

*Macropeza and its Allies* (Chironomidae, Diptera).

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The closely related genera *Macropeza* Meigen, *Calyptopogon* Kieffer (1910), *Macroptilum* Becker (1903) and *Paryphoconus* Enderlein (1912) represented by very few species, are all, with the exception of *Paryphoconus angustipennis* Enderlein, from the old world. Mr. F. W. Edwards does not consider *Calyptopogon* sufficiently distinct from *Macropeza* to warrant its retention, a view which I also hold, necessitating changing the name of Kieffer's species, as indicated below. However, if Kieffer's genus is sunk in synonymy, the other two genera should probably also share the same fate. As defined by Kieffer (Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 15:292, 1917), *Macropeza* alone of these genera does not have the thorax produced cone-like over the head. In *Macroptilum* the crossvein is at two-thirds the wing length from the base, the radius ends in the wing tip which is rounded, the femora are not enlarged at the ends, the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the tibiae and the claws are simple. In *Calyptopogon* the wing is pointed at the apex, anterior femora thickened toward the apex, posterior tarsi unusually long, tarsal claws with a basal tooth. *Paryphoconus* has the apex of the wing rounded, anterior femora not enlarged apically, and according to Enderlein the claws are simple. If these definitions are strictly to be maintained then the two species of *Macroptilum* described by Ingram and Macfie (Journ. Ent. Res. 14, 1923), as well as the new species described below will each require a new genus for its reception. I prefer for the present to consider them all under the one genus *Macropeza*, which may be divided into several subgenera. The following key will serve to distinguish the new species from those previously known.

1. Thorax rounded in front, not produced over the head (*Macropeza*). (2)  
— Thorax conically produced over the head. (4)
2. Femora and tibiae largely blackish; thorax ash gray. Europe.  
*albitarsis* Meigen.  
— Femora and tibiae largely yellow. (3)
3. Knees, tips of tibiae and last tarsal segment of all legs, black. Java.  
*javanensis* Kieffer (1910).  
— Legs wholly pale. North Europe *albitarsis* var. b. Zett.
4. Anterior femora thickened at apex; wing pointed at the apex, posterior basitarsus twice as long as the tibia, claws with a basal lobe, femora and tibiae blackish. Length 2 mm. Calcutta. (*Calyptopogon albitarsis* Kieffer, 1910) *kiefferi* n. n.  
— Femora slender. (5)
5. Wing with spot on the crossvein, a larger one in the anal angle, and the apical 5<sup>th</sup>, brown; costa ends before tip of wing; legs

largely yellow, claws simple. Length 4,5—5 mm. Brazil. (*Paryphoconus*) *angustipennis* Enderlein (1912).

— Wings not brown at tip; costa ends at or very near the tip of the wing. (6)

6. Crossvein distinctly distad of the middle of the wing; cubitus forks proximad of the crossvein (*Macroptilum*). (7)

— Crossvein near the middle of the wing; hind basitarsus a third longer than the tibia; femora and tibia largely dark Length 4,5 mm. Formosa. *similis* n. sp.

7. Hind basitarsus not as long as the tibia; legs in part yellowish. Length 3 mm. Egypt. *M. nudum* Becker (1903).

— Hind basitarsus over twice as long as the tibia; femora and tibiae dark. (8)

8. No fringe on posterior margin of the wing; tarsal claws simple. Length 6 mm. Nigeria *M. nigeriae* I & M (1923).

— Wing with fringe; tarsal claws each with basal lobe. Length 4,3 mm. Zululand *M. aethiopicum* I&M (1923).

In the above synopsis I am following Kieffer in the assumption that the thorax of *M. javanensis* is not produced. I have not erected a subgenus for the new species, as there is nothing to be gained by such a course in a group containing so few species. A knowledge of their biology and early stages may throw light upon relationships.

