

A catalog of Pipunculidae of Chile (Diptera)

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Abstract. An updated catalog of the Pipunculidae from Chile is provided. We present all valid names and synonyms for the 21 species belonging to six genera and three subfamilies distributed in the country. Information is given on name, author, year of publication, page number, type species, type depository, type locality, Chilean localities, and references. *Tomosvaryella* Aczél and *Eudorylas* Aczél are the richest genera in Chile, with eight species each, followed by *Protonephrocerus* Collin with two species, and *Chalarus* Walker, *Neocephalosphaera* De Meyer and *Elmohardyia* Rafael with one species each. The geographical distribution of the species was compiled from the literature and the retrieval of distributional data from collections.

Keywords. Andean Region; Chilean species list; Distribution; Taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

Pipunculidae (big-headed flies) includes 1,491 valid species (Evenhuis & Pape, 2023). The family occurs in all terrestrial ecosystems of the world except Antarctica (Rafael & Skevington, 2010). Presently, the species are distributed in 21 extant genera and 11 recognized subgenera (*Motamedinia et al.*, 2021). Adults are small to medium-sized flies (body length 2.0–11.5 mm) with head semiglobose or globose, with the compound eyes occupying most of the head; wings without spurious vein and cell r_5 open; female terminalia modified into piercing ovipositor. They have a potential value for biological pest control, as most species are endoparasitoids of mainly Cicadelloidea and Fulgoroidea (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha) (Virla & Rafael, 1996).

The Chilean species of Pipunculidae were cataloged previously by Stuardo (1946), Hardy (1966), Aczél (1952) with four species, Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997) with 19 species, and Rodríguez & Rafael (2012) with 20 species. The latter does not consider *Tomosvaryella santiagoensis* De Meyer & Skevington, 2000 as the new name for *Tomosvaryella pruinosa* Ale-Rocha, 1996, preoccupied Kozánek (1992).

Recent phylogenetic hypotheses recovered Pipunculidae as a sister group to Schizophora (Wiegmann *et al.*, 2011; Tachi, 2014; Pauli *et al.*, 2018). According to *Motamedinia et al.* (2021), they are divided into four subfamilies: Nephrocerinae,

Protonephrocerinae, Chalarinae, and Pipunculinae. The last three subfamilies occur in Chile.

This study is part of a series on Chilean dipteran families aiming to catalog the whole order. Here we provide an updated catalog of the Pipunculidae of Chile with references and additional information for each species and genus considering the current classification proposed by *Motamedinia et al.* (2021).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We provided references that mention each of the Chilean species, synonyms, and subsequent combinations in chronological order. Selected references are given for the genus and species. Chilean distribution by region (from north to south), province, and locality are given based on the literature and collections.

Six Chilean species loaned by Luis E. Peña (LEP) were described by JAR (5 species) and RAR (one species), and the primary type specimens were returned to him (LEP particular collection). His collection was sold to the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), and only two type specimens were confirmed to be there. The remained type specimens were not found, neither in LEP nor in FMNH.

Acronyms are used for the location of primary types following Evenhuis (2020): **CAS**: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA; **CMNH**:

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Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, USA; **FMNH**: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA; **LEP**: Luis E. Peña collection, Chile; **MCZ**: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Massachusetts, USA; **MNNC**: Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile; **NHMUK**: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

The abbreviations used are: cat. = catalog, distr. = distribution, fig/s. = figure/s, mon. = monotypy, NP. = National Park, orig. des. = original designation, preocc. = preoccupied, subs. des. = subsequent designation, syn. = synonym.

RESULTS

Six genera and twenty-one species of Pipunculidae have been recorded from Chile (Table 1). *Eudorylas* Aczél and *Tomosvaryella* Aczél are the most species-rich genera in Chile with eight species each.

Family Pipunculidae Walker, 1834

Type-genus: *Pipunculus* Latreille, 1802.

Subfamily Protonephrocerinae Genus *Protonephrocerus* Collin, 1931a

Protonephrocerus Collin, 1931a: 52. Type-species: *P. chiloensis* Collin, 1931a (orig. des.).

