

2. Subfamily Dasypogoninae [Figs. 510-725]

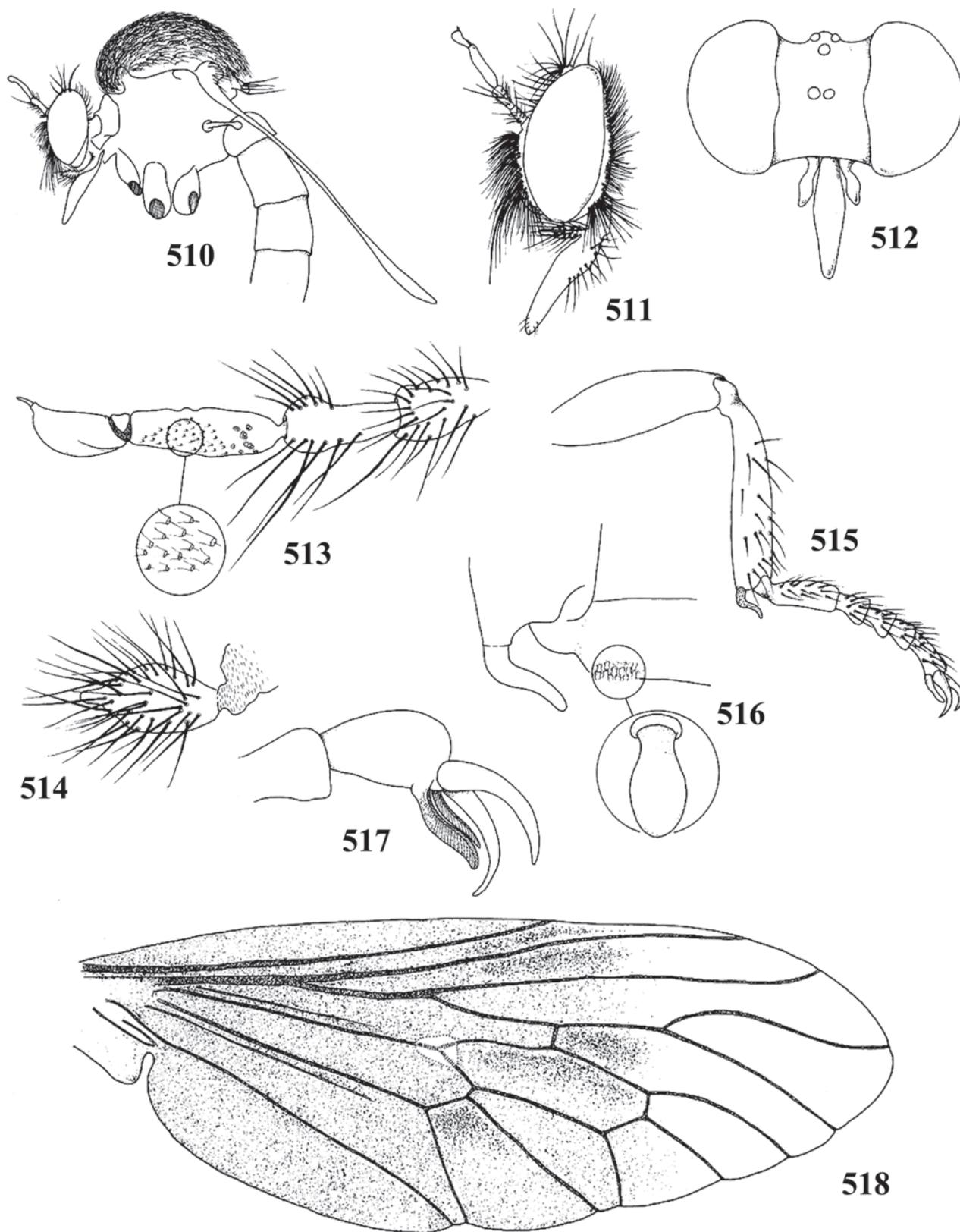
Key to the genera

1. Antenna with three flagellomeres, the second minute (Figs. 513, 523, 527). Fore tibial spur weak, sigmoid (Figs. 515, 516, 524). First tarsomere of fore leg never with basal flange. All wing cells open (Fig. 518), although sometimes cell cup almost closed at wing margin. Anatergite bare. Hypandrium free from epandrium. Female tergite 10 with spines. Tribe Isopogonini 2
 Antenna with one or two flagellomeres. Other combinations of characters 11
- 2(1). Pulvilli present, even if reduced (in *Theromyia* Williston pulvilli one-fourth length of claws (Fig. 566) 3
 Pulvilli entirely absent 10
- 3(2). First tarsomere of fore leg without basal denticles (Fig. 524) (except in *Alvarenga* Carrera, with several series of peg-like structures (Figs. 515-516), but not with denticles) 4
 First tarsomere of fore leg with a series of evident, small, black denticles basally 8
- 4(3). Mystax dense, occupying entire face, bristles longer at lower margin (Fig. 511) 5
 Mystax thin, reduced to subcranial margin; with at most sparse hairs above mystax 6
- 5(4). Mesonotum strongly arched and compressed medianly, bearing a strong mane of long, dense, erect hairs. Third antennal flagellomere thin and slender. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 532-537. Spermathecae as in Fig. 531 (Canada, U. S. A.) *Comantella* Curran, 1923
 Mesonotum also strongly arched, but not compressed medianly and without a mane; hairs on mesonotum decumbent (Fig. 510). Third antennal flagellomere strongly flattened laterally and as wide as first flagellomere (Fig. 513). Female terminalia and spermathecae as in Figs. 519-522. (Brazil, Argentina) *Alvarenga* Carrera, 1960
- 6(4). Male abdomen with only 6 visible segments, the last two (5-6) widened, flat, spatulate, covered with dense silvery pollen (Figs. 551-552), the male terminalia usually hidden beneath these segments. Wing, in both sexes, spotted brown at crossveins and bifurcations (pattern pale in male of *N. pictus*), or brown almost to the apex, including bifurcation of R4 and R5. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 553-557. Spermathecae as in Fig. 559. (U. S. A. to Ecuador) *Nicocles* Jaenicke, 1867
 Male abdomen with 7 visible segments, the last two (6-7) not modified as above. Wing hyaline, or basal two-thirds brown, not spotted as above, or entirely infuscated 7
- 7(6). Both male and female with a noticeable excision at apex of middle tibia, bearing two short spines (one longer) (Fig. 525). First tarsomere of hind leg with a row of 5 to 9 spines of similar length. Epandrial lobes characteristically expanded, narrowed basally and then flap-like (Fig. 526). Spermathecae as in Fig. 530. (Brazil: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) *Aspidopyga* Carrera, 1949
 Middle tibia not excised at apex, with only two apical bristles. First tarsomere of hind leg without row of spines. Epandrial lobes never as above. Male aedeagus and terminalia as in Figs. 538-542. Spermathecae as in Figs. 543-545. (U. S. A. and Mexico south to Ecuador, Peru and Argentina) *Cophura* Osten Sacken, 1887
- 8(3). Anterior tarsus lengthened, twice as long as fore tibia. Face strongly produced. (Brazil: Minas Gerais)
 *Annamyia* Pritchard, 1941
 Anterior tarsus of usual length. Face not as above 9
- 9(8). Pulvilli as long as claws. Male terminalia extremely developed (Fig. 528), aedeagus very long, exposed, longer than height of terminalia. Spermathecae as in Fig. 529. (Panama and South America, but not in Chile)
 *Aphamartania* Schiner, 1866
 Pulvilli reduced, one-fourth length of claws. Male terminalia also developed, but aedeagus short, hidden inside the terminalia (Figs. 562-566). (Chile) *Theromyia* Williston, 1891
- 1 (2). Dorsocentral bristles erect and extending to mesonotal declivity. Face with a dense fringe of long, adjacent, tectiform, drooping bristles, reaching nearly up to base of antennae. Scape and pedicel with stout, long bristles. Diameter

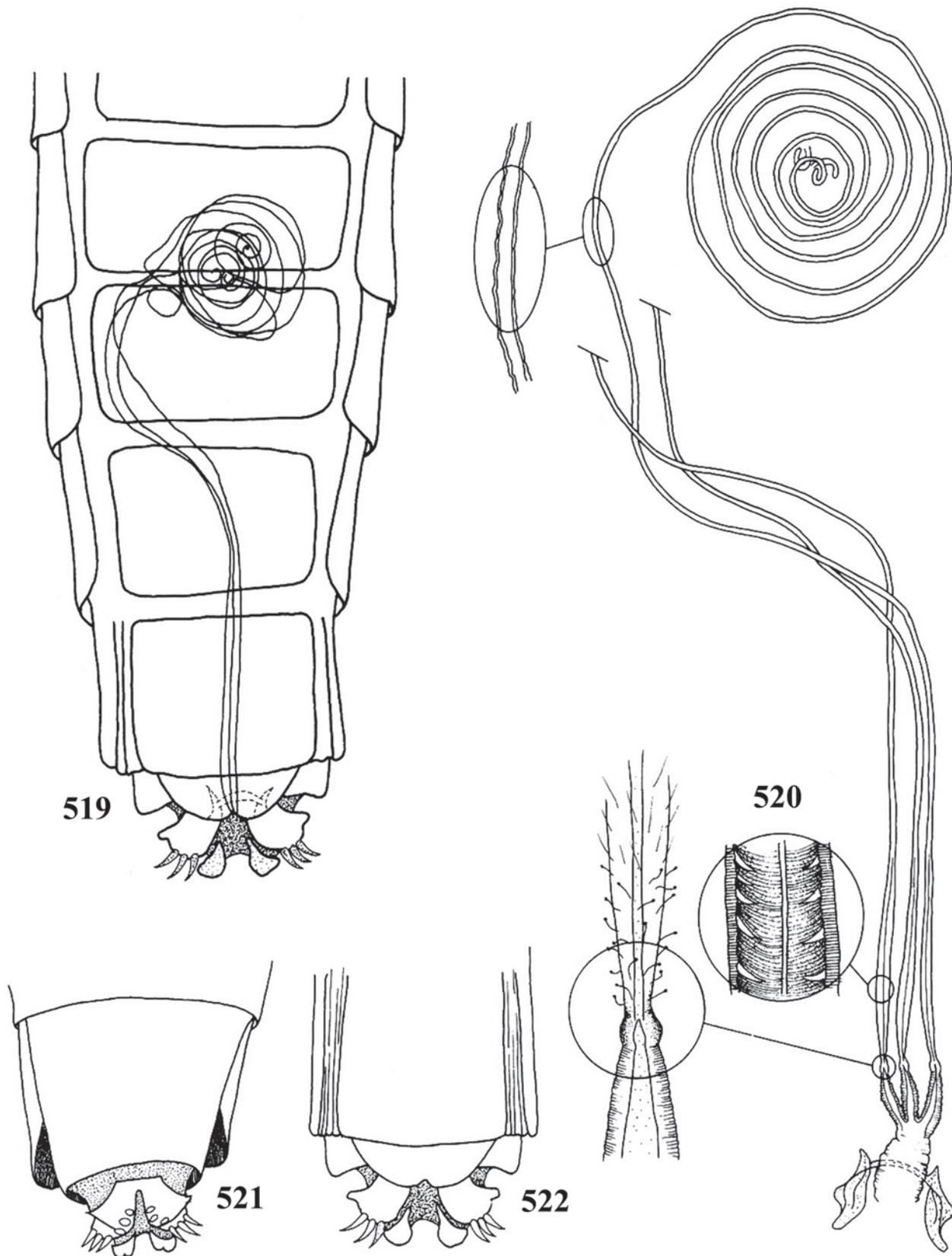
	of all femora uniform. Spermathecae as in Fig. 560 (U. S. A.: Washington, California, Texas)	
 <i>Omninablautus</i> Pritchard, 1935	
	Dorsocentral bristles recumbent when present, confined to mesonotal declivity. Mystax composed of hair-like bristles, never as above. Scape and pedicel without long, stiff, ventral bristles. Diameter of hind femora 1.3-1.5 times diameter of middle femora. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 546-550. Spermathecae as in Fig. 558 (U. S. A.: California, Arizona, Colorado; Mexico: Sonora, Zacatecas)	
 <i>Hodophylax</i> James, 1933	
11(1).	Males	12
	Females	18
12(11).	Epandrial lobes fused into a single plate, which in turn is fused to the hypandrium, i. e., segment 9 forms a complete ring. Antenna with one or two flagellomeres. Wing with cells r1, r5, m3 and cup open or closed. Anatergite bare or pilose. Tribe Megapodini	13
	Epandrial lobes separated (except in <i>Neoderomyia</i> Artigas), with divergent apices, but in no case fused to hypandrium	18
13(12).	Cell r1 open. Anatergite bare, only micropubescent (if anatergite pilose, the hairs located <i>under</i> the callosity). Hypandrium short and mammiform, or prolonged tongue-like between the gonocoxites	14
	Cell r1 closed (if open, face strongly concave medianly and projected into a thick lip inferiorly). Anatergite with erect hairs. Hypandrium short and wide, strongly concave medianly	16
14(13).	Second antennal segment present (Fig. 568); if absent, a minute spine on dorsum of flagellomere present, either medianly or subapically placed (Fig. 567). Posterior margin of tergite 1 with 'bullae'	15
	Only one flagellomere present, with apical spine (Fig. 572). Posterior margin of tergite 1 without 'bullae'. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 596-600. Spermathecae as in Fig. 604. (Guiano-Brazilian subregion)	
 <i>Senobasis</i> Macquart, 1838	
15(14).	Two flagellomeres present (Fig. 568). Male terminalia and aedeagus: see Artigas, 1970: figs. 175, 176, 179, 180. Spermathecae: see Artigas, 1971: figs. 12-13 (Chile)	<i>Deromyia</i> Philippi, 1865
	Second flagellomere absent, a minute spine present on dorsum of flagellomere, either medianly or subapically placed (Fig. 567). Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 574-578. Spermathecae as in Fig. 603 (Guiano-Brazilian subregion)	<i>Cyrtophrys</i> Loew, 1851
16(13).	Face strongly prominent, triangular in lateral view (Fig. 569)	17
	Face strongly concave, produced only inferiorly, into a very thick lip (Fig. 570). Second flagellomere absent (except in <i>P. martini</i> (Fig. 571). Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 591-595. Spermathecae as in Fig. 606 (Sonoran Desert to southern Brazil)	<i>Pseudorus</i> Walker, 1851
17(16).	Face extremely produced, with a central, triangular, yellow pollinose area, almost bare of hairs. Second antennal flagellomere well developed. Frons with longitudinal sulci. Legs moderately strong and robust. Male terminalia as in Figs. 585-590. Spermathecae: see Artigas, 1971: fig. 72 (Peru, Chile)	<i>Pronomopsis</i> Hermann, 1912
	Face not so produced, without the pollinose central triangle. Palpi very elongate, surpassing tip of face in lateral view. Second flagellomere partially fused to first flagellomere. Frons with lateral 'bullae'. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 580-584. Spermathecae as in Fig. 605 (Guiano-Brazilian subregion)	<i>Megapoda</i> Macquart, 1834
18(12).	Veins CuA1 and M3 ending separately at wing margin (i. e., cell m3 open) (if cell m3 closed, veins CuA1 and M3 meet only at wing margin). First flagellomere normally without small bristles on lower dorsal surface. Second flagellomere present or absent. Cell r1 open. Tribe Dasypogonini	19
	Veins CuA1 and M3 fused before wing margin (i. e., cell m3 closed and petiolate) (if cell M3 open, as in <i>Pseudorus piceus</i> [Megapodini], then anatergite pilose). Cell r1 open or closed. First antennal flagellomere with small bristles on lower dorsal surface (if these bristles absent [Megapodini], then anatergite pilose)	29
19(18).	Pulvilli absent (Fig. 612). Antennal stylus variable. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 647-651. Spermathecae as in Fig. 652 (Nearctic)	<i>Parataracticus</i> Cole, 1924
