Review of Dicrotendipes Kieffer from China (Diptera, Chironomidae)

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Abstract
The genus Dicrotendipes Kieffer from China, including 8 species, is reviewed. Two new species, D. nudus sp. n. and D. saetanumerosus sp. n. are described and the male imagines are illustrated; the record of D. fusconotatus (Kieffer) is the first for China. A key to the males of Dicrotendipes in China is given.

Keywords
Chironomidae, Dicrotendipes, new species, key, China

Introduction

The genus Dicrotendipes was erected by Kieffer in 1913, with Dicrotendipes septemmaculatus (Becker, 1908) as type species. Adults of Dicrotendipes have been considered as pests due to large emergences (Frommer and Rauch 1971; Epler 1988), and have been implicated in allergic reactions in humans in Africa (Cranston et al. 1983). The immature stages are found in both lentic and lotic habitats, but are generally more prevalent in lentic situation. So far, there are 102 species recorded around the world.

In this paper, the Chinese material of Dicrotendipes is reviewed. Two new species are described, and a key to the Chinese species of Dicrotendipes is presented.
Materials and methods

The morphological nomenclature follows Saether (1980). The material examined was mounted on slides, following the procedure outlined by Saether (1969). Measurements are given as ranges followed by the mean, when three or more specimens are measured, followed by the number of specimens measured (n) in parentheses. Specimens are deposited in the College of Life Science, Nankai University, China and College of Life Science, Taizhou University, China.

Abbreviations of parts measured are as follows:

- **TL**: Total length, Length of abdomen + length of thorax; Abdomen is measured from the concave anteriomedian margin of segment I to the apex of the gonostylus; the thorax is measured from the posterior margin of the postnotum to the anterior apex of the scutum in lateral view.
- **WL**: Wing length, measured from arculus to apex of wing.
- **Pfe**: Length of profemur.
- **AR**: Antennal ration, length of 11th / length of flagellomeres 1–10.
- **L: 5th/3rd**: Length of the 5th Palpomere / length of the 3rd Palpomere.
- **Ftu**: Length of frontal tubercle.
- **VR**: Venarum ration, length of Cubitus (Cu) / length of Media (M).
- **BV**: Length of (femur + tibia + ta1) / length of (ta2 + ta3 + ta4 + ta5)
- **LR**: Leg ration, length of ta1 / length of tibia.
- **SV**: Length of (femur + tibia) / length of ta1.
- **HR**: Hypopygium ration, length of gonocoxite / length of gonostylus.
- **HV**: Hypopygium value, total length / length of gonostylus times ten.
- **P1**: Fore leg.
- **P2**: Mid leg.
- **P3**: Hind leg.
- **fe**: femur.
- **ti**: tibia.
- **ta1...ta_n**: tarsus1...tarsus_n.
- **B**: Brachiolum.
- **R**: Radius.
- **R1**: Radius 1 vein.
- **R4+5**: Radius 4+5 vein.

Taxonomy

*Dicrotendipes flexus* (Johannsen, 1932)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_flexus

*Chironomus (Limnochironomus) flexus* Johannsen, 1932: 530.
**Dicrotendipes flexus** (Johannsen) closely resembles *D. nervosus* (Staeger) in the structure of hypopygium, but can be separated by the apparently disjunct distributions and fewer setae on R and R₁, (21–26 in *D. flexus*, more than 35 in *D. nervosus*). All examined Chinese specimens comply with the description of Johannsen (1932) and Hashimoto et al. (1981).

**Distribution.** China (Hubei, Guangdong and Shandong Province); Australia; Japan; Indonesia.

**Dicrotendipes fusconotatus** (Kieffer, 1922)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_fusconotatus

All examined Chinese specimens comply with the description of Freeman (1957), but vary in the coloration of the abdomen: the abdomen of the Chinese species is black; while in Freeman (1957), the abdomen is light green and the median of each abdominal tergite black.

**Distribution.** China (Jiangxi Province); Belgium; Congo; Egypt; Israel; Kenya; Sudan; Zaire.

**Dicrotendipes nervosus** (Staeger, 1839)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_nervosus

*Chironomus nervosus* Staeger, 1839: 567.
*Tendipes* (Dicrotendipes) nervosus: Dendy and Sublette 1959: 514.
*Chironomus* (Dicrotendipes) nervosus: Sublette 1964: 126.
**Dicrotendipes nervosus**: Epler 1988: 63; Wang et al. 1990: 29; Wang 2000: 643.

