

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

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SYNOPSIS

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

The preceding part in this series of papers was published in 1970 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 39 : 73-8). At this time I am discussing still further species in the genus *Antocha* Osten Sacken, previously considered in the preceding three parts of this series. All of the novelties were collected by Dr Fernand Schmid in various parts of Assam and Kumaon, India. I am greatly indebted to Dr Schmid for the privilege of retaining the types of the new species.

Antocha (Antocha) khasiensis Alexander

Antocha (Antocha) khasiensis Alexander, 1936, *Philippine J. Sci.* 61 : 125-6.

The type was from Cherrapunji, Khasi State, Assam, 4000 feet, viii. 1935 (*Sircar*). The figure of the male hypopygium provided at the time of original publication, is lacking in certain details, and a new drawing is shown (fig. 1). The simple apex of the outer dististyle, *d*, should be noted.

***Antocha (Antocha) pachyphallus* sp. n.**

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum yellow laterally, disk with four brown stripes, posterior sclerites of notum grey; antennae of male relatively long, exceeding one-third length of body; knobs of halteres infuscated; legs brownish-yellow; wings whitened, costal region more yellowed, especially the veins, vein *R*₂ faint, in transverse alignment with *r-m*, cell *R*₃ broad; male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle obtuse; phallosome with flattened lateral arms that are incurved over the unusually short and stout aedeagus.

Male. Length, about 6.5 mm.; wing, 6.5 mm.; antenna, about 2.3 mm.

Rostrum brown, palpi with basal segment pale, remainder brown. Antennae of male relatively long, exceeding one-third length of body, brown, flagellar segments long-oval,

their ends truncate; verticils sparse, about one-third length of segments, normal vestiture abundant, short, from conspicuous pale punctures. Head brown.

Pronotum yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum yellow laterally, disk with four brown stripes, median pale line very narrow and indistinct, lateral interspaces obscured; posterior sclerites of notum brownish-grey, centres of scutal lobes vaguely darker, posterior lateral angles yellowed. Pleura light brownish-yellow, posterior sclerites clearer yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brownish-yellow, outer tarsal segments brown. Wings whitened, costal region more yellowed, especially the veins, the remaining veins brown. Longitudinal veins beyond cord with trichia, including the outer two-thirds of vein R_3 . Venation: R_s subequal to R_{4+5} ; vein R_2 very faint, in transverse alignment with $r-m$; cell R_3 broad, at vein R_2 fully four times cell R_3 ; $m-cu$ slightly more than one-half its length before fork of M .

Abdomen brown, paler laterally, subterminal segments darker brown to form a ring; hypopygium and posterior border of eighth segment more yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 2) with tergite (t) narrow, both the anterior and posterior borders very shallowly emarginate. Outer dististyle (d) with apex obtuse; inner style with outer ends slightly dilated. Phallosome (p) with interbase unusually small; outer gonapophysis a flattened pale to nearly hyaline blade, more narrowed on outer third, tip obtuse; central phallosomic structure with flattened lateral arms that are about one-half length of gonapophyses, incurved over the unusually short, stout aedeagus.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Amatulla, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 1800 feet 25.v.1961 (*F.Schmid*).

Antocha (Antocha) pachyphallus has the venation of the radial field of the wing much as in *A.(A.) angusticellula* Alexander, likewise from Kameng, differing especially in the hypopygial structure, including the interbase and very different phallosome.

