

CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN TIPULOIDEA (DIPTERA) FROM
ARGENTINA. II

ACTA ZOOLOGICA LILLOANA, tomo XVIII (1962) Págs. 335-358

TUCUMAN
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

1962

NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN TIPULOIDEA (DIPTERA) FROM ARGENTINA. II

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

RESUMEN

Tipuloidea (Diptera) nuevos o poco conocidos de la Argentina.— El autor describe como nuevas las especies siguientes: *Ozodicera (O.) corrientesana*, *Valdiviana neuquenensis*, *Holorusia (H.) fagetorum* subsp. *trunculata*, *Tipula (Microtipula) didolos*, *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) asaroton*, *Tipula (E.) willinki*, *Pedicia (Tricyphona) albicentra*; *Pedicia (T.) phaeostigma*, *Gnophomyia (Eugnophomyia) golbachi*, *Gonomyia (G.) wygodzinsky* y *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) tafiensis*. Describe también el alotipo macho de *Tipula (E.) wittei* Alexander y el alotipo hembra de *Tipula (E.) ligulata* Alexander. Se agregan notas acerca de otras especies descritas en la primera parte.

The first part under this general title was published in *Acta Zoologica Lilloana* 10: 75 - 94; 1952. In continuing the record of distribution and defining of further undescribed species I here am discussing materials derived from two separate sources, the first being the Instituto Miguel Lillo, collected chiefly by Director Abraham Willink in the vicinity of Lago Argentino in Santa Cruz, and by R. Golbach in Tucumán, together with fewer specimens secured by other collectors as acknowledged in the text, all such materials being preserved in the Instituto Lillo. The second series available is in my personal collection, having been secured by exchange or purchase from several Argentinian entomologists, the most important being Juan Foerster, Antonio Martínez, A. A. Ogloblin, Serge S. Schajovskoy, and Peter Wygodzinsky. A further important collection, still unworked, was received from Señor Alberto Prosen. Such materials are retained in my personal collection of these flies, with paratypes and duplicates where available being placed in the Instituto Lillo series.

In the initial report a total of 237 species of *Tanyderidae*, *Trichoce-ridae* and *Tipulidae* was recorded from Argentina. At this time I am

continuing the practice of numbering the additional species, those included herewith being numbers 238 through 253, of which ten are defined as new. Where previously recorded species are re-discussed the original number of the insect is retained and is placed in parenthesis. It is hoped and expected that the consideration of the rich crane-fly fauna of Argentina may be continued in subsequent reports. I am most grateful to all of the entomologists and collectors above mentioned for their efforts in making known the Tipuloidean fauna of this particularly interesting and important region.

(1) *Araucoderus gloriosus* (Alexander)

1920. *Tanyderus gloriosus* Alexander, Arkiv för Zoologi, 13, n° 7 : 5-7, fig. (wing).

1959. *Araucoderus gloriosus* Alexander, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 54 : 55.

Described from the Rio Aysén, South Chile, collected by Per Dusén. Cerro Chapelco, Neuquén, 1700 metres. December 28, 1951 (Schajovskoy).

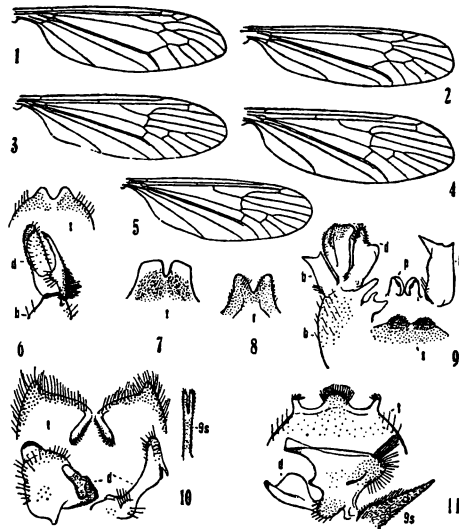
238. *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) corrientesana* sp. n.

Size relatively large (wing of male about 18 mm); thorax buffy yellow, praescutum with four clearly defined reddish brown stripes; nasus very reduced; terminal segment of palpus short; flagellar branches short, subequal in length to the segments; legs yellowish brown, terminal tarsal segments darker, claws simple; wings yellow, slightly patterned with pale brown seams, especially over Cu, the posterior cord, and outer radial field; r-m present or obliterated by the fusion of veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} ; abdomen elongate; male hypopygium with the tergite emarginate, lobes pale, obtuse; apex of basistyle obtuse, blackened.

Male. — Length about 24-25 mm; wing 18-19 mm; abdomen alone 18-19 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, nasus reduced to a small tubercle; palpi light brown, very short, the total length about equal to that of the prolongation, terminal segment short, about one-half longer than the penultimate. Antennae broken beyond the tenth segment; yellow, outer end of flagellar branches dark brown, the branches subequal to the segments. Head brownish gray; vertical tubercle lacking; vestiture abundant, microscopic on vertex, longer and paler on sides.

Prontum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum buffy yellow with four clearly defined more reddish brown stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a narrow ground line that is slightly wider behind; scutum yellow, each lobe with two confluent reddish brown areas; posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura yellow; thorax virtually glabrous, vestiture of praescutal interspaces very short and sparse, of the mediotergite microscopic. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs very long and slender; coxae and trochanters yellow, the former with yellow setae, longer on the fore pair; remainder of legs yellowish brown, outer tarsal segments



Figs. 1-11. — 1, *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) corrientesana* sp.n.; venation. 2, *Valdiviana neuquenensis* sp.n.; venation. 3, *Pedicia (Tricyphona) albicentra* sp.n.; venation. 4, *Pedicia (Tricyphona) phaeostigma* sp.n.; venation. 5, *Pedicia (Tricyphona) guttistigma* Alexander; venation. 6, *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) corrientesana* sp.n.; male hypopygium. 7, *Holorusia (Holorusia) fagetorum trunculata* subsp.n.; male hypopygium. 8, *Holorusia (Holorusia) fagetorum fagetorum* Alexander; male hypopygium. 9, *Valdiviana neuquenensis* sp.n.; male hypopygium. 10, *Tipula (Microtipula) amoenicornis* Alexander; male hypopygium. 11, *Tipula (Microtipula) didolos* sp.n.; male hypopygium. (Symbols: *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *p*, phallosome; *s*, sternite; *t*, tergite).

dark brown; claws simple. Wings (fig. 1) with the ground yellow, slightly patterned with pale brown, appearing as seams over the veins, broadest on Cu and the posterior cord; stigma and outer radial cells pale brown, only slightly darker than the ground; cell Sc darker yellow; veins light brown. Veins beyond cord glabrous, except for scattered strong trichia on R_{2+3} and basal third of R_3 , and in cases with a few

weak trichia on Cu near m-cu; Rs, M, Cu and the Anals without trichia. Venation: R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} in the type fused (as figured), in the paratype separate and with r-m present.