**Specimens examined.** China, Jiangxi: 7♂♂, Yongxiu County, Nanji Town, 28°56.42’N, 116°21.37’E, 12.vi.2004, Yan CC, light trap; Ningxia: 3♂, Yinchuan City, 38°29.23’N, 106°13.19’E, Wang XH, light trap; Shandong: 2♂, Zaozhuang City, Baogu Mountain, 34°59.11’N, 117°43.07’E, 28.v.1994, Wei MC, sweeping method; Tianjin: 6♂♂, Yuqiao Reservoir, 40°02.35’N, 117°27.01’E, 17.x.1987, Wang XH, light trap; Zhejiang: 1♂, Quzhou City, Yunxi village, 29°01.15’N, 118°56.51’E, 20.iv.2011, Lin XL, sweeping method.

**Distribution.** China (Jiangxi, Shandong, Zhejiang Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Tianjin City); Brazil; Britain; Canada; Denmark; Germany; Japan; Netherlands; Korea; Sweden; Russia; USA.

**Dicrotendipes nudus** sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C0444659-611D-4DAB-BDD3-1AD246E9978F
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_nudus
Figs 1–5

**Diagnosis.** R₁ and R₄₊₅ without seta; tergite IX without median seta; anal point with basal peduncle and bulbous ventral extension, 6–9 dorsal basal setae and 6 lateral setae.

**Description.** Male imago (n = 18)

- TL 2.65–3.20, 2.95 mm. WL 1.65–2.00, 1.82 mm. TL/WL 1.58–1.94, 1.72.
- WL/Pfe 2.14–2.43, 2.31.

**Coloration.** Head, thorax and abdominal tergite VI–IX brown, abdominal tergite I–V pale yellow; legs yellowish-brown.

- Head. AR 1.85–2.12, 2.02. Temporal setae 10–16, 13. Clypeus with 12–19, 16 setae. Tentorium 100–163, 146 µm long, 20–35, 28 µm wide. Palpomere lengths (in µm): 34–42, 35; 43–55, 48; 40-45; 108–130, 121; 130–148, 138; 163–215, 179. L: 5ᵗʰ/3ʳᵈ 1.35–1.67, 1.58. Frontal tubercle 10.20–17.50, 14.20 µm long, 5.00–7.50, 6.20 µm wide.

- Wing (Fig. 1). Wing transparent, without markings. VR 1.11–1.16, 1.13. B 1–3, 2 setae; R with 7–11, 9 setae; R₁ and R₄₊₅ without seta. Squama with 4–6, 5 setae.

- Thorax. Dorsocentrals 8–11, 10; acrostichals 4–5, 4; prealars 3–4, 4. Scutellum with 4–9, 7 setae.

- Legs. Fore tibia with rounded scale lacking spur. Spurs on mid tibiae 23–25, 24 µm and 18–25,20 µm long, including combs 26–32, 30 µm and 26–32, 30 µm long; spurs on hind tibia 22–32, 26 µm and 18–20,19 µm long including combs 24–28, 26 µm and 22–25, 23 µm long. Width at apex of front tibia 53–58, 55 µm, of mid tibia 50–55, 53 µm, of hind tibia 55–65, 59 µm. Lengths (in µm) and proportions of legs in Table1.

- Hypopygium (Figs 2–5). Anal point 40–60, 50 µm long, with basal peduncle and bulbous ventral extension, 6–9 dorsal basal setae and 6 lateral setae. Tergite IX without
Table 1. Lengths (in µm) and proportions of legs of *Dicrotendipes* nudus sp. n.

| | P₁ | P₂ | P₃ |
|---|---|---|---|
| fe | 710−850, 788 | 670−790, 752 | 770−870, 818 |
| ti | 560−640, 600 | 570−710, 638 | 800−940, 870 |
| ta₁ | 890−1050, 991 | 310−380, 338 | 490−560, 528 |
| ta₂ | 380−460, 428 | 180−220, 197 | 260−300, 278 |
| ta₃ | 310−380, 353 | 110−140, 127 | 210−240, 218 |
| ta₄ | 240−300, 280 | 70−80, 77 | 110−130, 123 |
| ta₅ | 130−150, 143 | 71−83, 77 | 90−100, 95 |
| LR | 1.59−1.75, 1.65 | 0.52−0.55, 0.53 | 0.59−0.64, 0.61 |
| BV | 1.89−2.04, 1.96 | 3.45−4.87, 3.84 | 3.06−3.19, 3.11 |
| SV | 1.32−1.43, 1.37 | 4.03−4.17, 4.11 | 3.08−3.29, 3.30 |