***Antocha (Antocha) parvicristata* sp. n.**

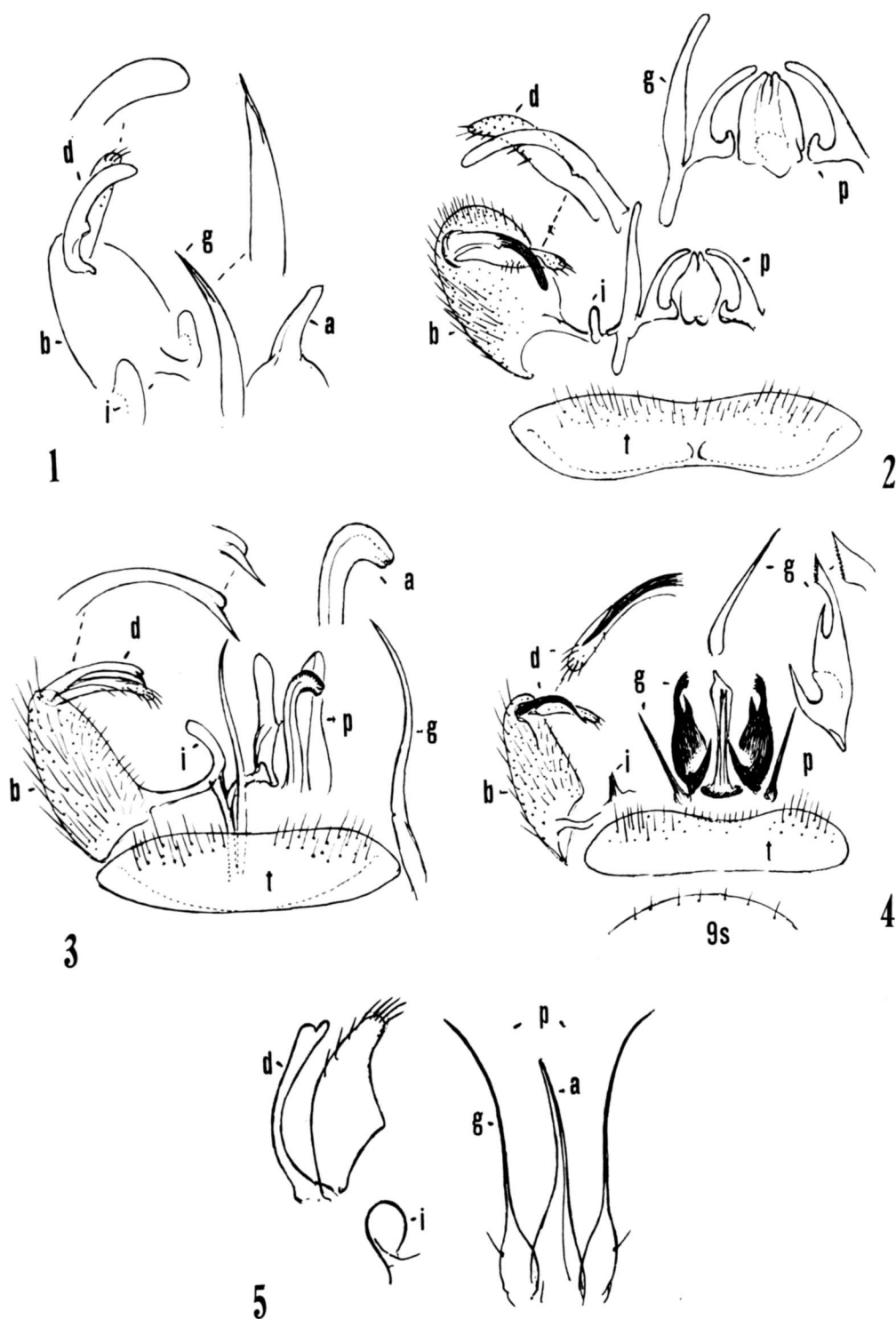
Size medium (wing up to 6 mm.); general coloration of head and thorax grey, praescutum with four dark brown stripes, posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura grey; antennae unusually short; halteres clear light yellow; terminal tarsal segment enlarged on basal third, with a more slender tubercle beyond mid-length; wings whitened, stigma oval, brown; male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle a slender spine, outer margin before apex with a small compressed-flattened crest; outer gonapophysis long and slender, narrowed very gradually into a terminal spine; aedeagus at outer end slightly dilated and decurved.

