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New distributional records for pleasing lacewings (Neuroptera: Dilaridae, *Nallachius* spp.) in the Americas

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Abstract. We report on collections of seven species of pleasing lacewings (Neuroptera: Dilaridae) from the Americas. New country distributional records are reported for *Nallachius pulchellus* (Banks) from Honduras and Trinidad, and *Nallachius phantomellus* Adams from Ecuador. *Nallachius ovalis* Adams and *Nallachius prestoni* (McLachlan) are reported from Brazil representing the second reported collections of those species. Additional state records and in-country distributional information are presented for the other species. Two species could not be identified with certainty.

Key Words. Neotropics, biological diversity

Introduction

Pleasing lacewings (Neuroptera: Dilaridae) are a small, poorly known, and rarely collected family consisting of four genera and about 70 species (Oswald 1998; Machado and Rafael 2010). Male dilarids have prominent pectinate antennae (see Machado and Rafael 2010) and females have a long ovipositor, which recurves over the abdomen. The biology of this family is poorly described, due in part to their rarity. Larvae are known to inhabit decayed wood or under the bark of dead trees (MacLeod and Spiegler 1961; Penny 1981; Oswald 1998). Penny (1981) indicated that dilarids appear to be predators that have been successfully reared on soft-bodied insect larvae and eggs. The Dilaridae are geographically widespread (Oswald 1998), but only 20 species are known from the Western Hemisphere and all belong to the genus *Nallachius* Navás in the subfamily Nallachiinae. Relatively few previously published distributional records exist for the known species in the Americas (Adams 1970; Penny 1981, 1994, 2002; Hoffman 1990; Maes and Flint 1994; Kuhar 1995; Monserrat 2005; Machado and Rafael 2010). Distributional records for dilarids from Mexico and Central and South America are particularly scarce (Table 1). Additional distributional and phenological information for pleasing lacewings helps us better understand the diversity of this rare group of insects. Here we report on the distributions of seven species of *Nallachius* from the Americas. We also provide updated distributional records for all species of *Nallachius* in the Americas (Table 1).

Methods

Genitalia were dissected from specimens, cleared in room temperature saturated sodium hydroxide, and examined using stereo- and compound microscopes. Cleared genitalia were stored in glycerin in a genitalia vial placed on the pin below the specimen or placed in the vial. Collection acronyms are as follows: Colección Nacional de Insectos del Instituto de Biología, **Universidad** Nacional Autónoma de México [CNIN-UNAM]; Florida State Collection of Arthropods [FSCA]; Louisiana State University, Louisiana State Arthropod Museum [LSAM]; University of Missouri, Columbia, W. R. Enns Entomology Museum [UMRM]; North Carolina State University Insect Museum [NCSU]; Oklahoma Baptist University [OBU]; Oklahoma State University, K.C. Emerson Entomology Museum [OSEC]. The emergence chamber used to collect some specimens is described in Ferro and Carlton (2011). Adams (1970) provided a key to the species of *Nallachius,* which includes the species reported here. Information in brackets was added by the authors.

While not a substitution for examination of physical specimens, photographic records are an important and valid means to learn more about the distribution and phenology of species. The Internet website BugGuide.net (2014) is a crowd-sourced portal for the aggregation of photographs of insects and other arthropods found within the United States and Canada. Submitted photos are identified to the lowest level possible and placed within the online "guide". Photographs not retained by BugGuide.net ("frass") are removed after 30 days. All other photographs are retained for the duration of the existence of the site; however, photographs and accompanying information can be deleted or modified by the submitter at any time. Archival web services, such as the WayBack Machine (archive.org/web/), also maintain copies of BugGuide.net taken at multiple instances in time.

BugGuide.net shows several photographs of *N. americanus* and *N. pulchellus* that were taken at numerous locations in the U.S. The photographed specimens have not been physically examined, may not have been deposited in museums, and/or may no longer exist. However, the photographs unambiguously depict *N. americanus* and *N. pulchellus* and are available for future scrutiny. Herein, we reference those photographs as supplemental records for the species. The URL for each "page" with an image begins with <bugguide.net/node/view/> and is designated with a unique multi-digit "page number". For example, <bugguide.net/node/view/686584/> returns an image taken on 7 August 2012, submitted by L. Williams. For each record below the unique "page number", 686584 in the example above, is provided. When multiple photos of an individual specimen are presented all "page numbers" are given. Specimen level collection data based on photographs depicted on BugGuide.net follow.

