

Two New and Four Unrecorded Species of Chironomidae (Diptera) in Korea

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ABSTRACT

Chironomid adults attracted to the light were collected at Dangsang-ri, Muju-eup, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do in 2008-2009. Two new species, *Lymnophyes parakitanaides* sp. nov. and *Parakiefferiella mujuensis* sp. nov., and four unrecorded species, *Cardiocladius capusinus*, *Thienemanniella vittata*, *Conchapelopia pallidula*, and *Nilotanypus dubius* were found and are described with illustrations. The genera *Thienemanniella* and *Nilotanypus* have not been previously reported in Korea. The genus *Thienemanniella* which belongs to Orthocladiinae is characterized by the radial sector retracted and apically fused with the costa, and the genus *Nilotanypus* which belongs to Tanytopodinae is characterized by the absence of R₂₊₃, pubescent eyes and lack of the gonocoxal lobes.

Keywords: new species, Chironomidae, Muju-gun, Korea, taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

Non-biting midges (Diptera, Chironomidae) include a large number of species, whose larvae are found in almost all types of waters. Emerged in large numbers and attracted to electric lights, they cause unpleasant living and play an important role in allergic diseases (Lee et al., 1995; Yong et al., 1999).

Total 1,113 adults were collected near Namdae Stream located in Muju-gun in 2008-2009. One new and eight newly recorded species of the genus *Polypedilum* were reported by Ree et al. (2010), and six new and four unrecorded species of tribe Tanytarsisini were also described by Ree et al. (2011). In addition, we report two new and four unrecorded species. The genera *Thienemanniella* and *Nilotanypus* are the first record in Korea. The type specimens were deposited in the collection of Arthropods of Medical Importance Resource Bank, Department of Environmental Medical Biology, Yonsei University. Terminology followed Saether (1980).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Adult chironomid collections were carried out near Namdae

Stream located in Dangsang-ri, Muju-eup, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do on September 2008 and in May and August 2009. Adults attracted to light sources of various buildings and advertising signage of restaurants and stores. Namdae Stream runs through the western area of Muju-gun, and joins to the Keum River. The many restaurants are located along the stream in the vicinity of the 120 mm long Namdaechon Bridge. Large numbers of non-biting midges and mayflies arise from the stream.

Aspirated adults were preserved in 75% ethanol, and later they were dissected under stereomicroscope using fine needles to retrieve the antennae, head, wings, abdomen and hypopygium, and were mounted on polyvinyl alcohol medium.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Order Diptera
Family Chironomidae Macquart
Subfamily Orthocladiinae Edwards
Genus *Cardiocladius* Kieffer

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¹**Cardiocladius capusinus* (Zetterstedt, 1850) (Fig. 1)

Chironomus capusinus Zetterstedt, 1850: 3488.

Cardiocladius capusinus: Edwards, 1929: 317; Goetghebuer, 1932: 48; Tokunaga, 1939: 308; Brundin, 1956: 66; Pinder, 1978: 56; Sasa and Okazawa, 1992: 66.

Material examined. 1 ♂ (R-CH-6448), Korea: Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Muju-eup, Dangsang-ri, 5 Sep 2008, Jeong KY, Nam SH.

Diagnosis. Small to medium (wing length [WL] 1.5 mm), yellowish brown species. Anal tergite with two lobes located posteriorly at middle. Inner lobe of gonocoxite long, finger-like, with numerous setae. Abdominal tergite brownish yellow, with a large and rectangular dark patch. Antennal ratio (AR) 1.31. Leg ratio (LR) 0.68.

Description (male). **Head:** Eye bare, not dorsomedially produced. Antenna brown, with 13 segments; AR 1.31. Clypeus yellowish brown, with about 50 setae. Palp pale dark brown, with five segments: 36, 52, 114, 179, 173 μm (1 : 1.5 : 3.2 : 5.0 : 5.4); 3rd segment unusually wider (114 μm long × 68 μm wide) and many setae (Fig. 1C). **Thorax:** Yellowish-brown in ground color. Anteprepronotum well-developed, yellowish-brown. Scutum yellowish-brown, with vandike-brown vittae; about 20 minute, decumbent acrosticals; 17-19 erect dorsocentrals, arising from pale pits and 9 prealars each side. Scutellum brown, with about 30 setae. Postnotum dark brown. Halter pale yellow. **Wing (Fig. 1A):** WL 1.5 mm. Membrane bare. Costa not produced. R₂₊₃ end near R₁. R₄₊₅ distal to M₃₊₄. RM under FCu. Cu₁ almost straight. Anal lobe developed. Squama fringed. Brachiolum and arculus dark brown. **Legs:** Uniformly brown. Fore tibia with a sharp apical spur; mid tibia with 2 strong spurs, mid tarsi I-III with 2 short spurs; hind tibia with 2 strong spurs and several weak spurs, hind tarsi I-III with 2 short spurs. Tarsus IV shorter than tarsus V, and bilobed at tip (Fig. 1D). Pulvillus absent. LR 0.68. **Abdomen:** All tergite brownish-yellow, each with a large rectangular brown patch and numerous setae arising from small, pale pits. **Hypopygium (Fig. 1B):** Anal tergite with 2 lobes posteriorly at middle, without median and apical setae. Anal point absent. Inner lobe of gonocoxite rather long, finger-like, with numerous setae. Gonostylus with smoothly rounded tip, a ventrally directed megaseta.

Remarks. *Cardiocladius capusinus* is very similar to *Ca. fuscus* in morphological characters. The main difference is shorter tarsus IV in *capusinus*. The ratio of tarsus IV/V was 0.74 in *capusinus* and 0.79 in *fuscus* (Pinder, 1978). The ratio of tarsus IV/V of Korean *fuscus* (R-CH-1094) collected in Samcheok, Gangwon-do in 1979 is 0.64 (Ree and Kim, 1981) and that of our *capusinus* species was 0.60.

