

## New or little-known species of exotic Tipulidae (Diptera). XVI

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### SYNOPSIS

Eight new species of the Limoniine genus *Antocha* Osten Sacken are described, all from India and chiefly from Assam.

The preceding part in this series of papers was published in 1968 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 37 : 43–49). I am continuing the discussion of species in the genus *Antocha* Osten Sacken, as was indicated in the preceding paper. The materials treated are from India and virtually all from Manipur and Kameng in Assam, where they were collected by Dr. Fernand Schmid.

### *Antocha (Antocha) angusticellula* sp. n.

General coloration light grey, mesonotal scutellum yellowish-grey; antennae relatively long, exceeding one-third the length of wing; halteres yellow; legs light brown; wings whitened, veins brown;  $R_s$  long, nearly equal to  $R_{4+5}$ ; branches of  $R_s$  divergent, cell  $R_3$  opposite the subobsolete vein  $R_2$  about 4 times wider than cell  $R_1$ ; abdomen yellow, tergites infuscated medially; male hypopygium with interbase parallel-sided, apex irregularly bilobed; gonapophysis long and slender; aedeagus narrow, apex unequally bifid.

*Male*.—Length, about 5 mm.; wing, 5 mm.; antenna, about 1.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae relatively long, exceeding one-third length of wing, dark brown; flagellar segments elongate, the terminal one about one-third length of penultimate. Head brown.

Thorax almost uniformly light grey, pretergites, humeral region of praescutum, and scutellum more yellowish-grey. Pleura brownish-grey and obscure yellow, the latter including especially the propleura and pteropleurite. Halteres yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters light brown; remainder of legs yellowish-brown to light brown, outer tarsal segments darker. Wings whitened, especially the prearcular field; veins brown, costa and anterior branch of  $R_s$  more yellowed. Veins beyond cord with macrotrichia, very sparse on  $R_3$ . Venation:  $R_2$  very faint to scarcely evident, opposite  $r-m$ ;  $R_s$  long, nearly equal to  $R_{4+5}$ , the branches divergent; cell  $R_3$  opposite vein  $R_2$  about 4 times wider than cell  $R_1$ ;  $m-cu$  about one-half its length before fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen yellow, tergites infuscated medially, outer 3 segments darker brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 1) with the tergite ( $t$ ) transverse, posterior border very gently convex. Outer dististyle ( $d$ ) gently narrowed to the obtuse tip, outer third blackened. Interbase ( $i$ ) parallel-sided, the apex irregularly bilobed, produced laterally into a point, the outer angle a pale circular blade. Phallosome with the gonapophysis ( $g$ ) long and slender, gradually narrowed to the tip; aedeagus ( $a$ ) narrow, apex unequally bifid.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Bilo La, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, 5800 feet, 10.vi.1961 (*F. Schmid*).

The unusually broad cell  $R_3$  of the wing is much as in *Antocha (Antocha) pachyphallus* Alexander, which otherwise is quite distinct, especially in the male hypopygium.

### *Antocha (Antocha) arjuna* sp. n.

Size large (wing of male to 10 mm.); general coloration of head and thorax grey, praescutum with 4 poorly indicated brown stripes; antennae black; halteres obscure yellow; legs dark brown; wings brownish-white, patterned longitudinally along the veins with pale brown clouds, stigma darker brown;  $R_s$  very long, slightly exceeding  $R_{4+5}$ ; male hypopygium with tergite transverse, median region of posterior border slightly produced; basistyle extended into a stout lobe; dististyles subterminal, outer style strongly bent at near mid-length, thence extended into a long terminal rod; phallosome with needle-like gonapophyses.

*Male*.—Length, about 6–7 mm.; wing, 8–10 mm.; antenna, about 1.4–1.6 mm.

*Female*.—Length, about 7–8 mm.; wing, 9–10 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi dark brown. Antennae relatively short, black; flagellar segments oval, exceeding their verticils. Head grey; anterior vertex broad.

