Neotype designation for Cladotanytarsus (Lenziella) bicornutus (Kieffer), and first description of the distinctive female (Diptera: Chironomidae: Tanytarsini)

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Abstract

A neotype for Cladotanytarsus (Lenziella) bicornutus (Kieffer, 1922), the type species of Lenziella Kieffer, 1922, is designated from material sampled by Krüger in the 1940’s and recently discovered in the Thienemann collection. The adult female of C. (L.) bicornutus is described for the first time, and its diagnostic characters are discussed.

Key words: Diptera, Chironomidae, Cladotanytarsus, Lenziella, nomenclature, systematics

Introduction

Gilka (2011) revalidated the previously dubious species name Cladotanytarsus (Lenziella) bicornutus (Kieffer, 1922), and the subgenus name it typifies, treating C. wexionensis Brundin, 1947 as a junior synonym. No neotype for C. bicornutus was designated, as the available material (adult males and pupae) was considered to have been collected too far away from the type locality (“Holstein” in Germany; Kieffer 1922: 362). Specifically, no material had been seen from the samples by F.W.C. Krüger in which “Cladotanytarsus wexionensis” was reported to “occur sporadically among C. mancus Walk.” by Thienemann (1951: 642).

Following Gilka (2011), the present second author searched the Thienemann material and documents preserved at the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, and discovered an alcohol vial labeled “Cladotanytarsus mancus v.d.W. / Peene-Untersuchung Krügers” [Krüger’s Peene study] in Thienemann’s handwriting. This sample has been found to contain many specimens of all life stages belonging to the Cladotanytarsus (Cladotanytarsus) mancus group, but also a few fully emerged or pharate adults, pupae and exuviae of a member of C. (Lenziella). The latter material is conspecific with the one described as C. (L.) bicornutus in Gilka (2011), and yields the new taxonomic and nomenclatural results presented below.

Methods

Specimens were dissected and slide-mounted in a mixture of phenol and Canada balsam using the method by Wirth and Marston (1968). Illustrations were prepared using the technique described by Gilka (2008). Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Sæther (1980), wherever possible. Adult female body length was measured from the antennal pedicel to the end of the cercus. Length measurements were rounded off to the nearest full μm value; antennal and leg ratios (AR, LR) to the second digit after the decimal point. Head structures, wings and legs were not measured in pharate specimens.

Collection acronyms. DIZP = Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology, University of Gdańsk, Poland. ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany.

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