An overview of the crane flies of the West Indies (Diptera: Limoniidae & Tipulidae)

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Cover image – *Brachypremna unicolor* Osten Sacken, male specimen from Parque Nacional Ciénaga de Zapata, Cuba. Image: Julia Thomsen and James Bryan Davis (XplorMor International Inc.)

From the Editor – Welcome to the latest *Fly Times Supplement*! I am very please to present this issue on the crane flies of the West Indies!

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AUTHOR BIOGRAPHIES

Pjotr Oosterbroek studied biology at the University of Amsterdam and became interested in crane flies under the inspiring guidance of Theowald van Leeuwen. Since 1975 he was employed by the university to teach systematics, cladistics and biogeography, to do research on crane flies and to be curator of the Diptera collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam. In 2011, this museum became part of the Naturalis Museum in Leiden. Presently he is a research and collection associate of the Naturalis Museum. In 2005, his Catalogue of the Craneflies of the World (CCW) became online, available now at https://ccw.naturalis.nl/. This online database has been improved since and has become an important reference work for the study of crane flies worldwide.

Micha d'Oliveira has done a Bachelor's degree in Applied Biology at the Aeres University of Applied Sciences in the Netherlands. There he got interested in insects and quickly specialized in flies, also joining the Diptera section of the Dutch Entomological Society. The keys to the Dutch and Belgian crane flies, authored by Oosterbroek and Peeters inspired him to focus his efforts on the Limoniidae. Having worked on Palaearctic (Netherlands, Balkan, Mongolia etc.) crane flies under the guidance of Pjotr Oosterbroek and his Catalogue of the Craneflies of the World, he has now switched mainly to the Neotropical fauna. Working on the taxonomy and phylogeny of the immensely diverse and beautiful Chioneinae.

Jorge Mederos began studying flies at the age of 14, under the guidance and care of the staff of the Museum of Natural Sciences in Havana, Cuba. In the mid-90s, Esteban Gutiérrez (from this same institution) put him in contact with Jon Gelhaus (Academy of Natural Sciences, Drexel University) and thanks to his help he became interested in the study of Cuban craneflies. Later, he worked on mosquitoes in the Department of Public Health and in collaboration with the Pedro Kourí Institute of Tropical Medicine (Havana). Subsequently he moved to Barcelona (Catalonia) in 2001 and shortly after began a close collaboration with the Arthropods department of the Natural Sciences Museum of Barcelona. Since then he has continued his interest in the Tipuloidea of the Antilles and the Neotropics, but also of the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands..

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An overview of the crane flies of the West Indies (Diptera: Limoniidae & Tipulidae)

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Abstract. For the first time, an overview is presented of the species of crane flies (Limoniidae and Tipulidae) known from the West Indies, with their distributions in the area that comprise the islands of the Caribbean Sea between the United States, the Isthmus of Panama, and South America. Of the 258 species of crane flies known from the West Indies, 206 are endemic to the West Indies (80%) and 167 (65%) are known from only one island. Records are available for 22 islands, noting that there are islands where crane flies certainly do occur, but which have remained so far without records. Although the Greater Antilles show relatively large numbers of species on each island, there is a high probability of interesting new discoveries because of the size and habitat diversity of these islands. The Lesser Antilles have some islands that are well researched, but the fauna of most islands is incompletely known at best, and completely unknown for some. In addition to an updated list of the known species, we include several new records, distribution tables, and images of wings for the genera/subgenera. We also offer the island references which pertain to each species, and present a list of the regional keys that are available for species identification.

Introduction

The West Indies comprise the islands of the Caribbean Sea between the United States, the Isthmus of Panama, and South America (Fig. 1). In this paper, the first of its kind, we present an overview of the 258 species of Limoniidae and Tipulidae known from these islands and their distributions (the other two families of crane flies, Pediciidae and Cylindrotomidae, are not known from the islands).

The West Indies, or Caribbean, is one of the four subregions of the Neotropical biogeographical region (Morrone 2006), made up of more than 7,000 islands, reefs, and cays, surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, and comprising 13 independent island countries and 19 dependencies in three archipelagos: the Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles, and the Lucayan Archipelago.

The region is surprising for being very diverse, geologically and in terms of natural spaces. The orographic complexity ranges from mountains over 3,000 m in elevation to long and gentle beaches, deep canyons carved in volcanic rock, large extensions of limestone terrain with hundreds of kilometers of galleries and cave systems carved by rivers. Vegetation types include rainforests, semi-deciduous forests, arid lands, semi-deserts, and very extensive stretches of coastline that are home to large mangrove forests and xerophytic ecosystems, among others.

The Greater Antilles consist of the larger islands Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Cayman Islands. The Lesser Antilles form a long and partially volcanic island arc which begins east of Puerto Rico and swings south almost to South America and then turns west along the Venezuelan coast as far as Aruba. The islands of the Lesser Antilles are divided into three groups: the Leeward Islands in the north (Virgin Islands – Guadeloupe), the Windward Islands in the south (Dominica – Grenada), and the Leeward Antilles in the west (Aruba – Margarita). Barbados is an isolated island, about 100 miles east of the Windwards Islands. Tobago and Trinidad are lying further south, Trinidad being almost in contact with Venezuela.

In the West Indies, crane flies are known from 22 islands (Fig. 1). Some of them show a reasonable number of species, such as Cuba (72), Jamaica (69), Puerto Rico (68) and Dominica (64). Of others, only a few species are known, for example Guadeloupe with three species, in large contrast with its much smaller neighbor Dominica; there are also islands where crane flies certainly do occur, but which remained so far without records. We present summary data in Table 1, species makeup on each island in Tables 4 and 5, followed by the list of the 258 species, showing the origin of their island records, their distributions, and images of representative taxa.

Table 1. Summary data for taxa on the islands.

	Antigua	Aruba	Bahamas	Barbados	Bonaire	Cuba	Curaçao	Dominica	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Hispaniola	(Dominican Rep.)	(Haiti)	Jamaica	Martinique	Montserrat	Nevis	Puerto Rico	Saba	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad	Virgin Is (USA)	Island endemic	West Indies endemic
Sq. Km	280	180	207	430	288	109,900	444	750	344	1,705	75,950	48,200	27,750	10,991	1,128	103	93	8,870	13	606	389	300	4,828	347		
Island group	*3*	*4*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*		
Number of (sub)genera with identified species	1	1	3	-	7	34	3	28	7	2	19			29	13	1	1	24	2	1	16	1	11	1		
Number of other (sub)genera with unidentified species	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	-		
Number of genera and subgenera	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**34**	**5**	**28**	**7**	**3**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**29**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**27**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**1**	**13**	**1**		
Number of identified (sub)species: 258	1	1	3	-	9	72	4	64	7	2	39	(35)	(9)	69	20	1	1	63	2	1	22	1	16	1		
Number of unidentified species	1	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	2	(2)	-	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	6	-		
Number of (sub)species: identified and unidentified	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**11**	**72**	**7**	**64**	**7**	**3**	**41**			**69**	**27**	**1**	**1**	**68**	**2**	**1**	**26**	**1**	**21**	**1**		
Number of island endemics	0	0	1	0	0	34	0	27	3	2	16	(13)	(5)	36	4	0	0	30	0	0	8	0	6	0	167	
Number of West Indies endemics	0	0	1	0	1	50	1	42	5	2	26	(22)	(8)	50	12	0	1	48	2	0	14	0	6	0		206
% island endemics	-	-	33	-	-	47	-	42	43	100	41	-	-	52	20	-	-	48	-	-	36	-	38	-		
% West Indies endemics	-	-	33	-	10	69	25	66	71	100	67	-	-	73	60	-	100	76	100	-	64	-	38	-		

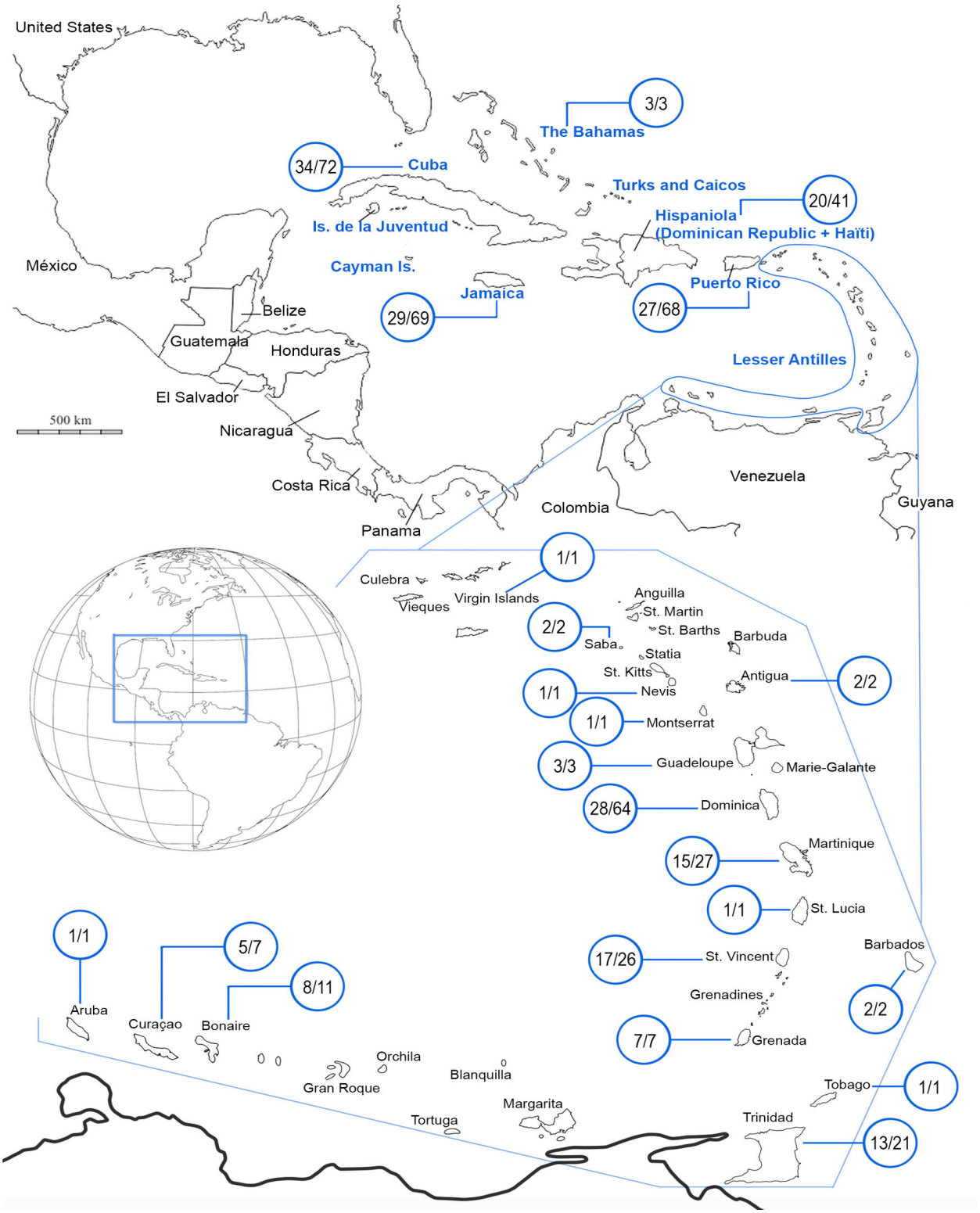


Fig. 1. Map of the islands of the West Indies. Circles indicate the number of (sub)genera/species that are known from the islands.

Geological history

During the last decades, a notable accumulation of paleontological, geological, and other evidence has given strength to the proposal of a terrestrial connection in a geological past between the Caribbean islands (particularly the Great Antilles) and northern South America. To explain the settlement of the Caribbean Islands by terrestrial fauna and flora, GAARlandia (Greater Antilles Rise-Aves Ridge) was originally proposed as a late Eocene-early Oligocene peninsular extension of northeastern South America (Iturralde-Vinent & MacPhee 1999). As a transient subaerial connection ("land span") between South America and the northern Greater Antilles (extending as far as Central Cuba), this event may have provided a pathway for dispersing terrestrial organisms, allowing them to successfully enter the evolving Greater Antilles (Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee 1999; MacPhee and Iturralde-Vinent 1995; Agnolin et.al. 2019).

More recently, new paleontological, geological, and seismic information obtained from the eastern Caribbean (Iturralde-Vinent & MacPhee 2023) supports the conclusion that the ridge crest of the Aves Ridge was a positive topographic feature from the middle Eocene to the early Miocene. The authors conclude that the bulk of the available evidence continues to favor the interpretation that GAARlandia was emergent, at least during the late Eocene-early Oligocene transition, between 35 and 32Ma. And that whatever the fine details of its subaerial history, Aves Ridge operated as a filter, not as a wide-open corridor for the unimpeded dispersion of land biota of all kinds from South America into the Greater Antilles (Iturralde-Vinent & MacPhee 2023).

The arc of the Lesser Antilles, comprised of mostly volcanic islands, was formed by the subduction of the Atlantic Plate under the Caribbean Plate. This subduction process formed several volcanic islands, from the Virgin Islands in the north to the islands off the coast of Venezuela in the south (Moretti et al., 2021). Volcanism along the arc of the Lesser Antilles began ~40 million years ago, and the geologic history is complicated, under the influence of numerous geological forces and events. Most notably, these include the products of plate tectonics, volcanism, and carbonate marine reef formation (Garmon et al. 2017).

'Endemism'

In the text below and the tables, we frequently use the words endemic and endemism. This is for convenience only. Many islands in the West Indies have hardly been investigated, or not at all. Therefore, it seems logical to assume that many of the species known from one or a few islands have a larger distribution. In this respect, the island of Martinique is a good example. Prior to Mederos et al. (2023), no crane flies were known from this island, now we know of 20 identified species. Before 2023, eight of them were known from one island but can no longer be considered island endemics.

19th century

Macquart (1838) was the first to describe a species from the West Indies, *Maekistocera longipennis*, from Jamaica, now known to be widespread, especially in the Neotropics. During almost the rest of 19th century only a limited number of species were described form the region, by Walker (1848), Loew (1851-1863), von Röder (1885), van der Wulp (1881) and Osten-Sacken (1888), in total some 10 species. But in 1896, Samuel W. Williston published "On the Diptera of St. Vincent (West Indies)." In this paper, 26 species of crane flies were newly introduced for this island of only 389 km^2, 19 as new to science, three were already described by others and four as unidentified to the genus or family level. Since 1896, no other crane flies have become known from the island than these 26. Eight of them are still known from Saint Vincent only and four are only known from the West Indies.

