Afrotropical Flower Flies (Diptera: Syrphidae)
A taxonomical Conspectus
[Part II - Key to supraspecific groups]

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Key to distinctive groups (genera, subgenera and others*)
Adult

1. Postpronotum bare (Fig). Head posteriorly strongly convex and closely appressed to thorax so that postpronotum is partly or entirely hidden. Male abdomen with tergum 5 visible in dorsal view and varying in form of a subquate or subtriangular to short transverse sclerite (Figs).. 12
-- Postpronotum pilose (Fig). Head posteriorly less strongly convex; postpronotum clearly exposed. Male abdomen with tergum 5 not visible in dorsal view (Fig).. 2

2. Antenna with terminal stylus (Figs). 47
-- Antenna with dorsal arista (Figs), with arista thin and basal, never at apex.. 3

3. Vein R 4+5 moderately to strongly sinuate (Figs) 49
-- Vein R 4+5 straight or nearly so, not sinuate (Figs). . . 4

4. Face produced into a long anteriorly porrect snout, without tubercle (Fig.); costa and vein R 4+5 ending well posterior apex of wing. Arista bare; eye bare; thorax with weak to strong bristles. 76
-- Face not produced into snout; costa and vein R 4+5 ending anterior to apex of wing.. 5

5. Arista plumose or pectinate, with pile (rays) at least twice as long as basal diameter of arista (Figs); thorax with bristles; scutellum with a shallow to deep medial excavation. Eye pilose.. 46

-- Arista bare; body without bristles; scutellum convex, without medial excavation. 6

6. Postmetacoxal bridge narrow but complete (Fig.). Antenna elongate, with scape and usually also basoflagellomere more than 2.5 times as long as wide (Fig.). Anepisternum with anterior flatten portion pilose. Vein R 4+5 often with a appendix into cell R 4+5 (Fig.). Cell R1 open. Eye bare. 71

*** microdontines go out here. Need to check antennal characters, eye pilose

-- Postmetacoxal bridge absent (Figs). Antenna usually short; scape usually at most twice as long as wide; basoflagellomere usually rounded or oval. Anterior anepisternum pilose or bare. Vein R 4+5 usually without a appendix into cell R 4+5. . . 7

7. Eye pilose.. 41

-- Eye bare.. 8

8. Transverse suture complete; anepisternum not differentiated into anterior flatten and posterior convex portions; oral margin evenly rounded, not notched anteromedially; head with occiput developed dorsally and with distinct indentation on dorsal 1/3 . . . . . ***Spheginobaccha***
-- Transverse suture not complete; antepisternum differentiated into anterior flatten and posterior convex portions; oral margin notched anteromedially; occiput simple, not as such. 9

9. Femora with distinct ventroapical spines; vein R 4+5 with last section much less than half as long as crossvein h or absent; cell R 4+5 closed at wing margin, not petiolate. anterior anepisternum pilose posterodorsally; scutellum triangular. . . . . ***Myolepta***
-- Anterior femora without distinct ventral spines; vein R 4+5 with last section longer than crossvein h and usually longer than crossvein r-m; scutellum not triangular, rounded apically 10

10. Metasternum bare; anterior anepisternum bare.. 37
-- Metasternum pilose.. 11

11. Anterior anepisternum pilose posterodorsally.. 41
-- Anterior anepisternum bare.. 34

*** Tropidines & Milesines + *Xylota hancocki*

12. Tergum 1 greatly reduced, frequently almost linear on disc and practically covered by scutellum, sublaterally at most 1/2 as long as tergum 2 (Fig. 57); terga not punctate. Length 6.7 mm or more. 16
-- Tergum 1 well-developed, especially on disc where it is frequently 1/2 as long as tergum 2 and always extends well beyond scutellum, sublaterally about 3/4 as long as tergum 2 (Fig. 58); terga minutely punctate. Length 7.5 mm or less. 13

13. Eye with pile of nearly uniform color, not forming vittae of contrasting color. Scutellum entirely black. . . . . ***Pandasyopthalmus***
-- Eye with pile arranged in 3 more or less vertical vitta or contrasting color. Scutellum black with apex narrowly yellow or reddish.. 14

14. Scutellum with conspicuous dentis (teeth) on posterior margin; eye in dorsolateral view with two dark and three more distinct

white pile fasciae.. . . . . ***Serratoparagus***

-- Scutellum with apical margin simple, without dens; eye with two white pile fasciae among dark pile.. 15

