

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

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SYNOPSIS

Eight new species of the Limoniine genus *Antocha* Osten Sacken are described, from Kumaon, Sikkim and Assam, in north India, and from Kerala, Madras and Mysore in South India.

The preceding part in this series of papers was published in 1973 (*J. Ent. (B)* 42 (1) : 1-10). All species described at this time belong in the genus *Antocha* Osten Sacken and were collected in various parts of India by Dr Fernand Schmid, to whom I express my sincere thanks for the privilege of retaining the type materials.

***Antocha (Antocha) aciculifera* sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax yellow, praescutum with three nearly confluent pale brown stripes, pleura light yellow with a light brown longitudinal stripe; apex of knob of halteres light brown; legs brownish-yellow; wings very faintly darkened, unpatterned, cell *first M*₂ long and narrow, exceeding the veins beyond it; male hypopygium with outer dististyle blackened, terminating in an acute point, outer gonapophysis a straight narrow blade, its apex broadly rounded, inner gonapophysis with a strong basal spine, outer end extended into a needlelike point, aedeagus narrow, outer end short.

Male. Length, about 5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.; antenna, about 1.2 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, palpi light brown. Antennae of male long, as shown by the measurements; flagellar segments long-oval, progressively smaller outwardly, terminal segment about two-thirds the penultimate; vestiture of segments very short and inconspicuous. Head brownish-yellow.

Pronotum pale brown medially, yellow on sides. Mesonotal praescutum with three nearly confluent pale brown stripes, sides narrowly yellowed; scutal lobes, scutellum, and central area of mediotergite pale brown, remainder of mesonotum light yellow. Pleura yellow, with a light brown longitudinal stripe from the propleura backwards across the dorsal sternopleurite, behind becoming more restricted to obsolete. Halteres with stem yellow, apex of knob light brown. Legs with fore coxae pale brown, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brownish-yellow, outer tarsal segments slightly darker brown; terminal segment unmodified, claw with a single long basal spine. Wings

very faintly darkened, unpatterned; veins pale brown, *Cu* darker. Outer longitudinal veins with sparse trichia, most numerous on distal half of outer section of R_{4+5} . Venation: R_2 in transverse alignment with *r-m*; cell first M_2 long and narrow, exceeding the veins beyond it; basal section of M_3 only slightly less than the distal section and subequal to M_{3+4} .

Abdominal tergites light brown, sternites yellowed, bases vaguely darkened; sub-terminal segments darker brown, hypopygium brownish-yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 3) with tergite (*t*) narrowly transverse, both the anterior and posterior borders virtually straight. Outer dististyle (*d*) blackened, gently curved at midlength, narrowed outwardly, terminating in an acute point; inner style slightly longer, outer half broader. Interbase (*i*) long-oval, apex rounded. Outer gonapophysis (*g*) straight and narrow, apex broadly rounded; inner apophysis subequal to or slightly longer, the basal two-thirds narrow, with a strong basal spur, outer end extended into a needlelike point. Aedeagus (*a*) narrow, the pointed outer end simple, relatively short.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Chumzomoi Choka, Sikkim, in *Rhododendron* association, 11,800 feet, 8.vii.1959 (*F.Schmid*).

Other allied regional species include *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *attenuata* Alexander, Assam; *A.(A.)exilostyla* Alexander, Assam; *A.(A.)gladiata* sp. n., Kumaon, and *A.(A.)stenophallus* sp. n., South India, all differing among themselves chiefly in hypopygial structure.

***Antocha* (*Antocha*) *brevifurca* sp. n.**

Belongs to the *nigribasis* group; general coloration of head and thorax yellow, sides of mesonotum vaguely more darkened; abdominal tergites slightly bicoloured, reddish-brown basally, distal half yellowed, sternites and hypopygium light yellow; halteres yellow; legs yellow, tips of femora and tibiae narrowly black; wings greyish-yellow, costal border narrowly yellow, including the veins; R_s longer than R , vein R_2 far basad, subequal to R_{2+3} ; *m-cu* far before fork of M , in cases to about two and one-half times its length; male hypopygium with outer dististyle broadly flattened, slightly expanded outwardly, apex shallowly notched, the lower point smaller, triangular; interbase a broadly flattened oval pale blade.