Abdomen elongate, as shown by the measurements; tergites yellow, surface subnitidous; sternites somewhat clearer yellow; vestiture consisting of microscopic yellow setulae. Male hypopygium (fig. 6) with the tergite, t, entirely pale, transverse, narrowed outwardly, terminating in two small obtuse lobes that are separated by a deeper U-shaped notch; vestiture of apices of lobes consisting of microscopic setulae, with longer but inconspicuous setae more basally on lobes, on disk these still longer; cephalic thrid of tergal plate without setae. Basistyle, b, blackened and obtuse at apex. Dististyles, d, simple; inner style terminating in two slightly unequal spinous points, the outer one more acute; base of style on inner margin dilated, with a few long pale setae, outer surface at base densely setiferous.

Holotype, ♂: Manantiales, Corrientes, December 1949 (Birabén); Instituto Lillo.

Paratopotype, ♂.

Among the approximately 50 species of *Ozodicerca* so far made known, the present fly is most similar to *Ozodicerca (Ozodicerca) attenuata* Alexander, *O. (O.) cinereipennis* Alexander, *O. (O.) duidensis* Alexander, *O. (O.) nigromarginata* Alexander, *O. (O.) schwarzmeieranana* Alexander, and *O. (O.) zikaniana* Alexander, differing especially in the coloration of the body and wings, and in the details of structure of the hypopygium. This is the first record for the genus from Argentina. It should be noted that the species described as *Ozodicerca argentina* van der Wulp (1881) actually is a species of *Tipula*, later made the type of the subgenus *Pectinotipula* Alexander (J. N. Y. ent. Soc., 28: 9 - 10; 1920).

239. *Valdiviana neuquenensis* sp. n.

Size relatively large (wing of male 17 mm); mesonotal praescutum light gray with four pale brown stripes; katapleurotergite conspicuously dark brown; halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown; legs pale brown, claws unequally bidentate; wings weakly tinted, sparsely patterned with brown and subhyaline; male hypopygium with outer lobe of basistyle a flattened blade, its outer angles produced into spines.

Male. — Length about 17 mm; wing 17 mm; antenna about 2,5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively short, pale yellow; nasus very stout, with long setae; palpi brown. Antennae with the very long scape

yellow, approximately as long as segments two to seven combined; pedicel and enlarged flagellar segments black, outer segments pale; six proximal flagellar segments enlarged, with setae on the upper face only; outer four segments cylindrical, with very long verticils that much exceed the segments. Head with the broad anterior vertex light brown, center of posterior vertex darker, front and orbits whitened.

Pronotal scutum very flattened, almost bladelike, scutellum white, similarly bladelike on the sides. Mesonotal praescutum with ground light gray, with four pale brown stripes, the intermediate pair vaguely separated by a capillary line, their lateral margins and borders of the lateral stripes vaguely darker brown, lateral praescutal margins narrowly darkened, pseudosutural foveae curved, black; scutal lobes light brown, median area gray; scutellum gray, parascutella pale brown; mediotergite gray; an inconspicuous pale brown central stripe extends from the suture to the abdomen, interrupted by the narrow blackened anterior ring of the mediotergite; katapleurotergite conspicuously dark brown. Pleura pale yellowish white, posterior part of dorsopleural membrane slightly darkened, ventral sternopleurite more pinkish. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with coxae whitened; trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs pale brown, outer tarsal segments darker; claws of male bidentate, outer tooth stouter, basal spine slender; proximal end of last tarsal segment with a setiferous lobe or epicondyle. Wings (fig. 2) teneral, when fully colored apparently weakly tinted, patterned with dark brown, including the relatively large stigma and a seam along vein Cu in cell M; whitened obliterative areas before and beyond stigma and across cell 1st M; veins brown. Macrotrichia of veins sparse, beyond cord on outer radial branches excepting R_{1+2} ; outer medial field with three or four trichia near outer end of M_1 ; basad of cord without trichia behind vein R. Venation: R_{2+3} subequal to R_{1+2} .

Abdominal tergites obscure brownish yellow, outer segments conspicuously patterned with dark brown, sternites more uniformly reddish yellow, outer segments darker. Male hypopygium (fig. 9) with the tergal lobes, t, black, low, separated by a shallow emargination densely provided with black setae. Outer lobe of basistyle, b, nearly glabrous, appearing as a flattened blade, the apical angles produced into acute points, the inner one larger; inner margin of blade near base with a few long pale setae. Dististyles, d, complex; outer style a very flattened blade that is extended into an obtuse lobe or beak, margin and surface with relatively sparse short setae; inner style subequal in size, the narrowed outer part with strong black spinoid setae.

Holotype, ♂ : Cerro Malo, Neuquén, 1700 metres, February 15, 1954 (Schajovskoy).

The nearest ally of the present fly is *Valdiviana synempora* Alexander, which differs in the coloration of the body, antennae, halteres, legs, and wings. The structure of the male hypopygium of *synempora* remains unknown to me. In the other known species of the genus, *V. edwardsina* Alexander and *V. shannonina* Alexander, this structure is entirely distinct, especially the basistyle and dististyles.

240. *Holorusia (Holorusia) fagetorum trunculata* subsp. n.

Male. — Length about 24 mm; wing 21,5 mm; antenna about 3,3 mm.

Female. — Length about 25 - 28 mm; wing 23 - 27 mm.

Generally similar to typical *fagetorum* Alexander, described from Bariloche. Nasus conspicuously widened outwardly, apex weakly notched; palpi black. Antennae with outer face of scape conspicuously corrugated; basal flagellar segment about one-half longer than the second; fourth to seventh oval, outer segments slender. Head light gray; anterior vertex and a broad band across posterior vertex brown. Vestiture of notum pale, very long, occurring on the anapleurotergite and sternopleurite, the katapleurotergite with short dense yellow pollen. Claws of male bidentate. Wings patterned generally as in typical *fagetorum*; white band beyond cord narrowed on posterior half; cell M_4 darkened except for a pale basal spot. Abdomen orange fulvous on proximal three tergites, with three pale brown stripes; succeeding segments brownish black, lateral borders broadly pale. Male hypopygium (fig. 7) generally as in *fagetorum*, including the spined inner dististyle and conspicuously setiferous eighth sternite, differing especially in the conformation of the tergal lobe, t. The comparable structure in typical *fagetorum* is shown for comparison (fig. 8, t). In the latter the lobes are narrow, tips oblique, median notch widened outwardly, lobes with narrow glabrous borders. In *trunculata* (7, t) the lobes are almost squarely truncated, separated by a narrow notch; apices of lobes broadly glabrous, setae shorter. In the present fly the spine of the inner dististyle is shorter and broader at base.

