

# A new species of *Dixa* from Chile (Dixidae, Dipt.)

**C P Alexander**

*Entomological News* 24:176-177 (1913) <http://biostor.org/reference/53219>

Keywords: Asphondylia; Asphondyliariae; *Dixa*; *Dixa chilensis*; *Dixa clavulus*; Dixidae; Harpes



Page images from the Biodiversity Heritage Library, <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>, made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial License <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.5/>

clasp segment subapical, short, obese, apically with a heavy, chitinous spur and internally with a group of thick, long setae; dorsal plate divided, the lobes roundly triangular; ventral plate short, tapering broadly to a broad, slightly emarginate setose apex. Harpes rather long, slender, somewhat spoon-shaped, well chitinized.

*Female.* Length 1.5 mm. Antennae (presumably female), third and fourth segments free, the fifth with a stem about one-fifth the length of the cylindrical basal enlargement, which latter has a length two-and-one-fourth times its diameter, a rudimentary basal whorl of setae and low apparently anastomosing circumfili, these latter suggesting somewhat the condition seen in the male antennae of *Asphondylia*. Ovipositor short, fleshy, with a length less than one-fourth that of the abdomen, the terminal segment being stout and terminating in rather broad, triangular lobes. Other characters, so far as observed, practically as in the male.

Type Cecid a2378.

The specimens from which the above description was drafted are badly broken and our only excuse for the characterization is that the biological data may be preserved. The species is so peculiar that there should be no difficulty in identifying the midge from the data we have given. It is possible that this species represents a new genus in the Asphondyliariae, something which can be determined best after perfect specimens of both sexes are available.

---

### A New Species of *Dixa* from Chile (*Dixidae*, Dipt.).

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ithaca, N. Y.\*

In a collection of Neotropical crane-flies belonging to the Hungarian National Museum and kindly sent to me for determination by Dr. Kertesz, there was included a species of *Dixa* from Chile. This is the first record for a member of this family of flies from south of the Equator. Of the 21 described species, 12 are European, 8 are American and 1 is Chinese. Of the American species all are Nearctic with the exception of the widely distributed *Dixa clavulus* Williston† which was described from the Island of St. Vincent. Dr. Johannsen has examined this specimen and states that it is very different from

---

\*Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

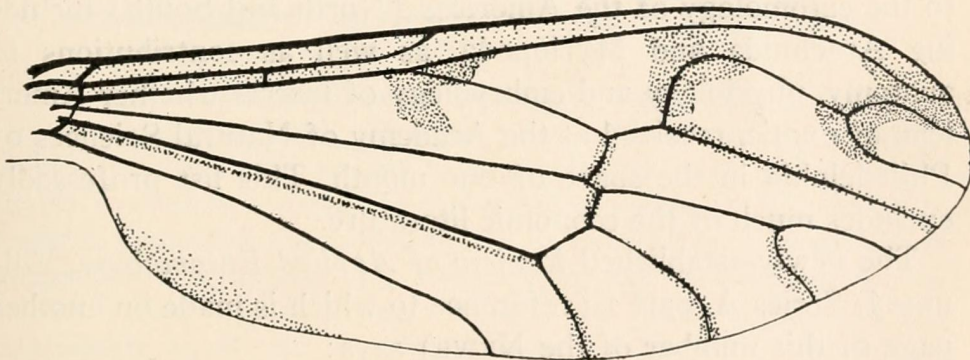
†Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1896. Part 3, p. 298, fig. 73.

any of the American species, the types of which he has studied in Cambridge.

***Dixa chilensis* sp. n.**

*Male.* Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.8 mm. Mouth parts and palpi dark brownish black; clypeus and front yellowish, suffused with brown on the sides; antennae dark brown, the third segment much paler, more yellowish; vertex and occiput pale yellowish-white.

Pronotum light chestnut brown; mesonotum, praescutum very pale, almost white with three dorsal stripes; the intermediate stripe is broader and begins just behind the cephalic margin of the sclerite; the lateral stripes are narrower, begin at about mid-length of the sclerite, continuing caudad and including the sides of the scutum; middle line of the scutum and the scutellum dull yellowish; postnotum dark brown. Pleurae with a broad silvery white band, delimited by two narrow dark brown stripes, the upper one beginning on the cervical sclerites and running to the base of the halteres; the lower stripe running above the bases of the coxae. Halteres pale, apices of the knobs dark brown. Legs, fore and middle coxae yellow, brownish in front, trochanters pale, whitish-yellow; femora and tibiae very light brown, narrowly tipped with dark brown; tarsi brown; hind legs, femora much brighter colored, yellowish, broadly tipped with brownish black; tibiae dark on basal half, passing into a broad, dull yellowish post-median band; tip of tibia swollen, black; tarsi brown. Wings, subhyaline, cells *C* and *Sc* more yellowish; an irregular brown mark at the origin of *Rs*, a second at the arcuation of *R* 2+3, a third at the top of *R* 1 extending down over the fork of *R* 2+3; cross veins and many of the longitudinal veins narrowly and indistinctly seamed with a lighter brown; anal cell a little brown



on the angle; venation (see figure), cross vein *r-m* far before fork of *Rs*; *R* 2+3 at origin perpendicular, extremely arcuated, fork of *R* 2+3 much shorter than the fused portion.

Abdomen brown.

Holotype, ♂, Concepcion, Chile; Aug. 23, 1904 (P. Herbst).

Type in the Ungarisches National Museum.

The species differs from all of the known American forms in the extreme arcuation of *R* 2+3 and the shortness of the fork of this vein.