Five new species of *Culicoides* Latreille described from Colombia, yielding a new species list and country records (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae)

Gustavo R Spinelli1/*, Erika Santamaría2, Olga L Cabrera2, María M Ronderos1, Marco F Suárez2

1División Entomología, Museo de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque s/n, 1900 La Plata, Argentina 2Laboratorio de Entomología, Instituto Nacional de Salud, Bogotá, Colombia

The following five new species of *Culicoides* from Colombia are described, illustrated and placed to subgenus or species group: *Culicoides antioquiensis*, *Culicoides gabrieli*, *Culicoides inermis*, *Culicoides micayensis* and *Culicoides nigrifemur*. *C. gabrieli* is also known from Peru. When possible, their position in previously published keys is indicated and their features discussed in light of the most recent revisions. A list of 180 *Culicoides* species known (114) or suspected of being in Colombia (66) is given in a Table. Of these, 12 including the new species are recorded from Colombia for the first time.

Key words: *Culicoides* - new species - new records - species list - biting midge - Colombia

Species in the genus *Culicoides* Latreille are by far the most notorious members of the 109 currently recognized extant genera of Ceratopogonidae. In the Neotropical region, Borkent and Spinelli (2007) recorded 266 species and Spinelli et al. (2007) described another species from Brazilian Amazonia. Seventy of these species are miserable pests of humans and domestic animals and seven of them serve as vectors of a variety of diseases, summarized by Borkent and Spinelli (2007).

There is no reliable, modern key to the subgenera and species groups of neotropical *Culicoides*. The only review of the genus for the region is the monography by Forattini (1957), but due to the numerous descriptions of new species and nomenclatorial actions by subsequent authors, this revision has not been updated. The easiest guide to species identification is that of Wirth et al. (1988), in which some meristic characters states and photographs of wings are provided. From there readers may refer to keys to subgenera or species groups, or species lists referred to local revisions from Panama (Wirth & Blanton 1959), Amazon Basin (Wirth & Blanton 1973), the Caribbean (Wirth & Blanton 1974), Trinidad and Tobago (Aitken et al. 1975), Florida, USA (Blanton & Wirth 1979), Colombia (Barreto 1986), South Amazon Basin (Spinelli & Wirth 1986), Argentina (Spinelli et al. 2005) and Costa Rica (Spinelli & Borkent 2004), among others.

In his catalog of the *Culicoides* from Colombia, Barreto (1986) recorded 88 species, and since then 14 species have to be added for a total of 102 *Culicoides* species presently known from Colombia. Although this is a relatively large number of species, at present their sanitary importance in Colombia appear to be restricted to the annoyance caused by the female biting habits. None of the recorded species has been irrefutably incriminated as a vector of pathogens, only *Culicoides insignis* Lutz is suspected to be involved in the transmission of the bluetongue virus and the haemorragic fever virus to cattle (Homan et al. 1985), and *Culicoides insinuatus* Ortiz in the transmission of the filaroid *Mansonella ozzardi* to man (Tidwell & Tidwell 1982).

A recent study of the collections of *Culicoides* from the Museo de La Plata, in La Plata, Argentina, and the Instituto Nacional de Salud, in Bogotá, Colombia, revealed the presence of five new species and an additional seven species not recorded yet to Colombia. The purpose of this paper is to provide the descriptions and records of this material, as well as an updated list of the 114 species inhabiting the country with their corresponding distribution. This list includes 66 species not formally recorded and expected to be discovered in Colombia.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

All specimens, mounted on microscope slides in Canada balsam, were examined and measured with a binocular compound microscope at 40-400X and drawings of certain diagnostic characters were prepared with an attached camera lucida. Wing photographs were taken with a Pentax Optio S 40, digital camera through a Leitz Wetzlar SM-LUX, binocular microscope.

Terms for structures follow those used in the Manual of Nearctic Diptera (McAlpine et al. 1981). Wing veins follow the system of the Manual of Nearctic Diptera, with modifications proposed by Szadziewski (1996). Names of veins are always in upper case and those of cells in lower case. Pale areas in cell *r* posterior to or immediately distal to the 2nd radial cell are called poststigmatic pale spots. Ratios used follow Spinelli et al. (1993).

Specimens were deposited, as noted, in the collections of the Instituto Nacional de Salud, Bogotá, Colombia (INS), and the Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (MLP).

---

+ Corresponding author: spinelli@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar
Received 20 August 2008
Accepted 23 December 2008
Culicoides (Hoffmania) antioquiensis sp. n.,
(Figs 1-5, 11, 25)

Diagnosis: Only species in the hylas group with slender third palpal segment, apices of veins M1, M2, broadly pale, apex of CuA1, with small pale spot and apex of CuA2 dark; spermathecae without sclerotized necks, male tergite 9 with a distinct distal notch, gonostylus with subapical tooth and with V-shaped base of the separate portion of parameres.

Male: Similar to female with usual sexual differences. Wing length 1.19 mm; width 0.41 mm; CR 0.65. Genitalia (Fig. 1): tergite 9 somewhat truncated, distinctly notched posteromedially, cerci pointed; sternite 9 with with shallow posteromedial excavation. Gonocoxite 2.4 times longer than broad; gonostylus yellow, slightly shorter than gonoxcote, nearly straight, with subapical tooth, tip pointed. Parameres (Fig. 2) stout, broadly fused at base, fused portion 1.5 broader than long; separate portion V-shaped at base, each abruptly tapering to terminal filament with very fine fringing hairs distally. Aedeagus triangular, 1.7 times longer than broad, progressively tapering, slender straight distal portion 0.22 times longer than total aedeagus length, apex with rounded papilla.

