, but further on alphabetically under the entry for Trichoptera Lioy, 1864, Coquillett (1910c: 616) indicated Calopterella was a new replacement name for Trichoptera Lioy, 1864 and designated Diastata adusta Meigen, 1830 as the type species for Calopterella. Thus, there are two type species for the same generic concept. Fortunately, Diastata vagans Loew, 1864 [December] was described subsequent to (and was not one of the two species originally included in)
Trichoptera by Lioy (1864 [22 June]) [which were Diastata adusta Meigen, 1830 and Diastata claripennis Macquart, 1835], so Diastata vagans Loew, 1864 is an invalid designation on page 517. The type species for both Calopterella Coquillett, 1910c and Trichoptera Lioy, 1864 is thus Diastata adusta Meigen, 1830. Mathis & Barraclough (2011: 243) interpreted Coquillett’s Calopterella on page 517 as a proposal of a new genus (not a new replacement name), acted as First Revisers, and chose the nomenclatural act of Calopterella (page 517) over Calopterella (page 616). However, since Coquillett was replacing Trichoptera Lioy, 1864, which was clearly marked as preoccupied, their First Reviser action is invalid as the type fixation of Diastata vagans Loew, 1864 on page 517 because it a species that was not originally included in Lioy (1864).

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Carpotricha Loew, 1862c.
FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Cassidomyia] Coquillett, 1890: 234.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Cassidaemyia Macquart, 1835 or subsequent usage of Cassidomyia by Packard (1869).
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of Cassidaemyia Macquart, 1835 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Cassidomyia” is by Packard (1869: 408) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [teste this study].

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Celatoria crawii Coquillett, 1890.
TYPE SPECIES: Celatoria crawii Coquillett, 1890 [= Tachina diabrotica Shimer, 1871], by original designation.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Centrocera] Coquillett, 1910c: 519.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Centriocera Pokorny, 1893.
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

18. Ceratobarys Coquillett, 1898d: 45.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Hippelates eulophus Loew, 1872.
TYPE SPECIES: Hippelates eulophus Loew, 1872, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Elachiptera Macquart, 1835 [teste Nartshuk & Tschirnhaus (2012: 47)].
FAMILY: CHLOROPIDAE.

[Ceroplatus] Coquillett, 1894c: 126 [1901d: 594; 1905c: 68].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Keroplatus Bosc, 1792 or subsequent usage of “Ceroplatus” by Fabricius (1798).
FAMILY: KEROPLATIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Keroplatus Bosc, 1792 that I have found in this study using the spelling ‘Ceroplatus’ is by Fabricius (1798: 550) as an incorrect subsequent spelling.
 ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Chaetoclusia bakeri Coquillett, 1904f.
 TYPE SPECIES: Chaetoclusia bakeri Coquillett, 1904f, by original designation.
 FAMILY: CLUSIIDAE.

[Chaetolyga] Coquillett, 1897b: 124, 125 [1902c: 115].
 CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Chetoliga Rondani, 1856 or subsequent usage of Chaetolyga Brauer, 1880.
 FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
 REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Chetoliga Rondani, 1856 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Chaetolyga” is Chaetolyga Brauer, 1880 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2015: 72)].

 ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Chaetophleps setosa Coquillett, 1895h.
 TYPE SPECIES: Chaetophleps setosa Coquillett, 1895h, by original designation.
 CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Celatoria Coquillett, 1890 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 81)].
 FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

 ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Chaetoplagia atripennis Coquillett, 1895i.
 TYPE SPECIES: Chaetoplagia atripennis Coquillett, 1895i, by original designation.
 FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

 ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Cordilura punctipes Meigen, 1826 (as “Cordylura”)
 TYPE SPECIES: Cordilura punctipes Meigen, 1826 (as “Cordylura”), by original designation.
 CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 232)].
 FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.

[Chilosia] Coquillett, 1900i: 426 [1904i: 40].
 CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Cheilosia Meigen, 1822 or subsequent usage of Chilosia Agassiz, 1846.
 FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.
 REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Cheilosia Meigen, 1822 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Chilosia” is Chilosia Agassiz, 1846, as an unjustified emendation [teste this work].

[Chrysochlamys] Coquillett, 1898i: 327.
 CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Chrysoclamis Walker, 1851 or subsequent usage of Chrysochlamys Rondani, 1856.
 FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.
 REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of Chrysoclamis Walker, 1851 I have found in this study using the spelling “Chrysochlamys” is Chrysochlamys Rondani, 1856 as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. (2011: 59)].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Chrysomya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Chrysomyia Macquart, 1835.

FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Chrysomya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Chrysomyia” is Chrysomyia Macquart, 1835: 251 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 44)].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Chrysopilus Macquart, 1826 or subsequent usage of Chrysopila Rondani, 1844.

FAMILY: RHAGIONIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of Chrysopilus Macquart, 1826 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Chrysopila” is Chrysopila Rondani, 1844 as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. 2011: 60].

Cladochaeta Coquillett, 1900f: 263.

ORIGINALY INCLUDED Species: Cladochaeta nebulosa Coquillett, 1900f.

TYPE SPECIES: Cladochaeta nebulosa Coquillett, 1900f, by original designation.

CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Brake & Bächli (2009: 20)].

FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

Clusiodes Coquillett, 1904f: 93.


FAMILY: CLUSIIDAE.

REMARKS: In order to conserve the current usage of Clusiodes Coquillett, 1904, application was made to the ICZN Commission to designate Heteroneura albimana as type species [see Lonsdale (2009) for details]. The ICZN subsequently voted to approve the request (I.C.Z.N. (2010: 344 [Opinion 2262]).

Clytiomyia Coquillett, 1895h: 52.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Clytiomya Rondani, 1861 or subsequent usage of Clytiomyia Rondani, 1862.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of Clytiomya Rondani, 1861 using the spelling “Clytiomyia” is Clytiomyia Rondani, 1862 as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. (2011: 62)].

CURRENT STATUS: Unjustified emendation of Clytiomya Rondani, 1861; junior synonym of Clytiomya Rondani, 1861. New synonymy.

FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

REMARKS: Name made available as an emendation by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling adopted.

Comatacta Coquillett, 1902d: 199.

ORIGINALY INCLUDED Species: Brachycoma pallidula Wulp, 1890.
TYPE SPECIES: *Brachycoma pallidula* Wulp, 1890 [= *Stomoxys variegata* Fabricius, 1805], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Guimarães (1971: 120)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

27. *Condidea* Coquillett, 1907a: 75.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Condidea lata* Coquillett, 1907a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Condidea lata* Coquillett, 1907a, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803 [teste Skevington & Thompson (2012: 218)].
FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.

[Cordylura] Coquillett, 1895a: 7 [1898f: 161; 1900i: 456; 1904i: 70].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 or subsequent usage of *Cordylura* Macquart, 1835.
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Cordylura” is *Cordylura* Macquart, 1835 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 48)].

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Corethrella brakeleyi* Coquillett, 1902g.
TYPE SPECIES: *Corethrella brakeleyi* Coquillett, 1902g, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Borkent (2014b: 455)].
FAMILY: CORETHRELLIDAE.

[Cryptochaetum] Coquillett, 1898i: 340.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cryptochaetum* Rondani, 1875 or subsequent usage of *Cryptochaetum* by Riley (1889).
FAMILY: CRYPTOCHETIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Cryptochaetum* Rondani, 1875 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Cryptochaetum” is by Riley (1889: 340) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [teste this work].

[Cryptomeigenia] Coquillett, 1895h: 49.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cryptomeigenia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Cynomyia] Coquillett, 1895a: 6 [1900i: 440; 1904i: 54].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cynomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of *Cynomyia* Macquart, 1834.
FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from “mya” to “myia”, the earliest mention of *Cynomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 using the spelling “Cynomyia” is *Cynomyia* Macquart (1834: 40) as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 52)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN Code Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of “Cynomyia” in these works as incorrect subsequent spellings.
[Cyrtoneura] Coquillett, 1895m: 338 [1898i: 334; 1900i: 441; 1904i: 55].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Curtonevra* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Cyrtoneura* Meigen, 1838.
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Curtonevra* Macquart, 1834 using the spelling “*Cyrtoneura*” is *Cyrtoneura* Meigen, 1838 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 50)].

[Daochaeta] Coquillett, 1897b: 39, 150.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Daeochaeta* Townsend, 1892.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Dasiopa] Coquillett, 1910c: 531.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856.
FAMILY: LONCHAEIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. This name has been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology* [teste I.C.Z.N. (1963a: 114; [Opinion 652])].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Diarthronomyia* Felt, 1908.
FAMILY: Family: CECIDOMYIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Dioctrodes flavipes* Coquillett, 1904h.
TYPE SPECIES: *Dioctrodes flavipes* Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Taracticus* Loew, 1872 [teste Poole (1996: 64)].
FAMILY: ASILIDAE.

[Echinomyia] Coquillett, 1895a: 6 [1897b: 11, 34, 143; 1898i: 331; 1900i: 439; 1901a: 150; 1904c: 37; 1904i: 53].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Echinomya* Latreille, 1805 or subsequent usage of *Echinomyia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1808.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from “mya” to “myia”, the earliest mention of *Echinomya* Latreille, 1805 that I have found in this study using the spelling “*Echinomyia*” is *Echinomyia* Fischer von Waldheim (1808: [unnumbered page 59]) as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 58)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN Code Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of “*Echinomyia*” in these works as incorrect subsequent spellings.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Erax anomalus* Bellardi, 1861; *Erax completus* Macquart, 1838; *Efferia rava* Coquillett, 1893f; *Efferia candida* Coquillett, 1893f; *Efferia pernicis* Coquillett, 1893f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Efferia candida* Coquillett, 1893f, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1910c: 536).
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 56)].
FAMILY: ASILIDAE.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Empimorpha comantis* Coquillett, 1895n; *Empis barbata* Loew, 1862b.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Empimorpha comantis* Coquillett, 1895n, by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Junior synonym of *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758 [test* Poole (1996: 155)].
**FAMILY:** EMPIDIDAE.

32. *Eucessia* Coquillett, 1886b: 82.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Eucessia rubens* Coquillett, 1886b.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Eucessia rubens* Coquillett, 1886b, by monotypy.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test* Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 345)].
**FAMILY:** BOMBYLIIDAE.

**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Eugnoriste occidentalis* Coquillett, 1896c.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Eugnoriste occidentalis* Coquillett, 1896c, by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test* Mohrig & Kauschke (2017: 54)].
**FAMILY:** SCIARIDAE.

**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Hybos subjectus* Walker, 1849a; *Hybos purpureus* Walker, 1849a; *Hybos triplex* Walker, 1849a.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Hybos purpureus* Walker, 1849a, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1903c: 250).
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test* Yang et al. (2007: 282)].
**FAMILY:** HYBOTIDAE.

35. *Eupyrgota* Coquillett, 1898i: 337.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Eupyrgota luteola* Coquillett, 1898l.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Eupyrgota luteola* Coquillett, 1898l, by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test* Korneyev (2014: 113)].
**FAMILY:** PYRGOTIDAE.

36. *Eusiphona* Coquillett, 1897b: 49.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Eusiphona mira* Coquillett, 1897b.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Eusiphona mira* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 178)].
FAMILY: MILICHIIDAE.

Originally Included Species: *Eutanypus borealis* Coquillett, 1899e.
Type Species: *Eutanypus borealis* Coquillett, 1899e, by original designation.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Diamesa* Meigen in Walpl, 1835 [teste Poole (1996: 110)].
FAMILY: CHIRONOMIDAE.

Originally Included Species: *Tachina masurius* Walker, 1849b (as “*masuria* Walk.”; with *Clytiomyia exile* Coquillett, 1895h in synonymy).
Type Species: *Clytiomyia exile* Coquillett, 1895h [type fixed under ICZN Code Art. 70.3.2 by O’Hara & Wood (2004: 45)].
Current Status: Valid genus [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 45)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

Originally Included Species: *Exepacmus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1894a.
Type Species: *Exepacmus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1894a, by monotypy.
Current Status: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 345)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

Originally Included Species: *Exoprosopa divisa* Coquillett, 1887a.
Type Species: *Exoprosopa divisa* Coquillett, 1887a, by monotypy.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Exoprosopa* Macquart, 1840 [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 347)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

41. *Exoristoides* Coquillett, 1897b: 31, 90.
Originally Included Species:
Type Species: *Exoristoides johnsoni* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

Current Status: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phlebotomus* Rondani & Berté in Rondani, 1840.
FAMILY: PSYCHODIDAE.
Remarks: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.
“*Flebotomus*” was actually the original spelling of the genus in Rondani (1840), but the I.C.Z.N. (1954: 201 [Opinion 256]) ruled that *Phlebotomus* was the correct original spelling, so occurrences of “*Flebotomus*” after 1840 are incorrect subsequent spellings.

Originally Included Species: *Lordotus canalis* Coquillett, 1887b; *Geminaria pellucida* Coquillett, 1894d.
Type Species: *Lordotus canalis* Coquillett, 1887b, by original designation.
Current Status: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 196)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Ginglymia Townsend, 1892.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Graphomyia] Coquillett, 1898i: 333 [1900i: 441; 1904c: 37; 1904i: 55].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Graphomya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Graphomyia Macquart, 1834.
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from “mya” to “myia”, the earliest mention of Graphomya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Graphomyia” is Graphomyia Macquart, 1834 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 67)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN Code Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of “Graphomyia” as incorrect subsequent spellings in these works.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Gymnocheta Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Gymnochaeta Macquart, 1835.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of Gymnocheta Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 using the spelling “Gymnochaeta” is Gymnochaeta Macquart, 1835, as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2010: 84)].

ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: Stegomyia mediovittata Coquillett, 1906c Stegomyia busckii Coquillett, 1906c; Stegomyia sexlineata Theobald, 1901; Gymnometopa albonotata Coquillett, 1906d.
TYPE SPECIES: Stegomyia mediovittata Coquillett, 1906c, by original designation
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Reinert et al. (2005: 250)]
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: This nominal genus is sometimes dated as 1905 which, if correct, would require a subsequent type designation since Stegomyia mediovittata Coquillett would have been described in the following year and would be a nomen nudum in this work. However, although the title page of this work has “December, 1905”, the last page of the main text of this issue of the journal has “Issued March 9, 1906”, which was one month after Stegomyia mediovittata Coquillett, 1906c was published.

44. Helicobia Coquillett, 1895m: 317.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: Sarcophaga helicis Townsend, 1892a.
TYPE SPECIES: Sarcophaga helicis Townsend, 1892a [= Sarcophaga rapax Walker, 1849b], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Pape (1996: 225)].
FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: Hemeromyia obscura Coquillett, 1902f.
TYPE SPECIES: Hemeromyia obscura Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Brake (2011: 122)].
FAMILY: CARNIDAE.

46. Henicomyia Coquillett, 1898g: 187.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: Henicomyia hubbardii Coquillett, 1898g.
**Type Species:** Henicomyia hubbardii Coquillett, 1898g, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Valid genus [teste Webb et al. (2013: 73)].
**Family:** THEREVIDAE.

47. Hesperodes Coquillett, 1900e: 429.
**Originally Included Species:** Hesperodes johnsoni Coquillett, 1900e.
**Type Species:** Hesperodes johnsoni Coquillett, 1900e, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Valid genus [teste Evenhuis (2006: 30)].
**Family:** KEROPLATIDAE.

48. Houghia Coquillett, 1897b: 118.
**Originally Included Species:** Houghia setipennis Coquillett, 1897b.
**Type Species:** Houghia setipennis Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Valid genus [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 183)].
**Family:** TACHINIDAE.

