

GENERAL

ENCYCLOPÉDIE ²²¹
ENTOMOLOGIQUE



Série B

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DIPTERA

Tome II

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PAUL LECHEVALIER, ÉDITEUR
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10053.

NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN CRANE-FLIES

Part. I.

by Dr CHARLES P. ALEXANDER (Amherst, Mass.)

The species discussed in the present paper are from various countries of Eastern Asia. The types of the undescribed species are preserved in the collection of the writer.

Subfamily Limnobiinae

1. *Eriocera rufipennis*, sp. n. — General coloration of head and thorax dark dull grey; praescutum with three shiny blue-black stripes that are narrowly margined with black; legs black; wings strongly tinged with rufous; abdomen shiny black.

Male. — Length about 21 mm.; wing 17.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae of moderate length, if bent backward not attaining the wing-root, black, the basal segment pruinose. Head dark grey; vertical tubercle conspicuous.

Mesonotum dull grey, the praescutum with three shiny blue-black stripes that are narrowly margined with black, the median one further divided by a capillary black median vitta; setae on intermediate spaces conspicuous, erect, black; scutal lobes similarly blue-black; median area of scutum and scutellum dark grey pruinose; postnotal mediotergite smooth, shiny blue-black, tinged with brown, the surface only sparsely pruinose; pleurotergite grey, longitudinally vittate with delicate parallel glabrous lines. Pleura dark brownish black, pruinose. Halteres brownish black. Legs with the coxae and

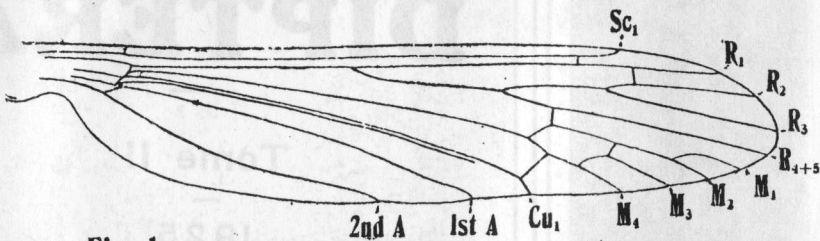


Fig. 1

Fig. 1. — *Eriocera rufipennis* sp. n. — Wing. *Sc*: subcosta; *R*: radius; *M*: media; *Cu*: cubitus; *A*: anal veins. Venation interpreted according to the Comstock-Needham-Tillyard system of nomenclature.

trochanters black, pruinose; remainder of legs entirely black; apices of individual tarsal segments on lower face a little produced and here provided with a few powerful spinous bristles; each claw with a slender basal spine.

Diptera, t. 11, fasc. 2, 15, IV, 1925 (Paris, P. Lechevalier.)

Wings with a strong rufous tinge, the base and cells *C* and *Sc* more yellowish, the extreme wing-base indistinctly darkened; veins dark yellow. One wing of the type has a small pale spot in the outer end of cells *R*₂ and *R*₃. Venation (Fig. 1): *Sc*₁, ending beyond the fork of *R*₂ + ₃, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip; *R*₂ + ₃ shorter than *R*₂; *r* on *R*₂ a little more than its length beyond the base; cell *M*₁ present, asymmetrical, vein *M*₂ being in direct alignment with *M*₁ + ₁; vein *M*₃ beyond cell 1st *M*₂ subequal to the cell; *m-cu* a little more than one-half its length beyond the fork of *M*; distal section of vein *Cu*₁ less than one-half *m-cu*.

Abdomen elongate, shiny black, including the hypopygium.

Hab. China.

Holotype, ♂, Canton (ex Staudinger-Bang-Haas).

By Edwards' key to Old World species of the genus (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 8: 67-78; 1921), the present species runs out at couplet 35 by the uniformly shiny black abdomen. It is apparently most closely allied to such species as *E. pyrochroma* (Walker), *E. mindanaoensis* Alexander, etc., differing notably in the body-coloration.