Female: head dark brown. Eyes (Fig. 11) bare, contiguous by distance equal to diameter of two ommatidia. Flagellum (Fig. 3) brown, bases of flagellomeres pale; AR 1.00; sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1, 9-13. Palpus (Fig. 4) dark brown; third segment cylindrical, slender, sensilla scattered on surface; PR 4.15; P/H ratio 1.23. Mandible with 22 teeth. Scutum dark brown, with sublateral yellowish brown patches; scutellum, postscutellum dark brown. Legs dark brown; foreknee blackish with narrow pale ring on each side; midknee broadly yellowish on each side of joint; hindfemur dark to tip, hindtibia with narrow basal and apical pale rings; hind tibial comb with seven spines, second from spur longest. Wing (Fig. 25) length 1.40 mm; width 0.60 mm; CR 0.67; with contrasting pattern; pale spot over crossvein r-m abutting wing margin; second radial cell in pale spot; r, with elongate pale spot anterior to base of M1, distal pale spot in r, transverse, reniform, barely abutting wing margin; M1, straddled by pale spot nearly its midlength; distal pale spot in m, broadly separated from wing margin; distal pale spot in m2, rounded, broadly abutting wing margin; pale spot in Cu1, small, narrowly connected with narrow pale line bordering lower margin of CuA1; anal cell with two basal, two distal pale spots; apices of M1, M2 broadly pale, apex of CuA1, with small pale spot, apex of CuA2 dark; pale spot posterior to medial fork broadly connected with pale spot lying anterior to cubital fork. Macrotrichia sparse on distal half of wing, extending nearly to base of anal cell. Halter pale. Abdomen dark brown. Two ovoid, unequal spermathecae without sclerotized necks (Fig. 5), measuring 57 by 45 μ, and 46 by 39 μ; rudimentary third, ring present.

Distribution - Colombia; known only from the type-locality.

Type data and depository - Holotype male, allotype female, Colombia, Antioquia, near Rio Anori, tropic rain forest, IX-1970, DG Young, black light trap (MLP).

Taxonomic discussion - Culicoides antioquiensis sp.n. is a member of the hylas group of the subgenus Hoffmania Fox. This new species keys out in Wirth and Blanton (1968) to couplet 3 where is distinguished from Culicoides heliconiae Fox and Hoffman by the dark apex of vein CuA2, and from Culicoides palpalis Macfie by the small pale area in the apex of vein CuA1.

The male is very similar to C. palpalis, but in the latter species the tergite IX bears a very small, papilliform caudomedian process, the gonostylus lacks the subapical tooth and the base of the separate portion of parameres is rounded. The female of C. palpalis differs from the new species by the spermathecae with short and slender necks, by the distal pale area in cell r, broadly abutting wing margin and by the large pale spot in cu1, broadly connected with the pale line bordering lower margin of CuA1.

The wing pattern of C. antioquiensis is similar to the one of Culicoides hylas, but the later species has dark mid knee and the third palpal segment bears an irregular sensory pit. The male of C. hylas has a small papilliform on posterior margin of tergite 9 and the fused proximal portion of the parameres is nearly as broad as long.

Etymology - The name of this species refers to Antioquia, the Department of the type-locality.

Culicoides (Cotocripus) gabrieli sp. n.
(Figs 6-10, 12, 13)

Diagnosis: Only species in the subgenus Cotocripus Brethes with narrowly separated eyes, five distal elongated flagellomeres, sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1.5-8, wing with pale areas nearly indistinguishable with macrotrichia very sparse on distal half, male sternite 9 with narrow notch, aedeagus triangular and distal portion of parameres slender without ventral lobe.

Male: Similar to female with usual sexual differences. Palpus (Fig. 8) brown, third segment swollen, with deep sensory pit opening by small pore. Wing length 0.77 (0.74-0.80, n = 2) mm; width 0.29 (0.28-0.30, n = 2) mm; CR 0.54 (n = 2). Genitalia (Fig. 6): tergite 9 subquadrangular, distal margin convex, slender, apicolateral processes slender, subparallel, cerci elongate; sternite 9 with medial, narrow notch. Gonocoxite stout, 1.45 times longer than broad, ventral root stout, dorsal root slender, curved; gonostylus 1.2 times longer than gonoxcote, broad basally, distal portion slender, nearly straight. Parameres (Fig. 7) separate, each with sclerotized basal knob, basal portion slender directed posteromesally, distal portion slender, sinuate, without ventral lobe, tapering to fine point without lateral barbs. Aedeagus triangular, lateral arms strongly sclerotized; basal arch rounded, extending 0.33 of total length; distal portion with lateral pair of pointed processes, tapering to blunt tip.

Female: head dark brown. Eyes (Fig. 12) very narrowly separated, with numerous interommatidial spines. Flagellum (Fig. 9) uniformly dark brown; flagellomeres
2-8 short, vasiform, 9-13 subcylindrical; AR 1.30; sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1, 5-8. Palpus brown; segments 3-5 missing; P/H ratio 0.58. Mandible with 14 teeth. Thorax uniformly dark brown. Legs dark brown; forefemur with faint subapical pale rings: fore, hind tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, one nearest spur longest. Wing (Fig. 26) length 0.80 mm; width 0.38 mm; CR 0.65; with pale areas very much reduced, nearly indistinguishable over r-m cross-vein, poststigmatic area in r\textsubscript{3}, distally in, m\textsubscript{1}, m\textsubscript{2}, cu\textsubscript{1}, anal cell. Macrotrichia very sparse, scattered on distal half of wing. Halter brown. Abdomen brown. Two pyriform, subeual spermathecae with sclerotized long necks (Fig. 10), each measuring 36 by 29 μ, neck 14 μ; rudimentary third, ring present.

**Distribution** - Colombia (Chocó), Peru (Cuzco).

**Type data and depository** - Holotype male, Peru, Cuzco, Kiriguet, 24-II-2004, J. Williams, at light (MLP); allotype female, Colombia, Chocó, Pié de Pepe, VI-1979, Caveller, light trap (INS). Paratype, 1 male, same data as holotype (INS).

**Taxonomic discussion** - *C. gabrieli* sp. n. is a member of the subgenus *Cotocripus* Brèthes. There is no available revision of the subgenus for the Neotropics, and according to Borkent and Spinelli (2007) five species are recognized in the region: *Culicoides bambusicola* Lutz, *Culicoides caridei* (Brèthes), *Culicoides irwini* Spinelli and Wirth, *Culicoides patagoniensis* Ronderos and Spinelli, and *Culicoides raposoensis* Wirth and Barreto. The wing pattern of *C. gabrieli* sp. n. is very similar to *C. caridei* and *C. patagoniensis*, very similar species from Southern South America. However, the female of these species shows well separated eyes, distinctly shorter flagellomeres 9-13 and the flagellomeres 11-13 bear sensilla coeloconica. The male genitalia of both species is also different, with the apicolateral processes of tergite 9 stouter, the sternites 9 lacking mesal notch, the aedeagus Y-shaped and shorter distal portion of parameres.