[Hyalomyia] Coquillett, 1890: 234 [1897b: 43, 44, 152].
**Current Status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of Hyalomyia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Hyalomyia Macquart, 1834.
**Family:** TACHINIDAE.
**Remarks:** Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from “mya” to “myia”, the earliest mention of Hyalomyia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Hyalomyia” is Hyalomyia Macquart, 1834 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 72)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN Code Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of “Hyalomyia” as incorrect subsequent spellings in these works.

[Hyetodesia] Coquillett, 1901a: 150 [1901h: 138, 142].
**Current Status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of Yetodesia Rondani, 1861 or subsequent usage of Hyetodesia Mik, 1881.
**Family:** MUSCIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Yetodesia Rondani, 1861 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Hyetodesia” is Hyetodesia Mik, 1881 as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. (2011: 190)].

[Hylemyia] Coquillett, 1895a: 6 [1900i: 448; 1904c: 33; 1904i: 62].
**Current Status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of Hylemyia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of Hylemyia Macquart, 1835.
**Family:** TACHINIDAE.
**Remarks:** Although this name could be seen as being available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in the same work from “mya” to “myia”, the earliest mention of Hylemyia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Hylemyia” is Hylemyia Macquart, 1835 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 73)]. Because of the equivocal nature of the spelling, I follow ICZN Code Art. 33.5 in treating all occurrences of “Hylemyia” as incorrect subsequent spellings in these works.

49. Isoglossa Coquillett, 1895e: 125.
**Originally Included Species:** Isoglossa hastata Coquillett, 1895e.
**Type Species:** Isoglossa hastata Coquillett, 1895e, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Preoccupied by Isoglossa Casey, 1893; senior (but invalid) synonym of Eucoronimyia Townsend, 1908 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 334)].
**Family:** TACHINIDAE.
**Originally Included Species:** *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896; *Aedes nigricorpus* Theobald, 1901.
**Type Species:** *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896, by subsequent designation (Coquillett 1910c: 556).
**Current Status:** Valid genus [teste Guimarães (1997: 104)].
**Family:** Culicidae.
**Remarks:** Howard et al. (1915: 186) stated that the type species of *Isostomyia* Coquillett, 1906e was *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896 by original designation. Guimarães (1997: 104) and Knight & Stone (1977: 312) stated the same type species but by monotypy. A check of Coquillett (1906e) shows that no type designation was made in that work. Although Coquillett (1910c: 556) indicated that *Aedes perturbans* Williston, 1896 was the only species in this genus, the questionable inclusion of *Aedes nigricorpus* Theobald, 1901 by Coquillett (1906e: 24) qualifies as an originally included species according to ICZN Code Art. 67.2.5. Thus, a subsequent designation from the two originally included species is needed. The earliest valid subsequent type designation I have found in this study is that by Coquillett (1910c: 556).

51. Johnsonia Coquillett, 1895m: 316.
**Originally Included Species:** *Johnsonia elegans* Coquillett, 1895m.
**Type Species:** *Johnsonia elegans* Coquillett, 1895m, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Valid subgenus of *Lepidodexia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891 [teste Pape (1996: 235)].
**Family:** Sarcophagidae.

**Current Status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Labigastera* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Labidigaster* Macquart, 1844.
**Family:** Tachinidae.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Labigastera* Macquart, 1834 that I have found in this study using the spelling “*Labidigaster*” is *Labidigaster* Macquart, 1844 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 74)].

52. Lasioneura Coquillett, 1895h: 50.
**Originally Included Species:** *Lasioneura johnsoni* Coquillett, 1895h; *Lasioneura palloris* Coquillett, 1895h.
**Type Species:** *Lasioneura johnsoni* Coquillett, 1895h, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Junior synonym of *Ginglymia* Townsend, 1892 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 262)].
**Family:** Tachinidae.

**Originally Included Species:** *Lepidoplatys squamiger* Coquillett, 1906b.
**Type Species:** *Lepidoplatys squamiger* Coquillett, 1906b, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Junior synonym of *Ochlerotatus* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891 (subgenus of *Aedes* Meigen, 1818) [teste Guimarães (1997: 35)].
**Family:** Culicidae.

**Originally Included Species:** *Lepidosia cyanescens* Coquillett, 1906b.
**Type Species:** *Lepidosia cyanescens* Coquillett, 1906b, by original designation.
**Current Status:** Junior synonym of *Janthinosoma* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1891 (subgenus of *Psorophora* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) [teste Guimarães (1997: 52)].
**Family:** Culicidae.

55. Linnaemyia Coquillett, 1897b: 18, 31, 152.
**Current Status:** Unjustified emendation of *Linneya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; junior synonym of *Linneymya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. **New synonymy.**
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Name made available as an emendation by virtue of similar spelling changes in two or more names from “mya” to “myia” in the same work.

56. Lipochaeta Coquillett, 1896b: 200.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Lipochaeta slossonae Coquillett, 1896b.
TYPE SPECIES: Lipochaeta slossonae Coquillett, 1896b, by original designation.
FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

57. Lispidea Coquillett, 1895h: 51.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Lispidea palpigera Coquillett, 1895h.
TYPE SPECIES: Lispidea palpigera Coquillett, 1895h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Phytomyptera Rondani, 1845 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 252)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

58. Mancia Coquillett, 1886c: 159.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mancia nana Coquillett, 1886c.
TYPE SPECIES: Mancia nana Coquillett, 1886c, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 457)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

59. Mauromyia Coquillett, 1897b: 51.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mauromyia pulla Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: Mauromyia pulla Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Megarhinus Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827.
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Lypha Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Megarhinus Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827.
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

58. Mancia Coquillett, 1886c: 159.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mancia nana Coquillett, 1886c.
TYPE SPECIES: Mancia nana Coquillett, 1886c, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 457)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

59. Mauromyia Coquillett, 1897b: 51.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mauromyia pulla Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: Mauromyia pulla Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Megarhinus Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827.
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

58. Mancia Coquillett, 1886c: 159.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mancia nana Coquillett, 1886c.
TYPE SPECIES: Mancia nana Coquillett, 1886c, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 457)].
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

59. Mauromyia Coquillett, 1897b: 51.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mauromyia pulla Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: Mauromyia pulla Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Megarhinus Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827.
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.
FAMILY: TIPULIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Maekistocera* Wiedemann, 1821 I have found in his study using the spelling “Megistocera” is by Wiedemann in Meigen (1826: vi) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [teste Evenhuis & Pont (2013: 31)].

60. *Meigeniella* Coquillett, 1902c: 104.

*ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES*: *Meigeniella hinei* Coquillett, 1902c.

*TYPE SPECIES*: *Meigeniella hinei* Coquillett, 1902c, by original designation.


FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[Melanosphora] Coquillett, 1890: 233 [1897b: 60].

*CURRENT STATUS*: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Melanophora* Meigen, 1803 or subsequent usage of “Melanosphora” by Riley (1884).

FAMILY: RHINOPHORIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Melanophora* Meigen, 1803 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Melanosphora” is by Riley (1884: 77) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [teste this work].


*ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES*: *Metachaeta atra* Coquillett, 1895i.

*TYPE SPECIES*: *Metachaeta atra* Coquillett, 1895i [= *Rhinophora laevigata* Wulp, 1890], by original designation.


FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.


*ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES*: *Hemerodromia collusor* Melander, 1902

*TYPE SPECIES*: *Hemerodromia collusor* Melander, 1902, by original designation.

*CURRENT STATUS*: Valid genus [teste Yang et al. (2006: 276)].

FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.


*ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES*: *Metacosmus exilis* Coquillett, 1891b.

*TYPE SPECIES*: *Metacosmus exilis* Coquillett, 1891b, by monotypy.

*CURRENT STATUS*: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 285)].

FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.

64. *Metadexia* Coquillett, 1899g: 220.

*ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES*: *Metadexia tricolor* Coquillett, 1899g.

*TYPE SPECIES*: *Metadexia tricolor* Coquillett, 1899g, by original designation.


FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.


*ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES*: *Xestomyza planiceps* Loew, 1872.

*TYPE SPECIES*: *Xestomyza planiceps* Loew, 1872, by original designation.

*CURRENT STATUS*: Junior synonym of *Tabuda* Walker, 1852 [teste Webb et al. (2013: 66)].

FAMILY: THEREVIDAE.
66. Metaphyto Coquillett, 1897b: 89.
Originally included species: Metaphyto genalis Coquillett, 1897b.
Type species: Metaphyto genalis Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
Current status: Junior synonym of Panzeria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 244)].
Family: TACHINIDAE.

Originally included species: Metaplagnia occidentalis Coquillett, 1895i.
Type species: Metaplagnia occidentalis Coquillett, 1895i, by original designation.
Family: TACHINIDAE.

68. Metapogon Coquillett, 1904h: 181.
Originally included species: Metapogon gilvipes Coquillett, 1904h; Metapogon punctipennis Coquillett, 1904h.
Type species: Metapogon gilvipes Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
Current status: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 60)].
Family: ASILIDAE.

69. Metatrichia Coquillett, 1900g: 500.
Originally included species: Scenopinus bulbosa Osten Sacken, 1877.
Type species: Scenopinus bulbosa Osten Sacken, 1877, by original designation.
Current status: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 237)].
Family: SCENOPINIDAE.

70. Metelasmus Coquillett, 1907d: 292.
Originally included species: Metelasmus pseudopterus Coquillett, 1907d.
Type species: Metelasmus pseudopterus Coquillett, 1907d, by original designation.
Current status: Valid genus [teste Dick (2013: 3)].
Family: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

Originally included species: Micraedes bisulcatus Coquillett, 1906d.
Type species: Micraedes bisulcatus Coquillett, 1906d, by original designation.
Current status: Valid subgenus of Aedes Meigen, 1818 [teste Guimarães (1997: 89)]
Family: CULICIDAE.
Remarks: Knight & Stone (1977: 266) indicated the method of type fixation for this nominal genus as by monotypy (as “haplotype”), but this is incorrect. A check of Coquillett (1906e) shows that he clearly stated “Type, the following species” which is an original type designation.

72. Misgomyia Coquillett, 1908b: 145.
Originally included species: Misgomyia obscura Coquillett, 1908b.
Type species: Misgomyia obscura Coquillett, 1908b, by original designation.
Current status: Junior synonym of Bolbomyia Loew, 1850 [teste Poole (1996: 2198)].
Family: RHAGIONIDAE.

73. Mutiloptera Coquillett, 1908b: 147.
Originally included species: Mutiloptera apicalis Coquillett, 1908b.
Type species: Mutiloptera apicalis Coquillett, 1908b [preoccupied by Geomyza apicalis Meigen, 1830; = Mutiloptera coquillettii Hendel, 1917], by original designation.
Current status: Junior synonym of Geomyza Fallén, 1810 [teste Poole (1996: 203)].
Family: OPOMYZIDAE.
[Myobia] Coquillett, 1895i: 105 [1895m: 313].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Myobia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or subsequent usage of “Myobia” by Gistel (1856).
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Myobia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 I have found in this study using the spelling “Myobia” is by Gistel (1856: 324) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [teste this work].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Myolepta Newman, 1838 or subsequent usage of Myiolepta Rondani, 1868.
FAMILY: SYRPHIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Myolepta Newman, 1838 using the spelling “Myiolepta” is Myiolepta Rondani (1868: 564) as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. (2011: 124)].

74. Mythicomyia Coquillett, 1893e: 208.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Mythicomyia riley Coquillett, 1893.
TYPE SPECIES: Mythicomyia riley Coquillett, 1893, by monotypy
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Evenhuis (2006: 36)].
FAMILY: MYTHICOMYIIDAE.
REMARKS: There are two original spellings of this nominal genus in this work: Mythicomyia (page 208) and Mythiocomyia (page 208). By subsequent usage of the author (ICZN Code Art. 24.2.4), Coquillett (1895n: 409) acted as First Reviser and selected Mythicomyia as the correct original spelling of this nominal genus. Evenhuis (1991: 54) also made a First Reviser selection of Mythicomyia as the correct original spelling, but this action was later.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect original spelling of Mythicomyia Coquillett, 1893e [teste Coquillett (1895n: 409)].
FAMILY: MYTHICOMYIIDAE.

75. Nebritus Coquillett, 1894f: 98.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Nebritus pellucidus Coquillett, 1894f.
TYPE SPECIES: Nebritus pellucidus Coquillett, 1894f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Webb et al. (2013: 44)].
FAMILY: THEREVIDAE.

76. Neocerata Coquillett, 1900a: 47.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Neocerata rhodophaga Coquillett, 1900a.
TYPE SPECIES: Neocerata rhodophaga Coquillett, 1900a, by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Dasineura Rondani, 1840 [teste Gagné & Jaschhof (2014: 170)].
FAMILY: CECIDOMYIIDAE.

77. Neocota Coquillett, 1895n: 434.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Neocota weedii Coquillett, 1895n.
TYPE SPECIES: Neocota weedii Coquillett, 1895n, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of Rhamphomyia Meigen, 1822 [teste Yang et al. (2007: 166)].
FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.
78. Neopales Coquillett, 1910c: 575.
TYPE SPECIES: Pales florea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= Tachina pavida Meigen, 1824], automatic (by subsequent designation of the same species for Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Coquillett, 1910c: 582)).
CURRENT STATUS: Unnecessary new replacement name for Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; junior synonym of Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [testa Herting & Dely-Draskovits (1993: 233)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: At the time of Coquillett’s (1910c) paper, no type species had been designated for Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. As a new name for Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, the type species designated for Neopales Coquillett, 1910c would automatically be the type species for Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and vice versa.
Coquillett (1910c: 575) designated Musca processioneae Ratzeburg, 1840 (as "Tachina processioneae") as the type species for Neopales; whereas he (1910c: 582) designated Pales strenua Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 as the type species for Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Musca processioneae Ratzeburg, 1840 was not one of the originally included species in Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, thus the only valid type species designation is Pales florea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 by Coquillett (1910c: 582). At the time Coquillett treated Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 in his type-species catalog, the name was preoccupied by Pales Meigen, 1800. However, by action of the I.C.Z.N. (1963b: 339) [Opinion 678], the 1800 work was suppressed, thus all names therein are unavailable. Thus, Pales Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 is no longer preoccupied by Pales Meigen, 1800.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Hemerodromia scapularis Loew, 1862b.
TYPE SPECIES: Hemerodromia scapularis Loew, 1862b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [testa Yang et al. (2007: 277)].
FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.

80. Nostima Coquillett, 1900c: 35.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Nostima slossonae Coquillett, 1900c.
TYPE SPECIES: Nostima slossonae Coquillett, 1900c, by original designation.
FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Cycloleppteron mediopunctata Theobald, 1903.
TYPE SPECIES: Cycloleppteron mediopunctata Theobald, 1903 [misidentification; = Anopheles strigimaculata Dyar & Knab, 1906b], by monotypy.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Anopheles Meigen, 1818 [testa Poole (1996: 131)].
FAMILY: CULICIDAE.
REMARKS: Howard et al. (1917: 995) indicated that the species Coquillett (1906e) designated as type species for Nototricha (Cycloleppteron mediopunctata Theobald, 1903) was misidentified and was actually a specimen of Anopheles strigimaculata Dyar & Knab, 1906b. This change does not affect the generic treatment as a junior synonym of Anopheles Meigen, 1818 as both species are currently considered members of the nominate subgenus [testa Knight & Stone (1977: 11)].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Ocyptera Latreille, 1804.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works.

82. Omomyia Coquillett, 1907a: 76.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Omomyia hirsuta Coquillett, 1907a.
TYPE SPECIES: *Omomyia hirsuta* Coquillett, 1907a, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 221)].
FAMILY: RICHARDIIDAE.

