



The identity of *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) luteipennis* Goetghebuer (Diptera, Limoniidae)

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Abstract

Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) luteipennis Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir, 1920 is revised and its diagnostic characters are elucidated. Descriptions are provided of three closely related species, viz. *D. (D.) fuscinota* **sp. n.** (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Italy, Slovakia, Switzerland), *D. (D.) magninota* **sp. n.** (Spain) and *D. (D.) pallidinota* **sp. n.** (Bulgaria, Greece, France (Corsica), Lebanon, Syria). *D. (D.) lorettae* Geiger, 1985 and *D. (D.) mattheyi* Geiger, 1985 are redescribed. All important characters of the male terminalia and the wing pattern are illustrated. Distribution of the species is checked and some new country records are presented.

Key words: Diptera, Limoniidae, *Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) luteipennis* and allies, redescriptions, new species, new records, distribution

Introduction

Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) luteipennis Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir, 1920 was described from Belgium (Ardennes Mts), and its two most important diagnostic complexes, the wing pattern and the male terminalia, were adequately characterized in words and illustrated (Goetghebuer & Tonnoir 1920: 109, Figs 1, 4). The wing pattern is distinctive in that some spots or clouds at the anterior margin of the wing are reduced, and a distinct, more or less transverse, zigzag seam is indicated along the so-called outer cord, a series of cross-veins and other (sub)vertical vein elements at about three-fourths length of the wing. Lackschewitz (in Lackschewitz & Pagast 1941: 28–29, Pl. 6, Fig. 51) redescribed and illustrated the species from a specimen (syntype?) provided by M. Goetghebuer (cf. Lackschewitz 1928: 215, Theowald 1977: 177). Theowald (1977) revised the type material of *D. (D.) luteipennis* from the Museum in Brussels, presented another redescription and added his own figures (Theowald 1977: 176, Figs 8, 9), designated a lectotype and excluded some paralectotypes from *D. (D.) luteipennis*. Records of *D. (D.) luteipennis* appeared from several other countries (Oosterbroek 2009), including the former Czechoslovakia (both Czech Republic and Slovakia).

A form has long been known to occur as fairly common in the Czech and Slovak mountains, with seemingly the same structure of the male terminalia as in *D. (D.) luteipennis*, but with a different wing pattern. The pattern is rather extensive, with four comparatively distinct spots at the anterior margin of the wing, including the stigma, which adjoins a transverse seam along the outer cord (Fig. 9). However, in the 1970's, I preferred the male terminalia as a decisive diagnostic guide and recorded the species as *D. (D.) luteipennis* (cf. Starý 1974, 1979). This was also because considerable variation in the wing pattern was assumed for various species of the *D. (D.) chorea* species group. This group was later recognized as a cluster containing many more species than presumed previously, sometimes rather uniform in the structure of the male terminalia (Starý 1993, Stubbs 1998). Now the wing pattern is given again significance in identifying the species.