

THE DISTRIBUTION OF TANYDERUS PICTUS PHIL.
(FAM. TANYDERIDAE, ORD. DIPTERA)

BY

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The species of Tanyderidae are almost invariably very rare in collections. The type genus of the family, *Tanyderus Philippi*, is still represented by the single species, *pictus Philippi*, undoubtedly the largest and most beautiful member of the entire group. To date there are but two published records of the occurrence of this superb insect (Alexander, *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 34: 110-113; 1930) but six additional specimens have been taken and it seems advisable at this time to record the known distribution of the species.

**Concepción*, collected between 1892 and 1894, by E. C. Reed, now in the Alexander collection through the friendly interest of Dr. Edwyn P. Reed.

Contulmo, a station in the Province of Arauco, at the eastern end of Lake Lanalhue, near the massif of Nahuelbuta, Lat. about 38° S., Long. about 73° W. One female in the Berlin Museum, where it was studied and identified in 1933 by Dr. Fred W. Edwards. I am indebted to Dr. Wolffhügel for the information concerning the location of this station.

Los Ulmos, Valdivia, in the coast range, altitude 800-1000 feet, March 1865 (Philippi); the unique type specimen.

**Puyehue*, on Lake Puyehue, Llanquihue, in mountains near Osorno, November 1930 (sent to the British Museum, London, by myself, through the friendly interest of Dr. Wolffhügel).

**Cayutué*, Llanquihue, altitude 200 meters, collected about fifteen years ago by the children of Dr. Wolffhügel; this specimen, and one of the Puerto Varas specimens recorded below, were very badly injured by the postals officers while being transmitted to Dr. Edwyn P. Reed, by Dr. Wolffhügel. This mis-handling did irreparable damage to these two specimens.

***Puerto Varas*, Llanquihue, a total of three specimens now known from this station. Two of these were females that Edwards detected in the collection of the Hamburg Museum, one now being preserved in the British Museum. A third fe-

male was taken in an out-house by Herrn Lehrer Schroeder, was sent by the latter to Dr. Wolffhügel, and was badly damaged while in transit to Valparaíso, as detailed above.

It will be seen from the above data that the species is still known only from south-central Chile, from Concepción southward to the province of Llanquihue.

As indicated in the earlier paper above cited, Philippi failed to detect the supernumerary crossvein in cell R_5 of the wing and it is at least possible that it was lacking in his unique type. Five of the eight specimens recorded (marked with an asterisk, *, above; data unavailable concerning the other three specimens) certainly have two such supernumerary crossveins, lying in cells R_4 and R_5 , respectively, the former always a little distad of the latter; furthermore, vein R_3 immediately beyond origin is angulated and usually short-spurred. The radial and medial cells between the outer crossbands are beautifully tinted with pale amber-yellow, the remainder of disk that is not traversed by bands being subhyaline.

By far the best and most accurate figure of the wing of this striking fly is that by Miss Inez W. Williams (*Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, 41: 1-35, pl. 7, fig. 34; 1933).