15. Terga 1-5 completely fused, at least laterally.. ***Afroparagus***

-- Terga 1-2 only fused completely. . . . . ***Paragus***

16. Abdomen parallel-sided (Fig. 90) to oval, never distinctly petiolate 18

-- Abdomen elongate, strongly petiolate (Figs 89, 91); 2nd tergum narrower than 3rd tergum.. 17

17. Laterotergum pilose, at least with a patch of long pile dorsally; postpronotum and/or anterior anepisternum pilose; metepisternum pilose; scutum usually with a well-develop collar of longer pile on anterior margin.. . . . ***Allobaccha***

-- Laterotergum, anterior anepisternum, metepisternum all bare; scutum without pile collar.. . . . . ***Pseudodorus***

*** With a postmetacoxal bridge. . . . . ***Baccha***

-- Wing margin with a series of minute closely spaced black maculae on posterior margin; anterior anepisternum pilose. .. . . . . ***Asiobaccha***

18. Face and scutellum entirely black in background color. Abdomen without marginal sulcus. Metasternum bare. Eye bare. . . 31

*** Check *Pelloloma* on abdominal marginal sulcus

-- Face or scutellum or both at least partly yellow or yellowish brown in background color, both never entirely black. If in doubt, eye pilose. Abdomen, metasternum, and eye variable. 19

19. Antenna short, shorter than head; basoflagellomere at most twice as long as broad; scape and pedicel not longer than board. 21

-- Antenna elongate, longer than head; basoflagellomere at least three times as long as board; scape or pedicel longer than broad (Fig. 3).. 20

20. Metafemur and metatibia without pile brushs; eye densely long pilose; scape and pedicel subequal; abdomen strongly convex dorsally, strongly margined; vein R4+5 sinuate, looped into cell R4+5; calypter bare.. . . . . ***Chrysotoxum***

-- Metafemur and metatibia with brushes of long pile; eye sparsely and short pilose; scape about 3 times as long as pedicel; abdomen not convex nor with margnal sulcus; vein R4+5

straight; calypter pilose on ventral lobe. . . . ***Afrosyrphus***

21. Calypter with lower lobe pilose, especially on posteromedial portion (Fig.); metacoxa with a tuft of strong pile at posteromedial apical angle.. . . . . ***Betasyrphus***
-- Calypter bare. 21

21. Anterior anepisternum pilose at least posterodorsally (Figs); wing margin with a series of minute closely spaced black maculae on posterior margin (Fig. 39). 22
-- Anterior anepisternum bare; Wing margin without such maculae 23

22 Metasternum pilose; metepisternum pilose ventrad to spiracel .. . . . . ***Episyrphus***
-- Metasternum bare; metepisternum bare.. . . . . ***Meliscaeva***

23. Abdomen without marginal sulcus. 28
-- Abdomen with at least a weak marginal sulcus on terga 4 and 5, often with a strong sulcus on terga 3-5. 24

24. Metapleuron bare ventrad to spiracle; metasternum variable. Vein R 4+5 straight or sinuate. Size and shape variable. 26
-- Metapleuron with a tuft of fine pile ventrad to spiracle; metasternum pilose. Large species with broad flattened abdomens with distinct marginal sulcus.. 25

25. Mesonotum anteriorly with a distinct collar of longer and denser pile; vein R4+5 sinuate, distinctly looped into cell R4+5.. . . . . ***Asarkina***
-- Mesonotum without a collar of pile; vein R4+5 nearly straight .. . . . . ***Achoanus***

26. Eye densely pilose; metacoxa with tuft of strong pile at posteromedial apical angle.. . . . . ***Betasyrphus***
-- Eye bare; metacoxal without such a pile tuft.. 27

27. Metasternum pilose; wing densely microtrichose on apical 1/3; scutum dark laterally; male metacoxa simple. . . . ***Eupeodes***
-- Metasternum bare; wing extensively bare, with only sparse scattered microtrichia on apical 1/3.. . . . . 27a

27a Scutum with well-defined bright yellow lateral vitta, extending from postpronotum to scutellum; male metacoxa with ventral spine-like process.. . . . . ***Ischiodon***
-- Scutum with ill-defined yellow lateral vitta; male metacoxa simple.. . . . . ***Scaeva***