20th and 21st centuries

In the 20th century, most of the species became known by the works of one author, Charles P. Alexander. Between 1912 and 1972, he described no less then 208 of the 258 species. In many cases, his publications also contain descriptions and comments on other species known from the region, as well as keys, as specified below. Apart from Alexander, only four regional species were described in the 20th century, by de Meijere (1911), Enderlein (1912), Edwards (1918) and Welch & Gelhaus (1994). So far, seven species have been described in the 21st century, by Young (2001), Mederos & Gelhaus (2014), Gavryushin (2018) and Mederos et al. (2023; four species from Martinique). As presented in Table 4, a number of species have been identified only to the genus or subgenus level. Several are new to science and will be described in the near future.

Keys

An important start is Gelhaus (2009) with keys and introductions to the genera and subgenera of the Central American crane flies. Regional keys have been published as follows (see the references for abbreviations):

A33	(1933): Greater Antilles, genera, and subgenera.
A33	(1933): Puerto Rico, key for most species.
A37b	(1937): Cuba, species of *Shannonomyia*.
A41b	(1941): Neotropics, species of *Progonomyia*.
A47a	(1947): *Teucholabis*, key to subgenera.
A64	(1964): Jamaica, key to species.
A69b	(1969): Puerto Rico, species of *Megistomastix*.
A70	(1970): Dominica, key to species.
GR2	(2012): North America, species of *Epiphragma.*
MG4	(2012): Cuba, species of *Trentepohlia.*

Affiliations and endemism

Affiliations differ per island group, as worked out in the chapters dealing with these groups. It is worth highlighting taxa with a wide Nearctic distribution and present exclusively in some of the Greater Antilles but absent in the rest of the Neotropics, such as *Tipula* (*Yamatotipula*): Nearctic 56, Neotropic only four, in Cuba, Jamaica and Mexico; *Idiocera*: Nearctic 20, Neotropic only four, in Cuba and Mexico; *Discobola*: Nearctic three, Neotropic only one, in Cuba, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Of interest is also the genus *Dolichopeza* with 17 Nearctic species and no Neotropical species other than its subgenus *Megistomastix*, which is only known from the Greater Antilles; its 13 species are endemic to Cuba (4 species), Hispaniola (1) or Puerto Rico (8).

From a faunistic point of view, Venezuela (with 226 crane flies species recorded) is the continental territory most closely related with the West Indies, sharing 17 species of Tipulidae and Limoniidae. However, seven genera are present in Venezuela not known from the West Indies (*Austrolimnophila, Lecteria, Limnophila, Ozodicera, Paradelphomyia, Protohelius, Pselliophora*). For its part, five genera are recorded from the West Indies which are absent in Venezuela (*Discobola, Dolichopeza, Idiocera, Maekistocera, Polymera*).

Tables 1 and 2 show that of the 258 species, 206 are restricted to the West Indies as a whole (80%). 167 are island endemics (65%), thus only known from one island. In the region, such a high percentage of endemism is otherwise only found in Mexico (328 species, 70% endemic); the numbers for the other surrounding regions are: Colombia+Venezuela (334, 37%), Isthmus of Panama

(404, 29%), southwest of the United States (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida) (270, 11%) (Oosterbroek, 2023).

Table 2. Data on distribution and endemism of crane flies in the West Indies (identified species only; endemicity and affiliations are not known for the unidentified species).

DISTRIBUTIONS AND PERCENTAGES						Non-endemics distributed in							
	Sq km	Species	Island endemics	West Indian endemics	Non-endemics	Widespr. (N to S America)	North Amer only	North +Centr Amer	Central Amer only	Centr +South Amer	South Amer only	North - Central Affiliation	Central +South Affiliation
All Islands	303,800	258	167 (65%)	206 (80%)	52 (20%)	13 (25%)	6	2	9	17	5	17 (33%)	31 (60%)
Greater Antilles	215,720	177	116 (65%)	143 (81%)	34 (19%)	11 (32%)	6	2	7	7	1	15 (44%)	15 (44%)
Cuba	109,900	72	34 (48%)	50 (69%)	22 (31%)	7 (32%)	5	1	4	4	1	10 (45%)	9 (41%)
Jamaica	10,991	69	36 (52%)	50 (72%)	19 (28%)	5 (26%)	3	2	5	3	1	10 (53%)	9 (47%)
Hispaniola	75,942	39	16 (41%)	26 (67%)	13 (33%)	7 (54%)	1	0	1	3	1	2 (15%)	5 (38%)
Puerto Rico	8,870	63	30 (48%)	48 (76%)	15 (24%)	7 (47%)	1	1	0	5	1	2 (13%)	6 (40%)
Virgin Is to Grenada	5,760	90	44 (49%)	62 (69%)	28 (31%)	6 (21%)	1	0	5	11	5	6 (21%)	21 (75%)

The apparently local speciation process that certain groups show in the West Indies is interesting, such as the case of *Shannonomyia* (of 102 Neotropical species, 20 are found exclusively in the West Indies) and *Orimarga* (50 Neotropical, 11 being in the West Indies). The case of *Dolichopeza* (*Megistomastix*) could also be added to this point.

Apart from the above mentioned 167 island endemics, another 21 non-endemics are known from one island. 27 West Indies endemics and 13 non-endemic species are known from two islands, 9 endemics/6 non-endemics from three, 2 endemics/4 non-endemics from four, 1 endemic/2 non-endemics from five, 2 non-endemics from six, 2 non-endemics from seven, 1 non-endemic from nine: *Rhipidia domestica* Osten Sacken, 1860 (Fig. 7), and 1 non-endemic from 12 islands: *Geranomyia tibialis* (Loew, 1851) (Fig. 7).

Among the islands with a reasonable number of species, the numbers of species per square kilometers for the larger islands is markedly lower than for the smaller islands, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Numbers of species by area on the islands with reasonable numbers of species.

Island	sq. km	no. species	species/sq. 100 km
Cuba	109,900	72	0.07
Hispaniola	75,950	39	0.05
Jamaica	10,991	69	0.6
Puerto Rico	8,870	63	0.7
Martinique	1,128	27	2.4
Dominica	750	64	8.5
Saint Vincent	389	26	6.7

Island groups

For this study, four island groups are recognized:

1) Bahamas to Turks and Caicos Islands chain
2) Greater Antilles
3) Virgin to Grenada island arc
4) Trinidad, Tobago and the ABC islands

1) Bahamas to Turks and Caicos Islands chain
Three species are known from the Bahamas: *Toxorhina (Toxorhina) distalis* Alexander, 1936, endemic to New Providence, the widespread species *Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) pleuralis* (Williston, 1896) from "Bahamas" (Alexander 1970) and *Maekistocera longipennis* (Macquart, 1838), also from New Providence (see below under New records).

No other crane flies are known from the Bahamas to Turks and Caicos Island chain, which nevertheless includes some large islands, such as the Andros islands, Great Inagua and the Turks and Caicos Islands, all possibly inhabiting an interesting crane fly fauna.

Further north of this island chain are the Bermudas which are not considered part of the West Indies. From these islands five species of Limoniidae and one species of Tipulidae are known. They are distributed in the USA as well, except for *Euphylidorea insularis* (Johnson, 1913), which is so far only known from the Bermudas.

2) Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico)
As can be expected, most of the species (177) are known from the four major islands. Details per island are given in Table 2, showing that from Hispaniola, despite its size, especially when compared with Jamaica or Puerto Rico, far fewer species are known. An obvious reason for this is that the other three islands have been much better studied (for Cuba see Alayo & García Ávila (1983), for Jamaica see Alexander (1964), for Puerto Rico see Gelhaus et al. (1993), more species from the Dominican Republic are in preparation (Mederos, pers. obs.).

Of these 177 species, 117 are island endemics (65%). Another 27 species are known from more than one islands but endemic to the West Indies, with 20 of them restricted to the Greater Antilles. A total of six species is known from all four islands, only one of them, *Brachypremna unicolor*, being endemic to the West Indies. As can be seen in Table 2, the 34 non-endemic species display an equal North-Central and Central-South affiliation (44%); this in contrast to the Virgin to Grenada islands where this is 21% versus 75%.

3) Virgin to Grenada island arc
Of the many islands in this island arc, only three have been studied to some detail: Dominica, Martinique, and Saint Vincent. Of these, Dominica is best known, with 64 species on only 750 km^2. This is mainly due to the Bredin-Archbold Survey, carried out in 1965 and 1966; study of the crane flies added some 50 species (Alexander 1970); additional new records from Dominica are in preparation (Mederos, pers. obs.).

From the island of Martinique, 1,128 km^2, no crane flies were known until Mederos et al. (2023) described four species new to science, identified another 16 species, and listed 7 as unidentified.

The rather small island of Saint Vincent is a special case as the crane fly fauna was described already by Williston (1896) with no new additions since (see above, 19th century).

The Virgin to Grenada island arc has 90 known species of crane flies. Among them, the Central-South affiliation is much larger than the North-Central affiliation (Table 2: 75% versus 21%).

Dominica, Martinique and/or Saint Vincent have 81 known species. Very few species are known from the remaining relatively larger islands (Grenada, seven; Guadeloupe, three; Saint Lucia, one; Barbados, two).

4) Trinidad, Tobago, and the ABC islands
Only a limited number of species is known from the islands along the northern coast of South America. Trinidad is about half the size of Puerto Rico but has 21 species, versus Puerto Rico's 68 species. From Tobago only one species is known. In recent years, systematic collecting efforts have been undertaken on Bonaire, one of the so-called ABC islands, resulting already in 11 species (listed in this paper, details to be published in Smit et al. (2024)). The other two ABC islands, Aruba and Curaçao have received much less attention; the few identified species (one from Aruba and four from Curaçao), are reported here for the first time.

Conclusions
Although 258 species are known from the region (Table 5), our knowledge is still rather patchy and sample moments can be decades apart. Some of the drier islands, like Aruba, and some of Windward islands with a lower elevation may have relatively few species of crane flies. On these islands, some widespread species which inhabit a wider range of niches can be found (e.g. *Geranomyia tibialis*), as well as specialists with a higher tolerance for longer periods of dry weather. On the under-sampled islands with more rainfall, due to location and/or higher elevation, we can expect many more species than are currently known. This is well-illustrated by the fact that only three species are known from relatively large and elevated Guadeloupe.

The Greater Antilles have relatively large numbers of species on each island. Nevertheless, because of the size of these islands and the diversity in habitats, there is a high probability of interesting new discoveries. In the chapter on geology, it is stated that Aves Ridge operated as a filter, not as a wide-open corridor for the unimpeded dispersion of land biota of all kinds from South America into the Greater Antilles. This is apparently also true for crane flies, given the equal North-Central and Central-South affiliations (Table 2: 44%).

The Lesser Antilles have some islands that are well researched, some in recent times, some in the 20th century. But the fauna of most islands is incompletely known at best, and completely unknown for some of them (e.g. Margarita). Most of the smaller islands that are part of an administration of a bigger main island, have never been sampled either. For example, there are 26 species known from Saint Vincent, but none from the associated Grenadines.

Not much is known from the Leeward Antilles. The fifteen species known from these islands are certainly only a fraction of the total number of species present. The Venezuelan islands of Margarita, La Tortuga, La Blanquilla, La Orchila, and all the other smaller islands have never been investigated for crane flies. These islands are mainly of the arid variety but can still host crane flies in specific locations, as is shown for Bonaire.

The exception in this small group would be Margarita Island, with two important mountain ranges between 700-900 m elevation, one included in the Cerro El Copey – Jóvito Villalba National Park and possessing a remarkable diversity of ecosystems such as swampy areas with mangroves, tropical desert undergrowth, tropical dry forest, and premontane humid forest. The orographic characteristics of this island, together with the protection status of the most relevant natural spaces, offer hope for a notable diversity of crane flies.

In recent times, the island that has been studied better is Bonaire, resulting in 11 (morpho-)species. Although the island is very dry, and most of the island is covered with cactus/acacia, there are some localities with fresh water where most of the species were found. The last two islands (Curaçao,

Aruba) are probably comparable in species composition, although Curaçao will be richer, having a higher elevation and rainfall. The eradication of goats on the island has had a positive impact on the botanical diversity on most of the island (Hoen, 2021) and will probably also be impactful on the retention of moisture and thus the diversity of crane flies.

Because of all this, future studies shall reveal that species known now from one island do have a larger distribution. This might lower the percentage of endemism but not necessarily so, given the high probability that species new to science will be discovered as well.

In Table 4, 33 unidentified taxa are listed. They are included because they contribute to the number of species known from the islands. Most of the records are from the literature, as indicated by the respective abbreviations. Interesting new entries are *Cryptolabis*, a genus otherwise not know from the West Indies and *Gonomyia (Paralipophleps)* spec. from Guadeloupe, the third species known from this island.

Table 4. Full list of species identified to genus or family only, by island, with citations for each record. See cited footnotes below.