Median setae; laterosternite IX with 3−4, 3 setae. Phallapodeme 95−103, 97 µm long; transverse sternapodeme 40−50, 45 µm long, laterally narrowed, medially broad, inverted U-shaped. Gonocoxite 142−165, 156 µm long. Superior volsella 83−92, 85 µm long, 23−27, 25 µm wide; digitiform with short ventral extension; with numerous micro setae and 3−4 short apical setae (Figs 4−5). Inferior volsella 128−155, 142 µm long; elongate, apex bulbiform, with 6−9, 8 apical setae in 2 rows. Gonostylus 150−195, 172 µm long; slightly curved medially, with 5−7, 6 apical setae along inner margin. HR 0.73−1.17, 0.82; HV 1.82−1.88, 1.85.

**Type materials.** Holotype: 1♂, China, Hebei: Chicheng County, 40°54.16’N, 115°54.08’E, 21.vii.2001, Guo YH, light trap. Paratypes (17): Hebei: 2♂♂, Chicheng County, 40°54.16’N, 115°54.08’E, 21.vii.2001, Guo YH, light trap; Xinjiang: 5♂♂, Hebahe County, 48°04.30’N, 86°24.47’E, 15.vii.2002, Tang HQ, light trap; Zhejiang: 3♂♂, Ningbo City, 29°48.36’N, 121°34.53’E, 10.v.2010, Qi X, sweeping method; 1♂, Sanmen County, 29°05.55’N, 121°23.45’E, 28.vii.2010, Lin XL, sweeping method; 6♂♂, Tiantai County, Huading Mountain, 29°14.51’N, 121°06.31’E, 13.iv.2011, Lin XL, light trap.

**Etymology.** The species name is from Latin, *nudus*, meaning bare, referring to R₁ and R₄₅ without seta, which is unique within the genus.

**Remarks.** *D. nudus* closely resembles *D. nervosus*, but can be separated by R₁ and R₄₅ of *D. nudus* without seta; while in *D. nervosus*, R₁ with 11−20, 15 setae, R₄₅ with 17−28, 22 setae.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Hebei, Zhejiang Province and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China.

**Dicrotendipes pelochloris** (Kieffer, 1912)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_pelochloris

*Tendipes pelochloris* Kieffer, 1912: 39; Kieffer 1916: 113.
*Limnochironomus niveicauda* Kieffer, 1921: 585.
Figures 1–5. *Dicrotendipes nudus* sp. n., male 1 wing 2 hypopygium (dorsal view) 3 hypopygium (ventral view) 4–5 superior volsella.
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*Chironomus (Limonchironomus) niveicauda:* Johannsen 1932: 528.
*Dicrotendipes niveicauda:* Sublette and Sublette 1973: 404; Hashimoto et al. 1981: 13.
*Chironomus inferior* Johannsen, 1932: 534.
*Cladotendipes inferior:* Lenz 1937: 7.
*Dicrotendipes inferior:* Sublette and Sublette 1973: 403.
*Chironomus (Dicrotendipes) wirthi* Freeman, 1961: 692.
*Dicrotendipes pelochloris:* Epler 1988: 134; Wang et al. 1990: 28; Wang 2000: 644.

**Specimens examined.** China, Hainan: 2♂♂, Xinglong County, Huaqiao Farm, 18°43.27′N, 110°14.42′E, 21.v.1985, Wang XH, light trap; Hebei: 1♂, Qinhuangdao City, 39°55.53′N, 119°36.19′E, 4.vi.1985, Li HH, sweeping method; 3♂♂, Chicheng County, 40°54.16′N, 115°54.08′E, 21.vii.2001, Guo YH, light trap; Jiangxi: 2♂♂, Yongxiu County, Nanji Town, 28°56.42′N, 116°21.37′E, 12.vi.2004, Yan CC, light trap; Fujian: 1♂, Shanghang County, 25°02.32′N, 116°26.12′E, 6.v.1993, Wang XH, light trap; 2♂♂, Longyan City, 25°07.14′N, 117°02.20′E, 25.ix.2002, Liu Z, light trap; Guangxi: 4♂, Leye County, 24°47.30′N, 106°33.47′E, 24.vii.2004, Yu X, light trap; Guizhou: 2♂♂, Guiyang City, Huaxi, 26°24.32′N, 106°38.58′E, 23.vii.1995, Bu WJ, sweeping method; Taiwan: 2♂♂, Taibe City, 25°08.33′N, 121°36.57′E, 21.vii.2003, Wang XH, light trap.