Male. Length, about 5.5–5.2 mm.; wing, 5.5–6 mm.; antenna, about 0.9–1.0 mm.

Female. Length, about 5.5–5.5 mm.; wing, 5.5–6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi light yellow. Antennae with scape and pedicel light yellow, flagellum slightly darker; flagellar segments oval, terminal shorter than the penultimate; vestiture pale and inconspicuous shorter than the segments. Head yellow.

Pronotum and pretergites clear light yellow. Mesonotum yellow to more fulvous, in some paratypes with indications of a slightly darker pattern, most evident laterally on praescutum and postnotum. Pleura light yellow, in cases the sternopleurite slightly more darkened. Halteres light yellow. Legs yellow, tips of femora narrowly and abruptly blackened, including about the outer twentieth of segment; tibiae similarly yellow, tips more narrowly blackened; tarsi yellow, extreme tips of proximal segments and all of outer three slightly more darkened; terminal tarsal segment with a slightly developed epicondyle, claw long, curved, with a single well-developed basal spine. Wings (fig. 1) greyish-yellow, costal border narrowly clearer yellow, including veins *C*, *Sc* and *R*; small

brown clouds at origin of R_s , R_2 , cord, m and $m-cu$, the included veins darker than the remainder. Costal setae short and inconspicuous; trichia on distal sections of veins R_{4+5} , M_{1+2} and M_3 . Venation: R_s long, about one-half longer than R , R_2 far basad, subequal to R_{2+3} ; $m-cu$ far before fork of M , in cases to about two and one-half times its length.

Abdominal tergites bicoloured, reddish-brown basally, with about the distal half light yellow; sternites and hypopygium light yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 4) with dististyles (d) nearly terminal, outer style glabrous, broadly flattened, outwardly gently curved and slightly expanded, apex unequally emarginate by a shallow notch, outer lobe rounded, lower point smaller, triangular; inner style subequal in length, apex slightly enlarged, with long pale setae from conspicuous tubercles. Interbase (i) a broadly flattened oval pale blade. Aedeagus (a) very slender outwardly, angularly bent before apex.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Swamp Hill, Madras, 7300 feet, 10. xii. 1961 (*F. Schmid*). *Allotopotype* ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotypes*, 5 ♂ ♀, with types, 10. xii. 1961, 2. ii. 1962 (all *F. Schmid*).

Other related regional species having the leg pattern, venation and hypopygial structure generally as in the present fly include *Antocha (Antocha) khasiensis* Alexander and *A.(A.)prolixistyla* Alexander, both of Assam. The most important characters for species separation are in the venation, as the position of $m-cu$, and in hypopygial characters, including the outer dististyle. A further species, *A.(A.)mysorensis* sp. n., is described in the present paper.

The *nigribasis* group is based on *A.(A.)nigribasis* Alexander, from Mount Omei, Szechwan, China (*Philippine J. Sci.* 49 : 390-1, 1932). For a basic discussion of the Oriental members of the group, a further paper by the writer may be consulted (*Philippine J. Sci.* 61 : 179-81, 1936). The members of the group are usually small yellow flies with a characteristic venation, vein R_2 lying some distance basad of the level of $r-m$ and with $m-cu$ about its own length or more before the fork of M . The regional members of the group are keyed herewith.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Legs pale, femoral tips narrowly to more broadly black | 2 |
| - | Legs uniform in colour, brownish-yellow to brown | 7 |
| 2 | Male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle obtuse | 3 |
| - | Apex of outer dististyle more or less notched or emarginate..... | 5 |
| 3 | Darkened apex of femur very narrow, subequal in extent to diameter of segment. <i>Tibet, Assam</i> | yatungensis Alexander |
| - | Darkened apex of femur more extensive, exceeding three times the diameter of segment..... | 4 |
| 4 | Wing pattern darker and more extensive, especially the stigma and cell <i>Sc</i> . <i>Assam</i> | khasiensis Alexander |
| - | Darkened wing pattern very sparse and poorly indicated, especially the stigma. <i>Assam</i> | sparsipunctata Alexander |
| 5 | Fork of outer dististyle very asymmetrical, the upper lobe a very long slender rod, lower lobe a small subbasal point. <i>Assam</i> | prolixistyla Alexander |
| - | Apical fork of outer dististyle shallow, the outer lobe a short obtuse blade, ventral lobe more acute..... | 6 |
| 6 | Wings with $m-cu$ more retracted, about twice its length before the fork of M . <i>South India: Madras</i> | brevifurca sp. n. |