	Pulvilli present	20

- 20(19). Only one flagellomere present, with an apical or dorsal spine (Fig. 607) 21
Two antennal flagellomeres present (Fig. 608) 25
- 21(20). Flagellomere with a dorsal incision near its middle or apical third, bearing a spine (Fig. 613). Abdomen notoriously punctate. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 660-664. Spermathecae as in Fig. 665 (U. S. A., Mexico)
..... *Taracticus* Loew, 1872
Flagellomere always with a minute apical spine 22
- 22(21). Face concave (Fig. 633) 23
Face flat (Fig. 610) 24
- 23(24). Scape and pedicel subequal in length. Marginal scutellar bristles present. Body pollinose. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 614-619. Spermathecae as in Fig. 625 (Argentina) *Aczelia* Carrera, 1955
Scape two or three times length of pedicel (Fig. 634). Marginal scutellar bristles absent (except in *Amorimius martinorum* (Artigas & Papavero, 1988)). Body bare, mostly shining. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 635, 637-641. Spermathecae as in Fig. 636 (Mexico south to Brazil) *Amorimius* Papavero, 2009
- 24(22). Face exceptionally high, the antennae arising near vertex (Fig. 610). Scape twice as long as pedicel. First tarsomere of fore leg without basal denticles. Marginal scutellar bristles present. (Brazil: Pará) *Tocantinia* Carrera, 1955
Face short, never as above. Scape and pedicel subequal in length. First tarsomere of fore leg with basal denticles. Marginal scutellar bristles absent (Brazil: Amazonas) *Austenmyia* Carrera, 1955
- 25(20). At least three pairs of presutural dorsocentrals present 26
No presutural dorsocentral bristles, or, at least, undistinguishable from pilosity 28
- 26(25). Lower 2/3 of face with a pronounced, haired swelling or gibbosity. Presutural dorsocentral bristles extremely developed, semi-erect (Western Nearctic) *Lestomyia* Williston, 1889
Face plane or slightly prominent at subcranial margin. Presutural dorsocentral bristles short and recumbent (Chile) 27
- 27(26). Abdomen slender, as long as five times width of first tergite. No more than three pairs of well-developed presutural dorsocentral bristles. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 642-646. Spermathecae as in Artigas, 1971: fig. 18 (Chile) *Neoderomyia* Artigas, 1971
Abdomen as broad as mesonotum. Dorsocentral bristles reaching anterior margin of mesonotum. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 620-624. Spermathecae as in Fig. 626 (Chile) *Araucopogon* Artigas & Papavero, 1998
- 28(25). Face short, produced in lateral view and triangular, the subcranial margin wider than width of frons (Figs. 608-609). Male tergites 5-6 with a cluster of squamiform setae laterally (Fig. 611). Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 628-632. Spermathecae as in Fig. 626 (Brazil) *Cleptomyia* Carrera, 1949
Face never as above. Subcranial margin subequal to width of frons or shorter. No such squamiform setae present on male tergites 5-6. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 655-659. Spermathecae as in Figs. 653-654 (Worldwide) *Saropogon* Loew, 1847
- 29(18). Anatergite with erect hairs. Females with seven visible tergites. Female terminalia begins with segment 8. In males, hypandrium fused to epandrium, forming a complete ring; hypandrium short, strongly concave medianly
..... Tribe Megapodini, part [go back to couplet 16]
Anatergite bare. Female with 8 visible tergites. Male hypandrium variable 30
- 30(29). Second flagellomere present; if absent, spine placed on dorsum of flagellomere, either medianly or subapically. In males, hypandrium fused to epandrium, forming a complete ring, and hypandrium tongue-like, prolonged between gonocoxites. Posterior margin of tergite 1 with 'bullae'. Cells m3 and cup closed and petiolate
..... Tribe Megapodini, part [go back to couplet 15]
Second flagellomere always present, spine always on tip of second flagellomere (Fig. 572) 31
- 31(30). Only one palpal segment (Fig. 573). Female terminalia in the shape of a triangular plate, formed by segment 9, without spines (Figs. 601-602). In males, hypandrium fused to epandrium, forming a complete ring Figs. 596-598). Female spermathecae as in Fig. 605. Tribe Megapodini, part (Guiano-Brazilian subregion) *Senobasis* Macquart, 1838

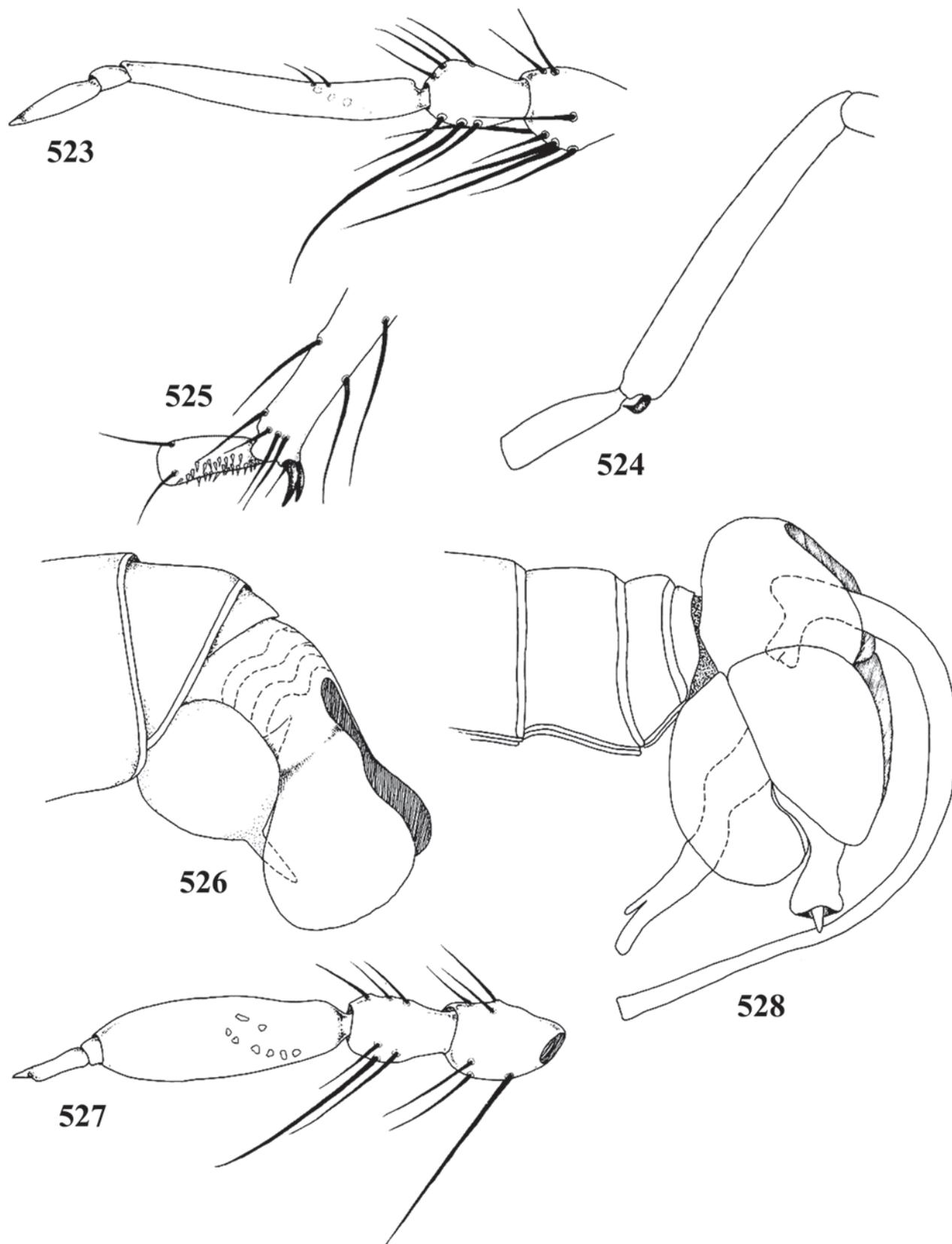
- Palpus two-segmented. Female tergite 10 with spines. In males, hypandrium free from epandrium. Tribe Lastaurini ... 32
- 32(31). At least anepisternum and katepisternum with relatively long and dense hairs. At least tergites 2-4 with long, soft hairs laterally or posteriorly, normally forming tufts parted in the middle. Generally very hirsute flies. Dorsocentral rows either complete, all the bristles long and well developed, or dorsocentrals beginning at level of posterior margin of humeri, becoming longer towards scutellum 33
 Pleura almost completely naked; if sometimes posterior margin of anepisternum with some hairs, then tergites 2-4 never with long tufts of hairs. Extremely bare flies. Dorsocentrals long and well developed only post-saturally, sometimes strongly reduced or absent 36
- 33(32). First tarsomere of hind leg slender, narrower than its tibia and almost as long as, or longer than, tarsomeres 2-4 together (Figs. 666-667). Tergites 2-4 at least with patches of more or less long, light hairs, laterally and posteriorly 34
 Tarsomeres (and also normally tibiae) inflated. First tarsomere of hind tibia subequal in width to its tibia, relatively short and thick, subequal to, or longer than, tarsomeres 2-3 (Figs. 668-669). Normally very hirsute flies, sometimes with hair tufts only on tergites 1-4 35
- 34(33). Cell r1 open. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 695-698. Spermathecae as in Fig. 715 (Brazil)
 *Neodiogmites* Carrera, 1949
 Cell r1 closed and petiolate (Guyana) *Apolastauroides* Artigas & Papavero, 1988
- 35(33). Dorsocentral rows complete; anterior dorsocentrals well developed. Predominantly yellow or reddish-black species, with yellow vestiture. Legs yellowish or reddish. Mystax golden-yellow. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 687-691. Spermathecae as in Fig. 714 (Brazil, Argentina) *Lastaurina* Curran, 1935
 Dorsocentral rows incomplete; anterior dorsocentrals, if present, hair-like. Predominantly black species, with predominantly black vestiture. Sometimes abdomen and mesonotum with patches of yellow or rufous hairs. Legs always black. Mystax entirely black, entirely yellow, or mixed black and white. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 699-703. Spermathecae as in Fig. 716 (Neotropical) *Lastaurus* Loew, 1851
- 36(32). Marginal scutellar bristles present 37
 Marginal scutellar bristles absent 38
- 37(36). Face narrower than width of an eye (Fig. 671). Pulvilli of hind leg reaching at least half length of claw (Fig. 672). Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 682-686. Spermathecae as in Figs. 706-713 (Americas)
 *Diogmites* Loew, 1866
 Face as wide as, or wider than, width of an eye (Fig. 673). Pulvilli of hind leg half length of law, or shorter, to almost absent (Fig. 674). Male aedeagus as in Figs. 675-676. Spermathecae as in Fig. 704 (Brazil, Argentina)
 *Caenarolia* Thomson, 1869
- 38(36). Prosternum dissociated from proepisternum, separated by a membranous area (Fig. 724). Very large, robust flies. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 719-723. Spermathecae as in Fig. 717 (Brazil, Argentina)
 *Phonicocleptes* Lynch Arribáizaga, 1881
 Prosternum fused to proepisternum, forming a complete ring (Fig. 725). Medium-sized flies. Male terminalia and aedeagus as in Figs. 677-681. Spermathecae as in Fig. 705 (Neotropical, but not in Chile)
 *Blepharepium* Rondani, 1848



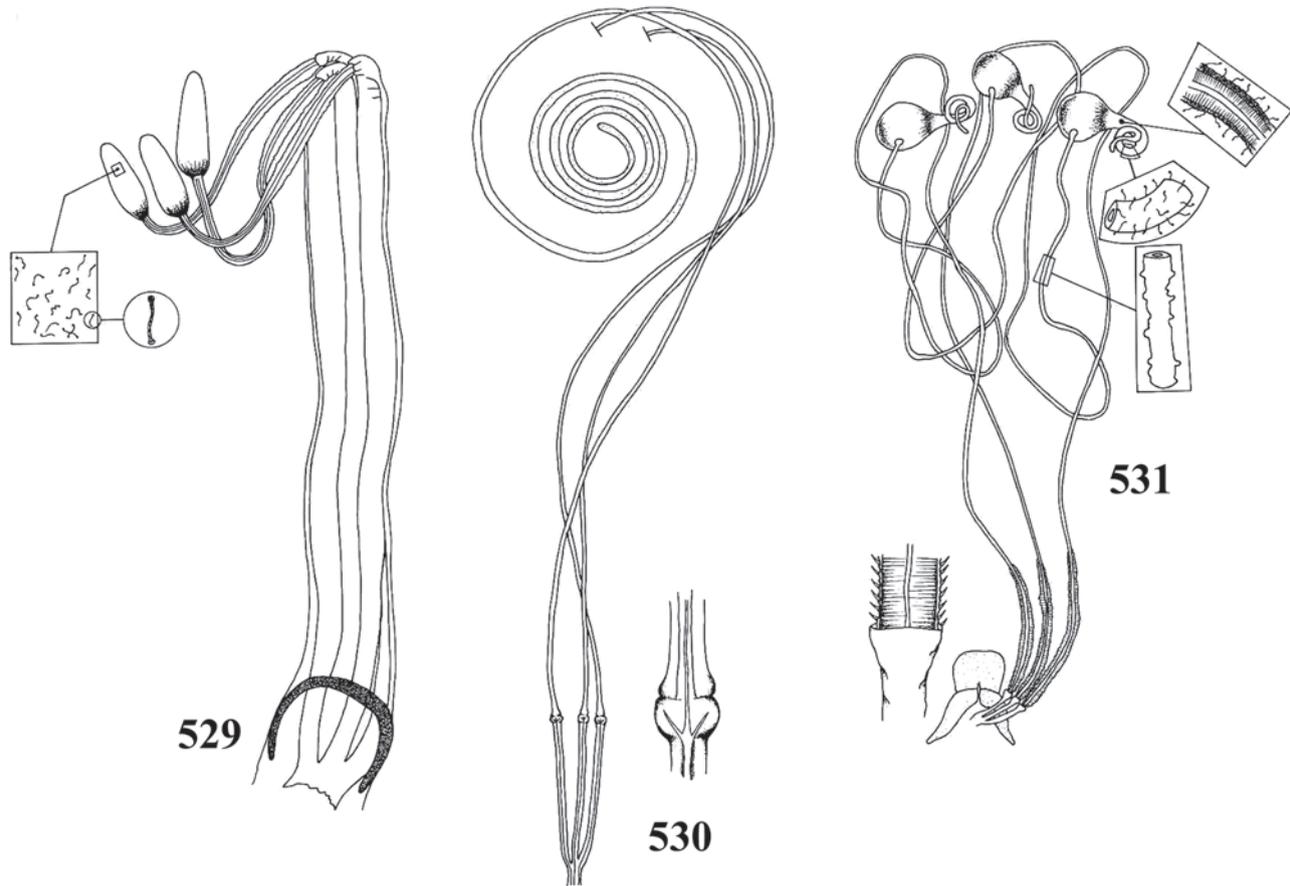
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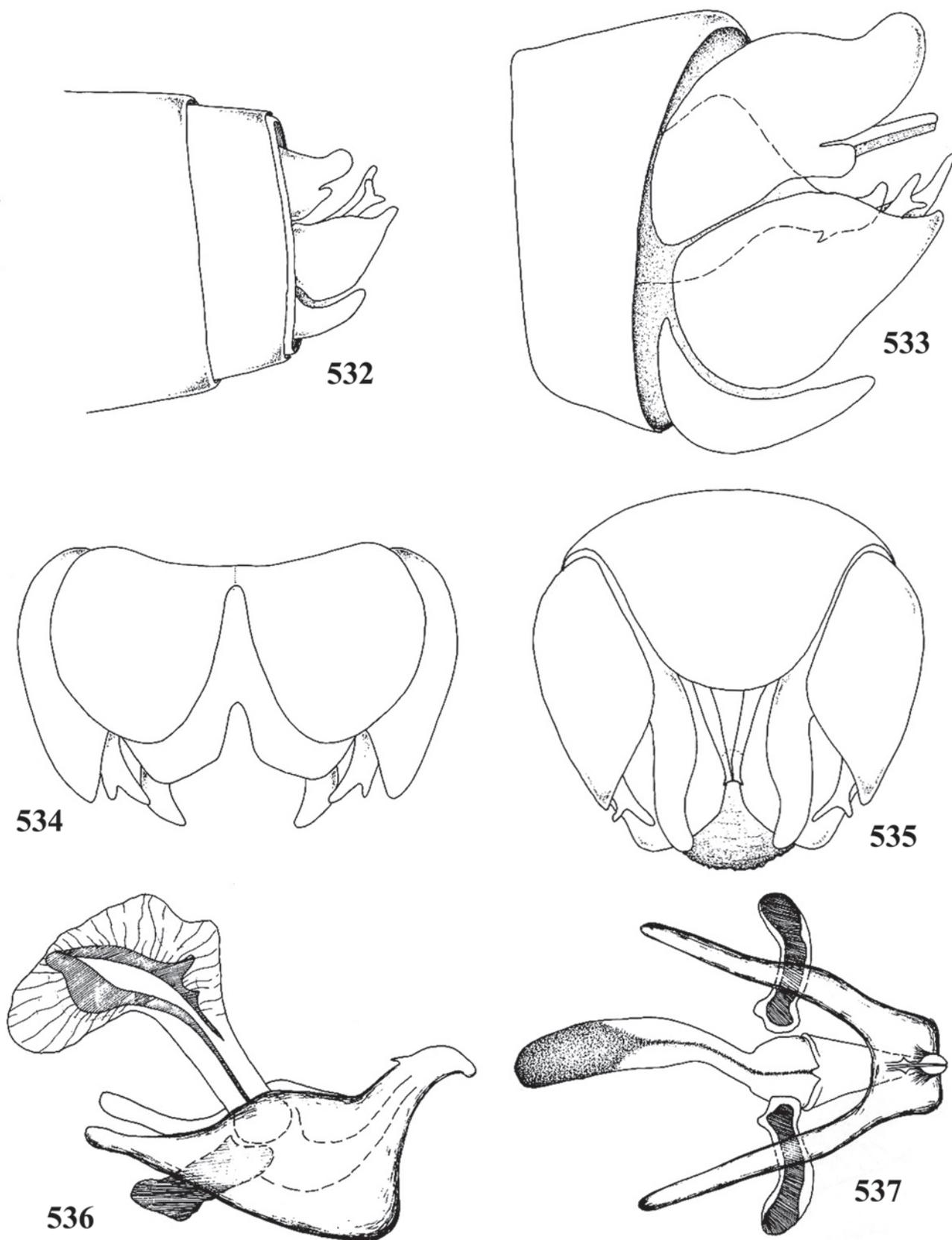
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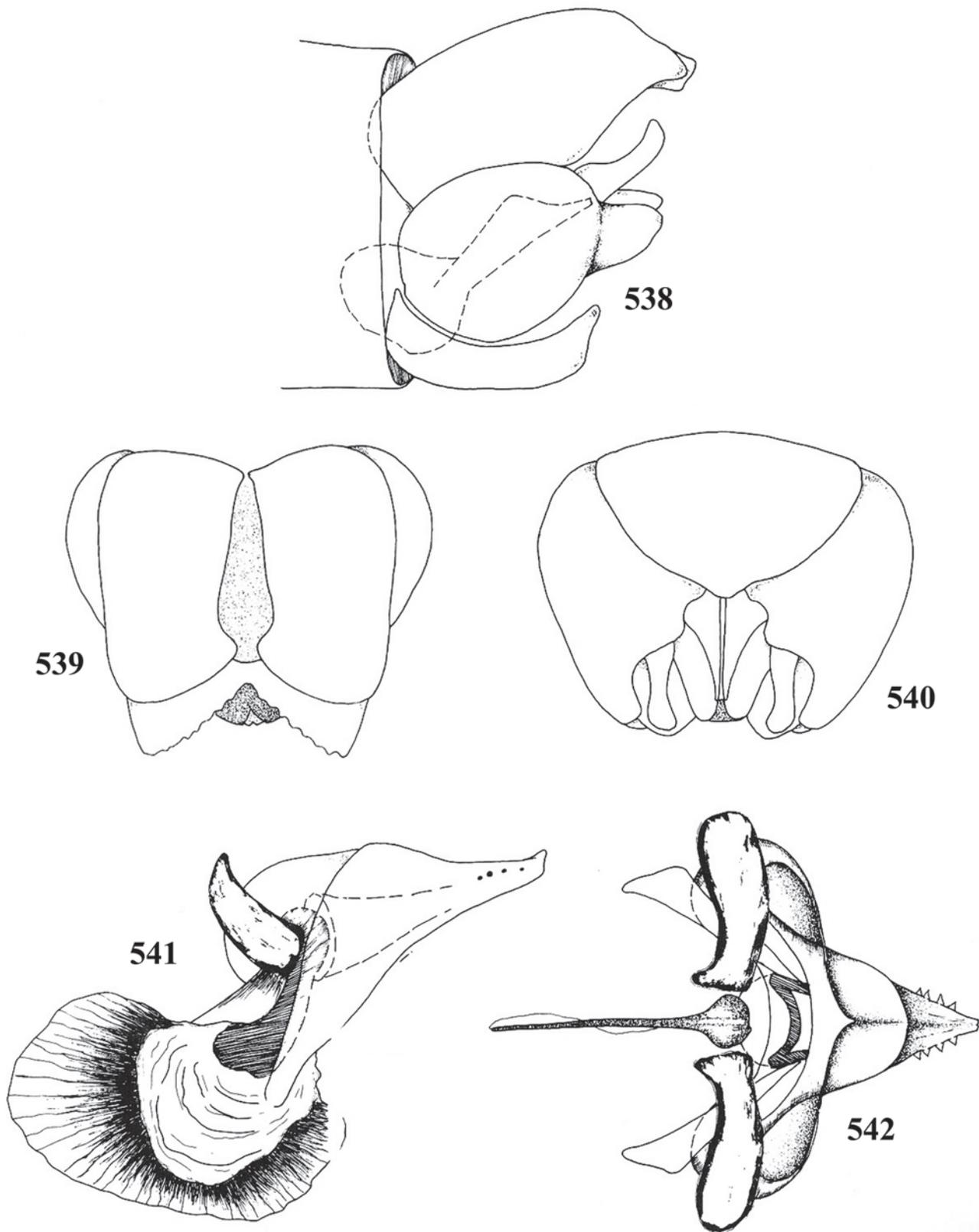
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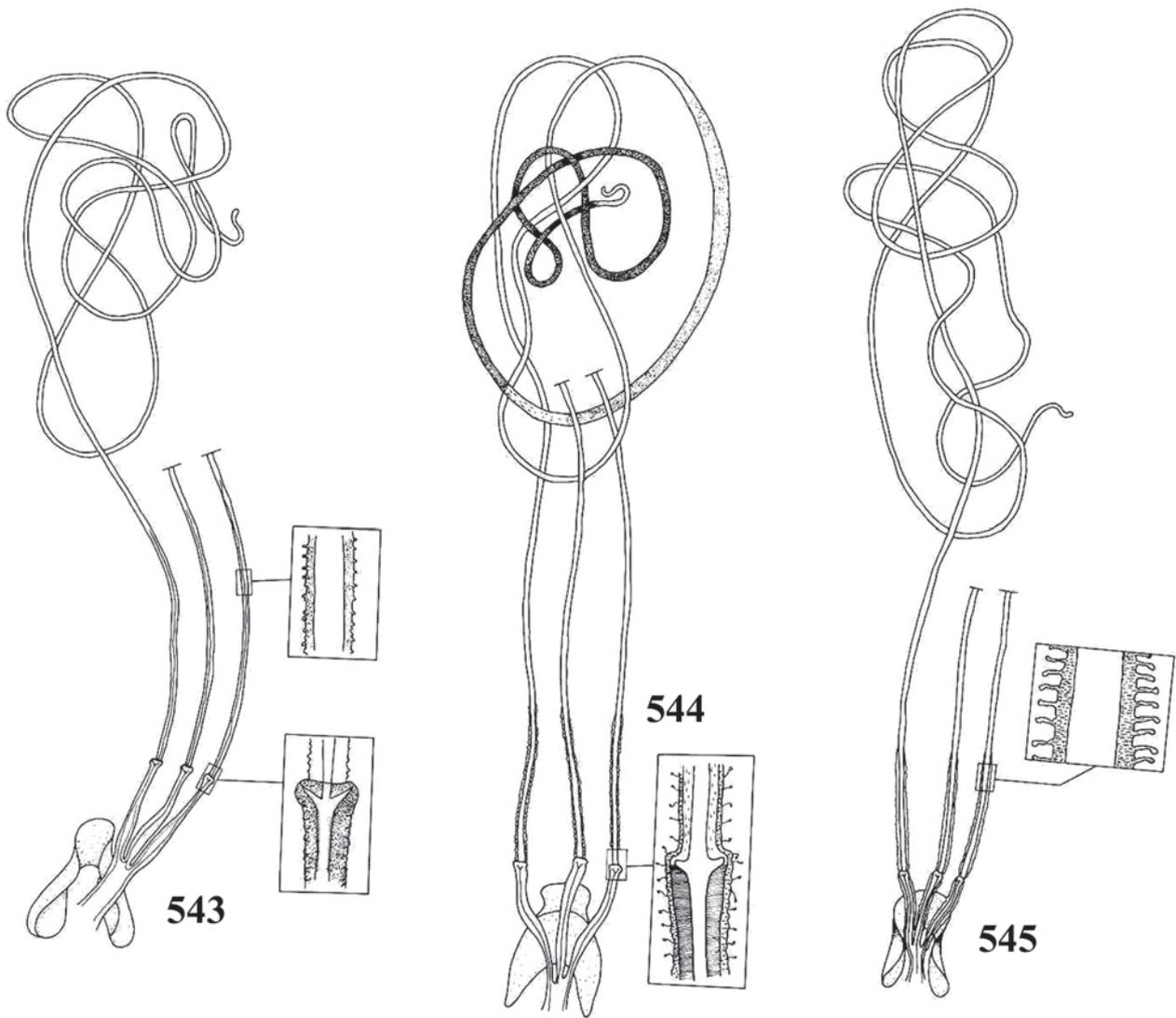
Figures 529-531. Spermathecae. 529. *Ahamartania maculipennis* (Macquart, 1838). 530. *Aspidopyga cophuroides* Carrera, 1949. 531. *Comantella rotgeri* James, 1937.



