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JOHN LANE

12 de marzo de 1905 - 4 de enero de 1963

El 4 de enero de 1963 falleció repentinamente en São Paulo (Brasil) el profesor John Lane.

* * *

Lane era un maestro. No solamente por lo que sabía, sino por la forma de transmitir sus conocimientos. Su actuación en el Departamento de Parasitología de la Facultad de Higiene de São Paulo, del cual era sólido puntal, dio a sus enseñanzas un carácter especial, que salía del ámbito puramente sistemático para penetrar en el biológico. Supo influir en el ánimo de los que se acercaron para aprender Entomología, quienes más tarde comprendieron el valor real de la ciencia que entonces desconocían y de quien se la había enseñado. El famoso "Curso de Entomología", que por muchos años se dictó en dicha Facultad, había sido planeado y organizado por Lane, quien contó con eficientes camaradas y colaboradores como Coutinho, Forattini, Rabello, etc.

Lane era un gran amigo. Particularmente nos unía un vínculo espiritual a través del inolvidable Shannon, nuestro maestro común. Frecuentemente lo consultábamos respecto de problemas de índole sistemática, ecológica o zoogeográfica. Cuando estuvo en la Argentina, en enero y febrero de 1962, nos dio su última lección (no era necesario que nos enseñara a diferenciar dos mosquitos ni el fundamento de la Entomología). En la diaria conversación, en las fre-

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cuentos sobremesas, en viaje o en el laboratorio, nos mostró que el trabajo continuo, constante, es lo que nos ha de llevar al éxito científico, representado por la satisfacción de vivir con los insectos, por el aporte minúsculo o grande que se agrega al patrimonio de nuestra cultura. Y que, cuando se hace honestamente, es imperecedero.

En diciembre de 1961 llegó por primera vez a la Argentina, invitado por el Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas para realizar estudios entomológicos, especialmente en la Patagonia. Los estudios zoogeográficos iniciados muchos años antes necesitaban completarse con esa inspección per-



sonal. Sus profundos conocimientos de la Sistemática —como medio— y de la Biología —como fin— le permitían encarar con éxito problemas que, desgraciadamente, están fuera del alcance de muchos de nosotros.

En enero de 1962 recorrió la zona cordillerana patagónica de Neuquén, Río Negro y Chubut; cruzó por Sarmiento a Comodoro Rivadavia, llegando hasta Río Grande y el Lago Kami (Fagnano), en Tierra del Fuego. Un contratiempo le impidió llegar a Ushuaia, visita que se programó para otra oportunidad. De ese viaje quedan sus manuscritos, una parte de los cuales se publica en este tomo. — EDUARDO DEL PONTE.

INSECTA PATAGONICA (DIPTERA: MYCETOPHILIDAE)

by J. LANE (*)

The largest collection, upon which this paper is based, was made by Drs. Sixto Coscarón, Juan José Capri and myself, chiefly in the following localities: Lakes Nahuel Huapi (Río Negro), Futalaufquen (Chubut), and Fagnano (Tierra del Fuego). For the sake of brevity the names of these collectors will not be repeated unless necessary. Dr. Petr Wygodzinsky contributed with a number of specimens collected further South in Tierra del Fuego, namely Ushuaia.

The *Mycetophilidae* were the most abundant *Diptera* on this trip, as nearly 2000 specimens were collected. As can be seen, some species proved very common while others were quite rare. In this collection there are 66 known species and 3 described as new. Such a small number of new species indicates that this family is now better known in the Patagonian than in the Neotropical Region. At present there are approximately 240 species in the Patagonian and 600 in the Neotropical Region. Although this latter region has a much larger number of species, it is divided into subregions and has several centers of endemism and dispersal over a much larger area.

We take pleasure in thanking Messrs. Wilson de Almeida Siqueira for technical help, E. B. Ferraz for the drawings, and Miss Jean Taylor for secretarial help.

AUSTRALOSYMMERUS INSOLITUS (Walker, 1837)

1837. *Platyura* Walker, *Trans. Lins. Soc. London*, 17 : 335.
1909. Johannsen, *Gen. Ins.*, 93 : 23.
1921. *Centrocnemis* Edwards, *An. & Mag. N. H., ser. 9, vol. 7* : 435.
1951. *Australomyia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 9.
1956. *Australosymmerus* Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 143.