References: (Collin, 1931a); Hardy (1943, 1966); Stuardo (1946); Aczél (1948, 1952); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997).

Protonephrocerus chiloensis Collin, 1931a

Protonephrocerus chiloensis Collin, 1931a: 52-54, figs. 15a-b.

Holotype: Female (NHMUK), Chile: Chiloé Island, Ancud.

Distribution: **Chile:** Región de Los Lagos: Llanquihue Province: Carelmapu, Llanquihue; Chiloé Province: Ancud (Chiloé Island).

References: Collin (1931a); Aczél (1948, 1952); Hardy (1966); Rafael (1988b); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012); Skevington et al. (2021).

Protonephrocerus flavipilus Skevington, Marques & Rafael, 2021

Protonephrocerus flavipilus Skevington, Marques & Rafael, 2021: 25, figs. 1, 4, 5, 7. In: Skevington et al. (2021). = *Protonephrocerus chiloensis* sensu Rafael, 1988b: 465, figs. 3-9.

Holotype: Female (MNNC), Chile, Osorno, Parq. Nacional Puyehue, Antillanca.

Distribution: **Argentina:** Bariloche, Río Negro; Chubut, Alerces National Park; Neuquén, Chapelco; Río Negro, Río Manso, Nahuel Huapi National Park. **Chile:** Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada de Maipú. Región del Maule: Curicó Province: East of Potrero Grande, El Relevo. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas, Shangrila. Región del Biobío: Biobío Province: Caledonia, Mulchén. Región de La Araucanía: Malleco Province: Cabrería, NP Nahuelbuta Curacautín, Las Raíces, NP Nahuelbuta, Pichinahuel, Río Blanco. Región de Los Ríos: La Unión Province: NP Alerce Costero. Región de Los Lagos: Osorno Province: Antillanca, NP Puyehue.

References: Rafael (1988b, partim); Kehlmaier et al. (2014); Motamedinia et al. (2021); Skevington et al. (2021).

Remarks: *Protonephrocerus flavipilus* is the most common species of *Protonephrocerus* and appears throughout the literature as *P. chiloensis* (Rafael, 1988b: 468, figs. 3-9, and male description on page 469; Kehlmaier et al., 2014, fig. 32, page 33).

Subfamily Chalarinae Genus *Chalarus* Walker, 1834

Chalarus Walker, 1834: 269. Type-species: *Cephalops spurius* Fallén, 1816 (subs. des. Westwood, 1840).

Atelenevra Macquart, 1834: 356 (nec *Atelenevra* Bezzi).

Type-species: *Pipunculus holosericeus* Meigen, 1824 (mon.).

Atelenevra authors; variant spelling.

Chalarus chilensis Collin, 1931a

Chalarus spurius chilensis Collin, 1931a: 52, fig. 14.

Chalarus chilensis; Rafael, 1988a.

Holotype: Male (NHMUK), Argentina, Bariloche, Río Negro.

Distribution: **Argentina:** Río Negro (Bariloche); La Rioja, Santa Cruz; Tucumán (Villa Padre Monti, La Caverna). **Brazil:** São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina. **Chile:** Región de Coquimbo: Elqui Province: La Serena; Limarí Province: NP Fray Jorge; Choapa Province: Los Vilos. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Chacabuco Province: Til-Til; Santiago Province: La Platina, Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada, Maipú; Cordillera Province: El Canelo, Las Vizcachas. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas.

References: Collin (1931a); Aczél (1948, 1952); Hardy (1954, 1965a, 1966); Rafael (1988a, 1990a); Rafael &

Table 1. Pipunculidae, subfamily/tribe, genus, and species recorded from Chile.

