

Catalogue of Neotropical Curtonotidae (Diptera, Ephydroidea)

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Abstract. The Neotropical species of Curtonotidae are updated and catalogued. A total of 33 species names are listed, including two fossil taxa and one *nomem dubium*. Valid and invalid names and synonyms are presented, totaling 45 names. Bibliographic references are given to all listed species, including information about name, author, year of publication, page number, type species and type locality. Lectotype and paralectotypes are designated to *Curtonotum punctithorax* (Fischer, 1933). *Curtonotum simplex* Schiner, 1868 **stat. rev.** is recognized as a valid name.

Key-Words. Acalyptratae; *Curtonotum*; Hunchbacked flies; Lectotype; Paralectotype; Schizophora; Type material.

INTRODUCTION

Curtonotidae, also called hunchbacked flies or quasimodo flies, is a small family of dipterous Acalyptratae with worldwide distribution. Although the family might be found in all biogeographic regions, they occur mainly in the tropical and subtropical areas, from sea level to high altitudes (+ 2,000 m) (Kirk-Spriggs, 2010a). Four living genera are known: *Axinota* Wulp (12 spp.) occurring in Afrotropical, Oriental and Australasian/Oceanic regions; *Curtonotum* Macquart (76 spp.) occurring in every zoogeographic region except the Australasian/Oceanic region; *Cyrtona* s.l. Séguéy (4 spp.) and *Tigrisomyia* Kirk-Spriggs (4 spp.), both known only to Afrotropical region so far (Kirk-Spriggs, 2010a, 2010b, 2011; Klymko & Marshall, 2011; Kirk-Spriggs & Wiegmann, 2013). Fossil species are known from the Miocene Dominican amber to *Curtonotum* (1 sp.) and *Depressonotum* Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs (1 sp.) (Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs, 2012).

The entire fauna of the New World region includes only species in *Curtonotum*, currently accepted as a probably paraphyletic group in a *sensu lato* form. Nevertheless, all Neotropical species form a monophyletic clade, being commonly referred to as *Curtonotum sensu stricto* and characterized by elongate spermathecal ducts (Klymko & Marshall, 2011). The Neotropical species can be distinguished by the following characteristics: (1) small to medium-sized (length 4-12 mm) and distinctively hunchbacked flies; (2) coloring usually grayish to yellow, often with spots, stripes, or speckles on thorax and pigment patterns on abdomen; (3) arista plumose, with long dorsal and

ventral rays; (4) wing pigmentation varying from hyaline to lightly fumose or boldly patterned; (5) subcostal vein complete, with cell *cup* present and cells *dm* and *bm* confluent; (6) costal vein with humeral and subcostal breaks; and (7) with several spinelike bristles between apices of R_1 and R_{2+3} veins (Marshall *et al.*, 2010).

The biology is scarcely known for curtonotids. The Afrotropical *Curtonotum sahelense* Tsacas, 1977 and the Palaearctic *C. simile* Tsacas, 1977 are saprophagous on damaged grasshopper and locust egg pods rather than being truly parasitic (Greathead, 1958; Kirk-Spriggs, 2008). The Nearctic *Curtonotum helvum* (Loew, 1862) occurs in sand dunes and the larvae probably develop on the same substrate as its congenial of the Old World (Meier *et al.*, 1997; Marshall *et al.*, 2010; Marshall, 2012). Adult Neotropical species occurs on dung baits and in association with tree falls (Marshall *et al.*, 2010; Klymko & Marshall, 2011), but oviposition has not been observed and larval habits remain unknown.

The present catalogue covers all the names related to the Neotropical fauna of Curtonotidae. We list here a total of 45 names, including 33 valid species (including two fossils and one *nomem dubium*) and two taxonomically valid genera. A total of 44 references are given. According with the Article 74.1, of the 4th edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICNZ, 1999), the lectotype and paralectotypes of *Curtonotum punctithorax* (Fischer, 1933) are here designated in order to fix the identity of the name (Fig. 1). *Curtonotum simplex* Schiner, 1868 (Fig. 2), **stat. rev.** is removed from *incertae sedis* and placed as a valid name.



