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Re-description of *Medetera glaucella* Kowarz, 1878 (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) based on type material

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In his monograph of the genus *Medetera*, Kowarz (1878) described *Medeterus glaucellus* based on specimens from Italy and Austria collected by Mik, and from Romania collected by himself. He noted the resemblance to *M. muralis* Meigen, 1824, since both species lack dorsal setae on the mid tibia, and distinguished his new species by the white lower postocular setae and the white setae on the propleura and coxae. In the revision of the Palaearctic Medeterinae (Negrobov & Stackelberg 1971–77) the re-description of *M. glaucella* was not based on type specimens and the male hypopygium was not examined and figured. We have examined syntypes of *M. glaucella* from the Kowarz collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien and have designated a lectotype in order to preserve stability of nomenclature. In addition, we give a re-description of *M. glaucella* based on the type material and provide figures of the male hypopygium for the first time.

Morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Bickel (1985). The following abbreviations are used in the re-description: ac = acrostichal setae; ad = anterodorsal; CuAx ratio = length of cross-vein dm-cu to distal section of CuA; dc = dorsocentral setae; pd = posterodorsal; ppls = proepisternal setae; RMx ratio = distance between veins R₂₊₃ and R₄₊₅ to distance between R₄₊₅ and M at costal margin; sa = postsutural supraalar setae.

Medetera glaucella Kowarz

(Figs 1A–B)

Medeterus glaucellus Kowarz, 1878: 51 [printed 1878, see Pont (2011)].

Diagnosis. Antenna dark brown, arista apical; frons and face dark metallic blue, with dense grey pruinosity; postocular setae white; mesonotum dark metallic blue, with dense grey pruinosity; 4 pairs of strong dc, with some smaller setae anteriorly; ac very small; 2 sa; 4 scutellar setae; coxae and legs entirely dark; mid tibia without ad/pd setae; setae on legs and coxae white; distal section of vein CuA twice as long as crossvein dm-cu; aedeagus flanked laterally by curved appendages (Fig. 1B); median epandrial lobe with whip-shaped seta (Fig. 1A), twice as long as lateral seta.

Type material examined. **LECTOTYPE** ♂ (here designated) from Italy labelled “Duino, 13.4.65, Mik” (NMW). **PARALECTOTYPE** ♂ from Austria: “Freistadt, 13.5.71, Mik” (NMW). Lectotype and paralectotype labels have been added.

Re-description. Male. Body length lectotype 1.9 mm, wing length 2.1 mm; body length paralectotype 1.8 mm, wing length 1.9 mm. **Head:** Frons dark metallic blue, with violet reflections, with dense grey pruinosity; face dark, with dense grey pruinosity in upper part, and dense yellowish pruinosity in lower part; clypeus dark, with dense grey pruinosity; narrowest distance between eyes two times distance between ocellar setae; palpus black, with white hairs; proboscis dark brown; antennal segments dark brown; first flagellomere rounded, about as long as high; arista apical, bare; postocular setae white. **Thorax:** Mesonotum and scutellum dark metallic blue, with dense grey pruinosity; thoracic setae black; 4 pairs of strong dc of almost same length, 2nd pair slightly smaller than 1st pair; 2–3 additional small setae in front of 1st pair; ac very small, 5–6 pairs, which are half as long as distance between rows; 2 sa, anterior seta distinctly smaller; 4 scutellar setae, laterals half as long as medians; 2 white ppls, lower twice as long as upper; pleura dark, with

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