Prothorax grey. Mesonotum dark grey, praescutum with 4 poorly indicated brown stripes, the intermediate pair behind ending far before the suture. Pleura grey. Halteres obscure yellow. Legs with coxae brownish-grey; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs dark brown; claws long and slender, the basal spine small. Wings brownish-white, patterned longitudinally with pale brown clouds over virtually all veins, most conspicuous on *Rs*, cord, *Cu* and anals, least evident on *M* and bases of anal veins; stigma darker brown; veins pale brown. Macrotrichia of veins relatively sparse, occurring on outer ends of distal sections of  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$ . Venation:  $R_2$  conspicuous, in transverse alignment with *r-m*; *Rs* very long and nearly straight, slightly exceeding  $R_{4+5}$ ; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brownish-grey, basal sternites sometimes more obscure yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 2) with the tergite (*t*) transverse, posterior border gently convex, the central fourth farther produced into a low flange, its border subtruncate; tergal vestiture abundant but small and delicate, virtually restricted to the base of the central projection; a narrow central thickening and more diffuse margins along anterior border, the posterior margin not thickened. Basistyle (*b*) conspicuously produced into a stout lobe, dististyles subterminal; mesal face of style with a low protuberance. Outer dististyle (*d*) strongly bent at near mid-length, the long terminal rod blackened, tip subacute; inner style only narrowly united with the outer, relatively narrow, the slightly expanded outer third with abundant relatively short setae. Phallosome (*p*) including needle-like gonapophyses (*g*) and the narrow aedeagus that is subtended on proximal three-fourths by a broad flange. Interbase (*i*) not well developed.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Dakwani, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 9300–11,000 feet, 7.viii. 1958 (*F. Schmid*). Allotopotype ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotypes, several of both sexes, 5–7.viii. 1958 (*F. Schmid*).

The most similar species is *Antocha (Antocha) unicollis* Alexander, of Nepal, which has the wing pattern quite different, with conspicuous pale brown clouds in certain cells, as in cell *R* beneath *Rs*. The hypopygial details are distinct, especially the outer lobe of the basistyle and the outer dististyle. In *A. (A.) arjuna* the lobe of the basistyle is longer and more slender than in either *nebulipennis* Alexander or *unicollis*. These three species are characteristic of high altitudes in the Himalayas, where they are conspicuous by their large size and the subterminal dististyles of the hypopygium. *A. (A.) fortidens* Alexander, from high altitudes on the China-Tibet border, similarly is allied, differing in the hypopygial structure, including the outer dististyle.

### *Antocha (Antocha) attenuata* sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum dark brown medially, sides very broadly yellow; posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura yellow, patterned with dark brown; knobs of halteres dark brown; wings pale brownish-grey, stigma slightly differentiated; outer longitudinal veins from  $R_3$  to  $M_4$  inclusive with macrotrichia; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite shallowly emarginate; phallosomic scaffolding with the interbase long, gonapophysis a long slender blade, tip obtuse; apex of aedeagus extended caudad beyond level of other phallosomic elements.

*Male*.—Length, about 5 mm.; wing, 5.3 mm.; antenna, about 1.5 mm.