- Wings with *m-cu* about its own length before fork of *M. South India: Mysore* **mysorensis** sp. n.
- 7 Wings with a weak brown pattern additional to the stigmal darkening, including an area at origin of *Rs* (male hypopygium with outer dististyle forked, the lobes very stout, especially the triangular lower lobe). *Assam* **latifurca** Alexander
- Wings without darkened pattern other than the stigma when this is present 8
- 8 Thorax with mesonotal mediotergite brown 9
- Thorax posteriorly more uniformly yellowed 10
- 9 Mesonotal praescutum with disk yellow, margins light brown, scutum yellow, sides of lobes brown, mediotergite brown; wings with *m-cu* nearly its own length before fork of *M. South India: Madras* **postnotalis** sp. n.
- Mesonotal praescutum pale brown, lateral margins darker brown, remainder of mesonotum chiefly yellow, mediotergite slightly darker; wings with *m-cu* less retracted, slightly more than one-half its length before fork of *M. Nepal* **perstudiosa** Alexander
- 10 Male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle simple 11
- Male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle unequally forked 12
- 11 Outer dististyle of hypopygium a simple blade, apex obtuse; gonapophysis a narrow flattened hyaline blade, outer end twisted; thorax entirely pale yellow. *Assam* **basivena** Alexander
- Outer dististyle decurved outwardly, apex pointed; gonapophysis slender, slightly darkened, the short apex acute; thorax yellow, praescutum with a brown central stripe. *Assam* **scelesta** Alexander
- 12 Wings virtually unpatterned, the usual stigmal darkening scarcely evident; hypopygium with gonapophysis extended into a long needlelike point. *Assam* **perattenuata** Alexander
- Wings with stigmal darkening usually more conspicuous; hypopygium with gonapophysis not extended into a needle-like point 13
- 13 Male hypopygium with outer dististyle very unequally forked, lower lobe long, the diameter at base about one-fifth the length of lobe. *Assam* **longispina** Alexander
- Male hypopygium with apical fork of outer dististyle shallow, the two lobes subequal. *South India, Ceylon* **studiosa** Alexander

Antocha (Antocha) gladiata sp. n.

Thorax almost uniformly light orange-yellow; antennae of male relatively long, flagellar segments long-oval; legs dark yellow; wings pale cream coloured, veins only slightly darker, veins *R*₂ and *r-m* in transverse alignment; abdomen yellow, subterminal segments weakly darkened; male hypopygium with inner dististyle unusually narrow outwardly; interbase slender; inner gonapophysis blade-like; outer end of aedeagus narrowed.

Male. Length, about 5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.; antenna, about 1.3 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi slightly darker. Antennae relatively long; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum dark brown to brownish-black, segments long-oval, vestiture delicate, pale, verticils single, long and dark. Head light brown.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotum and pleura almost uniform light orange, mediotergite with a vague slightly darker central line. Halteres light yellow, apex of knob weakly darkened. Legs with fore coxae light brown, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs darker yellow; terminal tarsal segment without epicondyle, claw long, gently curved, with a long straight basal spine. Wings pale cream colour, veins slightly darker yellow. Sparse trichia on outer longitudinal veins from R_3 to M_4 , more numerous on distal sections of R_{4+5} , M_{1+2} and M_3 . Venation: R_2 and $r-m$ in transverse alignment; $m-cu$ at fork of M .