Fourteen specimens of which two are females.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

MACROCERA CHILENA Lane, 1962

1962. *Macrocera* Lane, *Studia ent.*, 5 :

Three males. The female remains unknown.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 8-9.I.1962.

MACROCERA FLAVITHORAX Freeman, 1951

1951. *Macrocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 16.

Three males and three females.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 23-24.I.1962.

(*) From the Departamento de Parasitologia e Higiene Rural (Dir. Prof. Dr. J. O. Coutinho), da Faculdade de Higiene e Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil.

MACROCERA FUNEREA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Macrocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 14.

Two males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 26 and 28.I.1962.

MACROCERA HORRIDA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Macrocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 15.

Three males.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 8.I.1962; Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962, one male.

MACROCERA INAEQUALIS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Macrocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 16.

Two males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 24.I.1962; Ushuaia, Río Tristen, 20.V.1960 (P. Wygodzinsky col.).

PARAMACROCERA ANOMALA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Paramacrocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 18.

Our single male corresponds with Freeman's species but is not dark brown but shining black. Otherwise it conforms with the description given.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 21.I.1962.

ISONEUROMYIA LUTEA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Platyura* (*Isoneuromyia*) Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & Chile*, 3 : 22.

A male. We have the distribution of the five known specimens from such varied localities as CHILE, Castro (type), Nuble, S. Carlos; ARGENTINA, Corrientes, Ituzaingó, and Capital Federal.

Distribution. — Capital Federal, no date (E. Del Ponte col.).

PLATYURA (PYRTAULA) BIGUTTATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Platyura* (*Pyrtaula*) Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 23.

A single male.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 14.I.1962.

Platyura (*Pyrtaula*) *delpontei* n. sp.

MALE. — *Head* blackish brown. Clypeus dark brown. Palpus dirty whitish, last segment longer and slender. Ocelli three. Antennae approximately one and a half times length of mesonotum; scape blackish; torus and base of first flagellar segment yellowish, the rest of this segment as well as other flagellar segments blackish brown with short hairs. Occiput with scattered black hairs.

Thorax: Mesonotum dark brown with whitish yellow pruinosity on margins and prescutellar region; nude except for the acrostichal, dorsocentral and superalar setae which extend anteriorly. Scutellum blackish brown with about twelve longer marginal setae. Postnotum and pleura blackish brown. Anterior spiracular sclerite yellowish.

Wing with venation as in the subgenus; hyaline and devoid of macrotrichia. Halteres with whitish stem and black knob.

Legs yellowish. Tibiae look darker due to dark hairs. Spurs 1-2-2 in mid and hind tibiae, nearly sub-equal in length.

Abdomen blackish brown. The apex of tergites II to IV narrowly yellowish. Sternites with apex of III and middle portion of whole segment IV yellowish.

Genitalia (figure 1): The basistyles are sub-conical, the dististyles are shorter than basistyles and end in the usual two points.

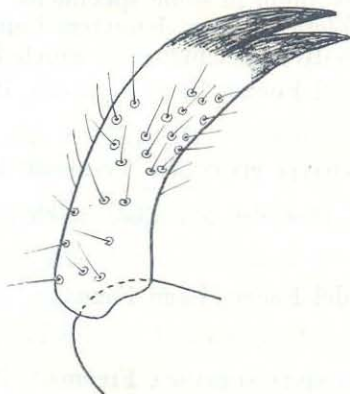


FIG. 1. — *Platyura (Pyrtaula) delponte*, n. sp. Male genitalia. Dististyle.

FEMALE. — Similar to the male but antennae shorter and about as long as mesonotum. The abdomen much broadened specially posteriorly. Cerci dark brown.

TYPES. — Holotype male; allotype female; paratypes five males. Holotype, allotype and two paratypes registered in our collections under Nos. 15.566 to 15.569. Two paratypes to collections of Museo de La Plata and one paratype to British Museum (Natural History).

NOTE. — This species is near *consimilis* from which it can be separated by the coloration of mesonotum and pleura and the abdomen which is dark, with narrow yellow apical bands on segments II to IV.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

We take pleasure in naming this species in honour of our old friend, Dr. Eduardo Del Ponte, who made our stay in Argentina so profitable and pleasant.