Genus *Lymnophyes* Eaton²**Lymnophyes parakitanaides* sp. nov.

Material examined. Holotype, 1 ♂ (R-CH-6452), Korea: Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Muju-eup, Dangsang-ri, 5 Sep 2008, Jeong KY, Nam SH. Paratype, 5 ♂ (R-CH-6450, 6761, 6961, 6967, 6984), data as same as holotype.

Diagnosis. Dark brown to yellow-brown, small midges (WL 1.02 mm). 1-3 setae on each of epimeron II, preepisternum and posterior anepisternum II; lamellar setae on scutum absent. Anal tergite prominently produced posteriorly, with a pair of rather small lobes on middle. Gonocoxite large, with smoothly rounded inner lobe. AR 0.64. LR 0.56.

Description (male). **Head:** Eye reniform, bare. Two postoculars. Antenna dark brown, with 13 segments. AR 0.64. Palp pale dark brown, with 5 segments: 20, 23, 56, 46, 57 μm (1 : 1.2 : 2.8 : 2.3 : 2.9). Clypeus brown, with 15 setae, uniserial. **Thorax:** Dark brown in ground color. Anteprepronotum dark brown, moderately developed, lobe just separated, with 1 dorsal seta and 1 ventral seta. Scutum brown, vittae not distinguishable; 8-9 long, erect dorsocentrals and 6-7 prealars each side. Scutellum dark brown, with 9 setae. Postnotum dark brown. 3 setae on epimeron II, 3 setae on preepisternum, and 1-2 posterior anepisternum II. Halter dark brown at tip. **Wing (Fig. 2A):** WL 1.02 mm. Membrane bare, coarsely dotted with microtrichiae. Costa well produced. R₂₊₃ ending at middle between R₁ and R₄₊₅. FCu distal to RM. Cu₁ bent at middle. Anal lobe not developed. Squama with 4 setae. Arculus pale, brachiolum pale with 1 seta. **Legs:** Uniformly yellowish brown. Fore tibia with a long apical spur; mid tibia with 2 spurs; hind tibia with 2 spurs and several comb spurs. Pulvillus absent. LR 0.56. **Abdomen:** Tergite I-IV pale brown and V-VII yellowish dark brown. **Hypopygium (Fig. 2B):** Anal tergite smoothly rounded distally, with a pair of dark brown lobes at middle. Gonocoxite large, with smoothly rounded inner lobe. Gonostylus parallel-sided, with a prominent megaseta and a smaller pseudospur at tip.

Etymology. The name *Lymnophyes parakitanaides* is given for its similar morphological appearance with *L. tamakitanoides*.

Remarks. This new species is similar to *L. tamakitanoides* described by Sasa (1981), but differs in the following characters: (1) body coloration of the former is dark brown, with yellowish-brown legs and pale brown abdominal tergite I-IV, whereas the later species is almost completely dark brown including legs and abdomen; (2) a pair of the lobe of anal tergite in the former is rather small without setae and located in the middle, whereas those of the later is larger, with

Korean name: ¹*황갈마디깔따구 (신칭), ²*아기불물깔따구 (신칭)