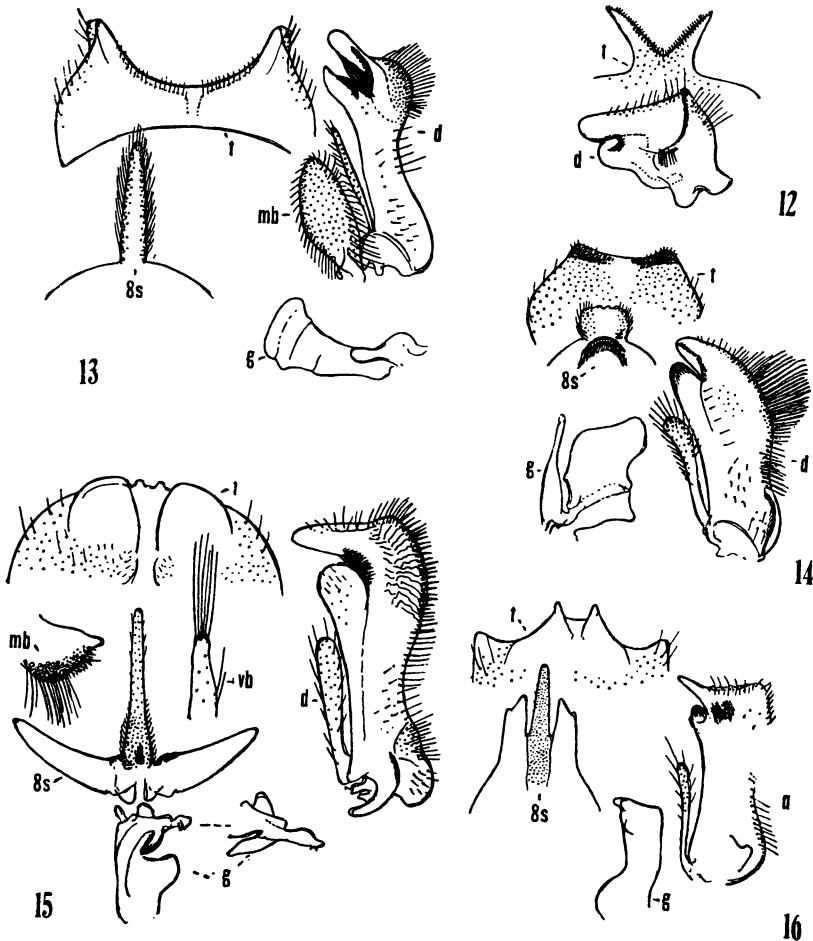
Holotype, ♂ : Lago Lacar, Neuquén, 650 metres, January 23, 1954 (Schajovskoy).

Allotopotype, ♀. *Paratopotype*, 1 ♀.

(19). *Tipula (Microtipula) amoenicornis* Alexander1922. *Tipula amoenicornis* Alexander, Ent. News 33 : 210.1945. *Tipula (Microtipula) amoenicornis* Alexander, Rev. Ent. Rio de J. 16 : 333.

Tucumán: Parque Aconquija, 800 metres, January 11, 1953 (Wygodzinsky); Raco, 800 metres, January 11, 1953 (Wygodzinsky).

Male hypopygium (fig. 10) with the tergite, *t*, large, gradually narrowed outwardly, posterior border with a broad U-shaped emargi-



Figs. 12-16. — *Tipula (Microtipula) decolorata* Alexander; male hypopygium. 13, *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) ligulata* Alexander; male hypopygium. 14, *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) asaroton* sp.n.; male hypopygium. 15, *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) witteli* Alexander; male hypopygium. 16, *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) willinki* sp.n.; male hypopygium. (Symbols: *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *mb*, mesal lobe of basistyle; *s*, sternite; *t*, tergite; *vb*, ventral lobe of basistyle).

nation, the narrow outer angles of the lobes obtuse; entire margin but especially the outer angles with long setae; in the notch on ventral surface of either side an oval lobe that is provided with abundant black setae. Median appendage of ninth sternite, 9 s, a long pale rod, near apex forking into two fingerlike lobes, the surface with abundant delicate setulae, longer on the lobes. Dististyles, d, about as figured; outer style smaller and more slender, on outer margin before apex with a slender recurved lobe or blade; inner style massive, its apex blackened, obtuse, posterior angle produced into an irregular massive blackened flange, the surface with abundant blackened spinulose poits. Eighth sternite relatively small and only moderately sheathing, blackened, the posterior border broadly yellow.

241. *Tipula (Microtipula) armatipennis* Alexander

1912. *Tipula armatipennis* Alexander, Ann. ent. Soc. Amer., 5 : 347-349, fig. g (venation), fig. o (δ hypopygium).

1945. *Tipula (Microtipula) armatipennis* Alexander, Rev. Ent. Rio de J. 16 : 333.

The type was from Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brasil, collected by H. H. Smith. It should be noted that the female sex lacks the conspicuous spur on the wing characteristic of the male but has the same distinctive venation of the outer radial field.

Tucumán: V. Padre Monti, Burruyacu, January 17 — February 7, 1948 (Golbach).

242. *Tipula (Microtipula) decolorata* (Alexander)

1935. *Habromastix decolorata* Alexander, Ann. ent. Soc. Amer., 28 : 314-315.

1945. *Tipula (Microtipula) decolorata* Alexander, Rev. Ent. Rio de J. 16 : 333.

The types were from Santa Barbara, Paraguay, collected in October 1925 by F. Schade; known also from southeastern Brasil.

Tucumán: V. Padre Monti, Burruyacu, January 17 — February 7, 1948 (Golbach).

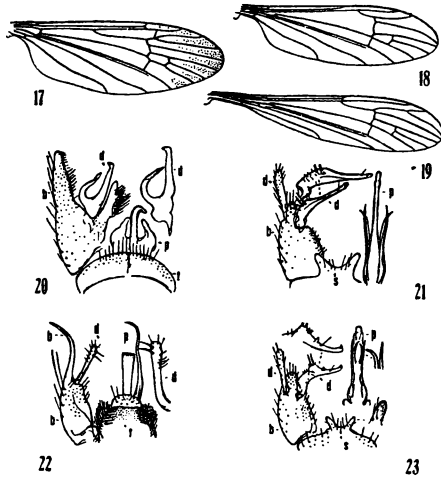
The unusually small and simple male hypopygium had not been illustrated and is shown herewith (fig. 12). Ninth tergite, t, extensive, the midregion of the posterior border produced into two slender divergent blades, the outer margins with abundant setae and short blackened spinoid bristles. Dististyle, d, single, shaped about as figured; beak pale, flattened, tip obtuse; lower beak blackened, apex broadly rounded.

243. *Tipula (Microtipula) didolos* sp. n.

General coloration of praescutum and scutum yellowish brown, posterior sclerites and pleura clearer yellow; antennae of male elongate, flagellum bicolored; wings brownish yellow, prearcular and costal fields brown; abdomen yellowed, in the male with a black subterminal ring; female with cerci very short, blackened; male hypopygium with tergite unequally trilobed; ninth sternite with two setiferous daggerlike rods; eighth sternite with apex very shallowly emarginate, the lobes with long yellow setae.