Abdomen yellow, subterminal segments weakly darkened, most conspicuous on seventh segment, hypopygium yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 5) with outer dististyle (d) narrow, gently curved, outer half darkened, apex subacute; inner style with outer half unusually narrow. Interbase (i) long, about five times the diameter, apex obtuse. Phallosome with outer gonapophysis (g) slender, at base with an acute point, inner apophysis longer and more blade-like. Aedeagus (a) with outer end narrowed.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Trijugi, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, in *Rhododendron* association, 7000 feet, 26.v. 1958 (*F. Schmid*).

Allied regional species include *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *aciculifera* sp. n., of Sikkim, and certain other species listed under the latter name. All of these have the inner gonapophysis of the hypopygium with a strong basal spur, differing among themselves in the details of other structures.

***Antocha* (*Antocha*) *microcera* sp. n.**

Size small (wing of male 4.2 mm.); mesonotal praescutum light brown, slightly more darkened anteriorly, pleura light yellow; antennae very small, outer two segments lengthened; legs yellow; wings pale grey, veins scarcely darker, difficult to see, trichia of veins very restricted, $m-cu$ about one-third its length before fork of M ; male hypopygium with internal organs virtually transparent in slide mounts, both dististyles with tips obtuse, gonapophysis very long and slender, aedeagus flattened, without distinct spines or points.

Male. Length, about 4 mm.; wing, 4.2 mm.; antenna, about 0.8 mm.

Rostrum very light yellow, palpi dark brown, terminal segment slightly shorter than the preceding two segments combined. Antennae (fig. 6) very short, as shown by the measurements, brown throughout; flagellar segments long-oval, outer two longer, the terminal slightly exceeding the penultimate, more than twice the antepenultimate segment, both with three strong setae; proximal six flagellar segments at near midlength with strong black setae that are slightly shorter than the segments, three in number on the more proximal, two on the outer pair; flagellar segments seven to twelve, inclusive, with shorter inconspicuous pale setae. Head grey.

Pronotum yellow, narrowly darkened medially. Mesonotal praescutum light brown, anterior half medially restrictedly more darkened, scutal lobes light yellow; posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura light yellow. Halteres yellow, knobs weakly darkened. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow, remaining segments slightly darker yellow; terminal tarsal segment slightly thickened basally; claw long, gently curved, near base with a single long straight spine. Wings pale grey, veins scarcely darker, on slide mounts difficult to see. Trichia of veins very restricted and scattered, occurring on R beyond

origin of R_s and on distal ends of R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} . Venation: R_s very long, exceeding R ; R_2 and $r-m$ in transverse alignment; $m-cu$ about one-third its length before fork of M .

Abdomen brownish-yellow, including hypopygium. Male hypopygium (fig. 7) mounted on slide and certain of the structures virtually transparent and difficult to analyse except by manipulation of light under high magnifications. Dististyles (d), interbase (i), gonapophysis (g) and aedeagus (a) as shown. Outer dististyle stout, apex obliquely truncated; interbase with apex subacute, margin with three small setae. Gonapophysis sinuous, very long and slender, outer end needle-like. Aedeagus virtually transparent.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Bhairabkunda, Kameng, North-East Frontier Agency, Manipur, 700–1000 feet, 5.iii.1961 (*F. Schmid*).

The present fly is best distinguished by the very small antennae, coloration of the wings and their veins, and in hypopygial details. The most similar regional species include *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *mara* Alexander and *A.(A.)perobtusa* Alexander.

The species described by Brunetti as *A.(A.)triangularis* and *A.(A.)unilineata* appear to represent a single species, each name having been based on a single female. Both flies are from the western Himalayas (*triangularis*, Barogh, near Simla, 5000 feet; *unilineata*, Mundali, Dehra Dun District, 9000 feet), each supposed species having been taken on the same date, 10th May, 1910. I am indebted to Dr A.N.T. Joseph, of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for providing excellent figures of the male hypopygium of what he considers to be this species (Dwali, Almora, Kumaon, 3200 m., 16.ix.1958). This has the outer dististyle much as in the present fly but with the aedeagus different.