*[Oncodocera] Coquillett, 1886b: 81 [1894a: 92]*.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ogcocodera* Macquart, 1840 or subsequent usage of “*Oncodocera*” by Erichson (1841: 88).
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Ogcocodera* Macquart, 1840 found in this study using the spelling “*Oncodocera*” is by Erichson (1841: 188) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* this work].

83. Opsidia Coquillett, 1895i: 102.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Opsidia gonioides* Coquillett, 1895i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Opsidia gonioides* Coquillett, 1895i [= *Ariba grisea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Pape (1996: 121)].
FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

84. Opsiomyia Coquillett, 1898f: 162.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Opsiomyia palpalis* Coquillett, 1898f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Opsiomyia palpalis* Coquillett, 1898f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Trichopalpus* Rondani, 1856 [*teste* Poole (1996: 235)].
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Lasiops calvicrura* Coquillett, 1900i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Lasiops calvicrura* Coquillett, 1900i [= *Aricia orichalcea* Zetterstedt, 1849], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 186)].
FAMILY: MUSCIDAE.

86. Ornithodes Coquillett, 1900i: 400 [1904i: 14].
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ornithodes harrimani* Coquillett, 1900i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Ornithodes harrimani* Coquillett, 1900i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 320)].
FAMILY: PEDICIIDAE.

*[Ornithomyia] Coquillett, 1899e: 346 [1899i: 335, 336; 1900f: 269; 1907d: 290]*.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ornithomya* Latreille, 1802 or subsequent usage of *Ornithomyia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1808.
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Ornithomya* Latreille, 1802 that I have found in this study using the spelling “*Ornithomyia*” is *Ornithomyia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1808 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis et al. (2016: 94)].

*[Pachyrrhina] Coquillett, 1900i: 405 [1904i: 19]*.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pachyrhina* Macquart, 1834 or subsequent usage of *Pachyrrhina* Osten Sacken, 1878.
FAMILY: TIPULIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Pachyrhina* Macquart, 1834 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Pachyrhina” is *Pachyrhina* Osten Sacken, 1878 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis et al. (2016: 97)].

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pagonius* Latreille, 1802 or subsequent usage of *Pangonia* Latreille, 1809.
FAMILY: TABANIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Pagonius* Latreille, 1802 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Pangonia” is *Pangonia* Latreille, 1809 as an unjustified emendation [teste Evenhuis & Pont (2016: 33)].

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann, 1830 (as “*Carphotricha culta*”).
TYPE SPECIES: *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann, 1830 (as “*Carphotricha culta*”), by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Norrbom et al. (1999: 180)]. Nomen protectum [teste this work].
FAMILY: TEPHRITIDAE.
REMARKS: In a discussion of thistle insects of Colorado, Cockerell (1889a: 1) published the name *Scriptotricha culta*, which had been interpreted by some workers to be a new nominal genus with *Trypeta culta* Wiedemann, 1830 as the type species by monotypy. *Scriptotricha* appears in two other places in the non-recording literature (Cockerell 1889b, and 1893, both in checklists of insects), otherwise it has not been treated since as a valid genus and it is conspicuously absent from Coquillett’s (1910c) list of North American Diptera genera. If found to be an available name, Cockerell’s genus would have priority over *Paracantha* Coquillett, 1899, but Norrbom et al. (1999: 180) rejected Cockerell’s name in the interest of stability. Cockerell (1900) explained the history of *Scriptotricha* after corresponding with Coquillett who investigated the matter. It seems clear from the information supplied in Cockerell (1900) that Cockerell perpetuated a lapsus by Theodore Pergande of “*Scriptotricha* culta” for “*Carphotricha* culta,” the former name of which was given to Cockerell by Pergande as the name of a specimen Cockerell had sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for identification. As it is clear that Cockerell had no intention of proposing a new genus, I therefore treat all occurrences of “*Scriptotricha*” in Cockerell (1889a, 1889b, and 1893) as incorrect subsequent spellings of *Carphotricha*. However, in case *Scriptotricha* is still viewed as an available name, I here invoke ICZN Code Art. 23.9 (reversal of precedence) since (1) *Scriptotricha* has not been used as a valid name since 1899, and (2) *Paracantha* has been used as a valid name in at least 25 works by 10 authors in the last 50 years in a span of more than 10 years and treat *Paracantha* Coquillett, 1899 as a nomen protectum and *Scriptotricha* Cockerell, 1889 as a nomen oblittum. See Appendix III for a list of works citing *Paracantha* as a valid taxon to comply with point (2) above.

88. Paracantha Coquillett, 1897b: 123.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Blephariepeza bicolor* Macquart, 1846 (with *Blephariepeza inermis* Bigot, 1887 in synonymy).
TYPE SPECIES: *Blephariepeza bicolor* Macquart, 1846, by original designation.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

89. Paradmontia Coquillett, 1902c: 106.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Paradmontia brevis* Coquillett, 1902c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Paradmontia brevis* Coquillett, 1902c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Mauromyia* Coquillett, 1897 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 293)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
90. Paraphyto Coquillett, 1895i: 105.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Paraphyto chittendeni* Coquillett, 1895i.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Paraphyto chittendeni* Coquillett, 1895i [= *Sarcophaga vigil* Walker, 1849b], by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Junior synonym of *Wohlfahrtia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 [test: Pape (1996: 169)].
**FAMILY:** SARCOPHAGIDAE.

91. Paraspilogaster Coquillett, 1901h: 140.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Unjustified emendation of *Parapsilogaster* Bigot, 1882; junior synonym of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (test: Evenhuis & Pont (2004: 47)).
**FAMILY:** MUSCIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Name made available as an emendation by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling being adopted.

92. Paratissa Coquillett, 1900c: 36.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Drosophila pollinosa* Williston, 1896.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Drosophila pollinosa* Williston, 1896, by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test: Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995: 28)].
**FAMILY:** EPHYDRIDAE.

93. Parepalpus Coquillett, 1902c: 120.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Parepalpus flavida* Coquillett, 1902c.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Parepalpus flavida* Coquillett, 1902c, by monotypy.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test: O’Hara & Wood (2004: 317)].
**FAMILY:** TACHINIDAE.

**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Parephydra humilis* Coquillett, 1902f.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Parephydra humilis* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.
**FAMILY:** EPHYDRIDAE.

95. Pareuxesta Coquillett, 1901k: 376.
**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Pareuxesta latifasciata* Coquillett, 1901k; *Pareuxesta obscura* Coquillett, 1901k; *Pareuxesta intermedia* Coquillett, 1901k; *Pareuxesta hyalinata* Coquillett, 1901k.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Pareuxesta latifasciata* Coquillett, 1901k, by original designation.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [test: Steyskal (1968: 20)].
**FAMILY:** ULIDIIDAE.

96. Parhomalomyia Coquillett, 1901h: 140, 143.
**CURRENT STATUS:** Unjustified emendation of *Parmalomyia* Bigot, 1882; junior synonym of *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (test: Evenhuis & Pont (2004: 65)).
**FAMILY:** FANNIIDAE.
**REMARKS:** Name made available as an emendation by virtue of the original and changed spellings appearing together in the same work and the changed spelling being adopted. Coquillett (1901h: 140) indicated that Bigot had made this correction in spelling from *Parmalomyia* to *Parhomalomyia* in an author’s extra sent to him. However, this correction was not published by Bigot, so Coquillett was the first to make the name *Parhomalomyia* available as an emendation.

**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Parodinia cinerea* Coquillett, 1902f; *Rhinocossa costalis* Coquillett, 1901k.
**TYPE SPECIES:** *Parodinia cinerea* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Trixoscelis* Rondani, 1856 [teste Poole (1996: 172)].
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.

98. *Paroedopa* Coquillett, 1900d: 22.
**Originally included species:** *Paroedopa punctigera* Coquillett, 1900d.
**Type species:** *Paroedopa punctigera* Coquillett, 1900d, by original designation.
**Current status:** Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 205)].
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

**Originally included species:** *Petia calva* Coquillett, 1910d.
**Type species:** *Petia calva* Coquillett, 1910d, by original designation.
**Current status:** Junior synonym of *Catharosia* Rondani, 1868 [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 212)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

**Remarks:** Previous catalogs [e.g., O’Hara & Wood (2004)] have listed *Petia* Coquillett, 1910d as being preoccupied by *Petia* Gray, 1839. A check of the literature shows this not to be the case. *Petia* Gray, 1839 (Reptilia) is an unavailable name since it was originally proposed in synonymy and was not treated as an available name before 1961.

**Current status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phalacromya* Rondani, 1848 or subsequent usage of *Phalacromya* Costa, 1866.
FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work. The earliest mention of *Phalacromya* Rondani, 1848 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Phalacromyida” is *Phalacromya* Costa, 1866 as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. (2011: 141)].

100. *Phasiops* Coquillett, 1899g: 219.
**Originally included species:** *Phasiops flava* Coquillett, 1899g.
**Type species:** *Phasiops flava* Coquillett, 1899g, by monotypy.
**Current status:** Valid genus [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 31)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

**Current status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phaenicia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863.
FAMILY: CALLIPHORIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

[Phorichaeta] Coquillett, 1897b: 19, 33, 154 [1902c: 116].
**Current status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phoricheta* Rondani, 1861 or subsequent usage of *Phoricheta* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889.
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Phoricheta* Rondani, 1861 that I have found in this study using the spelling “Phoricheta” is *Phorichaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 as an unjustified emendation [teste O’Hara et al. (2011: 143)].

**Originally included species:** *Ctenophora angustipennis* Loew, 1872.
**Type species:** *Ctenophora angustipennis* Loew, 1872, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Oosterbroek & Theowald (1992: 83)].

**FAMILY:** TIPULIDAE.


**TYPE SPECIES:** *Sciara nigra* Wiedemann, 1821, automatic [the same species as for *Odontonyx* Rübsaamen, 1894, by subsequent designation (Coquillett 1910c: 578)].

**CURRENT STATUS:** New replacement name for *Odontonyx* Rübsaamen, 1894; junior synonym of *Odontosciara* Rübsaamen, 1908 [*teste* Mohrig et al. (2013: 219)].

**FAMILY:** SCIARIDAE.


**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phosococephala* Townsend, 1908.

**FAMILY:** TACHINIDAE.

**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.


**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Phytodes hirculus* Coquillett, 1910d.

**TYPE SPECIES:** *Phytodes hirculus* Coquillett, 1910d, by original designation.

**CURRENT STATUS:** Junior synonym of *Neophyto* Townsend, 1908 (subgenus of *Lepidodexia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1891) [*teste* Pape (1996: 239)].

**FAMILY:** SARCOPHAGIDAE.


**CURRENT STATUS:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Platophrymyia* Williston, 1896.

**FAMILY:** MILICHIIDAE.

**REMARKS:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

104. *Plectops* Coquillett, 1897b: 57.

**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Plectops melissopodus* Coquillett, 1897b.

**TYPE SPECIES:** *Plectops melissopodus* Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.

**CURRENT STATUS:** Junior synonym of *Phytomyptera* Rondani, 1844 [*teste* O'Hara & Wood (2004: 252)].

**FAMILY:** SCATHOPHAGIDAE.


**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Plethochaeta varicolor* Coquillett, 1901d.

**TYPE SPECIES:** *Plethochaeta varicolor* Coquillett, 1901d, by original designation.

**CURRENT STATUS:** Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 234)].

**FAMILY:** SCATHOPHAGIDAE.


**ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES:** *Pseudacteon crawfordii* Coquillett, 1907c;
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudacteon crawfordii* Coquillett, 1907c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 211)].
FAMILY: PHORIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudapinops nigra* Coquillett, 1902c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudapinops nigra* Coquillett, 1902c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Eloceria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 [*teste* O’Hara & Wood (2004: 266)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudiaatastata nebulosa* Coquillett, 1908b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudiaatastata nebulosa* Coquillett, 1908b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Brake & Bächli (2009: 288)].
FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudochaeta argentifrons* Coquillett, 1895m.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudochaeta argentifrons* Coquillett, 1895m, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* O’Hara & Wood (2004: 196)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudodinia varipes* Coquillett, 1902f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudodinia varipes* Coquillett, 1902f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [*teste* Barber (1985: 105)].
FAMILY: CHAMAEMYIIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pseudolfersia maculata* Coquillett, 1899i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudolfersia maculata* Coquillett, 1899i [= *Lynchia fumipennis* Sahlberg, 1886], by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Olfersia* Leach, 1817 [*teste* Guimarães (1968: 7)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

112. *Pterellipsis* Coquillett, 1899i: 333.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pterellipsis aranea* Coquillett, 1899i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pterellipsis aranea* Coquillett, 1899i, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Megistopoda* Kolenati, 1857 [*teste* Wenzel (1970: 9)].
FAMILY: HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ptilomyia enigma* Coquillett, 1900f.
TYPE SPECIES: *Ptilomyia enigma* Coquillett, 1900f, by original designation.
FAMILY: EPHYDRIDAE.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pycnoglossa flavipennis* Coquillett, 1901d.
TYPE SPECIES: *Pycnoglossa flavipennis* Coquillett, 1901d, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Chirosia* Rondani, 1856 [*teste* Dely-Draskovits (1993: 34)].
FAMILY: ANTHOMYIIDAE.
[Rhodopselaphus] Coquillett, 1894a: 92.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Rhabdopselaphus Bigot, 1886.
FAMILY: BOMBYLIIDAE.
REMARDS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Roederiodes juncta Coquillett, 1901j.
TYPE SPECIES: Roederiodes juncta Coquillett, 1901j, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [ teste Yang et al. (2007: 69)].
FAMILY: EMPIDIDAE.
REMARKS: Yang et al. (2007: 69) gave the method of type fixation as by monotypy but a check of Coquillett (1901j: 586) shows that Coquillett clearly designated Roederiodes juncta Coquillett, 1901j as type species by the statement “Type the following species”.

CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Sarcophilodes Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889.
FAMILY: SARCOPHAGIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Sarcophilodes Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 I have found in this study using the spelling “Sarcophiloides” is Sarcophiloides Wiedemann, 1828 as an unjustified emendation [ teste Evenhuis & Pont (2013: 37)].

ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Corethra punctipennis Say, 1823.
TYPE SPECIES: Corethra punctipennis Say, 1823, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Chaoborus Lichtenstein, 1800 [ teste Borkent (2014c: 473)].
FAMILY: CHAOBORIDAE.

[Scatophaga] Coquillett, 1895a: 7 [1898i: 335, 339; 1899e: 345; 1900f: 257; 1901d: 612; 1904c: 33].
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Scatophaga Meigen, 1803 or subsequent usage of Scatophaga Wiedemann, 1828.
FAMILY: SCATHOPHAGIDAE.
REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of Scatophaga Meigen, 1803 I have found in this study using the spelling “Scatophaga” is Scatophaga Wiedemann, 1828 as an unjustified emendation [ teste Evenhuis & Pont (2013: 37)].

117. Sciasma Coquillett, 1897b: 69.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Sciasma nebulosa Coquillett, 1897b.
TYPE SPECIES: Sciasma nebulosa Coquillett, 1897b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of Catharosia Rondani, 1868 [ teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 212)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

118. Scutops Coquillett, 1904f: 97.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Scutops fasciipennis Coquillett, 1904f.
TYPE SPECIES: Scutops fasciipennis Coquillett, 1904f, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [ teste Mathis & Rung (2011: 358)].
FAMILY: PERISCELIDIDAE.

119. Sinophthalmus Coquillett, 1904h: 190.
ORIGINALLY INCLUDED SPECIES: Sinophthalmus pictus Coquillett, 1904h.
TYPE SPECIES: Sinophthalmus pictus Coquillett, 1904h, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid subgenus of Phortica Schiner, 1862 [ teste Brake & Bächli (2008: 288)].
FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.
120. *Siphosturmia* Coquillett, 1897b: 83.
**Originally included species:** *Argyrophyllax rostrata* Coquillett, 1895i.
**Type species:** *Argyrophyllax rostrata* Coquillett, 1895i, by original designation.
**Current status:** Valid genus [*teste* O’Hara & Wood (2004: 138)].
**Family:** TACHINIDAE.

