

## On the type of *Lonchaea hyalipennis* Zett., Diptera (Lonchaeidae).

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Czerny in 1934 stated concerning *L. hyalipennis* Zett., "Von dieser Art ist keine Type mehr vorhanden", and this was accepted by Hennig in 1948 who then proceeded to attempt the establishment of a neotype. Certainly no type is present in Zetterstedt's Collection, but this species was described from a single male specimen sent to him by Stæger, and there is a male specimen in Stæger's Collection in the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen under the genus *Lonchaea* with a label "*hyalipennis* Zett.". As this specimen answers to Zetterstedt's description, and as a consequence is almost certainly the specimen seen and described by him, it must be accepted as the type. I made a note of the existence of this specimen when I visited Copenhagen in 1908, and Dr. S. L. Tuxen of that Museum has very kindly sent it to me recently for a critical examination.

This type of *L. hyalipennis* Zett., is a *Lonchaea* sens. strict., with practically bare eyes, apparently entirely black legs (though they have become somewhat dark tawny-brown from age), somewhat dusky, dark-bordered, and dark-fringed squamae, and with the hairs on each side of mouth-opening multiserial throughout, i. e. not ending in front in a single row as in so many species. By this combination of characters *L. hyalipennis* is distinct from all other species of this genus known to me. In many respects it resembles *L. patens* Coll. (1953), but even if the difference in colour of the tarsi (they are partly pale in *patens*) be ignored, the wings are not whit-

ish, the stigmal space is decidedly shorter, though the position of middle cross-vein (opposite base of stigmal space) is the same in both, also there is only one frontal hair *behind* the the long orbital bristle instead of several as in *patens*, frontal lunule quite small with only a few hairs, propleurae above front coxae with (in addition to one strong propleural) only one strong stigmatical bristle and a few short hairs, instead of several strong bristles as in *patens*, discal scutellar bristles limited to two fine hairs *near tip*. The hairs on frons, thorax and legs are all long, as in *patens*. There are 2-3 long hairs *behind* the strong sternopleural bristle, and some of the upper, front, bristles on mesopleurae are very long and up-curved, all very much as in *patens*, but there are two long humeral bristles (only one in *patens*). Unfortunately the abdomen in the type has suffered contact with some kind of sticky fluid which has matted the long hairs together, obscured the surface, and made it impossible to give details of the hypopygium, but enough of the last named remains visible to be able to state with confidence that it does not resemble that of *patens*.

Czerny in Lindner's Lonchaeidae, has caused confusion where a reference to Zetterstedt's descriptions is made, by transposing the meaning of Zetterstedt's "nervus auxiliaris" and "nervus secundarius". Under *hyalipennis* for instance he gives the position of the middle cross-vein as beyond the end of vein "sc" or opposite the end of vein "r<sup>1</sup>", whereas Zetterstedt gave it as distinctly before the end of "r<sup>1</sup>" or opposite the end of "sc". (Cf. Zetterstedt's statement about these veins in such genera as have vein "sc" absent, e. g. D. Scand. p. 2524).

There are certain species, unknown to me except from descriptions, which appear to possess at least some of the characters of *hyalipennis*. So far as their very inadequate descriptions allow they differ as follows: —

*L. sylvatica* Beling (1873) has distinctly whitish wings.

It should be noted that in Czerny's summary of Beling's description vein "r<sup>1</sup>" should read "sc".

*L. lucidiventris* Becker (1895 p. 334) has thorax "bräunlich bereift" and with only "mittellanger Behaarung".

*L. corusca* Czerny (1934) (described from a single female only) has whitish squamae with brownish border and fringes, very short stigmal space on costa, and middle cross-vein opposite end of r<sup>1</sup>.

Finally Hennig's *hyalipennis* of 1948 differs in its venation, especially in length on costa of stigmal space, which according to Hennig's figure is equal to half the length from base of discal cell to middle cross-vein, while in Zetterstedt's *hyalipennis* it is only about one quarter this length. From Hennig's figures of the venation and hypopygium his species may be *L. obscuritarsis* Coll. (1953).

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#### References.

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