Subfamily/tribe	Genus	Species	Sex known
Protonephrocerinae	<i>Protonephrocerus</i> Collin, 1931	<i>P. chiloensis</i> Collin, 1931	♂ ♀
		<i>P. flavipilus</i> Skevington, Marques & Rafael, 2021, In: Skevington et al. (2021)	♂ ♀
Chalarinae	<i>Chalarus</i> Walker, 1834	<i>C. chilensis</i> Collin, 1931	♂ ♀
Pipunculinae/Pipunculini	<i>Neocephalosphaera</i> De Meyer, 1994	<i>N. santiagoensis</i> (Rafael, 1992)	♂ ♀
Pipunculinae/Tomosvaryellini	<i>Elmohardyia</i> Rafael, 1987 <i>Eudorylas</i> Aczél, 1940	<i>El. denigrata</i> Rafael, 1988c	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. chilensis</i> (Rafael, 1990)	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. flavitibia</i> (Rafael, 1990)	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. fuscitibia</i> (Rafael, 1990)	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. macrocerus</i> Rafael, 1997, In: Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997)	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. penai</i> Rafael, 1995	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. posticus</i> (Collin, 1931)	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. scotinus</i> (Collin, 1931)	♂ ♀
		<i>Eu. simulator</i> (Collin, 1931)	♂ ♀
		<i>T. amazonensis</i> De Meyer & Skevington, 2000 = <i>T. pulchra</i> Ale-Rocha, 1992, preocc.	♂
		<i>T. bisulca</i> Ale-Rocha, 1996	♂
		<i>T. chilensis</i> Ale-Rocha, 1996	♂ ♀
		<i>T. curta</i> Ale-Rocha, 1996	♂
<i>T. mediocris</i> (Collin, 1931)	♂ ♀		
<i>T. pectinalis</i> Ale-Rocha, 1996	♂		
<i>T. santiagoensis</i> De Meyer & Skevington, 2000 = <i>T. pruinosa</i> Ale-Rocha, 1996, preocc.	♂		
<i>T. subvirescens</i> (Loew, 1872)	♂ ♀		

Ale-Rocha (1997); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012); Rodríguez et al. (2012).

Remarks: Despite the specific name (*C. chilensis*) this species was described based on specimens from Argentina, Río Negro (Bariloche), and was recorded from Chile by Rafael (1990a).

Subfamily Pipunculinae

Remarks: Within Pipunculinae, two tribes were synonymized. Cephalopsini with Pipunculini and Eudorylini with Tomosvaryellini leaving Pipunculinae with three tribes: Microcephalopsini, Pipunculini, and Tomosvaryellini (Motamedinia et al., 2021), only the last two tribes with records in Chile.

Tribe Pipunculini

This tribe was redefined by Motamedinia et al. (2021) to include eight genera. Only *Neocephalosphaera* De Meyer, 1994 has one species occurring in Chile.

Genus *Neocephalosphaera* De Meyer, 1994

Cephalosphaera (*Neocephalosphaera*) De Meyer, 1994: 9. Type-species: *Pipunculus brevis* Cresson, 1911 (orig. des.).

Neocephalosphaera; Motamedinia et al., 2021: 14.

References: De Meyer (1994, 1996); Skevington & Yeates (2001); Souza & Ale-Rocha (2009); Rafael & Skevington (2010).

Neocephalosphaera santiagoensis (Rafael, 1992)

Cephalosphaera santiagoensis Rafael, 1992: 645, figs. 12, 25, 45, 46, 60, 71, 72.

Cephalosphaera (*Neocephalosphaera*) *santiagoensis*; De Meyer, 1994: 9.

Neocephalosphaera santiagoensis; Ramos-Pastrana et al., 2022.

Holotype: Male (CAS number 15774), Chile, Santiago, Quebrada de la Plata, near Maipú.

Distribution: Chile: Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada, Maipú; Cordillera Province: El Canelo.

References: Rafael (1992); De Meyer (1996); Souza & Ale-Rocha (2009); Ramos-Pastrana et al. (2022).

Tribe Tomosvaryellini

Remarks: Motamedinia et al. (2021) synonymized Eudorylini with Tomosvaryellini. They redefined this large tribe to include 11 genera, three of which occur in Chile, *Elmohardyia* Rafael, 1987, *Eudorylas* Aczél, 1940 and *Tomosvaryella* Aczél, 1939, with records in Chile.