		Antigua 1	Aruba 0	Bahamas 0	Barbados 2	Bonaire 2	Cuba 0	Curaçao 3	Dominica 0	Grenada 0	Guadeloupe 1	Hispaniola 2	(Dominican Rep.) 2	(Haiti) 0	Jamaica 0	Martinique 7	Montserrat 0	Nevis 0	Puerto Rico 5	Saba 0	Saint Lucia 0	Saint Vincent 4	Tobago 0	Trinidad 6	Virgin Is (USA) 0
Unidentified Limoniidae																									
1	*Cryptolabis* spec.																		Gea3						
2	*Cryptolabis* spec.																							DG93	
3	*Ellipteroides* (*Progonomyia*) spec.																		Gea3						
4	*Gnophomyia* spec.																							DG93	
5	*Gonomyia* (*Gonomyia*) spec.											G18	(G18)												
6	*Gonomyia* (*Neolipophleps*) spec.																					W96 [1]			
7	*Gonomyia* (*Paralipophleps*) spec.					New [2]																			
8	*Gonomyia* (*Paralipophleps*) spec.					New [3]																			
9	*Gonomyia* (*Paralipophleps*) spec.										New [3]														
10	*Idiocera* spec.																		Gea3, LG94						
11	*Teucholabis* spec.																		Gea3, LG94						
12	*Teucholabis* spec.																							DG93	
14	*Dicranomyia* (*Dicranomyia*) *cf. distans*							New																	
15	*Geranomyia* spec.							New																	
16	*Geranomyia* spec.																					W96			
17	*Geranomyia* spec.															M23									
18	*Geranomyia* spec.											G18	(G18)												
19	*Geranomyia* spec.															M23									
20	*Geranomyia* spec.															M23									
21	*Geranomyia* spec.															M23									
22	*Geranomyia* spec.															M23									
23	*Geranomyia* spec.				New [4]																				
24	*Helius* spec.																							DG93	
25	*Rhipidia* (*Rhipidia*) *cf. domestica/eremnocera*	New [5]																							
26	*Rhipidia* spec.																							DG93	
27	*Rhipidia* spec.				New [6]																			DG93	
28	*Toxorhina* spec.															M23									
29	*Toxorhina* spec.															M23									
30	*Trentepohlia* spec.							New																	
31	Limoniidae spec.																					W96			
32	Limoniidae spec.																					W96			
Unidentified Tipulidae																									
33	*Dolichopeza* (*Megistomastix*) spec.																		Ge3, LG94						

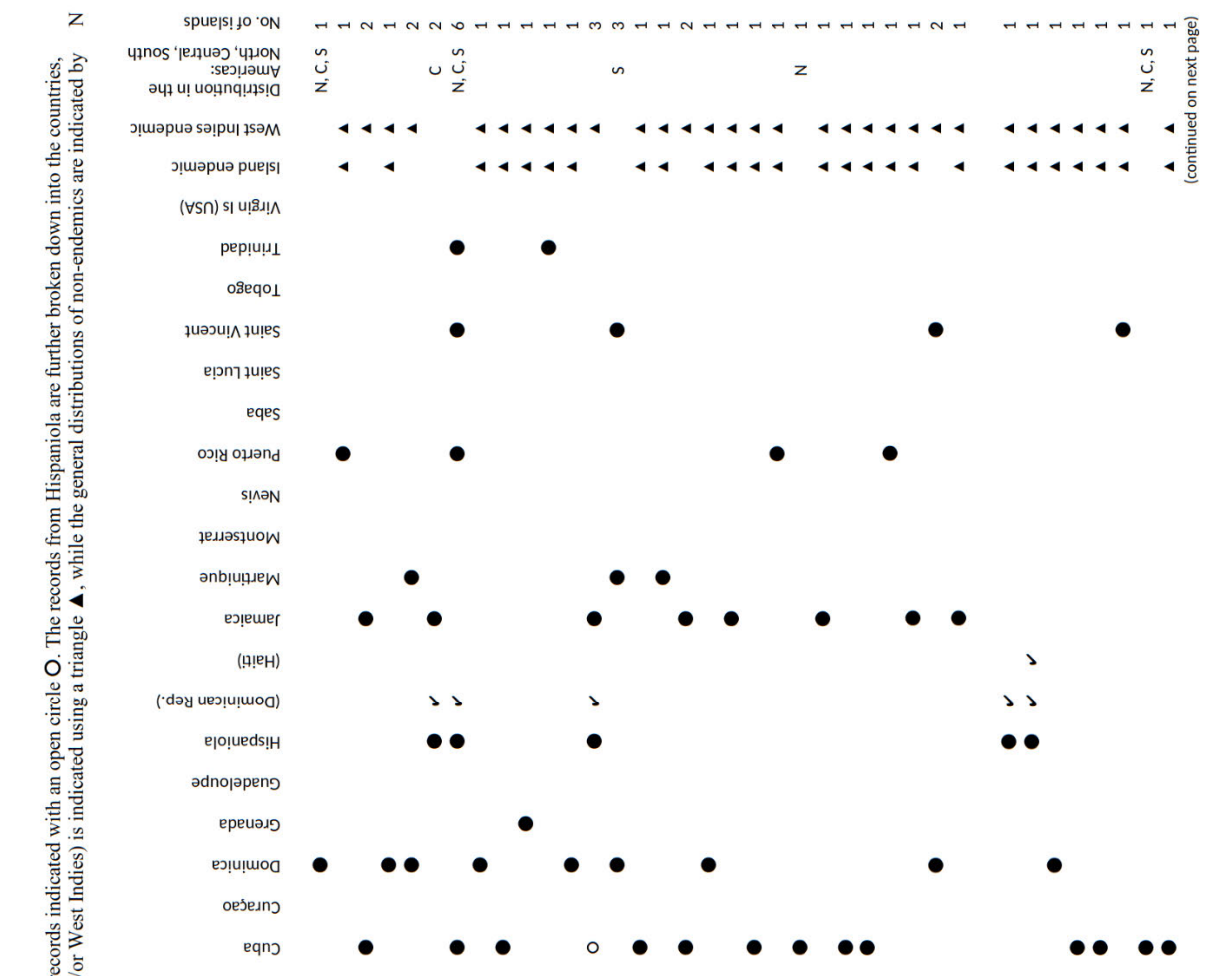
[1] as *Elliptera* spec.
[2] details to be published in Smit 2024
[3] from iNaturalist at https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/104626627
[4] from iNaturalist at https://spain.inaturalist.org/observations/62682400
[5] @AntiguaFauna
[6] from iNaturalist at https://spain.inaturalist.org/observations/69662116

Table 5. Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle O. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✔. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).

		Antigua	Aruba	Bahamas	Barbados	Bonaire	Cuba	Curaçao	Dominica	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Hispaniola	(Dominican Rep.)	(Haiti)	Jamaica	Martinique	Montserrat	Nevis	Puerto Rico	Saba	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad	Virgin Is (USA)	Island endemic	West Indies endemic	Distribution in the Americas: North, Central, South	No. of islands
Limoniidae, Chioneinae																													
1	*Atarba (Atarba) angustipennis*						●		●																			C	2
2	*Atarba (Atarba) setilobata*														●											▲	▲		1
3	*Cheilotrichia (Empeda) nymphica*														●											▲	▲		1
4	*Ellipteroides (Progonomyia) bifasciolatus*						●								●													C	2
5	*Ellipteroides (Progonomyia) slossonae*														●													N, C	1
6	*Erioptera (Erioptera) annulipes*																					●						C, S	1
7	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) caliptera caliptera*						●		●			●	✔			●			●			●						N, S	6
8	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) costalis*					O	●																					C	2
9	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) gagneana*								●							●											▲		2
10	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) immaculata immaculata*											●	✔															N, C, S	1
11	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) portoricensis*														●				●								▲		2
12	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) subdulcis*						●																				▲		1
13	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) tantilla*						●								●													N	2
14	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) troglodyta*																							●			▲		1
15	*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) withycombei*																							●			▲		1
16	*Eriopterodes celestis dominicanus*								●							●											▲		2
17	*Eugnophomyia darlingtoni*						●																				▲		1
18	*Gnophomyia diazi*																			O							▲		3
19	*Gnophomyia subhyalina*																							●				C, S	1
20	*Gonomyia (Gonomyia) brevicula*						●																				▲		1
21	*Gonomyia (Gonomyia) brevissima*						●																				▲		1
22	*Gonomyia (Gonomyia) dominicana*								●																		▲		1
23	*Gonomyia (Gonomyia) jamaicana*														●												▲		1
24	*Gonomyia (Gonomyia) subbrevicula*																		●								▲		1
25	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) acanthomelana*								●																		▲		1
26	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) bicornuta*								●										●								▲		2
27	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) bifiligera*																		●								▲		1
28	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) cubana*						●																				▲		1
29	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) extensa*																							●				C, S	1
30	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) hoffmaniana*																		●								▲		1
31	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) minutistyla*									●																	▲		1
32	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) orthomera*											●	✔														▲		2
33	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) producta*		●			O			●			●	✔						●									C, S	5
34	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) puella*								●													●					▲		2
35	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) puer*											●	✔		●													N, C, S	3
36	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) rhadinostyla*														●												▲		1
37	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) sandersi*						●																				▲		1
38	*Gonomyia (Leiponeura) subterminalis*						●									●											▲		3

(continued on next page)

Table 5 (continued). Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle **O**. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✔. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).



		Distribution in the Americas: North, Central, South	No. of islands
Limoniidae, Chioneinae (continued)			
39	*Gonomyia (Neolipophleps) helophila*	N, C, S	1
40	*Gonomyia (Neolipophleps) monacantha*		1
41	*Gonomyia (Neolipophleps) platymera*		2
42	*Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) cultriformis*		1
43	*Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) dikopis*		2
44	*Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) peracuta peracuta*	C	2
45	*Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) pleuralis*	N, C, S	6
46	*Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) wirthiana*		1
47	*Idiocera (Idiocera) angustissima*		1
48	*Molophilus (Molophilus) melanoleucus*		1
49	*Neognophomyia trinitatis*		1
50	*Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) fumipennis*		1
51	*Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) parvula*		3
52	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) annulata*	S	3
53	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) bruneri*		1
54	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) carbetensis*		1
55	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) chalybeiventris*		2
56	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) fulviventris*		1
57	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) gowdeyi gowdeyi*		1
58	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) gowdeyi nigroterminalis*		1
59	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) immaculipleura*		1
60	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) myersi*	N	1
61	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) nebulipennis*		1
62	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) nigrosignata*		1
63	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) oteroi*		1
64	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) portoricana*		1
65	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) taino*		1
66	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) tenella*		2
67	*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) wighti*		1
Limoniidae, Limnophilinae			
68	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) auricosta*		1
69	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) buscki*		1
70	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) caribicum*		1
71	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) cubense*		1
72	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) inornatipes*		1
73	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) sackeni*		1
74	*Epiphragma (Epiphragma) solatrix*	N, C, S	1
75	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) acunai*		1

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Table 5 (continued). Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle O. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✔. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).

		Antigua	Aruba	Bahamas	Barbados	Bonaire	Cuba	Curaçao	Dominica	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Hispaniola	(Dominican Rep.)	(Haiti)	Jamaica	Martinique	Montserrat	Nevis	Puerto Rico	Saba	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad	Virgin Is (USA)	Island endemic	West Indies endemic	Distribution in the Americas: North, Central, South	No. of islands
Limoniidae, Limnophilinae (continued)																													
76	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) aetherea*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
77	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) bruneri*						●																			▲	▲		1
78	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) cramptoni*														●											▲	▲		1
79	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) cubensis*						●																			▲	▲		1
80	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) domingensis*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
81	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) farriana*														●											▲	▲		1
82	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) juliana*						●																			▲	▲		1
83	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) luteicolor*																		●							▲	▲		1
84	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) luteitarsis*														●											▲	▲		1
85	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) melanonota*											●	✔						●							▲	▲		1
86	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) multiguttula*											●														▲	▲		1
87	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) ocellifera*																		●							▲	▲		1
88	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) ornaticornis*						●																			▲	▲		1
89	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) subocellata*														●											▲	▲		1
90	*Hexatoma (Eriocera) trifasciata*																		●							▲	▲		1
91	*Polymera (Polymera) albitarsis albitarsis*																					●				▲	▲		1
92	*Polymera (Polymera) albitarsis dominicae*								●							●										▲	▲		2
93	*Polymera (Polymera) arawak*														●	●										▲	▲		1
94	*Polymera (Polymera) cavernicola*																									▲	▲		1
95	*Polymera (Polymera) geniculata geniculata*														●				●							▲	▲		1
96	*Polymera (Polymera) geniculata pallipes*																									▲	▲		1
97	*Polymera (Polymera) obscura*						●																					C, S	1
98	*Polymera (Polymerodes) conjuncta*								●								●											C, S	2
99	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) batesi*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
100	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) brevicula*						●																			▲	▲		1
101	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) bruneriana*						●																			▲	▲		1
102	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) crassicornis*														●											▲	▲		1
103	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) forticornis*						●																			▲	▲		1
104	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) haitensis*											●		✔												▲	▲		1
105	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) hoffmani*																		●							▲	▲		1
106	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) leonardi*																		●							▲	▲		1
107	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) mesophragma*						●																			▲	▲		1
108	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) mesophragmoides*						●																			▲	▲		1
109	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) myersiana*														●	●										▲	▲		1
110	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) nacrea*														●											▲	▲		1
111	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) nudipennis*														●											▲	▲		1
112	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) parvicellula*																		●							▲	▲		1
113	*Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) phragmophora*						●																			▲	▲		1

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Table 5 (continued). Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle **O**. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✔. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).

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Limoniidae, Limoniinae (continued)																												
114 *Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) pomerantzi*														●											▲	▲		1
115 *Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) scaramuzzai*						●																			▲	▲		1
116 *Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) septempunctata*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
117 *Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) triangularis*																		●							▲	▲		1
118 *Shannonomyia (Shannonomyia) urophora*								●																	▲	▲		1
Limoniidae, Limoniinae																												
119 *Atypophthalmus (Atypophthalmus) umbratus*						●																					N, C, S	1
120 *Atypophthalmus (Atypophthalmus) vanewrighti*															●										▲	▲		1
121 *Dicranomyia (Caenoglochina) apicata dominicensis*								●																	▲	▲		1
122 *Dicranomyia (Caenoglochina) basistylata*														●											▲	▲		1
123 *Dicranomyia (Caenoglochina) hoffmani*						●												●								▲		2
124 *Dicranomyia (Caenoglochina) wirthiana*								●																	▲	▲		1
125 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) alfaroi*								●							●												C, S	2
126 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) borinquenia*												✔						●							▲	▲		1
127 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) brevivena torrida*					O						●			●				●								▲		4
128 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) calliergon calliergon*											●		✔												▲	▲		1
129 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) calliergon polygrapha*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
130 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) clarkeana*								●																	▲	▲		1
131 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) coheri*														●											▲	▲		1
132 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) distans*					O						●	✔		●				●									N, C, S	4
133 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) divisa*								●			●	✔	✔	●				●									N	4
134 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) farri*														●											▲	▲		1
135 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) indefensa*											●		✔												▲	▲		1
136 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) lewisi*														●											▲	▲		1
137 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) omissa*								●																	▲		C	1
138 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) reticulata*						●								●				●									N, C	3
139 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) torulosa*																		●							▲	▲		1
140 *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) trinitatis*						●																			▲	▲		1
141 *Dicranomyia (Neoglochina) insulicola*								●													●					▲		2
142 *Dicranomyia (Neolimnobia) diva*						●								●				●									C, S	3
143 *Discobola gowdeyi*						●								●				●								▲		3
144 *Elephantomyia (Elephantomyia) meridionalis*															●						●				▲	▲		1
145 *Elephantomyia (Elephantomyia) pertenuis*								●																		▲		2
146 *Elephantomyia (Elephantomyia) westwoodi antillarum*						●					●		✔					●								▲		3
147 *Geranomyia amblytylos*														●											▲	▲		1
148 *Geranomyia angusticincta*								●																			S	1
149 *Geranomyia anisacantha*																									▲	▲		1
150 *Geranomyia banksiana*						●					●	✔														▲		2

(continued on next page)

Table 5 (continued). Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle O. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✔. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).

