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A new *Dicranota* from Bulgaria (*Diptera, Pediciidae**)

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Abstract: *Dicranota* (*Paradicranota*) *auripontium* sp. n. from Bulgaria is described and illustrated.

Key words: *Diptera, Pediciidae*, Bulgaria.

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In material from Bulgaria collected by the junior author, a new species of *Dicranota* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, subgenus *Paradicranota* ALEXANDER in CURRAN, 1934, was discovered, readily distinguishable by the structure of male genitalia. Its description is given below.

Dicranota (*Paradicranota*) *auripontium* sp. n.

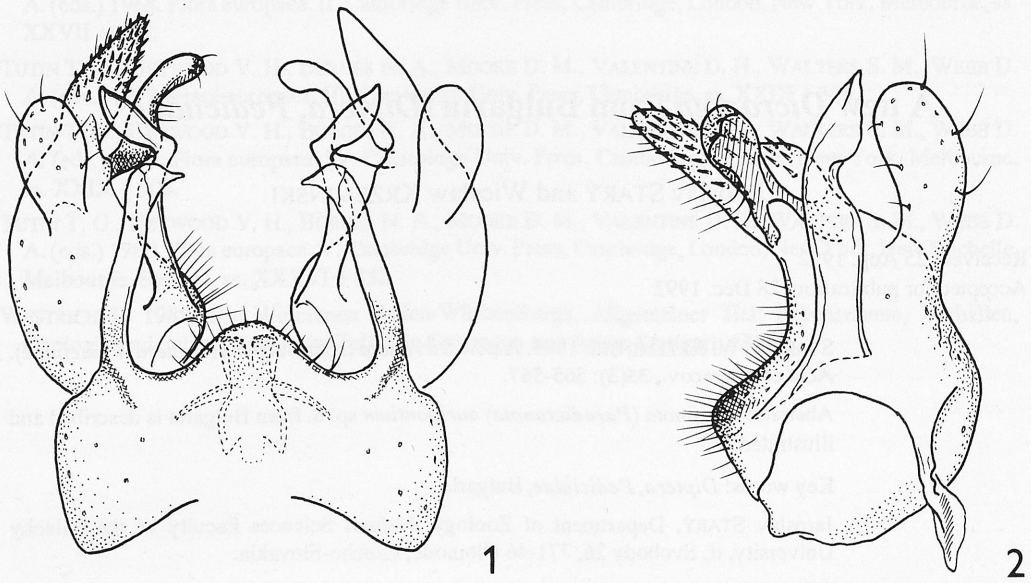
(Figs. 1-2)

A comparatively large species. Body grey to dark grey pruinose. Prescutum with three distinct, dark brown, longitudinal stripes. Wings slightly tinged with brownish, stigma faintly indicated. *Rs* relatively long and slightly arcuated at base. Body length 7.5-9.5 mm, wing length 9-10.5 mm.

Male: Head dark grey. Antennae dark brown, 13-segmented, bent backwards, reaching somewhat beyond anterior margin of prescutum. First flagellar segment elongate, somewhat broader distally, almost twice as long as the second one. The latter and the following flagellomeres nearly spherical. Three distalmost segments oval, longer than broad. Verticils sparse and short, not reaching length of the respective segment.

Thorax generally grey to dark grey pruinose. Prescutum with three distinct, dull to weakly shining, dark brown, longitudinal stripes. Median stripe with very slight indication of a line splitting it. Scutal lobes with a large patch each, as a continuation of, and

*Recently, the former subfamily *Pediciinae* of the *Limoniidae* was suggested to be raised to full family rank (cf. STARÝ, 1992).



Figs. 1-2: *Dicranota* (*Paradicranota*) *auripontium* sp. n. (holotype), male genitalia: 1 - General view, dorsal; 2 - Basistyle, from inner side.

concolorous with, lateral stripes. Scutellum and postscutellum more or less dark grey. Pleurae uniformly grey pruinose. Wings slightly tinged with brownish, with stigma only faintly indicated. Veins yellowish brown to brown. Venation, in general, usual for the subgenus. *Rs* rather long, relatively slightly arcuated at base, arising beyond Sc_2 in a distance that is shorter than its own length and exceeding in length the section of R_2 between two radial cross-veins (more correctly, the section of R_{2+3} between supernumerary cross-vein and $r\text{-}r(R_2)$. Two medial forks in wing. Halteres dirty yellow to yellowish brown. Coxae with grey pruinosity, suffused with brownish distally. Trochanters mostly yellowish brown. Femora yellowish brown at base, somewhat darkened distally. Rest of legs mostly yellowish brown. Metatarsus of fore leg longer than tibia (relation about 1.3 : 1).