The male genitalia of *C. bambusicola*, a species inhabiting Eastern Brazil and Argentina, and Colombia and Venezuela, is similar to the one of *C. gabrieli* sp. n.
Nevertheless, the sternite 9 lacks the mesal notch and has stouter parameres. Regarding the female, the wing of *C*. *bambusicola* exhibits a distal rounded pale area in cell r₃.

*Culicoides raposoensis*, a species also inhabiting Colombia, differs from *C*. *gabrieli* sp.n. by the cell r₃ with a distal pale spot abutting wing margin, by the pale apex of the hindtibia, and by the male genitalia with parameres with well developed ventral lobe and aedeagus lacking lateral pointed processes.

**Etymology** - We are pleased to name this species after the Colombian writer Gabriel García Márquez, in recognition of his monumental literary work, the delight of several generations of readers around the World.

_Culicoides_ (Anilomyia) _inermis_ sp. n.  
(Figs 13, 16-18, 27)

**Diagnosis**: Only species in the decor group with sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1,5-8 and unarmed mandibles.

**Male**: unknown.

**Female**: head brown. Eyes (Fig. 13) bare, very narrowly contiguous. Flagellum (Fig. 16) uniformly brown; AR 0.91 (0.85-1.07, n = 2); sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1,5-8. Palpus (Fig. 17) brown; third seg-

---

_Figs 16-18: Culicoides inermis*, female; 19-21: *Culicoides micayaensis*, female; 22-24: *Culicoides nigrifemur*, female. 16, 21, 22: flagellum; 17, 20, 23: palpus; 18, 19, 24: spermathecae and ring; bars: 0.05 mm.

_Figs 25-29: photographs of female wings of Culicoides from Colombia; 25: *Culicoides antioquiensis*; 26: *Culicoides gabrieli*; 27: *Culicoides inermis*; 28: *Culicoides micayaensis*; 29: *Culicoides nigrifemur*_.
oment slightly swollen distally, with apical sensory pit; segments 4-5 absent, only a minute stumpy bearing seta posterior to third segment in holotype; PR 1.60 (n = 2); P:H ratio 0.33 (0.30-0.36, n = 2). Mandible without teeth. Thorax brown, scutum without definite pattern; postscutellum with transversal mesal dark brown patch. Legs brown; femora with faint subapical pale rings; tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with seven spines, second from spur longest. Thorax brown, scutum without definite pattern; postscutellum with transversal mesal dark brown patch. Legs brown; femora with faint subapical pale rings; tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with seven spines, second from spur longest.

**Thorax:** Brown, scutum without definite pattern; postscutellum with transversal mesal dark brown patch. Legs brown; femora with faint subapical pale rings; tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with seven spines, second from spur longest.

**Wing:** Length 1.11 (1.06-1.16, n = 2) mm; width 0.48 (0.46-0.50, n = 2) mm; CR 0.62 (n = 2); predominantly pale, second radial cell in pale spot; three main transversal moderately dark areas extending from costa to distal wing margin: proximal one anterior to crossvein r-m, middle one from distal 1/4 of 1st radial cell, distal one from midportion of r.; apices of r., M₁ moderately dark. Macrotrichia scarce on distal fourth of wing, only few marginal in m₁, cuₐ, Halter pale. Abdomen brown. Two ovoid spermaticae with sclerotized necks (Fig. 18), measuring 42 (40-44, n = 2) by 32 (31-33, n = 2) μ, neck 5 μ, and 39 (37-41, n = 2) by 29 (28-30, n = 2) μ, neck 4 μ; rudimentary third, ring present.

**Distribution** - Colombia, known only from the type-locality.

**Type data and depository** - Holotype female, Colombia, Valle, Rio Raposo, V-1965, VH Lee, light trap (MLP). Partype female, same data except VII-1965 (INS).

**Taxonomic discussion** - C. inermis sp. n. belongs in the decor species group of the subgenus Anilomyia, reviewed by for the Neotropics by Wirth and Blanton (1970). The antennal sensillar pattern 1,5-8 is unique in the subgenus. The wing pattern is nearly identical to Culicoides decor (Williston). However, apart from the different distribution of sensilla coeloconica within flagellomeres, C. inermis sp. n. is easily distinguished from C. decor by the shorter proboscis (P:H ratio 0.85 in C. decor), unarmed mandibles (armed in C. decor) and by the maxillary palpus bearing only three well developed segments, with apical sensory pit in the third segment (with 5 developed segments in C. decor). These extraalar characteristics also distinguish C. inermis from other species in the group, all of them with palpus 5-segmented, armed mandibles and P:H ratio ranging from 0.68-0.94.

**Etymology** - This species is named inermis referring the unarmed mandibles.

**Culicoides micayensis** sp. n. (eublepharus group) (Figs 20-24)

**Diagnosis:** Only species in the eublepharus group with sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1,6 8-12. Palpus (Fig. 20) brown; third segment swollen at midlength, distal half with open sensory area on irregular concavity; PR 1.70 (n = 2); P:H ratio 0.89 (0.86-0.92, n = 2). Mandible with 20 teeth. Thorax brown; scutum with admedian longitudinal, narrow, slightly paler patches. Legs brown; forefemur with subapical, faint pale ring; tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, one nearest spur longest. Wing (Fig. 28) length 0.95 (0.94-0.96, n = 2) mm; width 0.47 (0.46-0.48, n = 2) mm; CR 0.65 (n = 2); brownish infuscated, with only moderately distinct pattern of pale spots; second radial cell in dark spot; pale spot over crossvein rₘ small, barely abutting wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in rₗ lying slightly obliquely, distal pale spot in rₗ transverse, not abutting wing margin or M₁; two pal e spots in m₂, distal one well separated from wing margin; m₃, cuₐ, anal cell with distal, rounded pale spots abutting wing margin. Macrotrichia present on distal half of wing, few in cuₐ, anal cell, reaching in one row to base of m₃. Halter brownish. Abdomen dark brown. One pyriform, partially collapsed spermaticae with sclerotized neck (Fig. 19), measuring 42 by 34 μ, neck 7 μ; rudimentary sperma-theca, ring present.

**Distribution** - Colombia, known only from the type-locality.

**Type data and depository** - Holotype female, Colombia, Cauca, López, Rio Micay, 16-V-1977, MA. Tidwell (MLP). Paratype female, same data except 16-V-1977 (INS).

