

Undescribed Species of crane-flies from Valdivia (Chile)

BY

Charles P. ALEXANDER

Mass. Agric. College, Amherst, Mass.

The three species of Tipulidae described as new at this time were included in a small series of these flies sent to me for identification by Dr. J. M. Aldrich, of the United States National Museum. They were submitted to the Museum by Mr. Alfredo Faz, but the collector is not designated on any of the specimens. The types of the novelties have been returned to the National Museum. I am very greatly indebted to Dr. Aldrich and Mr. Faz for this opportunity of examining this interesting series of crane-flies from Southern Chile.

Macromastix serotinella, sp. n.

Male.—Length, 6—7mm.; wing, 10—11 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head relatively short, only about one-half the short diameter of the eye, dark brown above, paler laterally; nasus lacking; palpi brown, the terminal segment not conspicuously elongated. Antennae short, if bent backward, extending about to the wing-root, 12—segmented; flagellar segments decreasing in length and diameter outwardly, the distal segments difficult to distinguish; antennae pale brown, the scape brighter. Frons and anterior vertex yellowish testaceous; posterior vertex obscure yellow, the central portion largely covered by a dark brown median area that restricts the ground color to the broad posterior orbits; vertical tubercle weakly bifid.

Mesonotal praescutum yellowish brown, the ground-color virtually concealed by the usual three darker brown stripes; scutum brownish testaceous, the lobes darker; scutellum and postnotum brownish testaceous. Pleura brownish testaceous, the ventral portion of the pleurotergite more elevated and covered with a sparse silvery,

pruinosity. Halteres elongate, brown, the base of the stem narrowly brighter. Legs relatively long and slender, the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora brownish testaceous, the tibiae and tarsi only slightly darker in color. Wings with a brownish suffusion, variegated with vague cream-colored areas; stigma brown, only a little darker than the ground-color; the most evident of the cream-colored spots are as follows: Immediately basad of the stigma; in cell *1st M2*; base of cell *2nd M2*; near the outer end of cell *M*, crossing vein *Cu* into cell *Cu*; near the of cells *M* and *Cu*; veins darker brown. Venation: Vein *R2* oblique in position, both sections in approximate alignment; petiole of cell *M1* subequal to *m*; *m-cu* at or only a short distance beyond the fork of *M*; cell *2nd A* relatively narrow.

Abdominal tergites brown, the sternites more yellowish brown. Male hypopygium with the single dististyle produced apically into an elongate beak; base of the style provided with four or five heavy black spines.

Holotype, ♂, Panguipulli, Valdivia, June 1, 1923.

Paratopotypes, 10 ♂♂.

Macromastix serotinella bears a superficial resemblance to certain New Zealand species of the genus. These latter species likewise fly late in the autumn or in winter and mostly have subapterous females. By analogy it is highly probable that the females of the present species will be found to be subapterous.

Gynoplistia (Ctedonia) striatipennis, sp. n.

Male.—Length about 27 mm.; wing, 21 mm.; addomen alone 20.5 mm.

Rostrum nearly as long as the remainder of the head, brown; palpi black, the terminal segment about one-third longer than the penultimate. Antennae 21-segmented, the formula being 2+2+10+7; scapal segments testaceous, basal two flagellar segments brownish testaceous, the remainder of the flagellum brownish black, the bases of the segments narrowly pale to produce a weakle bicolourous appearance; the very long, delicate flabellations are paler brown, dark brown at their bases. Head testa-

ceous brown, sparsely pollinose; head not conspicuously narrowed behind.