	Antigua	Aruba	Bahamas	Barbados	Bonaire	Cuba	Curaçao	Dominica	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Hispaniola	(Dominican Rep.)	(Haiti)	Jamaica	Martinique	Montserrat	Nevis	Puerto Rico	Saba	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad	Virgin Is (USA)	Island endemic	West Indies endemic	Distribution in the Americas: North, Central, South	No. of islands
Limoniidae, Limoninae (continued)																												
151 *Geranomyia caribica*								●																	▲	▲		1
152 *Geranomyia cinereinota*								●			●	✔		●				●									C, S	4
153 *Geranomyia constanza*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
154 *Geranomyia cubana*						●																			▲	▲		1
155 *Geranomyia dominicana*								●																	▲	▲		1
156 *Geranomyia eurygramma eurygramma*								●																			C, S	1
157 *Geranomyia eurygramma stenomera*														●											▲			1
158 *Geranomyia intermedia*						●								●													N	2
159 *Geranomyia lycaon*																					●		●				C, S	2
160 *Geranomyia microphaea*								●																	▲			1
161 *Geranomyia militaris*					O									●													C	2
162 *Geranomyia myersiana*						●								●				●										3
163 *Geranomyia neptis*								●																	▲			1
164 *Geranomyia plumbeipleura*								●															●				C, S	2
165 *Geranomyia recondita civica*								●						●													C	2
166 *Geranomyia recondita recondita*																		●									C, S	1
167 *Geranomyia rostrata antillarum*						●								●				●							▲			3
168 *Geranomyia rufescens*																		●							▲			1
169 *Geranomyia spangleri*								●																	▲			1
170 *Geranomyia subrecisa*																									▲			1
171 *Geranomyia subvirescens jamaicae*														●											▲			1
172 *Geranomyia subvirescens subvirescens*					O																						C, S	3
173 *Geranomyia sylvania*						●		●																	▲			1
174 *Geranomyia tibialis*		O			O	●	O	●	●		●	✔		●		●		●		O			O				C, S	12
175 *Geranomyia virescens*																		●						●			N, S	2
176 *Geranomyia yunquensis*																		●							▲			1
177 *Helius (Helius) albitarsis*						●		●			●	✔		●	●			●			●						S	7
178 *Helius (Helius) creper*														●											▲			1
179 *Helius (Helius) darlingtonae*																							●		▲			1
180 *Helius (Helius) phasmatis*											●	✔													▲			1
181 *Neolimonia borinquensis*																		●							▲			1
182 *Neolimonia caribaea*						●																						2
183 *Neolimonia domballah*											●	✔													▲			1
184 *Neolimonia gurneyi*								●																	▲			1
185 *Neolimonia jamaicensis*														●											▲			1
186 *Orimarga (Diotrepha) acroleuca*														●											▲			1
187 *Orimarga (Diotrepha) arawak*														●											▲			1
188 *Orimarga (Diotrepha) bifidaria*								●													●				▲			2

(continued on next page)

Table 5 (continued). Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle ○. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✓. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).

		Antigua	Aruba	Bahamas	Barbados	Bonaire	Cuba	Curaçao	Dominica	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Hispaniola	(Dominican Rep.)	(Haiti)	Jamaica	Martinique	Montserrat	Nevis	Puerto Rico	Saba	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad	Virgin Is (USA)	Island endemic	West Indies endemic	Distribution in the Americas: North, Central, South	No. of islands
Limoniidae, Limoniinae (continued)																													
189	*Orimarga (Diotrepha) concinna*																					●				▲	▲		1
190	*Orimarga (Diotrepha) flavicosta*						●								●												▲		2
191	*Orimarga (Diotrepha) fumicosta*									●																		S	1
192	*Orimarga (Diotrepha) mirabilis*						●																					N	1
193	*Orimarga (Orimarga) cubensis*						●																			▲	▲		1
194	*Orimarga (Orimarga) farriana*														●											▲	▲		1
195	*Orimarga (Orimarga) nimbicolor*								●																	▲	▲		1
196	*Orimarga (Orimarga) perpallens*											●	✓		●												▲		2
197	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) annulicornis*																							●				C, S	1
198	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) bellingeri*														●											▲	▲		1
199	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) bipectinata*								●													●					▲		2
200	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) domestica*					○	●	○	●			●	✓		●	●			●					●				N, C, S	9
201	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) eremnocera*								●							●											▲		2
202	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) luquilloensis*														●				●								▲		2
203	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) martiniquensis*															●										▲	▲		1
204	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) pratti*											●	✓						●								▲		2
205	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) schwarzi*						●					●	✓		●				●				○					N, S	5
206	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) steyskali*								●																	▲	▲		1
207	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) subcostalis*						●		●						●	●												C	4
208	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) subpectinata subpectinata*								●	●						●						●					▲		4
209	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) tetraleuca*							○	●										●								▲		3
210	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) unipectinata*																					●				▲	▲		1
211	*Rhipidia (Rhipidia) willistoniana*								●							●						●						C	3
212	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) carunculata*								●																	▲	▲		1
213	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) distalis*			●																						▲	▲		1
214	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) domingensis*						●					●	✓														▲		2
215	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) fragilis*																		●							▲	▲		1
216	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) infumipennis*								●																	▲	▲		1
217	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) jamaicensis*														●											▲	▲		1
218	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) polytricha*								●																	▲	▲		1
219	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) stenophallus*								●																			C, S	1
220	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) subfragilis*								●																	▲	▲		1
221	*Toxorhina (Toxorhina) violacipennis*						●																			▲	▲		1
222	*Trentepohlia (Mongoma) inexpectata*						●																			▲	▲		1
223	*Trentepohlia (Paramongoma) dominicana*								●										●	●							▲		3
224	*Trentepohlia (Paramongoma) manca*																					●				▲	▲		1
225	*Trentepohlia (Paramongoma) niveitarsis*														●				●								▲		2
226	*Trentepohlia (Paramongoma) pallida*																					●						S	1

(continued on next page)

Table 5 (continued). Full list of species of the West Indies, by island. New records indicated with an open circle **O**. The records from Hispaniola are further broken down into the countries, Dominican Republic and Haiti, using a check mark ✔. Endemism (island and/or West Indies) is indicated using a triangle ▲, while the general distributions of non-endemics are indicated by N (=North America), C (=Central America) and S (=South America).

		Antigua	Aruba	Bahamas	Barbados	Bonaire	Cuba	Curaçao	Dominica	Grenada	Guadeloupe	Hispaniola	(Dominican Rep.)	(Haiti)	Jamaica	Martinique	Montserrat	Nevis	Puerto Rico	Saba	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad	Virgin Is (USA)	Island endemic	West Indies endemic	Distribution in the Americas: North, Central, South	No. of islands
Tipulidae, Dolichopezinae																													
227	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) acutiloba*																		●							▲	▲		1
228	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) borinquenia*																		●							▲	▲		1
229	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) cubensis*						●																			▲	▲		1
230	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) darlingtoni*						●																			▲	▲		1
231	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) devexa*						●																			▲	▲		1
232	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) domingensis*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
233	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) jenaro*																		●							▲	▲		1
234	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) multifila*																		●							▲	▲		1
235	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) obtusiloba*																		●							▲	▲		1
236	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) polytricha*																		●							▲	▲		1
237	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) portoricensis*																		●							▲	▲		1
238	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) prattiana*																		●							▲	▲		1
239	*Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) vittinervis*						●																			▲	▲		1
Tipulidae, Tipulinae																													
240	*Brachypremna dispelens*																							●				N, C, S	1
241	*Brachypremna unicolor*						●			●		●	✔	✔	●				●							▲	▲		5
242	*Leptotarsus (Tanypremna) guadeloupensis*										●															▲	▲		1
243	*Leptotarsus (Tanypremna) hodgei*								●																	▲	▲		1
244	*Maekistocera longipennis*			O		O	●	O							●				●					●		▲		N, S	7
245	*Nephrotoma circumscripta*						●								●											▲	▲		2
246	*Nephrotoma dominicana*								●																	▲	▲		1
247	*Nephrotoma elegantula*																					●				▲	▲		1
248	*Nephrotoma glabricristata*						●					●	✔	✔												▲	▲		2
249	*Tipula (Eumicrotipula) darlingtoniana*											●	✔													▲	▲		1
250	*Tipula (Microtipula) bruesi*									●																▲	▲		1
251	*Tipula (Microtipula) carib*								●																	▲	▲		1
252	*Tipula (Microtipula) subinfuscata*																						●			▲	▲		1
253	*Tipula (Microtipula) trinidadensis*																							●	●	▲	▲		1
254	*Tipula (Microtipula) trinitatis*																									▲	▲		1
255	*Tipula (Yamatotipula) jamaicensis*														●											▲	▲		1
256	*Tipula (Yamatotipula) ludoviciana*						●																					N	1
257	*Zelandotipula gelhausi*															●										▲	▲		1
258	*Zelandotipula parviceps*										●															▲	▲		1

List of species and their distribution

In the list below references are given only if they include original information. This can be a description, an additional record, a key, a comment, etc. From this it follows that catalogues are cited in individual cases only. Unpublished new records are indicated as such and are specified after the list.

Limoniidae: Chioneinae (Figs 2–4)

Atarba (Atarba) angustipennis Alexander, 1928
Cuba (A28a, A37b), Dominica (A70); Central America.

Atarba (*Atarba*) *setilobata* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Cheilotrichia (*Empeda*) *nymphica* (Alexander, 1928)
Jamaica (A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Ellipteroides (*Progonomyia*) *bifasciolatus* (Alexander, 1937)
Cuba (A37b), Jamaica (A64); Central America.

Ellipteroides (*Progonomyia*) *slossonae* (Alexander, 1914)
Jamaica (J19, A64); North and Central America.

Erioptera (*Erioptera*) *annulipes* Williston, 1896
Saint Vincent (W96, A13b); Central and South America.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *caliptera caliptera* Say, 1823 (Fig. 3)
Cuba (O69), Dominica (A39, A70), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Martinique (M23), Puerto Rico (A33, W58, Ge3, LG4), Saint Vincent (W96); North and South America.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *costalis* Alexander, 1913 (Fig. 3)
Bonaire (New record), Cuba (A13b, A39); Central America.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *gagneana* Alexander, 1970 (Figs 2, 3)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); West Indies endemic.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *immaculata immaculata* Alexander, 1913
Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.); North, Central and South America.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *portoricensis* Alexander, 1933
Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A33, A36, W58, Ge3); West Indies endemic.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *subdulcis* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *tantilla* Alexander, 1916
Cuba (A47c, A64), Jamaica (A64); North America.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *troglodyta* Edwards, 1918
Trinidad (E18, DG3); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *withycombei* Alexander, 1930
Trinidad (A30); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Eriopterodes celestis dominicanus Alexander, 1970 (Figs 2, 3)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); West Indies endemic.

Eugnophomyia darlingtoni (Alexander, 1937)
Cuba (A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gnophomyia diazi Alexander, 1937 (Fig. 4)
Nevis (A47b), Puerto Rico (A37a, W58), Saba (New record); West Indies endemic.

Gnophomyia subhyalina Alexander, 1913
Trinidad (A13b); Central and South America.

Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) *brevicula* Alexander, 1926
Cuba (A26); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) *brevissima* Alexander, 1926
Cuba (A26); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) *dominicana* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) *jamaicana* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) *subbrevicula* Alexander, 1947
Puerto Rico (A47b, Ge3, LG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *acanthomelana* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *bicornuta* Alexander, 1927
Dominica (A70), Puerto Rico (A27, A33, W58); West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *bifiligera* Alexander, 1933
Puerto Rico (A33, A39, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *cubana* Alexander, 1931
Cuba (A31); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *extensa* Alexander, 1914
Trinidad (A40); Central and South America.

Erioptera (Mesocyphona) gagneana

Eriopterodes celestis dominicana

Gonomyia (Leiponeura) producta

Gonomyia (Paralipophleps) dikopis

Fig. 2. Males of representatives of Chioneinae, photos: J. Mederos

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *hoffmaniana* Alexander, 1947
Puerto Rico (A47b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *minutistyla* Alexander, 1969
Grenada (A69a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *orthomera* Alexander, 1937
Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Puerto Rico (A37a, W58); West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *producta* Alexander, 1919 (Fig. 2)
Antigua (A19), Bonaire (New record), Dominica (A70), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Puerto Rico (A33, W58); Central and South America.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *puella* (Williston, 1896)
Dominica (A70), Saint Vincent (W96, A13b, A47b); West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *puer* Alexander, 1913
Dominica (A70), Hispaniola (A13b, A16b Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (J19, A28b, A64); North, Central and South America.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *rhadinostyla* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *sandersi* Alexander, 1931
Cuba (A31, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *subterminalis* Alexander, 1927 (Fig. 4)
Cuba (A47b), Martinique (M23), Puerto Rico (A27, A33, W58); West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Neolipophleps*) *helophila* Alexander, 1916
Dominica (A16a, A16b, A70); North, Central and South America.

