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**AN UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF DIXA FROM  
NEW ZEALAND**

(*Diptera, Dixidæ*)

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The family Dixidæ includes the single genus *Dixa* Meigen. Many students of the Culicidæ place these flies in this family as the subfamily Dixinæ. The writer is not entirely convinced that *Dixa* is not deserving of full family rank and it is so considered in the present paper. Up to date, 36 species of these flies have been described, distributed in the following regions: Palæarctic, 20 species, including 3 described within the past year by Edwards and Séguy; Nearctic, 7 species; Neotropical,

3 species, one of which is also recorded from the Nearctic, perhaps erroneously; Oriental, 6 species, described by Brunetti and Edwards. No species had been recorded from the Ethiopian or Australasian regions. It was with great interest, therefore, that the writer received specimens of a very interesting *Dixa* from New Zealand. This new species is dedicated to the collector, Dr. J. W. Campbell, to whom I am indebted for many kindnesses in the past. The alcoholic types are in the writer's collection; paratypes will be sent to the Canterbury Museum.

*Dixa campbelli*, new species.

General coloration yellow, handsomely marked with dark brown; legs yellow, tips of the femora and tibiæ darkened; tips of posterior tibiæ enlarged; wings faintly grayish; a conspicuous dark brown blotch at *r-m* and another on vein *M*; *r-m* connecting with *Rs* before its fork.

*Male*.—Length 2.8–3 mm.; wing 3.3–3.5 mm.

Described from alcoholic material.

Rostrum brown above, paler laterally and beneath; palpi pale brown. Antennæ with the enlarged scapal segments dark brown, the flagellum a little paler, especially the basal segment. Head dark brown, paler beneath and on genæ.

Pronotum obscure yellow, dark brown medially. Mesonotum yellow, handsomely marked with dark brown; a broad, conspicuous stripe on either side; a narrower median stripe, broad in front and here indistinctly split by a pale vitta, narrowed behind (in some cases this abrupt narrowed portion subobsolete), extending to the scutal region where it covers the caudal margin of the sclerite; scutellum light yellow, indistinctly margined with darker; postnotum dark brown. Pleura yellow, conspicuously striped and blotched with dark brown; mesosternum broadly dark brown, pale ventro-medially, more broadly so on prosternum; a conspicuous, longitudinal pleural stripe extending from behind the fore coxæ to the mesepimeron which is largely suffused; the ventral yellow stripe formed between this stripe and the mesosternum is narrower than the

brown stripe; two brown blotches on the dorsal portions of the mesepisternum; propleura dark. Halteres pale, the knobs light yellow. Legs with the coxæ yellow, the fore coxæ infuscated; trochanters pale; femora yellow, the tips conspicuously dark brown; tibiæ light brown, the tips conspicuously blackened; posterior tibiæ swollen at tips and more extensively blackened; tarsi brown. Wings with a faint grayish tinge, the extreme base more yellowish; a large, dark brown blotch at *r-m*, suffusing the adjoining veins of the cord, interrupted at *m-cu*; a smaller brown blotch beyond midlength of *M*; veins narrowly and somewhat indistinctly seamed with dark brown, more heavily along  $R_4^+5$ ; anal angle faintly clouded; veins dark brown. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending a short distance before the origin of *Rs*,  $Sc_2$  far from its tip,  $Sc_1$  alone nearly equal to the first section of *Rs*; basal section of *Rs* long, straight; *r-m* connecting with *Rs* far before its fork, the second section of *Rs* being longer than *r-m*;  $R_2^+3$  gently arcuated; forks of *M* widely divergent; *m-cu* about equal to *r-m*.

Abdomen brown, darker apically; basal sternites and lateral portions of the basal tergites obscure yellow.

*Habitat*.—New Zealand (South Island).

*Holotype*, male, Charteris Bay, Banks Peninsula, Canterbury, September 4, 1921 (J. W. Campbell).

*Paratopotypes*, 6 males.

The specimens were in small swarms over a stream.