Figure 1. *Curtonotum punctithorax* (Fischer, 1933), lectotype male herein designated. (A) Habitus, lateral view; (B) Labels. Images provided by the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The information presented in this catalogue is focused in species level, since Curtonotidae and *Curtonotum* occur in other biogeographic regions. Species are presented, in alphabetical order of specific name, with the following data: name, author, year of publication, page number, type locality, distribution, references, and sex of the primary type, including its depository institution. Taxonomically valid names are listed in bold, and synonyms and other invalid spellings are listed in italics, below the reference to the corresponding name.

Acronyms used in the catalogue are: **AMNH**: American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA; **CBFC**: Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Paz, Bolivia; **DEBU**: University of Guelph Insect Collection, Guelph, Canada; **HNHM**: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; **IBSP**: Instituto Biológico de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; **MSNM**: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milan, Italy; **MZUSP**: Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; **NHM**: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; **NHMW**: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria; **QCAZ**: Departamento de Biología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador; **SMNS**: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany; **SMTD**: Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden, Dresden, Germany; **USNM**: National Museum of Natural History,

Washington D.C., USA; **ZMUC**: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in the catalogue: cat. = catalogue; ch. = checklist; comb. = combination; desc. = description; design. = designation; distr. = distribution; lect. = lectotype; missp. = misspelling; mon. = by monotypy; n. = new; nam. = name; occ. = occurrence; phyl. = phylogenetic; pl. = plate; reds. = re-description; Ref(s). = reference(s); rels. = relationships; syn. = synonym; sync. = synonymic; tax. = taxonomic; † = fossil taxon.

RESULTS

Curtonotidae Duda, 1934

Curtonotidae Duda, 1934: 1. Type-genus *Curtonotum* Macquart, 1843.

Curtonotinae Enderlein, 1914: 326 (*Nomen nudum*).

Curtonotum Macquart, 1843

Curtonotum Macquart, 1843: 350. Type-species, *Musca gibba* Fabricius, 1805 (mon.) Junior primary homonym of *Musca gibba* Müller, 1776 and *Musca gibba* Rossi, 1794; *Curtonotum taeniatum* Hendel, 1913: 629 accepted as the replacement name by Thompson & Pont (1993).

Cyrtonotum Agassiz, 1846: 108 (Unjustified emendation of *Curtonotum*).

Diplocentra Loew, 1862: 13 (Unjustified new name to *Curtonotum*).

Seliacantha Bezzi, 1895: 66 (*Nomen nudum*).

Selidacantha Bezzi, 1895: 66 (*Nomen nudum*: emendation of *Seliacantha* Bezzi, 1895 *nomen nudum*).

Parapsinota Duda, 1924: 177. (Syn.) Delfinado (1969).

adusticrus Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 48. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaia. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (USNM).

apicale Hendel, 1913: 621. Type-locality: PERU, Junín, Chanchamayo. Distr.: Ecuador, Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 1 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key), 52 (reds.), 54 (lect. design.). Lectotype male (SMTD).

atlanticum Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 93. Type-locality: BRAZIL, São Paulo, Campos do Jordão. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (MZUSP).

bathmedum Hendel, 1913: 628. Type-locality: PERU, Huanuco, Mouth of Pachietta River. Distr.: Bolivia, Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Malloch, 1930: 325 (n. occ.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Hennig, 1958: 528, 671 (phyl.); Wirth, 1975: 1 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 17 (key), 43 (reds.) 44 (lect. design.). Lectotype male (SMTD).