Subfamily Tipulinae

2. *Tipula conjuncta*, sp. n. — General coloration dark grey; legs relatively short and stout, the femora and tibiae yellow, tipped with blackish; wings yellow, the stigma scarcely indicated; *r-m* obliterated by the fusion of vein *R*₄ + ₅ on *M*₁ + ₂.

Female. — Length 20 mm.; wing 19 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head relatively short, dark brown, with a short, stout nasus; palpi dark brown, the terminal segment relatively short. Antennae dark brown throughout; basal segment transversely wrinkled, sparsely

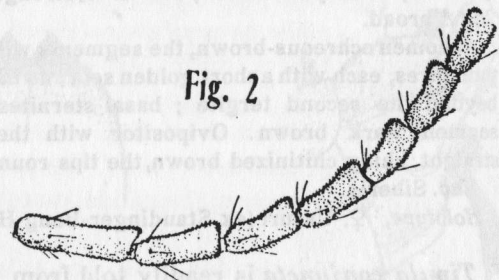


Fig. 2

Fig. 2. — *Tipula conjuncta* sp. n. Basal seven segments of flagellum

pruinose; flagellar segments a little produced apically (Fig. 2) on the lower face, the surface with a very short pale pubescence and a few basal verticils of moderate length. Head dark brown, the orbits indistinctly paler; vertical tubercle low.

Anterior pronotum very narrow, plate-like, with a low dorso-median tubercle. Mesonotum dark grey, the praescutum with a broad and conspicuous dull black stripe, broadest in front, narrowed to the suture; lateral stripes unusually narrow and indistinct, blackish; pseudosutural foveae reduced to a microscopic dot-like pit; scutellum strongly flattened; postnotal mediotergite with a delicate median impressed line. Pleura brownish grey, the dorso-pleural membrane ochreous. Halteres pale, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs relatively short and stout, the segments covered with a weak

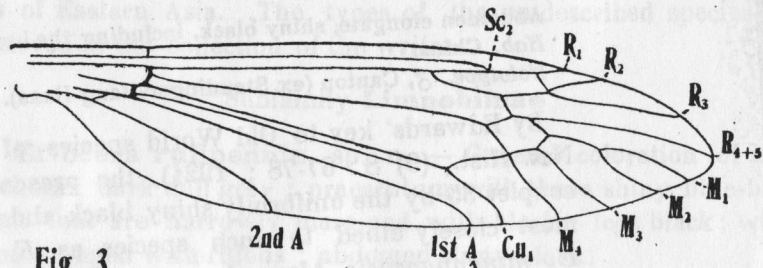


Fig. 3

Fig. 3.— *Tipula conjuncta*, sp. n. Wing. Explanation of symbols as in fig. 1.

short pubescence; tibial spurs long, truncated at tips: coxae brownish grey; trochanters dark, pruinose; femora yellow basally, the tips broadly blackened; tibiae obscure yellow, the bases narrowly infuscated, the tips a little more broadly so; basitarsi brown, the terminal segments darker. Wings with a strong yellowish tinge, the prearcular region and cells *C* and *Sc* clearer yellow; stigma scarcely indicated; veins brown, those of the costal and prearcular regions more yellowish; extensive oblitative areas along the cord. Venation (Fig. 3): *Sc*₂ ending a short distance before the fork of *Rs*; fork of *R*₂ + ₃ symmetrical; *r* faint, at the fork of *R*₂ + ₃; *r-m* obliterated by the fusion of veins *R*₄ + ₅ on *M*₁ + ₂, the fusion being about one-half the basal section of *R*₄ + ₅; cell *M*₁ longer than its petiole, the latter a trifle less than three times *m*; *m-cu* punctiform; cell 1st *M*₂ strongly pointed at proximal end; cell 2nd *A* broad.

Abdomen ochreous-brown, the segments with conspicuous brown setigerous punctures, each with a short golden seta; no basal impressed areas on segments beyond the second tergite; basal sternites infuscated medially. Genital segment dark brown. Ovipositor with the tergal valves long, slender, straight, shiny chitinized brown, the tips rounded; sternal valves very short.

Hab. Siberia.

Holotype, ♀, Ussuri (ex Staudinger-Bang-Haas).

