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## Notes on the Types of two Tipulidae in the Canterbury Museum (Diptera)

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## NOTES ON THE TYPES OF TWO TIPULIDAE IN THE CANTERBURY MUSEUM (DIPTERA).

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Through the kindness of Mr. R. Speight the writer has been privileged to examine the types of two species of New Zealand crane flies (*Tipulidae*), described by the late Captain Hutton. One of these is the very rare and remarkable *Tinemyia margaritifera*, a species that has not yet been sufficiently described. The second species is Hutton's *Limnophila umbrosa*.

### *Tinemyia margaritifera* HUTTON.

1900—*Tinemyia margaritifera* Hutton; Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 32, p. 44, pl. 4, figs. 17 a. b.

1923—*Tinemyia margaritifera* Edwards; Ibid., vol. 54, p. 304, pl. 29, fig. 50, pl. 33, fig. 144 (1923).

The type is a female, bearing Hudson's No. 139.

FEMALE.—Length, excluding rostrum, 14 mm.; wing, 12.5 mm.; rostrum about 6.5 mm.

Rostrum nearly half as long as the body; palpi short, borne at apex of rostrum, its segments short, subequal. Vertex between eyes narrow, at its narrowest point less than the width of the basal segment of scape. Antennae elongate, filiform, the scapal segments conspicuously wider than the filiform flagellum; 16-segmented, the segments with scattered verticillate setae. Legs long and slender; tibial spurs distinct; empodia microscopic or lacking; claws smooth. Venation: *Sc* long, extending to a short distance beyond the fork of  $R_2 + 3$ ,  $Sc_2$  at the tip of  $Sc_1$ , and subequal to it;  $R_5$  long, square and short-spurred at origin, in alignment with  $R_2 + 3$ ;  $R_2 + 3$ , a little less than twice the basal deflection of  $Cu_1$ ;  $r$  about its length from the tip of  $R_1$ , and beyond mid-length of  $R_2$ ; distal section of  $R_2$  gently sinuous; inner ends of cells  $R_3$ ,  $R_5$  and 1st  $M_2$  in oblique alignment; cell 1st  $M_2$  gently widened distally;  $m$  with a slight spur jutting into cell 1st  $M_2$ ;  $m$  and outer deflection of  $M_3$  subequal; cell  $M_1$  long, about one-third longer than its petiole; basal deflection of  $Cu_1$  nearly one-half its length beyond the fork of  $M$ ; anterior arculus lacking. Ovipositor with the tergal valves relatively short but slender.

First scapal segment black, the second segment brown; the base and apex of the first flagellar segment, and the apices of segments two to five yellowish, gradually becoming obscured; terminal half of the last segment orange. Legs dark brown, the femoral bases paler; joint of the femur-tibia pale. Halteres obscure

brownish yellow, the knobs darker brown. Wings yellowish, the ground-colour almost obscured by a heavy brown ocellate pattern, the centers of the ocelli solid; veins brownish black. General colour of thorax dark brown, the humeral region of praescutum obscure yellow. Head almost black, presumably sparsely pruinose in fresh specimens, the orbits retaining traces of this colour. Abdomen brown, the caudal margins of the segments indistinctly paler.

*Polymoria marshalli* (HUTTON).

1900—*Limnophila marshalli* Hutton; Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 32, p. 42, pl. 4, fig. 16 (1900); *L. marshalli* Edwards; Ibid., vol. 54, p. 312, pl. 29, fig. 57; pl. 35, fig. 159 (1923).

1900—*Limnophila umbrosa* Hutton; Ibid., vol. 32, p. 43 (1900); *L. umbrosa* Edwards; Ibid., vol. 54, p. 312 (1923).

The type of *Limnophila umbrosa*, a female, bears Hudson's No. 144e. It agrees well with Hutton's brief diagnosis, except in the following regards:—Wing shorter (about 11.5 mm. instead of 12);  $Sc_2$  lies distinctly before the level of the cord; head yellowish grey; incisures of basal flagellar segments pale.

I would consider this as being only a heavily patterned *marshalli*, matched by others in my collection. The semi-circular fascia described by Hutton reaches its lowest point in cell *M*, which thus includes a dark marking. By Edwards' key (Ibid., p. 306) the fly would thus run out at couplet 12 instead of 13. The statement in Hutton's description that the spots at  $Sc_1$  and  $Sc_2$  are united refers only to a posterior fusing of the blotches, these being separated by a cream-coloured area in cells *C*,  $Sc_1$ , and 1st  $R_1$ .

As indicated by the writer in other papers, it seems that the New Zealand species of *Limnophila*, s.l., with the anterior arcules lacking, should be referred to *Polymoria* Philippi.