

A new species of *Dicranota* Zett. from Denmark, with synonymical notes.

(Dipt., Tipulidae).

By

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Mr. P. Nielsen has submitted to me for examination some specimens of a *Dicranota*, which almost entirely agrees with the description of the arctic *D. robusta* Lundstr. (from Finnish Lapland), but a comparison with Lundström's types shows that it is a perfectly distinct species. In describing it I have accepted Alexander's (1) interpretation of the radial branches in this genus, as I feel sure that his conception of them is correct, and in the European *D. longitarsis* Bergr. I have found an additional reason why the old idea of two radial cross-veins in *Dicranota* must be considered wrong. In all specimens of that species which I have seen the „second radial cross-vein“ is strongly oblique and ends at the very tip of R_1 , as I have mentioned in my description, thus proving itself to be the vein R_2 . Kuntze (4 and 5) regards Cu_1 as belonging to the Media, and also Tillyard has recently (according to Alexander) come to the same result, advancing the theory that M is four-branched in the generalized Diptera. Even Comstock (3) seems to admit the possibility of this interpretation. Kuntze and Tillyard are probably right, but as I have not seen Tillyard's paper and as no leading dipterist has as yet definitely accepted this theory, I have in this point followed the prevailing terminology.

Dicranota furva n. sp. — Dull fuscous-black, the three mesonotal vittae of the same colour and so broad as to leave the ochraceous ground-colour visible only in the form of two

narrow forwardly divergent stripes and a faint oblong lateral spot, the lateral and apical margins of the ventral segments very narrowly pallescent. Antennae black, also in the male very short, scarcely longer than head and pronotum (collar) taken together, not nearly reaching base of wings, first joint of scape subcylindrical, second obovate or obconical, flagellum thickest in the middle, from which it is narrowed toward base and apex, the first joint a little incrassate from base to apex, much longer than any of the other joints, the median joints a little broader than long, the verticillate hairs a little shorter than the transverse diameter of the joints. Wings subparallel, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad, somewhat greyish, veins pale fuscous, stigma slightly infuscated, the short Rs curved or angular, in the latter case usually with the stump of a vein directed backwards, R_2 nearly perpendicular, its distance from r subequal in length to or slightly shorter than the terminal segment of R_3 , peduncle of cell R_3 distinctly longer than r-m, which unites R_5 and the non-furcate $M_{1,2}$ very close to their bases, ascending portion of Cu_1 removed from the base of the open discal cell, the distance being about one-third the length of the peduncle of cell M_3 , this cell subequal in length to its peduncle, apex of An situated a little basal of ascending portion of Cu_1 . Halteres dingy testaceous with the knob fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, femora long and robust, elongately distinctly clavate at apex, hind femora about as long as the body, passing apex of abdomen by about one-fourth their length, tibiae robust with their apical part distinctly thicker, metatarsus of fore legs about one-third shorter than the tibia. Length of body about 4,5 mm., of wing 6 mm.

Province of Jutland (Thors Mølle, 27. 4. 18; Hadsten, 3. 5. 18 Findal leg.) Mr. Nielsen writes that it has also been found at Resenbro near Silkeborg, 19. 5. 18.

Judging from dry specimens the propygium is apparently distinct from that of *robusta* and more resembling that of *D. bimaculata* Schumm., but details can not be given without a special preparation of it.

The description is founded on males; of the female I have seen a single mutilated, immature and shriveled specimen.

In the allied *D. robusta* Lundstr. the antennal flagellum is less thickened in the middle, the joints being globular and as long as broad, the petiole of cell R_3 is a little shorter than $r-m$ or almost as long, the ascending portion of Cu_1 is placed very close to the base of the discal cell, the apex of An is situated a little apicad of that part of Cu_1 , the femora are shorter and not clavate at apex, the hind pair being about as long as the distance between the alar base and the abdominal apex, passing apex of abdomen by about one-sixth their length. Lundström calls the legs of his species „robust“, but they are much less so than in *furva*.

Synonymical notes.

1. *Limonia Lundstroemi* (nov. nom.)

Lundström (6) having described under the name *Limnobia grisea* ? Macq. a species which is indubitably quite distinct from Macquart's species, I propose the above name for it. *L. grisea* is probably the same species as *Dicranomyia sericata* Meig., as suggested by Verrall and Kuntze.

2. *Limonia obscuricornis* Bel.,

Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien XXIII, 559 (1873).

For *L. meridiana* Strobl., Lundstr. (nec Stæg.) the names *L. Kuntzei* Schulze and *L. Strobli* Niels. have recently been proposed, but the oldest name is the one under which it was well described by Beling (2). Kuntze (5) placed *obscuricornis* as a synonyme of *L. macrostigma* Schumm. (? *inusta* Meig.), but Beling's description does not at all agree with this species.

3. *Tipula haplocera* (nov. nom.)

Lundström (6) has described a new species from Finnish Lapland under the name *Tipula simplicicornis*. In order to avoid confusion with *Tipula simplicicornis* Zett., Ins. Lapp., p. 841, it is necessary to give a new name to Lundström's species.

Cited literature.

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