

3. Diptera-Tipulidae from Juan Fernandez.

By

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The crane-flies collected by Mr. K. BÄCKSTRÖM during the Swedish Expedition to the Juan Fernandez Islands 1916-17, were kindly sent to me for determination by Prof. Y. SJÖSTEDT. There were but two species included in the material but neither of these seem to have hitherto been found on the adjacent mainland. The occurrence of a species of *Tipula* on one of the lesser oceanic islands at this distance from the coast of South America is of very considerable interest.

Family Tipulidae
Subfamily Limnobiinae
Tribe Limnobiini

Genus **Dicranomyia** Stephens

Dicranomyia selkirki, sp. n.

General coloration dark brown, the mesonotal praescutum reddish brown; antennae black; wings brown, the stigma darker brown; vein *Sc* short, cell 1st *M*₂ closed.

Female. — Length 7,8-9 mm.; wing 10-11,8 mm.

Rostrum brown, the palpi dark brown. Antennae black, the flagellar segments rounded-oval. Head brown.

Mesonotal praescutum dark reddish brown, in some specimens with clearer reddish stripes of which the median one is split by a capillary brown line; remainder of the mesonotum dark brown. Pleura dark reddish brown. Halteres moderately elongated, the knobs dark brown, the stems paler. Legs with the coxae reddish brown; trochanters dark brown; remainder of the legs brown, darkest on the tarsi; claws with a large, rather blunt, tooth at about mid-length, with a series of about four much smaller teeth nearer the base. Wings strongly suffused with brown, the stigma still darker brown, rectangular; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending just beyond the origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ removed some distance from its tip so that *Sc*₁ alone is about equal to be basal de-

flection of R_{4+5} ; cell 1st M_2 closed; basal deflection of Cu_1 at or very close to the fork of M .

Abdomen dark brown, the valves of the ovipositor reddish horn color. Ovipositor with the tergal valves straight, rather long and slender; sternal valves but little shorter than the tergal valves.

Habitat. — Endemic in the Juan Fernandez group.

Holotype, ♀, Masatierra, December. — Paratopotypes, 2 ♀'s, January and July. — Paratypes, 3 ♀'s, Masafuera, February, March.

Type in the Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

This dark-winged *Dicranomyia* with its dark reddish praescutum does not agree with any of the numerous species of the genus described from the Chilean mainland. It is dedicated to the memory of ALEXANDER SELKIRK — »Robinson Crusoe» —, who spent the years between 1704 and 1709 on the island of Masatierra.

Subfamily Tipulinae
Tribe Tipulini

Genus *Tipula* Linnæus

Tipula bäckströmi, sp. n.

Antennae bicolorous; mesonotal praescutum reddish brown with two narrow, dull yellow stripes, one on either side of the capillary median brown vitta; halteres dark brown, the base of the stem yellowish; femora with a narrow dark brown ring before the tip; wings uniformly brownish gray, stigma dark brown.

Female. — Length about 22 mm.; wing, 18 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head brownish yellow; nasus distinct; palpi dark brown. Antennae with the four basal segments light yellow, the intermediate flagellar segments indistinctly bicolorous, the apical flagellar segments more uniformly brown; verticils moderately elongated. Head grayish brown; a capillary dark brown median line extends the whole length of the vertex onto the vertical tubercle.

Mesonotal praescutum reddish brown with faint dull yellow stripes, the most distinct being one on either side of a capillary dark brown median vitta; the brown lateral stripes are indistinct, separated from the median stripe by a very faint yellowish border; scutum brown, sparsely gray pruinose; scutellum and postnotum pale brown, the latter sparsely gray pruinose. Pleura yellowish, with a very sparse white bloom. Halteres dark brown, the base of the stem abruptly yellowish. Legs with the coxae yellowish, with a sparse white bloom; trochanters dull yellow; femora dull yellow with a rather narrow, dark brown, annulus immediately before the tip; tibiae yellowish brown, the tips narrowly and indistinctly darkened; tarsi pale brown, becoming darker on the terminal segments; legs long and slender, the tibiae a little longer than the metatarsi. Wings with a strong brownish gray suffusion, the costal cell more yellowish,

the subcostal cell a little more infumed; stigma dark brown; obliterative areas before the stigma in cell 1st R_1 and as a narrow hyaline line on either side of the basal deflection of M_{1+2} , occupying the extreme end of cell R and the middle of cell 1st M_2 . Venation: R_2 persistent for its entire length; basal deflection of R_{4+5} short or punctiform; petiole of cell M_1 about as long as cell 1st M_2 ; $m-cu$ punctiform.

First abdominal tergite dull yellow, the remaining tergites with a broad dark brown sublateral stripe that broadens behind to cover almost all of the segments; bases of the tergites yellowish; lateral margins broadly brownish yellow; caudal margins, especially of the subterminal segments, broadly yellow; sternites dull yellow. Basal shield of the ovipositor dark chestnut brown; valves of the ovipositor straight, the tergal valves considerably longer than the much deeper sternal valves.

Habitat. — Endemic in Masatierra.

Holotype, ♀, March.

Type in the Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

This interesting species of *Tipula* agrees most nearly with *T. flavipennis* Philippi (Chile) but is quite a different species. It is with great pleasure that this fly is dedicated to its discoverer.
