

## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF FUNGUS-GNATS (MYCETOPHILIDAE).

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In a large collection of fungus-gnats taken by K. M. Fender from McMinnville, Oregon, there occurred some specimens of unusual interest and structure. Superficially these insects resemble species of the genus *Macrocera*. They possess the long antennae typical of the Macrocerinae. An examination of the thorax revealed some differences in structure from typical members of the genus *Macrocera* as shown in *Macrocera formosa*, fig. 2. In addition the wing venation is not typical of that shown in other North American species of *Macrocera* known to me. On the basis of these differences I am erecting a new genus which I take pleasure in naming for K. M. Fender.

### **Fenderomyia** n. g.

Resembles *Macrocera* in appearance but differs from that genus in thoracic structure and wing venation. In all species of North American *Macrocera* known to me, the petiole of media joins the base of  $R_s$  before the fusion of  $R_s$  and M. In the new genus, the petiole of media is distinct and appears to extend to what is ordinarily called the m-cu crossvein. In *Fenderomyia* the costa is produced far beyond the apex of the wing almost reaching to M. The thorax appears somewhat compressed. In other species of this subfamily that are known to me, the mesepimeron extends to the metapleurite. In *Fenderomyia*, the pleurotergite extends to the katepisternite so that the mesepimeron fails to reach the metapleurite. The genotype is *Fenderomyia smithi* n. sp. the description of which follows.

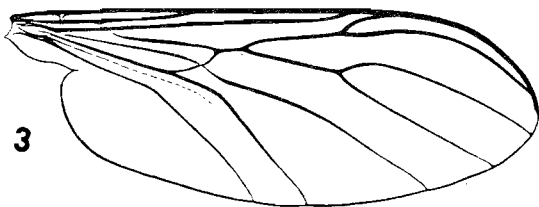
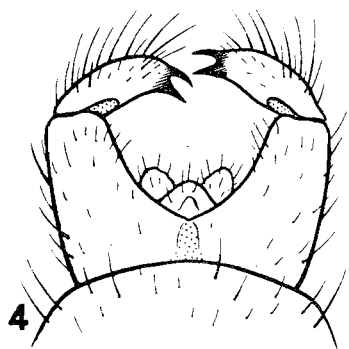
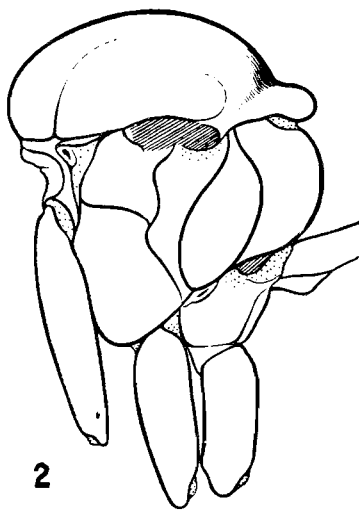
### **Fenderomyia smithi** n. sp.

*Male*.—Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm. General color brownish yellow.

Head: Yellow below, darker above. Antennae long, sixteen segmented, typically Macrocerine in appearance. First seg-

### EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Figure 1. Lateral view of *Fenderomyia smithi*.  
 Figure 2. Lateral view of *Macrocera formosa*.  
 Figure 3. Wing of *Fenderomyia smithi*.  
 Figure 4. Ventral view of hypopygium of *Fenderomyia smithi*.



ment with a brownish apex. Mouthparts yellowish brown. Palpi darker, four segmented. Ocelli three forming an elevated prominence triangular in outline on the vertex.

Thorax: General color brownish yellow but some variation does occur. One specimen is distinctly yellow with darker stripes on the mesonotum. Another specimen is darker and there is not as much contrast in the color of the mesonotum. In the paler specimens there is a darker stripe above each wing and a darker median stripe. Anepisternite with a conspicuous group of black setae just posterior to the spiracle. Mesothoracic epimeron not produced to the metapleurite. The pleurotergite is produced anteriorly to meet the katepisternite, see fig. 1. Mesepimeron with a brown mark. Metepisternite with a diagonal strip of dense black setae. Scutellum with eight marginal black setae. Postscutellum somewhat compressed and somewhat pointed at the tip. Halteres light yellow, knobs appear whitish. Legs yellow with fine black setulae. Tibia with one spur. Tarsi slightly darker than the rest of the leg.

Wing, fig. 3, 5 mm. in length. Hyaline, no crossbands. Veins yellowish. Costa strong, produced beyond apex of wing almost reaching M 1 + 2. Subcosta long, Sc<sub>2</sub> lacking. R 1 + 2 + 3 ends nearly opposite the fork of R 4 + 5. Petiole of media not fused with R<sub>s</sub> but distinct to the portion of the wing generally considered to be the m-cu crossvein thereby differing from all other Macrocerinae occurring in this country so far as I know. Cu<sub>1</sub> somewhat weak at the base. First anal weak, second anal strong reaching to the wing margin.

Abdomen: The first and last two segments are brown. The intermediate segments are light brownish yellow with the apex of each segment being slightly darker.

Hypopygium, fig. 4, brownish yellow. Claspers with two apical teeth which are dark brown.

This species is described from three specimens taken at station 3 A, Peavine Ridge, McMinnville, Oregon, on May 23, 1947 by K. M. Fender. Type and paratypes in my collection. The species is named for Elmer Smith who has aided me by preparing the drawings for this paper as well as for some other publications.