Male. — Length about 14 mm; wing 13 mm; antenna about 8 mm.

Female. — Length about 16 mm; wing 15 mm.



Figs. 17-23. — 17, *Gnophomyia (Eugnophomyia) golbachi* sp.n.; venation. 18, *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) tafiensis* sp.n.; venation. 19, *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) wygodzinskyi* sp.n.; venation. 20, *Gnophomyia (Eugnophomyia) golbachi* sp.n.; male hypopygium. 21, *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) catamarcae* Alexander; male hypopygium. 22, *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) tafiensis* sp.n.; male hypopygium. 23, *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) wygodzinskyi* sp.n.; male hypopygium. (Symbols: b, basistyle; d, dististyle; p, phallosome; s, sternite; t, tergite).

Frontal prolongation of head relatively short, brownish yellow; nasus short and relatively stout; palpi testaceous yellow, terminal segment broken. Antennae of male elongate, about one-half the body; basal four segments yellow, succeeding segments with the small oval basal enlargement brownish black, the stems dusky with yellow tips; at about the ninth segment the color is uniformly darkened; segments much longer than their verticils. Head with front pale yellow remainder light brown

Pronotum brownish yellow, clearer yellow on sides. Mesonotal praescutum yellowish brown with vague indications of a broad more yellowed central stripe; scutum yellowish brown, scutellum and mediotergite, brownish yellow; praescutum and scutal lobes glabrous, posterior sclerites with microscopic yellow setae. Pleura and pleurotergite more yellowed, including the dorsopleural membrane. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings brownish yellow, prearcular field, cell C and the stigma brown, cell Sc more yellowed; veins brown. Longitudinal veins beyond cord chiefly with macrotrichia, lacking on R_{1+2} , R_{2+3} all veins comprising cell 1st M_2 , petiole of cell M_1 and the veins behind this, present on R_3 , R_{4+5} , M_1 and M_2 ; basad of cord with trichia on outer half of Rs, lacking on M, Cu and the Anals. Venation: R_{1+2} strongly preserved; R_2 long, perpendicular; r-m shortened; petiole of cell M_1 subequal to m.

Basal abdominal tergites yellowed, the outer ones darker, especially in the female; in male segments seven and eight blackened to form a subterminal ring, apex of eighth sternite and the hypopygium yellowed. Ovipositor with cerci very short, blackened, tips obtuse; hypovalvae much longer, setiferous, tips broadly obtuse. Male hypopygium (fig. 11) with the tergite, t, transverse, posterior border trilobed, central lobe broader, tipped with numerous black setae, their tips incurved, lateral lobes with fewer similar setae. Appendages of ninth sternite, 9s, appearing as paired daggerlike rods, covered with yellow setae, tips subacute. Basistyle without a blackened lobe on mesal face, as common in many species. Dististyles, d, as figured; inner style larger, beak produced, bearing a flange on outer margin at apex, outer basal region with a group of seven or eight long black setae, with more abundant slender yellow bristles; lower beak a small blackened knob; outer style broadly flattened, its lower angle produced into a blackened knob. Eighth sternite large, sheathing, gradually narrowed outwardly, apex very shallowly emarginate forming two low lobes that bear numerous long yellow setae.

Holotype, ♀: Quebrada Cainzo, Tafí, Tucumán, December 19, 1950 (Golbach).

Allotopotype, a broken ♂, with the type.

Although it is generally similar in its appearance to some other regional species, including *Tipula (Microtipula) amoenicornis* Alexander and *T. (M.) tucumanensis* Alexander, the present fly is quite distinct in the structure of the antennae and male hypopygium.

244. *Tipula (Microtipula) tucumanensis* Alexander

1945. *Tipula (Microtipula) tucumanensis* Alexander, Rev. Ent. Rio de J. 16 : 425-428, fig. 12 (♂ hypopygium).

The type was from Quebrada Famaillá, Tucumán, 1600 metres, taken October 16, 1920 by Vladimir Weiser. A further specimen from V. Padre Monti Burreyacu, Tucumán, January 17 — February 7, 1948 (Golbach).

245. *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) asaroton* sp. n.

Belongs to the *glaphyoptera* group; mesonotal praescutum with four dark brown stripes, the intermediate pair paler and more narrowed posteriorly, scutellum and mediotergite with a darkened central line; knobs of halteres whitened; tips of femora blackened, claws of male with a small basal tooth; wings whitened, with a very heavy brown and gray tessellated pattern, including four major darker areas in cell R, the first areular; basal abdominal tergites fulvous, outer segments and sternites blackened; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite truncate, virtually glabrous; inner dististyle with a fringe of long yellow setae at or beyond midlength of outer margin, the outer crest not developed or reticulated; eighth sternite with a small quadrate lobe.

Male. — Length about 16 mm; wing 16 mm; antenna about 5 mm.

Female. — Length about 20 mm; wing 15 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head nearly as long as the remainder, dark gray; nasus slender; palpi black, incisures restrictedly pale. Antennae black, pedicel more reddish brown; flagellar segments moderately incised, longer than the verticils; antennae of female shorter. Head light gray, vertex with a light brown suffusion over the entire vertical tubercle, with a further brownish black capillary median vitta that extends almost to the occiput; sides of posterior vertex vaguely darkened.

Pronotal scutum gray, anterior border narrowly blackened, with a further narrow central extension, scutellum narrowly yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum light gray, with four dark brown stripes, the narrow intermediate pair more expanded and darker on their anterior fourth, the enclosed central line more blue-gray, sublateral stripes broader, almost entirely brownish black; additional praescutal darkenings on lateral border and on humeral region; scutum gray, each lobe with two separate blackened areas, the posterior one larger: posterior sclerites

of notum gray, with a central darkened line, broader and more distinct on the mediotergite. Pleura and pleurotergite gray; dorsopleural region buffy brown. Halteres brownish black, base of stem narrowly orange, apices of knobs whitened. Legs with coxae gray, with conspicuous white setae; trochanters light brown, more blackened beneath; femora fulvous, tips black, the amount subequal on all legs, with a scarcely indicated subterminal brightening, more evident in the female; tibiae brown, tips more narrowly blackened; tarsi light brown, outer segments passing into black; claws small, in male with a small basal tooth. Wings with the ground whitened, with a very heavy brown and gray tessellated pattern, the amount of dark color exceeding the ground areas; a series of four major darkenings in cell R, slightly more extensive than the intervening ground areas; in cells M, Cu and the Anals the ground becomes slightly more yellowed, the darkened areas paler, very irregular and zigzag; beyond the cord pale areas subequal in extent to the darkenings, including major brightenings in base of outer radial field, outer ends of cells R_3 and R_5 , and in base of cell 2nd M_2 ; small marginal pale marks in cells 2nd M_2 to 2nd A; area behind vein Cu_1 narrowly yellowed; veins brown, more yellowed in the subcostal and radial interspaces. Macrotrichia of outer medial veins sparse, lacking on all veins comprising cell 1st M_2 ; no trichia on Rs or 1st A, a few on outer ends of M and Cu_1 , more extensive on 2nd A; prearcular Anal veins with trichia. Venation: Tip of R_{1+2} pale; petiole of cell M_1 longer than m.