PLATYURA (PYRTAULA) FERRUGINEA Freeman, 1951 -

1951. *Platyura (Pyrtaula)* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 25.

A male and a female. The anal vein does not reach wing margin but possibly this is an aberration.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962.

MYCOMYIA BASINERVA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycomyia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 37.

1959. Coher, *Ent. Am.*, 38 : 94.

Four males. Eleven females as possibly this species.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962, two females; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19 and 24.I.1962, the remaining specimens.

MYCOMYIA COXALIS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycomyia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 43.

1959. Coher, *Ent. Am.*, 38 : 97.

In most of our specimens Sc. 1 is absent. In the females the darkening of mid and hind coxae is very slight in some specimens. We have determined our material as this species chiefly due to characters found in the male genitalia.

Two hundred and sixty-five specimens, of which forty-one are females.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

MYCOMYIA PECTINATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycomyia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 43.

Three males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20.I.1962.

MYCOMYIA SUBFUSCA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycomyia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 33.

1959. Coher, *Ent. Am.*, 38 : 93.

Ten males and one female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

ECHINOPODIUM NIGRICOXA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Echinopodium* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 40.

1959. Coher, *Ent. Am.*, 38 : 127-128.

Thirty-one specimens of which eleven are females.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche and Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962 two males; Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962, one male; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962, twenty-five specimens (Lane, Coscarón & Capri col.); Ushuaia, Río Tristen and Ensenada, I.1961, two specimens (Petr Wygodzinsky col.).

ALLOCOTOCERA FLAVICOXA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Allocotocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 51.

Two males.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 8.I.1962; Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962.

ALLOCOTOCERA NIGRICOXA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Allocotocera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 52.

A male and a female.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962, a female; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20.I.1962, a male.

ACNEMIA FULVICOLLIS (Philippi, 1865)

1865. *Agaricobia* Philippi, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, 15 : 626.

1909. *Acnemia* Johannsen, *Gen. Ins.*, 93 : 63.

1946. Stuardo, *Cat. Dipt. Chile*, 57.

1951. Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 58.

A female.

Distribution. — Neuquen, San Martín de los Andes, 5.I.1962.

APHELOMERA CRISTATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Aphelomera* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 60.

A single female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 24.I.1962.

DZIEDZICKIA ARMATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Dziedzickia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 65.

A single male.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 22.I.1962.

SYNAPHA FUMIPENNIS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Synapha* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 68.

One male.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962.

SYNAPHA FUNEREA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Synapha* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 68.

Twenty specimens.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 14-15.I.1962, ten males and two females; Tierra del Fuego, Río Grande, 17.I.1962, eight males.

Synapha morenoi n. sp.

MALE. — *Head* dull blackish. Mouth parts reduced, blackish. Palpus with pendulous segments, last one slender and elongate, yellowish brown. Clypeus dull blackish covered with dark hairs. Ocelli three, the middle displaced and smaller. Antennae black; all segments as broad as long.

Thorax blackish. Mesonotum with shining portions but whitish pruinose under certain lights. Acrostichal and dorsocentral setae not much developed; those on margins of mesonotum longer. Scutellum black. Two very long marginal setae. Four other ones about half the length of the longer ones. Pleurotergite with a bunch of about six long slender setae.

Wing hyaline. Subcosta with a few setae at base. M and Q also with macrotrichia. Haltere yellow.

Legs: Coxae yellow. Hind one darkened at extreme base. Trochanteres brownish. All femora yellow; all of them dark on extreme base. Hind femur blackish on apical internals. All yellow. Mid tibia with very small setae, hind tibia with six dorsal and five external setae, short and very small.