**Remarks:**

*[Spanipalpis] Coquillett, 1910c: 606.*
**Current status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Spanipalpus* Townsend, 1908.
**Family:** TACHINIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

121. *Stenomicra* Coquillett, 1900f: 262.
**Originally included species:** *Stenomicra angustata* Coquillett, 1900f.
**Type species:** *Stenomicra angustata* Coquillett, 1900f, by original designation.
**Current status:** Valid genus [*teste* Mathis & Rung (2011: 364)].
**Family:** PERISCELIDIDAE.

**Remarks:**

*[Stenopterina] Coquillett, 1900d: 25.*
**Current status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Senopterina* Macquart, 1835 or subsequent usage of *Stenopterina* Agassiz, 1846.
**Family:** PLATYSTOMATIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Senopterina* Macquart, 1835 that I have found in this study using the spelling “*Senopterina*” is *Senopterina* Agassiz, 1846 as an unjustified emendation [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 113)].

**Originally included species:** *Stenoxenus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1899c.
**Type species:** *Stenoxenus johnsoni* Coquillett, 1899c, by monotypy.
**Current status:** Valid genus [*teste* Borkent (2014a: 172)].
**Family:** CERATOPOGONIDAE.

**Originally included species:** *Ornithomyia fulvifrons* Walker, 1849.
**Type species:** *Ornithomyia fulvifrons* Walker, 1849, by original designation.
**Current status:** Valid genus [*teste* Poole (1996: 174)].
**Family:** HIPPOBOSCIDAE.
**Remarks:** Bequaert (1965: 918) gave the method of type fixation as by monotypy, but this is incorrect. A check of Coquillett (1899i: 336) shows that he explicitly designated *Ornithomyia fulvifrons* Walker, 1849 as type species.

**Remarks:**

*[Stratiomyia] Coquillett, 1895a: 6 [1898i: 308].
**Current status:** Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 or subsequent usage of *Stratiomyia* by Macquart (1838).
**Family:** STRATIOMYIDAE.
**Remarks:** Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in these works. The earliest mention of *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 that I have found in this study using the spelling “*Stratiomys*” is by Macquart (1838: 179) as an incorrect subsequent spelling [*teste* Evenhuis *et al.* (2016: 118)].
124. Tachinopsis Coquillett, 1897b: 120.
Originally Included Species: Tachinopsis mentalis Coquillett, 1897b.
Type Species: Tachinopsis mentalis Coquillett, 1897b [= Plagiospherysa parvipalpis Wulp, 1890], by original designation.
Current Status: Junior synonym of Stomatomyia Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 (subgenus of Chetogena Rondani, 1856) [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 148)].
Family: TACHINIDAE.

Originally Included Species: Tetropsis modesta Coquillett, 1910d.
Type Species: Tetropsis modesta Coquillett, 1910d [= Leucostoma subopaca Coquillett, 1897b], by original designation.
Current Status: Junior synonym of Euphyto Townsend, 1908 [teste Pape (1996: 88)].
Family: SARCOPHAGIDAE.

Current Status: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Thelaira Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.
Family: TACHINIDAE.
Remarks: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

Originally Included Species: Tinolestes latisquama Coquillett, 1906d.
Type Species: Tinolestes latisquama Coquillett, 1906d, by original designation.
Family: CULICIDAE.
Remarks: Guimarães (1997: 94) gave the type species as Tinolestes latisquama Coquillett, 1906d by monotypy. A check of Coquillett (1906d) showed that Tinolestes latisquama Coquillett, 1906d was clearly indicated as the type species, so the designation is by original designation.

127. Tomoplagia Coquillett, 1910c: 591, 615.
Type Species: Trypeta obliqua Say, 1830, automatic [the same species for Plagiotoma Loew, 1873, by subsequent designation (Coquillett, 1910c: 591)]
Current Status: New replacement name for Plagiotoma Loew, 1873; valid genus [teste Norrbom et al. (1999: 226)].
Family: TEPHRITIDAE.

128. Traginops Coquillett, 1900e: 429.
Originally Included Species: Traginops irrorata Coquillett, 1900e.
Type Species: Traginops irrorata Coquillett, 1900e, by original designation.
Current Status: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 202)].
Family: ODINIIDAE.

129. Trixodes Coquillett, 1902d: 201.
Originally Included Species: Trixodes obesa Coquillett, 1902d.
Type Species: Trixodes obesa Coquillett, 1902d, by original designation.
Family: TACHINIDAE.

130. Trochilodes Coquillett, 1903b: 102.
Originally Included Species: Trochilodes skinneri Coquillett, 1903b.
Type Species: Trochilodes skinneri Coquillett, 1903b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste O’Hara & Wood (2004: 71)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

131. *Velocia* Coquillett, 1886c: 158.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Anthrax cerberus* Fabricius, 1794.
TYPE SPECIES: *Anthrax cerberus* Fabricius, 1794, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Preoccupied by Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863; junior synonym of *Ligyra* Newman, 1841 [teste
Evenhuis & Greathead (1999: 400)].
FAMILY: TACHINIDAE.

[**Xanthocrona**] Coquillett, 1910c: 620.
CURRENT STATUS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Xanthacrona* Wulp, 1898.
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

REMARKS: Criteria to make this name available as an emendation were not found to be fulfilled in this work.

ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zabrachia polita* Coquillett, 1901j.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zabrachia polita* Coquillett, 1901j, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Woodley (2001: 146)].
FAMILY: STRATIOMYIDAE.

133. *Zacerata* Coquillett, 1924: 64.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zacerata asparagi* Coquillett, 1924.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zacerata asparagi* Coquillett, 12924, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Norrbom et al. (1999: 249)].
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

134. *Zacompsia* Coquillett, 1901b: 15.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zacompsia fulva* Coquillett, 1901b.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zacompsia fulva* Coquillett, 1901b, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 206)].
FAMILY: ULIDIIDAE.

135. *Zagonia* Coquillett, 1904c: 27.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zagonia flava* Coquillett, 1904c.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zagonia flava* Coquillett, 1904c, by original designation.
CURRENT STATUS: Valid genus [teste Poole (1996: 173)].
FAMILY: HELEOMYZIDAE.

ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Zaprionus vittiger* Coquillett, 1901i.
TYPE SPECIES: *Zaprionus vittiger* Coquillett, 1901i, by original designation.
FAMILY: DROSOPHILIDAE.

Names Incorrectly Attributed to Coquillett

**Eucorethra** Underwood, 1903[7 August]: 182.
ORIGINALY INCLUDED SPECIES: *Eucorethra underwoodi* Underwood, 1903.
TYPE SPECIES: *Eucorethra underwoodi* Underwood, 1903, by monotypy.
It should be noted that, at the time Verrall made his remarks about Philhelius (1901) indicated. Johnson (1913: 67) used as the type species of Philhelius Stephens, 1841: 201.

Originally included species: Syrphus ornatus Meigen, 1822.

Type species: Syrphus ornatus Meigen, 1822, by monotypy.


Family: Syrphidae.

Remarks: In his corrections to his “paper on type species of the North American Diptera genera”, Coquillett (1910e) inserted Philhelius Stephens, 1841, designated Musca citrofasciata De Geer, 1776 as the type, and gave Xanthogramma Schiner, 1860 as a synonym. The name Philhelius in Stephens (1841: 201) has been considered a nomen nudum [e.g., Verrall (1901: 448), Sherborn (1929: 4907): there is no description and there only is one species-group name listed without authorship (ornatus), which has also been considered a nomen nudum. Subsequent workers have treated Philhelius as unavailable from Stephens (1841), but available from Coquillett (1910e) [e.g., Wirth et al. (1965: 569)], did not list the Stephens citation but only list the name under Coquillett (1910e) [e.g., Peck (1988: 50), Poole (1996: 269), Vockeroth (1969: 90), Yang & Cheng (1998: 159)], or only listed the Stephens name as a nomen nudum and did not list the Coquillett name [Neave (1940: 709)]. However, although there is no author name behind the specific name, it is clear that the species Stephens placed in his Philhelius is actually Syrphus ornatus Meigen, 1822, which is a common species found in England. Stephens (1829: 286) listed the same species in his previous list of British insects and it is in the same general placement of genera there as it is in his 1841 list (it is the only ornatus in both lists so there can be no ambiguity of the identity). Verrall’s (1901) discussion remarked that Stephens had a good eye for genera and that he had made “our two [sic] species as representatives of a new genus”, but added that Philhelius was merely a catalog name and had no validity. Verrall (1901: 448) clearly knew the identity of the species (ornatus) that Stephens had placed against the new genus-group name and was treating that very species in the pages of his work (Verrall 1901: 447–448) where his note about Philhelius appeared. Verrall was not saying the Philhelius was unavailable because the species was a nomen nudum. He was claiming the genus-group name was unavailable because it was a “catalogue name” [= had no characters defining it]. [NB: Curiously, Verrall in Scudder (1882: 258) listed Philhelius Stephens as an available name with Xanthogramma as a synonym. Some change of mind must have transpired in the intervening 20 years.] Still, there are other generic names made available in lists such as this where only specific names without authorship are included in new genus-group names, but where it could be deduced which previously described species was intended. Syrphus ornatus is the type species of Xanthogramma Schiner, 1860, which makes Philhelius Stephens, 1841 an objective senior synonym of it as Coquillett (1910e) indicated. Johnson (1913: 67) used Philhelius in the same sense as Coquillett (1910c) by treating Xanthogramma as a junior synonym of it; and Winn & Beaulieu (1915: 135) also

7. It should be noted that, at the time Verrall made his remarks about Philhelius “being only a catalogue name and not having the right of priority”, the ICZN’s Règles had not yet appeared and there were no rules of nomenclature governing genus-group names without descriptions. Only subsequently did the ICZN Code allow genus-group names without defining characters to be made available if one or more available species-group names were originally included.
listed *Philhelius* with Stephens as the author. The name *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 has not appeared in the literature as a valid taxon since Coquillett (1910e); and Sherborn (1929) declared it a *nomen nudum* in his *Index Animalium*. I have not deduced the actual impact of a name change back to *Philhelius*, but, if it is found that there is a threat to stability, an application to the ICZN Commission to suppress *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 may be warranted. Reversal of precedence (ICZN Code Art. 23.9) cannot be invoked in this case due to the fact that *Philhelius* Stephens, 1841 has been used as a valid taxon since 1899.

**List of Diptera Genus-Group Names of Coquillett by Family**

Format of typface of families below follows that of the catalog.

**ANTHOMYIIDAE**: *Pycnoglossa*.
**ASILIDAE**: *Dioctrodes; Efferia; Metapogon*.
**BIBIONIDAE**: *Bibiodes*; [Bibioides].
**BOMBYLIIDAE**: *Aldrichia; Amphicosmus;* [Argyramoeba]; [Argyramoebe]; *Eucessia; Exepacmus; Exoptata; Geminaria; Mancia; Metacosmus;* [Onchodocera]; [Rhodopselaphus]; *Velocia*.
**BRACHYSTOMATIDAE**: *Boreodromia*; [Boreomyia].
**CALLIPHORIDAE**: *Chrysomyia*; [Cynomyia]; *Phalacromyia*; [Phenecia].
**CARNIDAE**: *Hemeromyia*.
**CECIDOMYIIDAE**: [Diathronomyia]; *Neocerata*.
**CERATOPONGONIDAE**: *Stenoxenus*.
**CHAMAEMYIIDAE**: *Pseudodinia*.
**CHIRONOMIIDAE**: *Sayomyia*.
**CHLOROPIDAE**: *Ceratobarys*.
**CLESIIDAE**: *Chaetoclusia; Clusiodes*.
**CORETHRELLIDAE**: *Corethrella*.
**CRYPTOCHETIDAE**: [Cryptochaetum].
**CULICIDAE**: *Cacomyia; Gymnometopa; Isostomyia; Lepidoplatys; Lepidosia;* [Magarhinus]; *Micraedes; Nototricha; Tinolestes*.
**DIASTATIDAE**: *Calopterella*.
**DROSOPHILIDAE**: *Cladochaeta; Pseudiaistata; Sinophthalmus; Zaprionus*.
**EMPIDIDAE**: *Empimorpha; Metachela; Neocota; Neoplasta; Roederiodes*.
**EPHYRIDAE**: *Nostima; Lipochaeta; Paratissa; Parephydra; Ptilomyia*.
**FANNIIDAE**: *Parhomalomyia*.
**HELEOMYZIDAE**: *Achaetomus*; [Aecothea]; [Blepharoptera]; *Parodinia; Zagonia*.
**HIPPOPOSCIDAE**: *Aspidoptera; Metalasmus;* [Ornithomyia]; *Pseudofersia; Pterellipsis; Stilbometopa*.
**HYBOTIDAE**: *Euhubus*.
**KEROPLATIDAE**: [Ceroplatus]; *Hesperodes*.
**LONCHAIDAE**: *Arcotobiella; Dasiopa*.
**MILICHIIDAE**: *Eusiphona*; [Platophryma].
**MUSCIDAE**: [Centrocerca]; [Cyrtonera]; [Graphomyia]; [Hyetodesia]; [Lispa]; *Opsolasia; Paraspilogaster*.
**MYCIDAE**: *Aptomidas*.
**MYTHICOMYIIDAE**: *Mythicomyia*; [Mythiocomyia].
**ODONIIDAE**: *Traginops*.
**OPOMYZIDAE**: *Mutiloptera*.
**PEDICIDIDAE**: *Ornithodes*.
**PERISCILIDIDAE**: *Scutops; Stenomicra*.
**PHORIDAE**: *Apocephalus; Pseudacteon*.
**PLATYSTOMATIDAE**: [Stenopterina].
**PSYCHODIDAE**: [Flebotomus].

---

52 · Zootaxa 4381 (1) © 2018 Magnolia Press
PYRGOTIDAE: *Eupyrgota.*
RHAGIONIDAE: [Chrysopila]; *Misgomyia.*
RHINOPHORIDAE: [Melanosphora].
RICHARDIIDAE: *Omyia.*
SARCOPHAGIDAE: [Brachycoma]; *Helicobia; Johnsonia; Opsiida; Opsiomia; Paraphyto; Phytodes; [Sarcophiloidea]; *Tetrops.*
SCATHOPHAGIDAE: *Acicephala; Chatsea; [Cordylura]; Plethochaeta; [Scatophaga].*
SCENOPHAGIDAE: *Metachria.*
SCIARIDAE: *Eugnorioste; Phorodonta.*
STRATIOMYIDAE: [Stratiomyia]; *Zabrachia.*
SYRPHIDAE: [Chilosia]; *Conidicea; [Myiolepta]; Philhelius; [Platychirus].*
TABANIDAE: [Brachystomus]; [Pangonia].
TACHINIDAE: [Acemyia]; *Acemyia; Apinops; [Aporomyia]; Ateloglossa; [Barpleygma]; [Baumhauria]; [Bignonichaeta]; *Biomyia; [Cassidonomyia]; Celatoria; [Chaetolyga]; Chaetopheps; Chaetoplagia; [Clytiomyia]; Comatacta; [Crytomeigenia]; [Daochaeta]; [Echinomyia]; [Eurygaster]; Eutricia; Exoristoides; [Ginglymyia]; [Gymnochaeta]; Houghia; [Hyalomyia]; [Hylemlyia]; Isoglossa; [Labidigaster]; Lasioneura; Linmaemyia; Lispidea; [Lyphe]; Maurovmyia; Meigeniella; Metachaeta; Metadexia; Metaphyto; Metaplagia; [Myiobia]; Neoapalpis; [Ocytera]; Parachaeta; Paradmontia; Parepalpus; Petia; Phasios; [Phorichatha]; [Phosococephala]; Plectops; Pseudapinops; *Pseudochaeta; Sciasma; Siphosturmia; [Spanipalpis]; Tachinopsis; [Thelairia]; Trixodes; Trochilodes.*
TEPHRITIDAE: [Carphotrichae]; *Paracantha; Tomoplagia; Zacerata.*
THEREVIDAE: *Hemicomyia; Metaphragma; Nebritus.*
TIPULIDAE: [Tylipulidae]; [Pachyrhina]; *Phorocentria.*
ULIDIDAE: [Euexesta]; *Pareuxesta; Parepulpa; [Xanthochrona]; Zacmpsia.*

**Index of Diptera Species-Group Names Proposed by Coquillett**

The following list contains all Diptera species-group names proposed by Coquillett. Available names are indicated by plain roman typeface; unavailable names are in *italics*. Secondary publications (e.g., subsequently reprinted versions) where new taxa are again proposed and annotations with clarifications of data are placed in square brackets [ ] after the original year and page.

