

New species of Tipulidae from Chile

BY

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The four species of crane-flies herein described as new were included in very extensive collections of these flies that were taken in the Valley of Marga-Marga by PP. Jaffuel and Pirion. Many of the species secured in this very interesting locality were identical with material taken in Patagonia and southern Chile by Messrs. Edwards and Shannon and will be discussed in the detailed report on this material. My sincere thanks are extended to the collectors for the privilege of studying this fine series of Tipulidae and for the gift of the types.

Shannonomyia Jaffueli, sp. n.

General coloration gray; legs chiefly black; wings grayish, the stigma barely evident; R_2 close to the fork of $R_3 + 4$; male hypopygium black.

Male. Length, 5.5—5.8 mm.; wing, 6.4—7.3 mm.

Female. Length about 8 mm.; wing, 7.4 mm.

R_1 strum and palpi black. Antennae relatively short, black throughout; flagellar segments oval. Head brownish gray, the anterior vertex and orbits paler gray.

Pronotum yellowish gray. Mesonotal praescutum yellowish gray, with three brown stripes, these sometimes but little evident, especially the lateral stripes, scutum similar, the centers of the lobes infuscated; median area of scutum, the scutellum and the postnotum clear light gray. Pleura clear gray. Halteres pale, the knobs dusky. Legs with the coxae brownish gray, trochanters yellowish brown; fore and middle femora blackened, the bases obscure brownish yellow, the posterior femora brown; the tips blackened, tibiae and tarsi brownish black. Wings grayish, the stigma only a little darker, inconspicuous against the ground-color; veins dark brown. Venation:

Sc short, *Ss*₁ ending about opposite fourfifths *Rs*, *Sc*₂ close to its tip; *R*₂ close to the fork of *R*₃₊₄ in cases beyond the fork; veins *R*₃ and *R*₄ divergent, cell *R*₃ wide at margin; cell *M*₁ lacking, present adventitiously; *m-cu* at or before midlength of cell *1st M*₃.

Abdomen brownish black, the hypopygium black, only the inner dististyle and aedeagus paler, basal sternites vaguely paler at cephalic margins. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle relatively long and slender, the apical spines subequal.

Holotype, male, Marga-marga, September 12, 1927. (*Jaffuel and Pirion*). *Allotopotype, female*, with the type. *Paratopotypes, 10 male & female*, September 11—12, 1927.

This interesting crane-fly is named in honor of P. Felix Jafuel, who, with P. Pirion, has added greatly to our knowledge of the fauna and flora of Marga-Marga.

Gynoplistia (Paralimnophila) perirorrata, sp.n.

Male. Length about 8 mm.; wing, 9 mm.

Generally similar to *G. (P.) irrorata* (Philippi), differing especially in the coloration of the body and wings.

Antennal scape and basal segments of the flagellum brownish yellow, the outer segments darker. Pronotum and mesonotal praescutum with a narrow, continuous, median, brown stripe, the lateral praescutal stripes nearly obsolete; sublateral brown spot behind the pseudosutural foveae distinct but not lunate as in *irrorata*; scutal lobes only moderately darkened; the capillary brown median line on the posterior sclerites of the mesonotum most distinct on the scutum, becoming faint to subobsolete on the scutellum and postnotal mediotergite. Pleura more uniformly gray. Legs relatively longer and more slender; femora yellow, the subterminal and nearly apical black rings distinct, separated by a subequal yellow ring. Wings with a yellow suffusion, spotted and dotted with brown; in addition to the numerous brown spots in the radial field, as found in *irrorata* and *pirioni*, other paler brown dots occur in the medial, cubital and anal cells, giving the appearance of a sparse dotting in almost all cells of the wing. Venation: *Sc*₁, a trifle longer than the first section of *R*₁; cell *R*₃ short-petiolate, *R*₂₊₃₊₄

being subequal to $r-m$; cell 1st M_2 long and narrow; $m-Cu$ about one-third 1st length beyond the fork of M .

Holotype, male, Marga-Marga, September 13, 1927. (*Juffuel and Pirion*).

G. (P.) perirrorata is readily told from *G. (P.) irrorata* (Phillippi) and *G. (P.) pirioni* Alexander by the brown dotting in the medial, cubital and anal fields of the wing. In the other species, these cells are merely washed with dusky or with very sparse darker spots.

Rhabdomastix synclera, sp.n.

