

**Rhypholophus affinis Lundbeck, 1898, from Greenland; redescription and lectotype designation  
(Diptera: Tipulidae)**

By

Bo Tjeder

Zoological Institute, Lund, Sweden

The Danish dipterologist Will. Lundbeck described in 1898 in "Diptera Groenlandica" the new species *Rhypholophus affinis* and figured its right wing. This figure indicates that the species is an *Ormosia* Rond. s. str. (*Rhypholophus* Kol. is nowadays regarded as another subgenus of *Ormosia*). Lundbeck states that the species is "not scarce but hitherto not captured north of 61° 45' N". He enumerates the following localities: Tunugdliarfik-Fjord, Ivigtut, Sermiligarssuk-Fjord and Neria-Fjord, all situated on the western coast of southernmost Greenland. The species seems not to have been dealt with in later papers and its identity was until now unknown.

I am indebted to Dr. S. L. Tuxen, Copenhagen, for the loan of one ♂ of the type series and give the following supplementary notes and figures of the genital structures. The specimen carries the label "Type" (in Lundbeck's handwriting) but lacks locality label. I have designated the specimen as lectotypus of *Rhypholophus affinis* Lundbeck and labelled it accordingly.

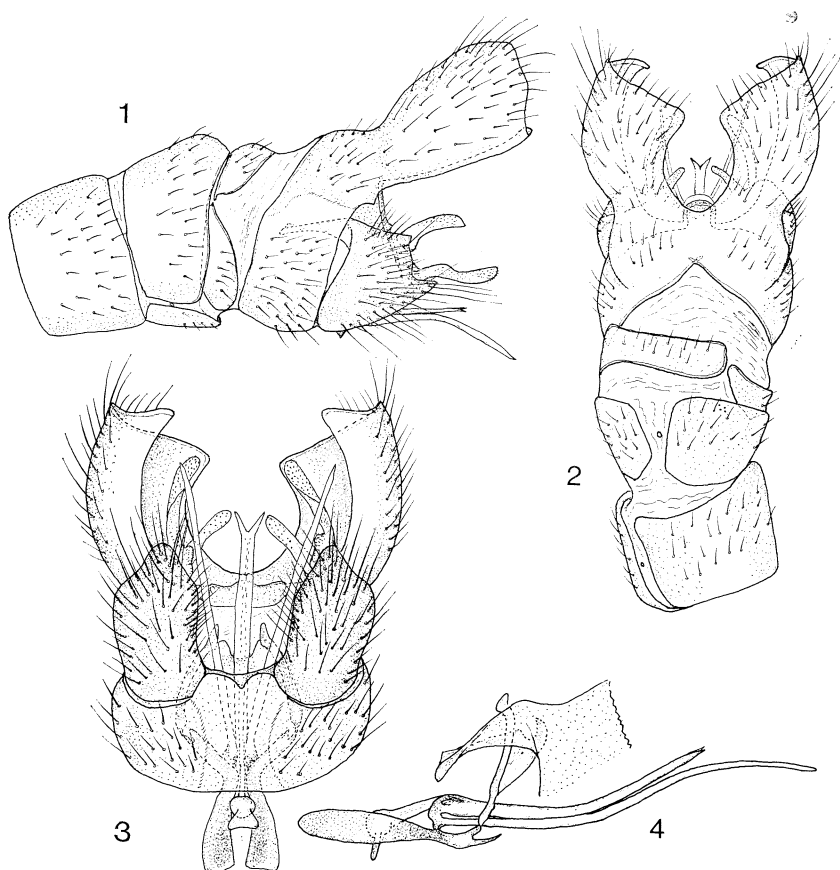
**Redescription.** Size: length of forewing 4 mm.

Head brown with yellowish brown, 4-segmented palpi and yellowish brown, short antennae; the flagellar segments are narrow and elongate, about 2½ times as long as broad (not pear-shaped as in many species). The head carries long hairs as do also the palpi and the antennae, the verticils of the flagellar segments being very long, several times as long as the segments.

Thorax brownish. Prescutum unstriped, with whitish paratergites (projecting strips at side of prescutum) and with dorso-

lateral rows of long and erect yellowish brown hairs. Hair tufts of pteropleura white. Wings with venation as figured by Lundbeck. Halteres brownish. Legs yellowish brown, long and slender, with pale, almost golden yellow hairs.