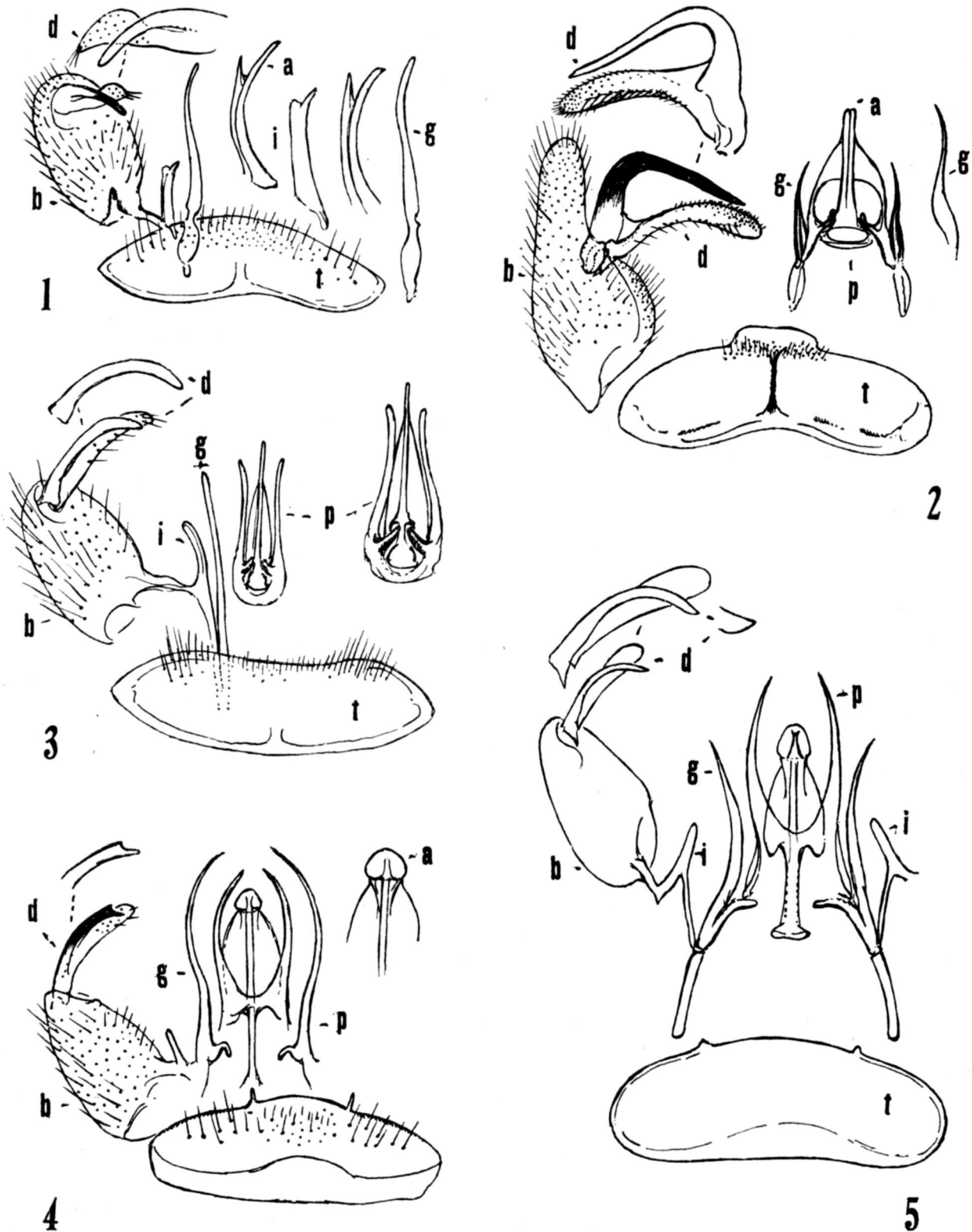
Rostrum and palpi not visible in the mounted unique type. Antennae relatively long, black; flagellar segments long-oval, terminal one short-oval, about one-half the penultimate. Head brownish-grey.

Pronotum light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum dark brown medially, sides very broadly yellow, the darkened pattern more intense on the widened anterior half, paler behind, lateral stripes scarcely indicated; scutum yellow, each lobe solidly dark brown; scutellum brownish-black, parascutella yellow; mediotergite brownish-black, sides narrowly yellowed, pleurotergite yellow above, lower third infuscated. Pleura clear light yellow, including the dorsopleural membrane; dorsal sternopleurite dark brown, including also the fore coxae. Halteres whitened, more evident basally, knobs dark brown. Legs with middle and posterior coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs medium brown. Wings pale brownish-grey, prearcular field whitened, stigma slightly differentiated; veins pale brown. Macrotrichia of longitudinal veins beyond cord unusually abundant, including  $R_3$  to  $M_4$ , inclusive. Venation: anterior half of vein  $R_2$  semi-atrophied, in transverse alignment with *r-m*; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen light brown, seventh segment darker, outer segments more yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 3) with posterior border of tergite (*t*) shallowly emarginate. Outer dististyle (*d*) brown, shaped like a boomerang, tip obtuse; inner style slightly longer. Phallosomic scaffolding (*p*) with the interbase (*i*) long, its tip obtuse; outer gonapophysis (*g*) a long slender blade, the apex narrowly obtuse; inner phallosomic structure narrowly triangular in outline, including the long slender inner apophyses with narrowly obtuse tips and the aedeagus with narrow lateral flanges.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Sirhoi Kashong, Manipur, Assam, 7500 feet, 11.vii.1960 (*F. Schmid*).