First abdominal tergite brownish gray, succeeding tergites dull fulvous, more darkened sublaterally, borders conspicuously whitened; sternites and outer segments more blackened; hypopygium chiefly brownish black. Male hypopygium (fig. 14) with the tergite, t, broad, narrowed outwardly, posterior border virtually truncate, margin blackened, virtually glabrous, with a few microscopic setae near outer angles. Mesal lobe of basistyle small, arcuate, with long yellow setae. Outer dististyle, d, dilated on outer third; inner style with both beak and lower beak obtuse, the latter more strongly so, vestiture weak or lacking; central area of outer margin of style with a concentration of long yellow setae, the longest fully one-half the transverse diameter of the style; no dilation or reticulation of style behind the beak, as in *magellanica* and other species. Gonapophysis, g, including a slender lateral rod and a broadly flattened plate having all angles rounded or obtuse. Eighth sternite, 8s, terminating in a small quadrate lobe, darkened basally on the sides, outer part pale, with lateral setae; pale apical margin of lobe with minute tubercles that are provided with delicate microscopic pale setulae.

In the allotype female the femora are uniformly dark brown, without more blackened tips or subterminal brightenings. Abdomen chiefly blackened, the outer lateral borders of tergite pale, posterior margins not brightened. Ovipositor with the elongate dorsal shield polished black, basal half of ventral shield black, outer half, with the hypovalvae, fulvous; cerci straight, tips acutely pointed.

Holotype, ♂ : Pie del Cerro, Cuchillo, Lago Argentino, Santa Cruz, 1000 metres, February 8, 1953 (A. Willink). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotype*, ♀.

Tipula (Eumicrotipula) asaroton is generally similar to *T. (E.) magellanica* Alexander in its general appearance, including the tessellated wing pattern, differing conspicuously in the presence of a nasus, whitened tips of the halteres and in hypopygial structure, including especially the tergite, inner dististyle and eighth sternite.

(43). *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) ligulata* Alexander

1929. *Tipula ligulata* Alexander, *Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile*, 1 : 61 - 62, figs. 155 - 157. (♂ hypopygium).

The types were taken at Casa Pangué, Chile, on the Patagonian border. Only the male sex was known at the time of description of the species. The subapterous female was discovered by Schajovskoy and is described herewith as allotype.

Female. — Length about 20-25 mm; wing about 8-9 mm; antenna about 3-3,2 mm. Nasus lacking, as in the male. Antennae with scape dark brown, pedicel yellow, flagellum black; flagellar segments shorter than the verticils. Head gray, more darkened on posterior vertex; vertical tubercle low. Thorax colored as in the male; vestiture of praescutum sparse and microscopic, of scutellum and mediotergite longer but still short. Legs stouter than in the fully winged males; tips of femora blackened. Wings semiatrophied but showing the venation and pattern; stigma and the subcostal and cubital darkenings distinct; cells beyond cord and behind vein Cu chiefly whitened. Abdomen elongate; tergites obscure yellow, trivittate with dark brown, the strips almost continuous; lateral borders of posterior half of tergites more grayish pruinose; basal sternites variegated obscure yellow and dark brown, outer segments more uniformly brownish gray, posterior borders narrowly polished black. Ovipositor with genital segment polished brownish yellow; cerci straight, tips narrowly obtuse

Allotype, ♀ : Cerro Malo, Neuquén, 1700 metres, February, 15, 1954 (Schajovskoy).

The male hypopygium (fig. 13) was described and figured in the original description but certain details were not emphasized. The following supplementary observations and figures are based on microscopic slide mounts and under higher magnification. Ninth tergite, t, very wide, becoming greatly constricted at the central part, the length here only about one-sixth the greatest width; posterior margin with a broad shallow U-shaped emargination, the lateral lobes correspondingly narrow; tergal vestiture small, pale, Basistyle, mb, with mesal lobe a large compressed-flattened yellow plate that is densely provided with setae. Outer dististyle, d, elongate, slender, slightly thickened at near midlength, the apex narrower; inner style with beak obtuse, its lower margin and the lower beak heavily blackened; dorsal crest with abundant yellow setae, surface not reticulated; basal part of style virtually glabrous. Gonapophysis, g, enlarged outwardly, with about three transverse corrugations or ridges, apex very obtuse, at base with a smaller flattened lobe. Eighth sternite, 8 s, unusually glabrous; median appendage elongate, narrowed gradually to the obtuse tip, surface with long appressed yellow setae; appendage dusky in color with a pale central line almost throughout the length.

(229). *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) protrudens* Alexander

1951. *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) protrudens* Alexander, Acta zool. lilloana, 10 : 84 - 86, fig. 3 (♂ hypopygium).

Lago Lacar, Neuquén, 650 metres, January 11, 1954 (Schajovskoy).

246. *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) psittacina* Alexander

Tipula (Eumicrotipula) psittacina Alexander, Bonner Zool. Beitr. (in press).

Part of the type material, the remainder being from Bolivia.

Tucumán: ♂, Parque Aconquija, 800 metres, January 11, 1953 (Wygodzinsky); ♂, Quebrada Cainzo, Tafí, April 30, 1953 (Golbach); ♂, V. Padre Monti, Burruyacu, January 17 -- February 7, 1948. (Golbach).

247. *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) willinki* sp. n.

Belongs to the *glaphyoptera* group; thorax light gray, praescutum with four brown stripes; antennae moderately long, flagellum black; legs brownish black to black, unpatterned; wings pale brown, striped longitudinally with white, including a broad central area, cells M_1 and

2nd M_2 darkened; male hypopygium with the tergite broadly emarginate; appendage of eighth sternite trilobed, median tongue longest, tips of lateral lobes oblique.

Male. — Length about 14-15 mm; wing 15-16 mm; antenna about 5 mm.

Female. — Length about 22 mm; wing 17 mm; antenna about 3 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head chestnut brown above, darker below, extensively gray pruinose at base above; nasus slender, black; palpi black, relatively short. Antennae moderately long; scape dark brown, sparsely pruinose; pedicel brownish black, apex reddened; flagellum black, segment moderately incised, longer than the verticils; antennae of female short. Head light gray, above with a narrow brown central stripe, the low vertical tubercle paler brown.

