

Schwedisch-chinesische wissenschaftliche Expedition nach den nordwestlichen Provinzen Chinas.

unter Leitung von

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Insekten

gesammelt vom schwedischen Arzt der Expedition

Dr. David Hummel 1927—1930.

49.

Diptera.

15. Fam. Mycetophilidae, Bibionidae and Culicidae.

By

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Mycetophilidae.

The following species are represented amongst the small Diptera collected by Dr. HUMMEL at China, S. W. Mongolia:

Macrocera stigma CURT. 1 ♀.

Mycomyia cinerascens ZETT. 1 ♂.

» ? *hyalinata* MG., var. 1 ♂.

Sciophila interrupta WINN. 1 ♂.

» *lutea* MCQ. 1 ♀.

Coelosia tenella ZETT. 1 ♀.

Bibionidae.

Dilophus hummeli sp. n.

♀. *Head* black, except for the rostrum and antennal scape, which are yellow. Rostrum short, only half as long as eye. Flagellum with five distinct segments apart from the large terminal segment, which appears to be formed by a fusion of three. *Thorax* wholly yellowish, the combs as usual dark brown, each with about 12 teeth, those of the anterior comb much stronger and rather pointed. *Abdomen* yellow, only the cerci darkened. *Legs* with coxae, trochanters and femora all yellow, extreme tips of femora dark beneath; tibiae and tarsi all black. Front tibia with three equally strong spines in a slightly oblique row just before the middle, the innermost slightly more distally placed; eight strong pointed spines at the tip apart from the short spur. *Wings* yellowish, anterior veins and stigma very little darker than membrane. Costa reaching more than half-way from *R*₅ to *M*₁; *r-m* quite three times as long as basal section of *Rs*. Halteres yellow. Wing-length 4 mm.

China, S. Kansu, 30. vi. 30. 35 ♀.

The only similarly-coloured species described in DUDA's revision of the Palaearctic Bibionidae (1930) is *D. rubiginosus* DUDA of Siberia, which has four unequal spines on the proximal row on the front tibia, and the tibiae and tarsi are much less dark.

Bibio tancrei DUDA.

China, S. Kansu, 1 ♂ 14 ♀.

This was described as a variety of *B. clavipes* MG., but seems equally distinct from *B. clavipes* and *B. lepidus* as understood in Britain. I do not follow DUDA in regarding *B. lepidus* as a variety of *B. clavipes*. The present specimens agree with DUDA's short description in most respects (including the dark stigma and the black hair on the male abdomen) but the posterior veins are quite conspicuously darkened in both sexes, being very little paler than the anterior veins. The type was from Kuku-Nor.

Culicidae.

Aedes caspius PALL.

S.-W. Mongolia (SÖDERBOM). One female is fairly typical in colouring; a second female has the scaling almost uniformly ochreous, as befits a desert habitat. Similar North African specimens have been referred to as var. *longisquamosus*.

Aedes detritus HAL.

Etsin-gol, S.-W. Mongolia. 1 ♂ 2 ♀ at light, 8. vi. 29 (SÖDERBOM). The male is lighter in tint than British examples of the species, but the hypopygium agrees. The record is interesting as showing that this species, like *A. caspius*, is widely distributed in inland salt areas in Asia. The only previous record from Central Asia is that of a male from Kaschgar.

Culex pipiens L.

China, 1 ♀ (HUMMEL).

Culex fatigans WIED.

China. 1 ♂ (HUMMEL); identity confirmed by examination of hypopygium. The occurrence of this species together with *C. pipiens* in this remote region is interesting.

Chaoborus crystallinus DE G.

China, 1 ♂ 3 ♀ (HUMMEL). The hypopygium agrees with the figures given by MARTINI for this species. The specimens are very pale.



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