**Taxonomic discussion** - C. micayensis sp. n. is a member of the eublepharus group and unplaced to subgenus. The following four species of the eublepharus group also have one spermaticae: Culicoides archboldi Wirth and Blanton, Culicoides eublepharus Macfie, Culicoides guadeloupensis Floch and Abonnenc and Culicoides rangeli Ortiz and Mirsa. Of these the most similar is C. archboldi, but it is readily distinguished from C. micayensis by the sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1,9-12, by the absence of pale spots in cells m₁, m₃, cuₐ, and anal cell, and by the long and coarse macrotrichia covering most of wing, reaching in two rows to base of cell m₃. The wing pattern of C. micayensis sp. n. is similar to the one of C. tamboensis, but the later species has two well developed spermaticae and bears sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1,9-12.

**Etymology** - The name of this species refers to Rio Micay, the type-locality.

**Culicoides nigrifemur** sp. n. (covagarciai group) (Figs 22-24)

**Diagnosis:** Only species in the covagarciai species group with third palpal segment slender, head and proboscis equal in length, and entirely dark hindfemur.

**Male:** unknown.

**Female:** head dark brown. Eyes (Fig. 14) with interommatidial spicules, very narrowly separated. Flagellum (Fig. 21) uniformly brown; flagellomeres 2-8 vasiform, subequal, 9-13 subcylindrical, elongate; AR 1.23 (1.18-1.28, n = 2); sensilla coeloconica on flagellomeres 1,6-9-13.

8-12. Palpus (Fig. 20) brown; third segment swollen at midlength, distal half with open sensory area on irregular concavity; PR 1.70 (n = 2); P:H ratio 0.89 (0.86-0.92, n = 2). Mandible with 20 teeth. Thorax brown; scutum with admedian longitudinal, narrow, slightly paler patches. Legs brown; forefemur with subapical, faint pale ring; tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, one nearest spur longest. Wing (Fig. 28) length 0.95 (0.94-0.96, n = 2) mm; width 0.47 (0.46-0.48, n = 2) mm; CR 0.65 (n = 2); brownish infuscated, with only moderately distinct pattern of pale spots; second radial cell in dark spot; pale spot over crossvein rₘ small, barely abutting wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in rₗ lying slightly obliquely, distal pale spot in rₗ transverse, not abutting wing margin or M₁; two pale spots in m₂, distal one well separated from wing margin; m₃, cuₐ, anal cell with distal, rounded pale spots abutting wing margin. Macrotrichia present on distal half of wing, few in cuₐ, anal cell, reaching in one row to base of m₃. Halter brownish. Abdomen dark brown. One pyriform, partially collapsed spermaticae with sclerotized neck (Fig. 19), measuring 42 by 34 μ, neck 7 μ; rudimentary sperma-theca, ring present.

**Distribution** - Colombia, known only from the type-locality.

**Type data and depository** - Holotype female, Colombia, Cauca, López, Rio Micay, 16-V-1977, MA. Tidwell (MLP). Paratype female, same data except 16-V-1977 (INS).
flagellomeres 1, 9-13. Palpus (Fig. 23) dark brown; 3rd segment slender, with irregular sensory pit; PR 4.30; P/H ratio 1.00. Mandible with 23 teeth. Thorax dark brown. Scutum apparently with mesal pale brown patch; scutellum, postscutellum dark brown. Fore and midlegs dark brown, with knees broadly pale yellow; hindfemur dark to tip, hindtibia pale yellow with mesal broad ring; hind tibial comb with six spines, second from spur longest. Wing (Fig. 29) length 2.26 mm; width 1.04 mm; CR 0.67; with contrasting pattern; pale spot over crossvein r-m broadly abutting wing margin; second radial cell in pale spot; distal pale spot in r, transverse, broadly abutting wing margin; M, straddled by pale spot nearly its midlength; distal pale spot in m, somewhat elongate, broadly separated from wing margin; distal pale spot in m, rounded, broadly abutting wing margin; pale spot in cu-a, large, rounded, broadly abutting wing margin; anal cell with two distal pale spots; apices of M, CuA, CuA, CuA, dark; pale spot posterior to medial fork connected with pale spot lying anterior to cubital fork. Macrotrichia sparse on distal half of wing, absent in cu-a, anal cell. Halter brown. Abdomen dark brown. Two ovoid, slightly unequal spermathecae with short necks (Fig. 24), measuring 62 by 48 μ, and 56 by 46 μ; rudimentary third, ring present.

**Distribution** - Colombia, known only from the type-locality.

**Type data and depository** - Holotype female, Colombia, Cauca, Páramo de Puracé, 28.4 km E Puracé, 3100 m, 18-II-1965, VH Lee, light trap (MLP).

**Taxonomic discussion** - *C. nigrifemur* sp. n. belongs in the *covagarciai* group of the subgenus *Anilomyia*, and is readily distinguished from the species included in that group by the entirely dark brown hindfemur and by the equal length of head and proboscis. Wirth and Blanton (1956d) reviewed the *Culicoides covagarciai* Ortiz species group for the Neotropics, and this new species keys out to *Culicoides marshi* Wirth and Blanton in couplet 2, with the exception that the proboscis of *C. marshi* is longer than its head. Besides that, the eyes are broadly contiguous in *C. marshi*, and only separated by two ommatidia in *C. nigrifemur* sp. n. The wing pattern of *C. nigrifemur* is nearly identical to the one of *C. covagarciai*, but apart from the different length of proboscis and legs coloration, *C. covagarciai* is easily distinguished from *C. nigrifemur* sp. n. by its swollen third palpal segment.

**Etymology** - This species is named *nigrifemur* referring the uniformly dark coloration of the hindfemur.

**New records from Colombia**

*Culicoides castillae* Fox (*fluvialis* group)

*C. castillae* Fox 1946: 251 (female; Honduras); Forattini 1957: 499; Wirth and Blanton 1959: 416 (redesc.; synonymy; Panama; distr.); Wirth 1974: 29 (in catalog south to the USA); Wirth et al. 1988: 44 (numerical characters; wing photo; distr.); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 64 (in world catalog); Borkent and Spinelli 2000: 39 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 72 (in neotropical catalog).

*Culicoides gibsoni* Wirth 1952: 246 (female; Guatemala); Wirth 1955: 111 (male, redesc. female; Guatemala).

*Culicoides flocobonnenici* Ortiz and Mirsa 1952: 267 (female; Venezuela); Ortiz 1953: 801 (in key); Ortiz and León 1955: 574 (male, redesc. female; Ecuador).