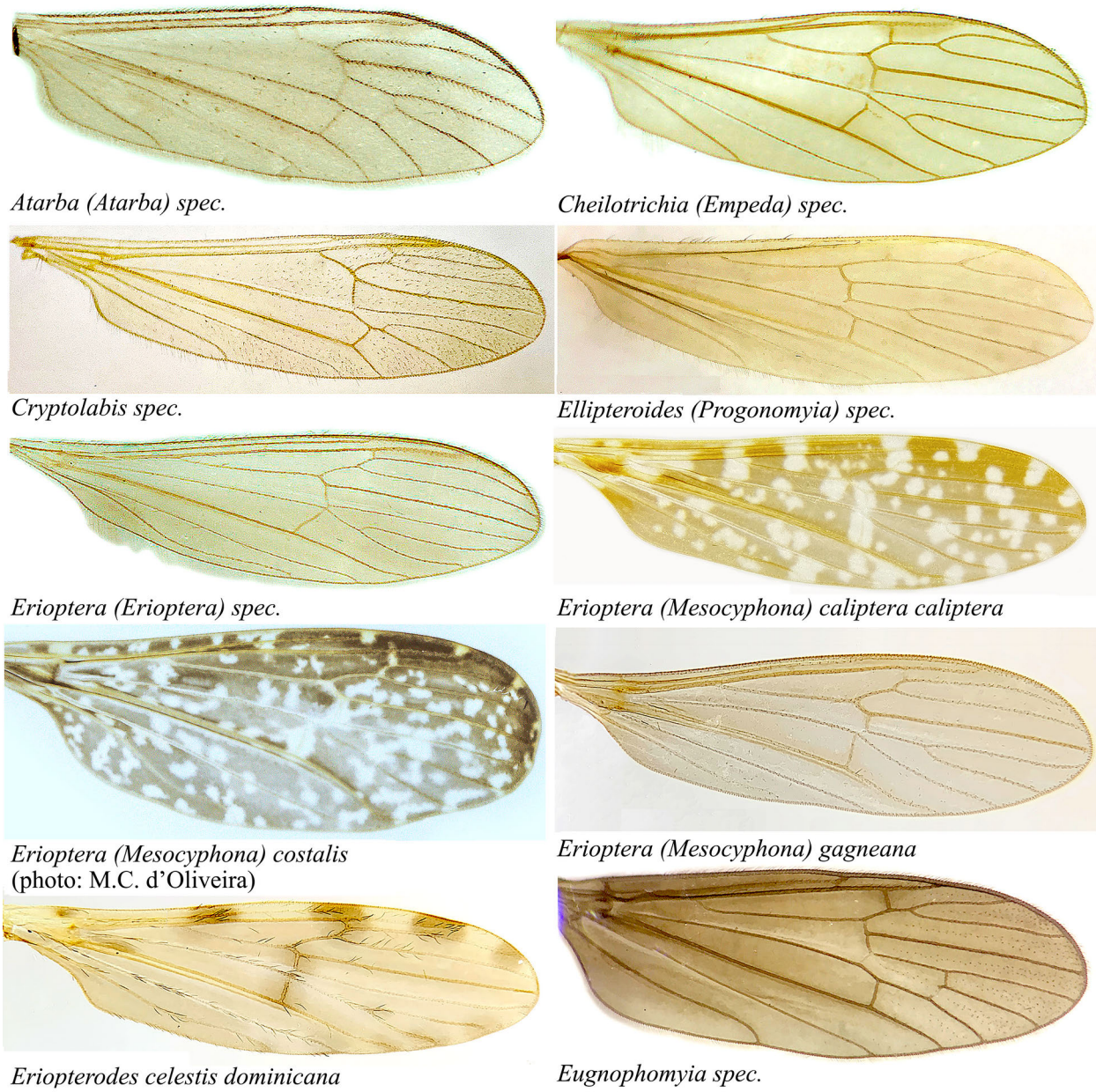
Gonomyia (*Neolipophleps*) *monacantha* Alexander, 1937
Puerto Rico (A33 (as *helophila*), A37a, W58, M08 (as *helophila*)); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Neolipophleps*) *platymera* Alexander, 1939 (Fig. 4)
Cuba (A39), Jamaica (A64); West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Paralipophleps*) *cultriformis* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.
- Saint Vincent in M08 is not confirmed yet.

Gonomyia (*Paralipophleps*) *dikopis* Alexander, 1970 (Figs 2, 4)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); West Indies endemic.

Gonomyia (*Paralipophleps*) *peracuta peracuta* Alexander, 1928
Hispaniola (Dominican Rep.) (G18), Jamaica (A64); Central America.



Atarba (Atarba) spec.

Cheilotrichia (Empeda) spec.

Cryptolabis spec.

Ellipteroides (Progonomyia) spec.

Erioptera (Erioptera) spec.

Erioptera (Mesocyphona) caliptera caliptera

Erioptera (Mesocyphona) costalis
(photo: M.C. d'Oliveira)

Erioptera (Mesocyphona) gagneana

Eriopterodes celestis dominicana

Eugnophomyia spec.

Fig. 3. Wings of representatives of Chioneinae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Gonomyia (*Paralipophleps*) *pleuralis* (Williston, 1896)
Bahamas (A70), Cuba (A12b, A39), Hispaniola (A40, G18 Dominican Rep.), Puerto Rico (C00, A16b, A33, A40, W58), Saint Vincent (W96, A13b, A16b), Trinidad (A40); North, Central and South America.
- Dominica in M08 is not confirmed yet.

Gonomyia (*Paralipophleps*) *wirthiana* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Idiocera (*Idiocera*) *angustissima* (Alexander, 1928)
Cuba (A28a, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Molophilus (*Molophilus*) *melanoleucus* Alexander, 1953
Grenada (A53); island endemic; West Indies endemic.
- AA7 incorrectly with type-locality in Bolivia.

Neognophomyia trinitatis Alexander, 1927
Trinidad (A27); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Rhabdomastix (*Rhabdomastix*) *fumipennis* Alexander, 1939
Dominica (A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Rhabdomastix (*Rhabdomastix*) *parvula* Alexander, 1938 (Fig. 4)
Cuba (New record), Hispaniola (A13b (as *parva*) Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A13b (as *parva*), A64); West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *annulata* Williston, 1896
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23), Saint Vincent (W96); South America.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *bruneri* Alexander, 1926
Cuba (A26, A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *carbetensis* Mederos, Pollet & Oosterbroek, 2023
Martinique (M23); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *chalybeiventris* (Loew, 1861)
Cuba (L61, O69, A13a), Jamaica (A64); West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *fulviventris* Alexander, 1970 (Fig. 4)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *gowdeyi gowdeyi* Alexander, 1928
Jamaica (A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *gowdeyi nigroterminalis* Alexander, 1933
Cuba (A33); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *immaculipleura* Alexander, 1947
Puerto Rico (A47a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *myersi* Alexander, 1926
Cuba (A26, A37b, A39); North America.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *nebulipennis* Alexander, 1928
Jamaica (A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

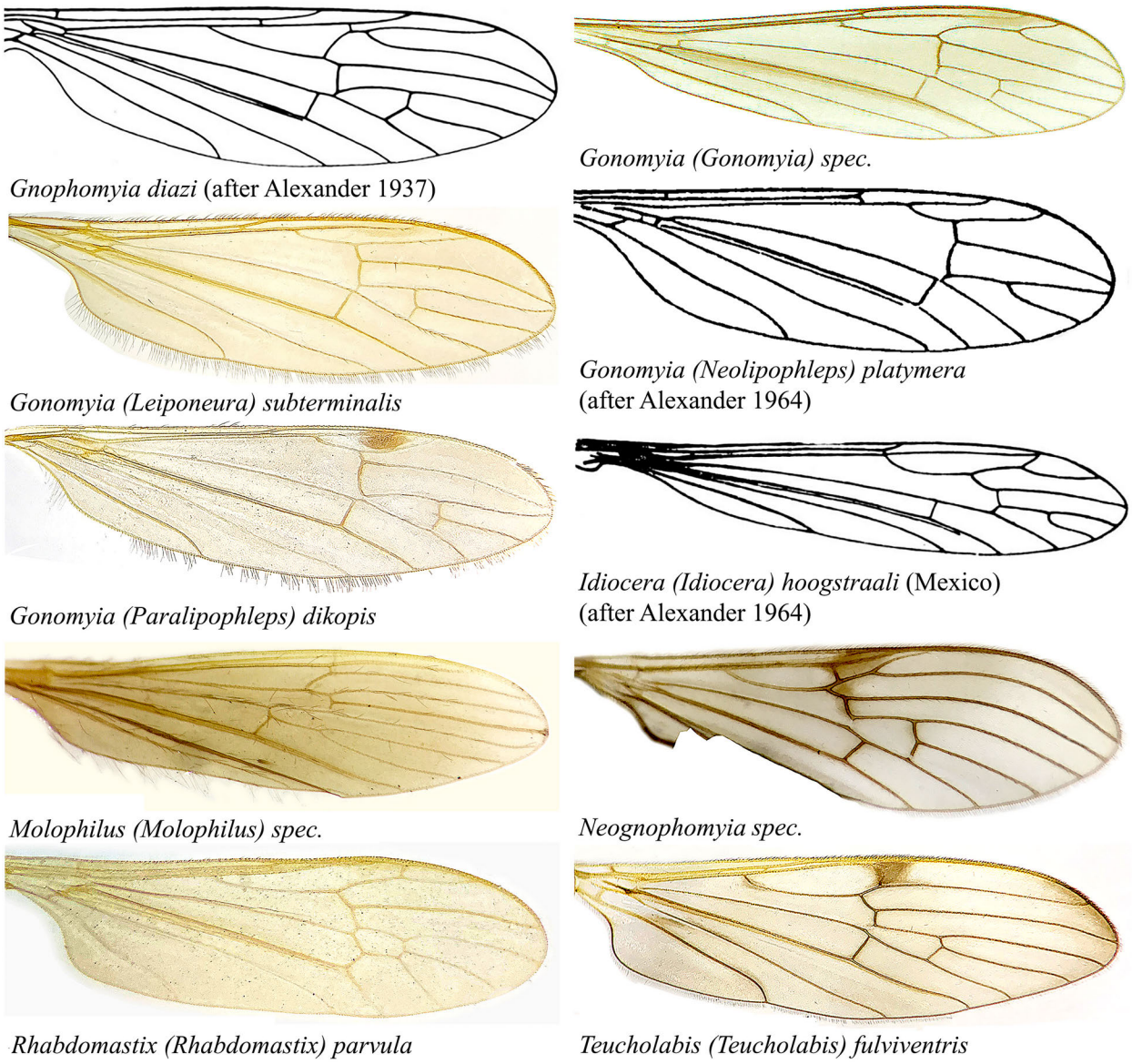


Fig. 4. Wings of representatives of Chioneinae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *nigrosignata* Alexander, 1931
Cuba (A31, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *oteroi* Alexander, 1936
Cuba (A36, A37b, AG3); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *portoricana* Alexander, 1936
Puerto Rico (A36, A39, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *taino* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *tenella* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70), Saint Vincent (W96 (as *complexa*, see A70)); West Indies endemic.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *wighti* Alexander, 1939
Jamaica (A39, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Limoniidae: Limnophilinae (Fig. 5)
Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *auricosta* Alexander, 1939
Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.
- AA7 incorrectly with type-locality in Dominica.

Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *buscki* Alexander, 1913
Hispaniola (A13b Dominican Rep., A39 Haiti); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *caribicum* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *cubense* Alexander, 1930
Cuba (A30, A37b, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *inornatipes* Alexander, 1939
Cuba (A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *sackeni* Williston, 1896
Saint Vincent (W96); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Epiphragma (*Epiphragma*) *solatrix* (Osten Sacken, 1860) (Fig. 5)
Cuba (GR2); North, Central and South America.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *acunai* (Alexander, 1928)
Cuba (A28a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *aetherea* (Alexander, 1916)
Hispaniola (A16a Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *bruneri* (Alexander, 1928)
Cuba (A28a, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *cramptoni* (Alexander, 1928)
Jamaica (A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *cubensis* (Alexander, 1926)
Cuba (A26, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *domingensis* (Alexander, 1916)
Hispaniola (A16a Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

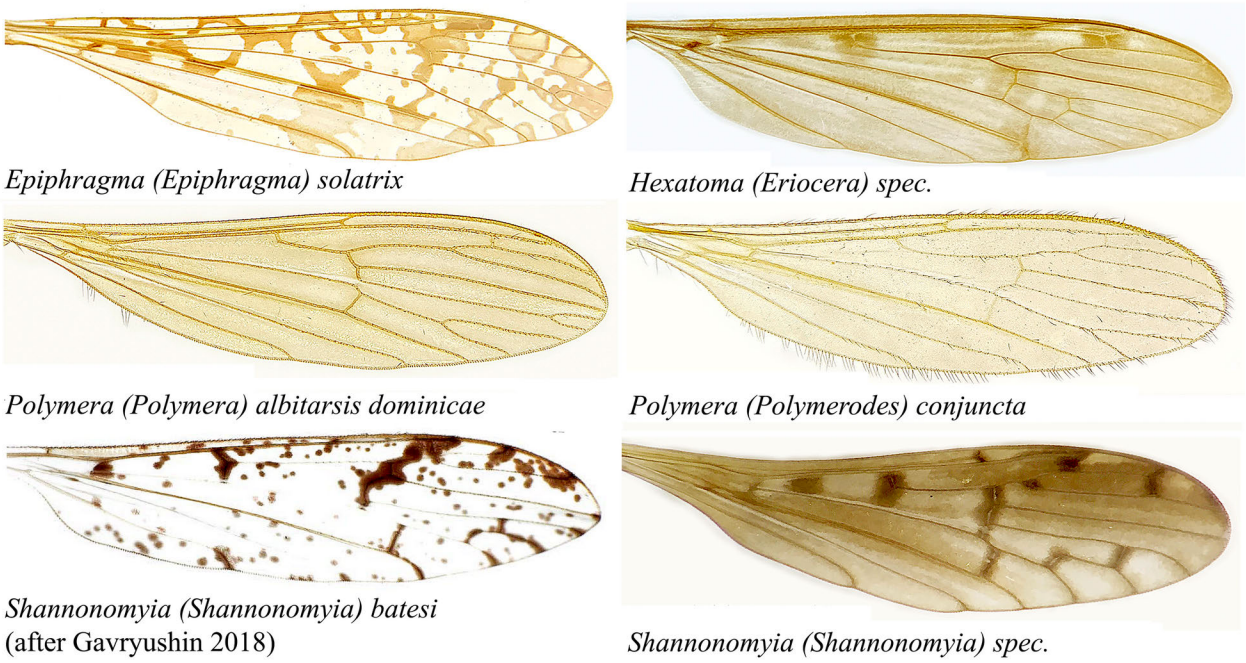


Fig. 5. Wings of representatives of Limnophilinae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *farriana* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *juliana* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b, A39, AG3); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *luteicolor* Alexander, 1968
Puerto Rico (A68); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *luteitarsis* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *melanonota* Alexander, 1968
Puerto Rico (A68, Ge3, LG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *multiguttula* Alexander, 1939
Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *ocellifera* (Alexander, 1915)
Puerto Rico (A15, A16a, A33, W58, Ge3); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *ornaticornis* Alexander, 1939
Cuba (A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *subocellata* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Hexatoma (*Eriocera*) *trifasciata* (von Röder, 1885)
Puerto Rico (R85, A15, A16a, A33, A39, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *albitarsis albitarsis* Williston, 1896
Saint Vincent (W96, A13b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *albitarsis dominicae* Alexander, 1939 (Fig. 5)
Dominica (A39, A70), Martinique (M23); West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *arawak* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *cavernicola* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *geniculata geniculata* Alexander, 1915
Puerto Rico (A15, A33, W58, Ge3, LG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *geniculata pallipes* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Polymera (*Polymera*) *obscura* Macquart, 1838
Cuba (A33); Central and South America.