Pronotum gray, with three poorly indicated brown areas. Mesonotal praescutum light gray with four brown stripes, the intermediate pair long and distinct, outer borders darker, separated from one another by a capillary darkened vitta, lateral stripes less evident, humeral area restrictedly yellow; scutum light gray, each lobe with two brown areas; posterior sclerites of notum gray, with a poorly indicated darkened central line, parascutella yellowed. Pleura gray; dorsopleural region extensively yellow. Halteres with stem light brown, brightened at base, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae gray; trochanters yellow; femora brownish black to black, unpatterned; tibiae brown, tips blackened; tarsi brownish black, darker outwardly; claws simple. Wings pale brown, conspicuously striped longitudinally with white, including a broad central area that extends the whole length of wing, beyond the cord occupying cells R_5 and 1st M_2 ; a second similar longitudinal stripe across the bases of Anal cells and outer third of cell Cu; a major whitened area beyond the scarcely differentiated stigma; costal region scarcely darker than the disk, unvariegated; veins light brown. Longitudinal veins with macrotrichia, lacking on R_{1+2} except at base; before arculus on both Anal veins. Venation: R_{1+2} pale; cell M_1 with petiole longer than m.

Abdominal tergites of male brownish yellow, with a nearly entire median line, slightly interrupted at the incisures; sublateral darkenings lacking or poorly indicated; lateral borders of the more proximal tergites light gray, beyond the second broadly yellow; basal sternites chiefly dark brown, terminal segments obscure yellow with three darkened stripes, the central one narrower; hypopygium chiefly yellow. In female, abdomen more uniformly yellowed, median tergal stripe less distinct. Ovipositor with cerci long and straight, tips narrowly obtuse. Male hypopygium

(fig. 16) with the tergite, t, transverse, posterior border with broad lateral emarginations and a smaller transverse central notch, the margins produced into obtuse glabrous points; central area glabrous, posterior and lateral parts with abundant setae. Basistyle with ventromesal lobe pale. Outer dististyle, d, elongate, slightly dilated on outer half; inner style with beak slender, outer crest elongate, reticulated, setae longer than in *fuegiensis*. Gonapophysis, g, constricted at near midlength, apex produced into a small flattened blade. Appendage of eighth sternite, 8 s, conspicuously trilobed, median tongue longest, pale, narrowed outwardly, surface with very abundant microscopic setae; lateral lobes subglabrous, tips oblique, the mesal angle more produced, outer angle barely indicated.

Holotype, ♂ : Calafate, Lago Argentino, Santa Cruz, January 13, 1953 (A. Willink). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ January 13-14, 1953 (Willink).

I take great pleasure in dedicating this fly to Dr. Abraham Willink, of the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, who made important collections of insects, including *Tipulidae*, in the vicinity of Lago Argentino, Santa Cruz, during January and February 1953. The species is most nearly allied to *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) fuegiensis* Alexander, differing evidently in the structure of the antennae and male hypopygium, and in all details of coloration, including the wings. The uniformly darkened cell M_1 and 2nd M_2 of the wings are as in the otherwise very different *T. (E.) rufirostris* Bigot, of Tierra del Fuego.

(59). *Tipula Eumicrotipula wittei* Alexander

1920. *Tipula wittei* Alexander, Journ. N. Y. ent. Soc., 28 : 11-12.

1946. *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) wittei* Alexander, Rev. Ent. Rio de J. 17 : 178.

The unique type, a female, was collected at Valle Tunel, Santa Cruz by Dr. Witte. The hitherto unknown male was discovered by Dr. Willink and is described herewith as allotypic.

Male. — Length about 15-18 mm; wing 15-18 mm; antenna about 4.5-4.8 mm.

Characters generally as in the female, differing in various regards, some of which may prove to be individual characteristics. Frontal prolongation of head black, sparsely pruinose; nasus slender. Antennae relatively long; scape dark brown, sparsely pruinose, pedicel yellow, first flagellar segment yellowish brown, succeeding segments weakly bicolored,

the basal enlargements blackened, remainder brownish yellow, passing into darker brown on the outer segments; flagellar segments rather strongly incised, slightly longer than the verticils. Head with a capillary darkened vitta on the otherwise pale vertical tubercle, extended backward to midlength of the posterior vertex; sides of genae infuscated, posterior orbits broadly light gray.

Pronotal scutum brownish black, scutellum yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum with four brown stripes, the darkened midline capillary; mediotergite with the dark midline barely indicated; claws simple. Wings unpatterned, except for the oval pale brown stigma; whitened obliterative areas before stigma and across cell 1st M_2 inconspicuous; outer radial cells vaguely darkened; no dark pattern in cell C or Sc. R_{1+2} with trichia except on outer third; basal section of R_{4+5} punctiform or lacking.

Basal abdominal tergite brownish gray, second obscure yellow at base, darkened sublaterally, outer segments chiefly darkened; lateral borders of the more proximal tergites gray pruinose; sternites and outer segments, including the hypopygium, brownish black. Male hypopygium (fig. 15) with the tergite, t, transverse, median region of posterior border broadly produced, with a very shallow median emargination and dorsal furrow, with two small knobs, the subtending lateral shoulders with thickened sclerotized margins; central region glabrous, setae of sides relatively short, toward the midregion very small and weak. Mesal lobe of basistyle, mb, oval, produced into a small point, surface with conspicuous yellow setae, the ventral ones very long; ventral lobe vb, black, relatively long, tipped with a few long yellow setae, some of which are longer than the lobe. Outer dististyle, d, relatively long, pale; inner style with the beak flattened, yellow, tip obtuse; outer crest pale, slightly elevated, microscopically reticulated, densely fringed with short yellow flattened spinoid setae, more basally on outer margin passing into long delicate setae, these longest on a darkened area at base. Gonapophysis, g, very irregular in shape, as figured. Eighth sternite, 8 s, with the appendage trilobed; median lobe long and slender, blackened at base, surface with microscopic pale setae, on sides at base these longer, outcurved; lateral lobes broader but shorter, simple, darkened on proximal two-thirds, outer end pale, narrowly obtuse, provided with dense microscopic setulae.

Allotype, ♂: Estancia "La Cristina", Lago Argentino, Santa Cruz, January 21, 1953 (Willink). Other specimens of both sexes, with the allotype. One additional female, Pie del Cerro, Cuchillo, Lago Argentino, 1000 metres, February 8, 1953 (Willink).

(94). *Limonia (Dicranomyia) trituberculata ingloria* Alexander

1929. *Limonia (Dicranomyia) trituberculata ingloria* Alexander, Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile, 1 : 101.

The types were from Bariloche and Correntoso, Patagonia, taken by Edwards in 1926. Further specimens were taken in Santa Cruz by Dr. Willink — Calafate, Lago Argentino, January 13 — February 26, 1953; Estancia "La Cristina", Lago Argentino, January 21, 1953.

248. *Pedicia (Tricyphona) albicentra* sp. n.

Size medium (wing of female 10-11 mm); mesonotum pale brown, praescutum with three darker brown stripes; antennae black, very short, 13-segmented, the basal flagellar segments crowded; wings weakly infuscated, with a restricted darkened seam over r-m; stigma darkened, its center extensively whitened; Rs with branches variable, in cases $R_2 + 3 + 4$ present, in others with $R_4 + 5$ preserved; petiole of cell M_1 elongate, about twice m.