**Distribution** - Guatemala to Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad.

**New records** - Colombia, Caquetá, Solano, 30-III-1972, CJ Marinkelle, 1 female, light trap (INS); Boyacá, Pauna, Topo Grande, 29-VI-2006, M Suárez, 1 female, CDC + CO₂ (INS).

*Culicoides (Hoffmania) coutinhoi* Barreto

*C. coutinhoi* Barreto 1944: 96 (male; Brazil); Barbosa 1947: 13 (notes); Ortiz 1950: 449 (notes); Wirth and Blanton 1956a: 314 (female, male redesc.; French Guiana); Forattini 1957: 239 (erroneous synonym of *lutzi*); Wirth 1974: 24 (in catalog south to the USA); Spinelli and Wirth 1986: 52 (in key; wing photo); Wirth et al. 1988: 14 (numerical characters; distr.); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 67 (in world catalog); Spinelli et al. 1993: 25 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2000: 33 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 68 (in neotropical catalog).

**Distribution** - Colombia, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, São Paulo).

**New record** - Colombia, Caquetá, San Vicente del Caguan, Tres Esquinas, 3-XII-1973, MF Suárez, 1 male (INS).

**Note** - The genitalia and the wing pattern of the specimen here recorded are identical to the ones described and illustrated in the original description by Barreto (1944), as well as in the redescription by Spinelli et al. (1993). The only difference is the halter coloration, but as it was pointed out by Spinelli et al. (1993) this could be a variable character.

*Culicoides (Haematomyidium) filiductus* Wirth

*C. filiductus* Wirth, in Vitale et al. 1981: 155 (pupa, male, female; Panama); Wirth et al. 1988: 48 (numerical characters; wing photo; distr.); Wirth and Felippe-Bauer 1989: 559 (redesc.; distr.); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 67 (in world catalog); Borkent and Spinelli 2000: 32 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 66 (in neotropical catalog).

**Distribution** - Belize to Colombia.

**New record** - Colombia, Amazonas, Leticia, II-1987, DG Young, 1 female, biting human (INS).

*Culicoides (Haematomyidium) germanus* Macfie

*C. germanus* Macfie 1940: 27 (female; Guyana); Wirth and Blanton 1956b: 188 (type redesc.; notes); Forattini 1957: 381; Wirth 1974: 31 (in catalog south to the USA); Vitale et al. 1981: 148 (in key *debilipalpis* group); Wirth et al. 1988: 48 (numerical characters; distr.); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 69 (in world catalog); Borkent
and Spinelli 2000: 32 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 66 (in neotropical catalog).

**Distribution** - Costa Rica, Colombia, Guyana.

**New record** - Colombia, Tolima, Melgar, El Aguila, 19-II-1980, E Martinez, 1 female, biting human (INS).

*Culicoides leoni* Barbosa (leoni group)

*C. leoni* Barbosa 1952: 17 (female; Ecuador); Wirth and Blanton 1956c: 46 (male, female redesc.); Forattini 1957: 488; Wirth 1974: 33 (in catalog south to the USA); Wirth et al. 1988: 52 (numerical characters; wing photo; distr.); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 73 (in world catalog); Borkent and Spinelli 2000: 39 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 73 (in neotropical catalog).

**Distribution** - Colombia, Ecuador.

**Culicoides (Diphaomyia) mirsae** Ortiz

*C. mirsae* Ortiz 1953: 801 (female; Venezuela); Forattini 1957: 497; Wirth and Blanton 1959: 446 (re-desc.; Panama; distr.); Wirth 1974: 34 (in catalog south to the USA); Wirth et al. 1988: 32 (numerical characters; wing photo; distr.); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 74 (in world catalog); Borkent and Spinelli 2000: 30 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 65 (in neotropical catalog).

**Distribution** - Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Trinidad.

### TABLE

List of *Culicoides* spp. known or suspected to occur in Colombia. Distributions are arranged North to South and West to East

| Subgenus          | Species                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *Anilomyia* Vargas | *ameiae* Browne; Colombia<br> *chaverrii* Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica<br> *chrysonotus* Wirth and Blanton; El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama<br> *covagarciai* Ortiz; Honduras to Colombia, Venezuela<br> *efferus* Fox; Guatemala to Peru and Bolivia<br> *inermis* Spinelli; Colombia (NR)<br> *luteolaris* Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama<br> *marshi* Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia<br> *metagonatus* Wirth and Blanton; Nicaragua to Ecuador<br> *monicae* Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica<br> *nigrifemur* Spinelli; Colombia, (NR)<br> *nigrigenus* Wirth and Blanton; Mexico (Veracruz) to Colombia, Trinidad, Argentina (Salta)<br> *popayanensis* Wirth and Lee; Colombia<br> *rostratus* Wirth and Blanton; Panama<br> *trapidoi* Wirth and Barreto; Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil |
| *Avaritia* Fox    | *andicola* Wirth and Lee; Colombia<br> *hermani* Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica, Panama<br> *orjuelai* Wirth and Lee; Colombia<br> *puracensis* Wirth and Lee; Colombia<br> *pusilloides* Wirth and Blanton; Guatemala and Belize to Panama<br> *pusillus* Lutz; USA (Florida), Mexico (Chiapas) to northeastern Argentina<br> *suarezii* Rodriguez and Wirth; Colombia |
| *Cotocripus* Brèthes | *bambusicola* Lutz; Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), Argentina (Misiones, Buenos Aires)<br> *gabrieli* Spinelli; Colombia, Peru (NR)<br> *raposoensis* Wirth and Barreto; Colombia |
| *Culicoides* Lateille | *elutus* Macfie; Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca) to Panama<br> *luteovenus* Root and Hoffman; Mexico (DF, Oaxaca, Chiapas) to Panama |
| *Diphaomyia* Vargas | *evansi* Wirth and Blanton; Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama<br> *triarti* Fox; Guatemala to Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Brazil (Para)<br> *marinkellei* Wirth and Lee; Colombia<br> *mirsae* Ortiz; Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad (NR)<br> *ronderosae* Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica |
| *Drymodesmyia* Vargas | *jamaicensis* Edwards; USA (Texas, Florida), Mexico (Yucatán), Central America and Caribbean to Colombia and Venezuela<br> *panamensis* Barbosa; Mexico (Nayarit, Veracruz, Chiapas) to Costa Rica, Jamaica |
**New species and list of Colombian Culicoides**

Gustavo R Spinelli et al.

