

ticles du milieu les taches sont approximativement deux fois plus longues que larges. Ces taches quoiqu'elles sont plus voutées que la surface environnée et un peu saillantes autour de celle-ci, leur saillie n'est pourtant pas assez prononcée pour être bien remarquable vue de côté. Bord postérieur du 2'-5' sternite avec des apofyses extrêmement minces, membraneuses, en continuation du plan de la surface du sclerite; elles sont en règle plusieurs fois plus longues que larges et régulièrement placées comme les dents d'un peigne (élargissement 64—96 fois). Tarses I et II d'une nuance presque blanche.

Par la forme du clypéus cette espèce se distingue de tous les autres espèces paléarctiques, chez lesquelles la partie centrale du clypéus est garnie de petites dents ou droitement coupée et avec des coins aigus.

L'espèce se place près du *gracilis* Curt. et présente le même habitus que celui-là inclusivement l'étranglement fort entre le 1' et 2' segment abdominal, mais elle est encore plus élancée. De commun avec cette espèce elle a aussi la tête étroite et le sillon unique sortant de la suture épisternale.

Outre par la forme de clypéus chez les deux sexes elle se distingue du *gracilis* par les sillons parapsidaux empreintés, les stries de l'épinote plus ou moins rétifiquement confluentes aussi au côtés de celui-ci, les tibias I unicolores de la femelle et les tarses I et II bien clairs, presque blancs du mâle.

Pendant que l'espèce, quant à la forme des articles du funicule du mâle, n'est conforme qu'au *gracilis*, il a les apofyses le long du bord postérieur des sternites de commun en outre avec le *gracilis*, aussi avec *borealis* Dahlb. et *turionum* Dahlb.

Le type (♂, marqué Basnæs, Danemark 1. 7. 25, Coll. Erik B. Hoffmeyer) est gardé dans le Museum Zoologique du Copenhague.

Notes on Danish Nematocera, with a description of *Tipula jutlandica* n. sp.

By Peder Nielsen, Silkeborg.

Petauristidae (Trichoceridae).

Petaurista forcipula Niels.

In 1920 (Ent. Medd. XIII, p. 160) this species was described on specimens found in a locality North of Silkeborg. As far as I know this species has not yet been found outside the boundaries of Denmark, and not until October 13, 1940 did I find the

species again, two males, in Silkeborg Sønderskov, a locality situated South of the town.

In a collection of Nematocera belonging to the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, fifteen males were found, taken by W. Lundbeck on October 4, 1917 in Ermelunden near Copenhagen.

Fungivoridae (Mycetophilidae).

Bolitophila oclusa Edw.

This species was described by F. W. Edwards in 1913 (Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 344). Edwards only knew one male from Brockenhurst Hants. caught May 22, 1910, and in a new paper on the British Fungivoridae 1925 (Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1924 p. 513) Edwards writes that only the type specimen is known.

On July 31, 1944 I found a female of the species in Silkeborg Sønderskov. The specimen agrees with Edwards' description of the male. In the female the second and third joints of the front tarsi are enlarged, the fourth joint is only faintly thickened, and all three joints are nearly of the same length.

In Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas Bd. VI Insekten 3. Teil 2. Lief. XVI p. 11, 1936, Enderlein has proposed to establish a new genus, *Clipsa*, for this species, which is easily recognizable, as *Cu*₂ ends near the tip of *An*, close to the posterior margin of the wing.

Liriopeidae (Ptychopteridae).

Liriope minuta Tonn.

In 1921 (Afhandl. og Meddel. Flora og Fauna I p. 17) I recorded *L. scutellaris* Mg. as known throughout Denmark.

From Mr. Bo Tjeder, Sweden, I have received a male *L. minuta* Tonn., and it proves to be this species which is known from the greater part of Denmark.

Of *Liriope scutellaris* Mg. I only know one male caught by P. Esben-Petersen near Lovns on July 20, 1939.

Tipulidae.

Tipula jutlandica n. sp.

♂. The male has the head light grey with a faint dark middle band which can be followed across the entire upper side of the head. The rostrum is light yellow-brown, dusted with grey at the base. The palps are dark brown. The antennae dark brown densely haired with short hairs. Scape of antennae yellow, first joint of the flagellum yellow with brownish tip. From third joint the individual joints of the flagellum are faintly thickened at the base. The pronotum is brownish, dusted with grey, with two darker,

anteriorly indistinct, convergent median streaks, and two, likewise indistinct, lateral bands. The scutellum light brown, dusted with grey, with a broad dark brown median stripe. The postnotum dark brown, dusted with grey, somewhat hairy. The abdomen brown-yellow with a distinct dorsal line, the two last segments dark brown, only lighter along the sides. The hypopygium (fig. 1) dark brown. The halteres yellow, with dark brown knops. The pleurae are dark brown, ashey grey. The coxae light yellow brown, dusted with grey. The femora light yellow brown, dark brown at the apex. The tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Wings brown yellowish with distinct large dark brown pterostigma. R_2 atrophoid. There is a shading across the base of R_{4+5} and $r-m$; the tip of the wing is faintly shaded, so as to give rise to a hyaline cross band, extending from the tip of the pterostigma across the discal cell to the middle of cell M_3 , in the middle of cell M_1 there is a big hyaline patch. Wing length 14 mm. Type, one male, caught near a brook in Silkeborg Vesterskov on May 31, 1935.