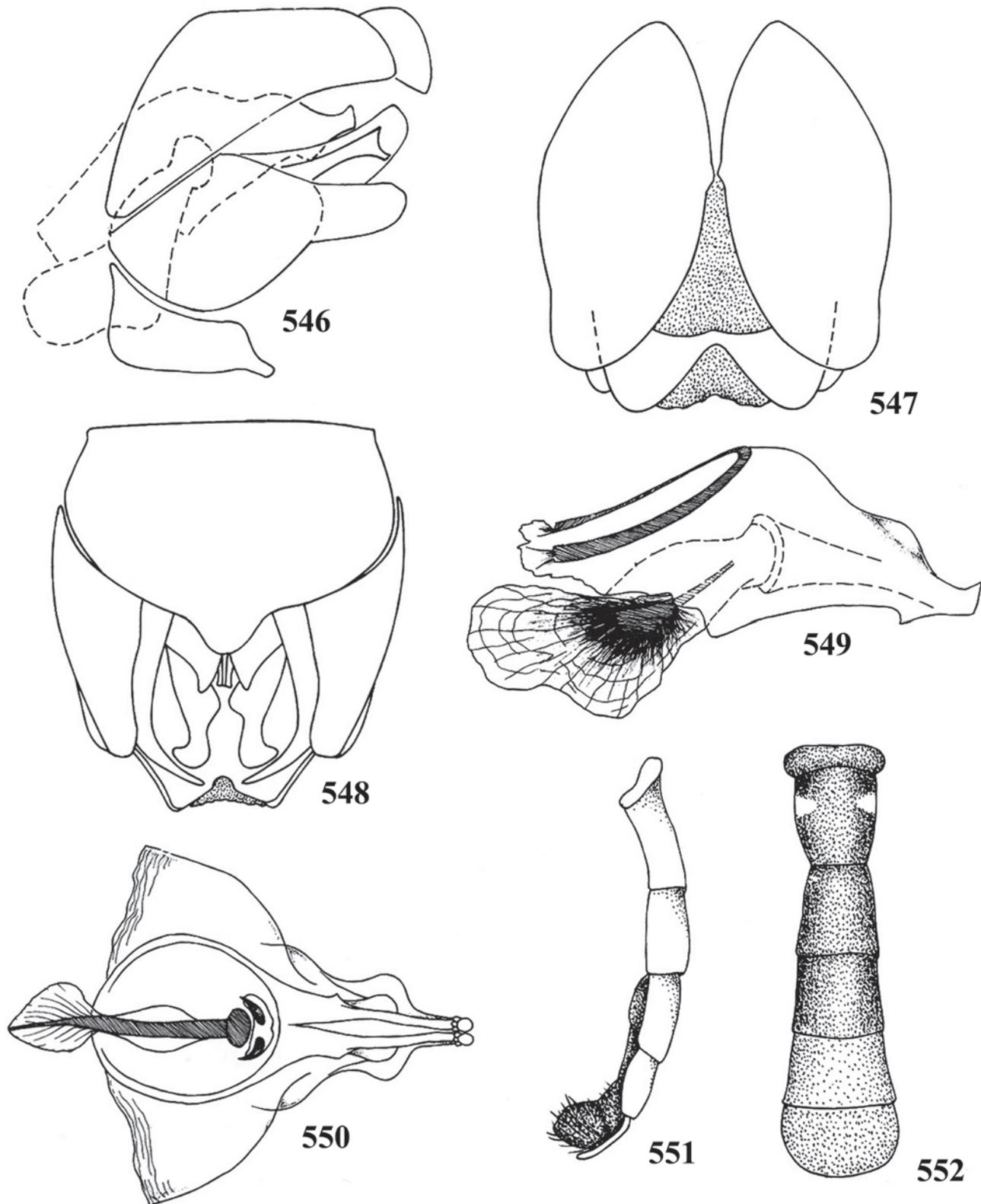
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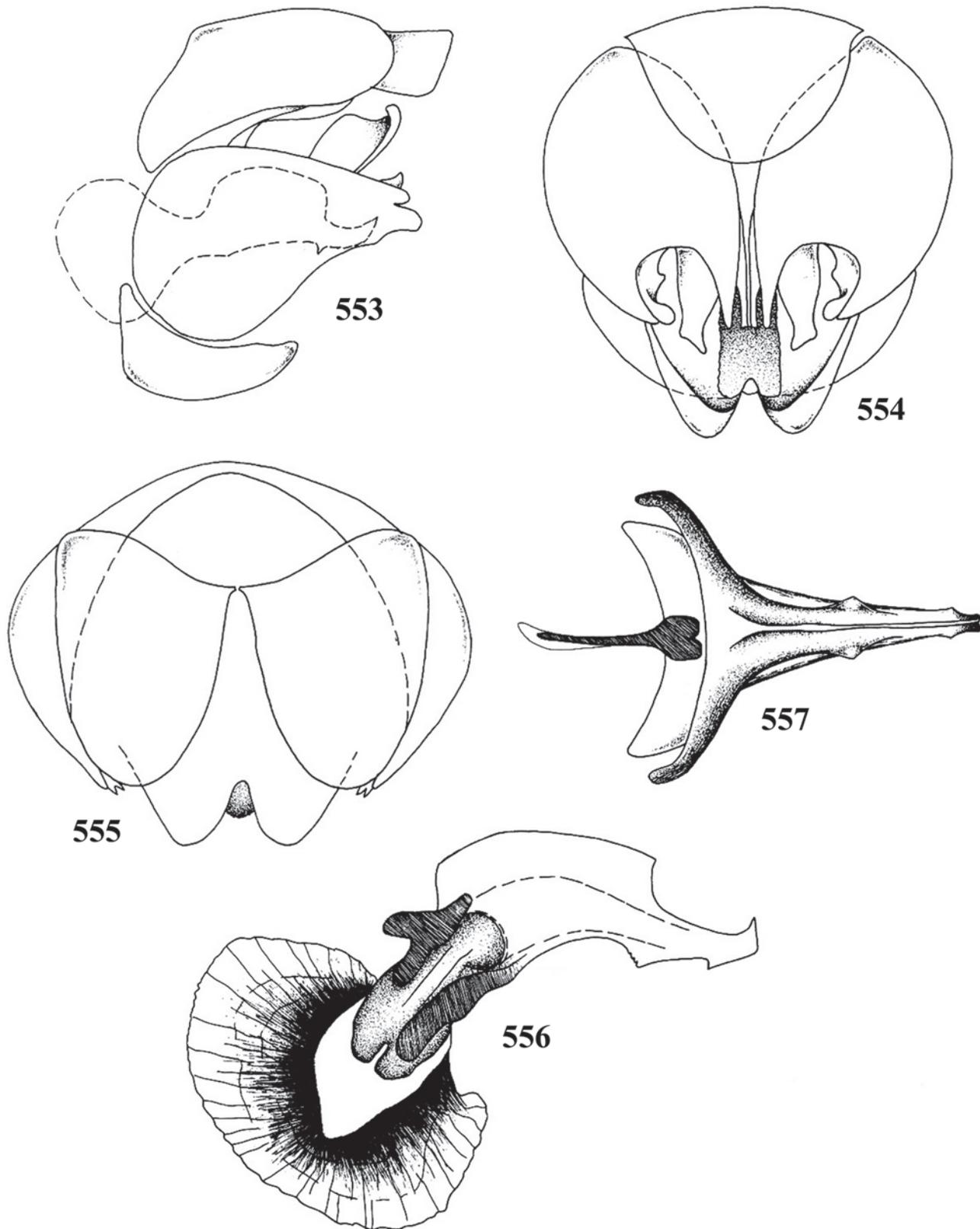
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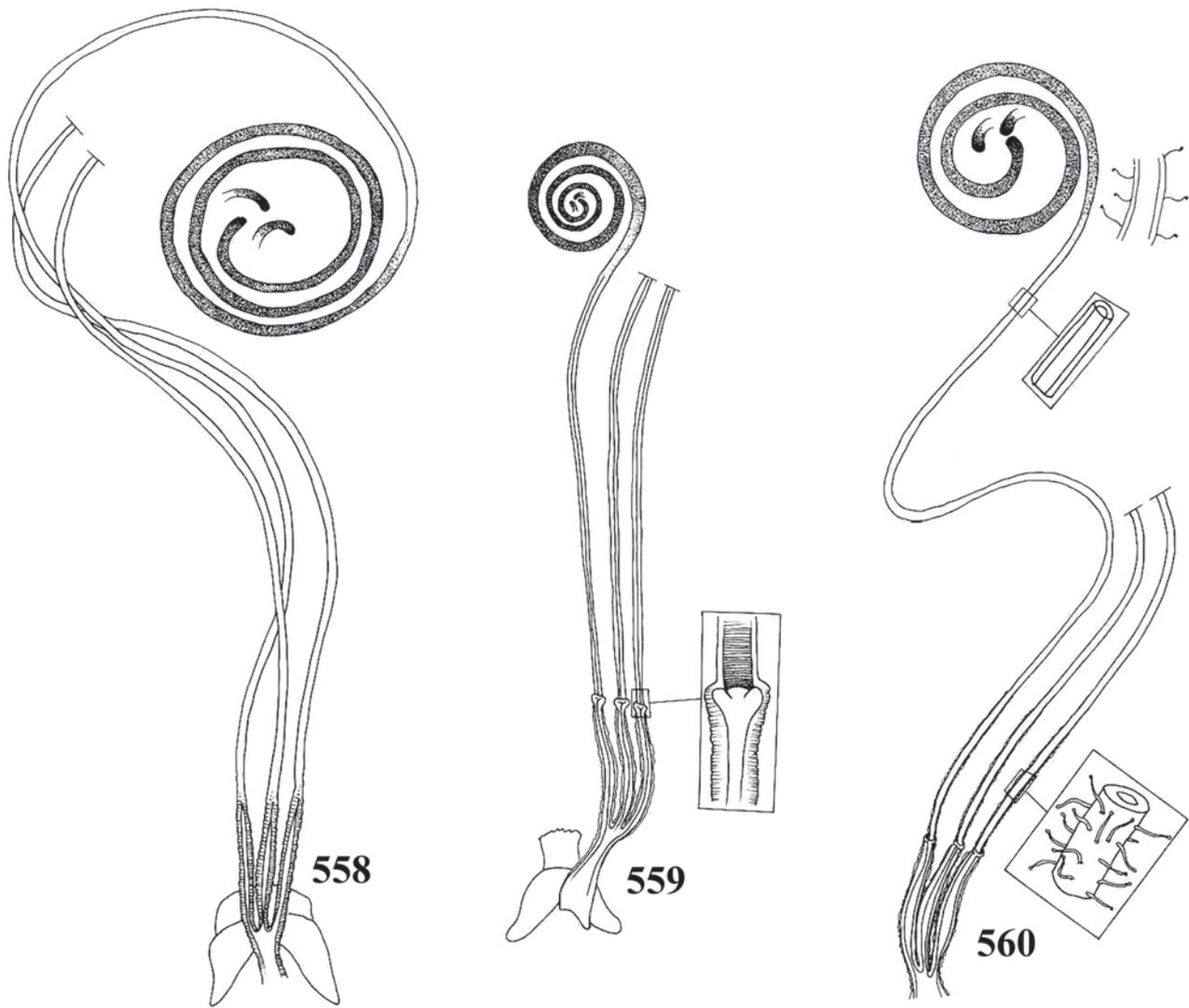
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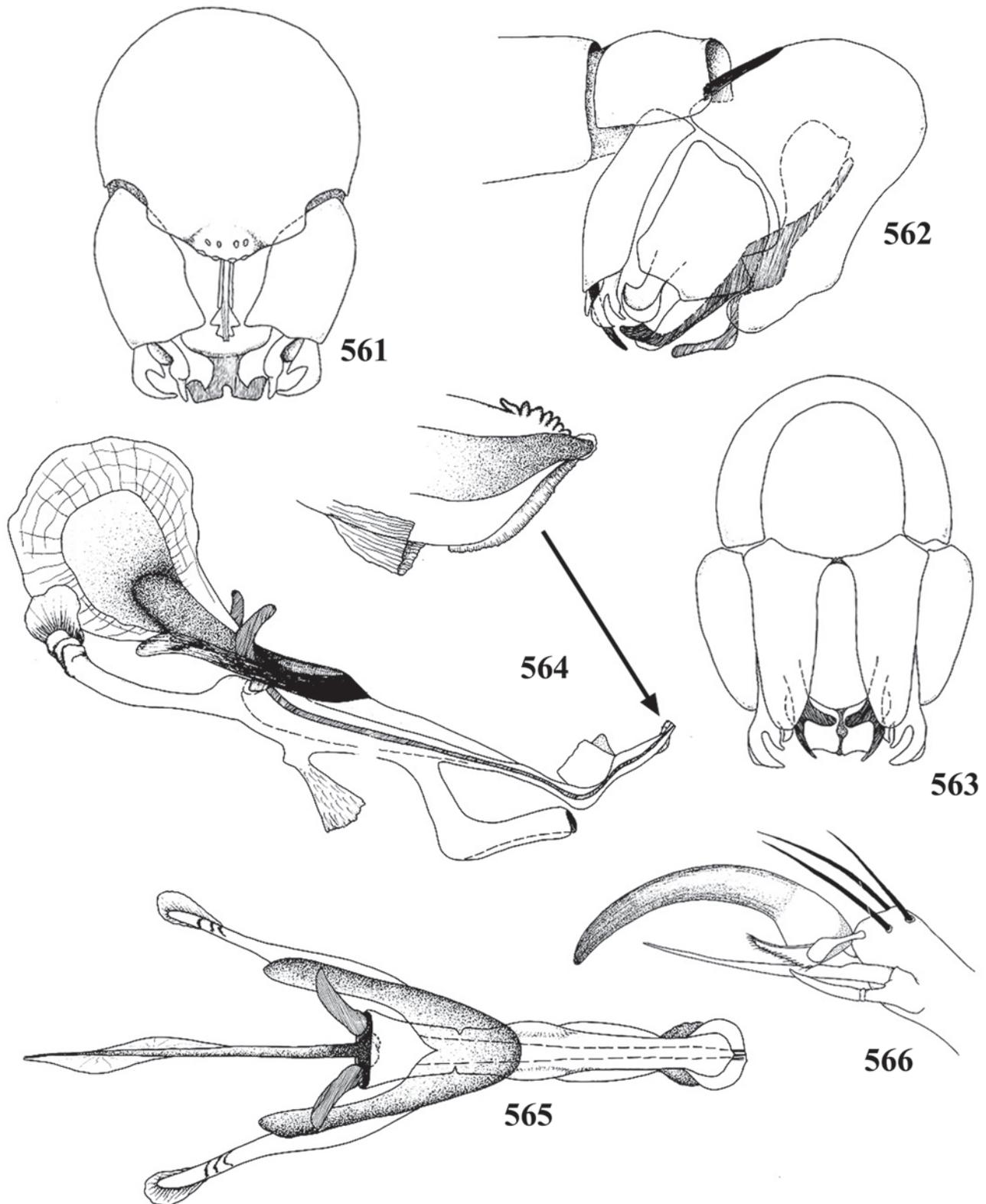
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Figures 553-557. *Nicocles argentatus* Coquillett, 1893. 553. Male terminalia, lateral view. 554. Same, ventral view. 555. Same, dorsal view. 556. Aedeagus, lateral view. 557. Same, dorsal view.