Male. Length, about 5–5.5 mm.; wing, 5–6 mm.; antenna, about 0.75–0.8 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, more yellowed apically, palpi black. Antennae brownish-black, unusually short; proximal flagellar segments short-oval, with short dense white vestiture, outer segments longer and more slender, the pale vestiture more sparse. Head dark brown, anterior vertex and narrow orbits light grey; anterior vertex very broad, exceeding exposed diameter of eye or about four times diameter of scape.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum light grey, with four dark brown stripes, intermediate pair confluent anteriorly, scarcely separated behind, ending some distance before suture; posterior sclerites of notum grey, each scutal lobe with a scarcely evident pale brown area. Pleura grey. Halteres clear light yellow throughout. Legs with coxae

brown, trochanters slightly more yellowed; femora brownish-yellow, tips narrowly more darkened, tibiae similar, darkened apices less extensive; tarsi brownish-yellow, outer segments brown; terminal tarsal segment more dilated on basal third and with a slender tubercle beyond mid-length, this tipped with about four long setae; claw with a single powerful nearly basal spine. Wings whitened, prearcular field more clearly so; stigma oval, conspicuously brown; veins brown, in prearcular field whitened. Veins chiefly



Figs. 1-5. Male hypopygium of: (1) *Antocha (Antocha) khasiensis* Alexander; (2) *A.(A.) pachyphallus* sp. n.; (3) *A.(A.) parvicristata* sp. n.; (4) *A.(A.) peracuta* sp. n.; (5) *A.(A.) perattenuata* sp. n. (a, aedeagus; b, basistyle; d, dististyle; g, gonapophysis; i, interbase; p, phallosome; t, tergite).

glabrous, with trichia on nearly outer half of distal section of R_{4+5} and with a few scattered trichia on outer third of distal section of M_{1+2} . Venation: R_2 nearly in transverse alignment with $r-m$; $m-cu$ about one-fourth to one-third its length before fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, basal sternites paler brown, outer segments more uniformly dark brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 3) with tergite (t) transverse, posterior border nearly truncate to very shallowly emarginate, the numerous long setae pale. Outer dististyle (d) gently curved, apex a slender spine, at base of its outer margin with a small compressed-flattened crest; inner style slightly longer. Phallosome (p) with interbase a relatively large flattened blade; outer gonapophysis (g) long and slender, narrowed very gradually into a long terminal spine; remainder of phallosome including pale inner blade-like apophyses that slightly exceed aedeagus in length, latter slightly dilated and decurved at outer end.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Bhairabkunda, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 700–1000 feet, 8.iii.1961 (*F. Schmid*). *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂, pinned with type.

In the present fly particular attention is called to the outer dististyle and the phallosome, especially the aedeagus. Other regional generally similar species of the genus with short antennae and simple spine-like gonapophyses differ in the details of hypopygial structure.

***Antocha (Antocha) peracuta* sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax yellowed; abdominal tergites light brown, the posterior margins yellowed, segments six and seven dark brown to form a ring; legs yellow; wings whitened, stigma small, pale brown, R_{1+2} very short; male hypopygium with outer dististyle very slender, the long apex acute; inner gonapophyses unique, each a flattened yellow plate that divides into two unequal arms, the outer longer, its oblique apex with microscopic points.

Male. Length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.; antenna, about 1.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi light brown. Antennae brown; proximal flagellar segments long-oval, outer five more cylindrical, longer than their verticils. Head brown.

General coloration of thorax yellow, praescutum patterned with darker. Legs yellow, outer tarsal segments slightly darker. Wings whitened, prearcular field clearer white; stigma small, oval, pale brown; veins light brown, whitened in the prearcular field. Macrotrichia on outer sections of veins R_{4+5} , M_{1+2} and M_3 , with fewer on M_4 and outer end of R_3 . Venation: R_2 and $r-m$ in transverse alignment; R_{2+3} nearly as long as basal section of R_{4+5} ; R_{1+2} very short; $m-cu$ about one-fifth its length before fork of M .