Results and Discussion

We report distributional records for seven species of *Nallachius* from Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad, and the United States (Table 1). New country distribution records for *Nallachius pulchellus* Banks are reported from Honduras and Trinidad, and *Nallachius phantomellus* Adams is newly reported from Ecuador. *Nallachius prestoni* (McLachlan) is reported for only the second time from Brazil, and a new state record for *Nallachius ovalis* Adams is reported for that country as well. Several new state and parish distribution records are reported *Nallachius americanus* (McLachlan) and *Nallachius pulchellus* Banks from Mexico and the United States (Fig. 1). Two series of *Nallachius* collected from Argentina could not be reliably identified to species. Country-level species distribution of Dilaridae in the Western Hemisphere is depicted in Figure 2.

Nallachius americanus (McLachlan)

Nallachius americanus has been previously reported from the United States, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela (Carpenter 1940, 1947; Steyskal 1944; Gurney 1947; Stange 1961; MacLeod and Spiegler 1961; Adams 1970; Sperka 1972; Lawson and McCafferty 1984; Hoffman 1990; Kuhar 1995). Previously published records for the United States include the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia (Gurney 1947; Ma-

cLeod and Spiegler 1961; Adams 1970; Lawson and McCafferty 1984; Hoffman 1990; Kuhar 1995). New state records are reported here for *N. americanus* for the United States including Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Several of the reported localities from BugGuide.net shown here in supplemental records represent potential new state records for *N. americanus* including Kansas and New Jersey.

UNITED STATES: **Arkansas**: Conway Co., Petit Jean St. Pk.; 7 Hollows Tr., 35º 06' 43" N, 92º 56' 59" W, 05.viii.2008; R.L. Brown, male [NCSU]; Newton Co., Buffalo Nat. River, Fitton Cave Trail, 2.5 km NW Erbie, Campground, 36º 05' 35" N, 93º 14' 10" W, Malaise Trap, 24-28.vi.1994, C. E. Carlton, 1 male (in alcohol) (LSAM). **Louisiana**: Tangipahoa Par., 26.viii.1978, LSAM0019234, Fluker, 1 male (LSAM); St. Tammany Par., 4.2 mi. NE Abita, Springs, sec. 24, T6S, R12E, 7.ix.1990, V. A. Brou, UV, 1 male (LSAM); same data, 09.ix.2006, V. A. Brou, 1 male (LSAM); West Feliciana Par., Feliciana Preserve, 30°47.68' N, 91°15.24' W, 27.viii.2005 UV/MV light, coll. M. Gimmel, 1 male (LSAM); same data, M. Ferro, 7 males (LSAM); same data, but Feliciana Presrv., 30º47.760' N, 91º 15.356' W, 25.iii–22.iv.2007, LN34B -CWD Rear 1, M. Ferro, LSAM 0173457, [collected with emergence chamber from hardwood, decay class 2], 1 male (LSAM); same data, but 7.5 mi. W. of St. Francisville, 30° 47.705' N, 91°15.255' W, 02.x.2004, M. Ferro, blacklight, 1 male (LSAM), 2 males (1 in alcohol) (UMRM). **Mis-**