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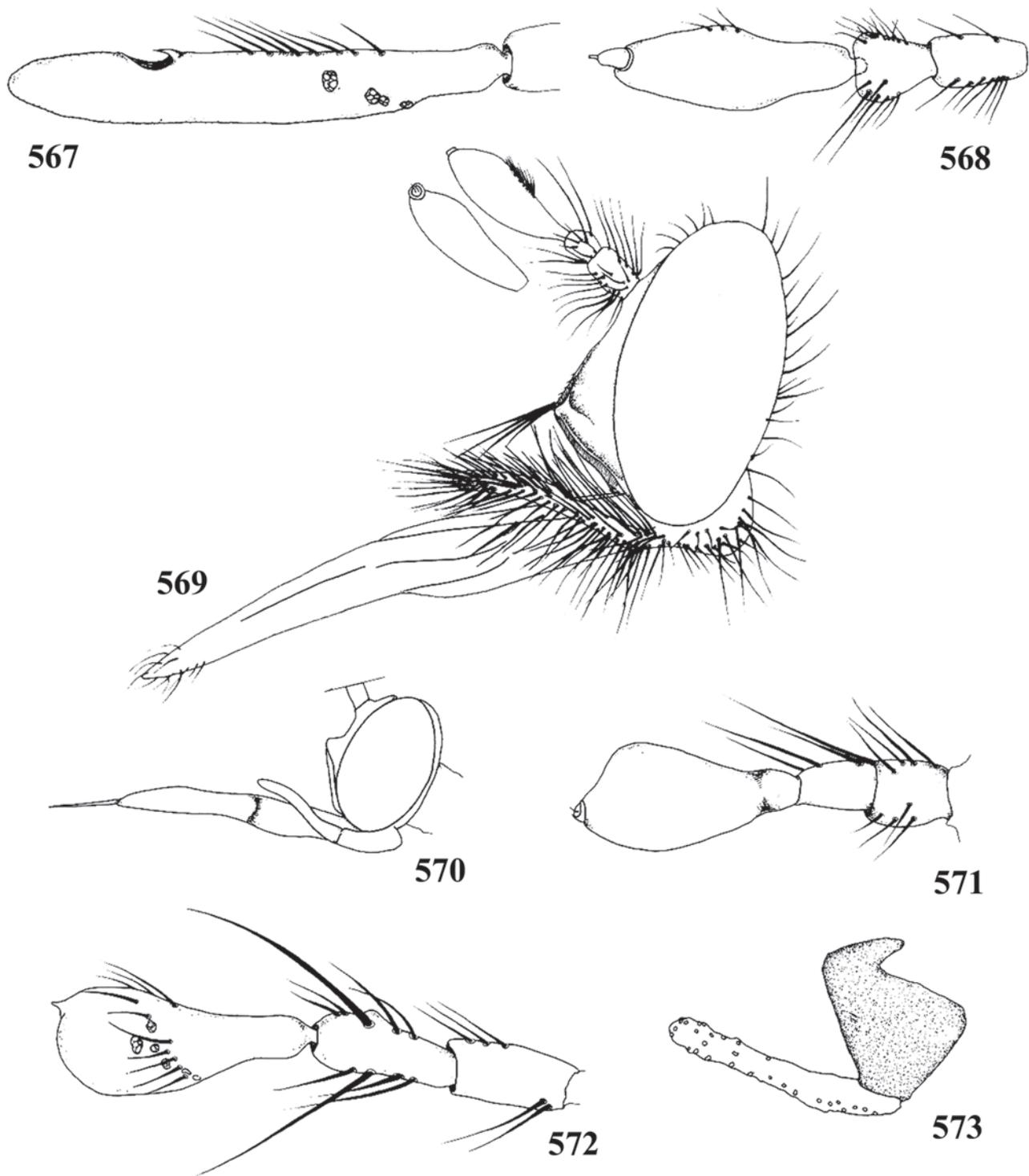
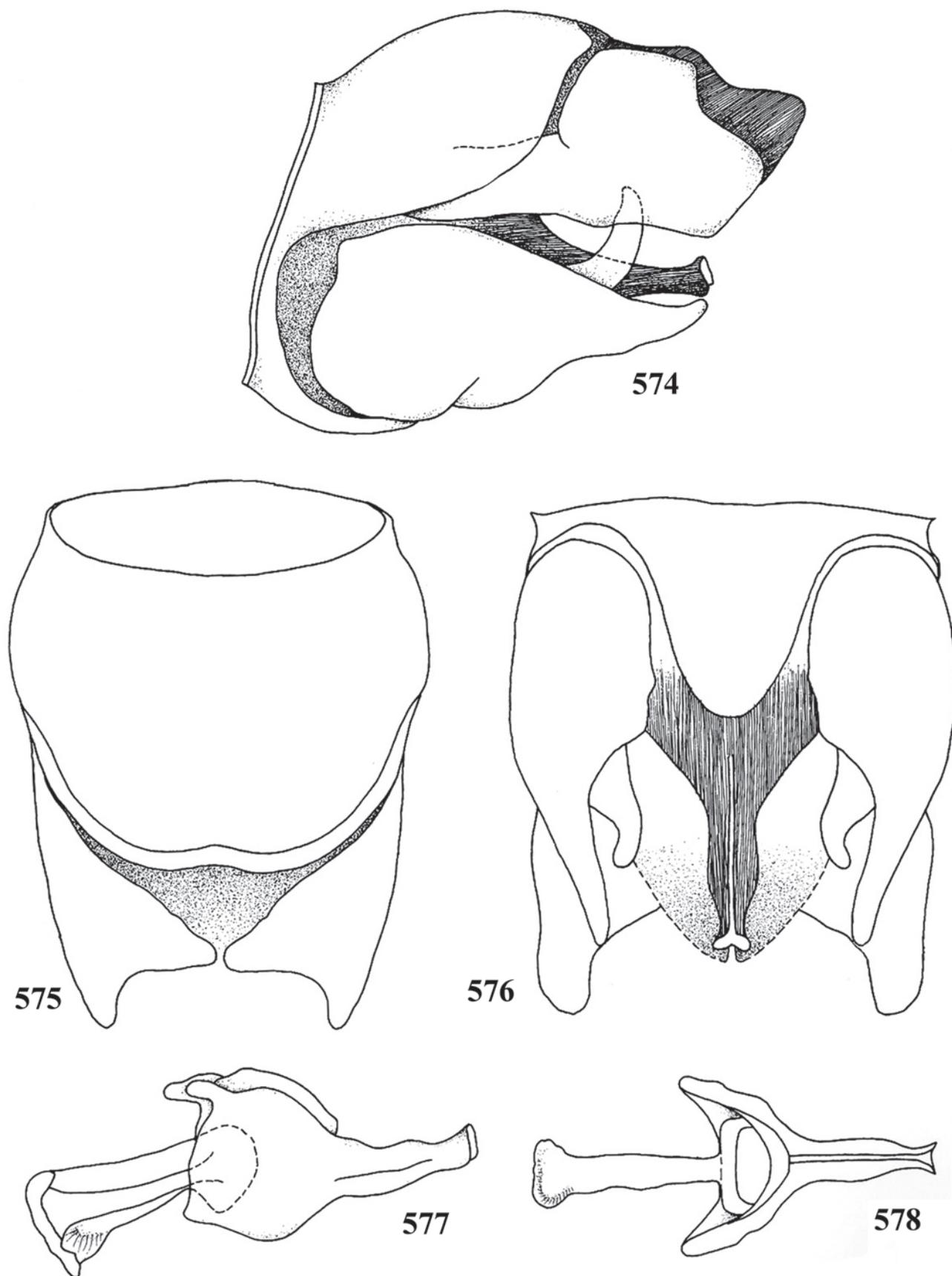
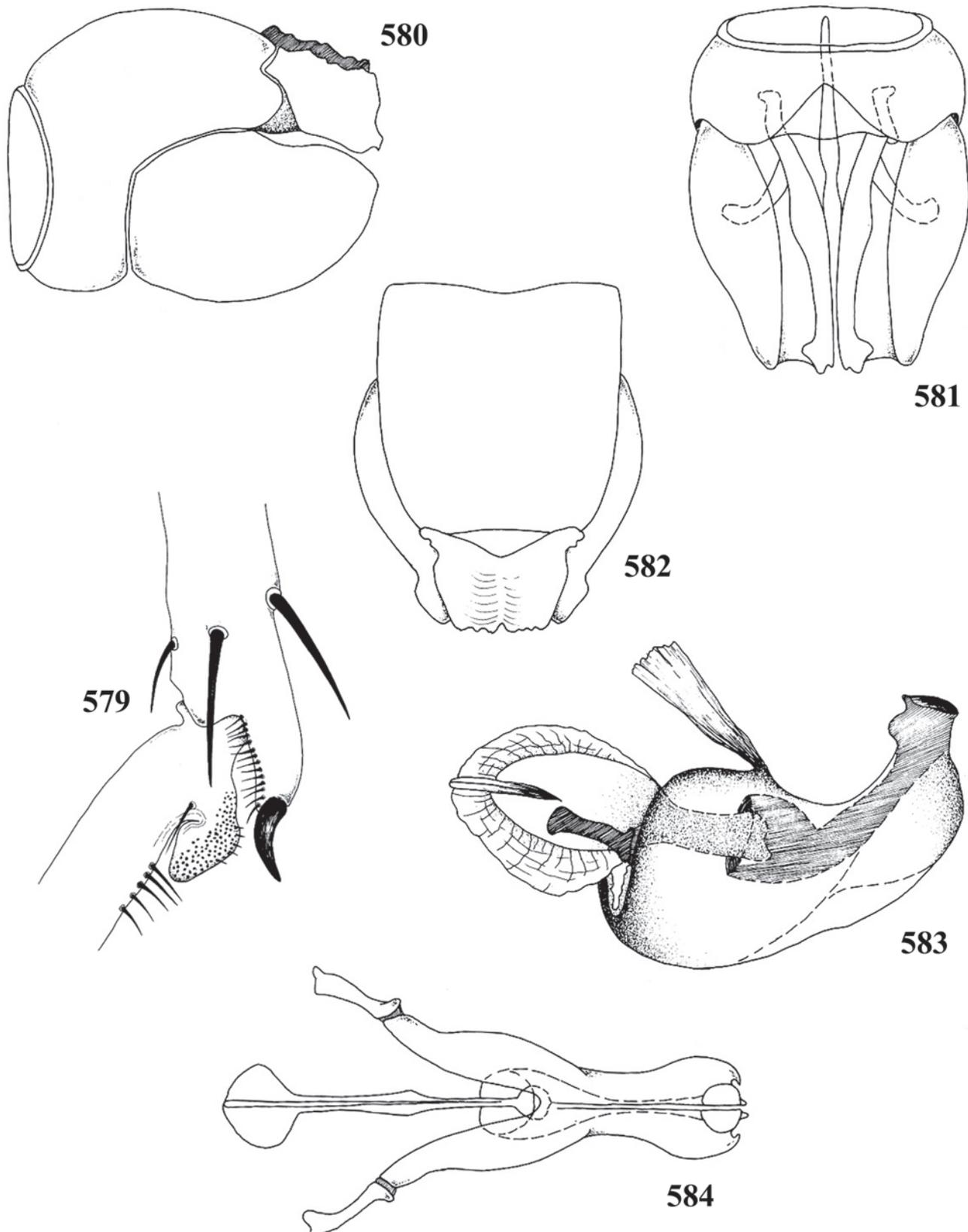


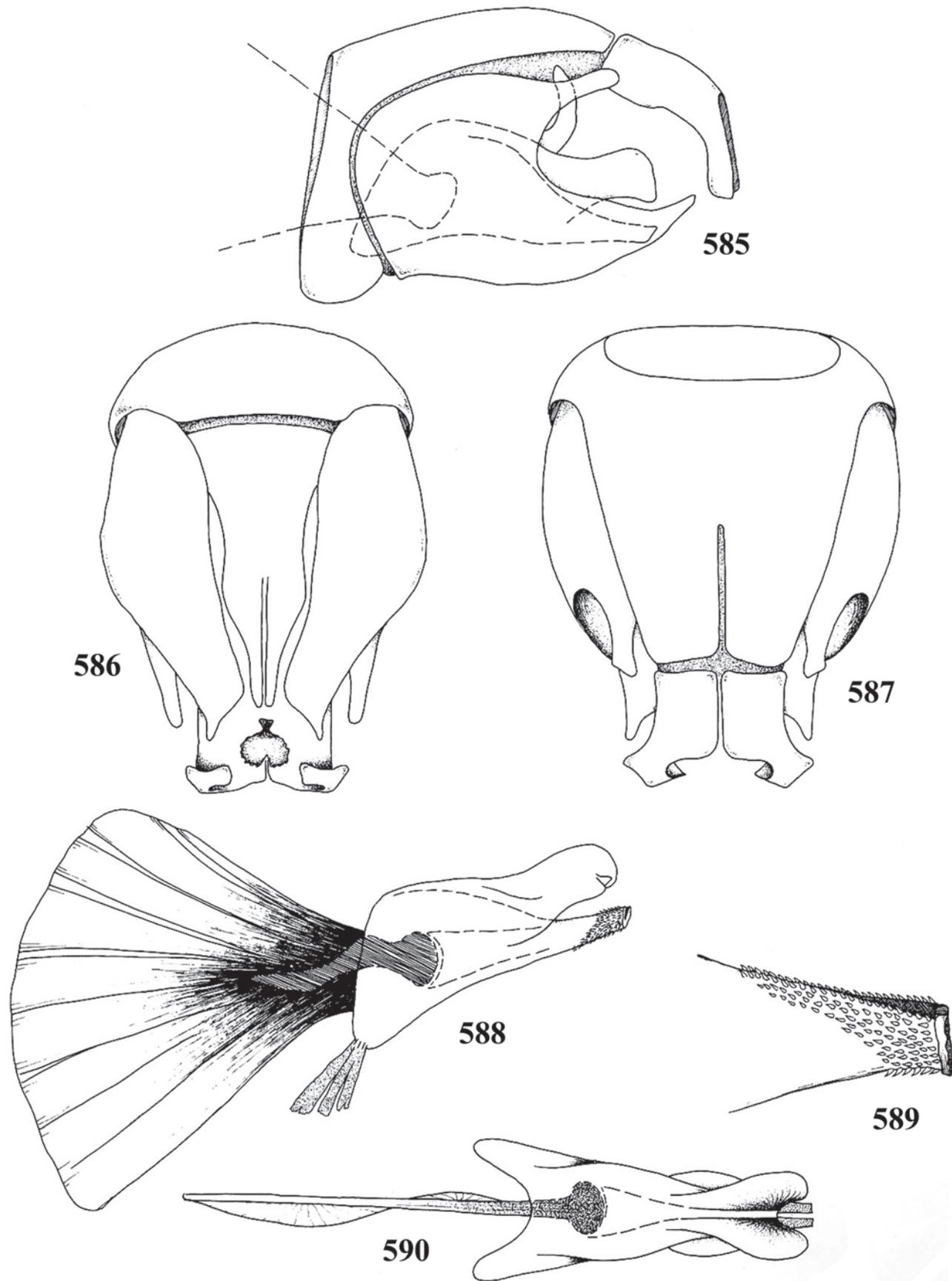
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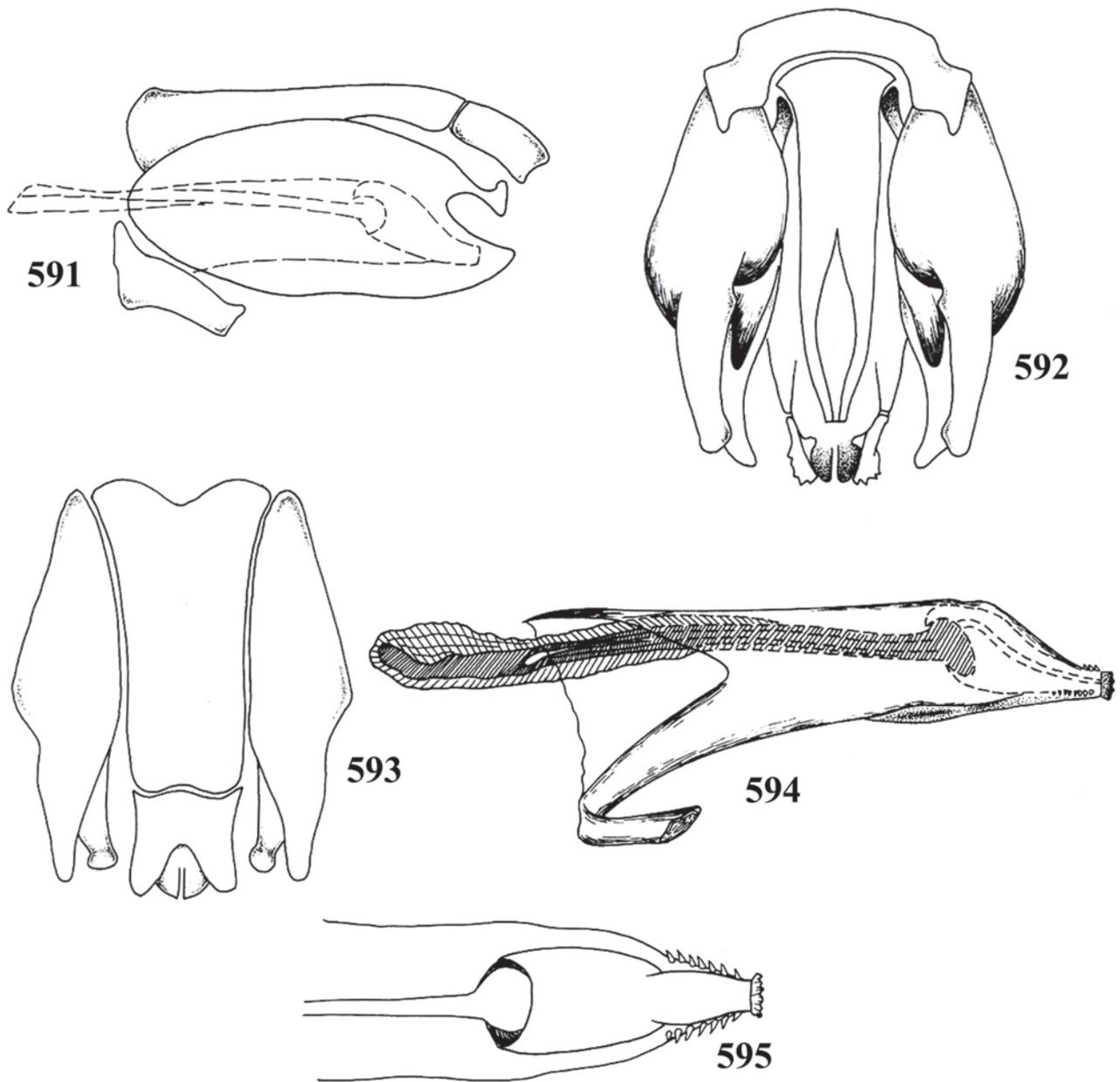
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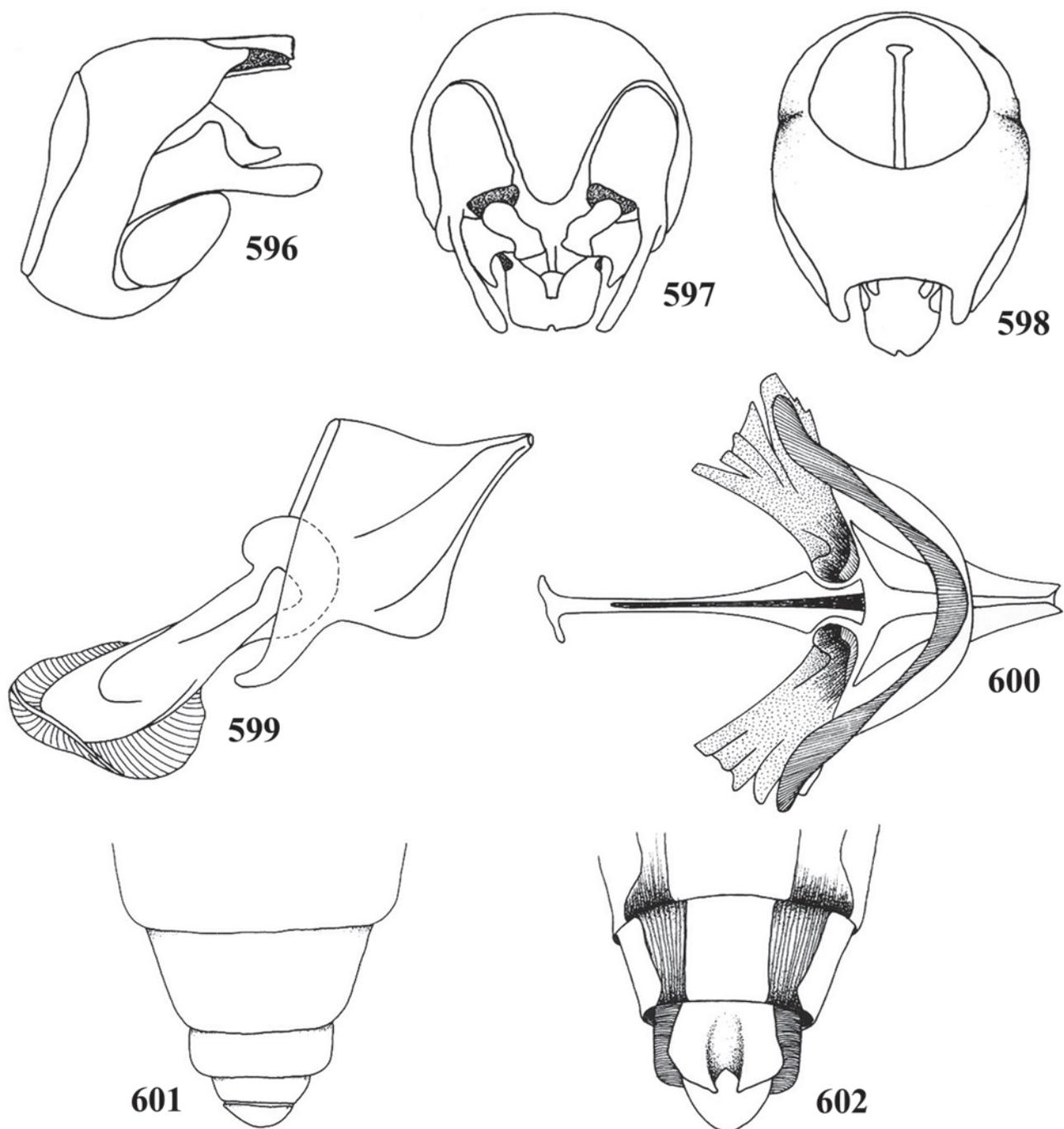
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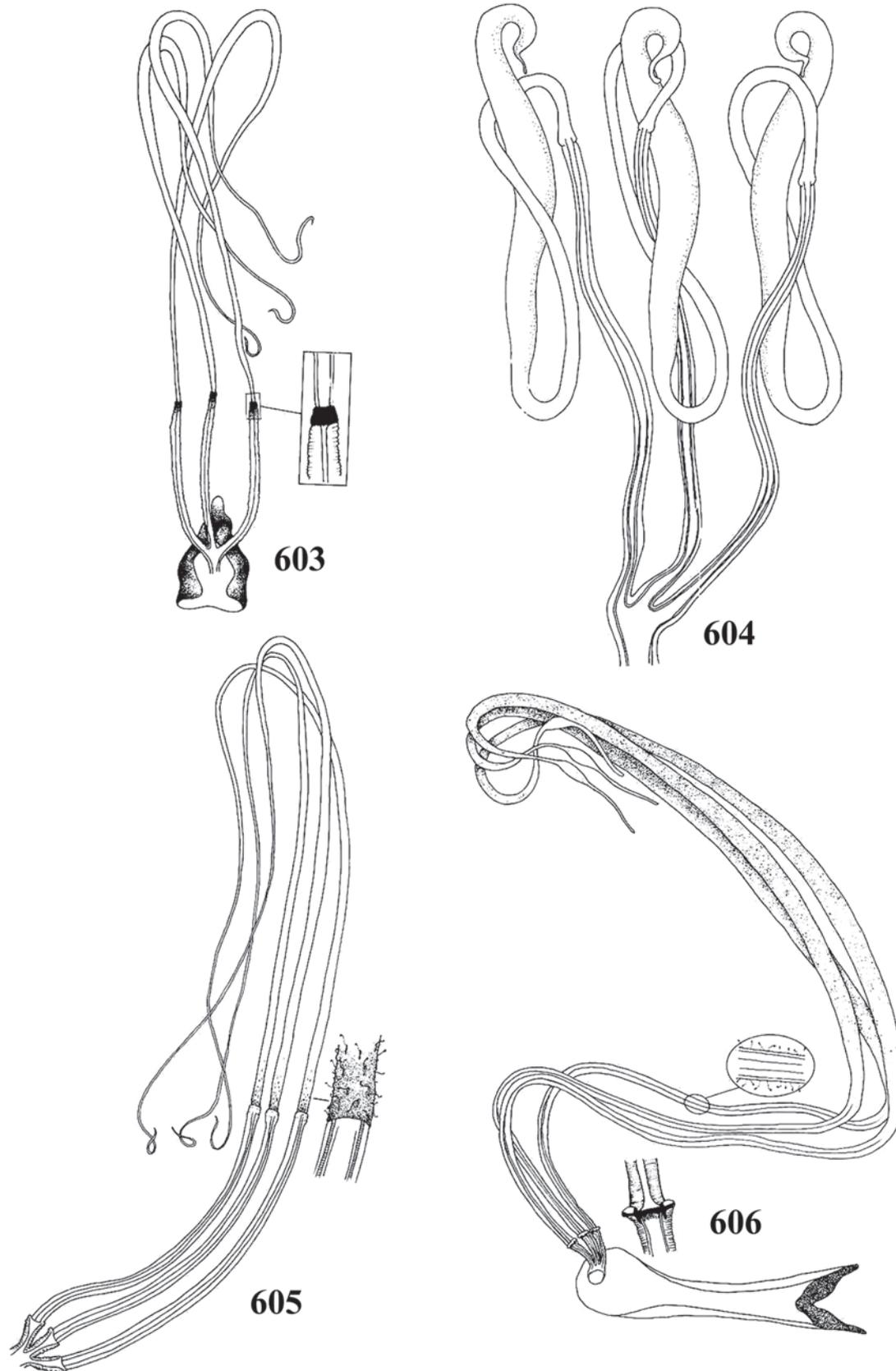