28. Scutum with lateral yellow vitta extending from postpronotum to scutellum.. 30
-- Scutum with lateral yellow vitta not extending beyond suture 29

29. Face with broad black vitta; subsctellar fringe well-developed except on medial 1/3; male genitalia small, with tergum 9 at most 1/2 as wide as abdomen; female 5th tergum with distinct yellow maculae which are isolated from lateral margins.. . . .. ***Exallandra***
-- Face yellow; subscutellar fringe absent; male genitalia large and globose, with tergum 9 as wide as abdomen; female 5th tergum either without yellow maculae or yellow maculae broadly reach lateral margin.. . . . . ***Sphaerophoria***

30. Subscutellar fringe complete, densely; male holoptic; male genitalia small, inconspicuous, with tergum 9 at most 1/2 as wide as abdomen; female face without carina (widespread, but not St. Helena). . . . . ***Allograpta***
-- Subscutellar fringe absent; male dichoptic; male genitalia large and globose, with tergum 9 as wide as abdomen; female face with a distinct median carina extending from antenna to tubercle (St. Helena only).. . . . . ***Loveridgeana***

31. Metepisternum with some fine subappressed pile; katepisternum with pile patches broadly separated posteriorly, joined anteriorly (Fig. 42). Metacoxa with tuft of pile at posteromedial apical angle (as in fig. 48).. . . . . ***Afroxanthandrus***
-- Metepisternum bare; katepisternal pile patches broadly separated throughout (as in fig. 45).. 32

32. Metacoxal with tuft of pile at posteromedial apical angle (as in fig. 48); metafemur swollen, usually about 3 times as broad as tibia. Metasternum entire.. . . . . ***Pelloloma***
-- Hind coxa without posteromedial apical pile tuft; metafemur simple, not swollen, about as broad as tibia.. 33

33. Metasternum greatly reduced, with deep posterior incision laterally so that sclerotized portion consists of a median diamond-shaped area with a narrow anterior and lateral strips (Fig. 46). Face not produced below, with small tubercle... . .. . ***Melanostoma***
-- Metasternum entire (Fig. 47). Face almost straight with strong tubercle, slightly produced forward ventrally. . . . . ***Dick's new genus***

34. Cell R1 petiolate. Metafemur with apicoventral spur. ***Milesia***
-- Cell R1 open, without petiole. 35

35. Metafemur with a anterobasal patch of short dense black setulae; vein R4+5 sinuate, distinctly looped into cell R4+5 49
-- Metafemur without patch of setulae; vein R4+5 straight or rarely with a gentle curve, not strongly nor distinctly looped into cell R4+5.. 36

*** this is a switch back to the Eristalines for those who miss score them on the nature of the sinuate R 4+5 vein

36. Vein M1 perpendicular or recessive in respects to vein R 4+5 (figs.); eye frequently with pattern; abdomen short, oval; legs simple. . . . . ***Orthoneura***
-- Vein M1 processive in respects to vein R 4+5; eye always unicolorous; abdomen elongate, parallel sided; metafemur slightly swollen, with black apicoventral spines; male femur may have ventral spurs.. . . . . ***Xylota***

37. Metafemur simple, without such apicoventral projections, may have a low apicoventral carina.. 40
-- Metafemur with apicoventral spur or triangular plate.. . 38

38. Metafemur with a single apicoventral spur; metasternum without ventral membraneous band; vein R4+5 angulate over cell R4+5, usually with a spur into cell R4+5.. . . . . ***Pogonosyrphus***
-- Metafemur with a large triangular apicoventral plate; metasternum divided into two part by a basal membraneous band; vein R4+5 evenly curved, without spur. 39

39. Katepimeron pilose; metafemoral apicolateral plate notched to form a large spur and a small triangular tooth.. . . . . ***Calcaretropidia***
-- Katepimeron bare; metafemoral plate not notched, merely triangular produced. . . . . ***Tropidia***

40. Wing almost bare on basal 2/3, very sparsely microtrichose on apical 1/3; scutellum without ventral pile fringe; metepisternum with a patch of fine pile; metafemur greatly enlarged, with an anteroventral spinose carina on apical 1/3 . . . . . ***Syritta***
-- Wing entirely microtrichose or with just moderate bare areas on basally, densely and uniformly microtrichose on apical 1/3; metepisternum bare; metafemur not as such. . . . . ***"Xylota" hancocki***