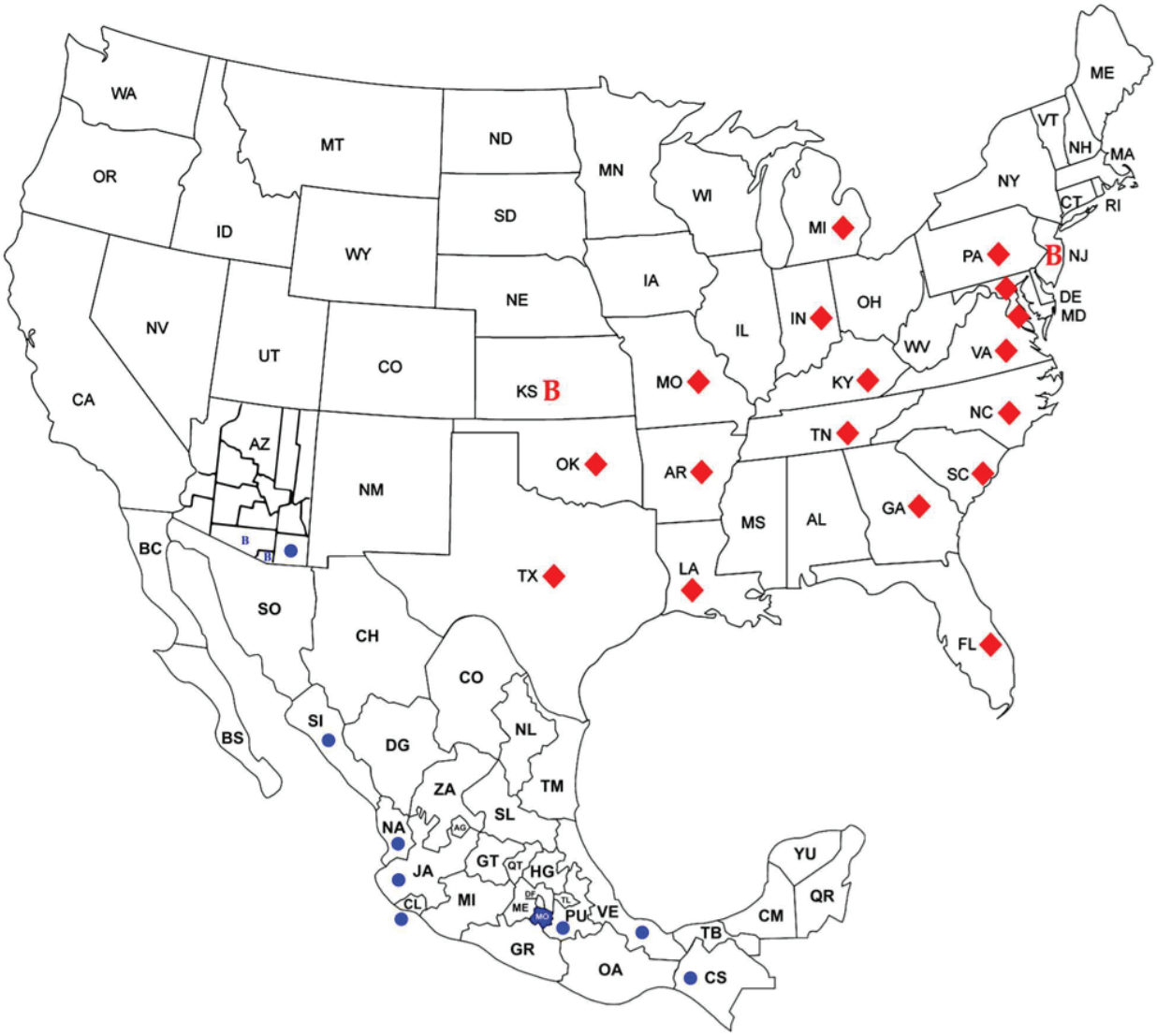

Figure 1. State-level distribution of *Nallachius americanus* (diamonds) and *Nallachius pulchellus* (circles) in the United States and Mexico. B = record from BugGuide.net.

souri: [Boone Co.], Ashland, 13.vii.1989, D. Utt, Malaise trap, male [collection information is held at Enns Entomology Museum, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, but actual specimen is held by D. Utt, OBU]. **North Carolina**: Wake Co., Raleigh, 1402 Lorimer Rd., 35.7786º N, 78.7035° W, 7.viii.2010, P.L. Mullins, A.F. Ernst, MV light trap, male [NCSU]. **Oklahoma**: [Logan Co.], Gutherie, 5 mi. S. on Sooner, 22.vii.1998, R. Grantham 1 male (in alcohol) (OSEC); same, but 28.vii.1998, 1 male (in alcohol) (OSEC). **Tennessee**: Blount Co. GSMNP, Tremont, 35º37.308' N, 83º40.447' W, 18.v–24. vi.2006, SN25B -CWD Rear 1, M. Ferro, [collected with emergence chamber from hardwood decay class 3–4], 1 larva (in alcohol) (LSAM); Sevier Co. GSMNP, Sugarlands QW, 35º39.826' N, 83º31.509' W, 24.vi–15.vii.2006, SN35C -CWD Rear 1, M. Ferro, [collected with emergence chamber from hardwood decay class 3–4], 1 larva (in alcohol) (LSAM); Greenbrier Field Station – UT, 35º 44.315' N, 83º 25.417' W, 10.vi.2010, Col. M. Ferro, Mercury vapor and blacklight, 1 male (LSAM).