Tipula conjuncta is readily told from all described species of the genus known to the writer by the obliteration of the radial-median crossvein of the wings.

3. *Tipula suenisoni*, sp. n. — General coloration of thoracic dorsum rufous-yellow; head light grey; antennal segments bicolorous;

wings with a faint brown tinge, the costal region darker; male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in two spinous lobes; notch of ninth sternite bearing two pencils of long yellow setae.

Male. — Length about 14 mm.; wing 16.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure yellow, whitish pruinose above, the sides darker; nasus relatively long and slender, tufted with yellow setae; palpi pale brown, the long terminal segment darker. Antennae with the scapal segments and basal segment of flagellum yellow; remaining segments of flagellum yellowish brown, the basal swellings conspicuous, brownish black, to produce a bicolorous effect. Head clear light grey, the posterior part of vertex and the occiput weakly infuscated.

Pronotum broadly infuscated medially, the sides yellowish. Mesonotal praescutum with three confluent rufous-yellow stripes that cover most of the disk, the humeral region and the broad lateral margins light grey; interspaces and median region of scutum becoming clearer yellow; each scutal lobe with two contiguous rufous-yellow areas; scutellum and postnotum testaceous, the former more or less suffused with yellow, the latter margined behind with darker. Propleura more or less infuscated. Sternopleurite and anepisternum light grey pruinose, infuscated anteriorly, the former more strongly so beneath; pteropleurite abruptly more whitish; dorso-pleural membrane light yellow. Halteres pale brown, the base of the stem abruptly yellow. Legs with the fore and middle coxae light grey, the posterior coxae more whitish; trochanters obscure yellow; femora brownish yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; tibiae brown, the tips passing into brownish black; tarsi brownish black. Wings with a faint brown tinge, the base and costal region more infuscated to produce a dark costal margin as far distad as the stigma and including both cells *C* and *Sc*; vein *Cu* slightly clouded with darker. Venation: *R*₂ preserved; *m* and the petiole of cell *M*₁ subequal; cell 2nd *A* relatively narrow.

Abdomen with the basal tergite testaceous-yellow, beyond this passing into brown, the lateral margins of the segments indistinctly paler, sternites obs-

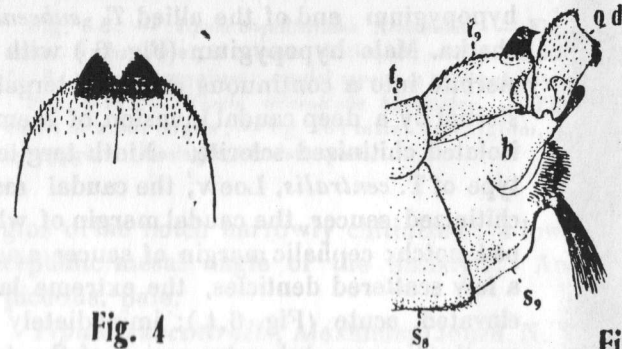


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 4-5. — *Tipula suenisoni*, sp. n. — Fig. 4. Male hypopygium; ninth tergite, dorsal aspect. — Fig. 5. Male hypopygium; lateral aspect; *od*: outer dististyle; *S*: sternite; *T*: tergite. The terminology is that of Crampton.

cure yellow. Male hypopygium having the general structure of *T. yamata*; tergite distinctly separated from the sternite by a complete suture. Ninth tergite (Fig. 4) large, the caudal margin with a blackened spinulose lobe on either side of the median line, the more lateral spinulae larger, those toward the median line becoming progressively smaller. Basistyle (Fig. 5, b) separated from the sternite only by a ventral suture. Outer dististyle a broadly flattened ear-like yellow lobe, the posterior margin a little produced subapically and here provided with a few slightly longer setae. Caudal margins of sternite adjoining the ventral suture with a dense patch of erect yellow setae. Base of notch of sternite bearing a broad bifid lobe, each lobule of which bears a conspicuous pencil of long yellow setae directed ventrad. Sternite cephalad of hair-pencils pale, subcarinate. Eighth sternite unarmed with setae.