bathymedum Malloch, 1930: 325 (missp. of *bathmedum*).
bivittatum Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 39. Type-locality: ECUADOR, Napo, Jatun Sacha Res., 6 km E Misahualli. Distr.: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key); Mello, 2016: 717 (cat.). Holotype male (QCAZ).
brunneum Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 64. Type-locality: BOLIVIA, La Paz, 8 km S Chulumani, Apa Apa. Distr.: Bolivia, Peru. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key). Holotype male (CBFC).
coriaceum Hendel, 1932: 133 (*Cyrtonotum*). Type-locality: BOLIVIA, Pilcomayo. Distr.: Bolivia. Refs.: Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 50 (tax. notes). Syntypes 2 females (SMNS).
curtispinum Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 61 (Figs. 3, 99-105 and 212). Type-locality: BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key). Holotype male (USNM).
decumanum Bezzi, 1914: 199 (*Cyrtonotum*). Type-locality: PARAGUAY, Alto Paraná, Puerto Bertoni. Distr.: Paraguay. Refs.: Lucas, 1915: 131 (notes); Sturtevant,

1921: 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 50 (tax. notes). Syntypes male and female (MSNM).

desperatum Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 91. Type-locality: BRAZIL. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (NHM).

telectrodominicum Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs, 2012: 3. Type-locality: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, from amber mines in Cordillera Septentrional, northern Dominican Republic. Distr.: Dominican Republic (Miocene). Holotype female (AMNH).

flavisetum Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 72. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Rondônia, Nova Mamoré, Vila Murquinho. Distr.: Brazil, Bolivia. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key). Holotype male (USNM).

Comments: Although Klymko & Marshall (2011: 75) indicated the type locality as “Mato Grosso [state], Villa Murquinho” the current location’s name is “Rondônia [state], Nova Mamoré, Vila Murquinho”, since Rondônia has become dismembered of part of Mato Grosso and Amazonas states in 1943, after collection of the holotype in 1922.

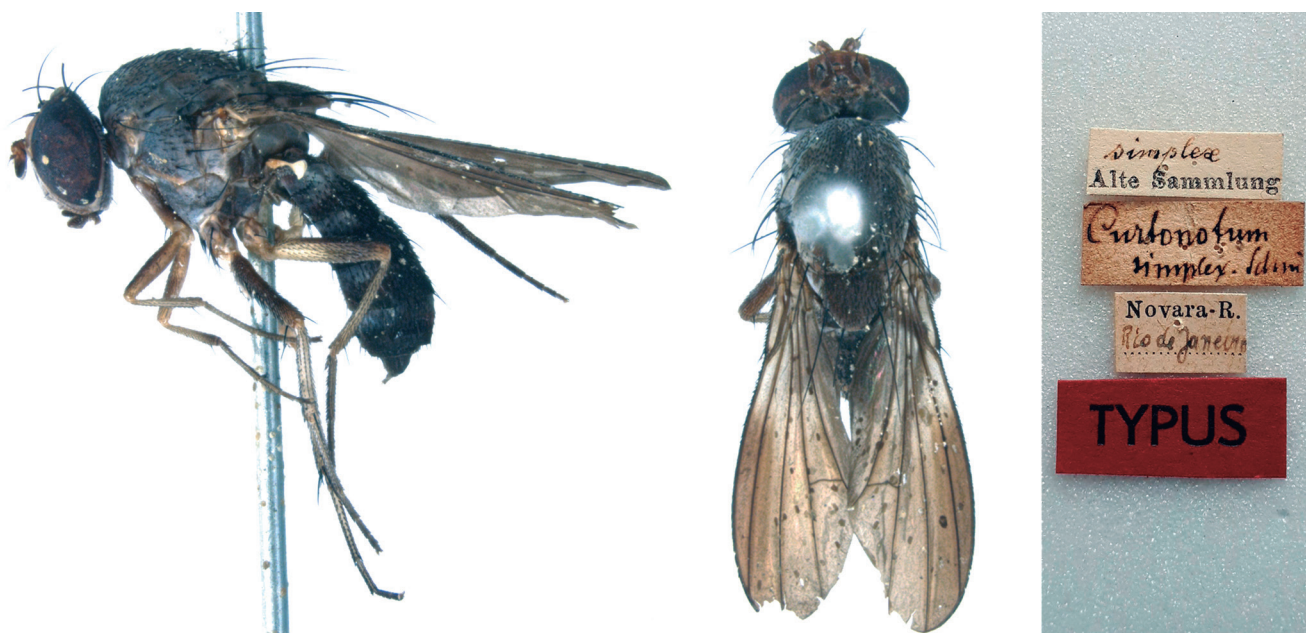


Figure 2. *Curtonotum simplex* Schiner, 1868, holotype female. (A) Habitus, lateral view; (B) Habitus, dorsal view; (C) Labels.