- *piilosus* Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil (Para)
- *poikilonotus* Macfie; Mexico (Chiapas), Central America, Venezuela and Trinidad to Brazil (Bahia)

**Glaphiromyia Vargas**

- *scopus* Root and Hoffman; Mexico (DF), Costa Rica, Panama

**Haematomyidium Goeldi**

- *annuliductus* Wirth; Costa Rica, Panama
- *bayano* Wirth; Costa Rica, Panama
- *darlingtonae* Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Trinidad
- *dehiliapipis* Lutz; Widespread from USA (Maryland, Kentucky, Nebraska south to Louisiana and Florida), Guatemala and Belize to Argentina
- *eldridgei* Wirth and Barreto; Colombia
- *equatoriensis* Barbosa; Ecuador
- *filiductus* Wirth; Belice to Panamá (NR)
- *germanus* Macfie; Costa Rica, Guyana (NR)
- *ginesi* Ortiz; El Salvador to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil (Para), northeastern Argentina
- *glabrior* Macfie; Honduras to Ecuador, Guyana, Surinam, Trinidad, Brazil (Para)
- *imitator* Ortiz; Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad, Guyana, Brazil (Amazonas, Para, Sao Paulo)
- *dimonensis* Ortiz and León; Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad, Guyana, Brazil (Amazonas, Rondonia)
- *spurius* Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama
- *youngi* Wirth and Barreto; Colombia

**Hoffmania Fox**

- *aitkeni* Wirth and Blanton; Trinidad, Brazil (Amazonas)
- *annettae* Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica
- *antiquaionis* Spinelli; Colombia (NR)
- *batesi* Wirth and Blanton; Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil (Para)
- *bimaculatus* Floch and Abonnenc; Colombia, Brazil (Para), French Guiana
- *brownei* Spinelli; Colombia
- *coutinhoi* Barreto; French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Para, Sao Paulo) (NR)
- *davidi* Spinelli; Costa Rica, Colombia, Trinidad
- *diabolicus* Hoffman; Mexico to Venezuela and Ecuador
- *diandroi* Tavares and Souza; Colombia, Brazil (Espíritu Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina), northeastern Argentina, Uruguay
- *filarifer* Hoffman; Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas) to Northern Brazil
- *foxi* Ortiz; Mexico (Chiapas) to Bolivia, Puerto Rico to northeastern Argentina
- *franklini* Spinelli; Mexico (Guerrero) to Bolivia, Brazil (Para)
- *fusipalpis* Wirth and Blanton; El Salvador to Ecuador, Bolivia, French Guiana, Guyana, Brazil (Amazonas, Para, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro)
- *heliconiae* Fox and Hoffman; Belize to Ecuador, Venezuela, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago
- *hylas* Macfie; Mexico (Veracruz) to Peru, Brazil (Amazonas)
- *ignacioides* Forattini; Colombia, Brazil (Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro), Paraguay
- *insignis* Lutz; USA (Alabama, Georgia, Florida), Mexico (Yucatán, Chiapas), Central America and Caribbean to central Argentina
- *lutzii* Costa Lima; Colombia to French Guiana, northeastern Argentina, Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Goias, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina)
- *maruni* Lutz; Venezuela to French Guiana, Trinidad, coastal Brazil
- *ocumarensis* Ortiz; Mexico (Oaxaca, Tabasco) to northern Brazil (Para, Rondonia)
- *palpalis* Macfie; Mexico (Chiapas) to Peru, Brazil (Amazonas)
- *paraignacioi* Spinelli; Belize to Colombia, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Para)
- *plauenni* Spinelli; Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas), northeastern Argentina (NR)
- *polypterus* Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica to Colombia, Brazil (Amazonas)
- *pseudodiabolicus* Fox; Mexico (Puente Nacional) to Peru and Northern Brazil
- *ruizi* Forattini; Colombia, Brazil (Amazonas, Goias)
- *tidwelli* Spinelli; Honduras to Colombia, Ecuador
- *travassosi* Forattini; Surinam, Brazil (Amazonas, Para, Mato Grosso)
trinidadensis Hoffman; Coastal; Honduras and El Salvador to Colombia, Ecuador to Surinam, Cuba and Cayman Islands to Trinidad
verecundus Macfie; Mexico (Chiapas) to Ecuador
xanifer Wirth and Blanton; Honduras to Panama

Macfiella Fox
phlebotomus (Williston); Coastal; Mexico (Sinaloa) to Ecuador, Jamaica to Brazil (Maranhao, Ceara, Pernambuco, Goias)
willistoni Wirth and Blanton; Mexico (Sonora), Honduras, Panama

Mataemyia Vargas
avilaensis Ortiz and Mirsa; Venezuela
azureus Wirth and Blanton; Panama
bricenoi Ortiz; Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Para)
dallesandroi Wirth and Barreto; Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia
daviesi Wirth and Blanton; Peru, Guyana
dicrourus Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica to Ecuador
discrepans Ortiz and Mirsa; Venezuela
mojingaensis Wirth and Blanton; Panama
volcanensis Wirth and Blanton; Panama, Colombia

Oecacta Poey
alalhaininus Barbosa; Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador
barbosai Wirth and Blanton; USA (Florida) to Ecuador
cancer Hogue and Wirth; Mexico (Sinaloa), El Salvador, Costa Rica
furens (Poey); USA (Massachusetts to Florida and Texas), Mexico (Campeche, Santiago, Sinaloa, Yucatan, Veracruz) and Caribbean to Ecuador and coastal Brazil
gorgasi Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica to Colombia

Psychophaena Philippi
venezuelensis Ortiz and Mirsa; Costa Rica to Chile and Central Argentina