Genus *Elmohardyia* Rafael, 1987

Elmohardyia Rafael, 1987: 37. Type-species: *Pipunculus doelloi* Shannon, 1927 (orig. des.).

References: Rafael (1987, 1988c); De Meyer (1996); Motamedinia et al. (2021).

***Elmohardya denigrata* Rafael, 1988c**

Elmohardya denigrata Rafael, 1988c: 234, figs. 6, 21, 36, 68, 69, 117, 145, 163.

Holotype: Male (originally at LEP; presently at FMNH), Chile, Ñuble, Las Trancas.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Valparaíso: Valparaíso Province: Estero Marga-Marga, Los Perales. Región del Maule: Cauquenes Province: Curanipe. Región del Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas. Región de La Araucanía: Malleco Province: Cabrería, Cordillera Nahuelbuta.

References: Rafael (1988c, 1990b); De Meyer (1996).

Genus *Eudorylas* Aczél, 1940

Eudorylas Aczél, 1940: 151. Type-species: *Pipunculus fuscipes* Zetterstedt, 1844 (subs. des.; ruling of the ICZN, 2002: 143, Opinion 2000, Case 3132).

Metadorylas Rafael, 1987: 35, figs. 1-8. Type-species: *Pipunculus schreiteri* Shannon, 1927 (orig. des.). Syn.: Skevington & Yeates (2001) in the sense of *P. fuscipes*, not *Cephalops opacus*.

Neodorylas Kuznetsov, 1995: 326. Junior objective synonym (ICZN, 2002). Type-species: *Pipunculus fuscipes* Zetterstedt, 1844 (orig. des.). Syn.: De Meyer (2001).

Remarks: *Eudorylas* is a highly heterogeneous genus, and it appeared as paraphyletic in the analysis by Motamedinia et al. (2021) and requires redefinition. As defined presently, it has a cosmopolitan distribution and a wide distribution in the New World, ranging from Canada to Chile. The typical Neotropical *Eudorylas* was revised by Rafael (1990c) under *Metadorylas*, presently synonymous with *Eudorylas*, and the remainder heterogeneous "*Eudorylas*" species were revised by Rafael (1993) treating Mexican and Central American species and Rafael (1995) treating the South American species.

References: Aczél (1940); Rafael (1987, as *Metadorylas*); Rafael (1990c, 1995); Skevington & Yeates (2001).

***Eudorylas chilensis* (Rafael, 1990)**

Metadorylas chilensis Rafael, 1990c: 136, figs. 19-26, 100. *Eudorylas chilensis*; Skevington & Yeates, 2001: 439.

Holotype: Male (LEP, type specimen not located), Chile, Ñuble, Chillán, Las Trancas.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Coquimbo: Limarí Province: NP Fray Jorge. Región de Valparaíso: Valparaíso Province: Marga Marga, Los Perales. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Chacabuco Province: Til-Til; Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada,

Maipú; Cordillera Province: El Canelo. Región del Maule: Curicó Province: Fundo La Montana, Estero La Palma at Rio Teno, Los Queñes. Región del Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Chillán, Las Trancas. Región del Biobío: Concepción Province: Hualpén Botanical Park; Biobío Province: Caledonia, Mulchén. Región de Los Lagos: Osorno Province: Pucatrihue; Llanquihue Province: Petrohue; Chiloé Province: Tepuhueico.

References: Rafael (1990c); De Meyer (1996); Skevington & Yeates (2001); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas flavitibia* (Rafael, 1990)**

Metadorylas flavitibia Rafael, 1990c: 143, figs. 40-43, 104. *Eudorylas flavitibia*; Skevington & Yeates, 2001: 439.

Holotype: Male (LEP, type specimen not located), Chile, Ñuble, Las Trancas.

Distribution: Chile: Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Chacabuco Province: Til-Til; Cordillera Province: Cordillera Las Vizcachas. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas.