**Note:** The authorship of *Brachycoma davidsoni* is changed here to Davidson & Coquillett in Coquillett, 1894 because both Davidson and Coquillett gave characters to differentiate and thus fulfill the requirements of authorship of the new taxon.
ampius, Euparyphus, 1902c: 100
analis, Exechia, 1901d: 598
ancoralis, Sphiximorpha, 1902d: 196
ancorus, Ceratopogon, 1900c: 87
angustata, Stenomicra, 1900f: 262
anna, Anthrax, 1887c: 169
antennalis, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 606
antennalis, Clausicella, 1895b: 56
antennalis, Spallanzania, 1897b: 136
antennalis, Winthemia, 1902c: 115
antennata, Limnophila, 1905c: 58
anthracodes, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 420 [1904i: 34]
aperta, Gnophomyia, 1905c: 58
aperta, Tricyphona, 1905c: 59
apicalis, Atacta, 1897b: 83
apicalis, Brachycoma, 1897b: 131
apicalis, Euparyphus, 1902c: 99
apicalis, Icterica, 1904f: 96
apicalis, Mutiloptera, 1908b: 148
apicula, Lordotus, 1887b: 116
apiculus, Anthrax, 1887c: 166
aplopappi, Trypeta, 1894b: 72
aranea, Pterellipsis, 1899i: 334
aranea, Gaurax, 1896d: 320
araneosa, Trypeta, 1894b: 74
arcticus, Ceratopogon, 1900i: 396 [1904i: 10]
arucata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 421
arenosa, Anthrax, 1892d: 187
argentata, Coenosia, 1904c: 33
argentatus, Microphorus, 1900i: 412 [1904i: 26]
barbata, Hypostena, 1898i: 311
bicycle, Phytomyza, 1900h: 389
bifasciatus, Tanypus, 1901d: 609
bifilata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 424
biguttatus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 604
bisetosa, Coenia, 1902f: 183
bisetosa, Micropeza, 1902f: 177
bistigama, Micraedes, 1906d: 185
boarmiae, Exorista, 1897b: 68
borealis, Chilosia, 1900i: 426 [1904i: 40]
brevirostris, Eugnoriste, 1904h: 169
brevirostris, Sicus, 1902d: 198
brevirostris, Siphona, 1897b: 76
brevis, Dacus, 1901i: 28
brevis, Paradmontia, 1902c: 106
breviseta, Sciopus, 1902b: 140
brevistylo, Asilus, 1898i: 314
brevistylo, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 16(264)
brevis, Paradmontia, 1902c: 106
brevivitta, Sciophila, 1905c: 67
brunnea, Empis, 1903c: 270
bucculenta, Pegomya, 1904h: 188
buccerus, Lordotus, 1894a: 110
busckii, Aspidoptera, 1899i: 335
busckii, Drosophila, 1901c: 18
busckii, Stegomyia, 1906c: 60
calcarata, Sciophila, 1904c: 19
calcaratus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 64
californica, Amobia, 1895i: 100
californica, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 420
californica, Trypeta, 1894b: 73
calva, Oestrophasia, 1902c: 109
calva, Petia, 1910d: 127
calvicrura, Lasiops, 1900i: 444
(calyptrata, Phorantha, 1897b: 44
campestris, Anthrax, 1887c: 171 [as camprestris but corrected in errata]
cana, Hilara, 1895n: 395
canalis, Lordotus, 1887b: 115
candida, Efferia, 1893f: 176
cantator, Culex, 1903: 255
capax, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 13(261)
capax, Geron, 1892b: 126
capax, Hippelates, 1891b: 13(261)
capillata, Chlorops, 1904f: 98
capito, Chirosia, 1900i: 413
caprea, Anthrax, 1894a: 100
captus, Empis, 1895n: 405
captus, Hemerodromia, 1895n: 423
capillata, Chlorops, 1904f: 98
capro, Asterochiton, 1890d: 123
carea, Anthrax, 1897c: 170
captus, Empis, 1895n: 405
capitula, Chlorops, 1904f: 98
capitula, Anthrax, 1894a: 100
capitula, Aphoebantus, 1894a: 107
caudellii, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 63
caulicola, Diplosis, 1895j: 401
cautor, Anthrax, 1887c: 175
celer, Mascara, 1897b: 114
ceratamineae, Exorista, 1897b: 101
cereus, Scatophaga, 1908b: 146
chaelona, Masicera, 1897b: 115
chalybea, Meriania, 1902c: 119
chitindere, Paraphyto, 1895c: 105
ciliata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 428
cocci, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 428
cocci, Scatophaga, 1901d: 612
crassipes, Ceratopogon, 1900i: 397 [1904i: 11]
cincta, Neoglaphyroptera, 1895m: 308
cincta, Neoglaphyroptera, 1895m: 308
cincta, Corethra, 1903d: 190
cinctura, Gerona, 1894a: 111
cinctus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 605
cinefacta, Anthrax, 1892d: 180
curtulus, Conops, 1898i: 328
curvipes, Rhamphomyia, 1904c: 24
curvivena, Dicranomyia, 1908b: 144
cyaneascens, Culex, 1902b: 137
cybele, Argyramoebe, 1894a: 96
dasypodus, Dolichopus, 1910a: 42
davidsoni, Brachycoma, Davidson & Coquillett, in Coquillett, 1894a: 96
davidsonii, Sarcophaga, 1892e: 24
debilis, Syneches, 1895n: 436
deggeerioides, Hypostena, 1895h: 58
dentata, Acemyia, 1895m: 311
depile, Myiobia, 1895m: 313
desertus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 13(261)
diomedeae, Pseudolfersia, 1901k: 379
discalis, Sturmia, 1897b: 177
discalor, Culex, 1903e: 256
discalor, Tanypus, 1902c: 89
disp, Anthrax, 1887c: 177
disp, Laphria, 1898i: 316
disp, Rhiphiurn, 1898i: 319
disp, Saropogon, 1902b: 139
disparilis, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 415 [1904i: 29]
divergens, Rhrophophus, 1905e: 57
diversa, Alophora, 1897b: 45
diversa, Phthiria, 1894a: 103
diversa, Rhamphomyia, 1901d: 611
diversa, Thereva, 1894f: 100
diversipes, Platypalpus, 1900i: 422 [1904i: 36]
diversipes, Sarcophaga, 1900f: 255
diversus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 607
diversus, Dacus, 1904g: 139
diversus, Lordotus, 1891c: 198
disva, Exoptata, 1887a: 13
divisus, Pycnogonop, 1902b: 139
dorsalis, Exorista, 1898e: 236
dorsalis, Hyalomyodes, 1902c: 108
dorsalis, Silvius, 1898i: 309
dunningii, Thyrotophiorea, 1895h: 54
duplicis, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 424
duplicis, Thereva, 1893g: 199
dupreei, Culex, 1904a: 10
dyari, Culex, 1902g: 192
dyari, Tanypus, 1902a: 85
dwardssii, Anthrax, 1894g: 102
effera, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 427
effera, Anthrax, 1887e: 182
egressus, Thereva, 1894f: 99
ehrmani, Aldrichia, 1894a: 94
eiseni, Anopheles, 1902g: 192
elegans, Amphicosmus, 1891d: 220
elegans, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 599
elegans, Johnsonia, 1895m: 316
elegans, Platypura, 1895m: 307
enigma, Ptilomyia, 1900f: 262
erecta, Phorocera, 1902c: 112
erucicola, Paraplagnia, 1897b: 78
euaresta, Sapromyza, 1898i: 340
exile, Clytomyia, 1895h: 53
exilis, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 86
exilis, Empis, 1903e: 269
exilis, Euria, 1898d: 45 [as Eurinaexilis]
exilis, Masierea, 1897b: 156
exilis, Metacosmus, 1891d: 221
expolita, Sciara, 1900i: 392
expolitus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 600
extremitis, Anthrax, 1902b: 138
facialis, Dacus, 1909c: 12
facialis, Gaediopsis, 1902c: 117
facialis, Lauxania, 1898h: 280
facialis, Phorocera, 1897b: 105
facialis, Xylota, 1910d: 126
fasciata, Dictenidia, 1898i: 304
fasciata, Senotainia, 1897b: 81
fasciatus, Paragus, 1898i: 320
fasciola, Amphilcnenes, 1900d: 21
fasciola, Geron, 1892b: 125
fasciolar, Keroplatus, 1894e: 126
fascipennis, Chasmatonotus, 1905e: 66
fascipennis, Scutops, 1904f: 97
fascipes, Chironomus, 1908b: 145
fascipes, Mansonia, 1906d: 182
femoratus, Neri, 1898i: 336
fenestella, Oxypara, 1910b: 308
fenestrata, Cephalia, 1900d: 24
fenestrata, Euxesta, 1904f: 95
fenestrata, Mycetophila, 1904c: 19
fenestrata, Myopa, 1902d: 197
fenestratoide, Anthrax, 1892d: 185
fera, Symphoromyia, 1894e: 56
festa, Psilocephala, 1893h: 225
fimbriata, Phaonia, 1904c: 35
fimbriata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 429
fimbriatus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 601
flava, Anthalia, 1903c: 268
flava, Myiophasia, 1900h: 390
flava, Zagonia, 1904c: 27
flaveola, Acnemia, 1901d: 598
flaveola, Hypostena, 1897b: 61
flaveola, Megaparia, 1902c: 121
flaveola, Phthiria, 1904h: 175
flaveola, Sapromyza, 1898h: 279
flaveola, Sigaloessa, 1898d: 49
flaveola, Trypetra, 1899e: 345
flaveolus, Rhrophophus, 1900i: 398 [1904i: 13]
flaveolus, Taeniorhynchus, 1906d: 182
flavicuda, Thereva, 1904c: 23
flaviceps, Pseudatichiaria, 1902c: 102
flavicornis, Mydaea, 1902c: 123
flavia, Hexamitocera, 1901d: 612
flavia, Psilocephala, 1900c: 33
flavidus, Parepalpous, 1902c: 120
flavipennis, Paraplagia, 1902c: 121
flavipennis, Pycnoglossa, 1901d: 613
flavipes, Ablautus, 1904h: 178
eudora, Anthrax, 1887c: 169
flavipes, Dexia, 1898i: 332
flavipes, Diocrodes, 1904h: 181
flavipes, Gaediopsis, 1895i: 100
flavipes, Laphystia, 1904h: 180
flavipes, Prosenoides, 1895m: 314
flavipes, Spilogaster, 1898i: 334
flavipes, Thryptocera, 1897b: 58
flavipes, Xanthomelana, 1897b: 72
flavipilosus, Microphorus, 1900i: 413 [1904i: 27]
flavivaria, Homalomyia, 1900i: 446 [1904i: 60]
flavohirta, Sciophila, 1901d: 596
flavoniger, Leptis, 1904c: 20
flavonigra, Agromyza, 1902f: 189
flavovaria, Parallelomma, 1910a: 44
flavus, Phasiops, 1899g: 219
fletcheri, Culex, 1902c: 84
flexuosa, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 433
florale, Phthiria, 1894a: 103
formosa, Trypeta, 1894b: 71
fractura, Spilographa, 1902c: 125
frigida, Scatophaga, 1900i: 454 [1904i: 68]
frontalis, Empis, 1903c: 271
frontalis, Notiphila, 1904f: 97
frontalis, Psila, 1901d: 617
fronto, Exorista, 1897b: 96
frugalis, Rivellia, 1904g: 139
fucatus, Aphoebantus, 1894a: 108
fulva, Zacompsia, 1901b: 15
fulvicoma, Anthrax editita var., 1887c: 176
fulvida, Dynatosoma, 1895l: 200
fulvida, Phthiria, 1904h: 172
fusca, Drosophila, 1900f: 264
fuscipennis, Sciophila, 1894a: 108
fuscus, Simulium, 1898a: 69
fuligines, Loxocera, 1901d: 602
fulvipes, Ephydra, 1901k: 377
fulvipes, Hydrellia, 1900f: 261
fulvipes, Hypostena, 1897b: 61
fulvipes, Laphystia, 1904h: 180
fulvipes, Metapogon, 1904h: 182
fulvipes, Platypalpus, 1900i: 422 [1904i: 36]
gilvipes, Ephydra, 1901k: 377
gilvipes, Hypostena, 1897b: 61
gilvipes, Metapogon, 1904h: 182
gilvipes, Platypalpus, 1900i: 422 [1904i: 36]
gilvipes, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 434
gilvus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 62
glaber, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 85
glua, Chiosia, 1900i: 452 [1904i: 66]
glua, Oedoparea, 1900i: 458 [1904i: 72]
glua, Rhamphomyia, 1900i: 416 [1904i: 30]
glua, Sapromyza, 1902f: 189
gracilis, Epiplatea, 1900d: 25
gracilis, Syrphus, 1900i: 432 [1904i: 46]
graminea, Chlorops, 1898d: 47
grandis, Allophora, 1897b: 45
grata, Exoprosopa, 1892b: 124
grindeliae, Rhagoletis, 1905c: 66
grisea, Chaetona, 1899g: 222
grisea, Cuterebra, 1904a: 11
griseola, Brevitrichia, 1900g: 501
griseum, Simulium, 1898a: 69
griseus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 602
gulosa, Empis, 1895n: 408
guttata, Sciomyza, 1901d: 615
guttatus, Ceratopogon, 1904c: 35
guttipennis, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 603
guttularis, Tanybus, 1902c: 92
halteralis, Bibionellus, 1904h: 171
halteralis, Chironomus, 1901c: 17
halteralis, Desmometopa, 1900f: 267
harrimani, Ornithodes, 1900i: 400 [1904i: 14]
harringtoni, Exoristoides, 1902c: 110
harrisanae, Sturmi, 1897b: 111
hastata, Isoglossa, 1895e: 126
helvina, Exorista, 1897b: 96
heteropus, Tanybus, 1905c: 66
heterusiae, Exorista, 1899n: 279
hinei, Meigeniella, 1902c: 104
hiricina, Anthrax, 1892d: 182
hirculus, Phytodes, 1910d: 127
hirsuta, Omomyia, 1897a: 76
hirsutus, Aphoebantus, 1886b: 85
hirta, Leptomydas, 1904c: 39
hirtipes, Empis, 1903c: 270
hirtipes, Leptogaster, 1904h: 178
hirtulus, Ceratopogon, 1900i: 396 [1904i: 10]
histor, Cuterebra, 1902e: 103
hopkinsii, Mycetophila, 1895i: 200
horrida, Cyrtophleba, 1895i: 101
oughii, Sapromyza, 1898h: 277
howardii, Psorophora, 1901g: 258 [1903j: 155]
hubbardii, Henicomyia, 1898g: 187
hubbardii, Sapromyza, 1898h: 277
humile, Empis, 1895n: 403
humilis, Parephydra, 1902f: 183
humilis, Tabanus, 1898i: 311
hunteri, Hermetia, 1909b: 212
hyalina, Lejomya, 1905c: 68
hyalinata, Pareuxesta, 1901k: 377
hyalinus, Chasmatonotus, 1905c: 67
hyalinus, Leptomorphus, 1901d: 598
hyalinus, Saropogon, 1904h: 185
hyalinus, Syneches, 1895n: 437
hybus, Geron, 1894a: 112
hylotomae, Admontia, 1898e: 233
immaculata, Odinia, 1902f: 185
immaculatus, Dacus, 1901i: 29
imperfecta, Urellia, 1902f: 181
impiger, Anthrax, 1887c: 177
inaequalis, Spilographa, 1904c: 29
inaurata, Anthrax, 1892d: 181
incisa, Discocerina, 1902f: 182
inculta, Anthrax, 1892d: 181
incultus, Platypalpus, 1895n: 439
inermis, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 86
infumata, Empis, 1900i: 409 [1904i: 23]
inops, Anthrax, 1887c: 169
inops, Boletina, 1900i: 391
inops, Platytura, 1901d: 594
inornata, Phthiria, 1904h: 174
inornata, Tephritis, 1902f: 181
inquilina, Siphonella, 1898d: 48
insecta, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 426
insolens, Paracosmus, 1891d: 221
insolitus, Platypalpus, 1895n: 439
junctura, Anthrax, 1887c: 163
junctus, Roederiodes, 1901j: 585
