

SPIXIANA	Supplement 11	55–57	München, 30. Dezember 1985	ISSN 0177-7424
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Diplosmittia carinata spec. nov. from Michigan

(Diptera, Chironomidae)

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SAETHER, O. A. (1985): *Diplosmittia carinata* spec. nov. from Michigan (Diptera: Chironomidae). – Spixiana, Suppl. 11: 55–57.

The male of *Diplosmittia carinata* spec. nov. is described from Minnesota. It differs from *D. harrisoni* Saether, the only previously known species of the genus from the Eastern Lesser Antillean Islands, in being slightly larger, having a slightly higher antennal ratio, and in having a ridged anal point.

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Introduction

SAETHER (1981) described four new genera from the British West Indies. Three of these genera later were described also from the southeastern parts of U.S.A. (SAETHER 1982). The one endemic Antillean genus remaining was *Diplosmittia* Saether (1981: 29). Recently Mr. P. L. HUDSON, Great Lakes Fishery Laboratories, Ann Arbor, Michigan, sent me some males collected in Michigan. These proved to belong to a new species of *Diplosmittia* very closely related to the single previously described species *D. harrisoni* Saether (1981: 30).

Methods and Morphology

The general terminology follows SAETHER (1980). The types are deposited at the Museum of Zoology (ZMBN), Bergen, Norway.

Diplosmittia carinata spec. nov.

Type material: Holotype, male, Tonguish Creek, Wm. P. Holliday Park, Cowan Rd, Wayne Co., Michigan, U.S.A., 22.5.1983, P. L. Hudson, in the collection of Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Bergen (ZMBN No. 101). – Paratypes: 2 males, as holotype.

Diagnostic characters: Wing length 1.1–1.3 mm, ultimate flagellomere 338–349 μm long, AR 0.8, LR_1 0.35–0.37, LR_3 0.50–0.51, anal point crested.

Etymology: From latin *carinatus*, with ridge or heel, referring to the shape of the anal point.

Total length 1.92–2.16 mm. Wing length 1.16–1.27 mm. Total length/wing length 1.66–1.73. Wing length/length of profemur 3.14–3.22. Coloration brown.

Head (as in *D. harrisoni* Saether 1981 fig. 13 A) – AR 0.79–0.83. Last flagellomere 338–349 μm long. Temporal setae 4–6, including 3–4 short, inner verticals; and 1–2 outer verticals. Clypeus with 6–10 setae. Tentorium 86–105 μm wide. Stipes 75–101 μm long, 23–30 μm wide. Palp lengths (micrometers): 23, 60–71, 56–64, 64–71, 98–109.

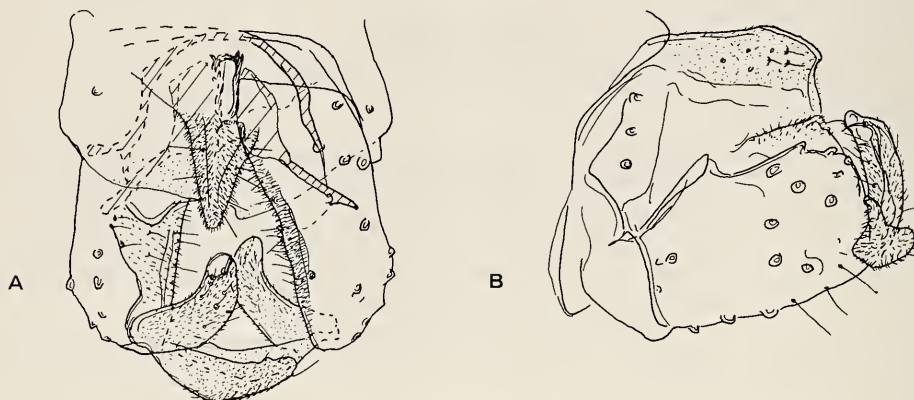


Fig. 1. *Diplosmittia carinata* spec. nov., male imago, hypopygium. – A. Dorsal (left) and ventral (right) view; B. Lateral view.

Thorax (as in *D. harrisoni* Saether 1981 fig. 13 B) – Anteprenotum with 2–3 (2) setae. Dorsoventrals 5–6, prealars 2–3. Scutellum with 4 setae.

Wing (as in *D. harrisoni* Saether 1981 fig. 13 C, but with a false vein extended beyond costa nearly to wing tip) – VR 1.36–1.41. Brachiolum with 1 seta.

Legs – Spurs of front tibia 45–53 μm long, spurs of middle tibia 17–19 μm and 15 μm long, of hind tibia 38–41 μm and 19 μm long. Width at apex of front tibia 24–26 μm , of third tibia 34–36 μm . Comb with 10–11 setae, shortest seta 19–23 μm long, longest setae 34–38 μm long. Lengths (micrometers) and proportion of legs:

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄	ta ₅
p ₁	369–397	463–496	170–175	80– 90	61– 66	38	38–43
p ₂	463–501	487–506	198–222	113	76– 80	38–43	33
p ₃	406–435	463–482	232–246	123–132	128–132	38	33–38

	LR	BV	SV	BR
p ₁	0.35–0.37	4.51–4.61	4.89–5.11	1.6–2.5
p ₂	0.41–0.44	4.06–4.54	4.40–4.79	2.5–3.5
p ₃	0.50–0.51	3.42–3.46	3.73–3.76	3.0–3.5

Hypopygium (Fig. 1) – Anal point with 10–12 weak lateral and basal setae on a crested point, laterosternite with 2–3 setae. Phallapodeme 69–75 μm (2) long. Transverse sternapodeme 60–68 μm (2) long. Virga platelike, 30–34 μm (2) long. Gonocoxite 107–113 μm long. Gonostylus 56–64 μm long, with lobe 64–75 μm (3) long; apical megaseta 9–11 μm long. HR 1.76–1.93, HV 3.35–3.85.

Acknowledgement

I am much indebted to Mr. P. L. Hudson, Great Lakes Fishery Lab., Fish and Wildlife Service, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the type material.

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