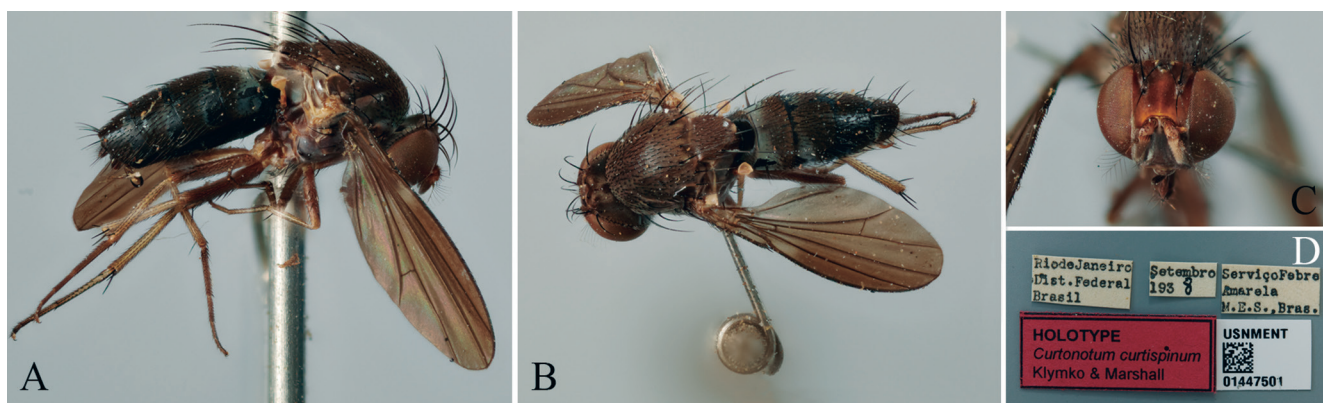


Figure 3. *Curtonotum curtispinum* Klymko & Marshall, 2011, holotype male. (A) Habitus, lateral view; (B) Habitus, dorsal view; (C) Head, frontal view; (D) Labels.