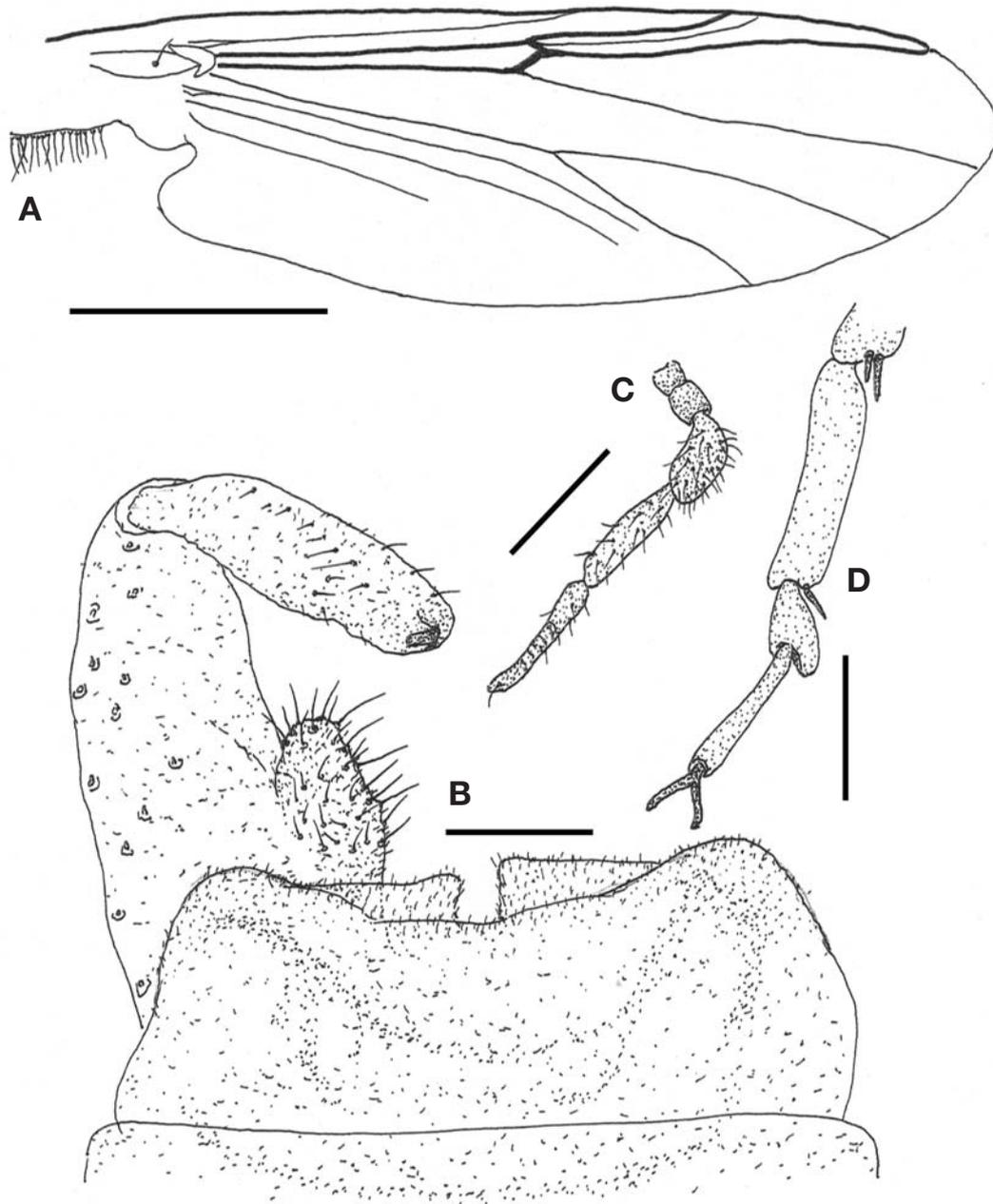


Fig. 1. *Cardiocladius capusinus* (male). A, Wing; B, Hypopygium; C, Palp; D, 3rd-5th tarsi of hind leg. Scale bars: A=0.5 mm, B=0.05 mm, C=0.2 mm, D=0.1 mm.

several setae, and located on posterior margin of the tergite.

Genus *Parakiefferiella* Thienemann

¹**Parakiefferiella mujuensis* sp. nov.

Material examined. Holotype, 1 ♂ (R-CH-6945), Korea:

Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Muju-eup, Dangsari-ri, 22 May 2009, Jeong KY. Paratype, 2 ♂♂ (R-CH-6451, 6564), locality same as holotype, 15 Sep 2008, Jeong KY, Nam SH; 2 ♂♂ (R-CH-6834, 6872), same as holotype.

Diagnosis. Brownish-yellow, small to medium midges (WL 1.45 mm). Anal point rather short, pale, with smoothly rounded tip. Gonocoxite long, rather slender, with 2 inner lobes:

Korean name: ¹*무주숲갈따구 (신칭)

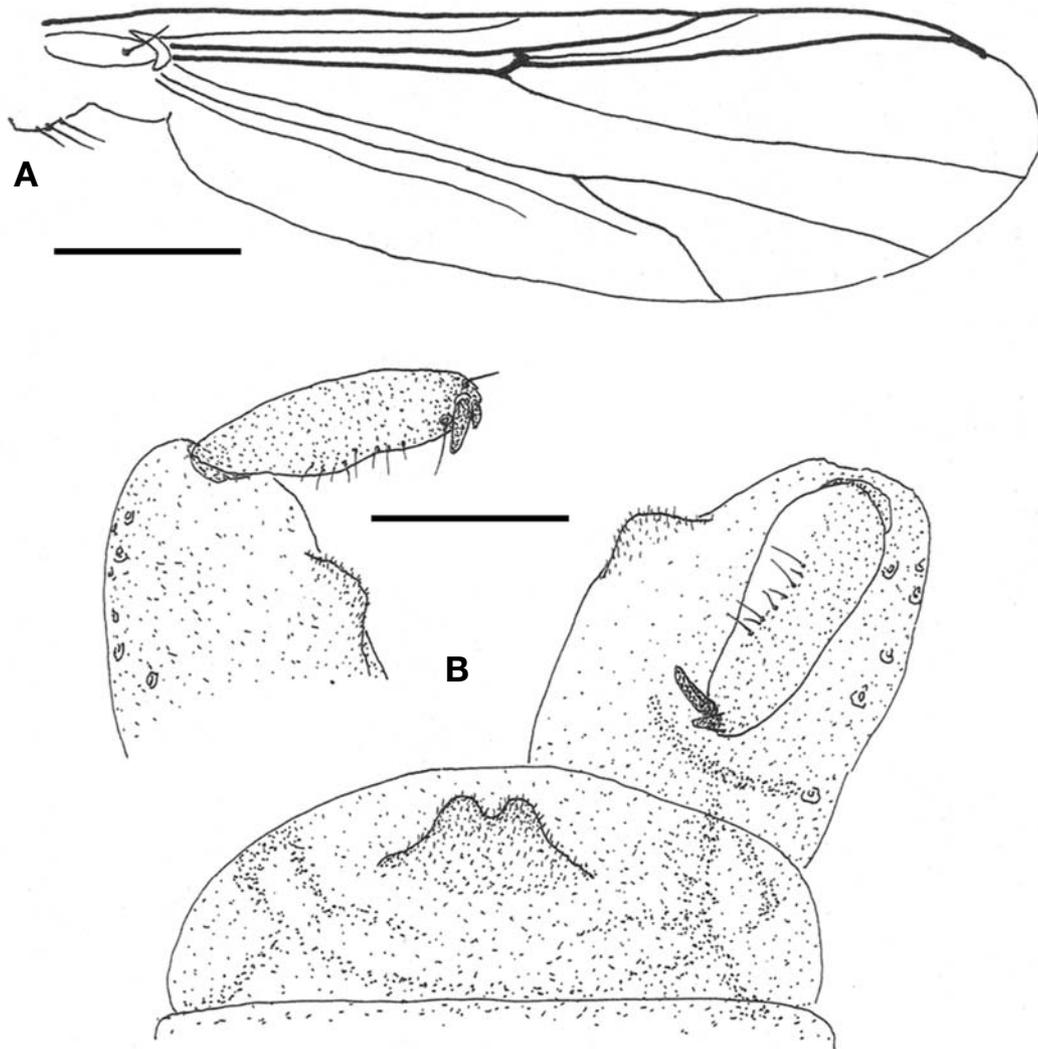


Fig. 2. *Lymnophyes parakitanaides* sp. nov. (male). A, Wing; B, Hypopygium. Scale bars: A=0.2 mm, B=0.05 mm.

dorsal one pale, bare, ventral one covered with microtrichia and short setae. AR 0.98. LR 0.54.