**Remarks.** The Chinese specimens mainly agree with the description by Epler (1988). According to Epler (1988), there was some variation in the coloration of the wing in *D. pelochloris*, from hyaline to dusky brown, or with diffuse brown cloud along R₁, R₄₊₅, M, Cu and An. The wings of Chinese specimens are hyaline, without markings. The Chinese specimens are smaller than the specimens described in Epler (1988). Some measured differences between the Chinese specimens and the specimens described by Epler (1988) are shown in Table 2.

**Distribution.** China (Hainan, Hebei, Fujian, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Taiwan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region); Australia; India; Indonesia; Japan; Pakistan; Philippines; South Korea.

**Table 2.** Differences between the specimens of China and of Epler (1988)

|                | Chinese specimens | Description of Epler (1988) |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| **TL**         | 2.68−4.25, 3.55 mm| 3.74−4.40, 4.01 mm          |
| **WL**         | 1.38−2.43, 1.82 mm| 1.73−2.28, 1.96 mm          |
| **Ftu**        | 13−33, 19 μm      | 16−26, 20 μm                |
| **AR**         | 1.91−2.44, 2.17   | 1.95−2.27, 2.09             |
| **VR**         | 1.05−1.14, 1.10   | 0.81−0.92, 0.85             |
| **LR₁**        | 1.58−1.84, 1.73   | 1.66−2.07, 1.86             |
| **BV₁**        | 1.71−2.75, 1.87   | 1.78−1.98, 1.89             |
| **BV₂**        | 3.66−4.27, 3.89   | 4.06−4.74, 4.22             |
| **SV₂**        | 3.72−4.17, 3.97   | 3.98−4.38, 4.17             |
**Dicrotendipes saetanumerosus** sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B8666895-7A48-41E0-8799-8B236E7FDDAD
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_saetanumerosus
Figs 6–8

**Diagnosis.** Tergite IX with more than 30 median setae; anal point broad, bare; superior volsella pediform, with 11–16 lateral setae.

**Description.** Male imago (n = 7)

- TL 3.65–4.30, 3.82 mm. WL 1.80–2.30, 2.10 mm. TL/WL 1.87–2.03, 1.93. WL/Pfe 1.86–2.04, 1.96.

- Coloration. Head, thorax and abdominal tergite VII–IX brown, abdominal tergite I–VI pale yellow; legs yellowish-brown.

  - Head. AR 2.38–2.55, 2.40. Temporal setae 19–22, 20. Clypeus with 16–20, 17 setae. Tentorium 120–155, 136 µm long, 26–35, 30 µm wide. Palpomere lengths (in µm): 32–53, 45; 58–68, 62; 155–185, 167; 165–195, 172; 235–260, 241. L: 5th/3rd 1.41–1.52, 1.46. Frontal tubercle 7.50–15.00, 10.00 µm long, 5.00–6.50, 5.52 µm wide.

  - Wing (Fig.6). Wing transparent, without markings. VR 1.05–1.06, 1.05. B 2–3, 2 setae; R with 17–20, 18 setae; R₁ with 12–16, 14 setae; R₄₋₅ with 17–19, 18. Squama with 4–9, 6 setae.

  - Thorax. Dorsocentrals 8–11, 10; acrostichals 9–16, 12; prealars 4–5, 4. Scutellum with 8–11, 9 setae.

  - Legs. Fore tibia with rounded scale lacking spur. Spurs on mid tibiae 23–28, 26 µm and 25–30, 26 µm long, including combs 20–23, 21 µm and 15–18, 16 µm long; spurs on hind tibia 23–28, 26 µm and 25–30, 27 µm long including combs 20–23, 21 µm and 15–18, 16 µm long. Width at apex of front tibia 58–68, 60 µm, of mid tibia 58–73, 63 µm, of hind tibia 63–85, 70 µm. Lengths (in µm) and proportions of legs in Table 3.

  - Hypopygium (Figs 7–8). Anal point 40–50, 45 µm long, broad, bare. Tergite IX with more than 30 median setae; laterosternite IX with 2–4, 3 setae. Phallapodeme 90–115, 97 µm long; transverse sternapodeme 40–50, 45 µm long, laterally narrowed, medially broad, inverted U-shaped. Gonocoxite 165–230, 180 µm long. Superior volsella 68–77, 70 µm long, 38–68, 50 µm wide; pediform, with 11–16 lateral setae. Inferior volsella 138–163, 142 µm long; elongate, apex bulbiform, with 9–12, 10 apical setae in 2 rows. Gonostylus 180–195, 186 µm long; slightly curved medially, with 5–7, 6 apical setae along inner margin. HR 0.80–0.90, 0.82; HV 1.83–2.05, 1.87.