The general structure of the male hypopygium of *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *attenuata* is most similar to that of *A. (A.) quadrirhaphis* Alexander, differing especially in the phallosome, including the narrow blade-like gonapophyses, which in the latter species are definitely spinous.



FIGS. 1-5.—Male hypopygium of: (1) *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *angusticellula* sp. n.; (2) *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *arjuna* sp. n.; (3) *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *attenuata* sp. n.; (4, 5) *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *dafla* sp. n. (*a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *i*, interbase; *p*, phallosome; *t*, tergite.)

*Antocha (Antocha) dafla* sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum light yellow with 4 light brown stripes; halteres clear light yellow; legs yellow; wings whitened with certain of the veins conspicuously infuscated; abdomen brownish-yellow, the outer segments dark brown; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite produced into 2 slender points; both the outer and inner pairs of gonapophyses long and spine-like.

*Male*.—Length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 5.6–6.3 mm.; antenna, about 1.0–1.2 mm.

*Female*.—Length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae brown; flagellar segments oval, progressively shorter outwardly. Head light brown.

Prothorax yellow. Mesonotal praescutum light yellow with 4 light brown stripes, the intermediate pair narrow, ending some distance before suture, lateral stripes extended across suture to include the scutal lobes; median area of scutum and parascutella light yellow, scutellum light brown; mediotergite brownish-yellow, the sides and pleurotergite yellow. Pleura chiefly yellowed, sternopleurite light brown. Halteres chiefly light yellow. Legs with fore coxae brown, remaining coxae more brownish-yellow; remainder of legs yellow. Wings whitened, prearcular and costal fields restrictedly light yellow; a very restricted brown pattern that includes the stigma and certain veins, including especially *Rs*, *R*<sub>4+5</sub>, *Cu* and 2nd *A*, the adjoining membrane scarcely involved; remaining veins paler, those beyond cord and the outer half of 1st *A* very pale yellow, scarcely visible against the ground. Abundant trichia on outer two-thirds of distal section of vein *R*<sub>4+5</sub> and on *M*<sub>1+2</sub> and *M*<sub>3</sub>. Venation: *Rs* long, subequal to or about one-fifth longer than *R*<sub>4+5</sub>; *R*<sub>2</sub> in virtual transverse alignment with *r-m*; *m-cu* about one-sixth its length before fork of *M*.

Abdomen with basal segments obscure yellow, slightly darkened at the sutures, sixth and succeeding segments dark brown. Male hypopygium (figs. 4, 5) with the tergite (*t*) narrowly transverse, posterior border with nearly the central half slightly more convex, at either end of this produced area with a slender point. Outer dististyle (*d*) darkened, gently curved, in type (fig. 4) with apex shallowly forked, the point slender, with a small lateral tooth; in the paratype (fig. 5) with the style simple. Outer gonapophysis (*g*) a long slender spine. Phallosomic scaffolding (*p*) with conspicuous inner gonapophyses that are only a little shorter than the outer pair. Aedeagus (*a*) terminating in a small shield-shaped plate to appear capitate.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Rahung, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 6500–7000 feet, 17.vii.1961 (*F. Schmid*). *Paratypes*.—1♀ (*allotype*), Ankaling, Kameng, 2100 feet, 12.iii.1961; 1♂, Brukpatarnchen, Kameng, 4000 feet, 17.iii.1961; 1♂ 1♀, Dirang Dzong, Kameng, 5300 feet, 9–11.iv.1961; 1♂, Gery, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 6890 feet, 16.viii.1958; 1♂, Tarsali, Pauri Garhwal, 6000–7000 feet, 6.v.1958 (all *F. Schmid*).