Supplemental Records. UNITED STATES: Florida: Desoto Co.: Arcadia, 3.iii.2012, J. Evoy, (617904); Leon Co.: Tallahassee, 23.v.2014, P. Homann (925454). Okaloosa Co.: Niceville, 25.iv. 2012, M. Friedman, (634057). **Georgia:** Chatham Co.: Wilmington Island, Savannah, 18.v.2006, J. Barrett, at light, (62630, 62631); Clarke Co.: Athens/Sandy Creek Park, 22.iv.2012, C. Champagne, underside of leaf, (636440); Douglas Co.: Winston, Moccasin Lake, 3.viii.2008, J. Armstrong, at light, (218752, 218753); same data, 6 August 2008, (250882); Henry Co.: McDonough, 12.ix.2011, Doug, (577121). McIntosh Co: Sapelo Island, 23.v.2014, M. Zhang (940064). **Kansas**: Johnson Co.: Lenexa, 23.viii.2012, B. Betros, "Came to MVL in a woodland/prairie area." (694362, 694363). **Louisiana:** Caddo Par.: ~6 mi E of Vivian, 2.ix.2013, R. M. Taylor Jr. (835027). **Missouri**: Clay Co.: Liberty, 7.viii.2012, L. Williams, at porch light at night, (686584). **New Jersey:** Camden Co.: Atco, 21.vi.2011, Y. Alexander, on oak leaf, (532757). **North Carolina:** Halifax Co., 31.vii.2010, J. M. Lynch, at light sheet, (437274); Orange Co.: Duke Forest off of Hwy 751, 25.viii.2007, P. Coin "Cotinis", light sheet, (140444); Warren Co., 25.viii.2011, P. Scharf, (591945). **Oklahoma:** Mayes Co.: Pryor, 3.ix.2012, B. Webster, attracted to porch light, (699608, 699609). **Pennsylvania:** Berks Co.: West Reading, 3.vii.2011, J. Eckert (878292). **South Carolina:** Aiken Co.: Spiderweb, 17.vi.2010, J. C. Jones, at light, (412715, 412716); same data, 5.viii.2010, (437999); same data, 19.vii.2011, (548773); same data, 24.v.2011, (548781). Dorchester Co.: McAlhany Nature Preserve, 24.v.2014, J. Carpenter (934550). **Texas:** Fayette Co.: Schulenburg, 13.ix.2013, A. Hendrickson (842745, 842746).

Nallachius pulchellus Banks

The type specimen of *Nallachius pulchellus* is from Cuba, but the species is widely distributed throughout the Americas and, south of the United States, its distribution broadly overlaps with that of *N. americanus*. Oswald et al. (2002) noted that there were no published records of dilarids from Mexico, but that specimens of *Nallachius pulchellus* (Banks) were known from north of Mazatlán in Sinaloa and from Madre María Island off the coast of Nayarit. Later, Monserrat (2005) reported *N. pulchellus* from Jalisco, Mexico. In addition to those records, previously published occurrences for *N. pulchellus* are Arizona (Carpenter 1940, Adams 1970), Costa Rica (Hoffman 1990), and Dominican Republic (Monserrat 2005). We recently examined museum specimens from CNIN-UNAM and FSCA that substantially increase the range of *N. pulchellus* in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. These include records from the states of Chiapas, Colima, Morelos, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Veracruz, Mexico, representing the first published records for these states. *Nallichus pulchellus* previously had been recorded only from tropical dry forest in Mexico, but these recent collection records show the species inhabits a much broader range of habitats. We also report the occurrence of *N. pulchellus* from Honduras and Trinidad marking the first time the species has been recorded from those countries.

HONDURAS: **Olancho**: Sierra de Agalta, 8 km N.E. Catacamas, 30.iv.1993, 3000′, L. A. Stange, R. Miller, 2 males (FSCA). **MEXICO**: **Chiapas**: Ixtapa, 11.iv.1962, F. D. Parker, La. A. Stange, 1 male (FSCA); **Colima**: 5.8 Km. NW, Ixtlahuacán, 19º 01' 15.7" N, 103º 46' 37.8" W, 25.iv.2006, S. Zaragoza, F. A. Noguera, E. González, E. Ramírez, L. Salas, blacklight trap, elevation 345 m, 1 male (CNIN-UNAM); **Jalisco:** El Limón, San Buenaventura, 19º 47.614' N, 104º 03.324' W, 9.ii.1997, S. Zaragoza,