junctus, Tachytrechus, 1910d: 125
keenii, Anthrax, 1898h: 164
knabi, Culex, 1906d: 183
kincaidii, Neoempheria, 1900i: 391 [1904i: 5]
knabi, Hilara, 1895n: 395
ludius, Anisopogon, 1893a: 20
lupini, Phorbia, 1901f: 206
lurida, Platyura, 1895j: 264
lurida, Lauxania, 1902f: 179
luteola, Belvosia, 1900f: 253
luteola, Desmometopa, 1902f: 188
luteola, Eupyrgota, 1898i: 337
luteus, Saropogon, 1904h: 185
luteola, Lauxania, 1902f: 179
luteola, Desmometopa, 1902f: 188
luteola, Eupyrgota, 1898i: 337
luteus, Saropogon, 1904h: 185
lycii, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 138
magna, Sapromyza, 1898h: 279
magnus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 61
major, Trichobius, 1899i: 334
majuscula, Coenosia, 1904c: 34
manca, Empis, 1895n: 406
manca, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 427
mancipennis, Metacosmus, 1910a: 41
marcida, Psilopepha, 1893h: 228
marcidus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 10(258)
marginata, Phthiria, 1904h: 173
marginala, Platyura, 1895j: 264
media, Ceratopogon, 1904h: 166
mediovittatus, Stegomyia, 1906c: 60
megalochile, Mallophora, 1893d: 118
melanoscuta, Phthiria, 1904h: 172
melanotus, Dacus, 1909c: 13
melanurus, Culex, 1902g: 193
melissopodis, Plectops, 1897b: 57
melitaeae, Demoticus, 1897b: 121
melleus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 604
mellipes, Psilopa, 1900f: 260
mellipes, Scatophaga, 1898i: 335
mentalis, Tachinopsis, 1897b: 120
mercedis, Anthrax, 1887c: 166
microcentrus, Hippelates, 1904c: 28
mira, Anthrax, 1887c: 179
mira, Eupharsa, 1897b: 49
miripes, Tanyus, 1905b: 65
miscella, Anthrax, 1887c: 171
miscelli, Trichopogon, 1897b: 139
miscellus, Lordotus, 1887b: 116
mitsukurii, Laphria, 1898i: 316
mixtus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 11(259)
mobile, Anthrax, 1894a: 100
modesta, Symphoromyia, 1894e: 54
modesta, Tropisopis, 1910d: 128
monilicornis, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 63
montana, Bolitophila, 1901d: 593
montanus, Gaurax, 1898d: 48
montivaga, Psilopepha, 1893h: 226
morata, Psilopepha, 1893h: 225
munda, Euaresta, 1899j: 265
mundula, Euaresta, 1899j: 265
muscaria, Anthrax, 1892d: 178
nubifer, Tanyus, 1905c: 66
nubifera, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 61
nubifera, Scatophaga, 1901d: 612
nubifera, Tachydomia, 1899e: 343
nubifera, Tipula, 1898i: 305
nuda, Leria, 1910d: 130
nugator, Anthrax, 1887c: 178
obesus, Trixodes, 1902d: 202
obscura, Anthrax, 1894a: 99
obscura, Docosia, 1901d: 597
obscura, Hemeromyia, 1902f: 190
obscura, Misgomyia, 1908b: 146
obscura, Muscopteryx, 1902c: 116
obscura, Oscinis, 1900f: 266
obscura, Pareuxesta, 1901k: 377
obscura, Psilocephala, 1893h: 229
obscura, Spilomyia, 1902d: 195
obscura, Winthemia, 1897b: 124
obscurcus, Arctobiella, 1902f: 188
obscurus, Aochletus, 1902c: 98
occidens, Meghyperus, 1895n: 435
occidentalis, Eugnoriste, 1896c: 322
occidentalis, Melieria, 1904c: 29
occidentalis, Metaplagia, 1895i: 103
occidentalis, Sturmia, 1897b: 110
occidentalis, Tanypus, 1902c: 92
ocellaris, Gaediopsis, 1902c: 118
ocularius, Eristalis, 1898i: 325
opaca, Aciura, 1899j: 263
opaca, Alophora, 1897b: 44
opaca, Anorostoma, 1901d: 614
opaca, Laphystia, 1904h: 180
opaca, Paraphyto, 1897b: 123
opaca, Siphophyto, 1895e: 128
opacus, Pheneus, 1904c: 21
opacus, Tabanus, 1904c: 21
opifera, Sarcophaga, 1892e: 22
opimus, Conops, 1898i: 329
orbitalis, Paradidyuma, 1904f: 92
ordinaria, Drosophilus, 1904h: 190
orientalis, Dichocera, 1897b: 138
otiosa, Anthrax, 1887c: 182
otiosa, Empis, 1895n: 407
otiosa, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 425
otiosa, Thereva, 1893g: 199
pallens, Anastrepha, 1904d: 35
pallens, Culex, 1898i: 303
pallens, Tabanus, 1902c: 91
palliata, Phytomyza, 1902f: 191
palliatius, Chironomus, 1902c: 95
palliatius, Macrostromus, 1902b: 140
palliatius, Taeniornynchus, 1906c: 61
pallida, Anthrax nugator var., 1887c: 179
pallida, Demoticus, 1897b: 121
pallidula, Anthrax, 1894a: 99
pallidula, Phaonia, 1902c: 122
pallifrons, Conops, 1904f: 92
palloris, Lasioneura, 1895h: 50
palloris, Mantepeza, 1895n: 392
palloris, Pachyrhina, 1898i: 306
palpalis, Echinomyia, 1902c: 120
palpalis, Opsiomyia, 1898f: 162
apalpis, Tephritis, 1904e: 30
palpigera, Lipseidea, 1895b: 52
par, Orthocladius, 1901d: 608
parva, Exorista, 1897b: 100
parva, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 433
parvicella, Agromyza, 1902f: 189
parvulus, Diocria, 1893c: 80
parvulus, Leptomorphus, 1901d: 597
patruelis, Anisopogon, 1893a: 21
pauciseta, Lespesia, 1897b: 114
pavida, Psilocephala, 1893h: 226
pavus, Aphoeabatus cervinus var., 1886b: 87
pectoralis, Docosia, 1898d: 49
pectoralis, Platyyura, 1895f: 199
pectoris, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 420
pellucida, Empis, 1900i: 408 [1904i: 22]
pellucida, Geminaria, 1894a: 109
pellucida, Pellarchina, 1897b: 65
pellucida, Toxophora, 1886a: 222
pellucida, Pseudatrichia, 1899b: 8
pellucida, Pseudatrichia, 1902c: 102
picta, Agromyza, 1899f: 128
picta, Laphystia, 1897b: 46
picta, Sturmia, 1897b: 109
picta, Demoticus, 1902f: 188
picta, Demoticus, 1902f: 189
pictipes, Mythicomyia, 1902c: 102
pictipes, Mycetobia, 1904h: 175
pictus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 60
pictus, Sinophilus, 1904h: 191
pilarei, Sturmia, 1897b: 111
pilicornis, Ephydra, 1902f: 184
pilicornis, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 432
pilora, Pseudatrichia, 1902c: 102
pilosa, Acicephala, 1898f: 163
pilosa, Achaetomus, 1907a: 75
pilosa, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 87
pimpla, Tetraneurina, 1901d: 595
piperi, Demoticus, 1897b: 122
placida, Psilocephala, 1894f: 99
plagosa, Anthrax, 1887c: 178
platypus, Orthocladius, 1902c: 93
pleuralis, Leria, 1910d: 130
pleuralis, Sepsis, 1904d: 35
pleuralis, Sphiximorpha, 1898i: 302
plumosa, Cheilosia, 1904c: 25
plusiae, Siphona, 1895e: 125
polita, Acicephala, 1902c: 107
polita, Cuterebra, 1898b: 10
polita, Exorista, 1897b: 99
polita, Lispa, 1904c: 34
polita, Masicera, 1902c: 114
polita, Tetanops, 1900d: 22
polita, Zabrachia, 1901j: 585
politula, Servillia, 1898i: 330
politus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 606
porcinus, Syrphus, 1898i: 322
prattii, Heteromyia, 1902c: 88
pretiosa, Anthrax molitor var., 1887c: 168 [1892d: 179; as species]
pruinosus, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 59
pruinosus, Sciapus, 1904: h 186
pseudopterus, Metelasmus, 1907d: 292
pubicornis, Brachycoma, 1902c: 116
pulchra, Myopa, 1902d: 198
pulchripennis, Chironomus, 1902c: 94
pulla, Mauromyia, 1897b: 52
pullata, Anthrax, 1894a: 98
pullata, Chrysopilus, 1898i: 307
pullata, Neoempheria, 1904c: 19
pullata, Platypus, 1904a: 171
pullata, Symphoromyia, 1894e: 56
pullatus, Culex, 1904h: 168
pullipes, Chlorops, 1898d: 47
pulvereus, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 600
pumilus, Stenopogon, 1904d: 33
punctata, Acrometopia, 1902f: 185
punctata, Clytomyia, 1895h: 52
punctata, Stictomyia, 1900d: 23
puncticeps, Sarcophaga, 1904f: 91
punctipennis, Metapogon, 1904h: 182
punctipennis, Trigonometopus, 1898h: 280
pusilla, Hypostena, 1895h: 58
pygophora, Coelosia, 1904h: 170
pyralidis, Pseudochaeta, 1897b: 117
quadrisetosa, Eufabriciopsis, 1902e: 120
quadrisetosa, Helicobia, 1901c: 17
quadrivittatus, Culex, 1902e: 293
quinaria, Trypeta, 1910b: 308radia, Phthiria, 1904h: 174
radistifer, Urella, 1899j: 267
rava, Efferia, 1893f: 176
ravida, Empis, 1895a: 6
ravida, Empis, 1895n: 403
ravidus, Microphorus, 1895n: 418
recurvus, Bombylius, 1902c: 100
retiniae, Admontia, 1897b: 54
rhodophaga, Neocerata, 1900a: 47
rhos, Cecidomyia, 1895d: 348
rhynchops, Dilophus, 1904f: 91
rilleyi, Mythicomyia, 1893e: 209 [as Mythicomyia rileyi]
robertsoni, Milichia, 1902f: 187
robertsonii, Brachystoma, 1895n: 393
robusta, Chyliza, 1904c: 28
robusta, Myiophasia, 1897b: 51
rogatoris, Hemerodromia, 1895n: 392
rosivora, Diplosis, 1900a: 46
rostrata, Argyrophylax, 1895i: 106
rostrata, Chaetophleps, 1898e: 235
rubens, Ablautus, 1904h: 178
rubens, Eucessia, 1896b: 82
rubentis, Achaetoneura, 1895m: 310
rubida, Chlorops, 1898d: 46
rubida, Epocra, 1899j: 260
rubida, Helomyza, 1898i: 336
rubidus, Anisopogon, 1893a: 21
rubivora, Ceratitis, 1901i: 29
rubivora, Phorbia, 1897c: 162
rufescens, Chlorops, 1910a: 45
rufipes, Mochlosoma, 1902d: 202
rufiventris, Hillarella, 1897b: 129
rutila, Megarhinus, 1896a: 44
sabulosa, Anthrax, 1892d: 186
sackenii, Anthrax tegminipennis var., 1897c: 180
saligneus, Oligotrophus, 1903g: 1
salinarius, Culex, 1904b: 73
sanguisuga, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 604
sarcophagina, Paraphyto, 1902c: 118
scabra, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 62
scabra, Chlorops, 1898d: 46
schaefferi, Cyphomyia, 1904d: 32
schizurae, Sturmia, 1897b: 113
schwarzii, Aenigmatias, 1903a: 21
schwarzii, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 605
schwarzii, Tachydromia, 1895n: 440
scitula, Anthrax, 1887c: 172
scitula, Eurycnemus, 1901d: 608
scoparia, Empis, 1903c: 269
scopifer, Gloma, 1900i: 412 [1904i: 26
scriptus, Aphoeobantus, 1891b: 12(260)
scutellaris, Asilus, 1898i: 315
scutellaris, Epiplea, 1900d: 25
scutellaris, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 429
scutellata, Mythicomyia, 1902c: 102
securifera, Symphoromyia, 1904h: 171
seminuda, Pangonia, 1902b: 137
semitaria, Thereva, 1893g: 198
semiastus, Saropogon, 1904h: 186
serrata, Ploas, 1894a: 102
setigena, Eulasiona, 1897e: 118
setigera, Admontia, 1904c: 36
setigera, Lamprempis, 1903c: 272
setigera, Nemoraea, 1902c: 111
setigera, Oedaspis, 1899j: 262
setigera, Siphophyto, 1895e: 127
setinervis, Exorista, 1910d: 129
setinervis, Hypostena, 1898e: 236
setipes, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 59
setipes, Frontina, 1902c: 112
setosa, Brachycoma, 1898e: 236
setosa, Caenopogon, 1898h: 277
sigma, Geron, 1902c: 101
sigmoides, Dacus, 1901i: 29
signatifrons, Lauxania, 1904h: 189
signifer, Culex, 1896a: 43
signifer, Hydrophorus, 1899e: 344
signifera, Hypostena, 1898i: 331
signifera, Trypeta, 1894b: 73
signipennis, Dicranomyia, 1905c: 56
signipennis, Taeniorhynchus, 1904h: 167
simile, Pthiria, 1894a: 103
similis, Hyperalonia, 1898i: 318
similis, Pselaphephilia, 1902c: 124
similis, Psilopa, 1900c: 33
simpla, Hylemyia, 1890i: 450 [1904i: 64]
simplex, Exoctemoptera, 1904c: 32
simplex, Sciophila, 1905c: 67
sinoasa, Rivellia, 1904g: 139
sinoosus, Tanypus, 1905c: 65
skinneri, Trochiloides, 1903b: 103
slossonae, Belviosa, 1895m: 312
slossonae, Ceratopogon, 1905c: 64
slossonae, Cordylura, 1898f: 164
slossonae, Exoristoides, 1897b: 91
slossonae, Hybos, 1895n: 437
slossonae, Lipochaeta, 1896b: 221
slossonae, Nostima, 1900c: 35
slossonae, Saropogon, 1898h: 278
slossoni, Pseledaphila, 1893b: 227
slossonii, Cordylura, 1895a: 7
smithii, Aedes, 1901g: 260
smithii, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 600
snodgrassi, Canace, 1901k: 378
sorheincola, Diplosis, 1899a: 82
specularea, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 601
spinipennis, Exorista, 1897b: 95
spinipes, Phora, 1895c: 105
spiniventris, Hylemyia, 1900i: 449 [1904i: 63]
spinosa, Celatoria, 1897b: 60
spinosa, Chaetona, 1899g: 222
spinosa, Eulasiona, 1897b: 53
splendida, Alophora, 1902c: 105
squamiger, Culex, 1892e: 85
squamiger, Anthrax, 1892d: 181
squamipes, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 88
squamipes, Empis, 1903c: 271
squamosus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 15(263)
stellatus, Tanytarsus, 1892e: 89
stelliger, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 604
stelligera, Trypeta, 1894b: 74
sternalis, Phorocera, 1902c: 111
sternalis, Sturmia, 1897b: 109
stigmaticus, Anthalia, 1903c: 268
stigmaticus, Ceratopogon, 1902c: 86
stigmatica, Euaresta, 1902f: 180
stigmatica, Urellia, 1899j: 266
strigata, Tipula, 1900i: 402 [1904i: 16]
stylia, Limosina, 1897a: 384
stylata, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 432
subalbatus, Culex, 1898i: 302
subasper, Ceratopogon, 1901d: 606
subcaerulea, Sciophila, 1901d: 595
subniger, Tabanus, 1906a: 48
subnigra, Chlorops, 1910a: 45
subopaca, Alophora, 1897b: 47
subopaca, Leucostoma, 1897b: 69
subula, Lipoptena, 1907d: 290
succinata, Argyramoeba, 1894a: 96
sudigeronis, Rhamphomyia, 1895n: 431
sulcifrons, Ectecephala, 1910a: 46
supina, Anthrax, 1887c: 169
syndesmus, Thlipsogaster, 1894a: 108
syntarsis, Anthrax, 1887c: 173
tenaipennis, Chironomus, 1901d: 607
teniola, Agromyza, 1904h: 191
tahoensis, Euparyphus, 1902c: 98
tantillata, Anthrax, 1892d: 184
tapetis, Trypeta, 1894b: 75
tardus, Aphoebantus, 1891b: 10(258)
tarsalis, Admontia, 1898e: 234