Abdomen yellowish brown with sparse golden yellowish hairiness, dense only on the basistyles (coxites) which are dark brown. The hypopygium is very large, owing to the immense size of the 9th tergite which, caused by the torsion of the apical part of the abdomen is situated ventrally. This tergite is prolonged backwards as shown in figs. 1 and 2 and has a central very deep ovate incision.



Figs. 1—4. *Ormosia affinis* (Lundbeck, 1898), lectotypus ♂. 1. Apex of abdomen, lateral. — 2. Ditto, ventral, showing the 9th tergite and the torsion of the distal segments. — 3. Hypopygium, dorsal, more enlarged. — 4. Aedeagus structures and part of basistyle, lateral.

The prolongations on each side of this incision are convex with inwardly curved lateral portions as shown in figs. 2 and 3. The 9th tergite and sternite are fused, with only faintly indicated lateral dividing-lines. The lower margins of the tergite fuse apically into a transverse plate-like structure which is directed into the space between the basistyles where it broadens and forms a transverse dark-pigmented structure carrying the proctiger. The basistyles are shaped as illustrated in figs. 1 and 3 and are fused by a transverse strip-like structure which carries a median tooth, visible also in lateral view (fig. 1). The dististyles are elongate, pale and have a number of extremely minute setae. The outer dististyle has a broader basal part. Penis very long and pale, its extreme apex bifid. Parameres extremely long and narrow, quite pale. The complicate aedeagus-structures are shown in figs. 3 and 4. They are by means of a pair of rod-like structures attached to the forwards directed edges of the basistyles which in a curve are fused with one another. The mentioned rods are distally broadened into a large hook as shown in fig. 4. This hook is vertical and therefore not distinct in dorsal view. The vesica (ejaculator) is small and globular and has an apodeme, shaped as indicated in fig. 3.

Lundbeck says that the thorax has three brown stripes but also that these stripes are sometimes indistinct "interdum indistinctis". The available ♂ lacks stripes and may belong to one of his specimens in which they are "indistinct". Dr. Tuxen informs me that also all the other specimens of the types series (1 ♂, 10 ♀♀) lack dark stripes on the thorax.

Dr. Charles P. Alexander of Amherst, Mass., who has seen the now published figures informs me that he considers that the species is the same as the wide-spread North-American *O. manicata* (Doane, 1900). I am grateful to him also for a slide preparation of a specimen (from a Californian locality) as well as new data of its distribution for inclusion in this paper. These are: *Nova Scotia*: Economy Mountain, Colchester County, June 13, 1965, Alexander leg. and *Newfoundland*: Logy Bay, August 1961, Ray Morris leg. The species name given by Lundbeck has priority. Hence:

***Ormosia (s.str.) affinis* (Lundbeck, 1898)**

*Rhypholophus affinis* Lundbeck, 1898, Dipt. Groenl., Vidensk. Medd. nat. hist. For. Copenhagen, p. 266, Pl. vi, f. 17.

*Rhypholophus manicatus* Doane, 1900, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc., 8:187, pl. 7, f. 17 (New synonymy)

- Ormosia modica* Dietz, 1916, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 42: 141, f. 7, 7A.  
» *deviata* Dietz, 1916, *ibid.* 42:143, f. 9, 9A.  
» *stylifer* Alexander, 1919, Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus, 7:146.  
» *fuscopyga* Alexander, 1924, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 64 (10): 3.  
» *subdeviata* Alexander, 1924, Philipp. J. Sci., 24:586.  
» *manicata*: Alexander, 1942, Bull. Conn. St. Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv., 64:470. — Id. 1965, Cat. Dip. north of Mexico: 86, — Id. 1967, Bull. Calif. Ins. Surv., 8:145, f. 490.

(The species *O. modica*, *deviata*, *stylifer*, *fuscopyga* and *subdeviata* were enumerated by Alexander as synonyms of *O. manicata* in the above-mentioned paper of 1967).

Locus typicus (restricted): Greenland, Ivigtut. — Type: a male in the collections of the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

Geographical distribution: Greenland; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia; Washington, Oregon, California, eastward to the northeastern United States; Japan (Saghalien).

---