

## Taxonomic Treatment

### Genus *Corydalus* Latreille

*Corydalus* Latreille 1802: 290 (type species, *Hemerobius cornutus* Linnaeus 1758: 551 [by monotypy]).—Weele 1909: 251.—Weele 1910: 9.—Lestage 1927: 95.—Essig 1942: 371.—Banks 1943: 60.—Comstock 1947: 287.—Chandler 1956: 232.—Gurney and Parfin 1959: 976.—Evans 1972: 70.—Glorioso 1981: 284.—Evans and Neunzig 1984: 263.—Oswald and Penny 1991: 61.—Henry et al. 1992: 438.—New and Theischinger 1993: 9.

*Corydalis* Latreille 1804: 44 (*lapsus calami*).—Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 18, 19, Pl. 1, Fig. 1.—Burmeister 1839: 950.—Rambur 1842: 440.—Hagen 1861: 192.—Walker 1853: 208.—MacLachlan 1869: 36.—Davis 1903: 470.—Kelllogg 1905: 224.—Banks 1908: 29.—Needham 1918: 935.—Townsend 1935: 27.—Imms 1957: 492.

*Corydalius* Oken 1815: 856 (cited by Oswald and Penny 1991: 61).

*Corydalia* Billberg 1820: 95 (cited by Oswald and Penny 1991: 61).

**Diagnosis.** Very small (forewing length  $\approx 35$  mm) to very large (forewing length  $\approx 85$  mm), generally moderately large (forewing length 55–63 mm). Head generally pale to dark brown, seldom very dark brown or reddish brown; unpatterned to slightly patterned, sometimes strongly patterned or with lateral vittae; somewhat flattened, rarely robust. Mandibles of male often elongate with reduced dentition, widely variable in length depending on individual size, but short with discrete dentition in several species; female mandibles short, discretely dentated, rarely somewhat elongate with teeth slightly reduced. Antennae filiform, slender, short in both sexes, or dimorphic, noticeably thicker in males, moderately long to very long, slightly subserrate to denticulate. Maxillary and labial palps 4- and 3-segmented,