**Type materials.** Holotype: 1♂, China, Shandong: Tai’an City, Tai Moutain 36°12.37’N, 117°08.13’E, 25.v.1994, Wang XH, light trap. Paratypes (8): Shandong: 1♂, Tai’an City, Tai Moutain, 36°12.37’N, 117°08.13’E, 25.v.1994, Wang XH, light trap; Hubei: 2♂♂, Shiyan City, Wudang Mountain, 32°30.22’N, 111°05.09’E, 16.vii.1997, Wang BX, light trap; Zhejiang: 5♂♂, Kaihua County, 29°05.05’N, 118°23.19’E, 13.iv.2011, Lin XL, light trap.
Table 3. Lengths (in µm) and proportions of legs of *Dicrotendipes saetanumerosus* sp. n.

|       | P₁               | P₂               | P₃               |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| **fe** | 970–1125, 1010   | 840–990, 890     | 950–1125, 1000   |
| **ti** | 750–780, 760     | 710–840, 750     | 970–1150, 1000   |
| **ta₁** | 1400–1600, 1500 | 390–470, 432     | 620–750, 674     |
| **ta₂** | 650–680, 660     | 220–270, 240     | 310–390, 350     |
| **ta₃** | 525–580, 550     | 150–180, 160     | 260–310, 280     |
| **ta₄** | 450–500, 470     | 90–120, 110      | 150–190, 170     |
| **ta₅** | 225–270, 240     | 70–90, 80        | 90–120, 115      |
| **LR**  | 1.87–1.96, 1.92  | 0.55–0.58, 0.56  | 0.64–0.72, 0.66  |
| **BV**  | 1.73–1.78, 1.76  | 3.48–3.66, 3.54  | 3.00–3.29, 3.14  |
| **SV**  | 1.76–1.95, 1.83  | 2.47–2.76, 2.55  | 4.15–5.01, 4.26  |

Figures 6–8. *Dicrotendipes saetanumerosus* sp. n., male 6 wing 7 hypopygium (dorsal view) 8 hypopygium (ventral view).
**Etymology.** The species name is from Latin, *saeta*, meaning setae, *numerosus*, meaning numerous, referring to the tergite IX of the species with more than 30 setae, which is unique within the genus.

**Remarks.** *D. saetanumerosus* sp. n. closely resembles *D. tamaviridis* Sasa, 1981 in the structure of hypopygium, but the new species *D. saetanumerosus* can be separated from *D. tamaviridis* on the basis of following points: (1) the anal point of *D. saetanumerosus* sp. n. is broad and not expanded apically, but the anal point of *D. tamaviridis* is slender and expanded apically; and (2) the tergite IX in *D. saetanumerosus* sp. n. has more than 30 median setae, while *D. tamaviridis* has no median setae and 8–9 setae in the base of anal point.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Hubei, Shandong and Zhejiang Province of China.

*Dicrotendipes septemmaculatus* (Becker, 1908)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_septemmaculatus

**Chironomus septemmaculatus** Becker, 1908: 77.

*Dicrotendipes pictipennis* Kieffer, 1913: 23; Freeman 1955: 22.

*Dicrotendipes formosanus* Kieffer, 1916: 115; Hashimoto 1981: 12.

*Dicrotendipes formosanus var frontalis* Kieffer, 1916: 116.

*Dicrotendipes frontalis*: Sublette and Sublette 1973: 403.

*Dicrotendipes species* Kieffer, 1924: 256; Kieffer 1925: 299.

*Dicrotendipes quatuordecimpunctatum* (Goetghhebuer, 1936): Contreras–Lichtenberg 1986: 710.

*Dicrotendipes septemmaculatus*: Epler 1988: 42; Wang et al. 1990: 28; Harrison 1993: 363; Spies and Saether 2004: 41.