General coloration pale yellow; antennae (*male*) elongate, if bent backward extending to opposite midlength of the abdomen; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical; wings pale yellow; Sc_2 at the tip of Sc_1 ; abdomen with a subterminal brown ring; male hypopygium with the gonapophyses appearing as acicular rods, not expanded at their tips.

Male. Length about 5 mm.; wing, 5.7 mm.; antenna about 3.6 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, the palpi a little darker. Antennae (δ) relatively elegant, if bent backward extending about to midlength of the abdomen; scape and first flagellar segment pale, the succeeding segments dark brown with the apices of segments two to five restrictedly pale; outer segment uniformly darkened; flagellar segments cylindrical, with very long pubescence and verticils. Head yellow.

Thorax pale yellow. Halteres relatively long and slender, pale. Legs with the coxas and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs pale yellow, the terminal tarsal segments brown. Wings with a pale yellow tinge, the stigmal region a trifle darker; veins darker yellow, Sc_2 , the cord and R_3 more brownish. Macrotrichiae relatively abundant, there being a sparse series along the entire length of P_3 and on the distal ends of veins M , basal section of Cu , and the anal veins. Venation: Sc , relatively long, ending about opposite two-thirds the length of the long Rs , Sc_2 close to 1st tip; R_3 oblique, the distance on costa $R_1 +_2$ and M_3 being longer than the latter; cell 1st M_2 relatively short and wide.

Abdomen testaceous yellow, the subterminal segments dark brown to produce a conspicuous ring. Male hypopygium with the gonapophyses appearing as elongate, acicular rods that narrow very gradually to the needle-like tips, not expanded apically as in *intermedia* Alexander.

Holotype, male, Marga-Marga, September 11, 1927 (*Jaffuel and Pirion*).

***Molophilus pectinatus*, sp.n.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; antennae (*male*) relatively elongate; general coloration dark brown; knobs of the halteres light yellow; wings with a brownish tinge; male hypopygium elongate, the basal dististyle a long straight rod that bears a series of conspicuous branches to produce a comb-like appearance.

Male. Length about 3.8—4 mm.; wing, 4.5 - 4.6 mm

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae (δ) relatively elongate, if bent backward extending about to the root of halteres or slightly beyond; antennae black throughout, the flagellar segments fusiform. Head dark brown, the anterior vertex more reddish brown.

Pronotum dark brown, the lateral portions of the scutellum light sulphur-yellow; anterior lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum shiny brown, the humeral region obscure yellow., the lateral margins pale; remainder of mesonotum darker brown. Pleura dark brown, the dorso-pleural region pale; pleurotergite extensively paler brown; sternum obscure yellow. Halteres with the stem dusky, the knobs light yellow. Legs with the fore coxae darker than the others, which are brownish testaceous; trochanters testaceous; remainder of legs brown to black; fore tibiae (*male*) with a slightly enlarged subbasal ring. Wings with a brownish tinge, the prearcular region mere yellowish; veins brown, the macrotrichiae dark brown. Venation: $R_2 +_3$ more than twice *m-cu* and but gently arcuated; $R_4 +_5$ in alignment with R_s , about one-half to one-third longer than *m-cu*; petiole of cell M_3 from two to four times *m-cu*; vein *2nd A* relatively long, extending to about opposite one-fourth the length of the petiole of cell M_3 .

Abdomen brownish black, the hypopygium a very little brighter. Male hypopygium elongate, especially the ventral lobe of the basistyle and the basal dististyle. Apical beak of the basistyle short and stout, blackened. Outer dististyle small, widely, separated from the basal style, its base expanded, the apex narrowed, gently curved, on the concave face near midlength bearing a small tooth that represents the usual lateral arm of the style. Basal dististyle a very long, straight, black rod that bears a series of from ten to twelve spines and slender curved rods, all on the same face of the style to produce a pectinate appearance; the more basal spines smallest, the outermost branches more crowded; these branches more or less irregular in size and position. Aedeagus relatively stout, subtended on either side by a slight lateral expansion. Phallosomic process an elongate-oval, pale brown plate.

Holotype, male, Marga-Marga, September 17, 1927 (Jaffuel and Pirion). *Paratopotypes*, 4 ♂♂, September 14 - 19, 1927,

Molophilus pectinatus is very distinct from the numerous species of the genus now known from Archiplata.

