

## APPENDIX

## A NEW SPECIES OF TIPULA FROM WISCONSIN

(Tipulidae; Diptera)

By Charles P. Alexander

***Tipula dickinsoni* sp. n.****Figure 197, wing and hypopygium.**

General coloration gray; antennae bicolorous, dark brown, the basal enlargement of the proximal flagellar segments obscure yellow; mesonotal praescutum with four narrow brown stripes; femora yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; wings with a faint brown tinge, the prearcular and costal regions a trifle darker; abdominal tergites gray, with three brown longitudinal stripes that are interrupted by the pale caudal and lateral margins of the segments; male hypopygium with the tergite distinctly separated from the sternite by a suture, its caudal margin produced into a flattened lobe that is deeply emarginate at apex.

*Male*.—Length, about 12-13 mm.; wing, 12.5-13 mm.; antenna about 4.5-4.8 mm.

*Female*.—Length, about 13-13.5 mm.; wing, 11-11.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head light yellowish brown, sparsely pruinose; nasus long and slender; palpi dark brown, the terminal segment a trifle shorter than the combined second and third segments. Antennae with the scape, pedicel and first flagellar segment obscure yellow; succeeding flagellar segments black, the basal enlargement obscure light yellow, this color becoming more suffused with darker on outer segments, the terminal ones uniformly blackened; thirteenth segment reduced to a tiny thimble-shaped button; antennae of female shorter. Head gray, more brownish gray on the sides of the posterior vertex; vague indications of a dark median vitta on vertex.

Mesonotal praescutum brownish gray, with four narrow brown stripes, the intermediate pair distinct, each gradually narrowed behind, the lateral stripes less distinct to subobsolete; posterior sclerites of mesonotum light gray, the scutal lobes vaguely marked with brownish; a faintly indicated capillary brown vitta on the scutellum and postnatal

mediotergite. Pleura clear blue-gray, the dorso-pleural region more buffy. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem obscure yellow. Legs with the coxae light gray; trochanters pale yellow; femora yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously blackened; tibiae obscure yellow, passing into brown on distal half or less; tarsi black. Wings with a faint brown tinge, the prearcular and costal regions, with the stigma, darker brown; a vague darker clouding between the branches of *Cu*; obliterative areas before the stigma and across the base of cell 1st  $M_2$ . Venation:  $R_{1+2}$  entirely preserved but without macrotrichia; cell  $M_1$  deep, its petiole subequal to  $m$ ;  $m-cu$  connecting with  $M_{3+4}$  at about mid-length; cell 2nd  $A$  wide.

Abdominal tergites gray, more brownish gray on basal two segments; a broad median and narrower sublateral stripes dark brown; caudal and lateral margins of tergites narrowly grayish buffy to yellowish; basal sternites yellowish; subterminal segments more extensively infuscated; hypopygium relatively small, obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergal region separated from the fused sternite-basistyle by a distinct suture. Tergite with the median region produced caudad into a broad lobe that is deeply emarginate at apex by a U-shaped incision, the margins of the notch set with microscopic blackened points. Outer dististyle a broadly flattened yellow blade, slightly widened outwardly, its outer end subtruncate. Caudo-mesal portion of sternite, immediately behind the basistyle, produced mesad into a small, unequally bilobed, hairy appendage. Eighth sternite unarmed, its posterior margin straight. Ovipositor with the valves long and heavily sclerotized.

Habitat.—Wisconsin.

Holotype, Crawfish River, Columbia County, in tamarack bog, May 28, 1931 (*W. E. Dickinson*).

Allotopotype.

Paratopotypes, 4.

Holotype and Allotype in the Milwaukee Museum.

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting new species of *Tipula* in honor of the collector, my friend, Mr. W. E. Dickinson. The general appearance of the present fly is much like that of *T. sulphurea* Doane and *T. kennicotti* Alexander, belonging to the *oleracea* (*tricolor*) group of the genus, in which the tergal and sternal elements of the male hypopygium are fused into a continuous ring. *Tipula dickinsoni* be-

longs to what has been called the *submaculata* group, having nearly immaculate wings and with the tergite of the male hypopygium entirely separate from the fused sternite and basistyle. The species is quite distinct from any similar species in the local fauna by the coloration of the antennal flagellum, the position of *m-cu* at near midlength of  $M_{3+4}$ , and the structure of the male hypopygium. The peculiar antennal pattern, with the bases of the individual flagellar segments paler than the outer portions, is found in only two of our local species of *Tipula*; *T. flavibasis* Alexander and *T. tephrocephala* Loew.