References: Rafael (1990c); De Meyer (1996); Skevington & Yeates (2001); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas fuscitibia* (Rafael, 1990)**

Eudorylas fuscitibia Rafael, 1990c: 145, figs. 46-48, 105. *Eudorylas fuscitibia*; Skevington & Yeates, 2001: 439.

Holotype: Male (LEP, type specimen not located). Chile, Ñuble, Las Trancas.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Valparaíso: Valparaíso Province: Río Marga-Marga, Los Perales. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas. Región del Biobío: Biobío Province: La Polcura.

References: Rafael (1990c); De Meyer (1996); Skevington & Yeates (2001); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas macrocercus* Rafael, 1997**

Eudorylas macrocercus Rafael, 1997: 33, figs. 1-7. In: Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997).

Holotype: Male (CMNH), Chile, Chiloé, Isla Chiloé, Ahoni Alto.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Los Lagos: Chiloé Province: Ahoni Alto.

References: Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas penai* Rafael, 1995**

Eudorylas penai Rafael, 1995: 820, figs. 128-132, 212.

Holotype: Male (originally at LEP; presently at FMNH), Chile, Ñuble, Chillán, Shangrila.

Distribution: Chile: Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata. Región del Maule: Curicó Province: Estero la Palma at Río Teno, Fundo la Montaña. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Chillán, Las Trancas, Shangrila. Región de Los Lagos: Osorno Province: Purránque; Llanquihue Province: N Correntoso Horno Huinco; Chiloé Province: Dalcahue, Tepuhueico.

References: Rafael (1995); De Meyer (1996); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas posticus* (Collin, 1931a)**

Pipunculus posticus Collin, 1931a: 59-60, figs. 17c, 18a.

Dorilas ? posticus; Aczél, 1948: 25.

Dorilas posticus; Aczél, 1952: 241.

Pipunculus (Pipunculus) posticus; Hardy, 1966: 7.

Eudorylas posticus; Rafael, 1995: 822.

Holotype: Female (NHMUK), Chile [Aconcagua], Los Andes.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Valparaíso: Valparaíso Province: Marga Marga, Los Perales, Los Andes Province: Los Andes. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Chacabuco Province: Til-Til; Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata. Región del Maule: Curicó Province: Estero la Palma at Río Teno, Fundo la Montaña, Los Queñes. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Chillán, Las Trancas. Región de La Araucanía: Cautín Province: Temuco. Región de Los Lagos: Llanquihue Province: Correntoso, Horno Huinco; Chiloé Province: Tepuhueico.

References: Collin (1931a); Stuardo (1946); Aczél (1948, 1952); Hardy (1954, 1965a, 1965b, 1966); Rafael (1987, 1995); De Meyer (1996); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas scotinus* (Collin, 1931a)**

Pipunculus scotinus Collin, 1931a: 60-61, figs. 16b, 18c.

Dorilas ? scotinus; Aczél, 1948: 25.

Dorilas scotinus; Aczél, 1952: 242.

Dorilas (Eudorylas) scotinus; Hardy, 1954: 42 (part.).

Pipunculus (Eudorylas) scotinus ?; Hardy, 1965b: 51 (error); 1966: 6.

Eudorylas scotinus; Rafael, 1995.

Holotype: Male (NHMUK), Argentina, Misiones, Bompland.

Distribution: Argentina: Misiones (Bompland), Chubut (Cusmen). **Chile:** Región Metropolitana de Santiago:

Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada, Maipú; Cordillera Province: El Canelo. Región del Maule: Curicó Province: Estero La Palma at Río Teno, Fundo la Montaña, Los Queñes. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas. Región de La Araucanía: Malleco Province: Cabrería, Cordillera Nahuelbuta. Región de Los Lagos: Llanquihue Province: N. Correntoso, Horno Huinco; Chiloé Province: Tepuhueico.

References: Collin (1931a); Stuardo (1946); Aczél (1948, 1952); Hardy (1954, 1965a, 1965b, 1966); Rafael (1987, 1995); De Meyer (1996); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Eudorylas simulator* (Collin, 1931a)**

Pipunculus simulator Collin, 1931a: 56-58, fig. 17b.

