

A new Nearctic Fungus Gnat species of the genus *Ectrepesthoneura* ENDERLEIN (Diptera: Mycetophilidae)

[Eine neue nearktische Pilzmücken-Art aus der Gattung
Ectrepesthoneura ENDERLEIN (Diptera: Mycetophilidae)]

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Abstract

A new Fungus Gnat species of the genus *Ectrepesthoneura* ENDERLEIN, 1911 was discovered in western Michigan, USA. One adult male flew to a Malaise trap in an ecotone between swamp and second-growth forest dominated by black ash (*Fraxinus nigra* MARSHALL), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera* MARSHALL), red maple (*Acer rubrum* LINNAEUS), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina* EHRHART). Adult females and juvenile stages of *E. peteri* spec. nov. remain unknown.

Key words

Mycetophilidae, *Ectrepesthoneura*, Nearctic Region, USA, Michigan, new species, description

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Pilzmücken-Art aus der Gattung *Ectrepesthoneura* ENDERLEIN, 1911 wurde in West Michigan (USA) entdeckt. Ein adultes Männchen flog in eine Malaisefalle im Übergangsbereich zwischen Sumpf und Sekundärwald, der von Schwarz-Esche (*Fraxinus nigra* MARSHALL), Amerikanischer Weiß-Birke (*Betula papyrifera* MARSHALL), Rot-Ahorn (*Acer rubrum* LINNAEUS) und Später Traubenkirsche (*Prunus serotina* EHRHART) dominiert wird. Das adulte Weibchen und die Jugendstadien von *E. peteri* spec. nov. sind unbekannt.

Stichwörter

Mycetophilidae, *Ectrepesthoneura*, nearktische Region, USA, Michigan, neue Art, Beschreibung

Introduction

Five Nearctic species of the mycetophilid fungus gnat genus *Ectrepesthoneura* ENDERLEIN, 1911 were previously known (CHANDLER 1980, ZAITZEV 1993, TABER 2013). These are *Ectrepesthoneura bicolor* (COQUILLET, 1901) (COQUILLET 1901); *Ectrepesthoneura laffooni* CHANDLER, 1980 (CHANDLER 1980); *Ectrepesthoneura canadensis* ZAITZEV, 1993 (ZAITZEV 1993); *Ectrepesthoneura complexa* TABER, 2013 and *Ectrepesthoneura vacca* TABER, 2013 (TABER 2013). A sixth Nearctic species is described herein from western Michigan, USA, at the same collection locality where *E. complexa* and *E. vacca* were previously discovered.

Materials and methods

The type locality is a narrow ecotone between mostly deciduous second-growth forest and wetland in Newaygo County, Michigan, 7 km east of Brohman, at a site within the Manistee National Forest known as “Oxford Swamp”, with GPS coordinates of 43.41°N 85.44°W. Forest trees include paper birch (*Betula papyrifera* MARSHALL), red maple (*Acer rubrum* LINNAEUS), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina* EHRHART), whereas the swamp trees are mostly black ash (*Fraxinus nigra* MARSHALL). Nearby is a marsh dominated by common cattail (*Typha latifolia* LINNAEUS). Flies were collected dry with a large Malaise trap and a small Malaise trap erected each year beginning in March of 2006 when snow melt allowed access to the area and continuing until early October with material retrieved nearly every week for nearly half of each year up to the present.