

Introduction

The neuropteroid insect order Megaloptera currently is divided into 2 families, the Sialidae (alderflies), and the Corydalidae. The latter is further subdivided into the subfamilies Chauliodinae (fishflies) and Corydalinae (dobsonflies). Three genera of dobsonflies are currently recognized in the New World: *Chloronia* Banks, *Platyneuromus* Weele, and *Corydalus* Latreille. The 1st 2 genera have been revised recently (Penny and Flint 1982; Flint 1991; Contreras-Ramos 1995 for *Chloronia*; Glorioso and Flint 1984 for *Platyneuromus*), and the current study provides a long-needed taxonomic revision for the 3rd.

Taxonomic History. Linnaeus, in his 10th edition of *Systema Naturae* (1758), described *Hemerobius cornutus* from the eastern United States (Pennsylvania), characterizing the species by the strong sexual dimorphism between male and female mandibles. In 1802, Latreille placed *H. cornutus* in a new genus, *Corydalus*. *Corydalus cornutus* became the type species of Latreille's new genus and a member of his simultaneously created order Megaloptera.

It was not until the mid-1800s that the taxonomy of New World dobsonflies began to develop consistently. Most taxonomic descriptions of *Corydalus* species were done by European workers, often as a result of the cataloging of museum specimens, or with newly acquired specimens from expeditions or individual collectors in the Neotropics. Some of these early works are those of Burmeister (1839, *C. affinis*), Rambur (1842, *C. cephalotes*), Erichson (1848, *C. nubilus*), and MacLachlan (1866, *C. hecate*; 1868, *C. batesii*). Hagen, an American entomologist, also described several species at that time (1861, *C. armatus*, *C. luteus* and so on).