Hab. China (Che-Kiang)

Holotype, ♂, Hang-chow, April 28, 1924 (Suenson).

This interesting crane-fly is named in honor of the collector M.E. Suenson, to whom I am indebted for many kind favors. *T. suen-soni* is allied to *T. yamata*, Alexander (Japan) and *T. mendax*, Alexander (Japan), differing from both in the conspicuous bifid setiferous lobe in the notch of the ninth sternite of the male hypopygium.

4. *Tipula coquillettiana*, Alexander

1924. *Tipula coquillettiana* Alexander; Philippine Journal of Science, 24 :605-606.

This insufficiently known crane-fly has been known hitherto only from southern Saghalien. I now record a male from Hokkaido, Japan (Jozankei, Ishikari-no-kuni, August 10, 1924, *Tamanuki*, collector) and give a few additional details of the structure of the male hypopygium and of the allied *T. subcentralis*, Alexander, of Kamtchatka. Male hypopygium (Fig. 6) with the tergite fused with the sternite into a continuous ring, the tergal region separated from the sternal by a deep caudal invasion of membrane that encloses a small isolated chitinized sclerite. Ninth tergite (Fig. 7, t) of the general type of *T. centralis*, Loew, the caudal margin a blackened, heavily chitinized saucer, the caudal margin of which bears a shallow U-shaped notch; cephalic margin of saucer a narrow raised rim that bears a few scattered denticles, the extreme lateral angles more strongly elevated, acute (Fig. 6, t); immediately ventrad of this elevation a small setigerous tubercle; region of the tergite cephalad of the chitinized saucer paler, extensive, the median area conspicuously membranous. Basistyle (Fig. 6, b) complete, extending caudad into a slender, blackened, bifid point (Fig. 8, b). Outer dististyle a slender,

cylindrical or weakly clavate fleshy lobe that is covered with long black setae. Inner style a flattened blade that terminates in a black shiny blade, before the apex with a sharp point directed dorsad. Ninth sternite (Fig. 6, s) profoundly incised beneath, the mesal mar-

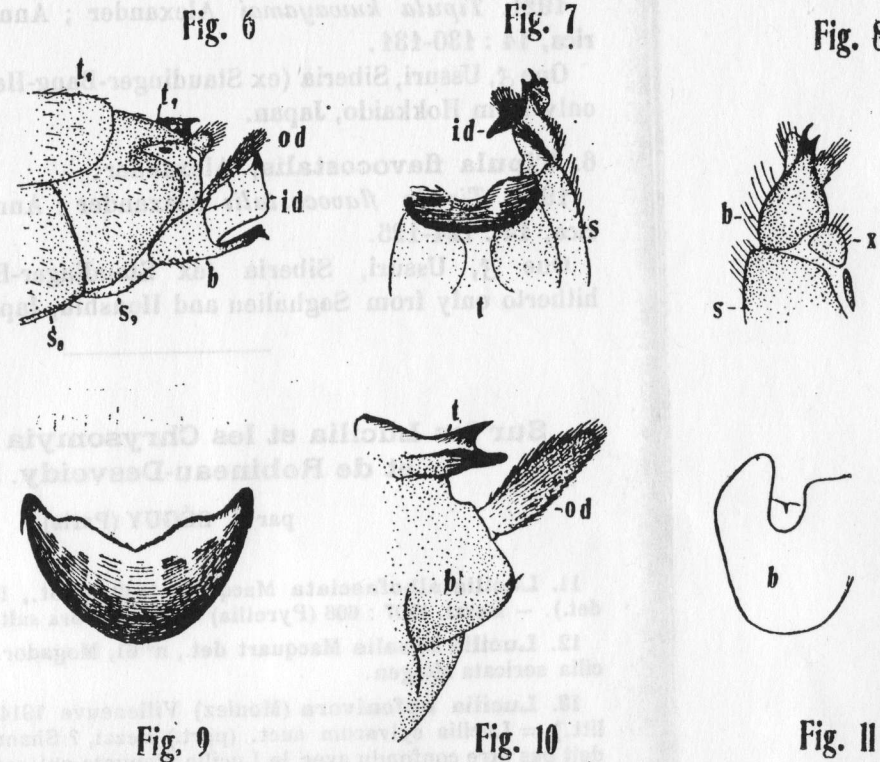


Fig. 6-8. — *Tipula coquillettiana* Alexander. — Fig. 6: male hypopygium; lateral aspect. b: basistyle; id: inner dististyle; — fig. 7: male hypopygium, dorsal aspect; fig. 8: male hypopygium: caudal aspect. x: lobe at base of basistyle.