Female. — Length about 9-9,5 mm; wing 10-11 mm; antenna about 1 mm.

Rostrum and mouthparts black. Antennae black, 13-segmented, very short; first flagellar segment enlarged, subequal in length to the succeeding three combined, segments two to four transverse, crowded; outer segments progressively longer and more slender, terminal segment elongate; verticils of the proximal five flagellar segments single on each segment beyond the first, unilaterally distributed, on the outer segments verticils more numerous. Head brownish black; anterior vertex elevated medially, on either side with yellow setae.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum chiefly covered by three medium brown stripes that are poorly differentiated against the slightly paler ground; scutal lobes darkened, median area more yellowed; scutellum brownish yellow, postnotum darker brown. Pleura brown, including the dorsopleural region. Halteres yellowish brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters light brown; remainder of legs obscure yellow to light brown, outer tarsal segments slightly darker. Wings (fig. 3) weakly infuscated, slightly patterned with darker brown, including a restricted seam over r-m; stigma darkened but with the center beyond the base conspicuously whitened; veins brown, R_5 , Cu and 2nd narrowly and vaguely seamed with darker. Venation: branches of Rs in types variable, in the holotype

and one paratype with R_{2+3+4} present as a short element (as figured), in the other paratypes with R_{4+5} present as a similar short element, about as shown for *phaeostigma* (fig. 4), with r-m before or beyond the fork of R_{4+5} ; petiole of cell M_1 long, approximately twice m.

Abdomen reddish brown. Ovipositor with valves light horn yellow.

Holotype, ♀ : Lago Nonthue, Neuquén, February 8, 1951 (Schajovskoy).

Paratypes, 3 ♀ ♀, San Martín de los Andes, Neuquén, February 8, 1951 (Schajovskoy).

Pedicia (Tricyphona) albicentra is most readily separated from other regional species that are allied to *platyptera* Alexander by the pattern and venation of the wings, particularly the long petiole of cell M_1 . The variation in the venation of the outer radial field of the wing is a no uncommon feature in the tribe *Pediciini*. The venation of the holotype of the Chilean *P. (T.) guttistigma* Alexander is shown for comparison (fig. 5).

249 *Pedicia (Tricyphona) phaeostigma* sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum with three dark brown stripes, the median one anteriorly vaguely divided by a darkened line, interspaces light brown; wings subhyaline, stigma large, uniformly brown; R_{4+5} short.

Female. — Length about 8,5 mm; wing 9,5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi reduced, dark brown. Antennae short, brownish black throughout. Head gray in front, more infuscated behind, anterior vertex darker and slightly carinate medially.

Pronotal scutum light brown, scutellum and pretergites obscure yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with three dark brown stripes, the median one in front vaguely divided by a darkened line, interspaces light brown, lateral margins more pruinose; scutellum and median region of scutum brownish yellow, scutal lobes darker, parascutella paler yellow; postnotum dark brown. Pleura reddish brown. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob darker. Legs with coxae brownish yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs light brown. Wings (fig. 4) subhyaline or weakly tinted, unpatterned except for the large uniformly dark brown stigma; veins brown, paler in the costal field. Venation: R_{1+2} and R_2 subequal; R_{4+5} present, about one-third r-m, the latter at the fork; petiole of cell M_1 , subequal to m; cell 1st M_2 strongly narrowed at base.

Abdomen dark brown. Ovipositor horn yellow, cerci upcurved to the subacute tips.

Holotype, ♀ : San Martín de los Andes, Neuquén, February 8, 1951 (Schajovskoy).

Pedicia (Tricyphona) phaeostigma is distinguished from other regional species that are allied to *P. (T.) platyptera* Alexander by the large and conspicuous brown stigma, its outer end including veins R_{1+2} and R_2 . The venation of the outer radial field, especially the presence and length of vein R_{4+5} presumably is variable, as in other allied species.

250. *Gynoplistia gilvipennis* (Alexander)

1927. *Gynoplistia (Ctedonia) gilvipennis* Alexander, Rev. chil. Hist. nat., 31 : 248 - 249.

The type female was from Panguipulli, Valdivia, Chile, collected November 13, 1923, presumably by Alfredo Faz.

Lago Nowtlana, Neuquén, 650 metres, March 13, 1953 (Schajovskoy); San Martín de los Andes, February 18, 1954 (Schajovskoy).

251. *Gynoplistia schachovskoyana* Alexander

1960. *Gynoplistia schachovskoyana* Alexander, Ent. News, 71 : 17 - 18.

Types from Lago Lacar, Neuquén, 650 metres, January 12-22, 1954, taken by Serge S. Schajovskoy. It is one of the most conspicuous and striking flies in this vast genus.

252. *Gnophomyia (Eugnophomyia) golbachi* sp. n.

General coloration of body, including also the mouthparts, antennae, halteres and legs, black; macrotrichia of wing cells relatively sparse; male hypopygium with outer apical lobe of basistyle elongate; dististyle bifid into two slender arms.

Male. — Length about 8,5 mm; wing 8,5 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennae black; flagellar segments long-oval, subequal to the longest verticils. Head black, weakly pruinose on front and anterior vertex, the latter about three times as wide as the diameter of the antennal scape.

Thorax black, virtually glabrous throughout. Halteres and legs black (the latter broken beyond the femora). Wings (fig. 17) suffused with

brown preareolar and costal fields, with the stigma, more blackened; veins brown. Relatively sparse macrotrichia in outer cells (their position shown in the figure by stippling), these more numerous in outer ends of cells, internally narrowing to a single row. Venation: Sc_1 , ending opposite fork of R_s , Sc_2 near its tip; R_{2+3+4} a little longer than basal section of R_5 ; R_2 slightly oblique, close to the fork; cell 1st M_2 shorter than vein M_4 ; m-cu about one-third its length beyond fork of M .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium (fig. 20) with the tergite, t, narrowly transverse, posterior margin convexly rounded. Basistyle, b, with outer apical lobe nearly as long as body of style, the inner lobe shorter, its margin broad and infolded, provided with strong setae, before the narrowed apex with a concentration of smaller bristles. Dististyle, d, deeply bifid, outer arm shorter, twisted laterally, tip acute; inner arm a straight rod, its apex bent at about a right angle.

Holotype, ♂: Quebrada Cainzo, Tafi, Tucumán, December 18-19, 1950 (R. Golbach).

This distinct fly is named for the collector, Mr. R. Golbach, who has taken several interesting Tipulidae in various parts of Tucumán. The species is most similar to *Gnophomyia (Eugnophomyia) melancholica* Alexander, of Paraguay, differing in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the dististyle.

(181). ***Gonomyia (Gonomyia) catamarcae*** Alexander,

1929. *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) catamarcae* Alexander, Ann. ent. Soc. Amer., 22: 785-786.