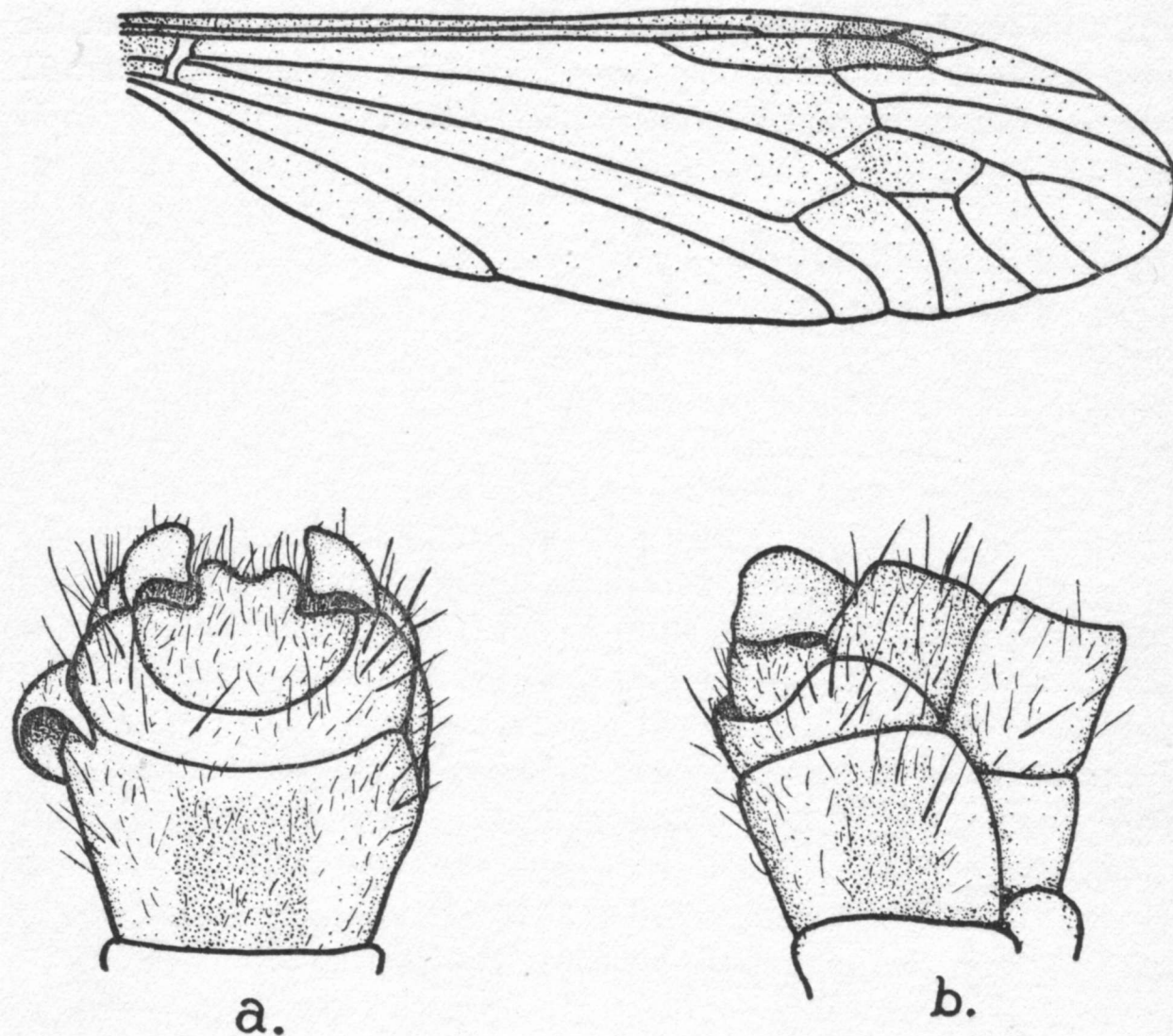


FIG. 197—*Tipula dickinsoni* n.sp. a. Dorsal view of hypopygium; b. Lateral view of hypopygium; and wing. M.P.M. No. 78360, Holotype.