Description (male). **Head:** Eye reniform, bare. Antenna pale dark brown, with 13 segments. AR 0.98. Palp pale, with 5 segments: 29, 32, 71, 102, 171 μm (1 : 1.1 : 2.5 : 3.5 : 5.9). Clypeus brownish-yellow, with 10 setae. **Thorax:** Brownish-yellow in ground color. Anteprenotum brownish-yellow, narrowed dorsally. Scutum brownish-yellow, with dark brown vittae; acrosticals absent. Scutellum brownish-yellow, with 2 setae. Postnotum dark brown. **Wing (Fig. 3A):** WL 1.45 mm. Membrane bare, transparent. Costa well produced. R_{2+3} running close to R_{4+5} . FCu distal to RM. Cu_1 bent at middle. An reaching beyond FCu. Anal lobe moderately developed. Squama bare. Arculus pale, brachiolum pale with 1 seta. **Legs:** All segments uniformly pale yellow. Fore tibia with an apical spur; mid tibia with 2 short, pale spurs; hind tibia

with a long spur and 9-11 free comb spurs. Pulvillus absent. LR 0.54. **Abdomen:** All segments uniformly pale yellow.

Hypopygium (Fig. 3B): Anal tergite hemisphere distally, with 10-11 median setae. Apodemes pale, not well developed (not clearly seen). Anal point pale, rather short, with smoothly rounded tip. Gonocoxite long, rather slender, with 2 gonocoxite inner lobes: dorsal one pale and bare, ventral one covered with microtrichia and many short setae (Fig. 3C). Gonostylus slender, parallel-sided, with a pale, megaseta and 2 subapical setae.

Etymology. The new name refers to the place where this species was first collected.

Remarks. Two forms are observed in color of scutal vittae; one dark brown and the other brownish yellow which is not clearly distinguishable. Double lobes of gonocoxite of this new species are similar to those of *Orthocladius suspensus*,