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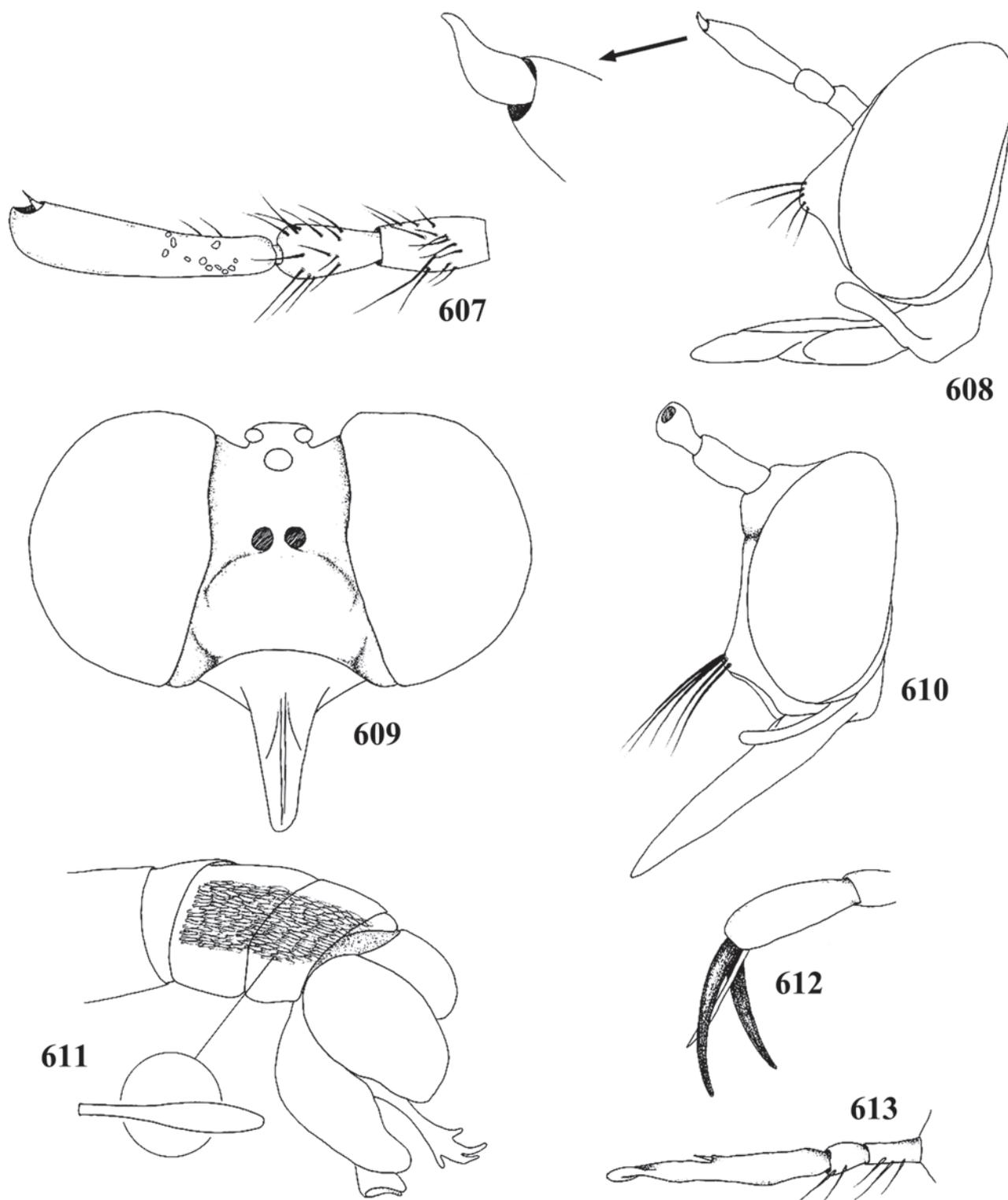
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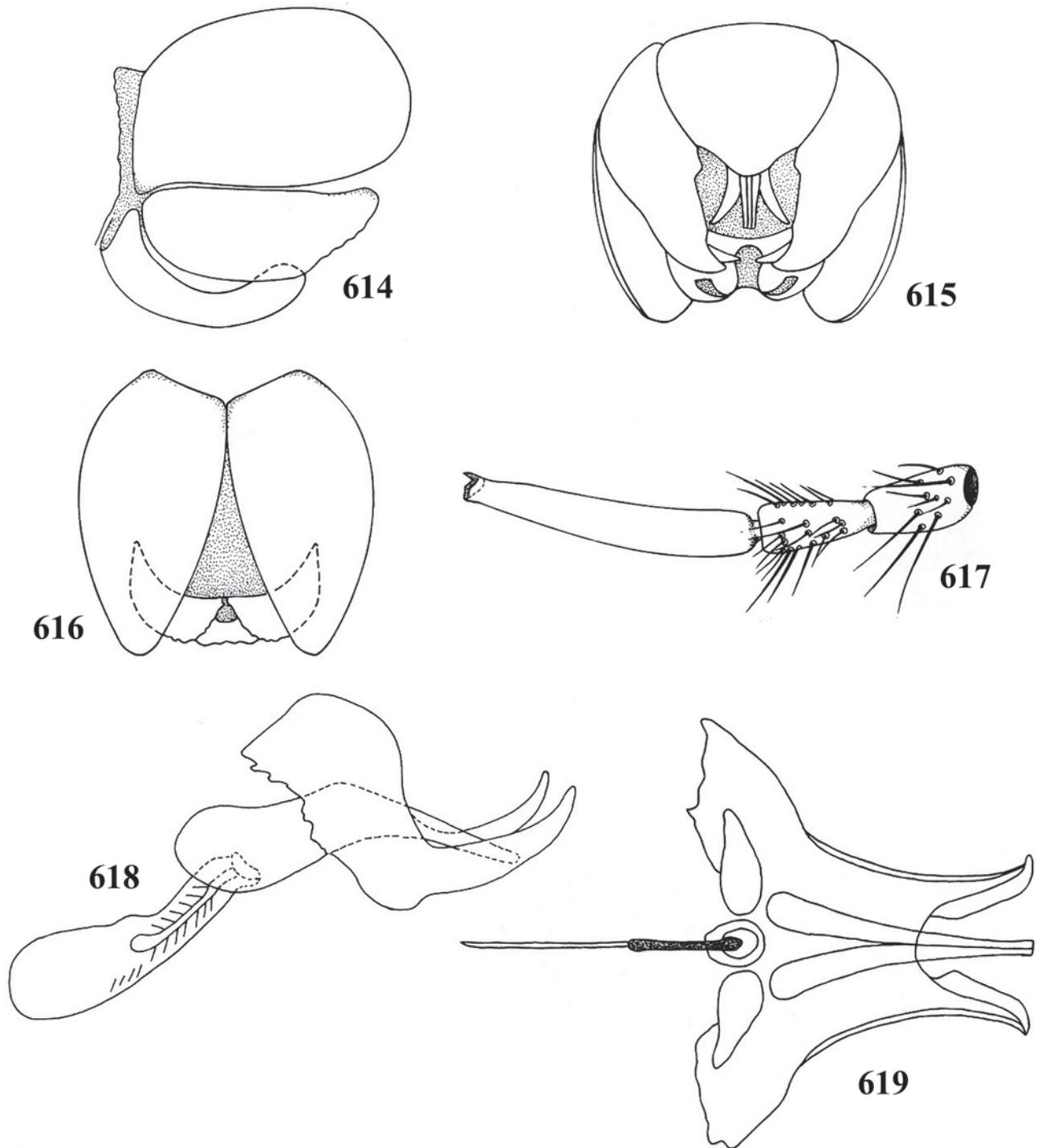
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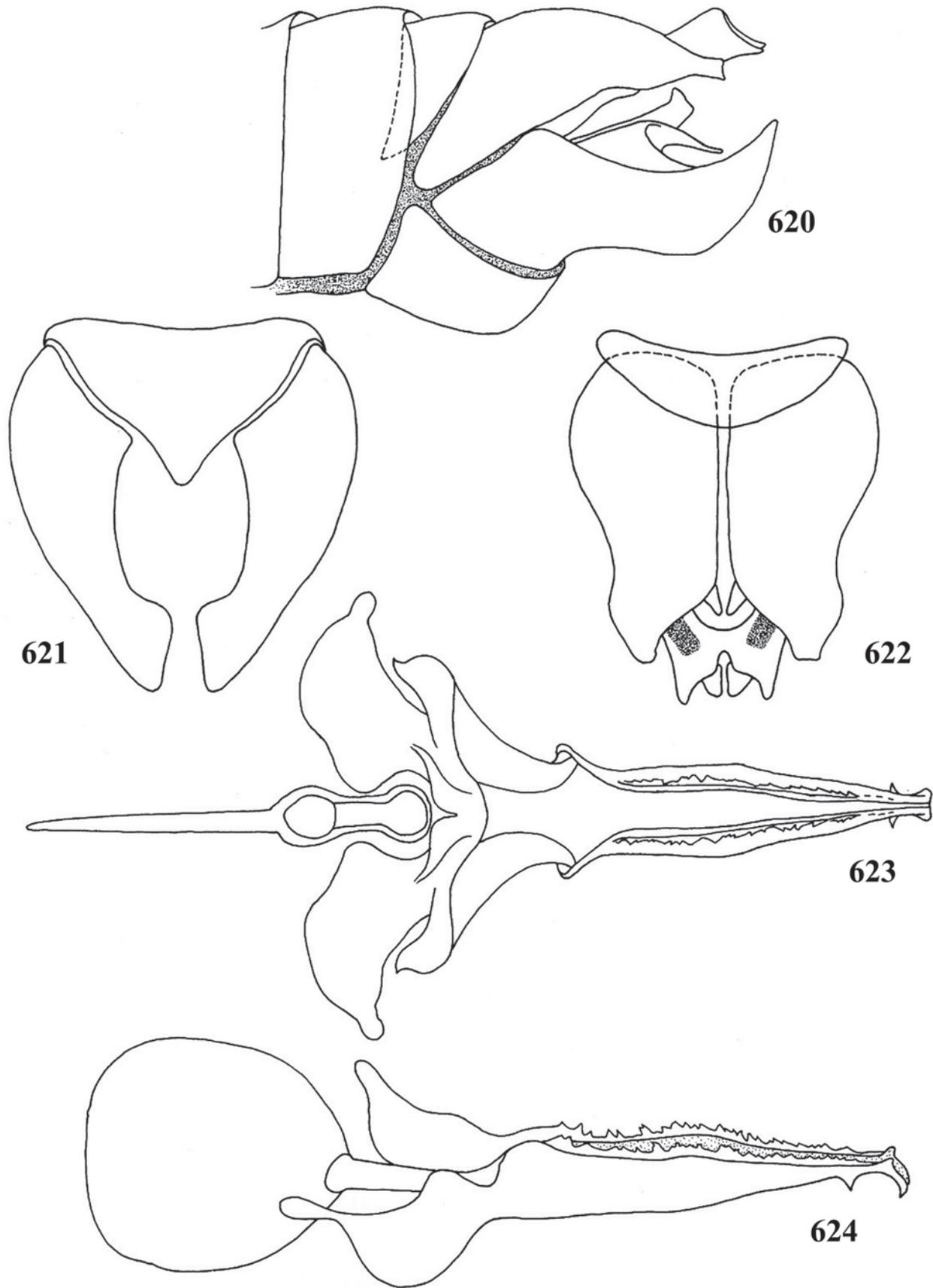
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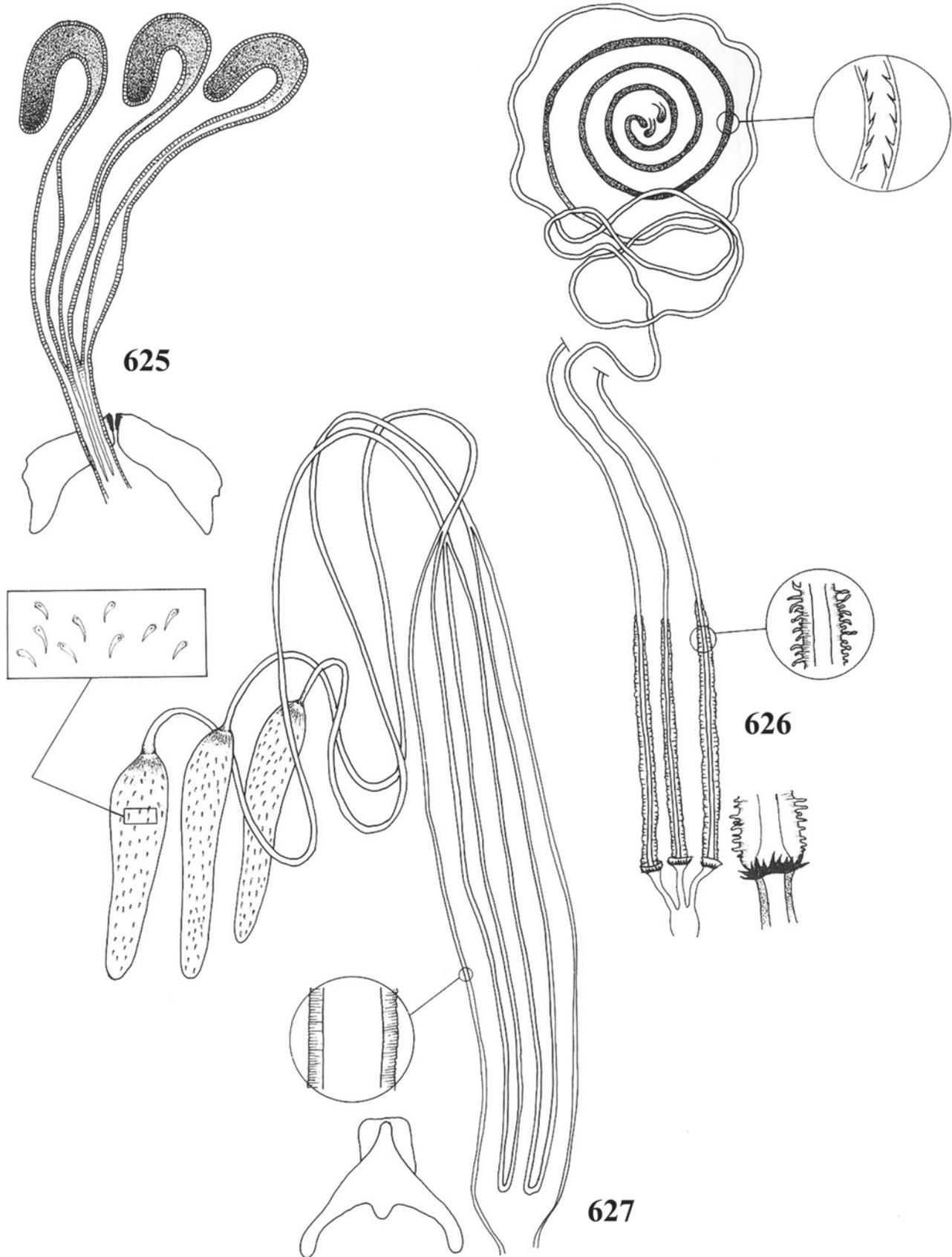
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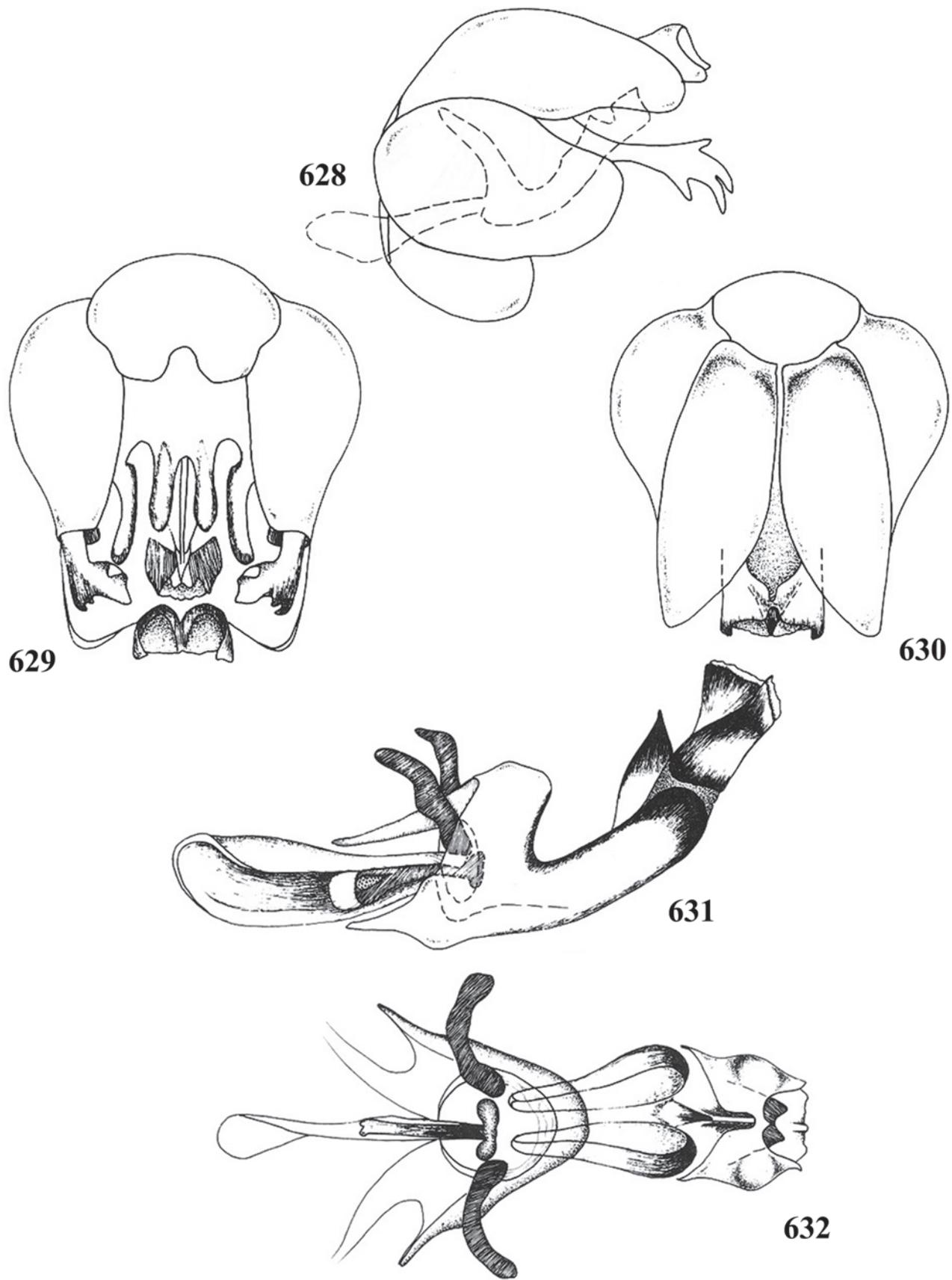
