

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Sarcophaga* was established by Meigen in 1826; he described thirty species, but in the manner of his time did not single out one of these as type of the genus. Westwood in 1840 designated or mentioned the *Musca carnaria* of Linnæus (included by Meigen) as the type species. Some objection to Westwood's designations in general has been raised by Hopkins, on the ground that he limited himself to British species. However, the same designation in *Sarcophaga* was made twice more within a few years, by Zetterstedt and Rondani. *Carnaria* has been universally accepted as type since that period.*

Although Meigen in founding the genus gave a fairly full and accurate account of the genitalia of the male, these were little studied or entirely ignored for many years afterward. The numerous European species were never clearly differentiated until Pandellé published his remarkable revision in 1896; in this he identified 63 species and varieties and recognizably described them, including the genitalic characters of each. Even then, the lack of illustrations in his work prevented immediate recognition of the brilliant success of the method, and it was a decade before it made an appreciable impression. Since that time, however, the group has been thoroughly studied in the same manner by other European dipterists, and its classification for that fauna is on a far more satis-

*References for this paragraph:

Meigen, Systematische Beschreibung europ. Zweifl. Ins., vol. v, 14, 1826.

Westwood, Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, II, Appendix, 140, 1840.

Hopkins, Proceedings U. S. National Museum, vol. 48, 115, 1914.

Zetterstedt, Diptera Scandinaviae, IV, p. 1281, 1845.

Rondani, Dipterologiae italicæ Prodomus, I, 86, 1856.