Polymera (*Polymerodes*) *conjuncta* Alexander, 1913 (Fig. 5)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); Central and South America.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *batesi* Alexander, 1939 (Fig. 5)
Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep., A39 Haiti); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *brevicula* Alexander, 1931
Cuba (A31); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *bruneriana* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *crassicornis* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *forticornis* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *haitensis* Alexander, 1939
Hispaniola (A39 Haiti); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *hoffmani* Alexander, 1936
Puerto Rico (A36, W58, Ge3, LG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *leonardi* Alexander, 1933
Puerto Rico (A33, A36, W58, LG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *mesophragma* Alexander, 1928
Cuba (A28a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *mesophragmoides* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *myersiana* Alexander, 1931
Jamaica (A31, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *nacrea* (Alexander, 1913)
Jamaica (A13b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *nudipennis* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *parvicellula* Alexander, 1968
Puerto Rico (A68); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *phragmophora* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *pomerantzi* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *scaramuzzai* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *septempunctata* Alexander, 1939
Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *triangularis* (Alexander, 1927)
Puerto Rico (A27, A33, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Shannonomyia (*Shannonomyia*) *urophora* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Limoniidae: Limoniinae (Figs 6–8)
Atypophthalmus (*Atypophthalmus*) *umbratus* (de Meijere, 1911) (Figs 6, 7)
Cuba (A39); North, Central and South America.

Atypophthalmus (*Atypophthalmus*) *vanewrighti* Mederos, Pollet & Oosterbroek, 2023 (Fig. 7)
Martinique (M23); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Caenoglochina*) *apicata dominicensis* (Alexander, 1939)
Dominica (A39, A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Caenoglochina*) *basistylata* (Alexander, 1928)
Jamaica (A27 (first mentioning for Jamaica, prior to description), A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Caenoglochina*) *hoffmani* (Alexander, 1927)
Cuba (A37b), Puerto Rico (A27, A33, A39, W58, Ge3, LG4); West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Caenoglochina*) *wirhtiana* (Alexander, 1970) (Fig. 7)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

- *Dicranomyia* (*Caenolimonia*) *osterhouti* (Alexander, 1912)
- Described from Panama (A12d), not from Cuba as given in AA7 and AG3.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *alfaroi* Alexander, 1922 (Fig. 7)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); Central and South America.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *borinquenia* (Alexander, 1968)
Puerto Rico (A68, Ge3, LG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *brevivena torrida* (Alexander, 1933)
Bonaire (New record), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A33, W58); West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *calliergon calliergon* (Alexander, 1939)
Hispaniola (A39 Haiti); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *calliergon polygrapha* (Alexander, 1939)
Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *clarkeana* (Alexander, 1970) (Fig. 7)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

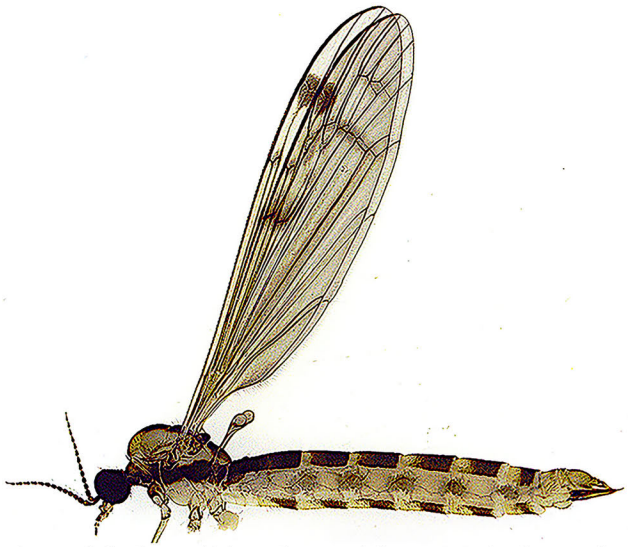
Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *coheri* (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *distans* Osten Sacken, 1860
Bonaire (New record), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A33, W58); North, Central and South America.

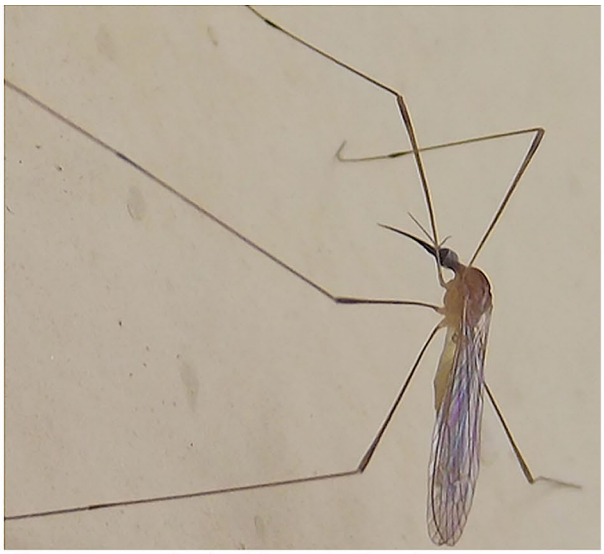
Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *divisa* (Alexander, 1929)
Dominica (A70), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep., A39 Haiti), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A33, A39, W58, LG4); North America.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *farri* (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *indefensa* (Alexander, 1939)
Hispaniola (A39 Haiti); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

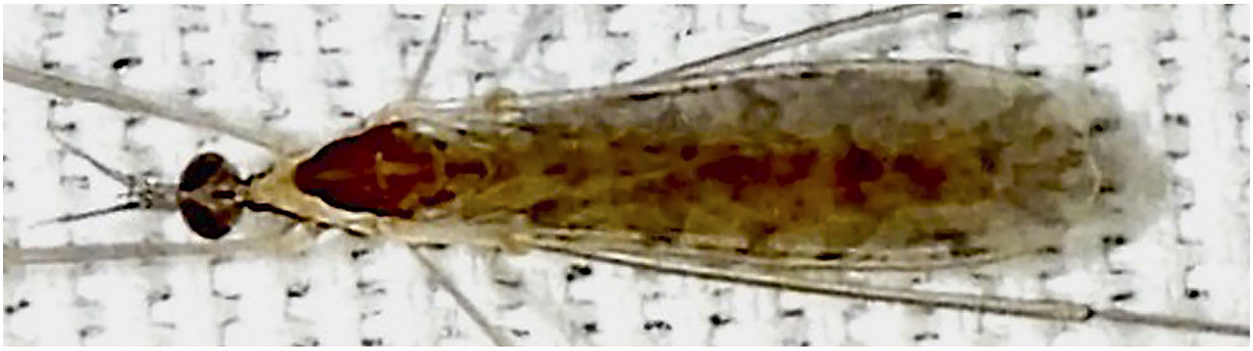


Atypophthalmus (A.) umbratus (photo: M. Andersson)



Geranomyia tibialis (photo: J. Yarza)

Rhipidia (Rhipidia) domestica (photo: D. Marsille)



Rhipidia (Rhipidia) schwarzi (photo: J.V. Remsen Jr.)

Fig, 6. Representatives of Limoniinae.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *lewisi* (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *omissa* (Alexander, 1912) (Fig. 7)
Dominica (A70); Central America.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *reticulata* (Alexander, 1912)
Cuba (A12d, A37b, A39), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A70); North and Central America.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *torulosa* (Alexander, 1968)
Puerto Rico (A68); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *trinitatis* (Alexander, 1931)
Cuba (A31, A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Neoglochina*) *insulicola* Oosterbroek, 2009
Dominica (A70 (as *insularis*)), Saint Vincent (W96 (as *insularis*)); West Indies endemic.

Dicranomyia (*Neolimnobia*) *diva* (Schiner, 1868)
Cuba (A39), Jamaica (A28b, A64), Puerto Rico (A33, W58, Ge3, LG4); Central and South America.

Discobola gowdeyi (Alexander, 1933) (Fig. 7)
Cuba (A33, A37b, A39), Jamaica (A33, A64), Puerto Rico (A72, LG4); West Indies endemic.

Elephantomyia (*Elephantomyia*) *meridionalis* Alexander, 1913
Saint Vincent (W96 (as *longirostris*)); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Elephantomyia (*Elephantomyia*) *pertenuis* Alexander, 1970 (Fig. 7)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); West Indies endemic.

Elephantomyia (*Elephantomyia*) *westwoodi antillarum* Alexander, 1933
Cuba (A33), Hispaniola (A33 Haiti), Puerto Rico (A70); West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia amblytylos (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia angusticincta Alexander, 1921
Dominica (A70); South America.

Geranomyia anisacantha (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia banksiana (Alexander, 1939)
Cuba (A39), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.); West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia caribica (Alexander, 1970)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia cinereinota Alexander, 1913
Dominica (A39, A70), Hispaniola (A16b (as *domingensis*) Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A27, A28c (as *domingensis*), A33, W58); Central and South America.

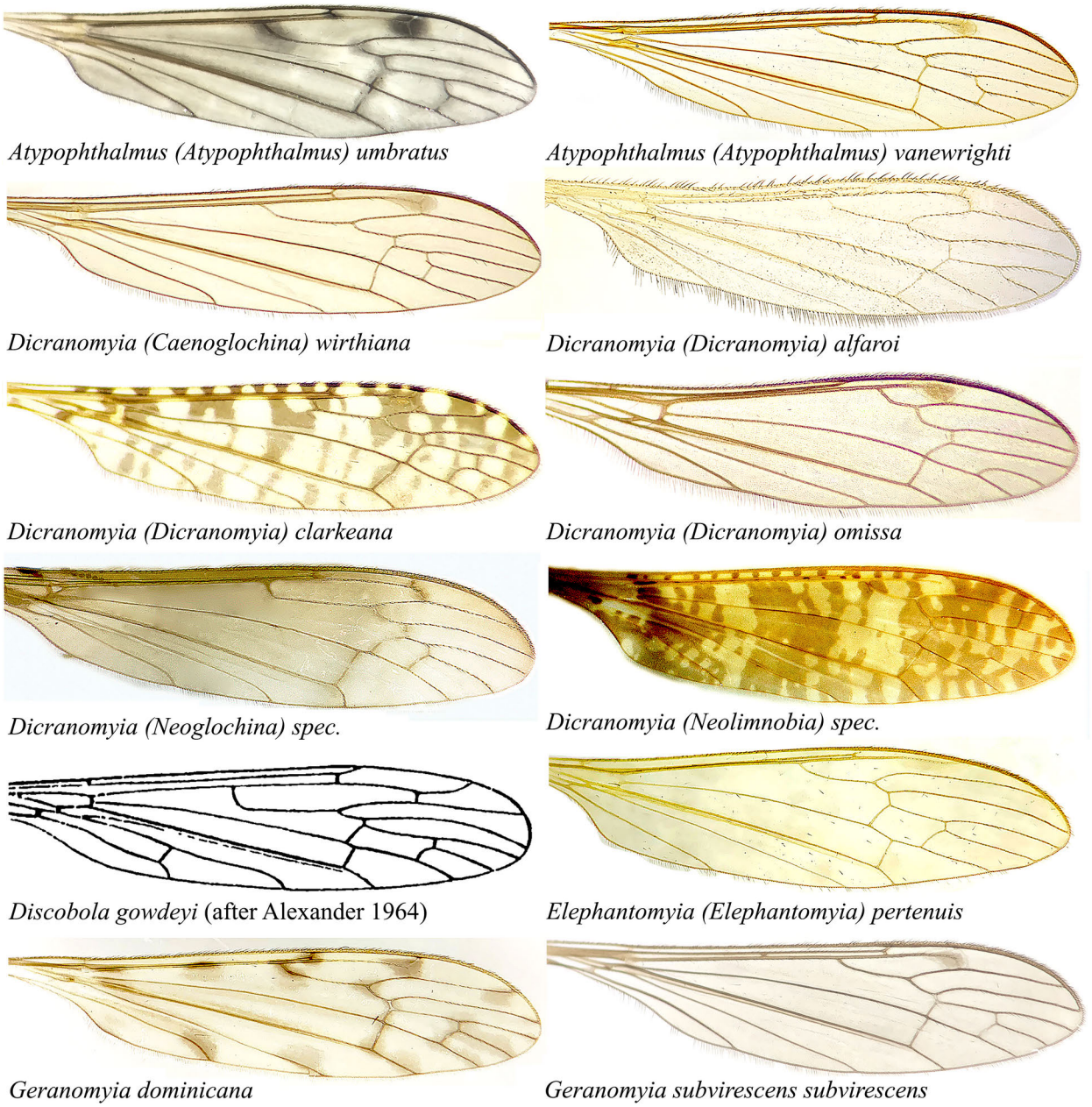


Fig. 7. Wings of representatives of Limoniinae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Geranomyia constanza Gavryushin, 2018
Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia cubana (Alexander, 1930)
Cuba (A30); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia distincta Doane, 1900
- Cuba in P14, questioned in AG3, is not confirmed yet; this North American species is otherwise not recorded from the West Indies.

Geranomyia dominicana (Alexander, 1939) (Fig. 7)
Dominica (A39, A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia eurygramma eurygramma Alexander, 1928
Dominica (A70); Central and South America.

Geranomyia eurygramma stenomera (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia intermedia (Walker, 1848)
Cuba (A16b), Jamaica (W48, J94, A16b, A64); North America.

Geranomyia lycaon (Alexander, 1953)
Saint Vincent (W96 (as *pallida*)), Trinidad (AA7); Central and South America.

Geranomyia microphaea (Alexander, 1939)
Dominica (A39, A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia militaris (Alexander, 1953)
Bonaire (New record), Jamaica (A64 (as *viridula*)); Central America.

Geranomyia myersiana (Alexander, 1930)
Cuba (A30, A37b, A39), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A33, A39, W58); West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia neptis (Alexander, 1970)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia plumbeipleura Alexander, 1916
Dominica (A39, A70), Trinidad (A38); Central and South America.

Geranomyia recondita civica (Alexander, 1939)
Dominica (A70), Jamaica (A64); Central America.

Geranomyia recondita recondita Alexander, 1921
Puerto Rico (A70); Central and South America.