41. Metasternum bare; anterior anepisternum bare.. . ***Orthoneura***

*** poecilophthalma runs here

-- Metasternum pilose; anterior anepisternum pilose; 42

42 Cell R 4+5 divided by a crossvein between veins R 4+5 and M 1; katepisternum bare.. . . . . ***Lyneborgimyia***
-- Cell R 4+5 not divided; vein R 4+5 may have a spur, but not extending to vein M1 making a crossvein; katepisternum pilose dorsally.. 43

43 Metafemur with apicoventral triangular plate on anterior face (Fig.); anepimeron with triangular area pilose; vein R4+5 sinuate; apical portion of vein M without external spurs.. . .. . ***Merodon***
-- Metafemur only slightly swollen, without ventral plate; anepimeron with triangular area bare; vein R4+5 straight or sinuate; apical portion of vein M with usually with external spurs. 44

44 Pedicel greatly elongate, about 5 times as long as basoflagellomere.. . . . . ***Amphoterus***
-- Pedicel much shorter, never longer than basoflagellomere45

45 Vein M1 (apical crossvein) without spur at point of angulation; occiput greatly expanded and tumid .. . . . . ***Megatrigon***
-- Vein M1 with a spur at point of medial angulation; occiput only slightly expanded.. . . . . ***Eumerus***

46. Face with medial and 2 lateral tubercles; posterior anepimeron and katepimeron pilose; notopleuron enlarged and produced posteriorly; cell R1 closed and petiolate; male holoptic; vein M2 absent. . . . . ***Ornidia***
-- Face with only a medial tubercle; poterior anepimeron and katepimeron bare; notopleuron simple, not enlarged; cell R1 open, without petiole; male dichoptic; vein M2 present.. . . .. ***Graptomyza***

47. Frontal prominence absent or much shorter than scape.. . . . . ***Sphiximorpha***
-- Frontal prominence present, at least as long as scape. . 48

48. Vein R4+5 with a spur into cell R4+5; abdomen not petiolate. .. . . . . ***Ceriana***
-- Vein R4+5 without a spur; abdomen petiolate. . ***Monoceromyia***

49. Cell R1 petiolate, closed before reaching wing margin. . 59
-- Cell R1 open to wing margin. 50

50. Vein M1 recessive anteriorly (Fig.). Anepisternum with anterior flattened portion pilose. 42

** Switch back for the Eumerines

-- Vein M1 usually processive anteriorly (Figs). If slightly recessive, then cell R2+3 petiolate. Anepisternum bare anteriorly 51

51 Metasternum bare. Scutellum with apical flatten rim. . . . . ***"Mallota" aptera***
-- Metasternum pilose.. 52

52 Metacoxa with long ventral "spurs;" scutellum with an apical flatten rim. . . . . ***Syrittosyrphus***
-- Metacoxa without spurs; scutellum without apical rim.. . 53

53 Metafemur swollen, with a large apicoventral triangular plate, without distinct anterobasal setulae (Fig.); metasternum with a basal membraneous seam. Male holoptic, face carinate (Fig.). Female face concave.. 39

*** switch back for the tropidines

-- Metafemur without apicoventral plate, with anterobasal patch of short dense black setulae; metasternum without a seam. Male holoptic or dichoptic, face tuberculate. Female face tuberculate or straight. 54

54 Eye pilose. Katepimeron bare.. . . . . ***Mallota***
-- Eye bare.. 55

55 Katepimeron bare.. 58
-- Katepimeron pilose.. 56

56 Metabasitarsis without specialized pile; male dichoptic; vein R4+5 only slightly sinuate.. . . . . ***Chasmomma***
-- Metabasitarsis with globuliferous pile basoventrally; male holoptic; vein R4+5 strongly sinuate.. 57

57 Scutum with pale pollinose vittae; male genitalis never greatly enlarged (Widespread Old World tropics). . . . . ***Mesembrius***
-- Scutum without pollinose vittae; male genitalia usually greatly enlarged (Madagascar only).. . . . . ***Vadonimyia***

58 Wing entirely microtrichose. . . . . ***Lejops***
-- Wing partly bare on basal 1/3. . . . . ***Mallota***

59 Anepimeron with dorsomedial (triangular) portion bare. . 63
-- Anepimeron with dorsomedial portion pilose.. 60

60 Wing densely and uniformly microtrichose on apical half. Small (about 7 mm), metallic green flies.. . . . . ***Helophilina***
-- Wing bare or sparsely microtrichose; not metallic flies, larger (more than 10 mm).. 61