Abdominal tergites light brown, posterior ends of intermediate segments paler; segments six and seven dark brown to form a conspicuous subterminal ring; tergite eight chiefly yellow, narrowly darkened on central part; sternites and hypopygium yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 4) with tergite (t) transverse, very narrow, central region of posterior border very shallowly emarginate. Ninth sternite ($9s$) very broad, posterior border gently convex; surface with abundant microscopic setulae and unusually sparse long pale marginal setae. Basistyle (b) relatively slender, dististyles (d) nearly terminal; outer style unusually slender, blackened, narrowed outwardly into a long acute point; inner style longer, without a well-defined groove for reception of outer style. Phallosome (p) with interbase very small; lateral gonapophysis (g) a short straight slender spike that is shorter than remainder of phallosome; inner gonapophysis unique, appearing as a flattened yellow plate that divides outwardly into a shorter inner spine and a longer

more flattened outer blade, its oblique apex with microscopic points, at base of plate with a powerful more darkened spine directed caudad, lying almost contiguous with its mate at mid-line; aedeagus apparently with orifice single.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Ghona Tal, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 5580 feet, 12.viii.1958 (*F.Schmid*).

Antocha (Antocha) peracuta is readily told from other regional yellowed species having unpatterned wings and yellow legs by the hypopygial characters, including the unusually slender outer dististyle and the phallosome, particularly the somewhat remarkable inner gonapophyses.

***Antocha (Antocha) perattenuata* sp. n.**

Size small (wing of male to 5 mm.); general coloration of entire body yellow; halteres and legs pale yellow; wings whitened, veins pale brown, vein R_2 some distance before level of $r-m$, subequal to R_{2+3} , $m-cu$ nearly its own length before the fork of M .

Male. Length, about 3.5–3.8 mm.; wing, 4–5 mm.; antenna, about 0.7–0.8 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, palpi yellow, the enlarged terminal segment pale brown. Antennae very pale brown, the enlarged pedicel darker; flagellar segments oval. Head whitened.

Pronotum and pretergites whitish-yellow. Thoracic dorsum pale fulvous yellow, scutum and scutellum more whitened. Pleura pale yellow. Halteres pale yellow. Legs entirely pale yellow, only claws blackened. Wings whitened; veins pale brown. Costal fringe short; veins unusually glabrous, including numerous trichia on outer three-fourths of distal section of R_{4+5} and sparsely on all outer medial veins; no trichia on veins basad of cord behind vein Sc . Venation: R_2 far before level of $r-m$, subequal to or somewhat shorter than R_{2+3} , latter about one-third to one-fourth basal section of R_{4+5} ; $m-cu$ nearly its own length before fork of M .

Abdomen yellow, tergal incisures vaguely darker. Male hypopygium (fig. 5) with the outer dististyle (d) pale throughout, gently curved, apex shallowly bilobed, lower lobe larger and more pointed, upper lobe obtusely rounded; inner style slightly longer, pale, basal half expanded. Phallosome with interbase (i) oval in outline, apex broadly obtuse. Gonapophysis (g) exceedingly long, acicular, subtending the somewhat shorter and stouter aedeagus (a).

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Sirhoi Kashong, Manipur, Assam, 7500 feet, 11.vii.1960 (*F.Schmid*). *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂, pinned with type; 2 ♂, 9–10.vi.1960.