tarsalis, Cusciella, 1895b: 56

tarsalis, Culex, 1896a: 43
telluris, Anthrax, 1892d: 182
tenebrosa, Cuterebra, 1898b: 11
tenebrosa, Chaeltona, 1895a: 6
tenebrosa, Empis, 1905c: 404
tenebrosa, Empis, 1903c: 270
tenebrosa, Phronia, 1904h: 170
tenebrosa, Tanypus, 1905c: 66
COQUILLETT DIPTERA GENERA

63

COQUILLETT DIPTERA GENERA

Zootaxa 4381 (1) © 2018 Magnolia Press

COQUILLETT DIPTERA GENERA

Zootaxa 4381 (1) © 2018 Magnolia Press
Acknowledgments

I thank the following for their assistance with various portions of this work: Marc Epstein (for his help with the work relationship of Coquillett and Dyar), Terry Carpenter (for information regarding Evelyn G. Mitchell), Florence Hill (great grandniece of D.W. Coquillett; for her generous permission to use the photo of Coquillett taken while he was in California), Yves Bousquet (for help with the dating of *Faunus*). Jeff Cumming, Torsten Dikow, Jim O’Hara, and Owen Lonsdale are thanked for reviewing the manuscript; and for their thoughtful comments and corrections, which helped improve accuracy and clarity of presentation.

References

Agassiz, L. (1846) *Nomenclatoris zoologici index universalis, continens nomina systematica classium, ordinum, familiarum et generum animalium omnium, tam viventium quam fossilium, secundum ordinem alphabeticum unicum disposita, adjectis homonymis plantarum, nec non variis adnotationibus et emendationibus. [= Fasc. XII]. “1847”. Jent & Gassman, Soloduri [= Solothurn, Switzerland], viii + 393 pp. [29 December]

Anonymous (1883) [Social and Personal]. *Sacramento Daily Union*, 17 (55)(25 April), [unpaginated]. [25 April]


Anonymous (1895a) Department of Agriculture withdraws Coquillett and Koebele. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1893 (14 October), 264. [14 October]


Washington, 13, 196–210. [28 December]
[Although no author is signed to this paper, authorship is deduced from the minutes of the special meeting held by the Entomological Society of Washington at hearing of Coquillett’s death, which was printed on the page preceding the biography.]


[For dating, see Evenhuis (2008).]

[For dating, see Evenhuis (2003b).]

[For dating, see Evenhuis (2003b).]

Bigot, J.M.F. (1887) [Diagnoses de quelques espèces nouvelles de diptères.] Bulletin Bimensuel des Séances de la Société Entomologique de France, 1887 (16), cxxxi–cxl. [18 September]
[For dating, see Evenhuis (2003b).]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent11739-1


https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3796.3.3

https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3796.3.4


https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.583.7084


[This volume was announced as “recently” published in the at 9 January 1889 meeting of the Akademie. Because of the “1889” date on the journal and because there were no meetings between 19 December 1889 and 9 January 1889, I treat this volume of the as published after 1889 but within 1889. See Evenhuis (2014) for details.]


https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.5622


https://doi.org/10.1155/1965/29703


https://doi.org/10.1163/187631281794709818


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent2533-2

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent24123-5

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent249-1

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent25076488

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent2530-1

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent24213-5

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent24314-12

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent24314-12

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent24314-12
https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent25118-5

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent25175-7

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent25197-8

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent25222-9


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent2671-3


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent27103-4


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent27125-5


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent27103-4


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent27199-8


https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.18-1073.387

[Preprints distributed in late 1895; the journal version came out on 25 May 1896.]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent2843-2


Coquillett, D.W. (1894c) [Description of *Gaurax araneae*, n. sp.]. *In: Davidson, A., Parasites of spiders’ eggs. Entomological News*, 7, pp. 320. [5 December]


[Date of letter of transmittal; according to the Catalog of Public Documents of the Government of the United States for July 1, 1897 to June 30, 1899, a new index was printed (pp. 149–156) to replace the original incomplete index.]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent29162-7

Coquillett, D.W. (1898a) A new violet pest. (Diplosis violicola) Coquillett, D.W. (1900c) New genera and species of Ephydridae. [Date of letter of transmittal is 15 December 1897, but year on cover is 1898.]

Coquillett, D.W. (1898b) On Cuterebra emasculator, with descriptions of several allied species. The Canadian Entomologist, 30, 9–11. [10 January]
https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent309-1

Coquillett, D.W. (1898c) Synopsis of the asilid genus Osphriocerus. Entomological News, 9, 37. [31 January]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent30233-9


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent30277-11

https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.21-1146.301


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent31433-11

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent318b-1


[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]

[Dating from Evenhuis (1997: 400).]


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent31333-11


[Date of letter of transmittal is 16 November 1899, but year on cover is 1900.]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent3233-2


https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.22-1198.249


https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.12159


https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.23-1225.593


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent33258-9


https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.24-1243.27


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent34195-8


https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.25-1280.83

[Publication date of the full volume listed as 12 September 1902. Preprints of this article were available earlier; listed as for sale in the July 1902 monthly catalog of United States Public Documents.]


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent34195-8


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent34292-11


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent3520-1


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent35189-7

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent35255-9

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent35272-10

Coquillett, D.W. (1903g) Description of a new species of *Oligotrophus* from India. *Indian Museum Notes*, 6 (1), 1. [After October]
[Date of preface.]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent35310-11

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]

[Republication of original description by Coquillett in 1901.]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent3610-1

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


[A reprinting of Coquillett’s 1900 paper on this subject in the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences* with a one-page introduction containing a corrigenda and new information since the 1900 paper.]

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent37200-6


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent37347-10

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent37362-10

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent3860-2


[Date of letter of transmittal.]
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.87519


[The journal version in the *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences, de l’Agriculture et des Arts, de Lille*, 1840, 283–413 came out on 7 April 1841; see Evenhuis (1997: 513) for dating. Evidence for the issuance of this separate in 1840 aside from the “1840” on the title page is that it was included in the reviews of entomological literature for 1840 in *Archiv für Naturgeschichte.*]


[The journal version in the *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences, de l’Agriculture et des Arts, de Lille*, 1842, 162–460 came out on 5 August; see Evenhuis (1997: 513) for dating.]

https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.15792


See Evenhuis (1997: 514) for dating.


https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.363.6482


[For dating see Evenhuis & Pape (2017: 67).]

https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.119764


[Dated from Thompson et al. (1999: 476).]


[Dated from Evenhuis (1997).]


[Dated from Evenhuis (1997).]


[Date of the Vorrede. Pages 362–368 are misprinted as 562–568.]

Meigen, J.W. (1826) *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten. Fünfter Theil.* Schulz, Hamm, xii + 412 pp., pls. 42–54. [after 1 August]

[Date of preface.]


[Date of advertisement bound at the back of the work with the index. There appear to be two printings of this work. The original printing has roman numeraled prefatory pages only up to page iv. Other editions have an extra 8-page signature of pages v–xii.]


[Date recorded in *Allgemeine Bibliographie für Deutschland* No. 38.]


https://doi.org/10.1093/aeas/11.2.183

Mik, J. (1881) Dipterologische Mitteilungen. I. Ueber einige Dipteren aus der Sammlung Dr. Emil Gobert’s in Mont-de- Marsan. *Verhandlungen der Zoologische-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, 30 (2) [1880], 587–610. [5 May]

[Dated from receipt at the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.]

Miller, R.M. (1976) *The taxonomy and biology of the Nearctic species of Homoneura (Diptera: Lauxaniidae).* Doctoral
dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, v + 247 pp. [31 December+].


[Date received by copyright office at Library of Congress; letter of 10 December from John B. Smith to Mitchell thanks her for book she sent to him in November (Patterson 2009: 71–72).]

https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent4093b-3


https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4319.1.3


https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4319.1.3


[From Evenhuis (2008).]

https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.57939


Packer, A.S. (1869) Guide to the study of Insecta, and a treatise on those injurious and beneficial to crops; for the use of colleges, farm-schools, and agriculturalists. Naturalist’s Book Agency, Salem, Massachusetts, viii + 702 pp. [31 December+]


[From reprint with date of publication stamped on the wrapper.]


[From Evenhuis (2008).]

https://doi.org/10.4081/memorieSEI.2008.157
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.26131


[Date recorded in BioAbstracts/RRM.]


[Dated from Evenhuis (1997).]


https://doi.org/10.1590/S0085-56262005000200009

Riley, C.V. (1884) [General Notes.] Entomology. The American Naturalist, 18, 74–81. [January]


[Date of letter of transmittal.]


[Date that sample articles from the first part of volume 1 were sent to prospective subscribers.]


[Recorded in the October issue of Biblioteca Italiana for 1840.]


[Date recorded as received in 413, 1 pl. [October]


https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.8160


https://doi.org/10.1002/mnnd.18940390105


https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.8160


https://doi.org/10.1002/mnnd.18940390105


https://doi.org/10.1002/mnnd.18940390105
APPENDIX I. Bibliography of Works by Daniel William Coquillett

The works listed here are gleaned from a number of sources and, despite my best attempts, some of the earlier works and newspaper articles listed here but quoted from elsewhere have not been verified through personal examination or the verification of others and are marked with an asterisk (*). Although it is likely that more small notes exist in various California newspapers dating from the 1880s and 1890s, I list here all those I have been able to find during this study using existing resources.

1876
[A 1917 review in _The Oologist_ 34: 135–136 states that there were only two known copies at the time. Coquillett had apparently given one copy to his USNM colleague, A.N. Caudell, which was the source for this review.]

1879
*Currant borers. The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 49.

*Currant borers. Crawford Avalanche (Grayling, Michigan), 1879(16 July), 3. [16 July]
[Reprint of original article in _The Germantown Telegraph_.]

1880
*The American lackey moth, _Clisiocampa americana._ The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 50(9) [28 February]

*The locust-tree borer, _Xyleutes robinae_: its natural history and means for its destruction. The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 50(12) [20 March]

On the early stages of some moths. _The Canadian Entomologist_, 12, 43–46. [March]

On describing larvae. _The Canadian Entomologist_, 12, 108. [May]


*Grape-rot and mildew. The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 50. [31 December+]

1881
The early stages of some moths. _Papilio_, 1: 6–8. [15 January]


*The imported carpet beetle, _Anthrenus scrophulariae_: its natural history and means for destroying it. The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 51(6). [5 February]

*Wood-eating beetles. The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 51(8). [19 February]

Description of the larva of _Teras permutana_. _Papilio_, 1, 30. [19 February]

Grape-rot and mildew. _The Comet_ (Jackson, Mississippi), 4 (17), 4. [26 February]
[Reprint of original article, 1880, in the _Germantown Telegraph_.]


*Bark-lice. The Germantown Telegraph (Philadelphia), 51(10). [5 March]

Notes and descriptions of a few lepidopterous larvae. _Papilio_, 1, 56–57. [26 April]


[Letter of transmittal dated 30 December 1880.]

1882

A correction. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 14, 60. [March]


The life-history of *Eustrotia carneola. Papilio*, 2, 57–58. [April]


1883


The leaf-rollers of Illinois. *Papilio*, 3(5–6), 97–103. [June]

1885

*[Observations on grasshopper attacks]. *Anaheim Gazette*, 1885(26 July) [26 July]

The grasshopper visitation. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1885(1 August), 89. [1 August]

Systematic position of the genus *Apiocera. Psyche*, 4, 243–244. [4 August]

1886

The North American species of *Toxophora. Entomologica Americana*, 1, 221–222. [March]


[Also reprinted separately, 1886, labeled as “Author’s edition”, 17 pp.]


Production and manufacture of buhach. *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology Bulletin*, 12, 7–16. [31 December+]

Experiments with cottony cushion scale. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1886(14 August), 130. [14 August]

*[Remedies for cottony-cushion scale]. *Los Angeles Times*, 1886.

1887


The red scale and the gas remedy. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1887(9 April), 318. [9 April]


[Letter of transmittal dated 15 November 1886.]