Figure 2. Country-level species distribution of Dilaridae in the Western Hemisphere. *Nallachius adamsi* Penny: 1; *Nallachius americanus* (McLachlan): 2; *Nallachius bruchi* Navás: 3; *Nallachius championi* (Navás): 4; *Nallachius dicolor* Adams: 5; *Nallachius furcatus* Machado: 6; *Nallachius hermosus* (Banks): 7; *Nallachius infuscatus* Penny: 8; *Nallachius limai* Adams: 9; *Nallachius loxanus* Navás: 10; *Nallachius maculatus* Penny: 11; *Nallachius martosi* Monserrat: 12; *Nallachius ovalis* Adams: 13; *Nallachius parkeri* Penny: 14; *Nallachius phantomellus* Adams: 15; *Nallachius potiguar* Macado and Rafael: 16; *Nallachius prestoni* (McLachlan): 17; *Nallachius pulchellus* (Banks): 18; *Nallachius pupillus* Navás: 19; *Nallachius reductus* Carpenter: 20.

F. A. Noguera, E. González, E. Ramírez, blacklight trap, elevation 720 m, 1 male (CNIN-UNAM); same data, 6.xi.1996, 1 male (CNIN-UNAM); entre [between] San Buenaventura y [and] Los Yesos, 4 Km. SW San Buenaventura, 19º 45.722' N, 104º 02.875' W, 6.ii.1997, S. Zaragoza, F. A. Noguera, E. González, E. Ramírez, blacklight trap, elevation 740 m, 1 male (CNIN-UNAM); **Morelos**: Tlaquiltenango, Presa Lorenzo Vázquez W Huautla, Estación CEAMISH, 18º 27' 53.59" N, 99º 02' 21.32" W, 14.ii.1996, S. Zaragoza, F. A. Noguera, E. González, E. Ramírez, blacklight trap, elevation 940 m, 1 male (CNIN-UNAM); same data, 18º 27' 47.51" N, 99º 02' 07.9" W, 15.ii.1996, 1 male (CNIN-UNAM); same data, 13.iv.1996, 2 males (CNIN-UNAM; all CNIN-UNAM specimens in 80% ethyl alcohol); **Puebla**: 3 mi. E. Ixtapa de Matamoros, 24.IV.1962, F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange, 1 male (FSCA); **Sinaloa**: 16 mi. S. Guamuchil , 20.v.1962, F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange, 2 female (FSCA); **Sonora**: La Aduana, 22.v.1962, F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange, 1 male (FSCA); **Veracruz**: Sumidero (near Fortín de las Flores), Planta de la Cervecería Moctezuma (power plant in canyon), residence of Ing. Daniel Rábago, 19.v.1965, H. V. Weems, Jr., blacklight trap near stream, elevation 2500–3000 feet [762–1067 m], 1 male (in alcohol) (FSCA). **TRINIDAD**: Simla [William Beebe Tropical Research Station, 10º41′1″N, 61º17′W] 2-13.v.77, P. Feinsinger, Malaise trap, 2 males (in alcohol) (FSCA). **UNITED STATES**: **Arizona**: Cochise Co., Coronado NF, Chiricahua Mts., 31.86864° N, 109.18845° W, 31.vii.2010, Southfork FC, blacklight MV/UV (57), M. Ferro, 1 female (LSAM); same data, 04.viii.2012, 1 male (LSAM); Coronado NF, Chiricahua Mts., 31º 50.431' N, 109º 07.752' W, 04.viii.2010, Sulphur Canyon, blacklight MV/UV, M. Ferro, 1 male (LSAM).

Supplemental records. UNITED STATES: Arizona: Pima Co.: Gardner Canyon, 24.vii.2013, CreationsFinest, at light (877253); Santa Cruz Co.: Madera Canyon, upper parking lot, 4.ix.2013, M. Brummermann, (837080, 837138).

Nallachius ovalis Adams

Adams (1970) described this species from Nova Teutônia, state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. It was previously only known from the type series, which includes the holotype, and male and female paratypes. We examined a large series of *Nallachius ovalis* collected from the type locality. To our knowledge, this represents only the second collection of this species, the first being the type series. It is not clear why these additional specimens were not included in Adams (1970), although they were clearly collected about the same time as the type series. Machado and Rafael (2010) reported on a collection of *Nallachius dicolor* Adams, which also is known from Nova Teutônia, state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. These two species are closely related, and their genitalia are largely indistinguishable. They can be easily separated on the basis of their unique wing venation. The costal area of *N. ovalis* is wider than that of *N. dicolor*, and while *N. ovalis* has most of the distal costal veinlets forked, the veinlets are simple in *N. dicolor*. The three specimens from São Paulo, Brazil were in alcohol and slightly faded, and the genitalia would not completely clear. Nonetheless, the observable characters indicate this species is *N. ovalis*, and this locality represents a new state record for the species in Brazil.