Mesonotal praescutum yellowish brown with four scarcely darker reddish brown stripes; pseudosutural foveae very conspicuous, black; remainder of mesonotum brown, sparsely pruinose. Pleura brown, the surface rather sparsely pruinose. Halteres pale, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae pale brown; trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips scarcely darkened; tibiae brownish yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi pale yellowish brown, the terminal segments brownish black; tarsal claws very small, the empodia large. Wings relatively shorter and broader than in *G. (C.) flavipennis* (Phil.), strongly suffused with brown, the costal region more broadly yellowish brown; darker brown longitudinal washes along veins *M* and *Cu*; the base of cell *2nd A*, the basal half of *1st A*, most of cell *M*, the extreme posterior margin of *R*, most of cell *R5* and the caudal margin of *R4*, whitish subhyaline to produce an interrupted longitudinal stripe at near mid—width of the wing; stigma small, pale brown, margined with darker brown; small but conspicuous dark brown dots at origin of *Rs*, along cord and outer end of cell *1st M2*, and a series of marginal dots on veins *R3* to *M4* inclusive; veins yellowish brown, darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: *R2+3+4* very short to subobsolete, the serial vein *R2+3* and *R3* short but sinuous; *R1+2* atrophied or nearly so; cell *R3* at wing—margin very wide, fully three times cell *R2*.

Abdomen grayish brown, the surface pollinose; median area of the ninth tergite yellowish, the surface of the abdomen otherwise unmarked.

Holotype, ♂, Panguipulli, Valdivia, January 7, 1924.

Paratopotype, ♂, January 18, 1924.

The present species is readily told from the nearest relatives, *G. (C.) flavipennis* (Phil.), *G. (C.) pictipennis* (Phil.) and *G. (C.) riedeliana* (End.) by the number and structure of the antennal segments, the pattern of the wings and the uniformly colored abdomen.

Gynoplistia (Ctedonia) gilvipennis, sp. n.

Female.—Length about 26 mm.; wing, 23.5 mm.

Rostrum relatively short, only about one-half the remainder of the head, dark colored above, paler laterally; palpi dark brown, the last segment a little longer than the penultimate. Antennae 19—segmented, the formula (♀) being $2+2+8+7$; terminal segment very elongate, about twice the penultimate and evidently produced by the fusion of two segments; flagellar branches elongate for the female sex; 11th flagellar segment bearing a tiny basal tubercle that is not included in the above formula; antennae weakly bicolorous, dark brown, the incisures obscure yellow. Frons reddish, glabrous, the narrowed part of the vertex brownish gray, the remainder of the head obscure brownish yellow; anterior vertex very narrow, only about one-half wider than the diameter of the first antennal segment; head conspicuously narrowed behind.

Pronotum narrowly dark brown above, obscure yellow laterally. Mesonotal praescutum yellow with indications of three slightly darker stripes behind; pseudosutural foveae large, subcircular, rather pale brown; scutellum and postnotum testaceous with a yellowish pollen. Pleura pale with a sparse pruinosity; dorsopleural region dark brown, more yellowish surrounding the large anterior spiracle; cephalic portion of the pleurotergite darkened. Halteres yellow, the knobs pale yellowish brown. Legs with the coxae pale, pollinose; remainder of the legs yellow; terminal tarsal segment only a trifle darkened; tibial spurs long and slender; tarsal claws a little larger than usual for the group. Wings bright pale yellow, the stigma a trifle darker yellow, narrowly infuscated at the ends of the radial veins; whitish subhyaline streaks in the centers of many of the cells, as *M*, *R*, *R*₄, *R*₅, *M*₄, outer end of *Cu* and more broadly in the Anal cells, veins pale yellow, a little darker than the ground-color. Venation: *R*₁+₂ and *R*₂ subequal, the former entirely preserved; *R*₂+₃+₄ in alignment with *R*₅, a little shorter than the basal section of *R*₅; *R*₂+₃ and *R*₃ elongate, very strongly sinuous; cell *R*₂ at wing—margin fully four-fifths as wi-

de as cell *R3*; cell *1st M2* relatively short, hexagonal *m—cu* sinuous, just beyond midlength of the cell; inner end of cell *R4* lying proximad of cell *1st M2*.

Abdominal tergites dark reddish brown, the extreme caudal margins of the segments a trifle brighter; sternites similar, discolored in the type, the caudal margins of the subterminal sternites broadly pale. Ovipositor with the tergal valves strongly upcurved, yellowish horn color.

Holotype, ♀, Panguipulli, Valdivia, November 13, 1923.

G. (C.) gilvipennis is readily told from all described species by the coloration of the wings and the venation. A related but distinct species from Chiloé was taken by Edwards and Shannon in December 1926.

