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## Three new species of *Limoniinae* from the Canary Islands.

By  
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Through the kindness of Dr. Axel M. Hemmingsen I have had the opportunity of studying a collection of *Limoniinae* made by him in the Canary Islands (cf. the following paper by Hemmingsen, Mannheims and Nielsen). Among the material there were three species new to science. Below I give a description of the species.

All holotype and allotype specimens are to be later preserved in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen.

I wish to express my best thanks to the artist Mr. Henning Anthon and to Mr. J. Lützen for the excellent drawings of the hypopygia and to Mr. H. V. Christensen for the wing photograph.

### ***Phyllolabis hemmingseni* n. sp.**

♂ Head dark grey with long black hairs and a narrow black dorsal longitudinal line. Rostrum black, grey-dusted. Palpi black. Antennae black, first segment of scape of antenna dusted with grey. Flagellar segments oval, towards the tip somewhat pear-shaped, each flagellar segment densely covered with short white hairs and with a few bristles at the base of each segment. Praescutum blackish brown, grey-dusted, in the front somewhat shining black, but there is no well-defined stripe. Pleurae blackish brown, grey-dusted, pteropleura with a few strong light brown hairs. Scutellum light brown with light brown hairs. Postnotum brownish, grey-dusted. Halteres light brown with **dark** knob. Abdomen light brown with light brown hairs. Eights and ninth abdo-

minal segments black. Coxae light brown, front coxae blackish-brown in front and at the base.

Femur and tibiae dark brown, tarsi brownish black, metatarsus somewhat lighter at the base. Wings (fig. 1) light tinged and with light brown veins. Wing length 9—10 mm. Stigma present but inconspicuous. Base of the

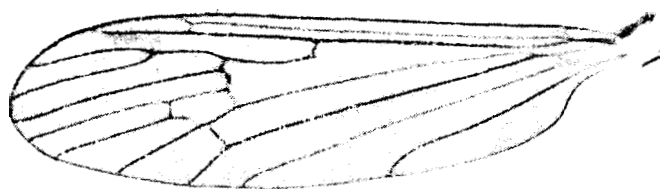


Fig. 1. Wing of *Phyllolabis hemmingseni* n. sp.  
H. V. Christenseti phot.

fork of  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  and the cross veins faintly clouded, or without clouds.  $R_s$  sometimes spurred. Cell 1st  $M_2$  closed.

♀ and ♂ are alike. Cerci light brown, pointed.

Hypopygium (fig. 2) very complex. Ninth tergite without prolongations.

Lackschewitz 1940 (Annalen Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 1939, p. 95) gives a key to the three hitherto known European species of the genus *Phyllolabis*. *Ph. hemmingseni* and *Ph. macrura* Sicbke seem most alike, but the hypopygia are very different. In *Ph. macrura* the ninth tergite has two parallel-sided projections in the middle. These are not present in *Ph. hemmingseni*.

♂ holotype, Acequia de Marrero in Barranco de la Higuera, Gran Canaria, 18. III. 1957. In coll. Peder Nielsen.

♀ allotype, Barranco de la Lecliucilla to Barranco de los Viñátigos, 25. III. 1957. In coll. Peder Nielsen.

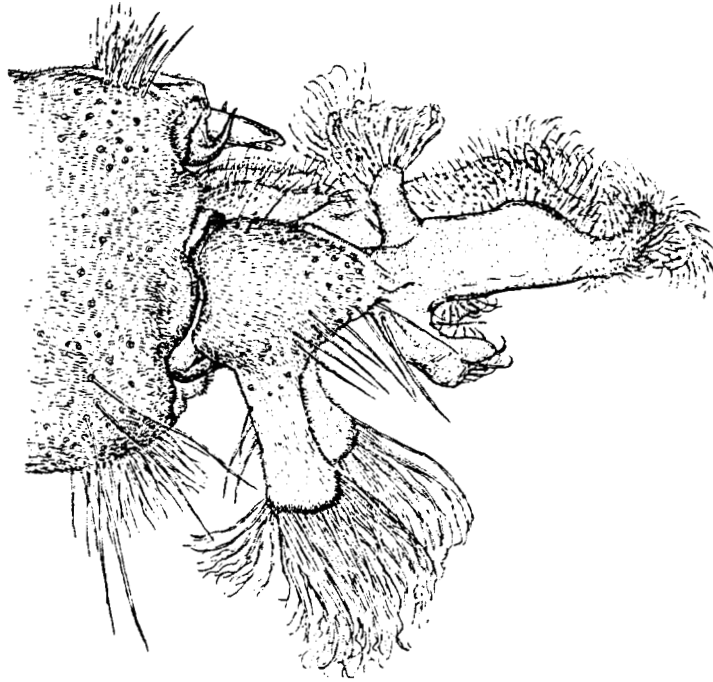


Fig. 2. Hypopygium of *Phyllolabis hemmingseni* n. sp.  
Henning Anthon del.

Paratypes, 1 ♀ and 1 ♂, Barranquillo de Atalaya, 28. II. 1957, 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, Barranco de la Lechucilla to Barranco de los Viñátigos, 25. III. 1957. In collections Hemmingsen, Peder Nielsen, and Museum Koenig, Bonn.

***Gonomyia (Gonomyia) lunulata* n. sp.**

♂ Head black, greyish-pruinose. Rostrum and palpi blackish brown. Antennae black with long brownish hairs. Praescutum dark yellowish brown with a broad median

line and dark side lines. Scutellum light brown, grey-dusted, Postnotum dark brown with light brown borders, grey-dusted. Abdomen dark brown with yellowish brown margins on tergites, venter light yellowish. Halteres dark brown with light yellowish base. Pleurae yellowish brown, grey-dusted, with a faint darkening from the front to the wing-base. Coxae yellow. Legs dark brown.