A b d o m e n with dark grey pruinosity. Posterior and lateral margins of tergites faintly yellowed. M a l e g e n i t a l i a (Figs. 1-2): Posterior margin of tergite 9 between tergal arms broadly and considerably projecting medially. Tergal arms comparatively long and stout, their apex in shape of a bird's head, with a bill directed inwardly. Basistyle essentially powerful, conspicuously arched dorsoventrally (or, rather, in a somewhat oblique plane), strongly swollen at base on ventral inner side, then broadly emarginate, with distal portion, including outer dististyle, directed distinctly more ventrally than usual in the subgenus (Fig. 2). Dorsal lobe of basistyle of medium size as far as entire hypopygium is considered, sticking out from the body of basistyle in lateral view (Fig. 2). Outer dististyle* long and straight, conical distally, with relatively slender apex, set with

*Here, the usual terminology is adopted. "Outer dististyle" in *Dicranota* might rather be interpreted as a lobe of the basistyle.

spines especially on dorsal surface. Inner dististyle conspicuously shaped, large and comparatively slender, strongly excised on inner side, generally crescent-shaped (Fig. 1). Interbases of the same general type as in most other European *Paradicranota*, flame-shaped or pennon-shaped at apex. They appear long and comparatively slender in dorsal aspect, with the "pennon" large and broad, at nearly right angle to the "staff", set apart from the latter by a deep excision on outer margin and a protruding corner on the inner (Fig. 1). The structure looks, however, rather different in lateral view (Fig. 2). Aedeagal complex relatively large. Other details may be seen in Figs. 1-2.

Female: In general appearance resembling the male. Cerci massive, brown, gently upturned.

Holotype ♂: Bulgaria, Vitosha Mt., Zlatni mostove, 5.VI.1982 (W. KRZEMIŃSKI leg.); deposited in coll. J. STARÝ, Olomouc.

Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same data as holotype; deposited in coll. W. KRZEMIŃSKI, Kraków, and J. STARÝ, Olomouc.

Presence in the new species of the well-developed tergal arms and flame-shaped to pennon-shaped interbases suggests the condition in *D.* (*P.*) *landrocki* CZIŽEK, 1931 and allies, such as *D.* (*P.*) *flammatra* STARÝ, 1981, *D.* (*P.*) *pallens* LACKSCHEWITZ, 1940, *D.* (*P.*) *pavida* (HALIDAY, 1833) and *D.* (*P.*) *schistacea* LACKSCHEWITZ, 1940, in which, however, posterior margin of the tergite 9 is more or less even or gently concave. Medially projecting posterior margin of that tergite occurs, in various degrees, in other species, eg. *D.* (*P.*) *martinovskyi* STARÝ, 1974 or *D.* (*P.*) *rorida* LACKSCHEWITZ, 1940. In the former, the inner dististyle is slender, somewhat excised on inner side, similar to that of the new species, although not especially crescent-shaped (cf. STARÝ, 1974). In the latter species, known to us from the original description only, the inner dististyle was not described and illustrated in detail by LACKSCHEWITZ (1940). In both species, tergal arms are modified into massive projections, shortened, in *D.* (*P.*) *martinovskyi*, to triangular blades. In addition to the new species, an arched basistyle, conspicuously emarginate on ventral inner side, may be observed in *D.* (*P.*) *schistacea* only. In *D.* (*P.*) *martinovskyi*, the basal swelling on ventral inner side of the basistyle tapers into a conspicuous, subacute projection. Considering the complex of the genital features, we are inclined to regard *D.* (*P.*) *rorida* as the nearest relative of the new species. Combination of the characters in the particular states is highly distinctive and species-specific in *D.* (*P.*) *auripontium* sp. n. placing it in a somewhat isolated systematic position.

Derivation of name: The name of the new species (in genitive plural) is derived from the Latin translation of the type locality (zlatni mostove = golden bridges).

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