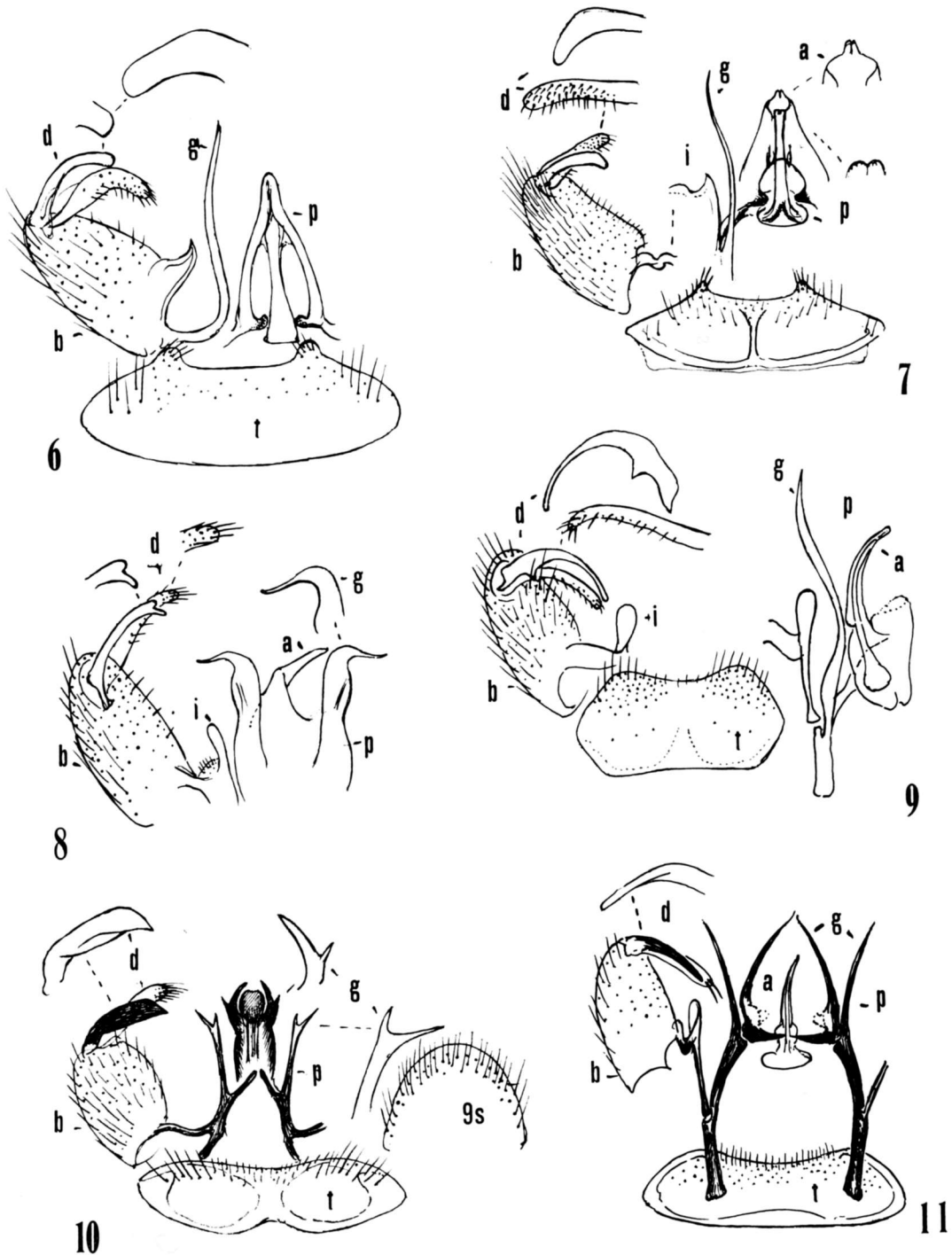
There are several other species having the general characters of the present fly, that is, the wings unpatterned, with vein R_2 some distance basad of the level of $r-m$, and with uniformly yellow legs. Such species include *Antocha (Antocha) basivena* Alexander, Assam; *A.(A.)perstudiosa* Alexander, Nepal; *A.(A.)scelesta* Alexander, Assam; and *A.(A.)studiosa* Alexander, South India, all differing among themselves chiefly in the structure of the male hypopygium and somewhat especially in the conformation of the gonapophyses.