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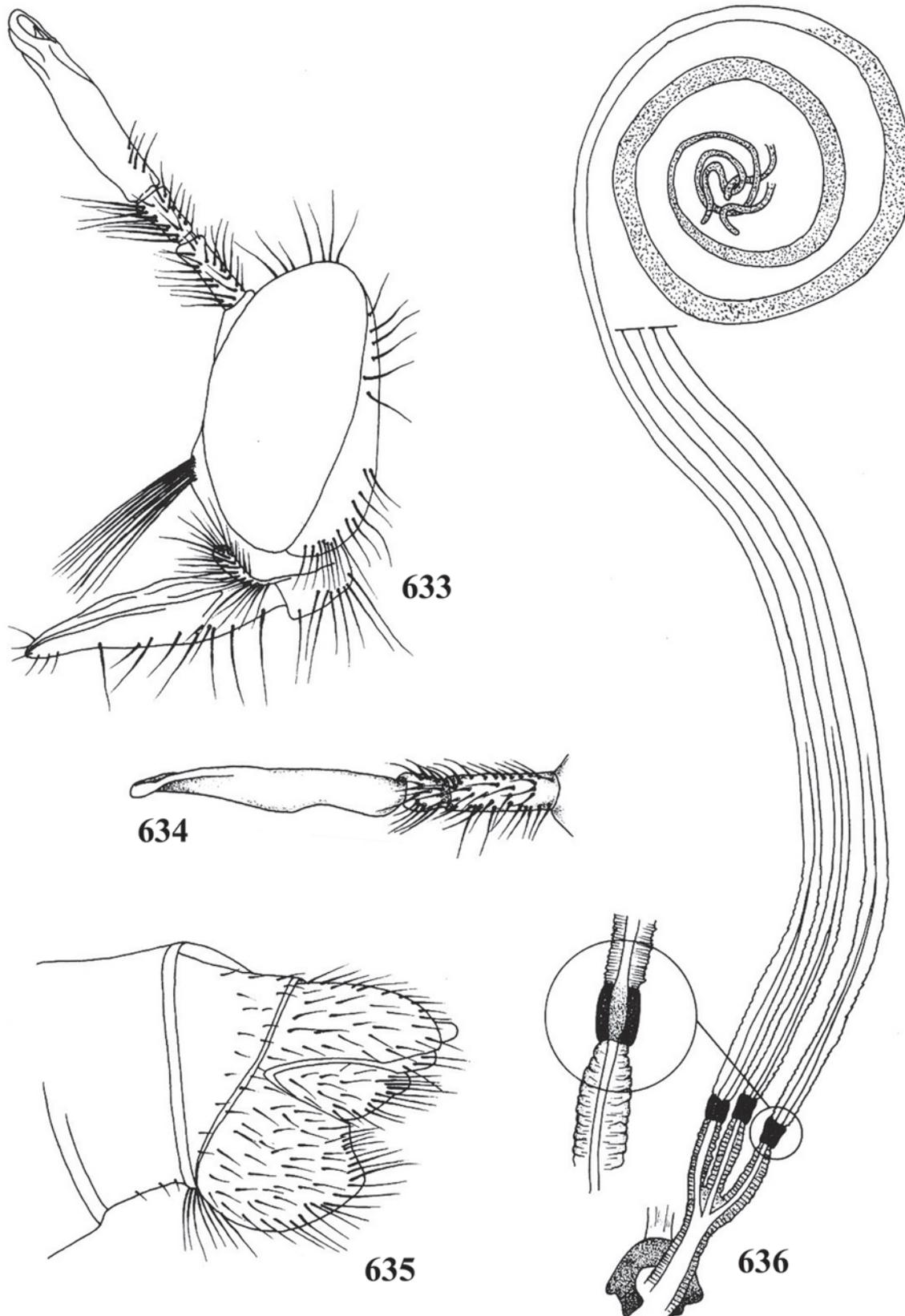
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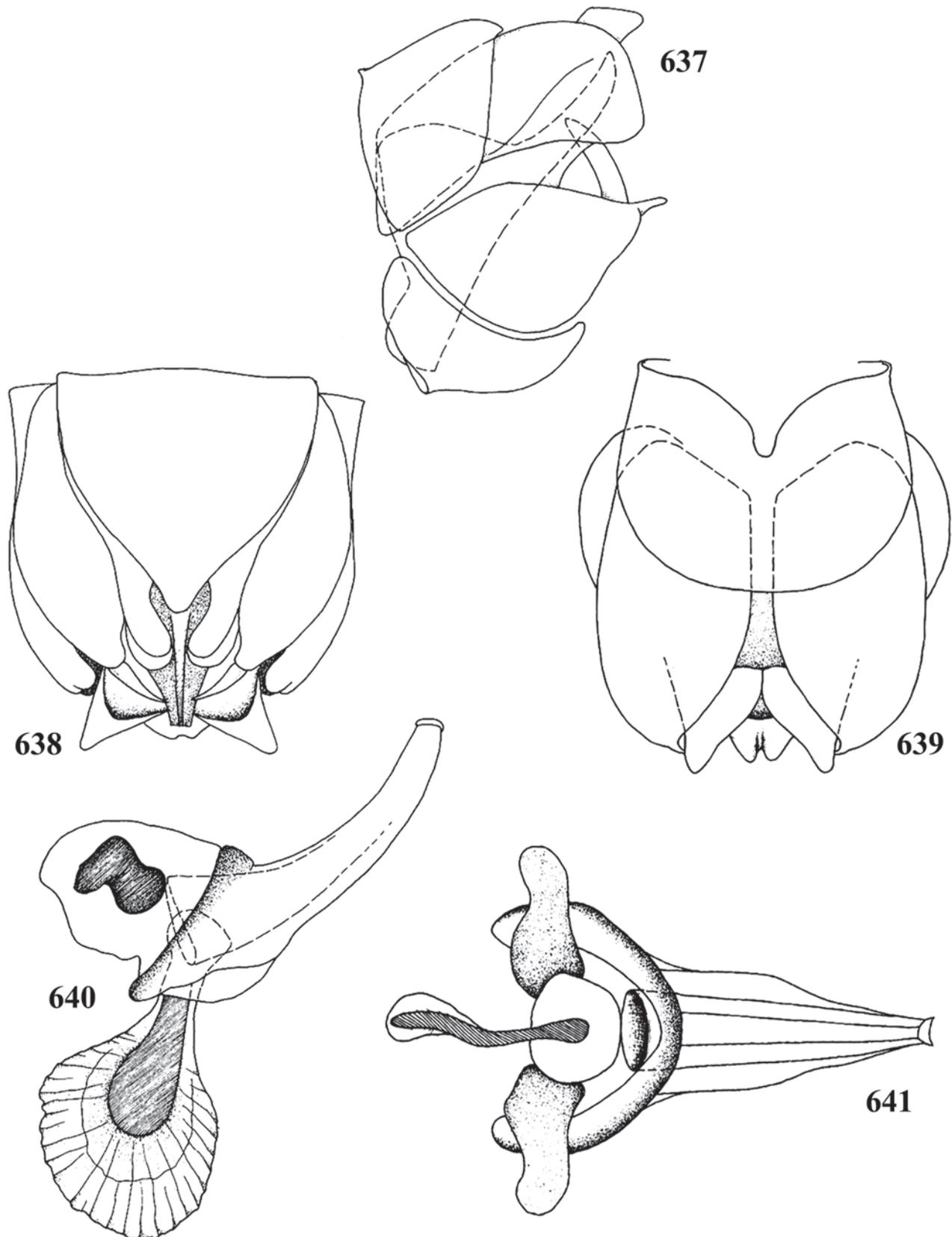
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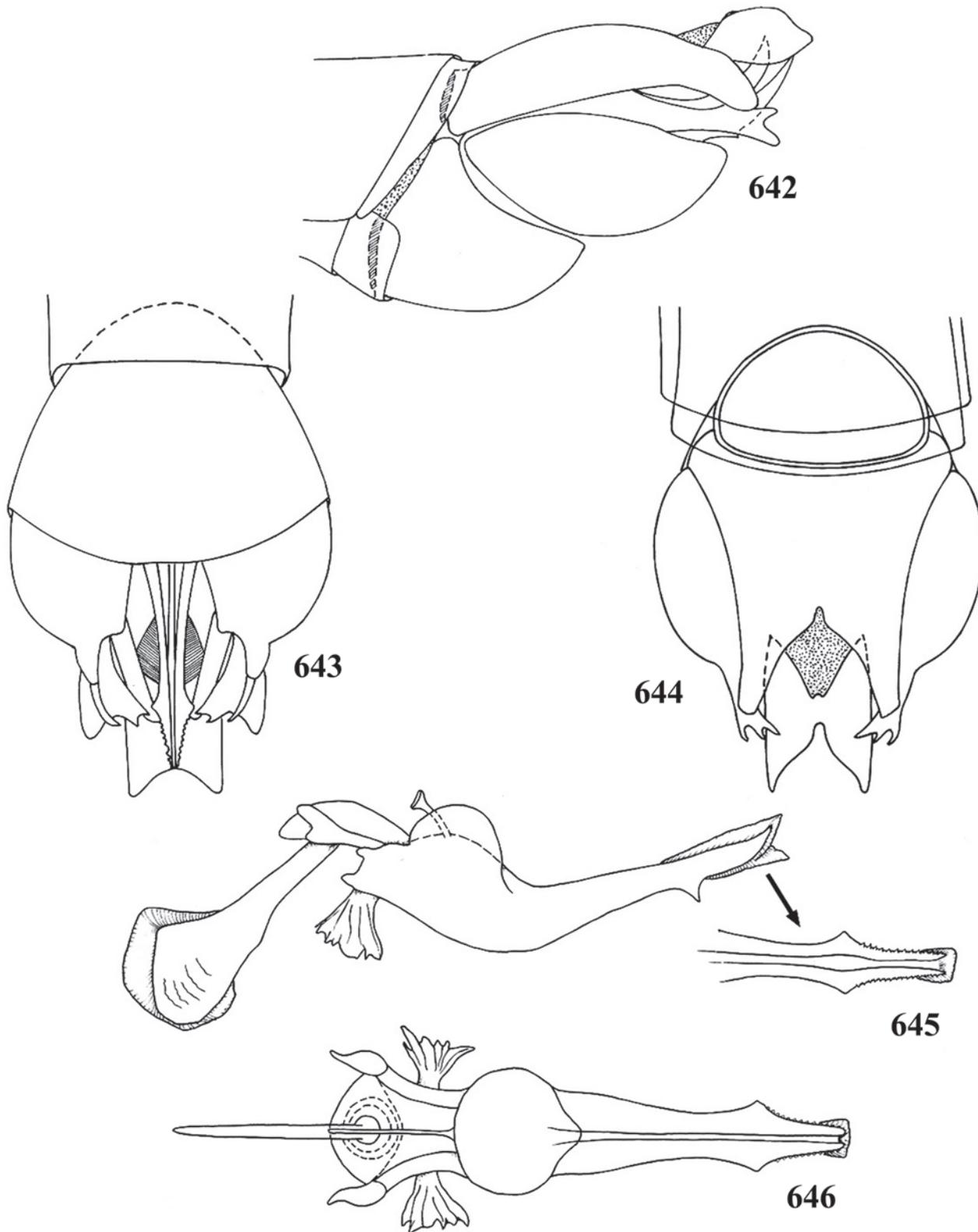
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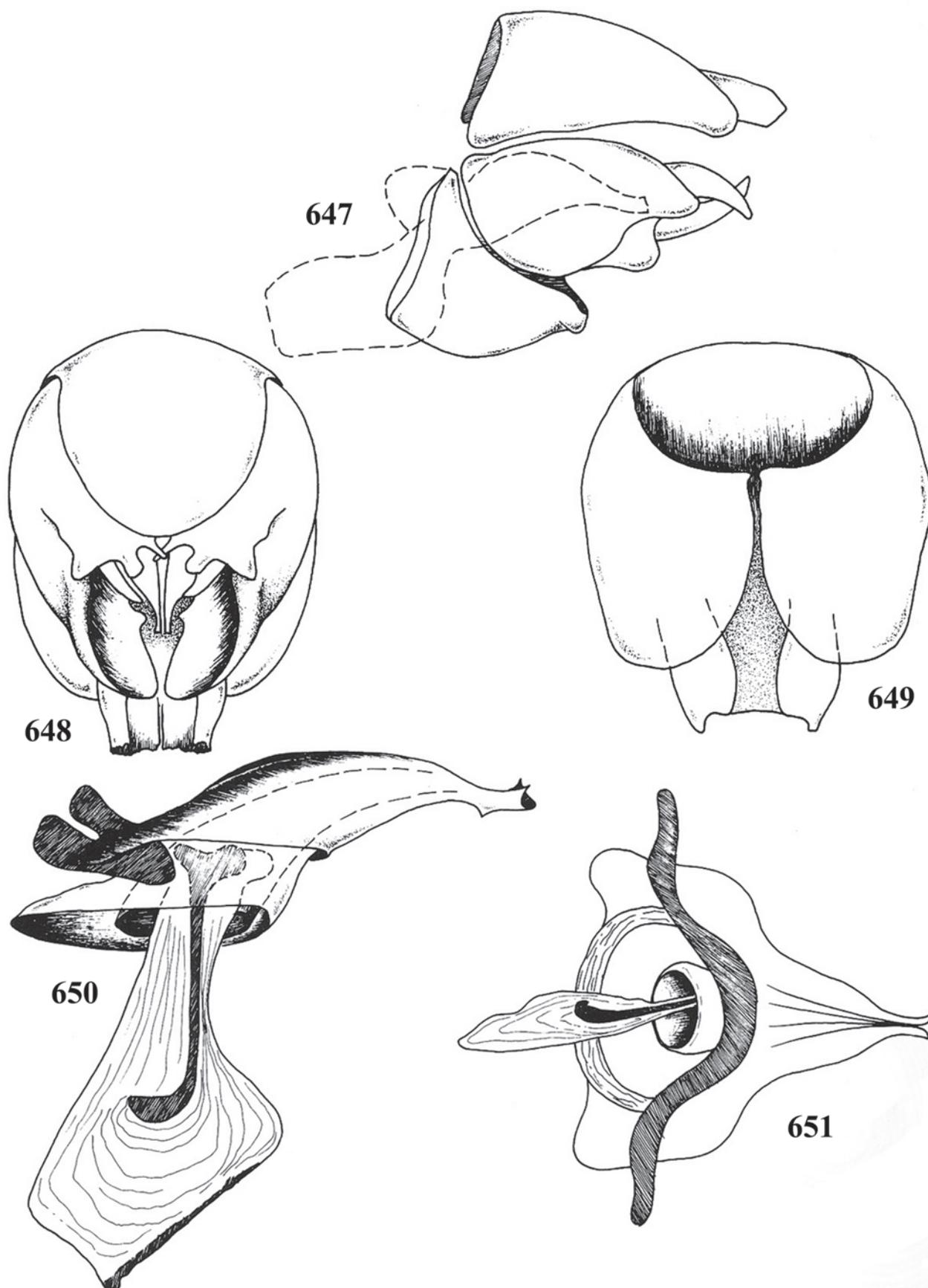
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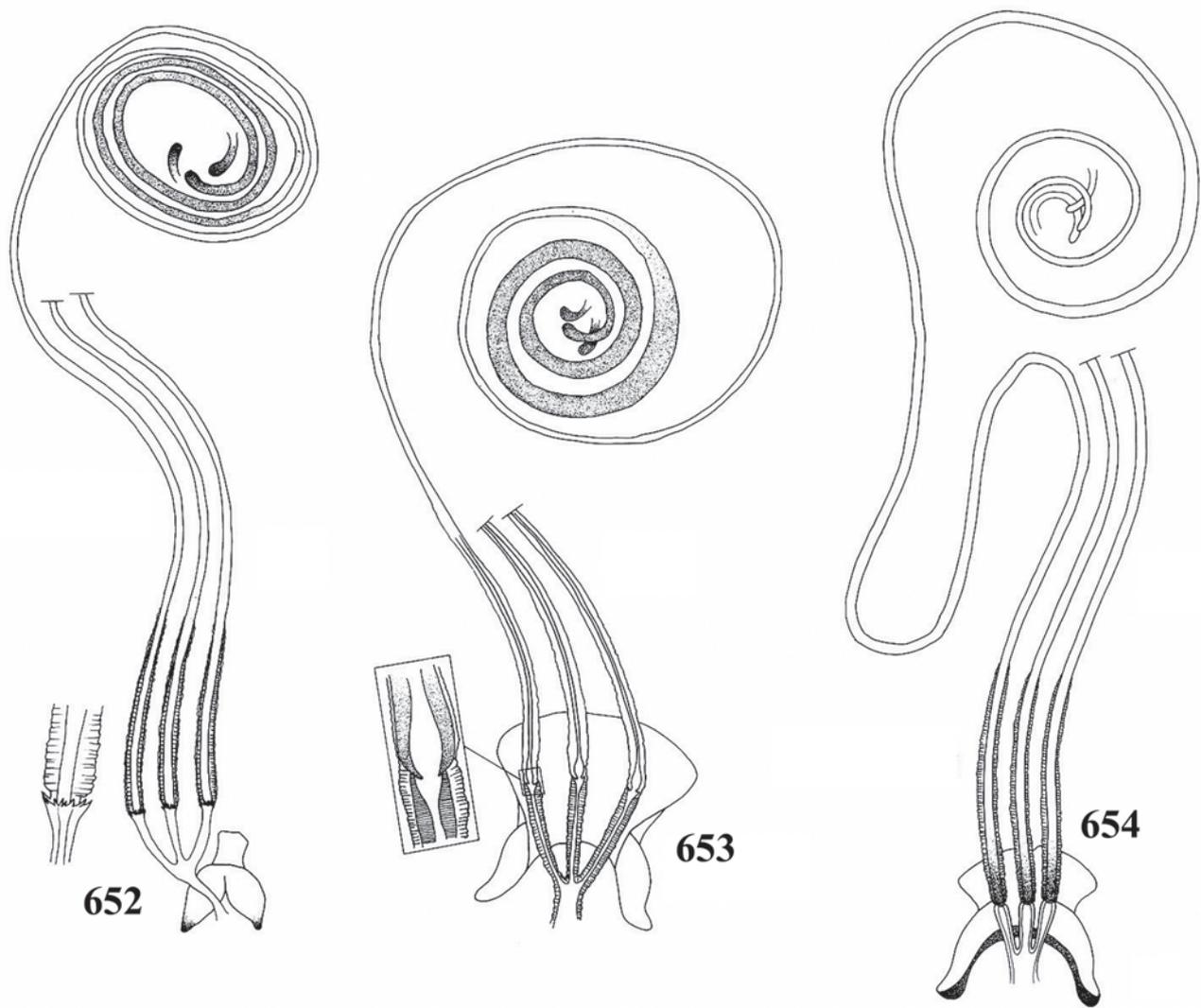