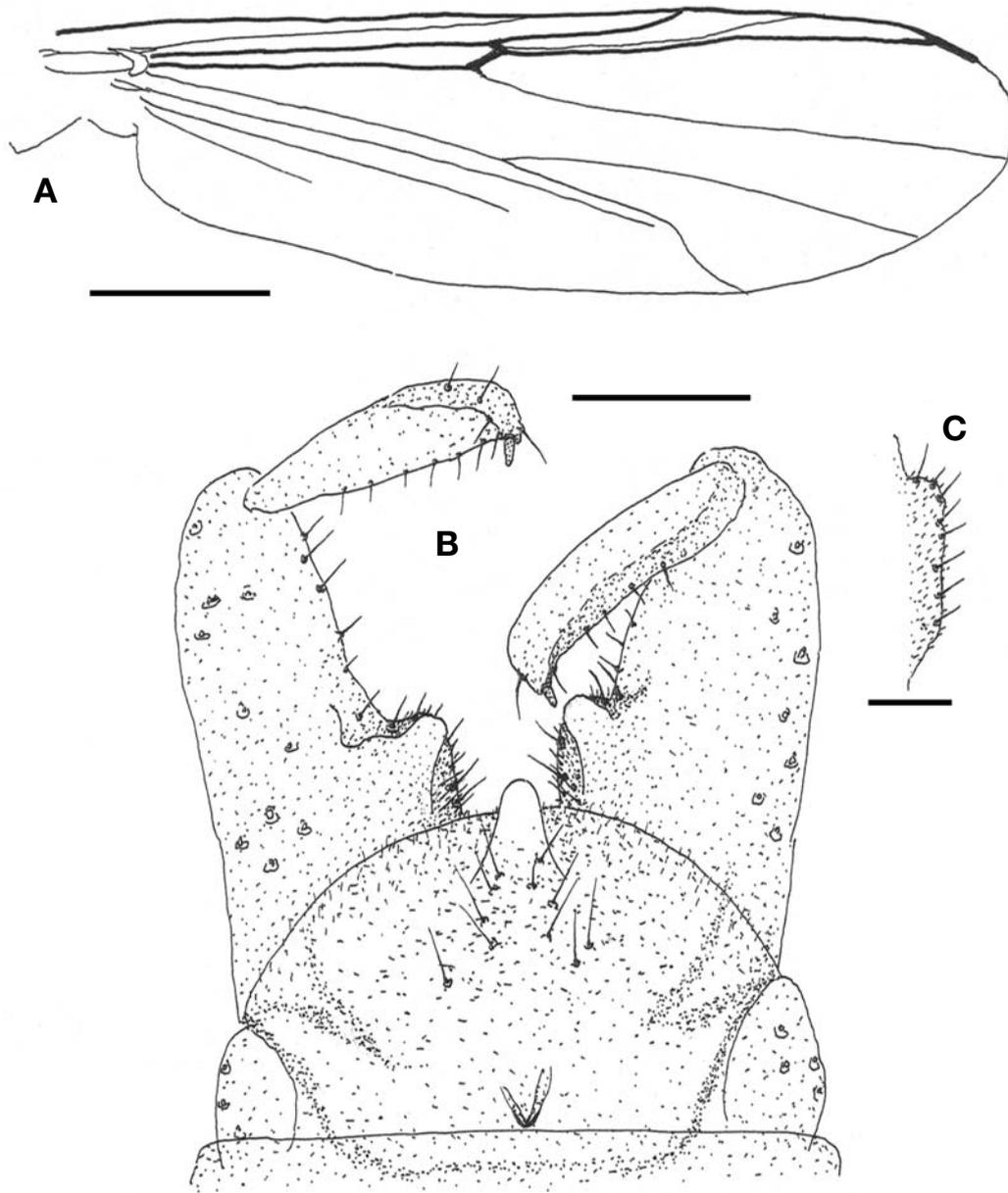


Fig. 3. *Parakiefferiella mujuensis* sp. nov. (male). A, Wing; B, Hypopygium; C, Ventral lobe of gonocoxite. Scale bars: A=0.3 mm, B=0.05 mm, C=0.03 mm.

but differs in the ventral lobe, which is rectangular in the former, whereas triangular in the later (Ree and Kim, 1981).

¹*Genus *Thienemanniella* Kieffer

²**Thienemanniella vittata* (Edwards, 1924)

Corynoneura (*Thienemanniella*) *vittata* Edwards, 1924: 182.
Thienemanniella vittata: Edwards, 1929: 366; Pinder, 1978:

98; Sasa and Kawai, 1987: 54; Sasa, 1990: 49.

Material examined. 5 ♂♂, Korea: Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Muju-eup, Dangsari-ri, 22 May 2009, Jeong KY. 5 ♂♂, locality and collector same, 28 Aug 2009.

Diagnosis. Brownish-yellow, small midges (WL 0.98 mm). Antenna pale brown, with 12 segments. Costa fused with R₁, forming thick clavus, ending about 1/3 of wing length.

Korean name: ¹*몽당갈따구속 (신칭), ²*좁몽당갈따구 (신칭)

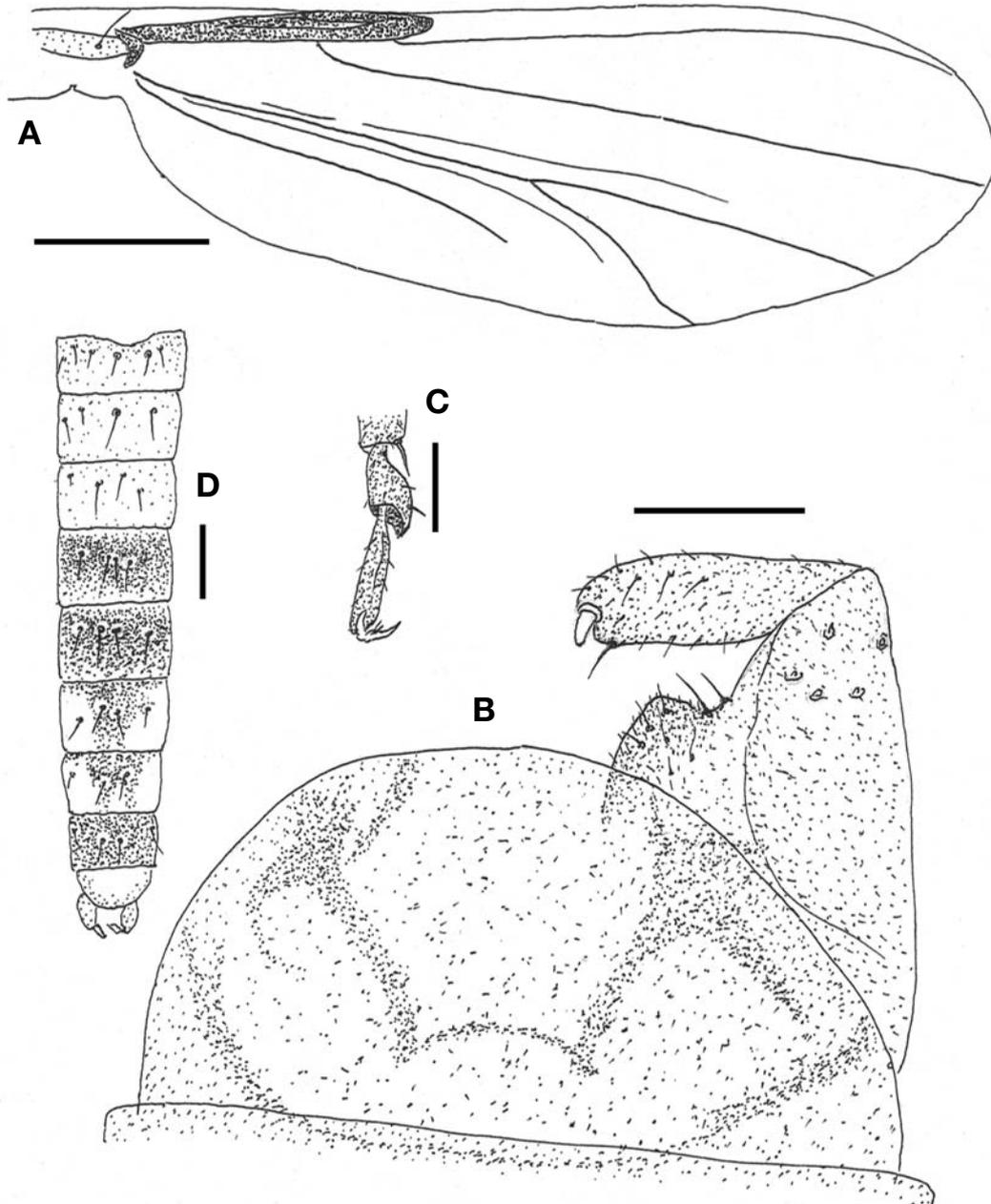


Fig. 4. *Thienemanniella vittata* (male). A, Wing; B, Hypopygium; C, 4th and 5th segments of hind tarsi; D, Andomen (dorsal). Scale bars: A=0.2 mm, B, C=0.03 mm, D=0.1 mm.