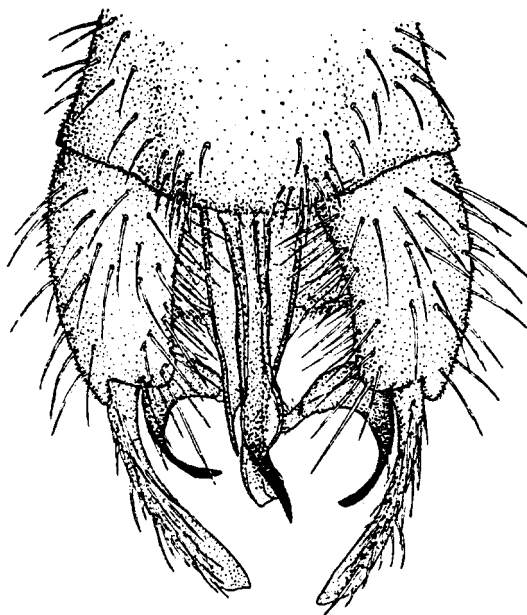


Fig. 3. Hypopygium of *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) lunulata* n. sp. Henning Anthon del.

Wings clear with a faint stigma. Sc ends opposite to the base of Rs. Cell 1st  $M_2$  twice as long as broad. Wing length 5 mm.

Hypopygium (fig. 3). Ninth tergite with a somewhat trapeziform thickening in the middle and with a fringe of hairs at the posterior margin. Outer style long, pale and without any blackening at the inner side of the tip; inner style with a long, black, curved, tooth, and a curved prolongation. Together the teeth are lunate-shaped.

1 ♂ holotype. El Pozo at Barranco de la Herradura

about one km north-west of Los Sauces, La Palma, 8. VI. 1957. In coll. Peder Nielsen.

The species seems to be related to *Gonomyia copulata* Becker 1908 (Mitteilungen Zool. Mus. Berlin. IV, 1908—

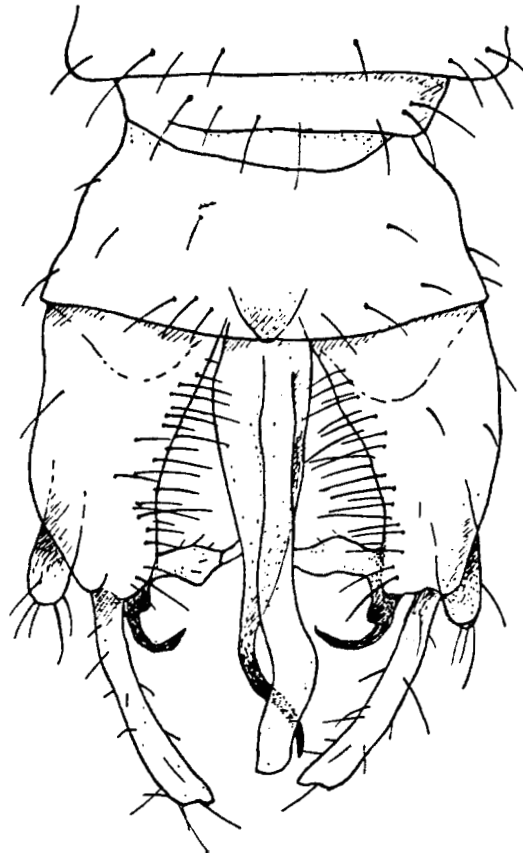


Fig. 4. Hypopygium of *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) minae* n. sp. Jørgen Liitzen del.

10, p. 83 as *Dicranomyia copulata*). Unfortunately Becker has not given a figure of the hypopygium.

***Gonomyia (Gonomyia) minae* n. sp.**

♂ Head light greyish pruinose. Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae blackish. Neck and pronotum pale yellow and with a dark median longitudinal line. Praescu-

tum dull dark brownish and yellow at the sides, scutellum dull yellowish. Postnotum blackish brown pruinose. Abdomen blackish brown above except for the yellow side borders, venter brown with yellow lateral margins. Halteres dark blackish brown with light yellow base. Pleurae yellow with a brownish patch in the middle and on lower part of sternopleura. Coxae yellow with brown patch. Legs dark brown to blackish brown.

Wings clear with faint stigma. Sc ends beyond the base of Rs. Cell 1st  $M_2$  about twice as long as broad in the apical part. The position of m-cu varies somewhat. It may be placed just at the base of 1st  $M_2$  or more distally. Wing length 6 mm.

Hypopygium (fig. 4). Ninth tergite with a somewhat V-shaped emargination; outer style long, pale, without any blackening at the inner side of the tip, the inner side of the tip somewhat pointed. Inner style with a large black, curved tooth and with a very small hook at the base of the tooth and a pale, blade-shaped projection. Aedeagus with a long black curved hook.

Q resembles the male. The cerci are long curved upward and pointed.

1 ♂ holotype and 1 ♀ allotype (coll. Peder Nielsen), and 1 Q paratype (coll. Hemmingsen), Barranco de la Mina, Gran Canaria, 28. III. 1957.

*G.(G.) minae* and *G.(G.) tenella* Meigen are very much alike but the hypopygia are very different.

My best thanks are due to Dr. G. W. Byers, Lawrence, Kansas, U. S. A., for going through the manuscript.

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