61 Metafemur thickened, distinctly arcuate; metatibia strongly compressed and carinate on basoventral 1/3; eye bare or very finely pilose dorsally, with pili no longer than ommatidial diameter; male metatrochanter with ventral patch of short stiff black setulae. . . . . ***Merodonoides***
-- Metafemur at most very slightly thickened, not arcuate; metatibia not carinate nor compressed ventrally; eye usually densely pilose, with pili much longer than ommatidial diameter; male metatrochanter simple.. 62

62 Eye punctate.. . . . . ***Eristalinus***
-- Eye fasciate and punctate. . . . . ***Eristalodes***

63 Katepimeron bare.. 67
-- Katepimeron pilose.. 64

64 Eye pilose; meron bare posteroventrally, without pile anterior or ventral to metathoracic spiracle; arista pilose; wing bare; male holoptic. . . . . ***Eristalis***
-- Eye bare; meron pilose posteroventrally, with pile anterior or ventral to spiracle. 65

65 Arista bare; wing microtrichose on apical half; precallar depression bare or with at most a few pili mesially; male holoptic.. . . . . ***Senaspis***
-- Arista pilose, with short to moderately long pili; wing at least bare apicoposteriorly; precallar depression with many stiff pili posteriorly.. 66

66 Front with strongly rugose area dorsal to antenna; male holoptic.. . . . . ***Phytomia***
-- Front not rugose; male dichoptic.. . . . . ***Simoides***

67 Eye pilose.. 69
-- Eye bare.. 68

68 Male metafemur slender, with apicolateral ventral spur near apex; .. . . . . ***Milesia***
-- Male metafemur enlarged, with basolateral tubercle.. . . . . ***"Senaspis" apophysata***

69 Metatibia not compressed nor carinate; wing bare apically. .. . . . . ***Eoseristalis***
-- Metatibia compressed and carinate on basoventral 1/3; wing

usually microtrichose on apical 1/3 or more. 70

70 Metafemur greatly swollen; cell R1 bulbous apically; ♂ dichoptic. . . . . ***Meromacroides***
-- Metafemur not greatly swollen; cell R1 not bulbous apically; ♂ holoptic. . . . . ***"Eristalis" plumipes*** group

71. Vein R4+5 without an appendix. . . . . ***Afromicrodon***
-- Vein R4+5 with an appendix.. 72

72. Basoflagellomere greatly elongate, 4 or more times longer than scape, narrow, 6 or more times longer than broad; scutellum unarmed. 76
-- Basoflagellomere shorter.. 73

73. Abdomen petiolate; 2nd segment elongate, narrower medially than basally or apically.. . . . . ***"Pseudomicrodon"***
-- Abdomen not petiolate, parellel-sided to oval; 2nd segment short, never narrower medially than basally. 74

74. Scutum and scutellum joined at blunt angle of approximately 120 degrees; scutellum with posterior corner developed into massig pointed cones [Madagascar only].. . . . . ***Megodon***
-- Scutum and scutellum joined at even level; scutellum without such massig cones. 75

75. Scutellum rounded apically or with simple spines or concial projections [Widespread].. . . . . ***Microdon***
-- Scutellum recessed apically, with parallel rounded and flattened platelet (=Plattchen) [Madagascar only]. . . . . ***Hovamicrodon***

76. Basoflagellomere covered with long pile in male; arista reduced, short, thick style; scape long. . . . . ***Ptilobactrum***
-- Basoflagellomere bare; arista normal, elongate, thin; scape short. . . . . ***Myiacerapis***

** Male *Ceratrichomyia behara* Seguy will key to *Ptilobactrum*; female has a normal arista, normal (bare) basoflagellomere, but scape is long as in *Ptilobactrum*.

77. Male holoptic. . . . . ***Rhingia***
-- Male dichoptic.. . . . . ***Eorhingia***

Notes on key:

The critical point that workers should note is that this is an identification key to the distinctive groups of adult flower flies. These groups may be genera, subgenera or just species groups. Their inclusion within the key does implied a particular taxonomic rank. For example, the group *Pogonosyrphus* is included, where as Hippa (1990) only recognized this as the arnoldi species group. A position we accept.