R_{4+5} not fused with R_1 , reaching apex of wing. Anal point absent. Inner lobe of gonocoxite somewhat triangular, covered with microtrichia. AR 0.58. LR 0.91.

Description (male). **Head:** Eye reniform, pubescent. Post-orbitals absent. Clypeus narrow, with 10 setae arranged biserially. Antenna pale brown, with 12 segments. AR 0.58. Palp pale, with 4 segments: 14, 41, 54, 99 μm (1 : 2.9 : 3.9 : 7.1).

Thorax: Brownish-yellow in ground color. Anteprenotum brownish-yellow, narrowed dorsally, widely separated. Scu-

tum brownish-yellow, with dark brown vittae; acrosticals absent, 7 dorsocentrals and 3 prealars each side. Scutellum dark brown, with 2 setae. Postnotum dark brown. **Wing (Fig. 4A):** WL 0.98 mm. Membrane bare, transparent. Costa fused with R_1 , forming thick clavus, ending about 1/3 of wing length. R_{4+5} not fused with R_1 , reaching apex of wing. Cu_1 slightly bent. FCu far distal to RM. Anal lobe poorly developed. Squama bare. All veins bare. Arculus dark brown, brachiolium pale with 1 seta. **Legs:** All segments uniformly pale.

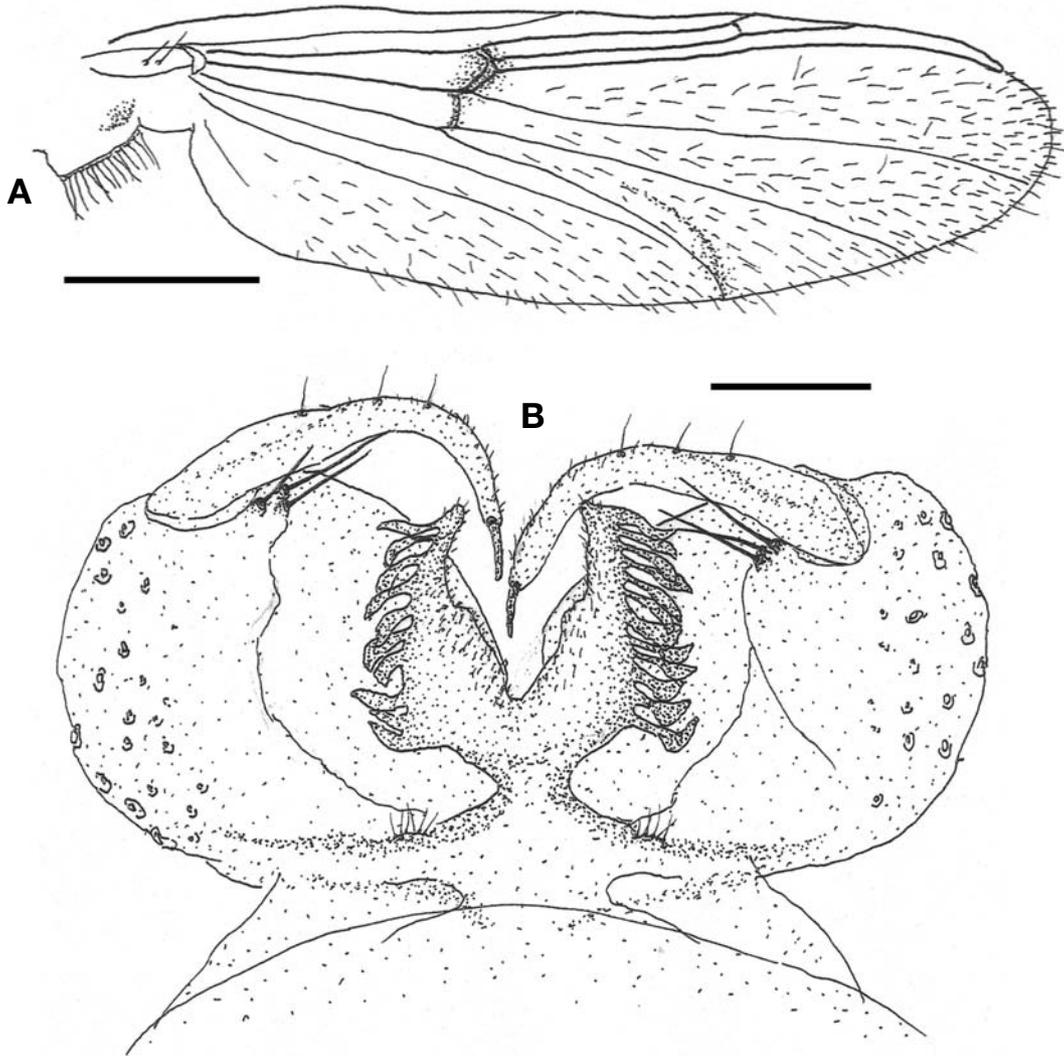


Fig. 5. *Conchapelopia pallidula* (male). A, Wing; B, Hypopygium. Scale bars: A=0.2 mm, B=0.05 mm.

Fore tibia with a long apical spur; mid tibia with 2 small spurs; hind tibia with 2 spurs and several comb spurs. Tarsus IV somewhat cardiform and shorter than tarsus V (Fig. 4C). Pulvillus absent. LR 0.91. **Abdomen (Fig. 4D):** Tergite I-III brownish pale yellow; tergite IV, V, VIII dark brown; tergite VI, VII pale with dark brown patch on middle. **Hypopygium (Fig. 4B):** Anal tergite comparatively large, hemisphere distally; apodemes strongly sclerotized. Anal point absent. Inner lobe of gonocoxite somewhat triangular, covered with microtrichia and several small setae. Gonostylus parallel-sided with a terminal spur.