The species is readily told by the coloration of the wings and the hypopygial structure. Other regional members of the genus include *Antocha (Antocha) parvicristata* Alexander and *A. (A.) quadrirhaphis* Alexander, which have the hypopygia somewhat the same, especially in the similarity of both pairs of gonapophyses. All these species differ especially in the conformation of the tergite and in all details of the outer dististyle and phallosome.

*Antocha (Antocha) exilistyla* sp. n.

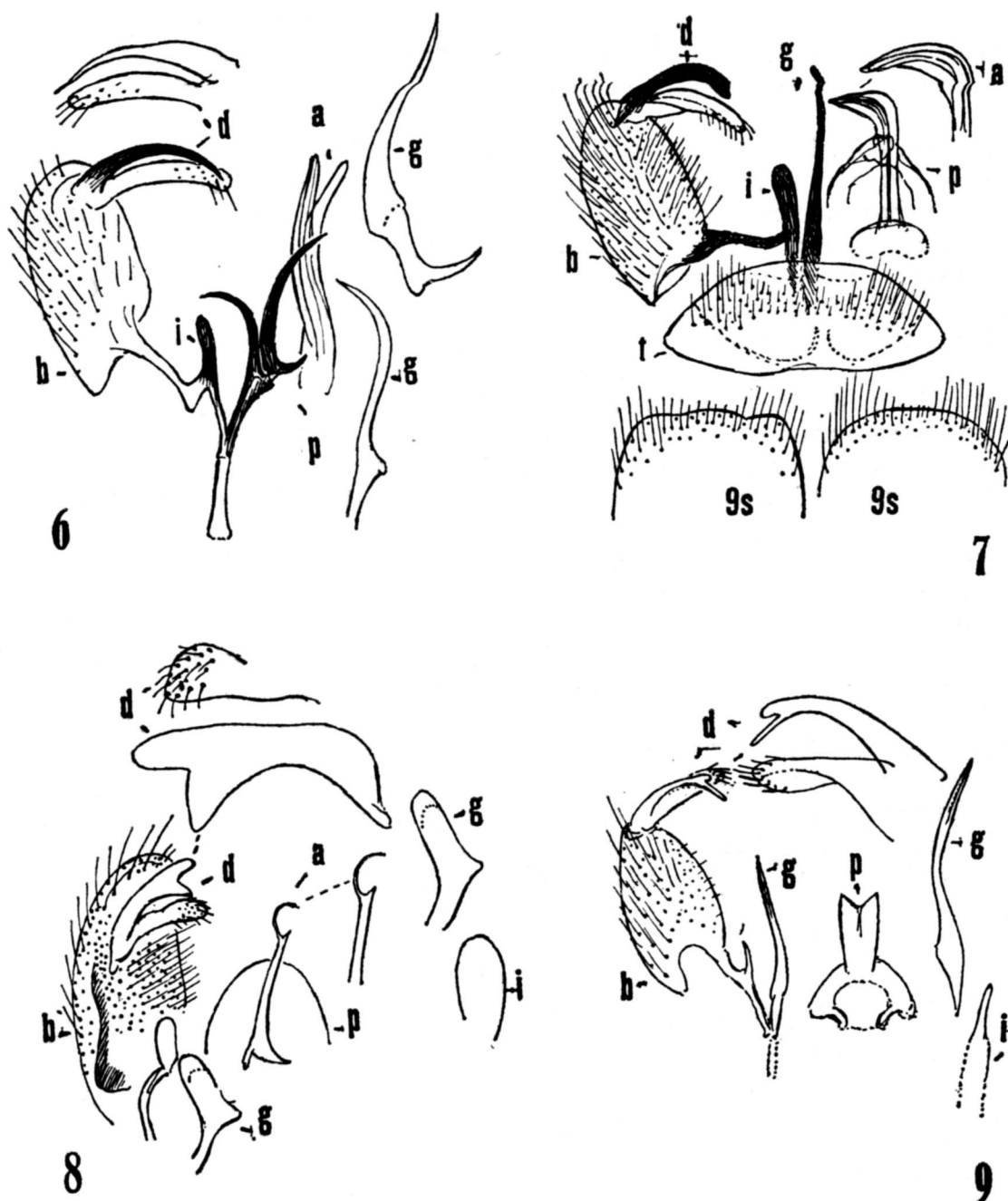
Rostrum light yellow; mesonotal praescutum brownish-yellow with a conspicuous brown central stripe, confluent with lateral darkenings; knobs of halteres brown; wings whitened, stigma medium brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle unusually long and slender, narrowed gradually to the acute tip; both the outer and inner gonapophyses appearing as sclerotised horns.