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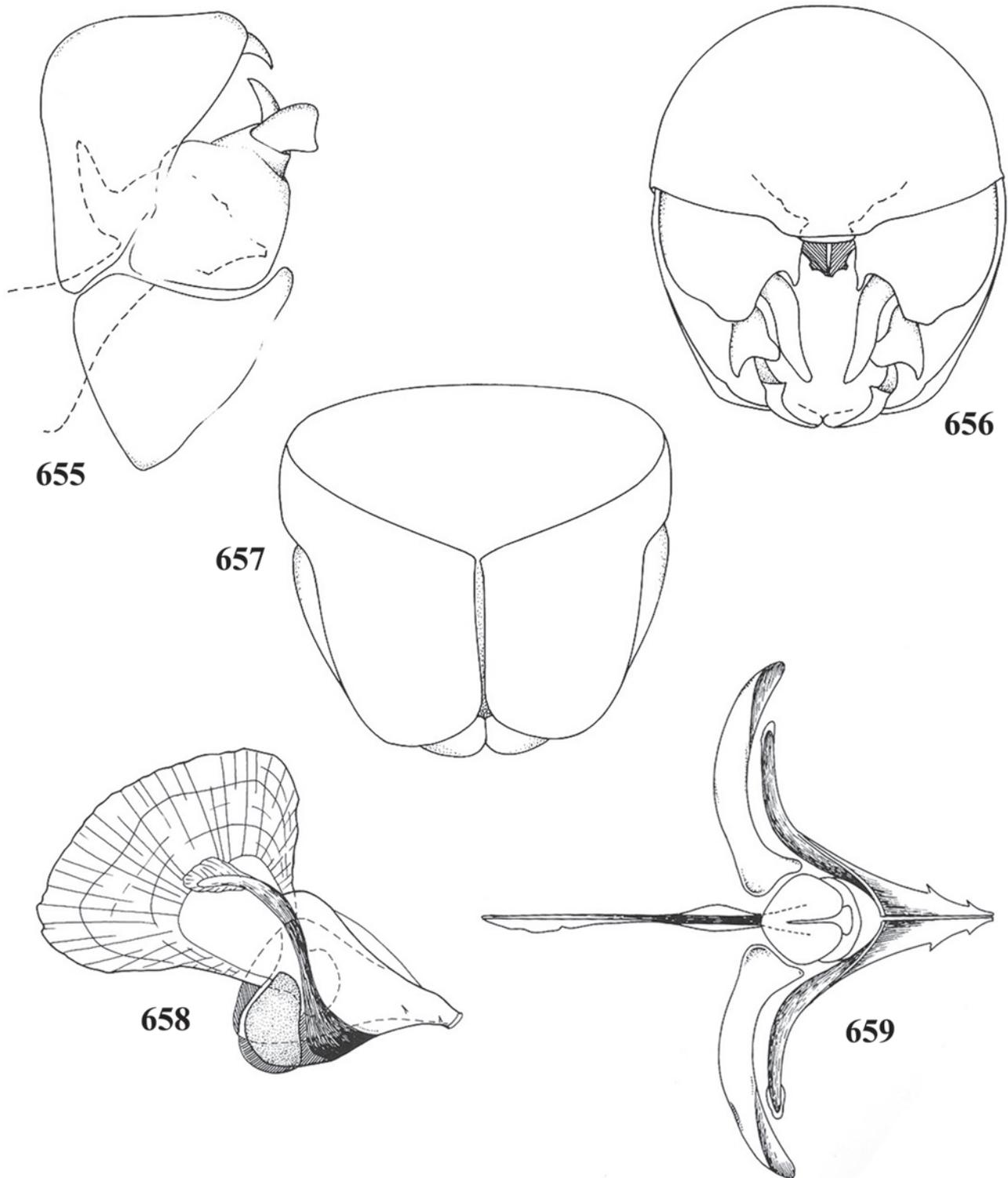
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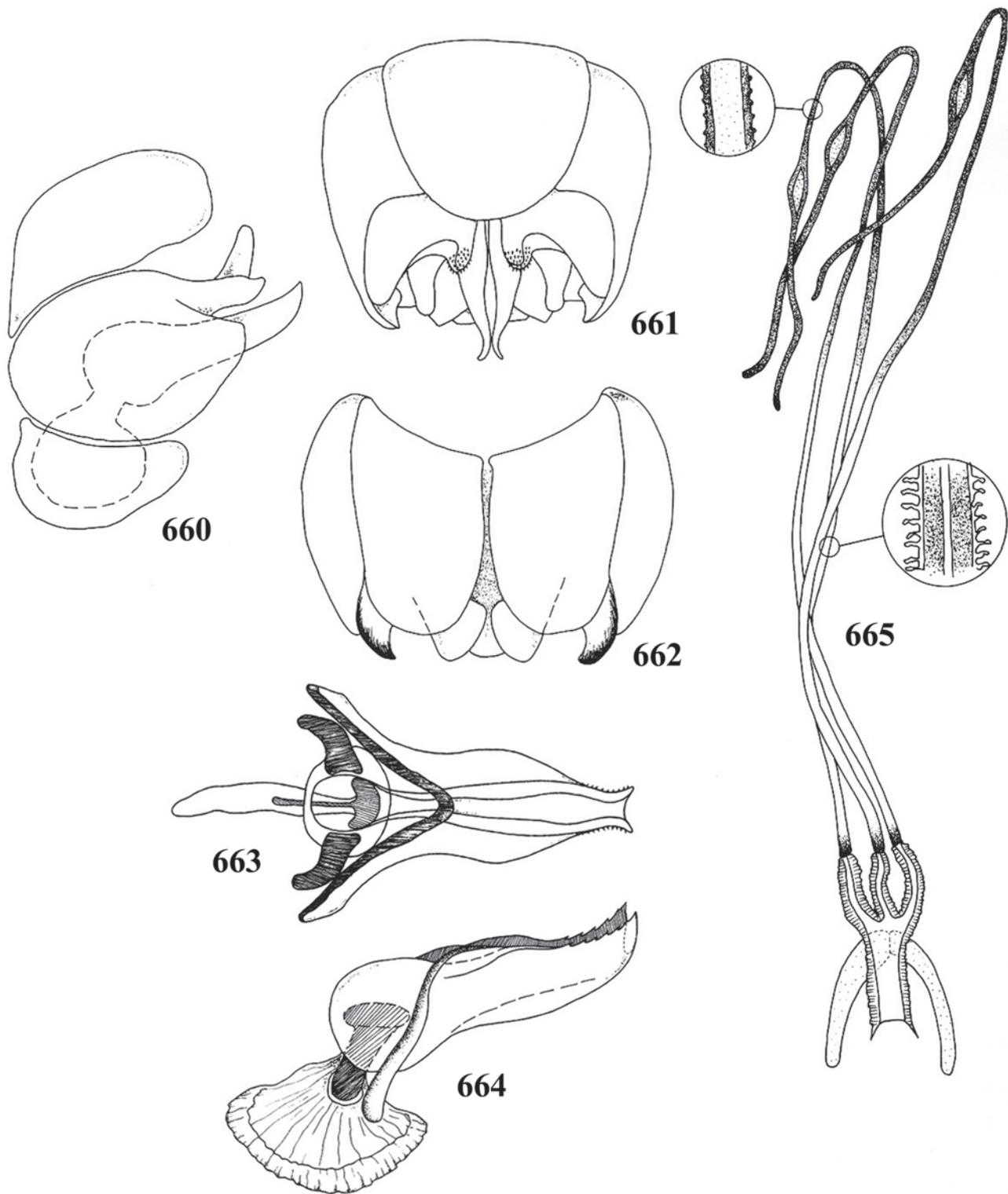
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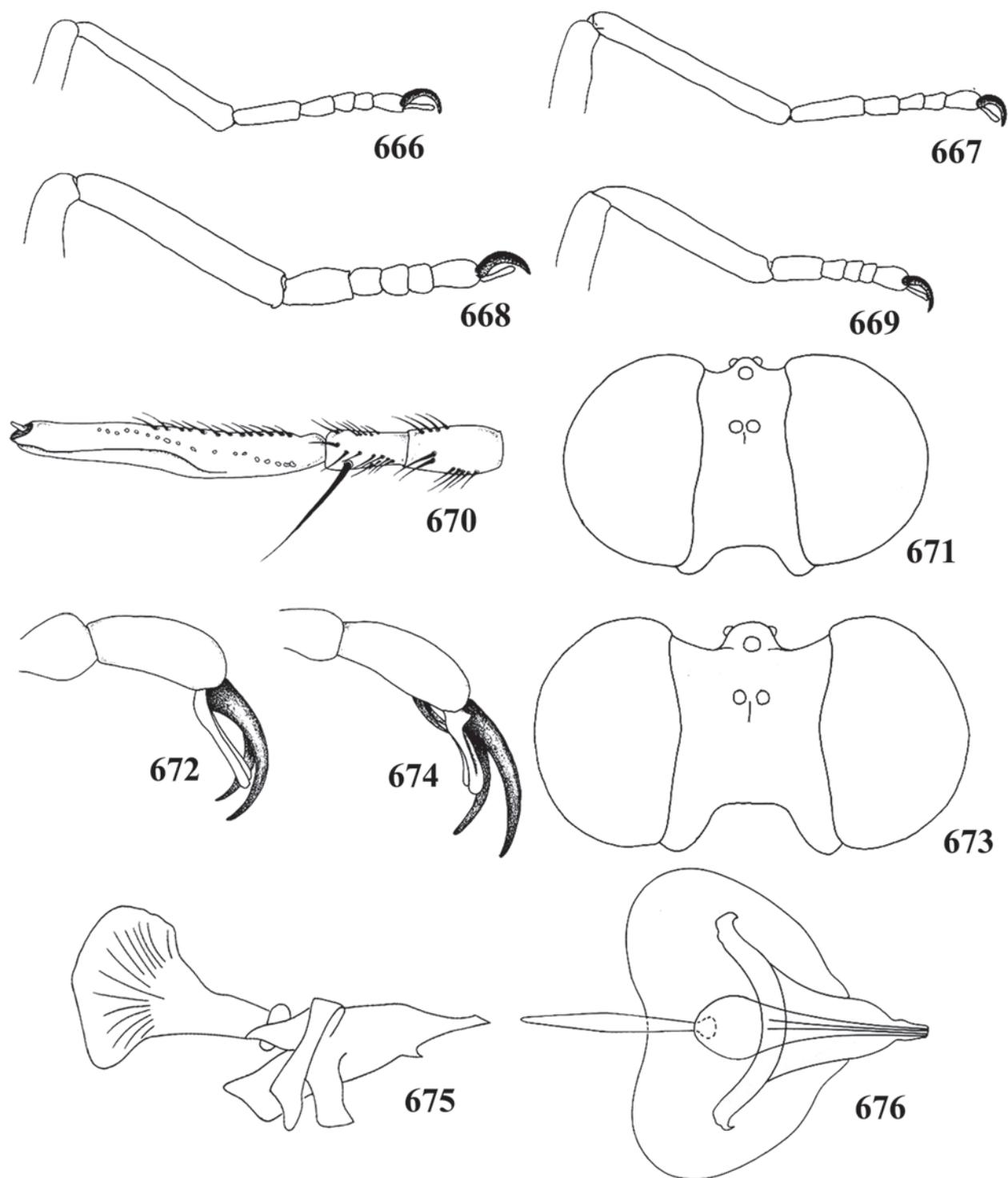
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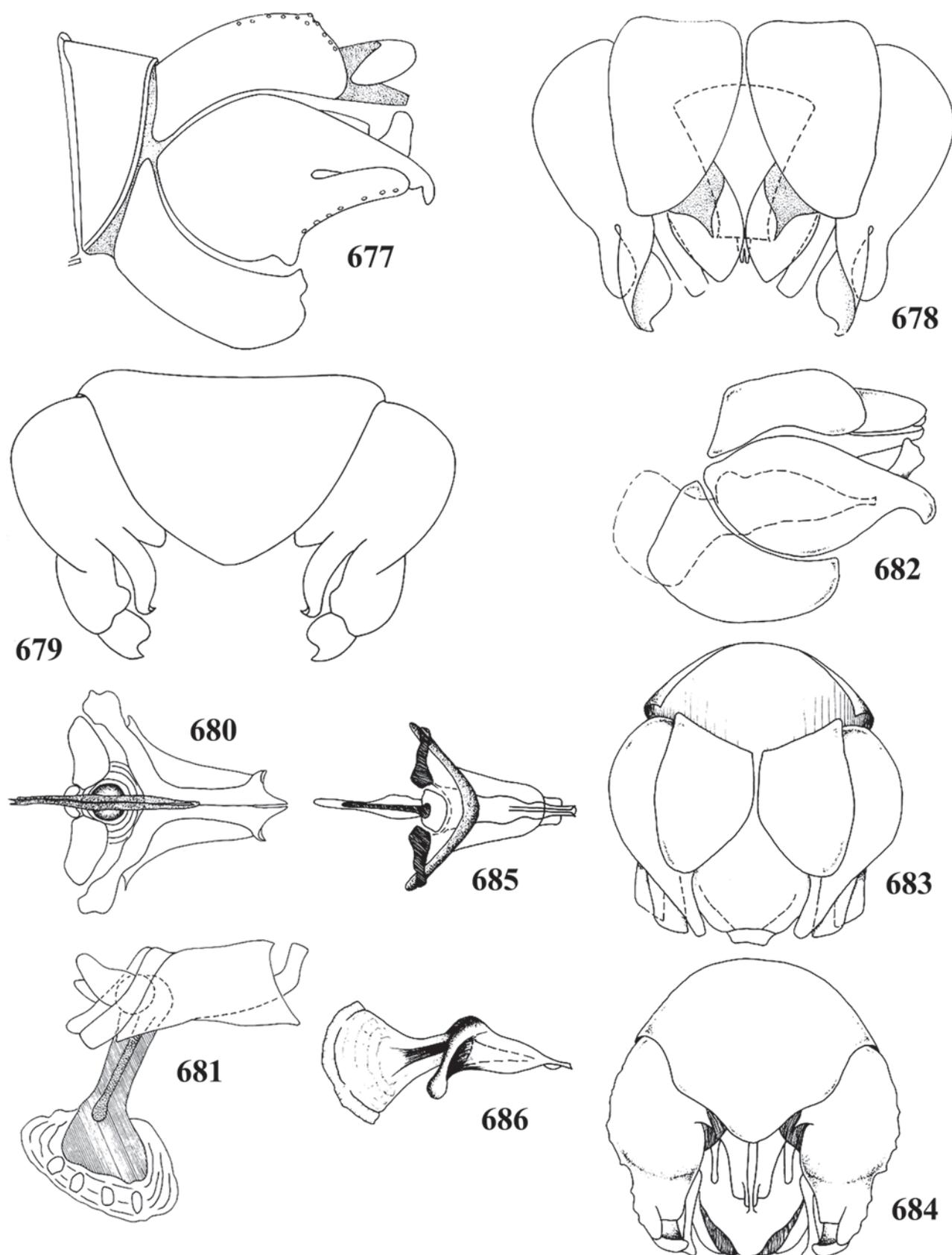
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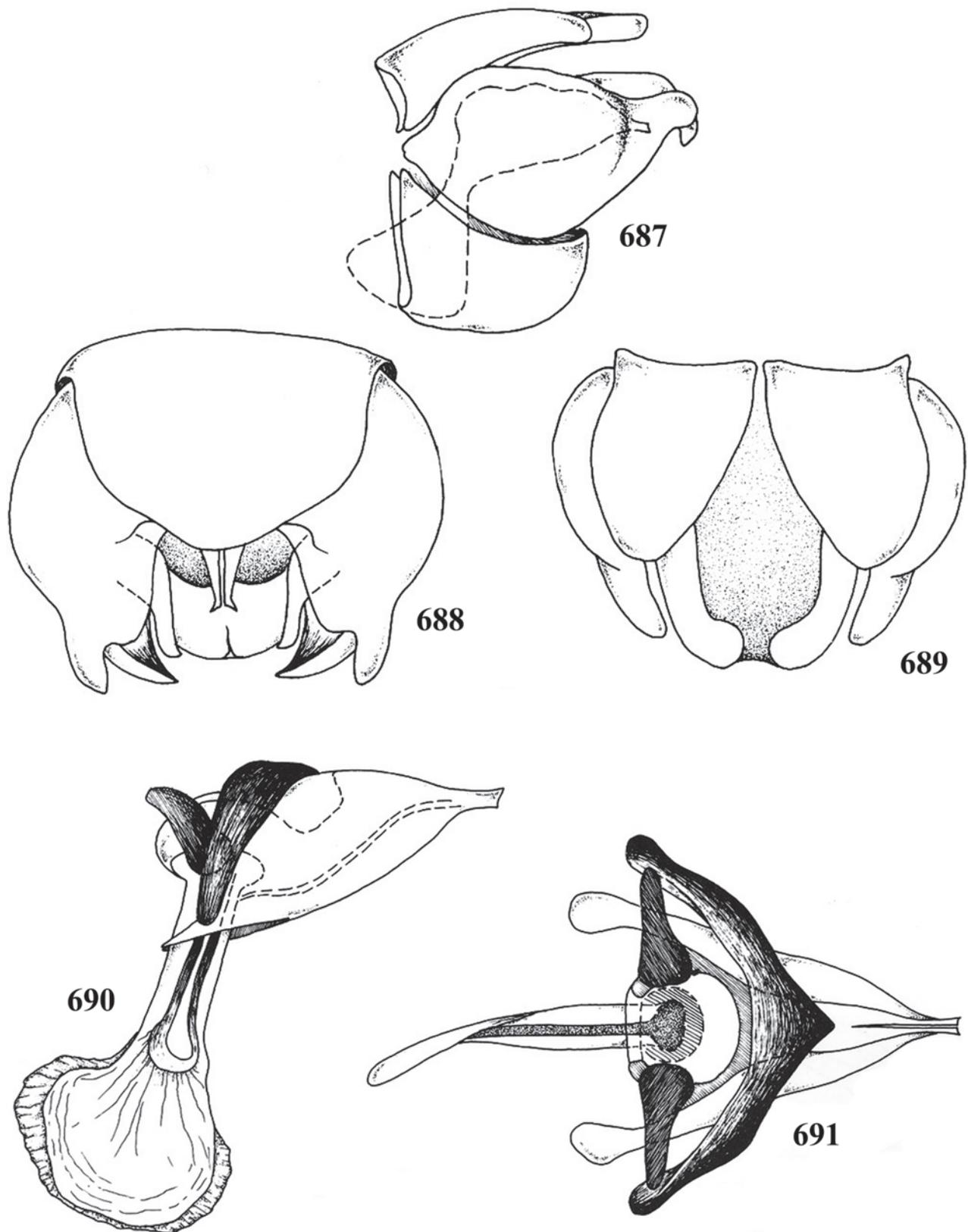
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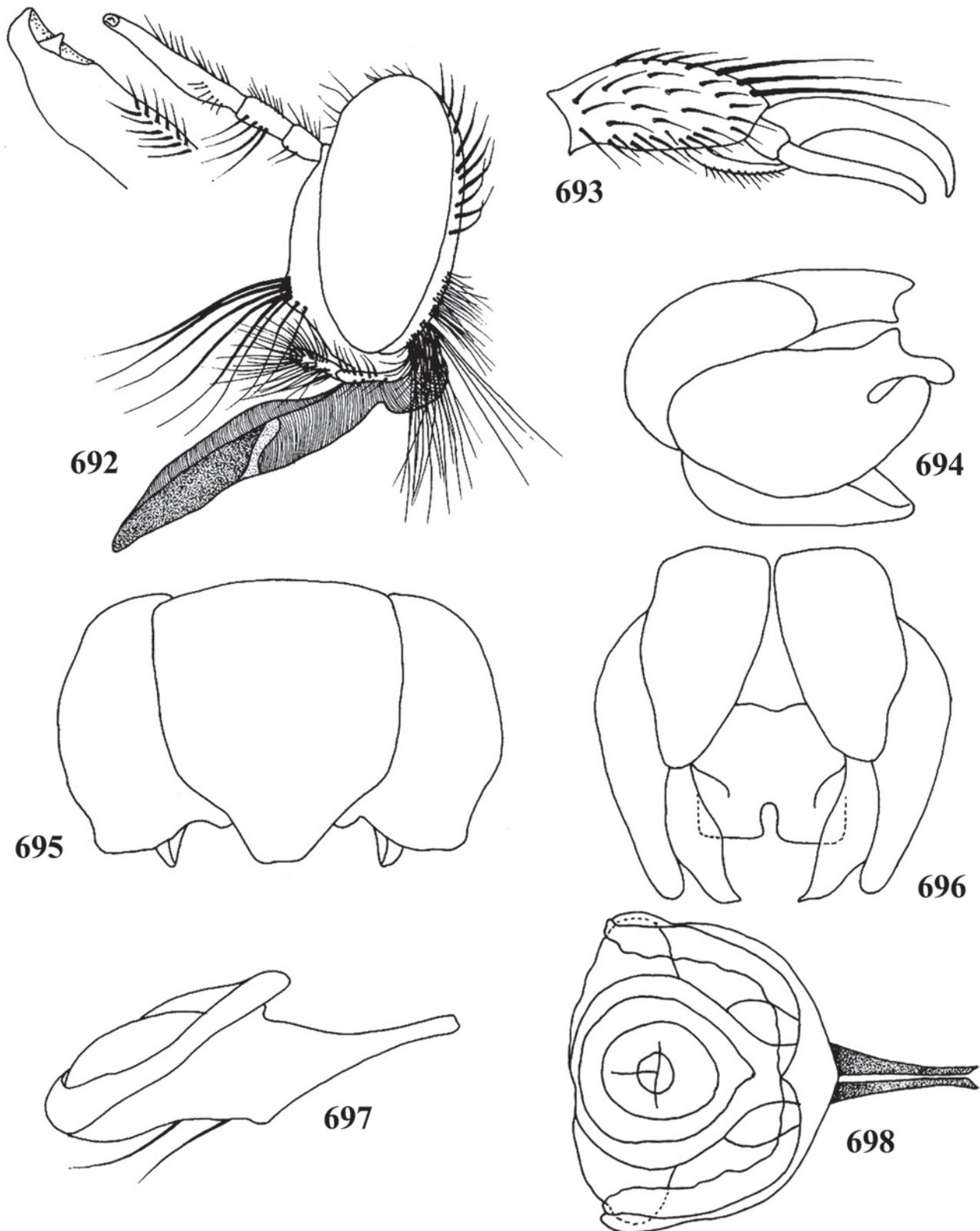