***Antocha (Antocha) perobtusa* sp. n.**

Mesonotal praescutum with three brown stripes, humeral and lateral borders obscure brownish-yellow, pleura dark brownish-grey, metapleural region yellowed; legs brown; wings weakly darkened; male hypopygium having posterior border of tergite with two small widely separated setiferous lobes; gonapophysis a long nearly straight simple rod.

Male. Length, about 3.5–5 mm.; wing, 4.5–5.2 mm.; antenna, about 0.6–0.8 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, palpi black. Antennae short, black, scape more yellowed, especially at base; flagellar segments oval, progressively smaller outwardly. Head brownish-grey.



Figs. 6–11. Male hypopygium of: (6, 7) *Antocha (Antocha) perobtusa* sp. n.; (8) *A.(A.)perstudiosa* Alexander; (9) *A.(A.)prolixistyla* sp. n.; (10) *A.(A.)quadrifurca* sp. n.; (11) *A.(A.)quadrirhaphis* sp. n. (*a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *i*, interbase; *p*, phallosome; *s*, sternite; *t*, tergite).

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum with three virtually confluent brown stripes, humeral and lateral borders obscure brownish-yellow; posterior sclerites of notum dark brownish-grey. Pleura dark brownish-grey, metapleural and meral regions yellowed, dorsopleural membrane dark brown. Halteres dark brown, especially knob, base of stem narrowly yellowed. Legs with fore and middle coxae chiefly brown, posterior pair yellowed, in some specimens all coxae more nearly yellow; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs brown; terminal tarsal segment without an epicondyle, claws long and nearly straight, with a single well-developed spine. Wings weakly darkened, stigma elongate, pale brown; veins brown. Macrotrichia on approximately outer half of distal sections of veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} . Venation: R_2 faint, in transverse alignment with $r-m$; $m-cu$ shortly before fork of M .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium (figs. 6 and 7) with tergite (t) transverse, posterior border with two small widely separated lobes that are provided with sparse setae. Outer dististyle (d) gently arcuated, tip very obtuse. Phallosome (p) with gonapophysis a long nearly straight simple rod, narrowed very gradually to the acute apex; central phallosomic mass terminating in a single triangular lobe.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Sirhoi Kashong, Manipur, Assam, 7500 feet, 10.vi.1960 (*F.Schmid*). *Paratopotype* ♂. *Paratypes* ♂♀, Amatulla, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 2000 feet, 10.iii.1961; Bhairabkunda, Kameng, 700 feet, 5-7.iii.1961; Chapai, Kameng, 700 feet, 26.ii.1961 (all *F.Schmid*).

Antocha (Antocha) perobtusa is most readily distinguished by the hypopygial structure, especially the tergite and its lobes and the dististyle. The very obtuse outer dististyle is suggestive of *A.(A.) amblystyla* Alexander, and the tergite is somewhat as in *A.(A.) scapularis* Alexander, but all details of the hypopygium are distinct. There are slight differences in hypopygial structure between the holotype (fig. 6) and the paratypes, and both are shown.

Antocha (Antocha) perstudiosa Alexander

Antocha (Antocha) perstudiosa Alexander, 1957, *Jl N.Y. ent. Soc.* 65: 154-5.

The types were from Taubai, Nepal, collected by Coher, 8.xii.1956. The male hypopygium of the type is shown (fig. 8).

***Antocha (Antocha) prolixistyla* sp. n.**

Size relatively large (wing about 7 mm.); antennae short, light yellow; thorax light yellow, mesonotum patterned with brown or brownish-black, pleura yellow; halteres light yellow; legs yellow, tips of femora conspicuously blackened; wings whitened, the costal region yellowed, including veins, a sparse dark pattern that includes stigma, narrow wing base, cord and elsewhere, best indicated by the more darkened veins; vein R_2 far basad, subequal to R_{2+3} , $m-cu$ from one to one and one-half times its length before fork of M ; abdomen yellow, in male tergites six and seven with a major brownish-black to black area, in female all tergites bicoloured, brown, the apices yellowed; male hypopygium with tergite unusually long, both dististyles and the aedeagus slender.