- floridense** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 27. Type-locality: USA, Florida, Polk county. Distr.: USA. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key). Holotype male (DEBU).
- fumipenne** Hendel, 1913: 626. Type-locality: BOLIVIA, Mapiiri, Sarampioni. Distr.: Bolivia. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 64 (tax. notes). Syntypes male and female (SMTD).
- gracile** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 88. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Pará, Cachimbo ridge. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (MZUSP).
- hendelianum** (Enderlein), 1917: 72 (*Diplocentra*). Type-locality: SURINAME. Distr.: Suriname. Refs.: Fischer, 1933: 87 (comb.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15, figs. 1-5 (phyl. rels.); 26 (key), 83 (reds.). Holotype female (HNHM).
- nigripalpe** Hendel, 1936: 90. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Pará, Belém. Distr.: Brazil, Guyana, Suriname. Refs.: Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Papavero, 2002: 1 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 83 (syn.). Holotype female (NHMW).
- hunkingi** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 97. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Paraná, Bocaiúva do Sul. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (USNM).
- impunctatum** Hendel, 1913: 625. Type-locality: PERU, Huanúco, Mouth of Pachietta River. Distr.: Ecuador, Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key), 58 (reds.), 61 (lect. design.). Lectotype male (SMTD).
- magnum** Malloch, 1930: 326 (*Cyrtanotum*). Type-locality: BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaia, Serra do Itatiaia. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key), 45 (reds.). Holotype female (USNM).
- murinum** Hendel, 1913: 622. Type-locality: PERU, Chanchamayo, Meshagua, Urubamba river. Distr.: Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 50 (tax. notes). Syntypes male and female (SMTD).
- nigrum** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 37. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Paraná, Curitiba. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (MZUSP).
- pantherinum** (Walker), 1849: 1090 (*Helomyza*). Type-locality: BRAZIL. Distr.: Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key), 623 (comb. reds.); Malloch, 1930: 325 (tax. notes); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15, figs. 1-5 (phyl. rels.); 26 (key), 67 (reds.). Syntype male (NHM: lost, see Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 70).
- salinum** Curran, 1934: 440. Type-locality: GUYANA, Kartabo. Distr.: Guyana. Refs.: Malloch, 1930: 325 (syn. of *C. pantherinum* before the formal description of the species: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 70). Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 70 (tax. notes). Holotype male (AMNH).
- papillatum** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 99. Type-locality: BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro. Distr.: Brazil. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (USNM).
- perplexum** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 50. Type-locality: BOLIVIA, Pilcomayo. Distr.: Bolivia. Refs.: Hendel, 1932: 134 (desc. of *Cyrtanotum impunctatum* preoccupied by *Curtonotum impunctatum* Hendel, 1913); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 50 (n. nam.). Holotype female (SMNS).
- punctithorax** Fischer, 1933: 88 (*Cyrtanotum*) (Fig. 1). Type-locality: BRAZIL, São Paulo, São Paulo. Distr.: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay. Refs.: Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key), 102 (reds.). Lectotype male (MZUSP).
- Comments:** Klymko & Marshall, 2011 redescribed the species based on a male and one female cited as paratypes. In fact, these specimens are paralectotypes as the type series was designated as cotypus. Below, it is established the lectotype based on a male specimen from MZUSP. Besides the lectotype and the five paralectotypes designated below, the original type series is composed by 75 specimens (35 males and 40 females). The material indicated as hosted on author's collection (IBSP) was not found.
- Studied material: Lectotype** (hereby designated): male (MZUSP) "[white label] *Cyrtanotum punctithorax* / Fischer, 1933 | [white label] Fliegenfalle / São Paulo / 2-2-1933 | [red, black bordered label] Cotypus | [white label] ♂". **Paralectotypes**, hereby designated: male (NHMW) "São Paulo Capital / 14. Dez. 1932 / Carlos R. Fischer, leg. | ♂ | *Curtonotum punctithorax*, Fischer. det. Wirth, 1913"; female (MZUSP) "*Cyrtanotum punctithorax* | Fischer, 1933 | Cotypus | Fliegenfalle / São Paulo / 31-1-1933 | ♀"; male (USNM) "Cotypus | São Paulo, Brasil / Capital, 30-1-1933 / C.R. Fischer leg. | *Cyrtanotum punctithorax* / Fischer, 1933 ♂"; female (USNM) "Cotypus | São Paulo, Brasil / Capital, 30-1-1933 / C.R. Fischer leg. | *Cyrtanotum punctithorax* / Fischer, 1933 ♀"; female (USNM) "Cotypus | São Paulo, Brasil / Capital, 5-2-1933 / C.R. Fischer leg. | *Cyrtanotum punctithorax* / Fischer, 1933 ♀".
- scambum** Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 86. Type-locality: PERU, Loreto, Iquitos. Distr.: Peru. Refs.: Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key). Holotype male (USNM).
- simplex** Schiner, 1868: 237 (Fig. 2) **stat. rev.** Type-locality: BRAZIL. Distr.: Brazil, Mexico (probably misid.). Refs.: Giglio-Tos, 1895: 36 (*Diplocentra* comb., cat.); Wulp, 1897: 354 (ch., in *Diplocentra*); Aldrich, 1905: 641 (*Cyrtanotum* comb., cat.); Hendel, 1913: 618 (key: as *Curtonotum*); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 124 (cat.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 107 (tax. notes). Holotype female (NHMW).
- Comments:** *Curtonotum simplex* undoubtedly belongs to the same species-group comprising *C. im-*

puctatum and *C. curtispinum*. In many features it agrees with the proposed description for *C. curtispinum*, including coloring patterns, setae positioning and wing appearance. Both species have similar type localities, coming from Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. Although we have the pictures of the type material in hand, a more detailed analysis (specimens in hands) is necessary for the taking of nomenclature acts. Probably *C. curtispinum* is a junior synonym of *C. simplex*, but they should be treated as different species until further analysis.