**Specimens examined.** China, Hebei: 3♂♂, Qinhuangdao City, 39°55.53’N, 119°36.19’E, 4.vi.1985, Li HH, sweeping method; Guizhou: 2♂♂, Guiyang City, Huaxi, 26°24.32’N, 106°38.58’E, 23.vii.1995, Bu WJ, sweeping method; 1♂, Libo County, Maolan Town, 25°17.21’N, 108°04.28’E, 28.vii.1995, Bu WJ, sweeping method; Shandong: 1♂, Taian City, Tai Moutain, 36°11.37’N, 117°08.13’E, 25.v.1994, Wang XH, light trap; Taiwan: 3♂♂, Taipei City, 25°08.33’N, 121°36.57’E, 21.vii.2003, Wang XH, light trap; Yunnan: 1♂, Wuding County, Shishan Moutain, 25°31.58’N, 102°22.32’E, 8.vii.1986, Wang XH, sweeping method; 1♂, Eryuan County, 26°19.56’N, 100°02.03’E, 18.vii.1986, Wang XH, light trap; 2♂♂, Kunming City, 25°04.09’N, 102°42.14’E, Bu WJ, sweeping method; 2♂♂, Dali City, Yinqiao Town, 25°45.16’N, 100°07.31’E, 22.v.1996, Wang XH, sweeping method.

**Remarks.** The wing spots are variable in *D. septemmaculatus*. They may be absent in teneral specimens, and the pair of spots in cell r₄₊₅ is sometimes combined into one spot. The Chinese specimens have one spot in cell r₄₊₅.
Distribution. China (Hubei, Guizhou, Shandong, Taiwan and Yunnan Province); Algeria; Australia; Burma; Egypt; Bangladesh; India; Indonesia; Japan; Lebanon; Namibia; Nigeria; South Africa; Spain; Sudan; Uganda; Zimbabwe; Zaire.

**Dicrotendipes tamaviridis** Sasa, 1981

http://species-id.net/wiki/Dicrotendipes_tamaviridis

**Dicrotendipes tamaviridis** Sasa, 1981: 99; Niitsuma 1995: 444; Wang 2000: 644.

Specimens examined. China, Hubei: 3♂♂, Shiyan City, Wudang Mountain, 32°30.22'N, 111°05.09'E, 16.vii.1997, Wang BX, light trap; Gansu: 1♂, Dingxi City, Min County, 34°26.34'N, 104°02.20'E, 16.v.1993, Yang ZC, light trap; Shaanxi: 1♂, Liuba County, 33°37.16'N, 106°55.12'E, 2.vii.1994, Bu WJ, light trap; Zhejiang: 6♂♂, Kaihua County, 29°05.57'N, 118°23.19'E, 13.iv.2011, Lin XL, light trap.

Remarks. Sasa (1981) described this species based on material from Japan and Niitsuma (1995) described the pupae, larvae and adults. Chinese specimens agree with the adult description of Niitsuma (1995). Some measured differences between the Chinese specimens and the specimens described by Niitsuma (1995) are shown in Table 4.

Distribution. China (Hubei, Gansu, Shaanxi and Zhejiang Province); Japan.

**Table 4.** Differences between the specimens of China and of Japan

|          | Chinese specimens | Japanese specimens |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| TL       | 2.94−3.60 mm      | 2.5−3.3 mm         |
| Ftu      | 7.5−10 µm         | 3−10 µm            |
| AR       | 1.85−2.21         | 1.9−2.3            |
| VR       | 1.12−1.14         | 0.81−0.92, 0.85    |

Key to males of the genus **Dicrotendipes** in China

1. R₄₅ without setae................................................................. *D. nudus* sp. n.
   – R₄₅ with setae .............................................................................................. 2

2. Small, membranous, triangular flap-like appendages present near base of anal point......................................................... *D. fusconotatus* (Kieffer)
   – Base of anal point without appendages .............................................................................................. 3

3. Inferior volsella deeply bifid apically ............... *D. septemmaculatus* (Becker)
   – Inferior volsella with simple apex or apex bulbiform ........................................... 4

4. Tergite IX with median setae.................................................. 5
   – Tergite IX without median setae ........................................................................ 6

5. Anal point sharply reflexed ventrad; tergite IX with 6−14 setae ................................................ *D. pelochloris* (Kieffer)
Anal point not sharply reflexed ventrad; tergite IX with more than 30 setae..  

\[ D. \text{ saetanumerosus sp. n.}\]

Wing with more than 35 setae on R & R₁  

\[ D. \text{ nervosus (Staeger)} \]

Wing with less than 30 setae on R & R₁  

7 Superior volsella with 3 short setae; cylindrical, curving outward; apex bare, expanded  

\[ D. \text{ flexus (Johannsen)} \]

Superior volsella with 9−10 short setae; pediform, apex not expanded  

\[ D. \text{ tamaviridis Sasa} \]

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