Monograph of the species belonging to the genus *Anthrax* from America north of Mexico. *Transactions of the American Entomological Society*, 14, 159–182. [October]

*[Computation for length of gas treatment should be credited to Mr. Morse]. *Los Angeles Herald*, 1887. [31 December+]

1888


COQUILLETT DIPTERA GENERA

1889


The scale destroyer. Pacific Rural Press, 1889(5 January), 4. [5 January]

Notes on Acrididae in Los Angeles, Cal. Insect Life, 1, 228–229. [January]

Hydrocyanic acid gas treatment for scale insects. Insect Life, 1, 286 [March]

A beetle pest which is now threatening the prune trees. Daily Alta California, 1889(2 June), 9. [2 June]

Farm and Orchard. The best remedy of destroying locusts. Sacramento Daily Record-Union, 1889(22 June), 3. [22 June]

The Australian lady-bird. Insect Life, 1, 377. [June]

Application to prevent Icerya from ascending trees. Insect Life, 1, 378. [June]

New food-plant and enemy of Icerya. Insect Life, 2, 49. [August]

*Resin wash for the red scale. Orange News, 1889(11 September) [11 September]

Red scale parasite. California Fruit Grower, 1889(21 September), 3. [21 September]

Wash for the red orange scale. Pacific Rural Press, 1889(21 September), 247. [21 September]

The imported Australian lady-bird, Vedalia cardinalis. Insect Life, 2, 70–74. [September]

The mealy bugs of the United States. West American Scientist, 6, 121–123. [October]

The gas process for scale insects. Insect Life, 2, 122. [October]

How the resin wash kills. Rural Californian, 12(12), 582. [December]

Insect pests and their extermination—injurious insects and remedies, pp. 13–18. In: Lelong, B.M. (Ed.), Official report of the Eleventh Fruit Growers’ Convention of the State of California, held under the auspices of the State Board of Horticulture, at National City, San Diego County, commencing Tuesday, April 16, and ending Friday, April 18, 1889. J.D. Young, State Printer, Sacramento, 161 pp. [31 December+]

Insect pests (resumed), pp. 73–77. In: Lelong, B.M. (Ed.), Official report of the Eleventh Fruit Growers’ Convention of the State of California, held under the auspices of the State Board of Horticulture, at National City, San Diego County, commencing Tuesday, April 16, and ending Friday, April 18, 1889. J.D. Young, State Printer, Sacramento, 161 pp. [31 December+]

1890


The use of hydrocyanic acid gas for the destruction of the red scale. Insect Life, 2, 202–207. [February]

The dipterous parasite of Diabrotica soror. Insect Life, 2, 233–236. [February]

A curious case of insect litigation. Insect Life, 2, 252–253. [February]

Food of the Scydmaenidae. Insect Life, 2, 278. [March]

The Vedalia cardinalis. The Planters’ Monthly, 9, 244–246. [June]


The new scale remedy, California Fruit Grower, 1890(22 February), 119. [22 February]

*The San José scale. Weekly Blade (Santa Ana), 1890(6 March), 6 [March]

Hydrocyanic-acid gas for red scale. Scientific American Supplement, 752, 108. [31 May]

[Lestophonus] Insect Life, 2, 377–378. [June]
Fumigation for scale-insects. *Insect Life*, 3, 72. [September]
*Scale-eaters at the South.* *Pacific Rural Press*, 1890(8 November). [8 November]
*Concerning laws relating to insect pests.* *The Rural Californian*, 1890. [December]
*Another foe of the Icerya.* *Pacific Rural Press*, 1890(27 December). [27 December]
New coccids from California and one of their chalcid parasites. *West American Scientist*, 7, 43–45. [September]
*Report on various methods for destroying the red scale of California.* *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology Bulletin*, 22, 9–18. [after January]

[Date of letter of transmittal from C.V. Riley.]

1891
A new *Rhaphiomidae* from California. *West American Scientist*, 7, 84–86. [January]

[Date of letter of transmittal from C.V. Riley.]
Revision of the genus *Aphoebantus*, C.R. Orcutt, San Diego, pp. 6–16. [March]

[This is the preprint version of the journal version, 1891, in *West American Scientist*, 7, 254–264. [October].]

Another parasitic rove beetle. *Insect Life*, 3, 318–319. [April]


[Date of letter of transmittal is 30 December 1890.]
A new scale insect from California. *Insect Life*, 3, 382–384. [June]
The California peach-tree borer. *Insect Life*, 3, 392–393. [June]
History of the hydrocyanic acid gas treatment for destroying scale insects. *Insect Life*, 3, 457–460. [August]

Prof. Riley on the history of the gas treatment. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1891(19 September), 245. [19 September]


[Published simultaneously, 1891, in *Science and Horticulture*, 1(5), 219–222.]
Predaceous habit of Histeridae. *Insect Life*, 4, 76. [October]

A California thrips on the potato. *Insect Life*, 4, 79. [October]

*Some pests of the horticulturalist.* *The Rural Californian*, 1891(December). [December]

A California twig-borer: is it *Anarsia*? *Insect Life*, 4, 206–207. [December]


[A reprinting of the 1889 paper of the same title.]

1892

[Date of letter of transmittal from C.V. Riley.]

[Date of letter of transmittal from C.V. Riley.]

Mr. Koebele’s mission. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1892(6 February), 125. [6 February]

Notes on the habits of some California Coleoptera. *Insect Life*, 4, 260–262. [March]

Red scale parasite. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1892(9 April), 328. [9 April]


A new fumigator for scale-insects. *Insect Life*, 4, 328–329. [June]

The dipterous parasite of *Melanoplus devastator* in California. *Insect Life*, 5, 22–24. [September]

Prof. Coquillett dissents. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1892(19 November), 420. [19 November]


1893


Synopsis of the asilid genus *Diocria*. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 25, 80. [28 February]


[Date of letter of transmittal from C.V. Riley.]

Synopsis of the asilid genera *Mallophora* and *Nicocles*. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 25, 118–120. [18 May]


[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


On the pollination of *Yeucca whipplei* in California. *Insect Life*, 5, 311–314. [July]


Coquillett’s coy response. *Los Angeles Herald*, 1893 (18 August), 5. [18 August]

Prof. Coquillett in charge. *Los Angeles Herald*, 1893 (22 August), 5. [22 August]


The Department of Agriculture withdraws Coquillett and Koebele. *Pacific Rural Press*, 1893 (14 October), 264. [14 October]

Prof. Coquillett’s handy pins. The disappearance of the Australian bugs accounted for. *Los Angeles Herald*, 1893 (28 October), 5. [28 October]


Hydrocyanic acid gas as an insecticide. *Insect Life*, 6, 176–180. [December]

1894


[Date of letter of transmittal from C.V. Riley.]

The San José scale in Virginia. *Insect Life*, 6, 253–254. [February]

Preliminary report on suppressing the San José scale in Virginia. *Insect Life*, 6, 324–326. [May]

The patent on the hydrocyanic-acid gas process declared invalid. *Insect Life*, 7, 257–258. [December]

1895


A cecidomyiid that lives on poison oak. *Insect Life*, 7, 348. [March]


Canker-worms. *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology Circular, (Second Series)* 9, 4 pp. [after 24 May]

[Date of letter of transmittal.]

Two dipterous leaf-miners in garden vegetables. *Insect Life*, 7, 381–384. [July]

Two dipterous insects injurious to cultivated flowers. *Insect Life*, 7, 399–402. [July]

A new wheat pest (*Sciria tritici* n. sp.). *Insect Life*, 7, 406–408. [July]


Notes and descriptions of Tachinidae. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 3, 49–58. [September]


[Preprints distributed in late 1895; the journal version came out on 25 May 1896.]

1896


[Date of letter of transmittal.]


1897

The walnut span worm. *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Bulletin*, (New Series) 7, 64–66. [after 7 January]

[Date of letter of transmittal.]


[Date of letter of transmittal; according to the Catalog of Public Documents of the Government of the United States for July 1, 1897 to June 30, 1899, a new index was printed (pp. 149–156) to replace the original incomplete index.]


1898


The buffalo-gnats, or black-flies, of the United States. [A synopsis of the dipterous family Simulidae.] *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Bulletin* (New Series) 10, 66–69. [early January]

[Date of letter of transmittal is 15 December 1897, but year on cover is 1898.]

On the habits of the Oscinidae and Agromyzidae, reared at the United States Department of Agriculture. *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Bulletin*, (New Series) 10, 70–79. [early January]

[Date of letter of transmittal is 15 December 1897, but year on cover is 1898.]


Synopsis of the asilid genus *Osprocerus*. *Entomological News*, 9, 37. [31 January]

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


Description of some lepidopterous larvae. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 6, 249–250. [December]

1899
A cecidomyiid injurious to seeds of sorghum. *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Bulletin*, (New Series) 18[1898], 81–82. [7 January]

[For dating see Coulson et al. (1965: 1183).]  

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]  

[From Evenhuis (1997: 400).]  

[From Evenhuis (1997: 400).]  
Description of a new parasitic tachinid fly from Ceylon. *Indian Museum Notes*, 4, 279. [13 October]  
Notes and descriptions of Trypetidae. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 7, 259–268. [December]  

1900  
[Date of letter of transmittal is 16 November 1899, but year on cover is 1900.]  
A new violet pest. (*Diplosis violicola* n. sp.). *United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Bulletin*, (New Series) 22, 48–51. [early January]  
[Date of letter of transmittal is 16 November 1899, but year on cover is 1900.]  
[Date of letter of transmittal.]  
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]  
[Date of letter of transmittal.]  

1901  
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]  
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]  
Descriptions of three lepidopterous larvae. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 9, 85–86. [June]

Journal issue published 16 July; author’s separates published 2 July according to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents, vol. 4549, p. 143.]

A new anthomyiid injurious to lupines. Entomological News, 12, 206–207. [July]

Three new species of Culexidae. The Canadian Entomologist, 33, 258–260. [4 September]

Types of anthomyid genera. Journal of the New York Entomological Society, 9, 134–146. [6 September]


Three new nemoatcerous Diptera. Entomological News, 13, 84–85. [12 May]

[Some insects of the Hudsonian Zone in New Mexico.—VIII.] Diptera. Psyche, 9, 346–347. [May]

New orthorrhaphous Diptera from Mexico and Texas. The Canadian Entomologist, 34, 136–141. [9 June]


Note on a noctuid larva. Journal of the New York Entomological Society, 10, 169. [September]


1903


Culex sobrinusons again. The Canadian Entomologist, 35, 218. [1 August]

Four new species of Culex. The Canadian Entomologist, 35, 255–257. [4 September]

Notes on Culex kelloggi Theobald. The Canadian Entomologist, 35, 261. [4 September]

Eucorethra, a genus of Culicidae. The Canadian Entomologist, 35, 272. [3 October]

Description of a new species of Oligotrophus from India. Indian Museum Notes, 6 (1), 1. [after October]

[Date of preface.]

A new Anopheles with unspotted wings. The Canadian Entomologist, 35, 310. [6 November]

A new ephydrid from Australia. Entomological News, 14, 324. [6 December]

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


[Republication of original description by Coquillett in 1901.]

1904

Several new Diptera from North America. The Canadian Entomologist, 36, 10–12. [4 January]

Notes on Culex nigritulus. Entomological News, 15, 73–74. [30 January]

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


Diptera from southern Texas, with descriptions of new species. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 12, 31–35. [March]

A new *Ceratopogon* from Brazil. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 12, 35. [March]


New Diptera from India and Australia. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 6, 137–140. [30 July]


[A reprinting of Coquillett's 1900 paper on this subject in the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences* with a one-page introduction containing a corrigenda and new information since the 1900 paper.]

1905


[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]


A new subapterous tipulid from New Mexico. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 37, 347. [30 September]


1906


[Date of letter of transmittal.]

[Letters]: Dr. Dyar’s square dealings. *Entomological News*, 17, 224. [June]


A new *Tabanus* related to *punctifer*. *Entomological News*, 17, 48. [2 February]

[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]

Five new Culicidae from the West Indies. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 38, 60–62. [5 February]

1907

Notes and descriptions of Hippoboscidae and Streblidae. *Entomological News*, 18, 290–292. [July]


Discovery of blood-sucking Psychodidae in America. *Entomological News*, 18, 101 [March]

1908

Doctor Dyar’s criticism of “Mosquito Life”. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 40, 81 [6 March]


1909
[See Evenhuis et al. (1989: 843) for dating]
Rediscovery of the bibionid genus *Eupeitinus. Entomological News*, 20, 106. [5 March]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]
A new stratiomyid from Texas. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 41, 212. [7 July]

1910
Two new Trypetidae from China. *Entomological News*, 21, 308. [1 July]
[Date of receipt at ANSP library.]

1911

1924

**APPENDIX II. Taxa Named for Daniel William Coquillett**

Genus-Group Names—6

Diptera—4  
*Coquillettia* Williston, 1896  
*Coquillettidia* Dyar, 1905  
*Coquillettina* Walton, 1915  
*Coquillettomyia* Felt, 1908  
*Coquillettomyiina* Mamaev, 1968

Hemiptera—1  
*Coquillettia* Uhler, 1890

Hymenoptera—1  
*Coquillettapis* Viereck, 1909

Species-Group Names—84

Coleoptera—4  
*Aphodius coquilletti* Linell, 1896  
*Eusattus coquillettii* Linell, 1899  
*Gymnopygae coquillettii* Linell, 1896  
*Leptura coquillettii* Linell, 1896

Diptera—51  
*Ablautus coquillettii* Wilcox, 1935  
*Agromyzas coquillettii* Malloch, 1913  
*Apocephalus coquillettii* Malloch, 1912  
*Asilus coquillettii* Hine, 1909  
*Bombylius coquillettii* Williston, 1899
Brevitrichia coquilletti Kelsey, 1969
Ceratopogon coquilletti Kieffer, 1917
Ceropsilopa coquilletti Cresson, 1922
Chaetoepalpus coquilletti Vimmer & Soukup, 1940
Chrysops coquilletti Hine, 1904
Criorhina coquilletti Williston, 1892
Cyrtophloeoba coquilletti Aldrich, 1926
Diamesa coquilletti Sublette, 1966
Didea coquilletti Aldrich, 1893
Dynatosoma coquilletti Landrock, 1918
Erax coquilletti Hine, 1919
Euhybus coquilletti Melander, 1928
Hypaspistomyia coquilletti Hendel, 1907
Janthinosoma coquilletti Theobald, 1907
Laphria coquilletti McAtee, 1919
Lauxania coquilletti Hendel, 1908
Lepidanthrax coquilletti Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999
Leschenaultia coquilletti Toma & Guimarães, 2002
Lithocosmus coquilletti Cockerell, 1909
Melangyna coquilletti Sedman, 1965
Mutiloptera coquilletti Hine, 1917
Neopogon coquilletti Bezzi, 1910
Phthiria coquilletti Johnson, 1902
Phytomyza coquilletti Spencer, 1986
Pipunculus coquilletti Kertész, 1907
Platypalpus coquilletti Melander, 1924
Proctacanthus coquilletti Hine, 1911
Pseudowanhia coquilletti Aldrich, 1921
Pseudomyiospila coquilletti Vimmer, 1939
Rivellia coquilletti Hendel, 1894
Saropogon coquilletti Back, 1909
Scaptomyza coquilletti Wheeler & Takada, 1966
Stilobezzia coquilletti Kieffer, 1917
Surcoufia coquilletti Kröber, 1922
Synoris coquilletti Aldrich, 1926
Syrphus coquilletti Goot, 1964
Tabanus coquilletti Shiraki, 1918
Tipula coquilletti Enderlein, 1912
Tipula coquillettiiana Alexander, 1924
Trichopticus coquilletti Malloch, 1920
Uranotaenia coquilletti Dyar & Knab, 1906
Villa coquilletti Painter, 1965
Xylota coquilletti Hervé-Bazin, 1914
Zaphne coquilletti Griffiths, 1998
Zenillia coquilletti Aldrich & Webber, 1924

Hemiptera—4
Deltocephalus coquilletti Van Duzee, 1890
Heraeus coquilletti Barber, 1914
Telamona coquilletti Goding, 1894
Thamnotettix coquilletti Van Duzee, 1890

Hymenoptera—20
Prasapis coquilletti Cockerell, 1896
Nomada coquilletti Cockerell, 1903
Pompitus coquilletti Provancher, 1887
Tachysphex coquilletti Rohwer, 1911
Amauronematus coquilletti Marlatt, 1896
Aphycus coquilletti Howard, 1898
Ashmeadiella coquilletti Titus, 1904
APPENDIX III. List of Works Treating Paracantha Coquillett, 1899f as a Valid Taxon

Twenty-five works by at least ten different authors in the last 50 years spanning no less than 10 years.