***Antocha* (*Antocha*) *mysorensis* sp. n.**

Belongs to the *nigribasis* group; size small (wing to about 4.5 mm.); body and appendages yellow, thoracic dorsum posteriorly patterned with brown; legs yellow, tips of femora narrowly black; wings whitened, faintly darkened basally, stigma and narrow seams at origin of R_s , cord and $m-cu$ pale brown, including the veins; vein R_2 far basad, subequal to R_{2+3} , $m-cu$ less than its own length before fork of M ; abdominal tergites bicoloured, pale brown, posterior borders narrowly yellowed; male hypopygium with outer dististyle large, apex conspicuously forked, lower point acute.

Male. Length, about 3.5–4.2 mm.; wing, 3.8–4.2 mm.; antenna, about 0.9–1.0 mm.

Rostrum and palpi light yellow. Antennae with proximal segments yellow, outer half of flagellum very slightly darker; proximal flagellar segments oval, outer ones more elongate, terminal segment larger than the penultimate; flagellar vestiture very short and delicate, terminal segment with four strong darkened setae on apical half. Head yellow anteriorly, posterior vertex more ferruginous.

Pronotum and anterior half of praescutum light yellow, the latter with two pale brown intermediate stripes that are continued posteriorly on to the uniformly pale brown posterior half of segment; scutum more strongly darkened, including the central portion; scutellum light yellow, parascutella slightly darker; mediotergite obscure yellow on central part, sides slightly darker; pleurotergite and pleura clear light yellow. Halteres with stem light yellow, the large knob weakly darkened. Legs with coxae and trochanters light yellow; femora yellow, tips narrowly black, on fore legs including about the outer eighth, on middle and posterior pairs slightly narrower; tibiae light yellow, tips very

narrowly pale brown; basitarsi light yellow, outer tarsal segments pale brown; epicondyle of terminal segment present, claw with a single erect spikelike point. Wings (fig. 2) with basal cells faintly darkened, more whitened beyond cord; stigma brown; very narrow darkenings at origin of R_s , cord and $m-cu$, indicated chiefly by a darkening of the veins; prearcular field slightly infuscated; veins light brown, darker as above indicated; costa more yellowed, especially before and beyond the stigma. Macrotrichia on outer sections of veins R_{4+5} , M_{1+2} , M_3 and M_4 . Venation: R_s long, slightly exceeding R , R_2 far basad, subequal to R_{2+3} ; $m-cu$ less than its length before fork of M .

Abdominal tergites pale brown, posterior borders narrowly yellowed, sternites and outer two tergites clearer yellow, hypopygium brownish-yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 8) generally as in *brevifurca*, differing especially in the conformation of the dististyles (d), as shown; outer style narrow, at apex enlarged and conspicuously forked, the large lower point acute.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Yodpai, Mysore, 2000 feet, 20. I. 1959 (*F. Schmid*). *Paratopotypes*, 4 ♂, with type, on two pins. Paratype ♂, Malbidu, Mysore, 800–2300 feet, 18. I. 1959 (all *F. Schmid*).

Among the regional species of the *nigribasis* group, the present fly is most similar to *Antocha (Antocha) brevifurca* sp. n., differing evidently in coloration of the body and wings and in details of venation and hypopygial structure.

Antocha (Antocha) platystylis sp. n.

Generally similar to *amblystyla*; general coloration of praescutum dark brown, paler laterally; antennae with flagellar segments oval; knobs of halteres brown; legs light brown; wings brownish-grey, prearcular field light yellow, stigma inconspicuous, very pale brown; veins R_2 and $r-m$ in virtual transverse alignment, $m-cu$ before fork of M ; abdominal tergites brown, sternites yellow, outer segments darker brown; male hypopygium with outer dististyle blackened, apex broadly obtuse; gonapophysis a long slender arcuated spine, the tip acute; subtending plate of aedeagus pale, terminating in two acute pale points.