Geranomyia rostrata antillarum (Alexander, 1930)
Cuba (O60, O69 (both as *rostrata*), A30, A39), Jamaica (A28b (as *rostrata*), A30, A64), Puerto Rico (A33, A39, W58, Ge3, LG4); West Indies endemic.
- Saint Vincent in W96 (as *rostrata*), is not confirmed yet; not mentioned in AA7.
- Hispaniola in A33 [as fourth major island of the Greater Antilles], without details, is not confirmed yet; not mentioned in AA7.

Geranomyia rufescens (Loew, 1851)
Puerto Rico (L51, R85, C00, A33, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.
- Described after a female, a male is listed in R85, according to A33, *G. rufescens* is almost exactly like *G. tibialis* but in A33 retained as distinct from *G. tibialis*.
- Cuba in P14, repeated in AG3, is not confirmed yet.

Geranomyia spangleri (Alexander, 1970)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia subrecisa (Alexander, 1933)
Puerto Rico (A33, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia subvirescens jamaicae (Alexander, 1939)
Jamaica (A39, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia subvirescens subvirescens (Alexander, 1930) (Fig. 7)
Bonaire (New record), Cuba (A30n, A39), Dominica (A70); Central and South America.

Geranomyia sylvania (Alexander, 1939)
Dominica (A39, A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Geranomyia tibialis (Loew, 1851) (Fig. 6)
Aruba (New record), Bonaire (New record), Cuba (A16b, A39), Curaçao (New record), Dominica (A39, A70), Grenada (A70), Hispaniola (A16b, G18 Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A28b, A39, A64), Montserrat (A16b), Puerto Rico (A16b, A33, A39, W58), Saint Lucia (New record), Trinidad (New record); Central and South America.

Geranomyia virescens (Loew, 1851)
Puerto Rico (A33, A39, W58, Ge3, LG4), Virgin Is (USA) (L51); North and South America.

Geranomyia yunquensis (Alexander, 1957)
Puerto Rico (A57, A67); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Helius (*Helius*) *albitarsis* (Osten Sacken, 1888) (Fig. 8)
Cuba (A33, A39), Dominica (A70), Hispaniola (A16b Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (, A64), Martinique (M23), Puerto Rico (O88, A27, A33, W58, LG4), Saint Vincent (W96); South America.

Helius (*Helius*) *creper* Alexander, 1926
Jamaica (A26, A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Helius (*Helius*) *darlingtonae* Welch & Gelhaus, 1994
Trinidad (DG3 (as *Helius* spec.), WG4); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Helius (*Helius*) *phasmatis* Alexander, 1945
Hispaniola (A45a Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Neolimonia borinquensis (Alexander, 1950)
Puerto Rico (A50); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Neolimonia caribaea (Alexander, 1933)
Cuba (A33, A37b), Puerto Rico (LG4); West Indies endemic.

Neolimonia domballah (Alexander, 1939)
Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Neolimonia gurneyi (Alexander, 1970)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Neolimonia jamaicensis (Alexander, 1926) (Fig. 8)
Jamaica (A26, A50, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *acroleuca* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *arawak* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *bifidaria* Alexander, 1970 (Fig. 8)
Dominica (A70), Saint Vincent (W96 (as *mirabilis*, see A70)), West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *concinna* (Williston, 1896)
Saint Vincent (W96); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *flavicosta* (Alexander, 1928)
Cuba (A37b), Jamaica (A28b, A64); West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *fumicosta* (Alexander, 1921)
Grenada (AA7); South America.

Orimarga (*Diotrepha*) *mirabilis* (Osten Sacken, 1878)
Cuba (O78, A39); North America.
- Hispaniola in A43, without details, is not confirmed yet; not mentioned in AA7.

Orimarga (*Orimarga*) *cubensis* Alexander, 1933
Cuba (A33); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Orimarga*) *farriana* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Orimarga*) *nimbicolor* Alexander, 1970 (Fig. 8)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Orimarga (*Orimarga*) *perpallens* Alexander, 1964
Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A64); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *annulicornis* Enderlein, 1912
Trinidad (A12c); Central and South America.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *bellingeri* (Alexander, 1964)
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

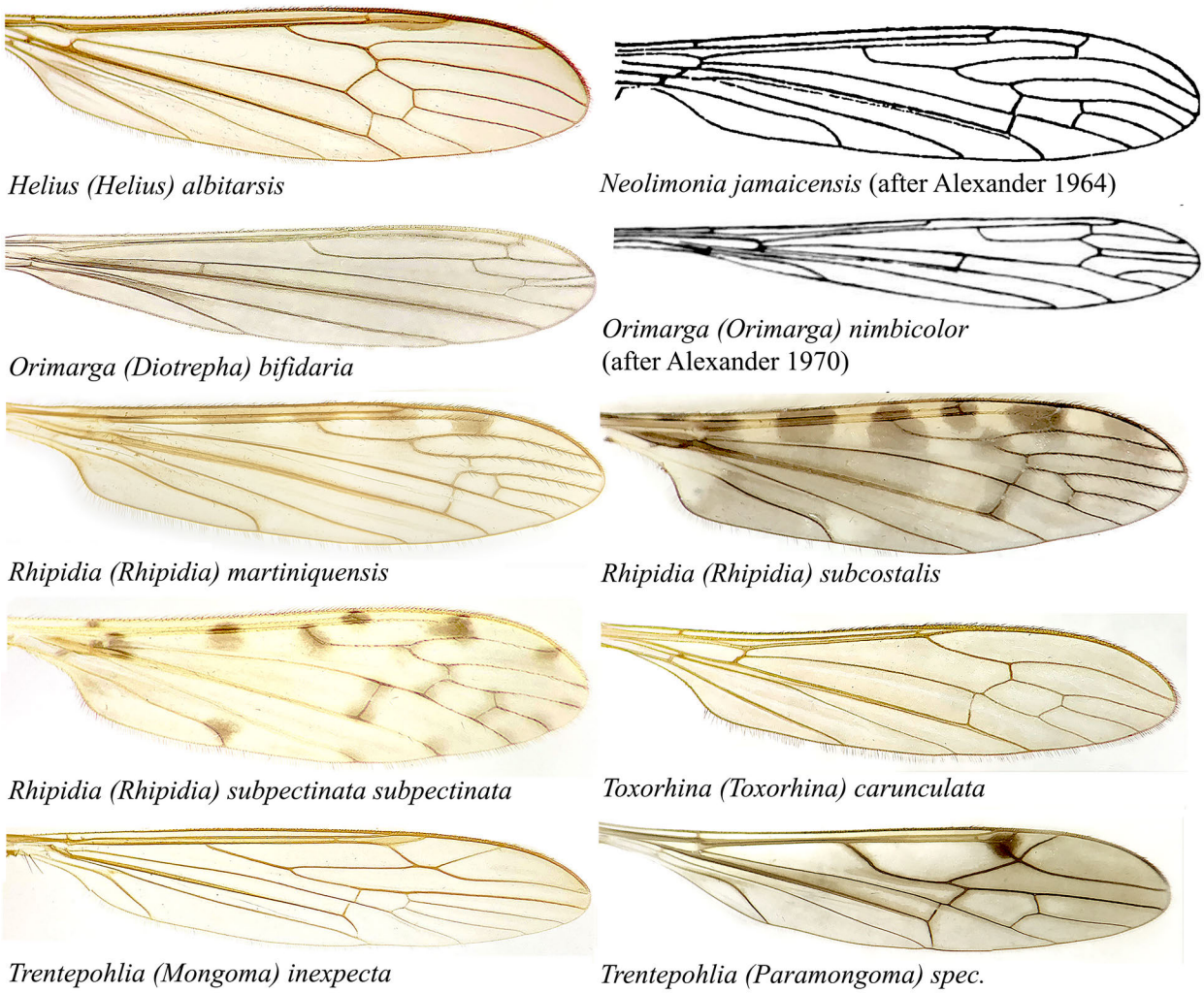


Fig. 8. Wings of representatives of Limoniinae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *bipectinata* Williston, 1896
Dominica (A70), Saint Vincent (W96, A12b); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *domestica* Osten Sacken, 1860 (Fig. 6)
Bonaire (New record), Cuba (A12c, A39), Curaçao (New record), Dominica (A39, A70), Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A12c, A28b, A39, A64), Martinique (M23), Puerto Rico (A28c, A33, A39, W58), Trinidad (A12c); North, Central and South America.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *eremnocera* (Alexander, 1970)
Dominica (A70), Martinique (M23); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *luquilloensis* (Alexander, 1950)
Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (A50, LG4); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *martiniquensis* Mederos, Pollet & Oosterbroek, 2023 (Fig. 8)
Martinique (M23); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *pratti* (Alexander, 1950)
Hispaniola (G18 Dominican Rep.), Puerto Rico (A50); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *schwarzi* Alexander, 1912 (Fig. 6)
Cuba (A12c, A37b, A39), Hispaniola (A12c, G18 Dominican Rep.), Jamaica (A28b, A64), Puerto Rico (Ge3, LG4), Tobago (New record); North and South America.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *steyskali* (Alexander, 1970)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *subcostalis* Alexander, 1922 (Fig. 8)
Cuba (A64), Dominica (A70), Jamaica (A28b, A64), Martinique (M23); Central America.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *subpectinata subpectinata* Williston, 1896 (Fig. 8)
Dominica (A70), Grenada (A50), Martinique (M23), Saint Vincent (W96, A12b); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *tetraleuca* (Alexander, 1937)
Curaçao (New record), Dominica (A70), Puerto Rico (A37a, W58, Ge3, LG4); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *unipectinata* Williston, 1896
Saint Vincent (W96, A12b); West Indies endemic.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *willistoniana* (Alexander, 1929)
Dominica (A39 (as *costalis*), A70), Martinique (M23), Saint Vincent (W96, A12b (both as *costalis*)); Central America.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *carunculata* Alexander, 1970 (Fig. 8)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *distalis* Alexander, 1936
Bahamas (A36); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *domingensis* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A39), Hispaniola (A37a, G18 Dominican Rep.); West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *fragilis* Loew, 1851
Puerto Rico (L51, O65, O69, A13a, A33, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *infumipennis* Alexander, 1942
Dominica (A39, A70 (both as *fumipennis*)); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *jamaicensis* Alexander, 1964
Jamaica (A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *polytricha* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *stenophallus* Alexander, 1937
Dominica (A70); Central and South America.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *subfragilis* Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Toxorhina (*Toxorhina*) *violacipennis* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37a, A37b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Trentepohlia (*Mongoma*) *inexpectata* Mederos & Gelhaus, 2014 (Fig. 8)
Cuba (MG4, MA2); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Trentepohlia (*Paramongoma*) *dominicana* Alexander, 1947
Dominica (A47b, A70), Puerto Rico (A47b), Saba (RR4); West Indies endemic.

Trentepohlia (*Paramongoma*) *manca* (Williston, 1896)
Saint Vincent (W96, A13b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Trentepohlia (*Paramongoma*) *niveitarsis* (Alexander, 1913)
Jamaica (A28b, A33, A64), Puerto Rico (A13b, A27, A33, W58, Ge3, LG4); West Indies endemic.

Trentepohlia (*Paramongoma*) *pallida* (Williston, 1896)
Saint Vincent (W96, A13b); South America.

Tipulidae: Dolichopezinae (Fig. 9)
Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *acutiloba* Alexander, 1937
Puerto Rico (A37a, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *borinquenia* Alexander, 1969
Puerto Rico (A69b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *cubensis* (Alexander, 1928)
Cuba (A28a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

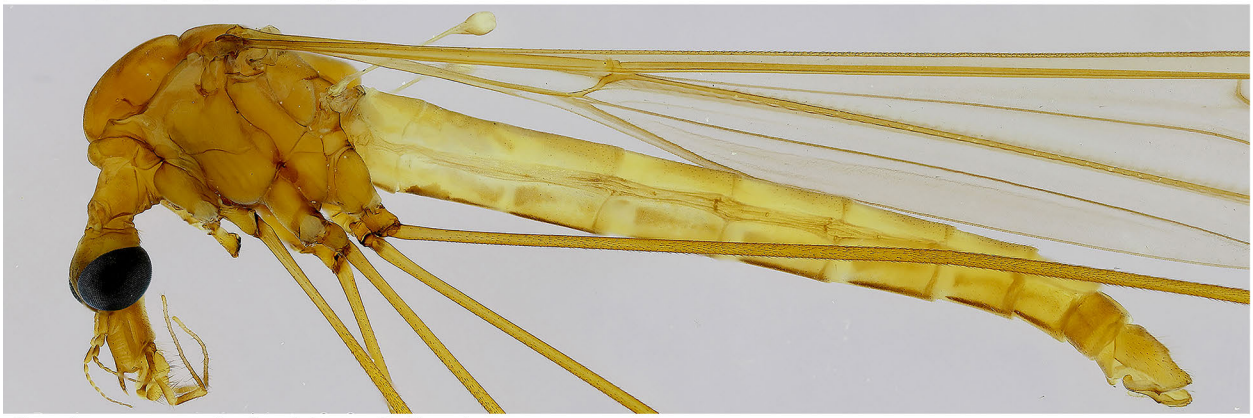
Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *darlingtoni* Alexander, 1939
Cuba (A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *devexa* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37b, A39); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

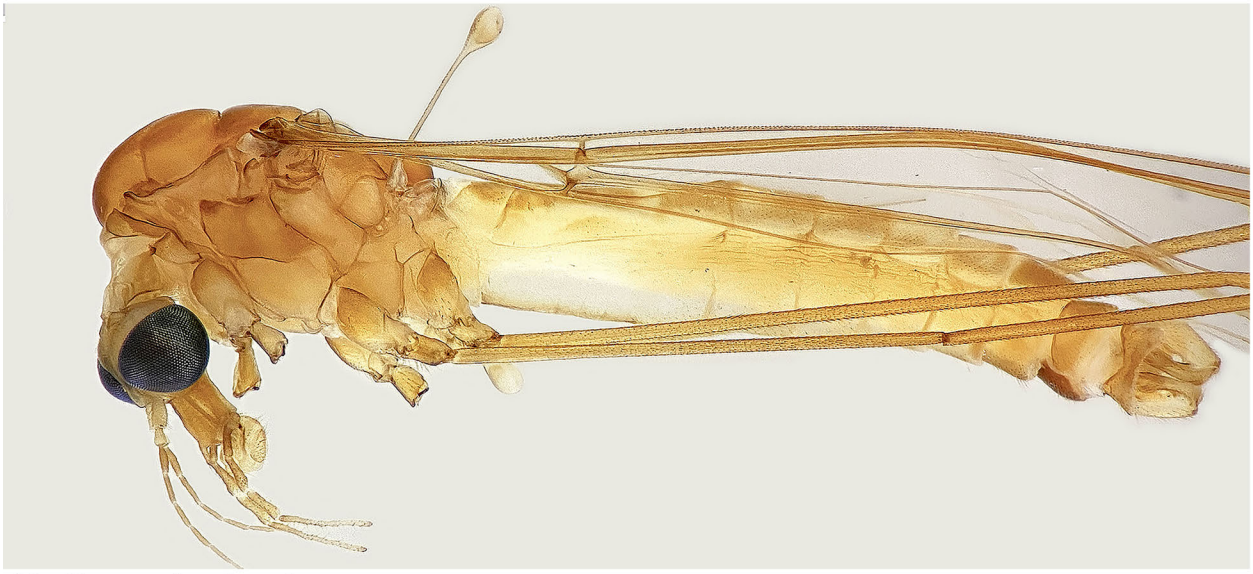
Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *domingensis* Alexander, 1939
Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *jenaro* Alexander, 1969
Puerto Rico (A69b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (Megistomastix) spec.