Eudorylas simulator; Aczél, 1948: 25 (distr.); 1952: (cat.).

Pipunculus (Eudorylas) simulator; Hardy, 1966: 5 (as syn. of *E. schreiteri*).

Metadorylas simulator; Rafael, 1987: 37.

Holotype: Female (NHMUK), Chile, Chiloé Island, Ancud.

Distribution: ?Bolivia (Tarija). **Chile:** Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Chacabuco Province: Til-Til; Cordillera Province: Cordillera, Las Vizcachas, El Canelo. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Chillán, Las Trancas. Región del Biobío: Biobío Province: El Abanico, Mulchén. Región de Los Lagos: Osorno Province: Pucatrihue, Volcán Osorno; Chiloé Province: Ancud.

References: Collin (1931a, 1931b); Stuardo (1946); Aczél (1948, 1952); Hardy (1954, 1966); Rafael (1987, 1990c); De Meyer (1996); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

Remarks: This species was treated as a synonym of *E. schreiteri* (Shannon) by Hardy (1954, 1966). It was revalidated by Rafael (1987).

Genus *Tomosvaryella* Aczél, 1939

Alloneura Rondani, 1856: 140. Type-species: *Pipunculus flavipes* Meigen, 1824 (mon.). Suppressed by ICZN, 1961: 230 (opinion 597).

Tomosvaryella Aczél, 1939: 22. Type-species: *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen, 1824 (orig. des.).

References: Aczél (1939, 1944, 1948, 1952); Hardy (1943, 1965a, 1965b, 1965c, 1966, 1975, 1980, 1989); Stuardo (1946); De Meyer (1996); De Meyer & Skevington (2000).

***Tomosvaryella amazonensis*
De Meyer & Skevington, 2000**

Tomosvaryella pulchra Ale-Rocha, 1992: 347, figs. 1-10 (preocc. Kozánek, 1992: 10).

Tomosvaryella amazonensis De Meyer & Skevington, 2000.

Holotype: Male (INPA), Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus.

Distribution: **Argentina:** Santiago del Estero, Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán; **Brazil:** Amazonas, Mato Grosso; **Chile:** Región de Coquimbo: Elqui Province: Baños Pangué; Choapa Province: El Naranjo, Tilama; Limarí Province: NP Fray Jorge. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: La Platina, Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada de Maipú; Cordillera Province: El Canelo. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas. Región del Biobío: La Polcura; **Paraguay:** San Pedro.

References: Ale-Rocha (1992); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Ale-Rocha & Souza (2011); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella bissulca* Ale-Rocha, 1996**

Tomosvaryella bissulca Ale-Rocha, 1996: 167, figs. 9-15.

Holotype: Male (CAS), Chile, Santiago (La Rinconada Maipú).

Distribution: **Argentina:** Salta, Catamarca. **Chile:** Región de Coquimbo: Elqui Province: Baños Pangué; Choapa Province: El Naranjo. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: La Rinconada Maipú, Quebrada de la Plata.

References: Ale-Rocha (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Ale-Rocha & Souza (2011); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella chilensis* Ale-Rocha, 1996**

Tomosvaryella chilensis Ale-Rocha, 1996: 167-169, figs. 16-24.

Holotype: Male (LEP, type specimen not located), Chile, Biobío (Mulchén, Caledonia).

Distribution: **Chile:** Región de Valparaíso: Marga Marga Province: Los Perales, Estero Marga Marga. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Chacabuco Province: Til-Til; Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata, Rinconada de Maipú; Cordillera Province: Las Vizcachas; Maipo Province: Altos de Cantillana, Rincón El Árbol. Región de O'Higgins: Cachapoal Province: Las Cabras. Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas, Shangrila. Región del Biobío: Biobío Province: Mulchén, Caledonia; Concepción Province: Parque Botánico Hualpén, Talcahuano. Región de La Araucanía: Malleco Province: Cabrería, NP Nahuelbuta, Victoria, Monte Mila. Región de Los Ríos: Valdivia Province: Valdivia. Región de Los Lagos: Osorno Province: Anticura, NP Puyehue; Llanquihue

Province: Correntoso, Horno Huinco; Chiloé Province: Tepuhueico.