*Male*.—Length, about 3–3.5 mm.; wing, 4.2–4.5 mm.; antenna, about 1.0–1.1 mm.

*Female*.—Length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.

Rostrum light yellow; palpi pale. Antennae relatively short, brown; flagellar segments oval, the terminal one subglobular. Head brown.

Pronotum and pretergites yellow. Mesonotal praescutum brownish-yellow with a conspicuous brown central stripe, confluent with the lateral pair, humeral region yellow; scutum yellow, lobes dark brown; posterior sclerites of notum including the pleurotergite chiefly dark brown. Pleura yellow with a brown longitudinal stripe, ventral sternopleurite pale. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters light brown, posterior pair clearer yellow; remainder of legs brownish-yellow; claws with a long slender basal spine. Wings whitened, especially the prearcular field; stigma oval, medium to dark brown; veins brown, pale in the prearcular field, costa yellowed. Macrotrichia on veins *R*<sub>3</sub>, distal sections of *R*<sub>4+5</sub>, *M*<sub>1+2</sub> and *M*<sub>3</sub> and on *M*<sub>4</sub>. Venation: *R*<sub>2</sub> and *r-m* in transverse alignment; *m-cu* before fork of *M*, in type about three-fifths the length of latter.



FIGS. 6-9.—Male hypopygium of: (6) *Antocha (Antocha) exilistyla* sp. n.; (7) *Antocha (Antocha) glycera* sp. n.; (8) *Antocha (Antocha) latifurca* sp. n.; (9) *Antocha (Antocha) longispina* sp. n. (a, aedeagus; b, basistyle; d, dististyle; g, gonapophysis; i, interbase; p, phallosome; s, sternite.)

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites paler. Male hypopygium (fig. 6) with the outer dististyle (*d*) unusually long and slender, narrowed gradually to the acute tip; inner style obtuse at apex. Phallosome (*p*) with both the outer and inner gonapophyses (*g*) appearing as sclerotised horns, the former shorter; aedeagus (*a*) relatively narrow, apparently with a lateral branch near outer end.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Yongphu, Manipur, Assam, 4500 feet, 12.viii.1960 (*F. Schmid*).

*Antocha (Antocha) exilistyla* is generally similar to *A. (A.) peracuta* Alexander but is quite distinct in hypopygial characters.

#### *Antocha (Antocha) glycera* sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum buffy-yellow with 3 dark brown stripes; antennae relatively short, brownish-black, legs and knobs of halteres brown; wings whitened, with a conspicuous brown pattern that includes broad seams over the anal veins; abdomen dark brown; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite truncate, without lobes; interbase and both dististyles with obtuse tips; outer gonapophysis long and slender; aedeagus short, the outer third bent at a right angle.

*Male*.—Length, about 5.5–6.5 mm.; wing, 6.5–8 mm.; antenna, about 1.2–1.5 mm.

*Female*.—Length, about 7 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Rostrum yellowish-brown, sparsely pruinose above; palpi black. Antennae relatively short, brownish-black; flagellar segments oval, the outer ones progressively longer, exceeding their verticils. Head brown, front and anterior orbits light grey; anterior vertex broad, exceeding 4 times the diameter of scape.