Male. Length, about 6.5 mm.; wing, 7 mm.; antenna, about 1.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown, terminal segment of latter about one-half longer than the penultimate, its apex pale. Antennae brown; flagellar segments oval, the outer ones smaller, exceeding the sparse verticils in length. Head brown, grey pruinose.

Pronotum dark brown above, light brown on sides and beneath. Mesonotal praescutum with disk virtually covered by three confluent dark brown stripes, the broad central one darker anteriorly, sides brownish-grey; posterior sclerites of notum brownish-grey, parascutella and anterior pleurotergite light brown. Pleura greyish-brown, pteropleurite brownish-yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow, remainder of legs light brown, outer tarsal segments brownish-black; claw long and slender, with a single major basal spine. Wings brownish-grey, prearcular field light yellow, stigma inconspicuous, pale brown; veins brown, prearcular veins and base of M paler. Trichia on distal sections of R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} , more sparse on outer section of M_3 . Venation: R_s about one-half longer than R ; R_2 pale, in virtual alignment with $r-m$; R_{2+3} shorter than basal section of R_{4+5} ; $m-cu$ about one-third its length before fork of M .

Abdominal tergites brown, subterminal three segments darker brown, sternites and hypopygium more yellowed. Male hypopygium (fig. 9) with tergite (*t*) narrowly transverse, posterior border very shallowly emarginate, internal scaffolding of pale conspicuous. Outer dististyle (*d*) blackened, boomerang-shaped, tip broadly obtuse. Interbase (*i*) long-oval. Gonapophysis a long slender arcuated spine, tip acute. Phallosome (*p*) with apex of aedeagus curved, the subtending plate pale to nearly hyaline outwardly, outer angles extended into acute pale points.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Swamp Hill, Madras, 7300 feet, 10.xii.1961 (*F.Schmid*).

The most similar regional species are *Antocha (Antocha) amblystyla* Alexander and *A.(A.)perobtusa* Alexander, which have the outer dististyle of the hypopygium generally similar in conformation, differing among themselves in other structures, including the phallosome.

***Antocha (Antocha) postnotalis* sp. n.**

Belongs to the *nigribasis* group; size medium (wing to 5.5 mm.); general coloration of body light yellow, mesonotum characteristically patterned with darker, including the dark brown postnotal mediotergite; legs yellow; wings nearly hyaline, stigma dark brown, vein R_2 basad of level of *r-m*, about two-thirds R_{2+3} , *m-cu* about its own length before fork of *M*; abdomen light yellow.

Female. Length, about 5.2–5.5 mm.; wing, 5.4–5.5 mm.

Head, including rostrum, light yellow, palpi pale brown. Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum pale to darker brown.

Cervical region and pronotum pale yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with disk yellow, bordered in front and on sides by light brown, humeral region clear yellow; scutum yellow, lateral third of each lobe brown, this being a posterior extension of the praescutal darkening; scutellum pale yellow, parascutella with two small brown spots; postnotal mediotergite conspicuously dark brown, pleurotergite yellow. Pleura uniformly clear light yellow. Legs yellow, outer tarsal segments light brown. Wings nearly hyaline, base and costal region light yellow; stigma dark brown, conspicuous; veins of anterior border, including R_s and R_3 yellowed, remaining veins brown. Outer section of R_{4+5} and outer medial veins with trichia. Venation: R_s longer than R ; R_2 basad of level of *r-m*, about two-thirds R_{2+3} ; *m-cu* about its own length before fork of *M*.