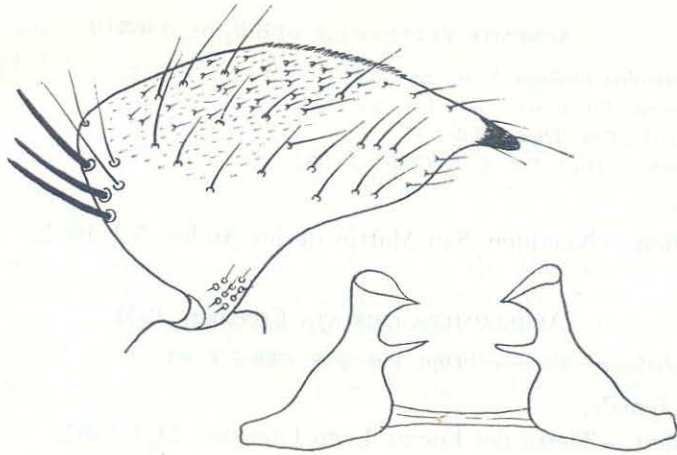


FIG. 2. — *Synnapha morenoi*, n. sp. Dististyle. Mesosome.

Abdomen completely blackish. *Genitalia* (Fig. 2): Basistyles as long as broad. Dististyles sub-triangular ending in a point. Internal margin with a row of three differentiated setae. Other structures as in figure.

FEMALE. — Unknown.

TYPE. — Holotype male; registered under number 15.570 of our collection.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 10.I.1962.

NOTE. — This species is near *flavipalpus* and *michelbacheri*, but there is no sensory organ on mid tibia. The antennal segments are as long as broad. The wing is hyaline and the genitalia has no spine on dististyle, being in this case similar to our *michelbacheri*.

This species is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, the famous Perito Moreno, who was the first to explore the lake region of Argentina and who bequeathed Lake Nahuel Huapi and all that region to the Argentinian Government for a national park.

AUSTROSYNAPHA REDUCTA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Austrosynapha* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 70.

Two males.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 22.I.1962.

PARALEIA ANTARCTICA (Bigot, 1888)

1888. *Boletina* Bigot, *Mis. Sci. Cap. Horn., Zool.*, 6 : 12.

1888. *Glaphyroptera* Mik, *Wien. ent. Zeitg.*, 7 : 141.

1888. Bigot, *Soc. Zool. France*, 13 : 101.

1892. *Boletina* Lynch Arribalzaga, *Bol. Ac. Nac. Ciencias, Córdoba*, 12 : 425.

1909. *Leia* Johannsen, *Gen. Ins.*, 93 : 77.

1946. Stuardo, *Cat. Dipt. Chile*, 57.

1951. *Paraleia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 75.

A single male.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19.I.1962.

PARALEIA CASTANEA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Paraleia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 77.

A single female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20.I.1962.

PARALEIA FUNEREA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Paraleia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 76-77.

Two females.

Distribution. — Bariloche, Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962.

PARALEIA NUBILIPENNIS (Walker, 1836)

1836. *Leia* Walker, *Trans. Lins. Soc. London*, 17 : 334.

1892. Lynch Arribalzaga, *Bol. Ac. Nac., Córdoba*, 12 : 408.

1913. *Acrodicrania* Edwards, *An. & Mag. N. H.*, 12 : 55.

1951. *Paraleia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 75.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 153.

The most common species of this subfamily. Most abundant in Bariloche region although 73 specimens were captured in Tierra del Fuego. A single specimen was captured in Lago Futalaufquen. Males are much more abundant than females. We have a total of 280 specimens. In quite a number of specimens the wing markings are quite faded.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 8 and 10.I.1962, 161 specimens; Cerro Catedral, about half way up, 9.I.1962, 39 specimens; Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962, 1 specimen; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 16-24.I.1962, 45 specimens.

PARALEIA PERUVIANA Edwards, 1933

1933. *Paraleia* Edwards, *Rev. ent.*, 3 : 309.

A single female doubtfully ascribed to this species. It agrees with original diagnosis except that mid tibia has a single ventral bristle while the hind tibia also has a single ventral bristle.

Distribution. — Bariloche, Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962.

PARALEIA n. sp. ?

1951. *Paraleia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 77.

A single female specimen.

Distribution. — Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 8.I.1962.

Leiella arnaudi Lane, 1962

1962. *Leiella* Lane, *Studia ent.*, 5 :

Two females one of which is here selected as the allotype of this species.

ALLOTYPE. — Female. Similar to the male. Apex of clypeus yellowish. Pleura with anepisternite, katepisternite and pteropleurite yellowish, the rest blackish as in the male. Wing with the apical blackish mark rounded and large. Mid tibia with extreme apex also blackish. The abdomen in both sexes is shining black.