Remarks. The genus *Thienemanniella* is the first record in Korea. This genus has a very unique characteristic that the radial sector of the wing is retracted, swollen and apically

fused with the costa in a thick clavus, ending before the mid-point of the wing (Cranston et al., 1989). Most characters of our specimens are identical to those of *Th. vittata* described by Sasa (1990), except body coloration: ground color of thorax brownish-yellow and abdominal tergite I-III pale brownish-yellow in the former species, whereas ground color of thorax and abdominal tergite I-III brown in the latter.

Subfamily Tanypodinae Thienemann and Zavrel

¹*Genus *Conchapelopia*, Fittkau

²**Conchapelopia pallidula* (Meigen, 1818)

Tanypus pallidus Meigen, 1818: 16.

Ablabesmyia pallidula: Goetghebuer, 1937: 36.

Korean name: ¹*민다리갈따구속 (신칭), ²*수퐁민다리갈따구 (신칭)

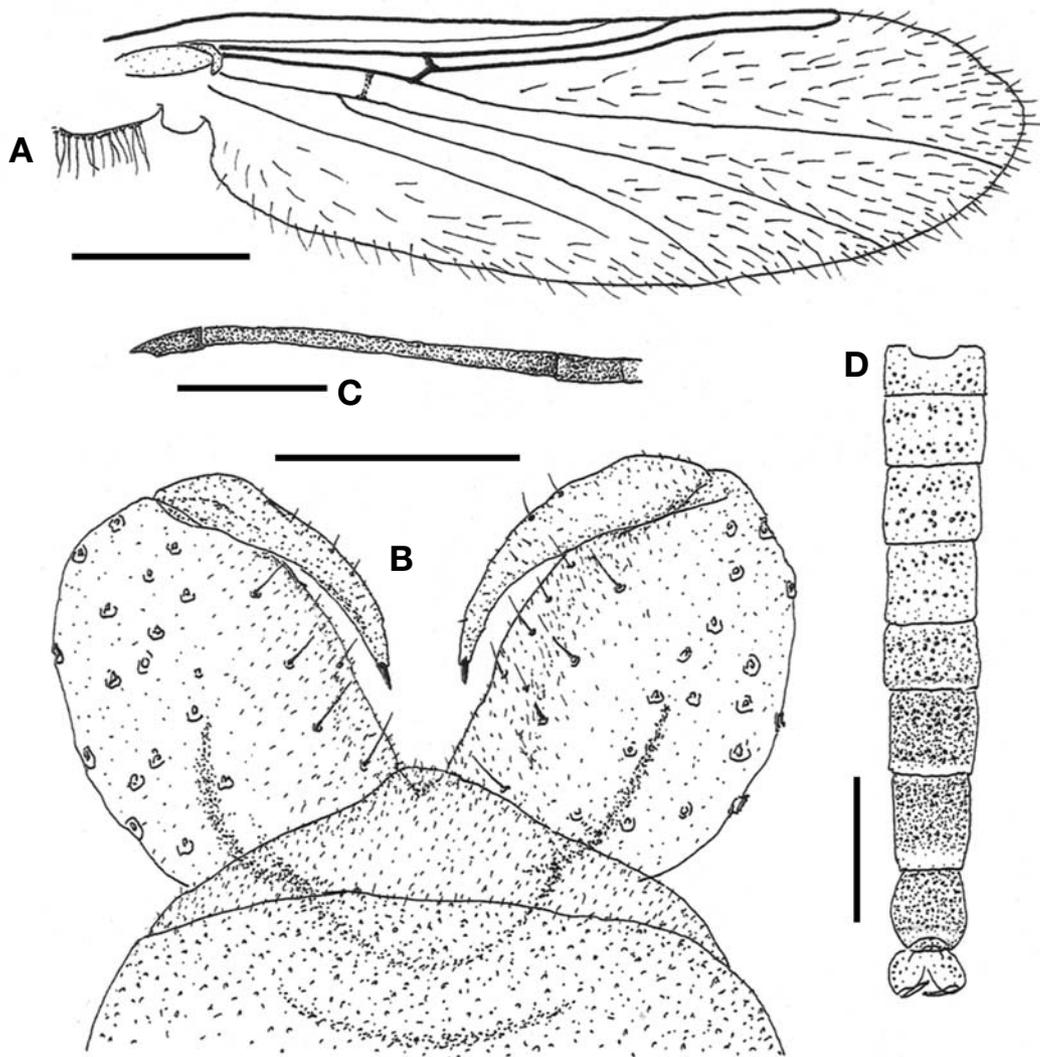


Fig. 6. *Nilotanypus dubius* (male). A, Wing; B, Hypopygium; C, Last 3 segments of antenna; D, Abdomen (dorsal). Scale bars: A, D=0.2 mm, B=0.05 mm, C=0.1 mm.

Conchapelopia pallidula: Fittkau, 1962: 236; Pinder, 1978: 32.

Material examined. 2♂♂ (R-CH-6546, 6596), Korea: Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Muju-eup, Dangsang-ri, 22 May 2009, Jeong KY.

Diagnosis. Pale yellow, medium-sized species (WL 2.2 mm). Wing membrane densely covered with macrotrichia, without markings except around RM. MCu distal to FCu. Anal tergite pale, very small in size. Gonocoxite large, mussel-shell in form, with 3 strong setae on proximal base of gonostylus. Median volsella well developed, with a row of spoon shaped processes outerlaterally. Gonostylus long, slender, curved at middle. AR 1.54. LR 0.82.

