

A new species of short-palped crane fly in Cheilotrichia (Cheilotrichia) (Diptera, Limoniidae) from Switzerland

Autor(en): **Podenas, Sigitas / Geiger, Willy**

Objektyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft =
Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse = Journal of the
Swiss Entomological Society**

Band (Jahr): **74 (2001)**

Heft 1-2

PDF erstellt am: **22.07.2024**

Persistenter Link: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-402794>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

A New Species of Short-palped Crane fly in *Cheilotrichia* (*Cheilotrichia*) (Diptera, Limoniidae) from Switzerland

SIGITAS PODENAS¹ & WILLY GEIGER²

Cheilotrichia (*Cheilotrichia*) *fully* n. sp. is described and illustrated from adult specimen collected nearby the village of Fully, Valais canton, Switzerland. This new species is similar to few Palaearctic species of same subgenus: *C. aemula* SAVCHENKO, *C. cinerea* (STROBL), *C. meridiana* MENDL, *C. monstrosa* BANGERTER and *C. vagans* SAVCHENKO, which mostly can be separated only by examining structure of male genitalia. New species differs from them in several features including wing venation and morphology of male gonostyles.

Keywords: Limoniidae, *Cheilotrichia*, systematic, new species, Switzerland

INTRODUCTION

Nominative subgenus of *Cheilotrichia* is small. Species belonging to it are found in Holarctic, Oriental and Ethiopic Regions, with highest diversity in West Palaearctic. Subgenus is represented by eight species in Palaearctic Region (SAVCHENKO et al. 1992, STARY 1992). Only three of them were known from Switzerland (STARY & GEIGER 1998).

Subgenus is characterized by such features: discal cell usually closed; vein Sc₂ close to the tip of Sc₁; cell m₂ shorter than m₃; vein M₄ branches out at the middle length of discal cell; inner gonostyles of male deeply divided; aedeagus with one or two pairs of well expressed parameres (SAVCHENKO 1989).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Crane flies were collected with use of Malaise traps with light in the Fully, Valais canton, Switzerland by C. DUFOUR and W. GEIGER in 1980. Specimens were identified and preserved in 70% ethanol in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland (MHNN). After careful reexamination of *Cheilotrichia* (*Empeda*) specimens, a misidentified specimen, belonging to an unknown species was found. After that, head, wings and terminalia were slide mounted in euparal media, rest of the body was left in ethanol. Specimen was studied with a Zeiss SV8 dissecting microscope and drawn with the aid of a drawing tube. All illustrations were made by S. PODENAS.

Terminology of morphological features generally follows that of MCALPINE et al. (1981).

Type specimen is preserved in MHNN.

¹ Dept. of Zoology, Vilnius University, Ciurlionio 21/27, LT-2009 Vilnius, Lithuania.
E-mail: sigitas.podenas@gf.vu.lt

² Musée d'Histoire naturelle, Terreaux 14, CH-2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
E-mail: willy.geiger@buwal.admin.ch

TAXONOMY

***Cheilotrichia (Cheilotrichia) fully* n. sp.**

Holotype, male: Switzerland, Fully (VS), 550 m, Pt. 574,650/110,050; 26.05.-1.06.1980; T. Malaise lumineuse, C. Dufour and W. Geiger, in MNHN.