Male. Length, about 5-5.5 mm.; wing 6.5-7 mm.; antenna, about 0.9-1.0 mm.

Female. Length, about 6.5-7 mm.; wing, 7-8 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, proximal palpal segments yellow, outer two brownish-black.

Antennae short, in male light yellow, more infuscated in certain females; proximal flagellar segments oval, outer ones more elongate. Head light brown, orbits paler.

Prothorax light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum broadly yellow in front and on sides, disk brownish-yellow, anteriorly with two light brown stripes, in female almost reaching suture behind, shorter in male, lateral stripes oblique, darker brown to brownish-black, in male commonly continued mesad to produce an almost complete arcuated band, narrowly interrupted at mid-line, in some specimens (especially in females) mesonotal darkenings restricted in size and much paler brown; scutum medially light brown, lobes brownish-black; scutellum yellow, parascutella slightly darker; mediotergite blackened, broadly yellow medially, pleurotergite yellow. Pleura yellow. Halteres light yellow throughout. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; femora light yellow, tips black, including about outer one-twelfth, tibiae similar, apices more narrowly blackened; tarsi yellow, outer segments infuscated. Wings whitened, costal field yellowed, including veins; a sparse dark pattern includes the narrow wing base, stigma, and restricted seams at origin of R_s , cord, $m-cu$, outer end of cell 1st M_2 and central part of basal section of Cu_1 , best indicated by darkened veins, remaining veins pale, yellow to brownish-yellow. Macrotrichia on outer sections of veins R_{4+5} , M_{1+2} and M_3 . Venation: R_2 far basad, subequal to or slightly longer than R_{2+3} ; $m-cu$ from about one to one and one-half times its length before fork of M .

Abdomen light yellow, in male with tergites six and seven each with a major brownish-black to black mark, less evident on corresponding sternites, these forming a subterminal ring; in female all tergites bicoloured, light to darker brown, posterior borders narrowly yellow, in cases broadly so to exceed darkened bases; sternites and genital segments yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 9) with the tergite (t) unusually long, maximum length about one-half transverse width, posterior border gently emarginate. Basistyle (b) near apex with unusually long setae. Both dististyles (d) unusually slender, especially distal two-thirds of outer style. Phallosomic scaffolding (p) with interbase and its attachment band broad; outer gonapophysis long and slender, sinuous, slightly dilated before acute apex; aedeagus slender.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Brukpatarnchen, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Manipur, 3750-4000 feet, 18.iii.1961 (*F.Schmid*). *Allotopotype* ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotypes*, ♂ ♀, 17-18.iii.1961. *Paratypes*. ♀, Amatulla, Kameng, 1250-2000 feet, 9-11.iii.1961; ♀, Ankaling, Kameng, 2100 feet, 12.iii.1961; ♂ ♀, Bhairabkunda, Kameng, 700 feet, 3-7.iii.1961; ♂ ♀, Lifakpo, Kameng, 3100 feet, 15.iii.1961, 15.v.1961; Lungdur, Kameng, 2600 feet, 14.iii.1961, 2800 feet, 16.v.1961; ♂, Lingsoka, West Bengal, 3930 feet, 7.ix.1961 (all *F.Schmid*).

Other regional members of the genus that have the wings with vein R_2 placed far basad and with $m-cu$ some distance before the fork of M , and with the tips of the femora abruptly black, include the regional *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *khasiensis* Alexander and *A.(A.) sparsipuncta* Alexander, and the Chinese *A.(A.) pictipennis* Alexander. The hypopygium of the present fly is distinct from that of other similar species, especially in the long tergite and very slender dististyles.

