

# A new *Ctenacroscelis* (Tipulidae, Diptera)

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**Culex tarsalis** Coquillett.

This species is abundant throughout the west, especially in the lowlands, breeding in all kinds of permanent and semi-permanent pools, except open river-bed pools, taking readily to irrigation water. It occurs throughout the mountains, although in reduced numbers, favoring open warmer pools. Specimens were taken at Yosemite, Fallen Leaf, Lake Tahoe, and Gold Lake, in fact everywhere that I went. The eggs are laid in the usual boat-shaped masses and the adults are supposed to hibernate, although exact observations are lacking. On one occasion I collected recently dried sod from an irrigated pasture at Steamboat, Nevada, and, on immersing the sod in water, three *tarsalis* larvæ hatched. This would indicate that fragments of an egg-boat may exist on dry grass for a time. Whether or not there is normal habit shown here, I am unable to say.

**Culex saxatilis** Grossbeck (*territans* Auct. non Walk.)

This species is well known as an inhabitant of the Sierras, having been taken at Sisson, California, by Dyar and Caudell in 1906. Larvæ were collected by me in grassy pools near Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, in August, 1915, and adults were caught in the Yosemite Valley in May, 1916.

**A NEW CTENACROSCELIS**

(*Tipulidæ*, *Diptera*)

BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER<sup>1</sup>

The crane-fly described below is one of the largest, if not the very largest, member of its family. The allied *Ctenacros-celis præpotens* Wiedemann (Aussereur. zweifl. Insekt., 1, 40, 41, 1828, as *Tipula*) has long been considered to be the giant of the family; but the wing of the female of *præpotens* barely attains a length of 40 mm., whereas the male of the new species measures at least as much; the females are larger than the

<sup>1</sup>Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

males in this tribe of flies and this sex of the new species, at present unknown, must be an immense insect.

**Ctenacroscelis rex**, new species.

Size very large (wing of the male 40 mm. or over); thoracic stripes blackish.

*Male*.—Length, 33–35 mm.; wing, 40–43.5 mm. Foreleg, femora, 22 mm.; tibia, 23 mm.; metatarsus, 24 mm. Middle leg, femora, 24–25 mm.; tibia, 21–22 mm.; metatarsus, 25–26.5 mm. Hind leg, femora, 27.5 mm.; tibia, 30 mm.; metatarsus, 31.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head moderately long, reddish-brown, the palpi dark brown. Antennæ short, brownish yellow, the outer face of the flagellar segments with numerous black hairs. Head dull yellowish brown with a narrow yellow line adjoining the eye.

Thoracic dorsum bright yellow with three grayish black stripes, the median one double, the lateral stripes abbreviated; scutum with a large double blackish mark on each lobe; scutellum and the median portion of the postnotum brown, sides of the segment dull yellow. Pleura dull light yellow, unmarked. Halteres slender, dark brown, the knob brighter. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, the tips somewhat darker; tibiæ brownish yellow, the tip indistinctly darker; tarsi brown. Wings very light brownish yellow to subhyaline, the costal cell a little brighter, a faint suffusion along the branches of *Cu*, the stigma indistinct.

Abdominal tergites dull yellow, the apical sclerites more brown. Hypopygium with the ninth tergite having the caudal margin gently concave, the apical third of the segment densely hairy, especially along the outer angles; outer lobe of the pleurite long and slender, the base broader, gradually narrowed toward the tip.

Holotype, ♂, Taungoo District, Burma.

Paratypes, 2 ♂, topotypic.

The type is in the collection of the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia. A paratype is in the collection of the author.

This species is closest to *Ctenacroscelis præpotens* Wiedemann but differs in the distinct blackish thoracic stripes and the lack of a distinct yellow stigmal spot on the wings.

## A SYNOPTIC REVISION OF THE CUTEREBRIDÆ, WITH SYNONYMIC NOTES AND THE DE- SCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SPECIES

BY CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

The present paper deals only with those species represented by adult material in the U. S. National Museum, totaling 108 specimens. A careful study of this material has disclosed many errors which need correction. Certain species of the older authors have been misidentified, certain valid species names have been put in the synonymy, certain synonyms have been used as valid names, and certain aberrant specimens of old species have been described as new species. These errors are corrected in the notes which follow the tables. The following synopses will serve to separate the species treated.

### SUBFAMILIES AND GENERA

1. No facial carina; antennal pit large and deep; antennæ elongate.. 2  
    Facial carina present; antennal pit small and shallow; antennæ  
    short (CUTEREBRINÆ) ..... 3
2. Epistoma rather broad, projected obliquely forward and down-  
    ward between the peristomalia; arista thickly long-plumose to  
    tip (PSEUDOGAMETINÆ) ..... *Pseudogametes*  
    Epistoma very narrow, projected straight downward between the  
    peristomalia; arista with hairs on upper side only (DER-  
    MATOBIINÆ) ..... *Dermatobia*
3. Arista nude ..... *Rogenhoferia* (no material seen)  
    Arista with hairs on upper side and on apical part of lower side.. 4
4. Antennal pit extended below in a tapering prolongation, the  
    peristomalia converging obliquely and meeting near the lower  
    end of carina..... *Cuterebra*  
    Antennal pit circumscribed below, subcircular, the peristomalia  
    parallel and closely approximated to carina for about the lower  
    half of its length..... *Bogeria*