Description (male). **Head:** Reddish yellow in ground color.

Eye bare, dorsomedially extended. 12-13 postoculars. Antenna pale brown, with 14 segments; last segments much shorter than penultimate one. AR (last 2 segments/1-12 segments) 1.54. Clypeus brownish yellow, oval in shape, with about 30 setae. Palp pale, with 4 segments: 112, 166, 216, 288 μm (1 : 1.5 : 1.9 : 2.6). **Thorax:** Pale yellow in ground color. Antepro-notum pale, narrowed dorsally, lobe separated. Scutum pale yellow, anterior half of dorsocentral and lateral vittae dark brown. Scutellum pale, with 35-40 setae. Postnotum brownish yellow. **Wing (Fig. 5A):** WL 2.2 mm. Membrane densely covered with macrotrichia; Only area of RM slightly darker (brownish yellow), no other dark markings. Costa not produced. R_{2+3} forked. R_{4+5} ending distal to M_{3+4} . MCu just distal to FCu. An ending beyond FCu. Anal lobe moderately developed. Squama with many setae. Arculus pale, brachi-

olum pale with 2 setae. **Legs:** All segments uniformly pale yellow. Fore tibia with a short, dark spur; mid tibia with 2 spurs; hind tibia with a long spur, a short spur and free comb 7-8 free spurs. Pulvillus absent. LR 0.82. **Abdomen:** Tergite I-VI pale yellow, VII-VIII brown. **Hypopygium (Fig. 5B):** Anal tergite pale, extremely small. Gonocoxite large, somewhat flattened and round (mussel-shell in form), with 3 strong setae just proximal to basal portion of gonostylus. Median volsella well developed, with a row of spoon shaped processes outerlaterally. Gonostylus long, slender, curved at middle, with a dark brown megaseta.

Remarks. The most prominent character of this species is the spoon-shaped processes of median volsella along outerlateral margin. Pinder (1978) described that the processes of gonocoxite lobe are expanded subapically so that they look like somewhat spoon-like in shape, whereas those of our specimens look like more distinct spoon-like in shape.

^{1*}Genus *Nilotanypus* Kieffer

^{2*}*Nilotanypus dubius* (Meigen, 1818)

Chironomus dibius Meigen, 1818: 11.

Ablabesmyia dubia: Goetghebuer, 1937: 40.

Nilotanypus dubius: Fittkau, 1962: 412; Pinder, 1978: 33.

Material examined. 3 ♂♂, Korea: Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Muju-eup, Dangsang-ri, 28 Aug 2009, Jeong KY.

Diagnosis. Dark brown, rather small midges (WL 1.1 mm). Eye hairy, with well developed dorsomedial extension. Wing membrane thickly covered with macrotrichia. Costa relatively short (about 3/4 of wing length). R_{2+3} absent. RM at basal 1/4 of wing length. MCu proximal to RM. Anal tergite small, without any setae. Gonocoxite large, oval in shape, without inner lobe. AR 0.65. LR 0.78.

Description (male). **Head:** Eye hairy, dorsomedial projection well developed. Antenna dark brown, with 14 segments: last segment short (44.6 μ m) (Fig. 6C). AR (13-14 segments/1-12 segments) 0.65. Palp pale yellow, with 4 segments: 29, 76, 108, 90 μ m (1 : 2.6 : 3.7 : 3.1). Clypeus brownish yellow, with 16 segments. **Thorax:** Dark brown in ground color. Antepnotum dark brown, sharply narrowed dorsally, with 5-6 setae ventrally. Scutum dark brown, vittae not clearly defined, 15-16 dorsocentrals and 9 prealars each side. Scutellum dark brown, with 8 long and many short scutellars. Postnotum dark brown. **Wing (Fig. 6A):** WL 1.1 mm. Membrane thickly covered with macrotrichia. Costa relatively short (about 3/4 of wing length), not produced. R_{2+3} absent. RM located at about basal 1/4 of wing length. MCu proximal to RM, and distal to FCu. R_{4+5} proximal to M_{3+4} . Cu_1 long,

almost straight. Anal lobe moderately developed. Squama with many setae. Arculus dark brown, brachiolum pale dark brown with 2 setae. **Legs:** Femurs pale dark brown. Tibiae pale yellow (fore tibia darker). All tarsi pale. Fore and mid tibiae with a long, pale spur; hind tibia with a long spur and 5 free comb spurs. Pulvillus absent. LR 0.78. **Abdomen (Fig. 6D):** Tergite I-IV pale dark brown; tergite V-VIII dark brown (VI with narrow distal pale band, and VII with wider distal pale band). **Hypopygium (Fig. 6B):** Tergite IX (anal tergite) very small, without any setae. Phallapodeme strong, most part located in gonocoxite. Transverse sternapodeme strong. Gonocoxite large, oval in shape, without inner lobe. Gonostylus narrow, sharply tapered apically, slightly bent, with a rather small megaseta.

Remarks. This is the first description of the genus *Nilotanypus* in Korea. This genus has several unique characters that are separable from other genera of Tanypodinae: basal lobe of gonocoxite is absent, eyes are punescent, wings are unmarked, and R_{2+3} is absent. Most characteristics of our specimens generally fit to those of *Ni. dibius* (Meigen), except the value of LR (0.78 in Korean specimens vs. 1.3 in European specimens) (Fittkau, 1962). In Japan only one species of *Nilotanypus* has been recorded: *Ni. minutus* (Tokunaga, 1937). However, we could not find significant differences between *dubius* and *minutus*. Probably they are the same species.

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Korean name: ^{1*}횡맥늪갈따구 (신칭), ^{2*}흰다리횡맥늪갈따구 (신칭)

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