Cervical region dark brown; pronotal scutum with central part brown, remainder buffy-yellow. Mesonotal praescutum buffy-yellow with 3 dark brown stripes, the broad central area vaguely divided by a slightly paler brown interspace; posterior sclerites of notum chiefly brown, central part of scutum more pruinose, posterior callosities of scutal lobes and parascutella more yellowed. Pleura brown, sparsely pruinose. Halteres with stem whitened, apices of knobs brown. Legs with coxae darkened outwardly, tips and inner faces yellowed; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brown; transverse pale lines characteristic of the genus very conspicuous. Wings whitened, with a conspicuous brown pattern that includes a large spot in cell *R* beneath *Rs*, with a weak darkening at base of cell; cord, outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>, and broad seams on both anal veins, including the outer half of *1st A*; additional paler brown marginal clouds on all outer veins; stigma long-oval, brown; prearcular field whitened, including the veins, remaining veins pale brown, darker in the clouded portions. Macrotrichia on outer sections of veins *R*<sub>4+5</sub> and *M*<sub>1+2</sub>. Venation: *R*<sub>2</sub> and *r-m* in nearly transverse alignment; *m-cu* nearly one-half its length before fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including the hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 7) with the tergite (*t*) transverse, central half of posterior border truncate; a broad transverse band of long pale setae removed from the margin, longer and more numerous on the sides. Ninth sternite (*9s*) large, with abundant coarse setae on about the outer third; in the holotype the posterior border subtruncate to vaguely trilobed, in the paratype figured with posterior margin more evenly rounded. Dististyles (*d*) nearly terminal; outer style blackened, gradually narrowed and curved outwardly, tip obtuse; inner style slightly longer, the depression for receipt of the outer style conspicuous. Phallosome (*p*) with interbase (*i*) relatively long, tip obtuse; outer gonapophysis (*g*) long and narrow, sinuous, the tip paler; inner gonapophysis appearing as a large incurved lobe on either side to form a bridge across the mid-line; aedeagus (*a*) straight at base, the outer third bent at a right angle, the genital tubes closely approximated and apparently with a single terminal orifice.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Gey, Sikkim, in *Rhododendron* association, 12,000 feet, 20.v.1959 (*F. Schmid*). *Paratypes*.—1♀ (*allotype*), Yagtang, Sikkim, 11,650 feet, 17.vi.1959; 1♂ 1♀, Kalep, Sikkim, 12,100 feet, 18.vi.1959; 1♂ 1♀, Tanggu, Sikkim, 12,860 feet, 19.vi.1959; 1♂ 1♀, Yangtang, with *allotype*; 2♂, Yumtang, Sikkim, 12,140 feet, 27.vi.1959; 1♂ 1♀, Badrinath, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 10,000–11,000 feet, 19.vi.1958; 1♂ 1♀, Dakwani, Pauri Garhwal, 9300–11,000 feet, 5–7.viii.1958; 1♂ 1♀, Kanol, Pauri Garhwal, 8530 feet, 19.viii.1958; 1♂ 1♀, Kulara, Pauri Garhwal, in *Rhododendron* association, 12,000 feet, 3.viii.1958 (all *F. Schmid*).

*Antocha* (*Antocha*) *glycera* is readily told from other generally similar regional species having patterned wings by the hypopygial structure, including the truncated posterior border of the tergite and the dististyles. Such species include *A. (A.) nebulipennis* Alexander and *A. (A.) unicolis* Alexander, which have the hypopygial details distinct, including especially the tergite and both dististyles, and the darkened wing pattern less extensive.

### *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *latifurca* sp. n.

Size small (wing of male 5 mm.); general coloration of body yellow, vertex of head light brown; antennae, halteres and legs yellow; wings whitened, with a very pale brown pattern that includes the stigma and seams over cord and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; *R*<sub>2</sub> nearly as long as *R*<sub>2+3</sub>, *m-cu* about its own length before fork of *M*; male hypopygium with outer dististyle short, widened outwardly, forking into 2 broad arms, inner style dilated on outer half; interbase and gonapophyses pale, short and broad; aedeagus slender, of distinctive conformation.

*Male*.—Length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 5 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, palpi very slightly darker. Antennae yellow; flagellar segments oval. Head with the broad anterior vertex light brown, posterior parts and occiput light yellow.