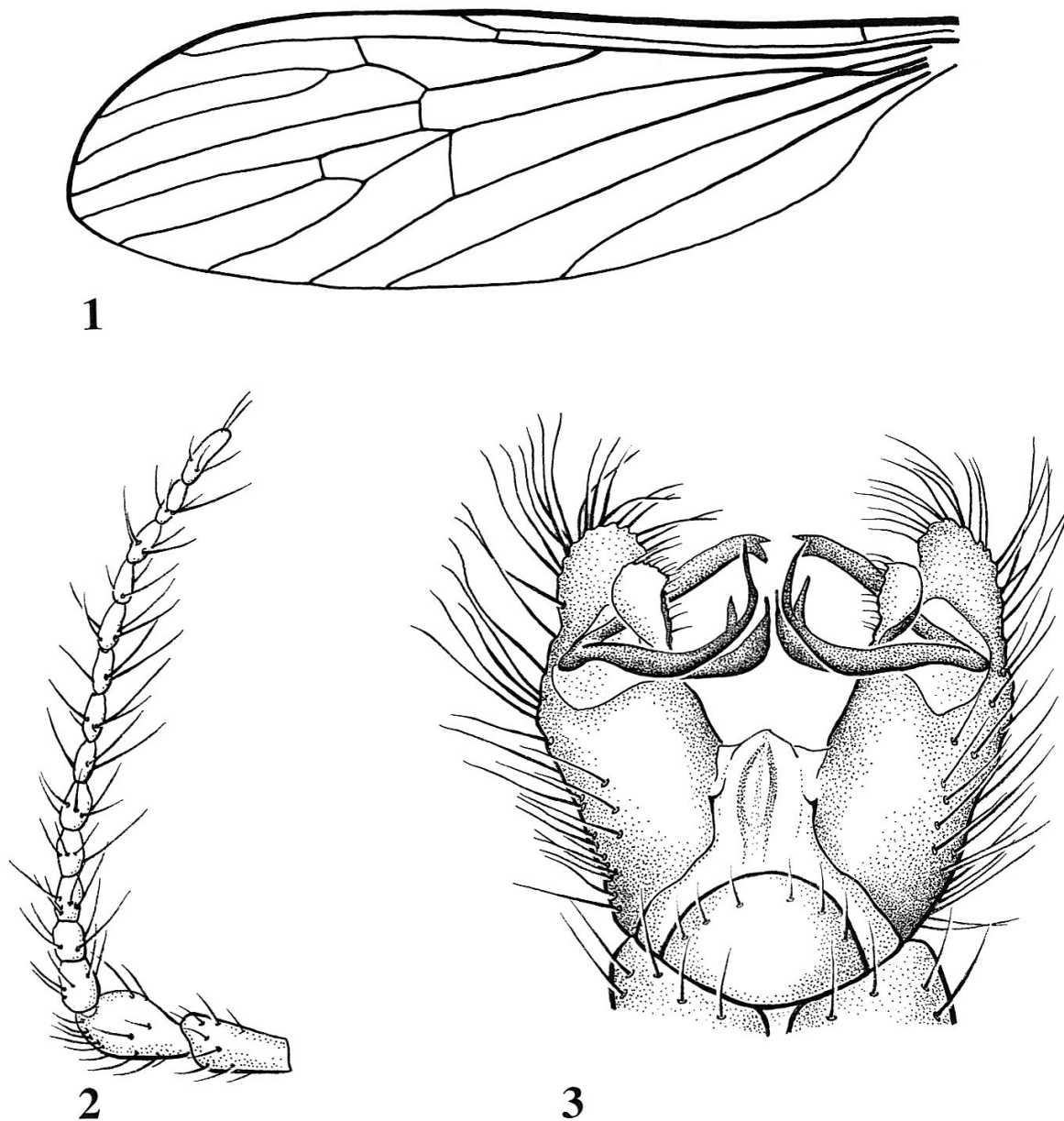
Diagnosis. Medium sized (male body length 4.5 mm) brown species of *Cheilotrichia* with clear wings. Discal cell of the wing with acute angled proximal end. Gonocoxite of male genitalia elongated, tip of it wide and extends far beyond the bases of gonostyles, dorsal outgrowth of it comparatively broad and protrudes between outer and inner gonostyles; outer gonostyle with bifid apex; inner gonostyle bifid from the base, so it looks, that there are three pairs of gonostyles; both branches of inner gonostyle with posteriorly curved tips; inner or ventral branch broadened before the tip, apex narrow; outer or dorsal branch narrow with well expressed outgrowth at approximately two thirds of its length.

Description. Male: Body length 4.5 mm, wing length 5.5 mm. HEAD: brown; rostrum, halteres and base of antenna brown. Distal part of flagellum light brown. Antenna (Fig. 2) 0.9 mm long; scape elongated with slightly widened distal part; pedicel pear-form, as long as scape; flagellomeres short and oval at base, turning elongated distally; apical flagellomere is longest and nearly cylindrical; longest verticils about twice as long as respective segments. THORAX: mesonotum uniformly brown with slightly expressed narrow yellow longitudinal median stripe, which, most probably occurs, due to preservation in ethanol. Pleurae uniformly brown. Wing (Fig. 1) clear, without any darker marks, veins brownish. Wing venation: Sc1 reaching beyond midlength of Rs; Sc2 close to Sc1 tip; Rs nearly straight, very slightly arcuated; R1 long; R3+4 same length as R2; R3 and R4 nearly parallel to each other; discal cell long and narrow with acute angled proximal end and m-cu branching out from the tip of this angle; both anal veins long. Fore coxa brownish, median and posterior coxae yellow; trochanters yellow. Legs not preserved. Haltere 0.9 mm long, yellow. ABDOMEN: light brown basally, turning darker distally, covered with scarce yellowish hairs.