*Macropeza similis* (n. sp.): Female. Head brownish black, shining; front at narrowest point one-fourth the width of the head; face somewhat narrower; mouth parts brownish, small and pointed; palpi short, brown; antennae dark, fourteen segmented, slender, first segment globular, second cylindrical, third to ninth, fusiform, each about three times as long as broad, tenth to thirteenth, more slender, subequal, each twice as long as the ninth, the fourteenth slightly longer than the thirteenth. Thorax shining black, with few black hairs; anterior margin conically pointed, somewhat produced over the head, hood-like. Abdomen elongate cylindrical, pointed at apex, black, subshining, slightly pruinose, lamellae small. Legs black, the immediate bases of femora and tibiae paler brown; tarsi white, fourth segments of fore and middle pairs brownish, fifth segment of all legs, black. Femora not enlarged apically; third and fourth tarsal segments of fore and middle legs very short, the fourth obcordate, the fifth of the fore leg slender piriform, of the middle legs middle legs linear, the hind legs long and slender, the segments being in the proportion 31 28 34 17 7 3 2. Fifth tarsal segment of the middle legs with three, of hind legs with four pairs of stout black spines below; tarsal claws elongate, equal, each with a lobe at the base; hind basitarsus ciliate below with a row of slightly curved pale setae,

each set on a brown base that bears in addition two small divergent brown hairs (ctenidio-bothriae, Enderlein, 1903). The setae are spaced farther apart apically and are continued on the basal half of the second tarsal segment. Wings elongate, rounded at tip; costa ends at the tip of the wing; subcosta delicate, evanescent before reaching the end of the basal radial cell; anterior branch of the radius ends in the costa about three times the length of the cross-vein distad of the latter; the radial sector approaches the costa, joining it tangentially a short distance before its tip; the basal section of the anterior branch of the media about as long as the crossvein; the cubitus forks nearly under the fork of the media; the anal vein ends slightly distad of the fork of the cubitus. Halteres dark. Length 4,5 mm. One specimen taken in June, from Taihoku, Formosa. Type in the Cornell University Collection.

## Ueber *Glypta exophthalmus* Kriechb. und *biauriculata* Strobl.

Von E. Bauer, Goslar a. H.

1. *Glypta exophthalmus* ist nach einem einzigen ♀ beschrieben worden. (Entomol. Nachrichten, Jahrg. XIII, 1887, pag. 5/6.) Kriechbaumer gab diesem Tiere den Namen nach den auffallend hervortretenden Nebenaugen, die, wie er zutreffend in der Beschreibung sagt, „wie kleine braune Perlen weit über die Fläche vortreten, von denen die beiden oberen in deutlichen Grübchen stehen, das untere in der Mitte (von oben gesehen) leicht für ein stumpfes Horn gehalten werden könnte“. Dieses Merkmal ist so auffallend, daß man geneigt sein könnte, es für eine Zufallsbildung anzusehen. Schmiedeknecht bemerkt daher in seinen Opusc. Ichneum. pag. 1212, daß es schwer zu entscheiden sei, ob dieses Merkmal eine Monstrosität eines Unicum darstelle oder ob hier eine wohlbegründete Art vorliege. Durch das mir vorliegende Material ist jetzt die Frage nach dem Arrechte dieser Species geklärt worden. Ich fing in den Jahren 1921 bis 1925 in Ober-Bayern 7 Exemplare einer Art der Gattung *Glypta*, die mir sämtlich sofort durch die auffallend hervortretenden Nebenaugen auffielen. Nach dieser Bildung der Nebenaugen hätte ich schon die Zusammengehörigkeit mit *Glypta exophthalmus* Kriechb. annehmen können. Um jedoch absolut sicher zu gehen, ließ ich mir aus der Bayerischen Staatssammlung in München die Type der *Glypta exophthalmus* Kriechb. übersenden und konnte nunmehr mit Sicherheit feststellen, daß die 7 von mir gefangenen Stücke in der Form der Nebenaugen genauestens mit Kriechbauers Type übereinstimmen. Diese hervortretenden Nebenaugen sind also durchaus keine Monstrosität, sondern vielmehr ein sehr ausgezeichnetes plastisches Merkmal einer guten Art, wie es z. B. auch bei einer anderen *Glypta*-Species, *Gl. biauriculata* Strobl,

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