The type is in the collection of the author.

The species is nearly related to *T. mutila* Wahlgr. and *T. wahlgreni* Lacksch., having R_2 completely discontinued, but the venation and the structure of the hypopygium are much different from the two species, already the ninth tergite and the apical appendages show great differences.

Tipula luridirostris Schum. (= *flavirostris* Stæg. = *brevicornis* Lundstr.).

In Beitr. z. Entom. III p. 30, 1833 Schummel described *Tipula luridirostris*, and in 1840 Stæger's description of *T. flavirostris* (Krøyers Naturhist. Tidsskr. III, p. 8) was published. In 1848 Francis Walker recorded *T. luridirostris* Schum. from "Alten, Finmark" (List. Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. I p. 59). Schiner also records *T. luridirostris* Schum. (Fauna Austr. Dipt.

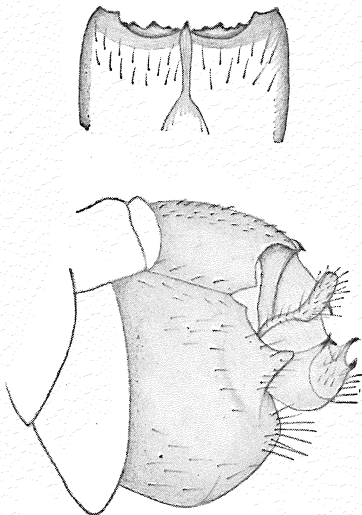


Fig. 1. *Tipula jutlandica* n. sp.

Above: 9th tergite.

Below: Male hypopygium.

II, p. 524, 1864) giving *T. flavirostris* Stæg. as a synonym, and in 1877 v. d. Wulp (Dipt. Neerl. p. 362) recorded *T. luridirostris* Schum. as synonymous with *T. hortulana* Mg.

In C. Kertész: Catalogus Dipt. II p. 290, 1902 both *T. luridirostris* Schum. and *T. flavirostris* Stæg. are recorded as synonymous with *T. hortulana* Mg., and Claude Pierre in 1926 agrees with this author (Genera Insect. Fasc. 186. Diptera. Tipulidae. Tipulinae p. 28, No. 316).

In Stæger's collection in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen there are still well preserved specimens of *T. flavirostris* Stæg., a male is by Dr. H. J. Hansen labelled "*Tipula luridirostris* Schum., *flavirostris* Stæg." in agreement with Schiner.

By examining Stæger's specimens it appeared that they belong to the same species which Lundström in 1912 (Acta Soc. F. F. F. 36 No. 1 p. 46 Pl. III, Fig. 42) described under the name *T. brevicornis*; of this species Lackschewitz has given an excellent drawing of the hypopygium (Trav. l'inst. zool. l'acad. sciences de l'URSS. IV p. 255, fig. 1. 1936). The name used by Lundström should, therefore, be replaced by Stæger's specific name, but if the descriptions of the three species are compared they are found to have so many characteristic features in common that I consider Schiner's view correct, and the name *T. luridirostris* ought to be used.

Strange enough *T. luridirostris* Schum. is not mentioned at all by M. P. Riedel in "Die paläarktischen Arten der Dipteren (Nematocera polyneura) Gattung Tipula L." 1913 (Abh. des Lehrervereins für Naturk. in Crefeld).

In Danmarks Fauna Vol. 28 p. 124, 1925 *luridirostris* Schum. is listed as *Tipula hortensis*.

Erioptera flavipennis Stæg.

This species was described by Stæger in 1840 (Krøyers Naturh. Tidsskr. III p. 55) on a female which is still in the Stæger collection in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen. The species proves to be identical with *Erioptera riedeli* Lackschewitz (Arb. Naturf.-Ver. Riga. N. F. Hft. XVI p. 5. Fig. 2, 1925). Thus it is Stæger's name which should be used.

Rhypholophus bivittatus Loew.

In 1840 (Krøyers Naturh. Tidsskr. III p. 54) Stæger mentions an individual "var. b?" with closed discal cell under *Erioptera fuscipennis*. The specimen, a male, is still well preserved in the Stæger collection in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, and it proved to belong to *R. bivittatus* Loew. It is the only specimen of this species which is known from Denmark.