BRAZIL: **Santa Catarina**, Nova Teutônia, 300 m, 1-12-x.1962, F. Plauman, 27º11' S, 52º23'W, 13 males, 16 females (FSCA). **São Paulo**, Sierra do "Barati", xi.1969, M. Alvarenga, 3 males (in alcohol) (FSCA).

Nallachius phantomellus Adams

We examined a single male specimen of this species collected in Ecuador. It agreed in most aspects with the description and illustrations presented in Adams (1970) and Machado and Rafael (2010). The distinctive wing maculation, and configuration of the gonocoxites and internal genital armature matched those described by Adams. The specimen we examined differed in having the tip of gonocoxite entire rather than serrate as in *N. phantomellus*. The type material described by Adams (1970) was collected from the Rio Caragualà, Brazil. The specimen we examined from Ecuador was from some 3,000 km to the northwest of the type locality. This collection suggests that *N. phantomellus* has a more widespread

distribution in South America than previously reported, or the specimen from Ecuador represents an undescribed and closely related species. Until additional material becomes available we are considering this species to be *N. phantomellus*. *Nallachius loxanus* Navás, a member of the *americanus* species group, is the only other dilarid species known from Ecuador.

ECUADOR: Orelleana Province, Yasuni NP, Yasuni Res. Sta., 00°40.4″S, 76°23.86″W, 01 Jul 2008, M. Ferro, MV Blacklight, 1 male (LSAM).

Nallachius prestoni (McLachlan)

We examined a single male of this species that was collected near the type locality in Rio de Janerio, Brazil. It is similar to *N. reductus* Carpenter and *N. dicolor* Adams, but differs in wing venation and shape (Adams 1970).

BRAZIL: **Rio de Janeiro**, Serra dos Órgãos, 29.i.1969, J. Lotti, L. Stange 1 male (in alcohol) (FSCA).

Nallachius spp.

The specimens indicated here were labelled as *Nallachius bruchi* Navás by another researcher. The female lectotype, and only known specimen, of this species is from Alta Garcia, Córdoba Province, Argentina. Navás (1923) did not illustrate *N. bruchi* and the description is considered inadequate (Adams 1970). Since Córdoba Province is located south of Tucumán Province and separated by Santiago del Estero Province, we presume the identifier made the assumption that the specimens shown here must be *N. bruchi*. Based on the characters presented for this species by Adams (1970) and the redescription of the female lectotype by Monserrat (2005), the specimens we examined do not appear to be *N. bruchi*. The specimens in alcohol were badly faded, but wing venation could be discerned. In the forewing, MP2 and CuA were not fused. Nearly all coastal veinlets were unforked except for one specimen, which had a couple of forked veinlets. The male antennae had 10–11 elongate processes. One of the pinned males was missing genitalia, and the specimens in alcohol would not clear entirely. The male genitalia are most similar to that of *Nallachius dicolor* Adams, but that species currently is known only from Brazil (Adams 1970, Machado and Rafael 2010). However, *N. dicolor* has been collected from Santa Catarina, Brazil, which shares a border with Argentina suggesting that this species also may occur there. While we cannot entirely rule out the previous identifier's assessment that these specimens represent *N. bruchi*, we do not feel that a species name can be assigned to this material in its present condition.

ARGENTINA: **Tucumán** [Prov.], 430 m, 1.x.1966, W. Weyrauch, light, 1 male (FSCA); same, but Rio (E) Cajon, 11.vi.1972., Acacia [rest of hand-written label illegible], 1 male (FSCA); same, but Raco, 30-xii-1973, L. Stange, 1 female (FSCA); same, but 11 km W. Las Cejas, 7.iii.1967, L. Stange, 2 males (in alcohol) (FSCA); same, but 9-iii-11.iv.1968, Malaise Trap, 1 male (in alcohol) (FSCA); same, but El Soledad, 6-20.x.1966, L. Stange, Malaise trap, 3 males, 1 female (in alcohol) (FSCA).

