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## UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF ANISOPODIDAE FROM NEW ZEALAND

(Diptera)

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

The new species of *Trichocera* described in this paper were included in collections of crane-flies received from Mr. W. George Howes, to whom my sincere thanks are extended for the privilege of retaining the types. The family name Anisopodidae is used instead of Rhyphidae, the genus *Anisopus* Meigen (1804) having undoubted priority over the genus *Rhyphus* Latreille (1805). This usage of the family name has been adopted by Knab, Edwards and other students.

Genus *Trichocera* Meigen

### + *Trichocera howesi*, new species.

*Male*.—Length about 2.6 mm.; wing 3.3–3.4 mm.

*Female*.—Length about 2.8 mm.; wing 3.5 mm.

General coloration dark brown, the pleural region a little paler. Halteres elongate, the knobs dark brown. Wings with a pale gray tinge, the veins slightly darker brown. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, ending near midlength of the basal section of  $R_2$ , the latter more than three times  $R_{2+3}$ ; *r-m* short, transverse, near midlength of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; *m* about one-half the petiole of cell  $M_1$ ; *m-cu* about two-thirds the basal deflection of  $Cu_1$ . In the left wing of the type, vein  $R_2$  just before its tip bends caudad and fuses with  $R_3$ , completely closing cell  $R_2$ .

Male hypopygium with the pleural appendage on the mesal face at about one-third its length produced into a slender, subacute, glabrous lobe; mesal face of the appendage distad of this with abundant microscopic setulae. Gonapophyses of the same general nature as in *T. maori*, forming large cushions, the armature reduced to abundant microscopic spinules.

*Habitat*.—New Zealand (South Island).

*Holotype*, ♂, Leith Valley, Dunedin, Otago, August 1, 1922 (Geo. Howes).

*Catalogued*

This very interesting crane-fly is named in honor of the collector, Mr. W. George Howes, to whom I am greatly indebted for many kind favors.

+ *Trichocera lyrifera*, new species.

*Male and Female*.—Length about 2.5 mm.; wing 3.6 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennae brownish black. Mesonotum dark brown, the pleura more brownish testaceous. Halteres with the knobs dark brown. Legs brown, the terminal tarsal segments darker. Wings faintly tinged with brown; stigma faintly indicated; veins darker brown. Venation:  $Sc$  relatively short,  $Sc_1$  ending a short distance beyond the origin of  $R_2$ ; basal section of  $R_2$  about two and one-half times  $R_{2+3}$ ;  $r-m$  perpendicular, inserted just before midlength of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; petiole of cell  $M_1$  nearly three times  $m$ .

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites paler. Male hypopygium with the pleural appendage cylindrical, slightly dilated on the mesal face at the base but not produced into a lobe, the entire mesal surface of the appendage provided with abundant, erect setae. Gonapophyses taken together lyriform, each a slender, strongly curved rod. Above the genitalia lies a microscopic, shagreened structure, deeply emarginate caudally, each lateral lobe thus formed produced into a needle-like point.

*Habitat*.—New Zealand (South Island).

*Holotype*, ♂, Leith Valley, Dunedin, Otago, July 20, 1922 (Geo. Howes).

*Allotopotype*, ♀.

*Paratopotypes*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.