The type was from Bolsón, Catamarca, altitude 2700 metres, taken March 7, 1924, by Vladimir Weiser. The male hypopygium is illustrated (fig. 21) for comparison with that of *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) wygodzinskyi* sp. n. As indicated under that species, while the various structures are generally comparable, in the present fly the inner dististyle, d, and especially the phallosome, p, are more elongated and proportionately more slender. The forked central structure in this group of flies appears to pertain to the ninth sternite. The typical member of the group, *G. (G.) andicola* Alexander, of the Colombian Andes, is more distantly related.

253. *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) wygodzinskyi* sp.n.

Belongs to the *andicola* group, rostrum light yellow, antennae black throughout; mesonotal praescutum and scutum reddish brown, pleura reddened, with a yellow longitudinal stripe; halteres black, base of stem restrictedly yellow; wings weakly darkened, stigma more intense; male hypopygium with outer margin of inner dististyle elevated into a tubercle that bears two fasciculate setae; beak prolonged, near base with a small lateral triangular tooth; phallosome relatively stout, with two pairs of slender spines.

Male. — Length about 5,5 mm; wing 6 mm.

Rostrum clear light yellow; palpi black. Antennae relatively long, black throughout; flagellar segments elongate, exceeding the verticils. Head with front and anterior vertex yellow, posterior part of head brownish gray.

Pronotum yellow above, dark brown on sides, scutellum and pretergites pale yellow. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum chiefly covered by reddish brown areas, humeral region restrictedly obscure yellow; scutellum obscure yellow; postnotum brownish yellow, mediotergite sparsely pruinose. Propleura brownish black, mesopleura reddened, with a yellow longitudinal stripe extending from and including the fore coxae to the base of abdomen, the area more expanded on meron and metapleura. Halteres black, the base of stem restrictedly yellow. Legs with fore coxae yellow, remaining coxae and trochanters more reddish yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings (fig. 19) long and narrowed, especially at base, weakly darkened, base and costal field more yellowed; stigma pale brown, vaguely delimited; veins brown, slightly paler in the prearcular region. Macrotrichia on longitudinal veins of about the outer two-thirds of wing, lacking on about the basal third of M and the Anals. Venation: Sc_1 ending just beyond origin of Rs , Sc_2 near its tip; R_{2+3+4} elongate, subequal to Rs , basal section of R_5 short; cell 1st M_2 long-rectangular, only slightly narrowed at base; m-cu just beyond fork of M.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and hypopygium more yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 23) with the sternal fork, s, conspicuous, lobes slender, divergent, outer ends with short setulae. Basistyle, b, with apical lobe oval. Outer dististyle, d, about twice as long as the lobe of the basistyle and more slender; inner style elongate, outer half narrowed into a slender blackened rod, its tip pointed, at near midlength with a single strong seta and a small triangular tooth; outer margin of style at near midlength produced into a tubercle or lobe with the usual two fasciculate setae at its summit, surrounded by several normal bristles.

Phallosome, p, relatively long and narrow but stouter than in *catamarcae*, base more expanded, thence tapering to the obtuse apex; two pairs of needlelike yellow gonapophyses, their tips acute, lateral pair straight, inner pair with the apices more incurved.

Holotype, ♂ : La Angostura, Tafi del Valle, Tucumán, 2000 metres, February 17, 1953 (Wygodzinsky).

Named in honor of Dr. Petr Wygodzinsky, authority on the *Thysanura* and *Reduviidae*. I am indebted to him for several Tipulidae from Brasil and Argentina, received in exchanges of specimens. The fly is generally similar to *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) catamarcae* Alexander, discussed and figured earlier in this paper. The two species differ particularly in the structure of the male hypopygium, including especially the inner dististyle and phallosome.

254. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) tafiensis* sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum light brown, gray pruinose, lateral borders yellow, scutellum broadly yellow; pleura and pleurotergite pale yellow, more reddened ventrally; halteres yellow; legs obscure yellow, outer tarsal segments blackened; wings brownish yellow, stigma lacking, Sc short; male hypopygium with outer angle of basistyle produced into a long spine; dististyle an elongate club; phallosome including a central pale rod, its subtruncated apex microscopically fimbriate; aedeagus elongate, narrowed very gradually to the acute tip.

Male. — Length about 4,5 mm; wing 4,7 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape light brown, pedicel enlarged, black; basal segments of flagellum brownish yellow, outer ones passing into black; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, the subbasal ones with very long verticils, as in males of this subgenus. Head brownish yellow, the posterior vertex with an arcuated darkened band.

Pronotum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with disk almost uniformly light brown, gray pruinose, humeral and lateral borders broadly light yellow; scutum and base of scutellum brown, sparsely pruinose, the posterior scutal callosities and broad border of scutellum yellow; mediotergite light brownish gray, lateral borders yellow. Pleurotergite and pleura chiefly pale yellow, the dorsal anepisternum and ventral sternopleurite and meron vaguely more reddened, isolating a poorly defined longitudinal ground stripe. Halteres yellow. Legs with

fore coxae weakly darkened anteriorly, remainder of coxae and the trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, tibiae and basitarsi slightly darker, outer tarsal segments passing into black. Wings (fig. 18) brownish yellow, base and costal field somewhat clearer yellow, stigma lacking; veins brownish yellow to light brown, more yellowed in the brighter fields. Longitudinal veins beyond cord with macrotrichia, lacking on proximal half of anterior branch of Rs; basad of cord with a few trichia at outer end of vein 2nd A. Venation: Sc short, Sc₁ long; distance on costa between Sc₁ and origin of Rs nearly equal to the latter; branches of Rs long, strongly divergent outwardly; m-cu close to fork of M; cell 2nd A broad.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and hypopygium paler. Male hypopygium (fig. 22) with the tergal plate, t, large, posterior border feebly emarginate, lateral borders with dense long setae and stronger spinoid bristles directed inwardly. Basistyle, b, relatively slender, outer apical angle produced into a long spine that is subequal in length to the body of style, narrowed to an acute point. Dististyle, d, an elongate club, about two-thirds as long as the spine of the basistyle, gradually enlarged outwardly to the blunt tip, the fasciculate setae near outer end, slightly separated. Phallosome, p, including a central pale rod or blade, apex subtruncate, microscopically spinulose; aedeagus elongate, narrowed very gradually to the acute tip.

Holotype ♂ : Tafí, Tucumán, 2200 metres, January 30, 1953 (Wygodzinsky).

The most similar species include *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) impedita* Alexander, of Mexico, and *G. (L.) troilus* Alexander, of Peru, all differing among themselves chiefly in hypopygial structure.

(166). **Teucholabis (Euparatropesa) xystophanes** (Alexander)

1921. *Paratropesa xystophanes* Alexander, Can. Ent. 53 : 165-166.

1946. *Teucholabis (Euparatropesa) xystophanes* Alexander, Rev. Ent. Rio de J. 17 : 378, 379.

The type was from the Quebrada Famailá, Tucumán, 1600 metres, taken October 16, 1920, by Vladimir Weiser. Choromoro, Tucumán, March 10, 1953, (Wygodzinsky).