Fig. 9-11. — *Tipula subcentralis* Alexander. — Fig. 9: male hypopygium; dorsal aspect of ninth tergite; — fig. 10: male hypopygium, lateral aspect; — fig. 11: male hypopygium; basistyle, caudal aspect.

gins of the notch narrowly chitinized; a low sclerite (Fig. 8, x) at the cephalic mesal angle of the basistyle. Anal tube long and conspicuous, pale.

Tipula subcentralis, Alexander (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 26 :73-74; 1918) conforms much more closely to the typical form of *centralis*, Loew, in the more extensive chitinized saucer of the ninth tergite (fig. 9), which shows two teeth when viewed laterally (fig. 10, t);

the broader outer dististyle (fig. 10, o d) and the caudal notch of the basistyle (fig. 11).

5. *Tipula kuwayamai*, Alexander.

1921. *Tipula kuwayamai* Alexander ; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 14 : 130-131.

One ♂, Ussuri, Siberia (ex Staudinger-Bang-Ilaas). Known hitherto only from Hokkaido, Japan.

6. *Tipula flavocostalis*, Alexander.

1921. *Tipula flavocostalis* Alexander ; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 14 : 124-125.

One ♂, Ussuri, Siberia (ex Staudinger-Bang-Ilaas). Known hitherto only from Saghalien and Honshu, Japan.

Sur les *Lucilia* et les *Chrysomyia* de Macquart
et de Robineau-Desvoidy. II (1).

par E. SÉGUY (Paris).

11. *Lucilia albofasciata* Macquart 1843, Exot., II-3, 149,1, ♀ (Macquart det.). — Bezzi, 1907 : 606 (Pyrellia) = *Dasyphora saltuum* Rdi.

12. *Lucilia basalis* Macquart det., n° 61, Mogador (Laporte) 945-37 = *Lucilia sericata* Meigen.

13. *Lucilia bufonivora* (Moniez) Villeneuve 1914 : 95,2 (paradoxalis in litt.) = *Lucilia sylvarum* auct. (part.) Bezzi, ? Shannon, 1924 : 3,75. — Ne doit pas être confondu avec le *Lucilia elongata* qui est une bonne espèce.

14. *Lucilia cæsar* L. — Fabricius det. (coll. Bosc) = *L. sericata* Mg.

15. *Lucilia cæsar* L. — Macquart det. (coll. Muséum) = *L. sericata* Mg.

16. *Lucilia cæsarion* Meig. — (Macquart det.). Environs de Paris, Algérie H. Lucas = *Cryptolucilia*.

17. *Lucilia calida* R.-D. 1830 : 464,6. — Macquart 1835 : II, 258,30. — N°s 30, 86, 247, Macquart det., prov. France = 86 : *L. sericata*. — 30, 247 ; Pyrellia.

18. *Lucilia chloropyga* var. R.-D. = *Chrysomyia soror* R.-D. det. Robineau-Desvoidy. N° 216, Afrique (Delalande) Cap de Bonne Espérance = *Chrysomyia*.

19. *Lucilia chloropyga* Macquart. (Macquart det.) Coll. Bosc. L'étiquette originale porte *h. in carolina*. Macquart, ou ceux qui ont manipulé la collection après lui, ont dû faire une transposition d'étiquette. Ce n'est pas le *Lucilia caroliniensis* de Macquart ou le *Chrysomyia carolinæ* de Robineau-Desvoidy. On trouve dans la collection du Muséum un *Cryptolucilia* (n° 237)

t. Cf. *Diptera*, II, 85-86 : part. I.