taeniatum Hendel, 1913: 629. Type-locality: PERU, Ucayali, Urubamba River. Distr.: Bolivia, Brazil, Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 620 (key); Enderlein, 1917: 69 (n. occ.); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 124 (cat.); Malloch, 1930: 326 (syn. of *C. gibbum* (Fabricius, 1805)); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Thompson & Pont, 1993: 80 (syn. and replacement name for *Musca gibba* Fabricius, 1805); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key), 75 (reds.), 79 (lect. desing.). Lectotype male (SMTD).

gibba (Fabricius, 1805: 297 (*Musca*). Type-locality: South America. Distr. Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Mexico, Suriname. Refs.: Wiedemann, 1830: 586 (comb. in *Helomyza*); Macquart, 1843: 350 (comb. in *Curtonotum*), pl. 25 (figs. 9-10); Rondani, 1848: 78 (sync. list); Walker, 1849: 1090 (sync. list); Schiner, 1864: 23 (tax. notes); Schiner, 1868: 237 (tax. notes); Giglio-Tos, 1895: 36 (syn. in *Diplocentra*); Wulp, 1897: 353 (ch., in *Diplocentra*); Aldrich, 1905: 641 (cat.); Coquillett, 1910: 529 (tax. notes); Hendel, 1913: 619 (key, as *gibbum*), 625 (tax.); Enderlein, 1917: 70 (sync. list, tax. notes), 71 (n. occ.); Frey, 1919: 14 (ch.); Sturtevant, 1921: 33 (notes, as *gibbum*), 114 (ch.), 123 (cat.); Hendel, 1933: 77 (sync. list); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Thompson & Pont, 1993: 80 (syn. and replacement name for *Musca gibba* Fabricius); Papavero, 2002: 1 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 79 (lect. design.). Lectotype female (ZMUC).

trypetipenne Hendel, 1913: 620. Type-locality: PERU, Ucayali, Unini. Distr.: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Enderlein, 1917: 71 (n. comb. in *Diplocentra*, reds.); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 124 (cat.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 25 (key), 55 (reds.), 57 (lect. design.); Mello, 2016: 717 (cat.). Lectotype female (SMTD).

tumidum Enderlein, 1917: 68 (*Cyrtonotum*). Type-locality: SURINAME. Distr.: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname. Refs.: Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 3 (cat.); Papavero, 2002: 1 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 26 (key), 80 (reds.), 83 (lect. design.); Mello, 2016: 717 (cat.). Lectotype male (HNHM).

vulpinum Hendel, 1913: 627. Type-locality: PERU, Pichis, Puerto Bermudez. Distr.: Bolivia, Peru. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 619 (key); Enderlein, 1917: 69 (n. occ.); Sturtevant, 1921: 114 (ch.), 124 (cat.); Fischer, 1933: 88 (ch.); Wirth, 1975: 3 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 11-15 (phyl. rels.), 25 (key), 64 (tax. notes). Syntypes male and female (SMTD).

***Depressonotum* Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs, 2012**

Depressonotum Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs, 2012: 10. Type species: *Depressonotum priscum* Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs, 2012 (orig. des.).

†priscum Grimaldi & Kirk-Spriggs, 2012: 10. Type-locality: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, amber from Cordillera Septentrional, northern Dominican Republic. Distr.: Dominican Republic (Miocene). Holotype male (AMNH).

***Nomen dubium* according to Klymko & Marshall, 2011**

hendeli Malloch, 1930: 325 (*Cyrtonotum*). Type-locality: BRAZIL. Distr.: Brazil, Guyana. Refs.: Hendel, 1913: 624 (*Curtonotum gibbum*: misidentification); Malloch, 1930: 325 (new name and combination to *Curtonotum gibbum sensu* Hendel, 1913); Curran, 1934: 441 (reds., n. occ.); Wirth, 1975: 2 (cat.); Klymko & Marshall, 2011: 106 (tax. notes). Syntypes (USNM).

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