Locality of allotype. — Río Negro, Llao-Llao, 8.I.1962.

LEIELLA DISTINCTA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Leiella* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 79.

Eight male specimens. There is some black of abdominal segments II and III in some specimens, chiefly at base.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962, one male; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20-26.I.1962, seven males.

TETRAGONEURA Winnertz, 1846

1846. *Tetragoneura* Winnertz, *Stet. ent. Zeitg.*, 7 : 18.

We have six species and 143 specimens. It is of interest to note that no specimens belonging to this genus were found in the northern portion of places where we collected. Probably there is a seasonal distribution of species. Great differences were found in the size of the small cell due to the presence of vein R. 4. This character should not be taken into account, nor the presence or absence of this cell. We have three specimens with a cell on one side and none on the other. The only safe characters for species are chiefly those found in the male genitalia, mainly the dististyle.

TETRAGONEURA ARDEICEPS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Tetragoneura* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 85.

Three males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 26.I.1962, two males; Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962, one male.

TETRAGONEURA BIFIDA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Tetragoneura* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 85.

A single female doubtfully assigned as this species.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Llao-Llao, 9.I.1962.

TETRAGONEURA POLLUX Freeman, 1951

1951. *Tetragoneura* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 86.

After *T. tibialis*, the most abundant species. There are twenty-three specimens of which eight are males. The females are very similar to those of *T. tibialis* and their separation is tentative.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

TETRAGONEURA SIMPLICIPES Freeman, 1951

1951. Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 87.

A single male.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Río Grande, 17.I.1962.

TETRAGONEURA SINUATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Tetragoneura* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 83.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 153.

We have four males and a female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia, Río Tristen, 10.I.1960, one male (Petr Wygodzinsky col.); Lago Fagnano, 26.I.1962, two males and a female; Río Grande, 17.I.1962, one male.

TETRAGONEURA TIBIALIS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Tetragoneura* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 86.

The most abundant species of this genus. There are twenty-six males and eighty-five females. The characters of wing venation are not reliable and in two specimens, there is a closed cell on one wing which is absent on the other. The variation in size of the closed cell of wing is also considerable. We have segregated the specimens with a shorter closed cell as this species. The females are tentatively determined.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962, one male; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962, remaining specimens.

ALLODIA SIMILIS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Allodia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 92.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 162.

Sixteen specimens.

Distribution. — Río Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Catedral, half way up, 9.I.1962, two males; Llao-Llao, 10.I.1962, one male; Tierra del Fuego, 19-26.I.1962, eleven males and two females.

PHRONIA Winnertz, 1863

1863. *Phronia* Winnertz, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, 13 : 857.

There is a single Patagonian and no Neotropical species.

PHRONIA LONGINERVIS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Phronia* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 93.

We have a large series of fifty-three specimens of which nineteen are females. It was found only in Tierra del Fuego.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Río Grande, 17.I.1962, twenty males and eleven females; Lago Fagnano, 23-25.I.1962, remaining specimens.

TRICHONTA FASCIATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Trichonta* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 97.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 154.

A single female. This species has proved rare in this collection.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 23.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) BIFIDA Freeman, 1953

1951. *Mycetophila fasciata* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 121.

1953. *Mycetophila bifida* Freeman (n. n.), *Rev. Chil. ent.*, 3 : 39.

There are thirty specimens of which eight are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-25.I.1962 (Lane, Coscarrón & Capri col.) twenty-eight specimens; Ushuaia, Río Tristen, I.1960 (Petr Wygodzinsky col.) one specimen.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) BRUNNESCENS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 118-119.

We have twenty-six specimens of which seven are males. The haltere is not always dark and in most specimens we have a darkening at base of knob.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962 (Lane, Coscarón & Capri col.) twenty-five specimens; Ushuaia, Ensenada, I.1960 (Petr Wygodzinsky col.) one male.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) CONJUNCTA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 117.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 106 : 394.

Ten specimens of which four are females.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-24.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) FUSCESCENS Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 119.

Five specimens of which one is a male.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20-25.I.1962 (Lane, Coscarón & Capri col.) three specimens; Ushuaia, Ensenada, I.1960 (Petr Wygodzinsky col.) two specimens.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) NERVITACTA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 116.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 157.