We also examined a single female specimen of *Nallachius* collected from a different location in Argentina. In addition to the primary locality label, a second label on the specimen pin placed above the location label was printed on red paper with the hand-written words "emergido [emerged] 14.i.2000, árbol seco en pie" [standing dry tree], *Celtis tala* Gill[et]. The former date also suggests the year on the locality label was 3.xi.1999. This is a relatively large specimen with a forewing length of 5.5 mm. In the forewing, the MP2 vein is not fused with the CuA vein, and there are six large brown spots in the coastal area and smaller spots scattered over the remainder of the wing. Most of the distal costal veinlets are simple. These characteristics are consistent with those of *N. dicolor*. Given that this specimen was collected in Northwestern Argentina, it either represents a range extension of *N. dicolor*, or possibly an undescribed species.

ARGENTINA: **La Rioja** [Prov.], Los Molinos, 3.xi.19[?]9, DiLorio O. leg., 1 female (FSCA).

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Table 1. The species of *Nallachius* known from the Americas with distributional information updated from Oswald (1998). Type localities are for holotype males unless otherwise indicated.

Species	Type Locality	Distribution	References
Nallachius adamsi Penny	Brazil: Amazonas, Reserva Ducke	Brazil	Penny 1981; Oswald 1998; Machado and Rafael 2010
Nallachius americanus (McLachlan)	USA: Bee Spring, Kentucky	Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, USA (eastern), Venezuela	McLachlan 1880; Steyskal 1944; Gurney 1947; Adams 1970; Hoffman 1990; Oswald 1998; Penny 2002; this study
Nallachius bruchi Navás	Argentina: Alta Gracia, Córdoba	Argentina	Navás 1923; Carpenter 1947; Oswald 1998; Monserrat 2005
Nallachius championi (Navás)	Guatemala: Cerro Zunil [lectotype, male]	Guatemala	Navás 1914; Adams 1970; Oswald 1998
Nallachius dicolor Adams	Brazil: Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina	Brazil	Adams 1970; Oswald 1998; Machado and Rafael 2010
Nallachius furcatus Machado and Rafael	Brazil: Paraíba, Cabaceiras (Fazenda Bravo)	Brazil	Machado and Rafael 2010
Nallachius hermosus (Banks)	Colombia: Pacho, E. Cordilleras [female]	Columbia	Banks 1913; Carpenter 1947; Adams 1970; Oswald 1998
Nallachius infuscatus Penny	Brazil: Amazonas, Reserva Ducke	Brazil	Penny 1981
Nallachius limai Adams	Brazil, Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina	Brazil	Adams 1970; Oswald 1998; Machado and Rafael 2010
Nallachius loxanus Navás	[Ecuador]: Loja, Equateur	Ecuador	Navás 1911; Carpenter 1947; Adams 1970; Oswald 1998
Nallachius maculatus Penny	Brazil: Rondônia, 48 km east of Porto Velho	Brazil	Penny 1981
Nallachius martosi Monserrat	Chile: Talca, Altos de Vilches	Chile	Monserrat 2005
Nallachius ovalis Adams	Brazil: Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina	Brazil	Adams 1970; Oswald 1998; this study
Nallachius parkeri Penny	Costa Rica: Guanacaste, 3 km SE of Rio Naranjo	Costa Rica	Penny 1994
Nallachius phantomellus Adams	Brazil: Rio Caragualà, Mato Grosso do Sul	Brazil, Ecuador	Adams 1970; Oswald 1998; this study
Nallachius potiguar Machado and Rafael	Brazil: Rio Grande do Norte: Baía Formosa, Mata Estrela	Brazil	Machado and Rafael 2010
Nallachius prestoni (McLachlan)	Brazil: Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	McLachlan 1880; Carpenter 1947; Adams 1970; Oswald 1998; this study
Nallachius pulchellus (Banks)	Cuba: Central Soledad (near Cienfuegos)	Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad, USA (western)	Banks 1938; Carpenter 1947; Adams 1970; Hoffman 1990; Oswald 1998; Monserrat 2005; this study
Nallachius pupillus Navás	Paraguay: San Bernardino	Paraguay	Navás 1930; Adams 1970; Oswald 1998
Nallachius reductus Carpenter	Paraguay: Ilalyria [Ualyaia]	Paraguay	Carpenter 1947; Adams 1970; Oswald 1998