Subgenus unplaced
acotylus group
acotylus Lutz; Mexico (DF), Honduras, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Surinam, Brazil (Mato Grosso, Para)
carsiomelas Wirth and Blanton; Panam, Colombia, Brazil (Para)
tereitpalpis Wirth and Barreto; Colombia
carpenteri group
belemensis Wirth and Blanton; Colombia, Brazil (Amazonas, Para)
campesi Ortiz and Leon; Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador
carpenteri Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas)
daedalus group
antefurcatius Wirth and Blanton; Panama
beaveri Wirth and Barreto; Colombia
commatis Wirth and Blanton; Panama
crescentis Wirth and Blanton; Mexico (Chiapas) to Colombia, Northeastern Argentina
cummingi Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica
daedaloides Wirth and Blanton; Panama, Colombia
daedalus Macfie; USA (Arizona, New Mexico), Mexico (Chiapas) to Colombia
dunni Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama
pampoikilus Macfie; USA (Arizona, New Mexico), Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca) to Venezuela
phaeonotus Wirth and Blanton; Panama
pica doae Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica

dasyophirus group
dasyophirus Macfie; Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, Brazil (Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Para)
rodriguezi Ortiz; Panama, Venezuela

eublepharus group
caldasi Browne; Colombia
caucensis Wirth and Lee; Colombia
eublepharus Macfie; Mexico (Chiapas), Costa Rica to Ecuador, Venezuela, northern Brazil
florenicte Messersmith; Colombia
micayensis Spinelli; Colombia (NR)
pablo Browne; Colombia
propriipennis Macfie; Mexico (Chiapas) to Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela and northern Brazil
rangeli Ortiz and Mirsa; Mexico (Oaxaca) to Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil (Amazonas).
tamboensis Wirth and Lee; Colombia
zubadoi Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica

fluvialis group
balsapambensis Ortiz and Leon; Costa Rica to Ecuador, Brazil
New species and list of Colombian Culicoides

• Gustavo R Spinelli et al.

castillae Fox; Guatemala to Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad (NR)
fernandezii Ortiz; Venezuela
fluvialis Macfie; Honduras to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana,
Brazili (Amazonas, Para)
leopoldoi Ortiz; Guatemala and Belize to Bolivia and Northeastern Argentina, Trinidad
lichyi Floch and Abonnenc; Venezuela
tetrahymenis Wirth and Blanton; Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Trinidad,
Surinam, northern Brazil
yaracuyensis Ortiz; Venezuela

leoni group

benarrochi Ortiz and Mirsa; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Venezuela, Trinidad
field Wirth and Blanton; Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama
gabaldoni Ortiz; Mexico (Tabasco) to Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil (Bahia),
Paraguay, northeastern Argentina
glabilis Wirth and Blanton; Guatemala to Panama
leoni Barbosa; Ecuador (NR)
trifidus Spinelli and Borkent; Costa Rica

limai group
galindo Wirth and Lee; Costa Rica, Panama
limai Barretto; El Salvador to Ecuador, Brazil (Para), Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro,
Santa Catarina) to northeastern Argentina
santanderi Browne; Colombia
tenuilobus Wirth and Blanton; Guatemala to Panama
vernoni Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil (Para)
monticola Wirth and Lee; Costa Rica to Ecuador

monticola group

almirantei Wirth and Blanton; Costa Rica, Panama
atelis Wirth; Panama
caprilis Fox; Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil (Para, Mato Grosso) obnoxius Fox; Colombia, Venezuela
pachymerus Lutz; Guatemala to Colombia, Brazil (Amazonas)
uniradiatus Wirth and Blanton; Panama, Colombia

pachymerus group

alene Ortiz; Ecuador, Venezuela
pachymerus Lutz; Guatemala to Colombia, Brazil (Amazonas)

reticulatus group

auric Wirth and Lee; Colombia
magnalpisc Wirth and Blanton; Panama
monticola Wirth and Lee; Costa Rica to Ecuador

stigmalis group

alvarezi Ortiz; Ecuador, Venezuela
fluvialis (Lutz); Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil (Amazonas)

Miscellaneous unplaced species

arubae Fox and Hoffman; USA (Texas), Mexico (Yucatán), Aruba and Grenada,
to Colombia and Venezuela
malariologiensis Perruolo; Venezuela
panceris Browne; Colombia
trilineatus Fox; Guatemala to Panama, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Dominica, Barbados, Paraguay
unetensi Perruolo; Venezuela
wokei Fox; Costa Rica, Panama

a: species not formally recorded, expected to be discovered in Colombia; b: species recorded from Colombia, their formal record herein considered doubtful; NR: new record for Colombia, although in some instances, the species has been previously recorded from both North and South of Colombia. Also includes the five new species herein described.
New records - Colombia, Boyacá, Otanche, Cota-deral, 10-I-2006, Y Sosa, 1 female, biting human (INS).

Culicoides (Hoffmania) plaumanni Spinelli

C. plaumanni Spinelli, in Spinelli et al. 1993: 69 (female; Argentina); Spinelli and Wirth 1993: 35 (in list Argentina); Spinelli 1998: 325 (in list Argentina); Spinelli et al. 2005: 139 (in key Argentina); Borkent and Wirth 1997: 79 (in world catalog); Borkent and Spinelli 2000: 34 (in catalog south to the USA); Borkent and Spinelli 2007: 69 (in neotropical catalog); Felippe-Bauer et al. 2008: 36 (records Peru).

Distribution - Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas), Northeastern Argentina.

New records - Colombia, Meta, Villavicencio, El Buque, IV-1978, MF Suárez, 1 female, Shannon trap (INS).

References

Aitken THG, Wirth WW, Williams RW, Davies JB, Tikasingh ES 1975. A review of the bloodsucking midges of Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). J Entomol (B) 44: 101-144.

Barbosa FAS 1947. Culicoides (Diptera: Heleidae) da região neotropical. Ann Soc Biol Pernambuco 7: 3-30.

Barbosa FAS 1952. Novos subsídios para o conhecimento dos Culicoides neotrópicos (Diptera: Heleidae). Thesis, Univ. Recife, Imprensa Industrial, Recife, 21 pp.

Barreto MD 1986. Catálogo de los Culicoides (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) de Colombia. Colombia Méd 17: 140-150.

Barreto MP 1944. Sobre o gênero Culicoides Latrellie, 1809, com a descrição de três novas espécies (Diptera, Ceratopogonidae). Ann Fac Med Univ São Paulo 20: 89-105.

Blanton FS, Wirth WW 1979. The sand flies (Culicoides) of Florida (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae), Vol. 10, Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, Gainesville, 204 pp.

Borkent A, Spinelli GR 2000. Catalog of new world biting midges South of the United States (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Contrib Entomol Internat 4: 1-107.

Borkent A, Spinelli GR 2007. Neotropical Ceratopogonidae (Diptera: Insecta). In J Adis, JR Arias, G Rueda-Delgado, KM Wnatzen, Aquatic biodiversity in Latin America (ABLA), Vol. 4, Pensoft, Sofia-Moscow, p. 1-198.

Borkent A, Wirth WW 1997. World species of biting midges (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Bull Am Mus Nat Hist 235: 1-257.