Twenty-one specimens of which seven are females.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-24.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) PICEA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 100, 119.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 157.

Eight specimens of which three are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) SUBCAPITATA Freeman, 1953

1951. *Mycetophila subfasciata* Freeman (preoc.), *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 120.

1953. *Mycetophila subcapitata* Freeman, *Rev. Chil. ent.*, 3 : 39.

Thirty-eight specimens of which twenty-two are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962 (Lane, Coscarón & Capri col.) all specimens except one male; Ushuaia, Ensenada, I.1960 (Petr Wygodzinsky col.).

MYCETOPHILA (MYCETOPHILA) TRIANGULIFERA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 110.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 157.

Twenty-five specimens of which twelve are females. This species is extremely close to *M. nigrescens* Freeman, 1951. The cerci in our specimens are quite broader but rounded and do not bear the numerous differentiated spines on upper border. The mid tibia does not have an internal stout seta.

A most interesting observation was made in the males which show a minute median ocellus. They also seem to bear a few macrotrichia at apex of wing.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) ARGENTINA Lane, 1956

1956. *Mycetophila* Lane, 10th. *Int. Cong. ent.*, 1: 156.

Sixty-two specimens of which twenty-seven are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Río Grande, 17.I.1962, twenty-three males and thirty-three females; Lago Fagnano, 22-26.I.1962, three males and two females (Lane, Coscarón & Capri col.); Ushuaia, Ensenada, I.1960, one male (Petr Wygodzinsky col.).

***Mycetophila* (Ambyceta) *bridgesi*, n. sp.**

MALE. — *Head* blackish brown. Mouthparts and palpus dark brown. Antenna completely dark brown.

Thorax: Completely blackish brown. Scutellum black with four marginal setae.

Wing with two spots and in general appearance as *M. illita* Freeman, 1951; the mesial spot not reaching the costal cell and over base of upper fourth; apical spot small, restricted to apex of wing where it invades apex of costal cell and radial cell having a small prolongation on cell R 5, but not attaining even the upper fourth. Haltere yellow.

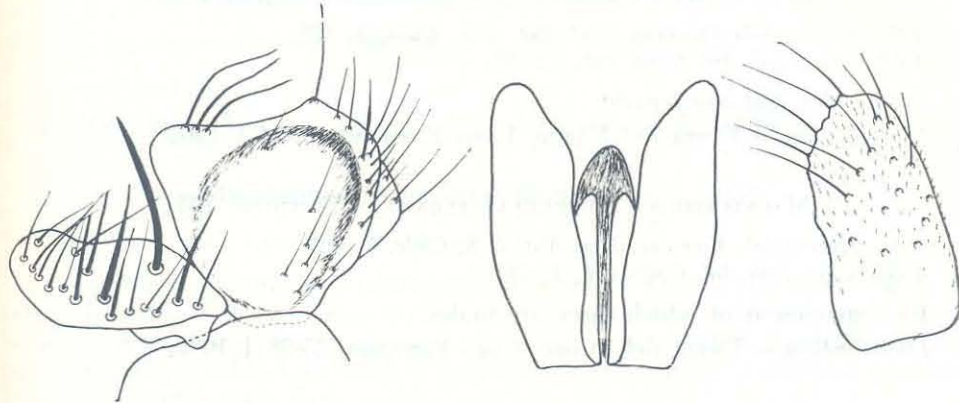


FIG. 3. — *Mycetophila* (Ambyceta) *bridgesi*, n. sp. Male genitalia. Dististyle showing both lobes. Mesosome. Ninth tergite.

Legs blackish brown. Midtibia with 4 d, 2 e, 1 v, and 1 i, setae; hind tibia with 5 d, and 6 e, setae.

Abdomen dark. *Genitalia* small (fig. 3). The fused basistyles broader than long. Dististyles in two lobes as in figure. Mesosome and ninth tergites as in figure.

FEMALE. — UNKNOWN.

TYPE. — Holotype male, paratype male (without abdomen). Registered under Nos. 15.579 and 15.780.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 24.I.1962.