Pronotum light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum very pale yellow on anterior half, posterior sclerites of notum more orange-yellow, without distinct pattern. Pleura yellow. Halteres uniformly yellowish-white. Legs with coxae and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs uniformly yellow. Wings whitened, with a very pale brown pattern, including the stigma and seams over origin of *Rs*, cord and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; veins pale, only slightly darker in the patterned areas. Macrotrichia on distal sections of veins *R*<sub>4+5</sub>, *M*<sub>1+2</sub>, *M*<sub>3</sub> and *M*<sub>4</sub>. Venation: *R*<sub>2</sub> pale, placed some distance before level of *r-m*, nearly as long as vein *R*<sub>2+3</sub>; *m-cu* about its own length before fork of *M*.

Abdomen almost uniformly yellow, the hypopygium slightly darker. Male hypopygium (fig. 8) with the outer dististyle (*d*) pale, short, gently arcuated, widened outwardly, forking into 2 arms, each about as wide as the narrowest part of stem, upper arm more rounded, lower arm triangular in outline; inner style dilated on distal half, outer margin arched. Phallosome (*p*) including the oval pale interbases (*i*) and the unusually short gonapophyses (*g*), as figured; phallosomic area including a broad glabrous central plate; aedeagus (*a*) slender, of unusual conformation, as shown, before the short apical point narrowed and arched into a curved spine.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Chapai, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, 700 feet, 26.ii.1961 (*F. Schmid*).

Other regional small-sized species with uniformly yellow legs include *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *perattenuata* Alexander, *A. (A.) perstudiosa* Alexander, *A. (A.) scelestia* Alexander, and *A. (A.) studiosa* Alexander, all with the wings differently patterned and with the hypopygial structure quite distinct.

### *Antocha (Antocha) longispina* sp. n.

Size small (wing of male 4 mm.); mesonotal praescutum yellow, with three conspicuous brown stripes, the lateral pair widely separated, posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura variegated yellow and dark brown; halteres and legs yellow; wings whitened, stigma light brown;  $R_2$  placed far before level of  $r-m$ , nearly equal to  $R_{2+3}$ ,  $R_s$  about one-half longer than basal section of  $R_{4+5}$ ,  $m-cu$  nearly its own length before fork of  $M$ ; male hypopygium with outer dististyle very unequally bifid at apex, the axial projection an unusually long spur, outer arm short and rounded; aedeagus depressed-flattened, apex shallowly bidentate.

*Male*.—Length, about 3.3 mm.; wing, 4 mm.; antenna, about 0.65 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi brownish-black. Antennae short, scape yellow, pedicel brownish-black, flagellum paler brown; proximal flagellar segments suboval, progressively longer outwardly, verticils short. Head yellow.

Prothorax and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum yellow with 3 conspicuous brown stripes, the broader central area ending far before the suture, lateral stripes widely separated from the central area by very broad interspaces; centres of scutal lobes dark brown, remainder yellow; scutellum brown, parascutella yellowed, postnotum dark brown, the interpostnotal suture narrowly yellowed. Pleura yellow, with conspicuous dark brown areas on anepisternum and sternopleurite. Halteres clear light yellow. Legs with fore coxae extensively dark brown, apices yellow, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs darker yellow; claws with a major basal spine. Wings whitened, prearcular and costal fields more clearly so, stigma light brown; veins very pale brown. Venation:  $R_2$  far before level of  $r-m$ , nearly equal in length to  $R_{2+3}$ ;  $R_s$  about one-half longer than basal section of  $R_{4+5}$ ;  $m-cu$  nearly its own length before fork of  $M$ .

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium brownish-yellow, sternites paler yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 9) with the outer dististyle (*d*) very unequally bifid at apex, the axial point an unusually long spur, its tip narrowly obtuse, outer projection short and rounded. Phallosomic scaffolding (*p*) with apex of interbase (*i*) a long narrow pale blade; outer gonapophysis (*g*) long and flattened, surface back from the subacute apex carinate; aedeagus (*a*) a depressed-flattened plate, its apex shallowly bidentate.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Tangkhul, Hundung, Manipur, Assam, 3000 feet, 18.viii.1960 (*F. Schmid*).

The most similar species is *Antocha (Antocha) perstudiosa* Alexander, which differs evidently in hypopygial structure.

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