

## Materials and Methods

In this study I include all species known to occur in the New World south of the United States. The study by Kornerup and Wanscher (1978) is used as a color standard for the descriptions of adult vestiture. Genitalia were dissected as described by Clarke (1941), except mercurochrome and chlorazol black were used as stains. Pinned specimens and genital preparations were examined with dissecting and compound microscopes. Measurements were made using a calibrated ocular micrometer. Lectotype labels were affixed to syntypes designated herein as lectotypes.

Leg patterns are similar in most species, consisting predominantly of ground color scales interrupted at midsegments, the apical area of leg segments, and tarsomeres by paler or white scales. Leg patterns that deviate from this standard are described in the text; for other species, no description of the legs is provided.

Article 34 (34.2 and 34.2.1) of the ICZN (1999) states that “the ending of a Latin or latinized adjectival or participial species-group name must agree in gender with the generic name with which it is at any time combined,” and “if the gender ending is incorrect it must be changed accordingly.” However, I am of the opinion that this practice does not promote nomenclatural stability. I therefore treat all species-group names as spelled in their original description.

Type examination was facilitated by visits and/or loans from the following institutions: Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada (CNC); National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, U.S.A. (USNM); Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Heredia, Costa Rica (INBio); The Natural History Museum, London, England (BMNH); Zoologisk Museum, Universitets Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark (ZMUC); Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria (NHMV); Muzeul de Istorie Naturala “Grigore Antipa” Bucharest, Romania (MGAB); and Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany (SMNK).