NOTE. — This species comes near the group of *M. pirapesi*, *golbachi* and *patagonesi* by the wing markings and general features but can be separated by the characters of male genitalia and also the completely black coxae and femora.

We take pleasure in naming this species in honour of Lucas Bridges, one of the first white settlers of Tierra del Fuego and the discoverer of Lake Kami, now called Fagnano.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) CLAVIGERA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 125.

The most abundant species. We have six hundred and nine specimens. As we have remarked elsewhere (1956, 10th. Int. Cong. ent., 1 : 159) this species probably represents a complex. We have a number of specimens (chiefly females) with black halteres.

Distribution. — Chubut, Lago Futalaufquen, 15.I.1962, three specimens; Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 18-26.I.1962, six hundred specimens (Lane, Capri & Coscarón col.); Ushuaia, Río Tristen, Ensenada, I.1962, six specimens (Petr Wygodzinsky col.).

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) CONIFERA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 125.

A single male.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia, Ensenada, I.1960 (Petr Wygodzinsky col.).

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) CONSTRICTA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 125.

1956. Lane, 10th. Int. Cong. ent., 1 : 159.

Five males and one female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 22-24.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) FLEXISETA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 105.

1956. Lane, 10th. Int. Cong. ent., 1 : 161.

Five specimens of which three are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 25-28.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) FUNEREA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 107.

Five males and one female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20-23.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) GOLBACHI Lane, 1956

1956. *Mycetophila* Lane, 10th. Int. Cong. ent., 1 : 159.

A female tentatively determined as belonging to this species. In our original diagnosis the drawing of the wing showed the veins of forks not reaching the wing margin. This is not so as they do reach the wing margin, not only in this species but also in *M. (A.) tucumana* also described in the same publication.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 23.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) GRADATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 130.

Two males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20 and 25.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) LATIVITTA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 129.

Eight specimens of which six are males determined as this species. We are not very secure in our determination.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-24.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) PELLUCIDA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 103.

1956. Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 162.

Eight specimens of which five are males. We were in doubt if two of the specimens could not be a new species as they show two dark lateral marks on mesonotum and wing with three marks in a linear series. Also on the male genitalia the larger lobe is, in some specimens, quite quadrate. We have decided, however, that they are this species.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 14-26.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) PENICULATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 107.

A male and two females.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 22-23.I.1962.

Mycetophila (Abmyceta) pirapesi Lane, 1958

1958. *Mycetophila* Lane, *Rev. Brasil. biol.*, 18 (4) : 406.

Twenty-four specimens of which nine are females. One of the females is here selected as the allotype of this species. A better description of this species can be made with this series. In the male the hind femur is dorsally blackish and has a broad apical blackish mark. The abdomen is completely blackish and the long ninth tergites are dark brown.

ALLOTYPE FEMALE. — With markings as in the male. Cerci rounded and blackish.

TYPE. — Allotype registered under N^o 15.442.

LOCALITY OF ALLOTYPE. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 24.I.1962. Remaining specimens from same locality, 19-26.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) SINUATA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 120.

A male and a female.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 25.I.1962 (Lane, Coscarón & Capri col.); Ushuaia, Río Tristen, I.1960 (Petr Wygodzinsky col.).

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) SOLITA Freeman, 1951

1951. *Mycetophila* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 124.

We have thirty-seven specimens of which twenty are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 19-26.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) SUBVITTATA Freeman, 1956

1953. *Mycetophila trivittata* Freeman, *Dipt. Pat. & S. Chile*, 3 : 131.

1956. *Mycetophila subvittata* Freeman, *Rev. Chil. ent.*, 3 : 40.

Thirty-seven specimens of which twenty-one are males.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20-25.I.1962.

MYCETOPHILA (ABMYCETA) TUCUMANA Lane, 1956

1956. *Mycetophila* Lane, *10th. Int. Cong. ent.*, 1 : 160.

A single female tentatively determined as belonging to this species. The comments made regarding the drawing of the wing of *M. (A.) golbachii* also apply to this species.

Distribution. — Tierra del Fuego, Lago Fagnano, 20.I.1962.

We also have two females doubtfully determined as *M. (A.) brevifurcata* Freeman, 1951 and *M. (A.) sub-brunnea* Freeman, 1951.