Male: terminalia (Fig. 3) same color as distal part of abdomen, covered with long yellowish hairs, semi-inverted (ninth tergite and sternite in lateral position). Tergite 9 simple semi-rounded plate; gonocoxite elongated, tip of it wide and extends far beyond the bases of gonostyles, dorsal outgrowth of it comparatively broad and protrudes between outer and inner gonostyles; outer gonostyle with bifid apex; inner gonostyle bifid from the base, so it looks, that there are three pairs of gonostyles; both branches of inner gonostyle with posteriorly curved tips; inner or ventral branch broadened before the tip, apex narrow; outer or dorsal branch narrow with well expressed outgrowth at approximately two thirds of its length; penis simple, elongated, rod-like, tip of it slightly protrudes above the apices of parameres; one pair of rod-like parameres.

Female: unknown.

Habitat. Chestnut grove at the border of vineyard (fairly deep soil, from moraine origin with acidic rocks made obvious by the presence of chestnut, contrasting with the calcareous rocks which generally emerge from the adret in Wallis. Fairly distant torrent (200 m) but with irrigation rivulets in the forest nearby. Average temperature from April to October: 15.5°-16.0°; average annual temperature:



Figs 1-3. *Cheilotrichia (Cheilotrichia) fully* sp. n., holotype. 1: wing; 2: antenna; 3: male genitalia.

10.5°-11.0°; vegetation period: 235-245 days. Precipitation is very weak (lower than 80 cm/year) and the „föhn“ (warm wind) is strong.

Etymology. This species is named after the nice village of Fully, Valais, Switzerland, where the holotype was caught.

Discussion. *Cheilotrichia (Cheilotrichia) fully* sp. n. is closely related to *C. aemula* SAVCHENKO, *C. cinerea* (STROBL), *C. meridiana* MENDEL, *C. monstrosa* BANGERTER and *C. vagans* SAVCHENKO. Only *C. cinerea* and *C. monstrosa* occur in Switzerland. All these five species have deeply split inner gonostyle, thus having appearance that there are three pairs of gonostyles, no one of them has additional appendage on outer (or dorsal) branch of inner gonostyle, which is well expressed in new species. *Cheilotrichia vagans*, *C. meridiana* and *C. monstrosa* have blunt apexed inner (or ventral) branch of inner gonostyle, thus being widest at the tip or

close to it, when new species together with *C. aemula* and *C. cinerea* have acute, posteriorly curved tip of that structure. Additionally dorsal lobe of gonocoxite of new species is wider than in *C. aemula* and *C. cinerea*; parameres of new species are narrow, rod-like structures, when they are broader in these two related species; penis of new species also is long and narrow, rod-like, tip of it slightly protruding above apices of parameres; it is clearly shorter than parameres in *C. aemula* and nearly equal to them in *C. cinerea*. Additional differences are observed in wing venation. No one of mentioned species has so narrow discal cell. Usually its proximal end is wider, not acute-angled as in new species; position of R2 in new species is similar to that of *C. cinerea*, when in *C. aemula* it is situated closer to the apical branching of Rs, thus R2+3+4 being approximately same length as R2 in *C. aemula* and nearly twice as long as R2 in *C. cinerea* and in new species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are deeply indebted to Dr. Jon GELHAUS (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A.) for the possibility to use his laboratory and equipment when preparing this publication. We also thank Dr. Jean-Paul HAENNI (MHNN) for his help to arrange collections and for sending specimens, Dr. Christophe DUFOUR (MHNN) for habitat's description and Heidi VON ALLMEN (Bern) for English translation.

REFERENCES

- MCALPINE, J. F., B. PETERSON, G. SHEWELL, H. TESKEY, J. VOCKEROTH AND D. WOOD 1981. Manual of Nearctic Diptera. Vol. 1. Agriculture Canada Research Branch Monograph 27. 674 pp.
- SAVCHENKO, E. N. 1989. Limoniidae fauna of the USSR. Kiev, Naukova dumka. 377 pp. (in Russian).
- SAVCHENKO, E. N., P. OOSTERBROEK, AND J. STARY 1992. Family Limoniidae, pp. 183-369, In: SOOS, A., L. PAPP, AND P. OOSTERBROEK, eds. Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera. Vol. 1. Trichoceridae – Nymphomyiidae. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.
- STARY, J. 1992. Three new species of the eriopterine Limoniidae from Czechoslovakia (Diptera). *Cas. Slez. Muz. Opava (A)* 41: 105-112.
- STARY, J. and W. GEIGER, 1998. 5. Limoniidae, pp. 70-80, In: MERZ, B., G. BACHLI, J.-P. HAENNI, AND Y. GONSETH (eds) Fauna Helvetica. Vol. 1. Diptera – Checklist. Centre suisse de cartographie de la faune, Neuchâtel.

(received Octobre 13 2000; accepted November 30 2000)