The first 6 couplets breaks the syrphids into more or less higher groups.

#1 separates out the Syrphinae (minus pipizines)

#2 separates out the cerioidines

#3 separates out the eristalines plus those other groups (some eumerines & milesiines) which have R4+5 sinuate; there is a switch back at couplet #50 for the eumerines.

#4 separates out the volucellines. In north temperate areas, such as the Holarctic as well as the North Neotropics, this couplet would also take out the sericomyines and a few rhingiines (*Cheilosia* groups). But as far as I (FCT) am aware there are none of these groups in the Afrotropics.

#5 separates out the Microdontines. The postmetacoxal bridge is the best character, but it is a difficult one for beginners to use. So, I (FCT) have used the antennal character first. Also, I (FCT) need to check to see whether there are microdontines in the Afrotropics with pilose eyes, and what are the associated characters with those Afrotropical microdontines which have short antennae.

Instead of the standard couplet (my former #6) which I (FCT) used in previous Nearctic (Vockeroth & Thompson 1987), Palaearctic (Thompson & Rotheray 1998) and Neotropical (Thompson 1999) keys to separate the Rhingini, Brachyopini from the higher Milesiini, I just separate them individually. So, given that the Afrotropical fauna has so few rhingines and brachyopines, this works well.

To do:

We need to score all "*Baccha*" species for facial color, thoracic pile patterns (especially postpronotal pile (I (FCT) don't think any Afrotropical species has postpronotal pile but there are a few Oriental species which do).

Eye pile needs to be check for all *Eumerus*, *Chrysogaster* and microdontines (see above).

Eye pile needs to be check for all Afrotropical *Mallota*. I have keyed the genus both ways, but ...

Sinuate vein R4+5. the status of *Tropidia*, *Milesia*, etc., needs to be check. Along with this character, the metafemoral basoventral setal patch also needs to be checked.

Borrows:

I (FCT) also need to get *Megodon stuckenbergi* (HT) and some material of *Hovamicrodon silvester*.

I (FCT) do not know NOW what Microdontine groups should be recognized as genera, etc., but as an IDENTIFICATION key, those groups which are distinctive, I feel they should be included, if only with "quotes" around there names (=paraphyletic or causing paraphyletic parents).

Wants:
We (USNM) need to get vouchers of *Meromacroides* and Afrotropical *Lejops*.

New genera

1) Dick Vockeroth's new melanostomine genus. Dick told me years ago that *Melanostoma infuscatum* Becker represented a new genus as it did not have the typical reduced metasternum of *Melanostoma* and the male genitalia was also distinctive.

2) Years ago, Mario Bezzi admitted that his "*Senaspis*" *apophysata* do not properly belong to that genus and needed its own genus. Dick and I agreed.

3) Dick Vockeroth when we (FCT & Vockeroth) worked out the World Eristalines (sensu stricto) came to slightly different conclusion on what warranted generic rank. He felt that the Afrotropical species of *Eristalis* (*Eoseristalis*), such as *plumipes* Bezzi, deserved generic rank.

ALL of these three should be addressed as they do represent morphologically distinctive groups.

4) then there is "*Xylota*" *hancocki*, the only Afrotropical xylotine (sensu stricto) which has a pilose metasternum. I (FCT) am not happy with Hippa's (1978, 1985, 1985a) treatment of *Hovaxylota* Keiser. At best it should be ranked as a subgenus of *Xylota*, but when one looks at the aedeagii of the included species, one wonders whether the group is even monophyletic. So, the question is whether we should give a name to this atypic species or not. Future research will undoubted show that it is a distinctive group. Then the question of rank will remain.

5) Likewise, "*Mallota*" *aptera* Bezzi is atypical and distinctive from the other Afrotropical "*Mallota*." But then again all Afrotropical "*Mallota*" are quite different from the Palaearctic type-species of *Mallota* (*Syrphus fuciformis* Fabricius). So should we simply go ahead and name a new group for *aptera*, knowning eventually when *Mallota*, *sensu lato*, is revised, this group will be recognized?

6) As I (FCT) indicated in my recent Microdontine paper, at least "*Pseudomicrodon*" *illucens* Bezzi is quite different from the true *Pseudomicrodon*, which is a restricted Neotropical endemic. So, should we name it? Or wait until Menno Remeer does it?