Brachypremna unicolor (photo: S. Gago)



Maekistocera longipennis

Fig. 9. Representatives of Tipulidae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *multifila* Alexander, 1969
Puerto Rico (A69b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *obtusiloba* Alexander, 1937
Puerto Rico (A37a, W58); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *polytricha* Alexander, 1969
Puerto Rico (A69b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *portoricensis* (Alexander, 1912)
Puerto Rico (A12a, A28c, A33, W58, A69b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *prattiana* Alexander, 1969
Puerto Rico (A69b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Dolichopeza (*Megistomastix*) *vittinervis* Alexander, 1937
Cuba (A37a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipulidae: Tipulinae (Figs 9–11)
Brachypremna dispellens (Walker, 1861)
Trinidad (A12e, A38); North, Central and South America.

Brachypremna unicolor Osten Sacken, 1888 (Figs 9, 11)
Cuba (A12e, A39, AG3), Grenada (A12e), Hispaniola (A19 Dominican Rep., A69b Haiti), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (O88, A27, A33, A39, W58); West Indies endemic

Leptotarus (*Tanypremna*) *guadeloupensis* Young, 2001
Guadeloupe (Y01); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Leptotarus (*Tanypremna*) *hodgei* (Alexander, 1939) (Figs 10, 11)
Dominica (A39, A70, Y01); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Maekistocera longipennis (Macquart, 1838) (Figs 9, 11)
Bahamas (New record), Bonaire (New record), Cuba (M38, O87, A39, MA1), Curaçao (New record), Jamaica (A64), Puerto Rico (R85, A33, W58), Trinidad (A14); North and South America.
- Hispaniola, in A33 and A64, without details, is not confirmed yet; not mentioned in AA7.

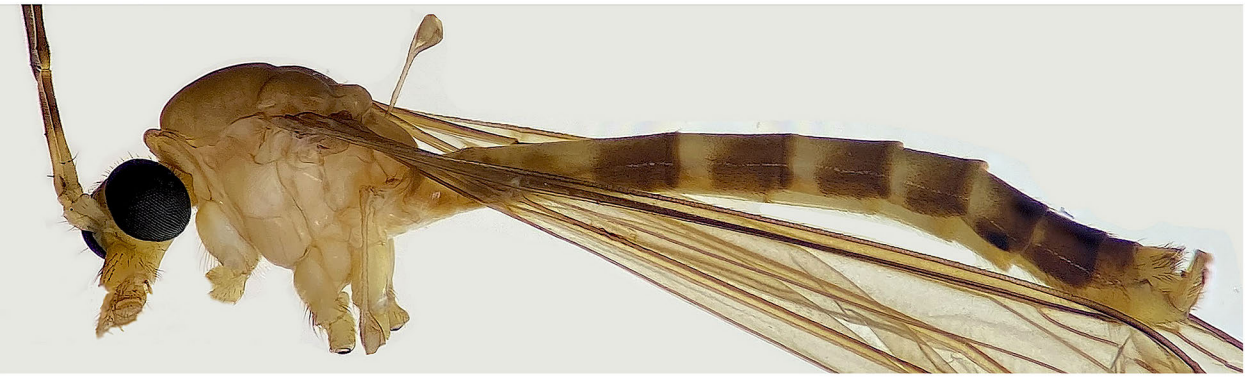
Nephrotoma circumscripta (Loew, 1863)
Cuba (L63, A39), Jamaica (A64); West Indies endemic.

Nephrotoma dominicana Alexander, 1970
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Nephrotoma elegantula (Williston, 1896)
Saint Vincent (W96); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Leptotarsus (Tanypremna) hodgei

Nephrotoma spec.



Tipula (Microtipula) carib

Fig. 10. Representatives of Tipulidae, photos: J. Mederos.

Nephrotoma glabricristata Alexander, 1939

Cuba (A33 (as var. of *ferruginea*), A39, AG3), Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep. & Haiti); West Indies endemic.

- The species is described in A39 from Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In a later publication, A69b (repeated in AA7), it is listed for Cuba, Haiti, and Dominica, without further details. This record for Dominica has been interpreted here as a misspelling for Dominican Republic.

Tipula (*Eumicrotipula*) *darlingtoniana* Alexander, 1939

Hispaniola (A39 Dominican Rep.); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

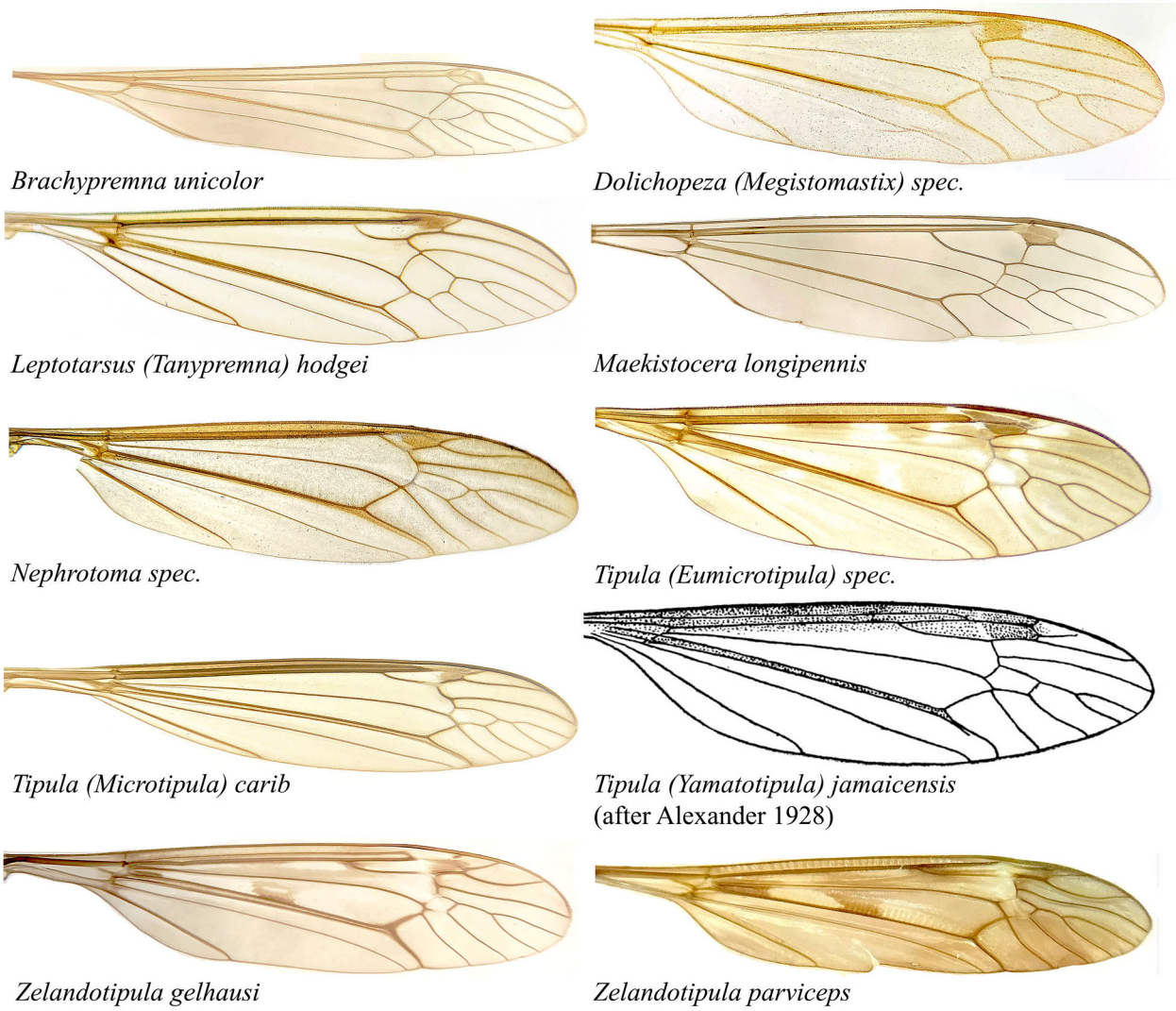


Fig. 11. Wings of representatives of Tipulidae, photos: J. Mederos unless stated otherwise.

Tipula (*Microtipula*) *bruesi* Alexander, 1945
Grenada (A45b); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipula (*Microtipula*) *carib* Alexander, 1970 (Figs 10, 11)
Dominica (A70); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipula (*Microtipula*) *subinfuscata* Williston, 1896
Saint Vincent (W96); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipula (*Microtipula*) *trinidadensis* (Alexander, 1913)
Trinidad (A13c); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipula (*Microtipula*) *trinitatis* Alexander, 1941
Trinidad (A41a); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipula (*Yamatotipula*) *jamaicensis* Alexander, 1928 (Fig. 11)
Jamaica (A28b, A64); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Tipula (*Yamatotipula*) *ludoviciana* Alexander, 1919
Cuba (A39); North America

Zelandotipula gelhausi Mederos, Pollet & Oosterbroek, 2023 (Fig. 11)
Martinique (M23); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

Zelandotipula parviceps (Speiser, 1909) (Fig. 11)
Guadeloupe (W81 (as *microcephala*), M23); island endemic; West Indies endemic.

New records in this paper

Antigua
Rhipidia (Rhipidia) cf. domestica/eremnocera:
Photo by Giles Osborne on the Facebook page of Antigua Fauna (@AntiguaFauna). The photo is of a female of *Rhipidia (Rhipidia) domestica* or *eremnocera*, two rather similar species, not recognizable from the photo.

Aruba
Geranomyia tibialis (Loew, 1851):
Aruba Noord, near stream, 12.56562 N, -70.03544 W, 15.XI.2022, 1 female, BG-pro trap, leg. J.G. v.d. Beek et al., det. M.C. d'Oliveira 2023.

Bahamas
Maekistocera longipennis (Macquart, 1838):
iNaturalist: https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/147914042

Bonaire
The following 9 species/subspecies are listed as new for Bonaire (details on their collecting will be published separately by M.C d'Oliveira in Smit et al. 2024):
Erioptera (*Mesocyphona*) *costalis* Alexander, 1913
Gonomyia (*Leiponeura*) *producta* Alexander, 1919
Dicranomyia (*Dicranomyia*) *brevivena torrida* (Alexander, 1933)
Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) distans Osten Sacken, 1860
Geranomyia militaris (Alexander, 1953)
Geranomyia subvirescens subvirescens (Alexander, 1930)
Geranomyia tibialis (Loew, 1851)
Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *domestica* Osten Sacken, 1860
Maekistocera longipennis (Macquart, 1838).

Cuba
Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) parvula Alexander, 1938
Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Boyeros, La Habana, II.2016, 2 males, Sweeping net over vegetation; leg. J. Mederos, det. J. Mederos.

Curaçao

Geranomyia tibialis (Loew, 1851):

Sint Michiel, 12.146148 N, -68.983237 W, 28.XI.2022, 1 female, indoors on ceiling, leg. J.G. v.d. Beek et al., det. M.C. d'Oliveira.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *domestica* Osten Sacken, 1860:

Sint Michiel, 12.146148 N, -68.983237 W, 28.XI.2022, 1 female, indoors on ceiling, leg. J.G. v.d. Beek et al., det. M.C. d'Oliveira.

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *tetraleuca* (Alexander, 1937):

Willemstad, Toni Kuchi, 30.VII.2021, male collected from water basin, leg. C. de Haseth, det. J. Mederos.

Maekistocera longipennis (Macquart, 1838):

Willemstad, Toni Kuchi, 4.X.2017, female; Malpais, 4.XI.2017, female, both leg. C. de Haseth, det. P. Oosterbroek.

Saba

Gnophomyia diazi Alexander, 1937

Mount Scenery, on top of the mountain, 18.VII.2023, in cloudforest, leg. M. Boeken, det. M.C. d'Oliveira.

Saint Lucia

Geranomyia tibialis (Loew, 1851)

iNaturalist: https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/147864844 and https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/4652282

Tobago

Rhipidia (*Rhipidia*) *schwarzi* Alexander, 1912

iNaturalist: https://ecuador.inaturalist.org/observations/154217766

Trinidad

Geranomyia tibialis (Loew, 1851)

iNaturalist: Multiple records.

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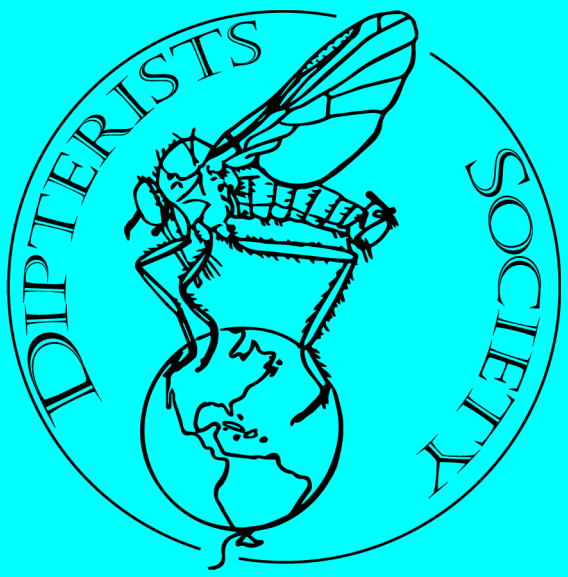

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