

INDESCRIBED CRANE-FLIES IN THE PARIS-MUSEUM
(TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA),
AFRICAN SPECIES, PART II.
(Continued⁽¹⁾)

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TRIBE LIMNOPHILINI.

GENUS *Limnophila* Macquart.

Nesolimnophila NOV. SUBGEN.

Antennae small, the flagellum light yellow with moderately short verticils; head slightly narrowed behind, the eyes protuberent. Pronotum conspicuous, prosternum narrowed between the fore coxae. Tuberculate pits lacking; pseudosutural foveae lateral in position, semi-circular. Legs stout, with conspicuous, erect, pale hairs; tibial spurs stout, covered with microscopic, appressed hairs; claws simple. Wings much narrower than in *Eutonia*, *r* removed from the tip of *R*₁; inner ends of cells *R*₃, *R*₅ and 1st *M*₂ in alignment; cell 1st *M*₂ rectangular, with the basal deflection of *Cu*₁ at or beyond the middle of its length; *M*₃ almost in alignment with *M*. Ovipositor with all the valves long and slender, the tergal valves gently upcurved; sternal valves straight, slender.

Type of the subgenus, *Limnophila malagasya* Alexander (Madagascar).

Limnophila (*Nesolimnophila*) *Grandidieri* nov. sp.

Antennal flagellum light yellow, the scape dark brown; mesonotal praescutum with three dark brown stripes; wings subhyaline, heavily dotted and clouded with brown in all the cells.

Female. — Length, about 16,5 mm.; wing, 15 mm.; hind leg, femur, 11 mm.; tibia, 11 mm.

⁽¹⁾ Voir *Bulletin du Muséum*, 1920, p. 216.

Generally similar to the type of the subgenus, *L. malagasya*, differing as follows :

Size smaller, especially the wings. Antennal flagellum longer, entirely light yellow; head dark grey, pale grey adjoining the eyes and on the anterior part of the vertex. Mesonotal praescutum brownish grey with but three dark brown stripes, the median stripe being entire. The wing-pattern is generally similar to *L. malagasya*, subhyaline, with interrupted brown bands at the level of the origin of *Rs*, at the cord and at the wing-apex, but the interspaces which are uniformly whitish in *malagasya* are here heavily dotted with pale brown, and the brown bands are more broken up so the general effect of the pattern is of an abundant dotting with a heavier clouding at the crossbands. Venation : R_{2+3} shorter and less arcuated; cell 1st M_2 less elongate, the basal deflection of Cu_1 just beyond midlength.

Abdomen dark brown, darkest sublaterally, the caudal and lateral margins of the tergites very narrowly paler brown.

Habitat. — Madagascar.

Holotype, ♀, Imerina, Forêt d'Andrangoloaka, 1891 (A. Grandidier).

Type in the collection of the Paris Museum.

TRIBE HEXATOMINI.

GENUS *Eriocera* Macquart.

Eriocera globiceps nov. sp.

General coloration brown; head reddish with a large globular crest; antennae of the male very elongated; mesonotal praescutum with four brown stripes; wings broad, pale brown, the costal and subcostal cells brighter brown; cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 narrowly seamed with dark brown; a nearlyhyaline area before and beyond the dark brown stigma.

Male. — Length, 10 mm.; wing, about 13 mm.

Described from an alcoholic specimen.

Mouthparts very small; palpi dark brown, the basal two segments more yellowish. Antennae of the male very elongate, greatly exceeding the entire body, when entire presumably being at least four times as long as the body; first scapal segment very large, as in *E. tumidiscapa* Alex. and other related species; antennae pale brown basally, flagellum dark brownish black, the first segment a little paler basally; the flagellar segments are provided with rows of long, slender spines, these crowded and biseriate on the first segment, uniseriate and becoming more separated

outwardly on the rest of the flagellum. Vertex pale reddish brown, with a large, nearly globular crest, this covered posteriorly with a pale, erect pubescence.

Mesonotal praescutum, in alcohol, brown with four darker brown stripes, provided with a dense, pale, erect pubescence; scutal lobes dark brown; scutum and postnotum brownish yellow. Pleura brownish yellow. Halteres pale brown, the knobs darker brown. Legs with the coxae pale brown; trochanters brown; femora yellowish, the tips narrowly dark brown; tibiae pale brown; tarsi darker brown. Wings very broad, especially across the level of the anal cells; membrane tinged with pale brown, the costal and subcostal cells brighter brown; stigma small, dark brown, most intense surrounding the tip of R_1 and r ; a small, semilunate, nearly hyaline area before the stigma and a similar triangular area beyond the stigma, occupying the center of cell $2nd\ R_1$; cell R_2 uniformly pale brown; narrow dark brown seams at h and arculus; a brown spot at the origin of R_s , continued as a paler seam along the sector and its branches to the wing-margin; very narrow, dark brown seams along the cord and outer and of cell $1st\ M_2$; veins Cu and M indistinctly seamed with darker; veins pale brown, the origin of the sector, r , the cord and outer end of cell $1st\ M_2$ darker brown. Venation: r at the tip of R_1 and almost at the fork of R_2+3 ; cell R_2 rather small, R_2+3 longer than R_2 , subequal to R_3 ; inner ends of cells R_5 , $1st\ M_2$ and Cu_1 in oblique alignment; cell M_1 lacking; cell $1st\ M_2$ subrectangular, about as long as, or a little shorter than, vein M_1+2 beyond it; Cu_2 equal to, or a little shorter than, the deflection of Cu_1 which is situated almost at the fork of M .

Abdomen pale brown, the terminal segments and hypopygium darker brown; two circular dark brown spots on the first sternite. Hypopygium with the pleurites rather long and slender, greatly exceeding the comparatively small pleural appendages; these latter are covered with short, dense, pale hairs, the outer one more slender, tapering gradually to the acute apex; inner appendage more oval, at the apex suddenly constricted into a narrow point. Gonapophyses appearing as small, pale, flattened blades that are directed proximad.

Habitat. — Gaboon, French Congo.

Holotype, ♂, Lambaréné, Ogooué R., 1913 (R. Ellenberger).

Type in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Eriocera globiceps is closely allied to *E. tumidiscapa* Alexander (Sierra Leone to Nyasaland) but may be told by the different wing-pattern and slightly different venation.



Alexander, Charles P. 1920. "Indescribed Crane-Flies in the Paris Museum (Tipulidæ, Diptera), African Species, Part II. (Continued.)." *Bulletin du Muse*

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