Felippe-Bauer ML, Cáceres G, Silva CS, Valderrama Bazan W, Gonzales-Perez A, Silva JM 2008. New records of Culicoides Latrellie (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) from Peruvian Amazonian Amazon. Biota Neotrop 8: 33-38.

Forattini OP 1957. Culicoides da região neotropical (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Arq Fac Hig Saude Pub Univ São Paulo 11: 159-526.

Fox L 1946. A review of the species of biting midges or Culicoides from the Caribbean Region (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Ann Entomol Soc Am 39: 248-258.

Homan EJ, Taylor WP, De Ruiz L, Yuill TM 1985. Bluetongue virus and epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer virus serotypes in Northern Colombian cattle. J Hvyg 95: 165-72.

Macfie JWS 1940. A report on a collection of Ceratopogonidae (Diptera) from British Guiana. Entomol Mo Mag 76: 23-32.

McAlpine JF, Peterson BV, Shewell GE, Teskey HJ, Vockeroth JR, Wood DM 1981. Manual of Nearctic Diptera, Vol. 1, Agriculture, Monograph 27, Research Branch Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, 674 pp.

Ortiz I 1950. Estudios en Culicoides IV. Revisión de las especies americanas del sub-género Hoffmania Fox, 1948, con la descripción de dos nuevas especies. Rev San Asist Soc 15: 437-460.

Ortiz I 1953. Nueva contribución al conocimiento de los caracteres morfológicos externos de las hembras americanas del género Culicoides Ltr (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) con una espermateca. Descripción de dos nuevas especies de Venezuela: Culicoides transferrans (C. obliquus [sic] Ortiz, 1952) y Culicoides mirae. Rev San Asist Soc 18: 797-806.

Ortiz I, León LA 1955. Los Culicoides (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) de la República del Ecuador. Bol Inf Cient Nat 7: 564-594.

Ortiz I, Mirsa M 1952. Culicoides de Venezuela - Redescritión de 10 especies con la descripción de algunos sexos no conocidos. Rev San Asist Soc 17: 257-279.

Spinelli GR 1998. Ceratopogonidae. In S Coocarón, JJ Morrone. Biodiversidad de los artrópodos argentinos. Una aproximación biotaxonomica, Ediciones Sur, La Plata, p. 314-326.

Spinelli GR, Borkent A 2004. New species of Central American Culicoides Latrellie (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) with a synopsis of species from Costa Rica. Proc Entomol Soc Wash 106: 361-395.

Spinelli GR, Greiner EC, Wirth WW 1993. The Neotropical bloodsucking midges of the Culicoides guttatus group of the subgenus Hoffmania (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Contrib Am Entomol Soc 27: 1-91.

Spinelli GR, Ronderos MM, Diaz F, Marino PI 2005. The bloodsucking biting midges of Argentina (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 100: 137-150.

Spinelli GR, Ronderos MM, Marino PI, Silveira Carrasco D, Menezes Ferreira RL 2007. Description of Culicoides (Mataemyia) felippbeauerae sp. n., Forcepomyia musae immatures, and occurrence of F. genualis, breeding in banana stems in Brazilian Amazonia (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 102: 659-669.

Spinelli GR, Wirth WW 1986. Clave para la identificación de las especies del género Culicoides Latrellie presentes al sur de la cuenca Amazónica. Nuevas citas y notas sinonimicas (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Revta Soc Entomol Argent 44: 49-73.

Spinelli GR, Wirth WW 1993. Los Ceratopogonidae de la Argentina (Insecta: Diptera). In ZA de Castellanos, Fauna de agua dulce de la República Argentina, Vol. 38, Fasc. 3, Profadu (Conicet), La Plata, p. 1-121.

Szadziewski R 1996. Biting midges from lower cretaceous amber of Lebanon and upper cretaceous Siberian amber of Taimyr (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Studia Dipterol 3: 1137-1141.

Tidwell MA, Tidwell MA 1982. Development of Manzonna cazzardi in Simulium amazonicum, S. argenticum and Culicoides insinatus from Amazonas, Colombia. Am J Trop Med Hyg 31: 1137-1141.

Vitale GC, Wirth WW, Aitken THG 1981. New species and records of Culicoides reared from arboreal habitats in Panama, with a synopsis of the deblipalp group (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Proc Entomol Soc Washington 83: 140-159.

Wirth WW 1952. Two new species of anthropophilic Culicoides from Guatemala (Diptera: Heleidae). J Parasitol 38: 245-247.

Wirth WW 1955. Report on a collection of biting midges of the genus Culicoides from Guatemala. Proc Entomol Soc Wash 57: 109-117.
Wirth WW 1974. Family Ceratopogonidae. In N Papavero, A catalog of the Diptera of the Americas South of the United States, Fasc. 14, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, p. 1-89.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1956a. Studies in Panama Culicoides. VIII. The Neotropical species of the guttatus group of the subgenus Hoffmania (Diptera: Heleidae). Proc Entomol Soc Wash 58: 305-326.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1956b. Redescriptions of four species of neotropical Culicoides of the debilipalpis group (Diptera: Heleidae). J Washington Acad Sci 46: 186-190.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1956c. Studies in Panama Culicoides (Diptera: Heleidae). IX. Two new species related to leoni Barbosa and reevesi Wirth. Bull Brooklyn Entomol Soc 51: 45-52.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1956d. Studies in Panama Culicoides VII. The species of the pulicaris and cova-garciai groups (Diptera: Heleidae). Proc Entomol Soc Washington 58: 211-227.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1959. Biting midges of the genus Culicoides from Panama (Diptera: Heleidae). Proc U S Nat Mus 109: 237-482.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1968. A revision of the neotropical biting midges of the hylas group of Culicoides (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Fla Entomol 51: 201-215.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1970. A review of the Culicoides Nigrigenus group, with two new species (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Entomol News 81: 141-151.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1973. A review of the maruins or biting midges of the genus Culicoides (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) in the Amazon Basin. Amazoniana 4: 405-470.

Wirth WW, Blanton FS 1974. The West Indian sandflies of the genus Culicoides (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). US Dept Agric Tech Bull 1474: 1-98.

Wirth WW, Dyce AL, Spinelli GR 1988. An atlas of wing photographs, with a summary of the numerical characters of the neotropical species of Culicoides (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Contrib Am Entomol Inst 25: 1-72.

Wirth WW, Felippe-Bauer ML 1989. The neotropical biting midges related to Culicoides paraensis (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 84: 551-565.