References: Ale-Rocha (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella curta* Ale-Rocha, 1996**

Tomosvaryella curta Ale-Rocha, 1996: 170, figs. 33-40.

Holotype: Male (CAS), Chile, Santiago, El Canelo.

Distribution: **Argentina:** Buenos Aires. **Chile:** Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Cordillera Province: El Canelo. Región del Maule: Curicó Province: Fundo La Montaña, Estero La Palma at Río Teno, Los Queñes.

References: Ale-Rocha (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Ale-Rocha & Souza (2011); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella mediocris* (Collin, 1931a)**

Pipunculus mediocris Collin, 1931a: 54-56, figs. 16a, 17a, 18b.

Tomosvaryella mediocris; Aczél, 1948: 25.

Holotype: Male (BMNH), Chile, Llanquihue, Casa Pangué.

Distribution: **Argentina:** Tierra del Fuego. **Chile:** Región de Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas, Shangrila. Región del Biobío: Biobío Province: La Polcura. Región de La Araucanía: Malleco Province: Cabrería, NP Nahuelbuta, Cordillera Las Raices. Región de Los Lagos: Llanquihue Province: Casa Pangué; Chiloé Province: San Pedro, Tepuhueico. Región de Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena: Tierra del Fuego Province: Estancia Camerón.

References: Collin (1931a); Aczél (1948, 1952); Ale-Rocha (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer (1996); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella pectinalis* Ale-Rocha, 1996**

Tomosvaryella pectinalis Ale-Rocha, 1996: 177-179, figs. 100-107.

Holotype: Male (CSA), Chile, Santiago (La Rinconada).

Distribution: **Argentina:** Catamarca, Chubut. **Chile:** Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: Rinconada de Maipú; Cordillera Province: El Canelo. Región del Ñuble: Diguillín Province: Las Trancas. Región de Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena: Última Esperanza Province: Laguna Amarga.

References: Ale-Rocha (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Ale-Rocha & Souza (2011); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella santiagoensis*
De Meyer & Skevington, 2000**

Tomosvaryella pruinosa Ale-Rocha, 1996: 181, figs. 130-136 (preocc. Kozánek, 1992: 8).

Tomosvaryella santiagoensis De Meyer & Skevington, 2000: 8.

Holotype: Male (CAS), Chile, Santiago, Quebrada de la Plata.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Coquimbo: Choapa Province: Hacienda Illapel. Región Metropolitana de Santiago: Santiago Province: Quebrada de la Plata.

References: Ale-Rocha (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); De Meyer & Skevington (2000); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

***Tomosvaryella subvirescens* (Loew, 1872)**

Pipunculus subvirescens Loew, 1872: 87.

Pipunculus aridus Williston, 1893: 255. Syn.: Hough (1901).

Pipunculus glabrum Adams, 1905: 165. Syn.: Hardy (1949).

Pipunculus insularis Cresson, 1911: 317. Syn.: Hardy (1943).

Pipunculus metallescens Malloch, 1913: 298. Syn.: Hardy (1943).

Pipunculus similans Becker, 1924: 15. Syn.: Hardy (1968).

Pipunculus knowltoni Hardy, 1939: 20. Syn.: Hardy (1943).

Tomosvaryella subvirescens; Hardy, 1943: 178, plate 17, figs. 101a-e.

Holotype: Male (MCZ, number 456), USA, Texas, Belgrave.

Distribution: Chile: Región de Tamaracá: El Tamarugal Province: Pica. Widespread in the Palaearctic, Oriental, Australian, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. Neotropical: Mexico, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Bahamas, Jamaica, Dominica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Chile.

References: Loew (1872); Hardy (1943, 1961, 1966, 1975, 1980, 1989); Aczél (1948, 1952); Ale-Rocha (1996); De Meyer (1996); Rafael & Ale-Rocha (1997); Rodríguez & Rafael (2012).

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