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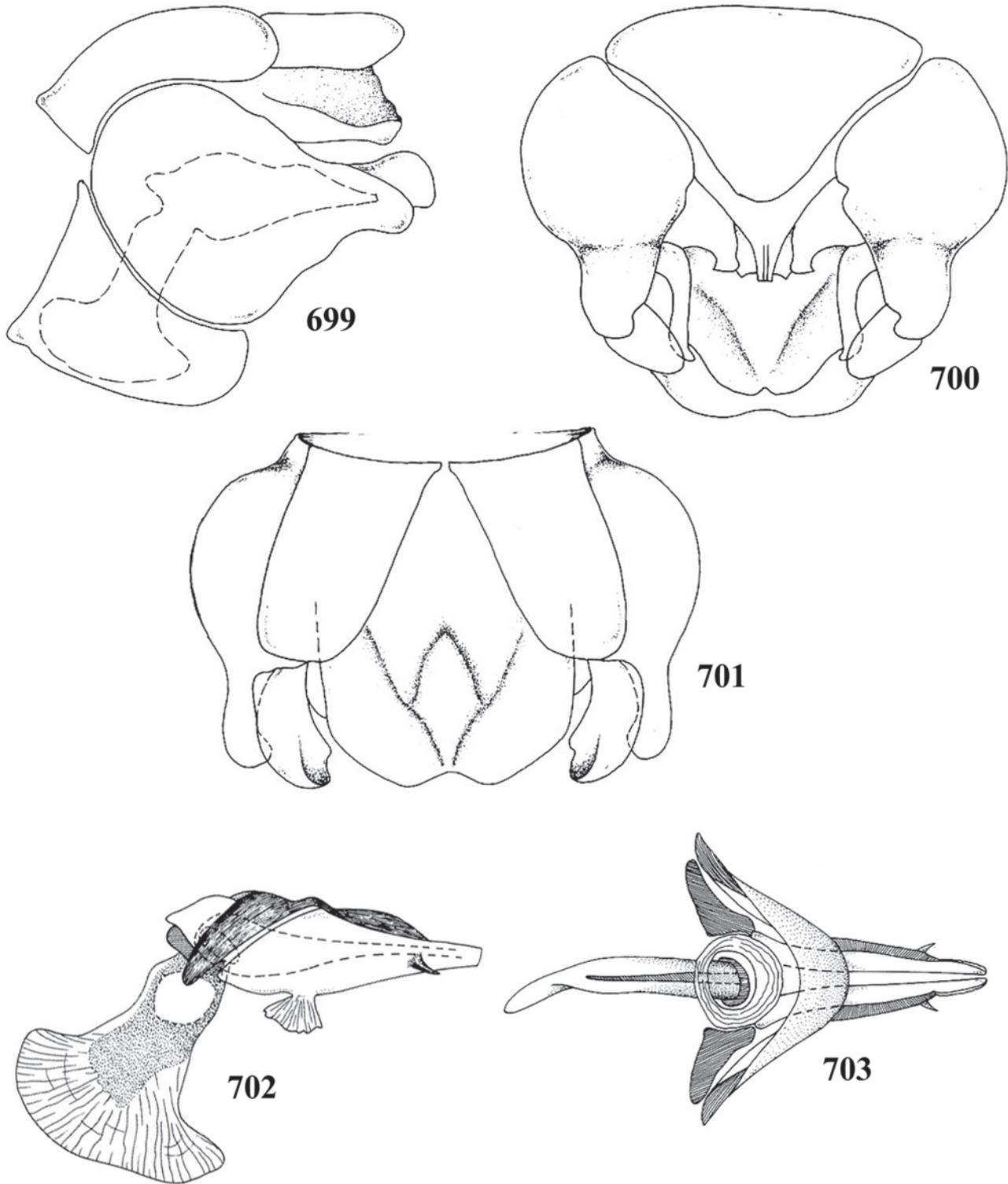
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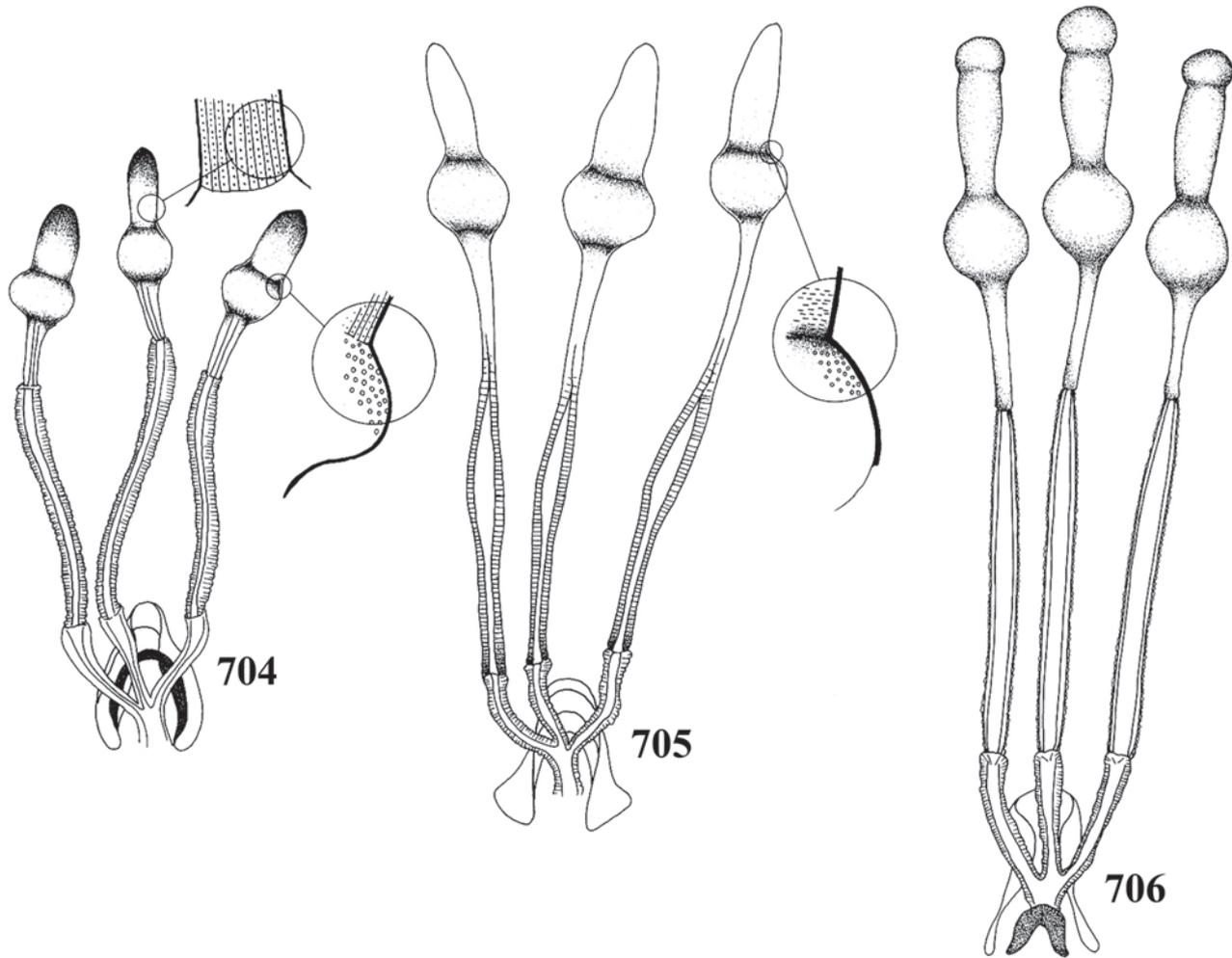
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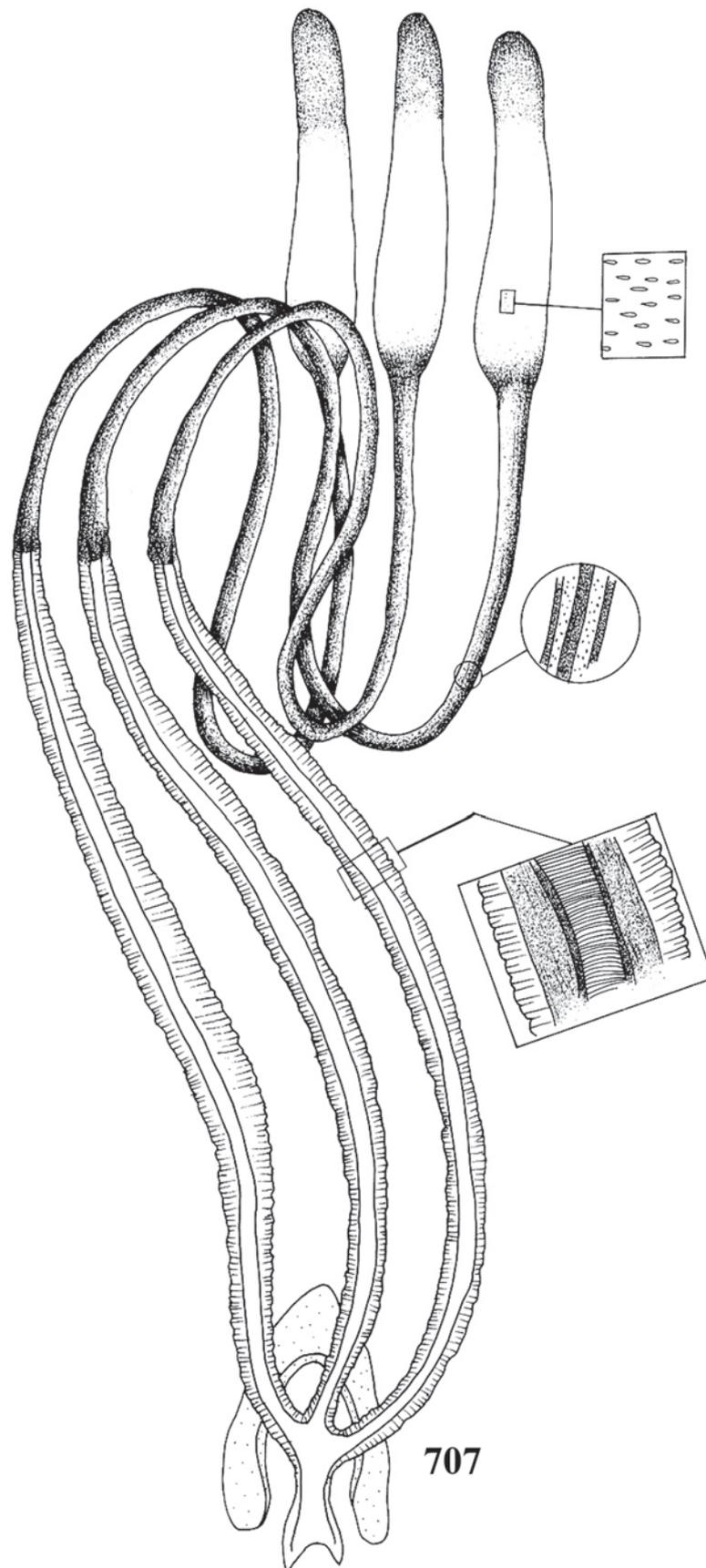
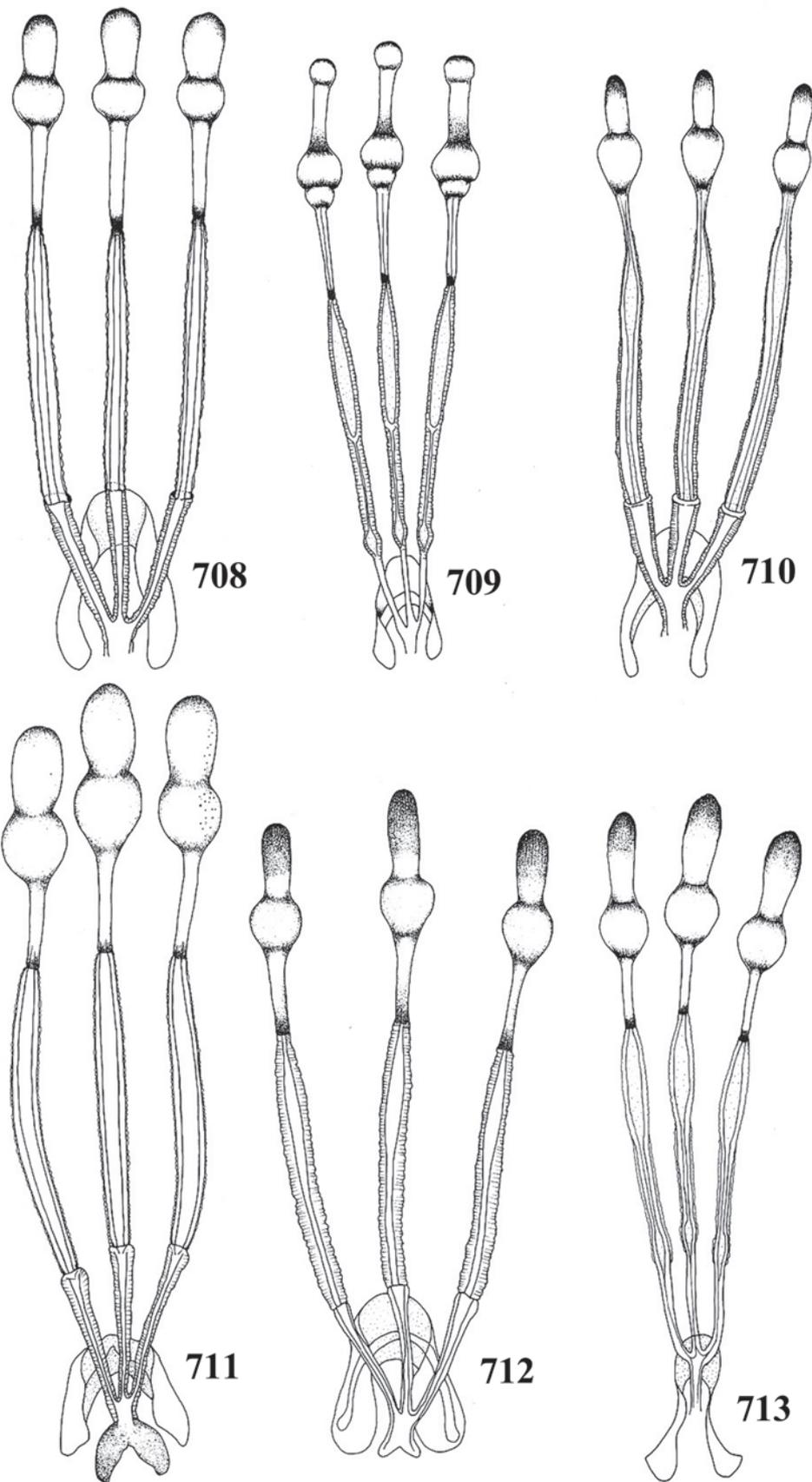
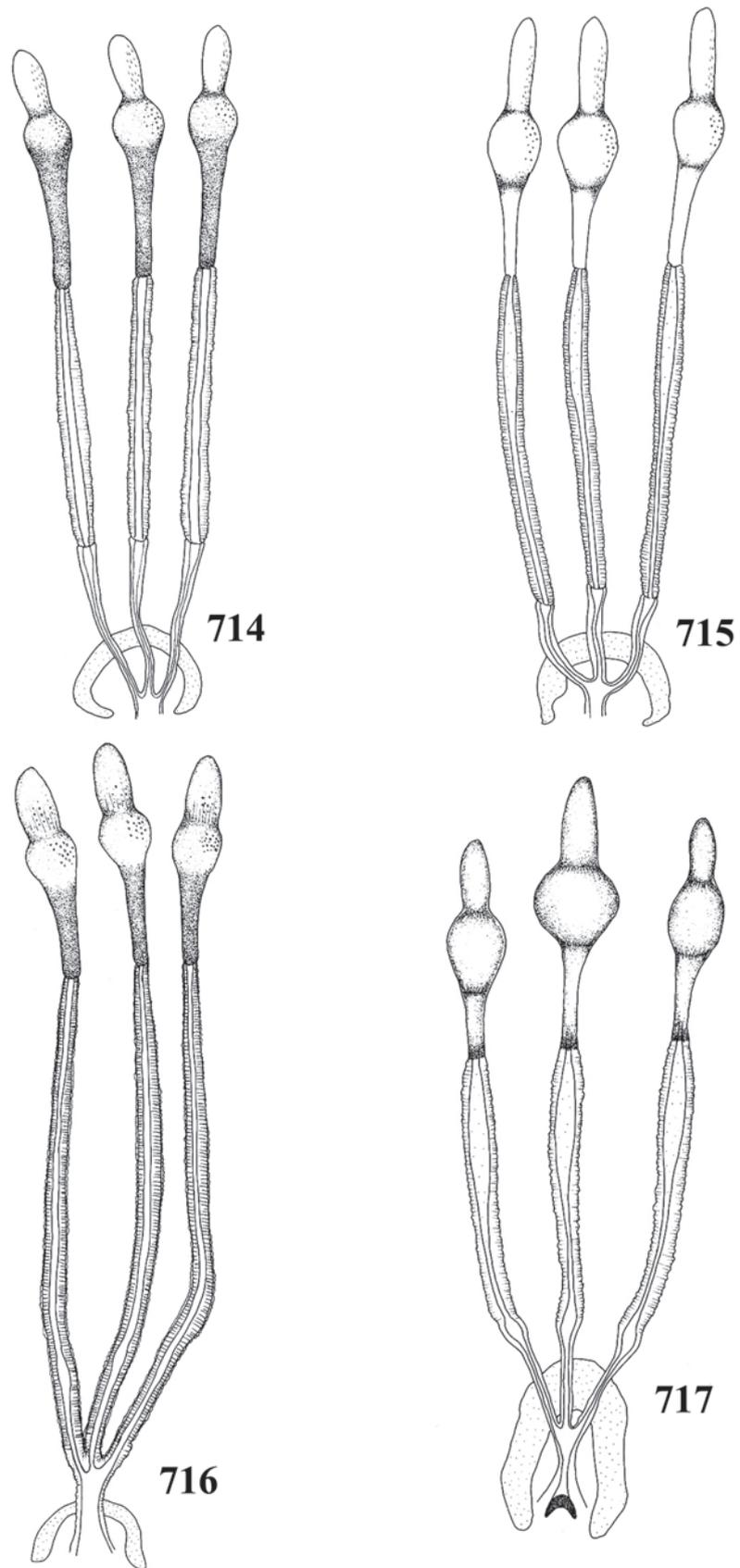


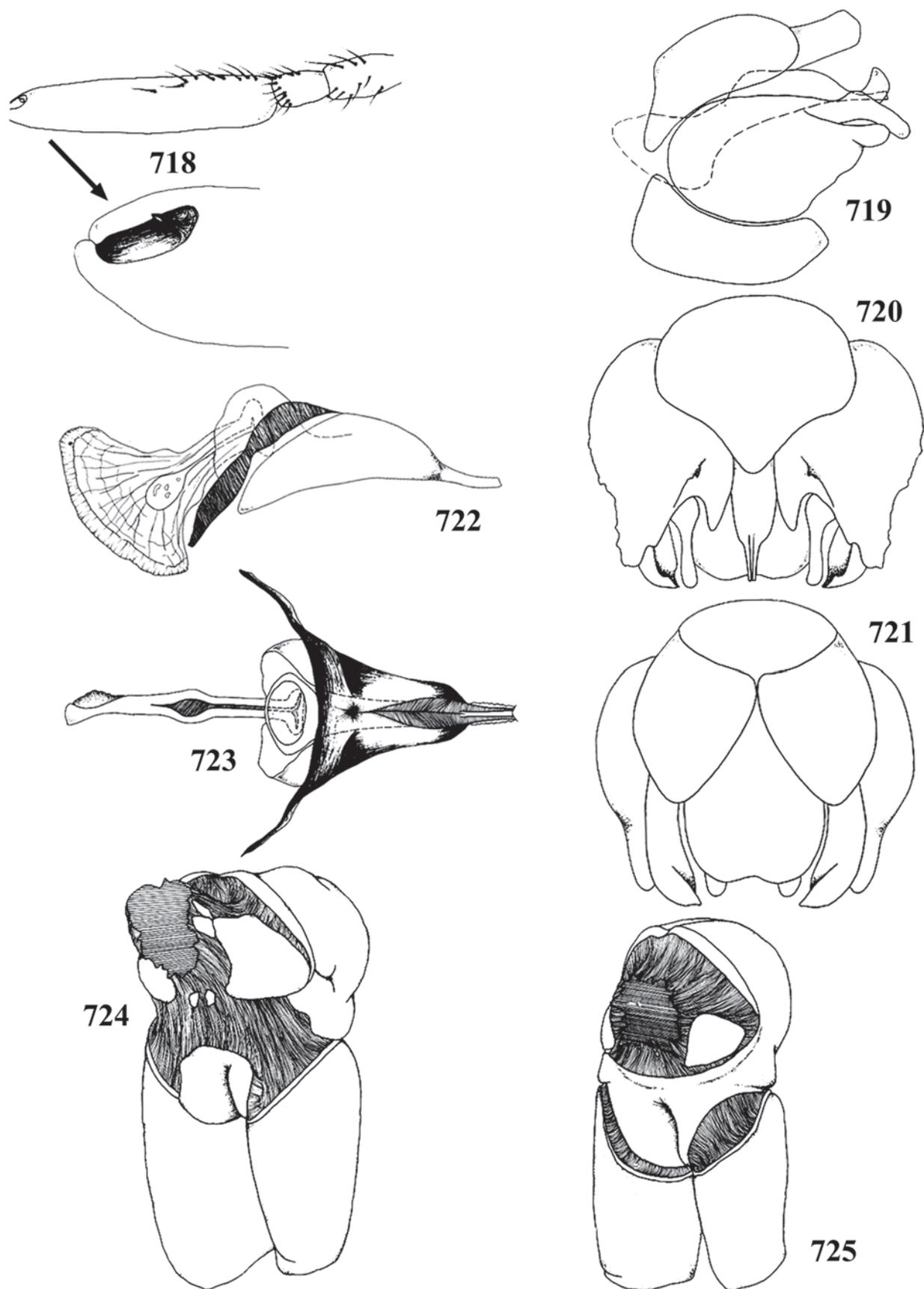
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