***Antocha* (*Antocha*) *quadrifurca* sp. n.**

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum dark brownish-grey, lateral borders yellowed; antennae black throughout; halteres yellow; legs light brown, tips of femora

slightly darker; wings whitened, prearcular field clearer white, stigma pale brown; male hypopygium with both the inner and outer gonapophyses forked at tips.

Male. Length, about 4.5–4.7 mm.; wing, 6–6.3 mm.; antenna, about 1.0–1.1 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae black; flagellar segments long-oval, with dense white setae, verticils shorter than the segments. Head grey.

Pronotal scutum light brown, scutellum and pretergites yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum yellowed laterally, more conspicuous in the type, disk with three dark grey stripes, interspaces paler grey; scutum grey, lobes darker; scutellum grey, parascutella yellowed; mediotergite plumbeous, pleurotergite more yellowed. Pleura above brownish-yellow, including the dorsopleural region, sternopleurite brownish-grey. Halteres yellowed. Legs with fore coxae darkened, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; femora light brown, tips slightly darker; tibiae and tarsi light brown. Wings whitened, prearcular field clearer white, stigma pale brown; veins light brown, more yellowed in the prearcular and costal fields. Longitudinal veins beyond cord with trichia. Venation: R_2 in transverse alignment with $r-m$; $m-cu$ close to fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sparsely pruinose, sternites slightly paler brown, hypopygium darker. Male hypopygium (fig. 10) with tergite (t) narrowly transverse, central sclerotised structure and extensions therefrom conspicuous. Ninth sternite ($9s$) large, posterior border strongly convex, with strong chiefly marginal setae. Outer dististyle (d) short and stout, apex obliquely truncate, lower angle extended into a point. Phallosome (p) with both outer and inner gonapophyses forked, outer pair paler.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Hkayam Boum, Manipur, Assam, 8500 feet, 23.vi.1960 (*F.Schmid*). *Paratopotypes*, 5 ♂, on two pins; ♂, 21.vi.1960 (all *F.Schmid*).

Antocha (Antocha) quadrifurca is readily told from other generally similar regional species by the hypopygial structure, particularly the apically forked inner and outer gonapophyses.

***Antocha (Antocha) quadrirhapis* sp. n.**

Mesonotal praescutum with three confluent dark greyish-brown stripes, lateral borders broadly light yellow; pleura yellow, sternopleurite brown; legs brown; abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites yellowed; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite broadly and shallowly emarginate; outer dististyle darkened, slender, curved gently to narrow obtuse tip; phallosomic scaffolding with both inner and outer gonapophyses appearing as slender simple spines, aedeagus narrow.

Male. Length, about 4 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, palpi brownish-black. Antennae with scape light yellow, pedicel brownish-black; flagellum broken. Head light grey; anterior vertex very broad.

Pronotum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with three confluent dark greyish-brown stripes, lateral borders broadly light yellow; scutum light yellow, each lobe extensively dark greyish-brown; scutellum dark brown, parascutella yellow; mediotergite dark greyish-brown, pleurotergite obscure yellow, margin narrowly brown. Pleura yellow, sternopleurite brown. Halteres with stem whitened, knob light brown. Legs with fore coxae brown, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brown, tarsi slightly paler. Wings whitened, especially prearcular field; stigma small, very pale brown. Venation: R_2 slightly distad of level of $r-m$; $m-cu$ about one-fourth its length before fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites yellowed, subterminal segments slightly darker to form a vague ring; hypopygium brownish-yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 11) with tergite (*t*) narrowly transverse, posterior border broadly and shallowly emarginate, not thickened. Outer dististyle (*d*) slender, gently curved to narrowly obtuse tip. Phallosomic scaffolding (*p*) with both outer and inner gonapophyses appearing as slender simple spines, inner pair more narrowed on outer half; aedeagus slender.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Marou, Manipur, Assam, 4000 feet, 14.viii.1960 (*F.Schmid*).

The hypopygium is generally similar to that of *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *exilistyla* Alexander, but with all details distinct.

Manuscript received 21st December 1970