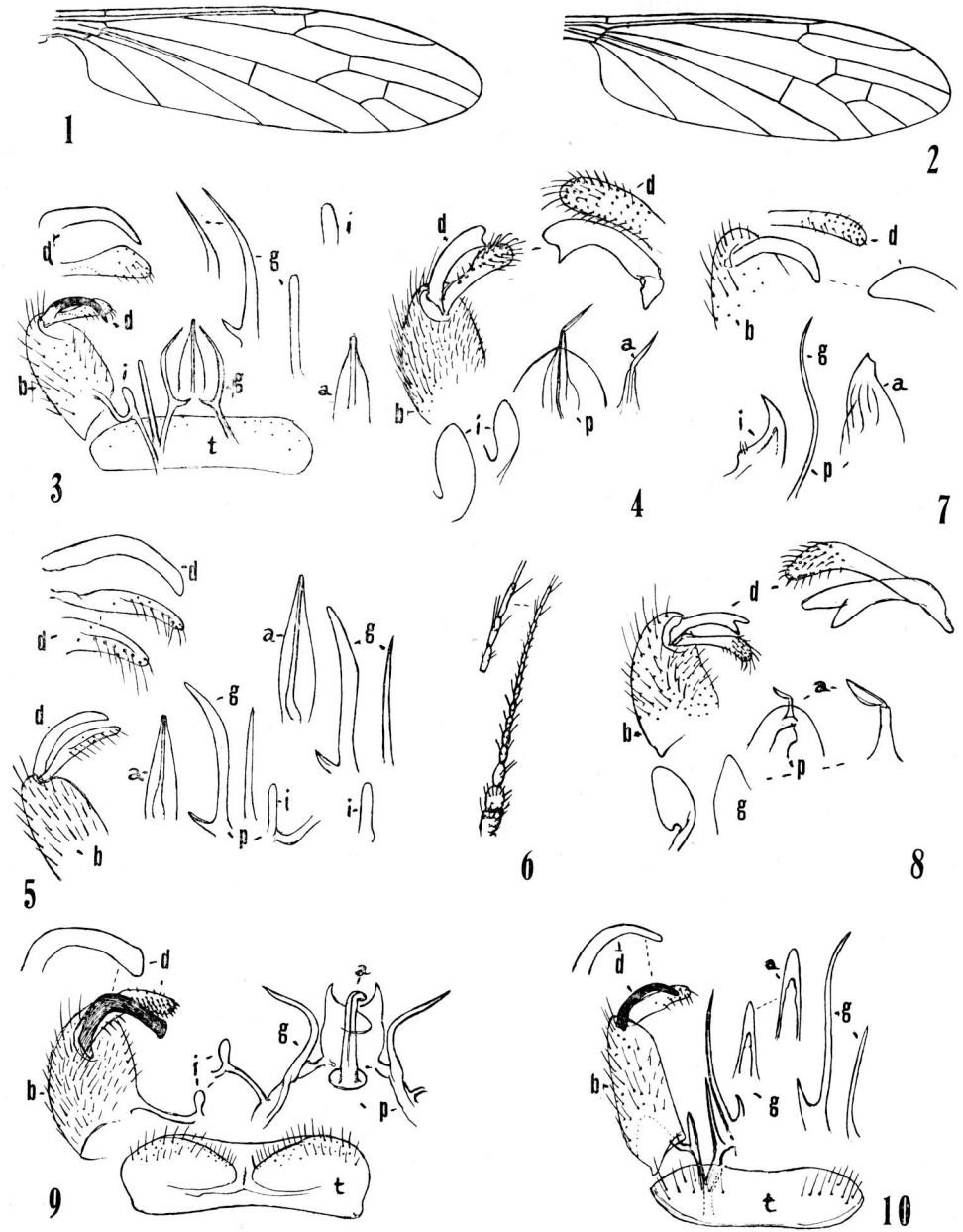
Abdomen clear light yellow, especially the basal sternites. Ovipositor with cerci very long and slender.

Holotype ♀, INDIA: Senbaganur, Madras, 5800 feet, 8.xii.1961 (*F.Schmid*).

The related and generally similar species have been included in the key to the regional members of the *nigribasis* group provided earlier under the description of *Antocha (Antocha) brevifurca* sp. n. The most similar such species is *A.(A.)perstudiosa* Alexander, of Nepal.

***Antocha (Antocha) stenophallus* sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax brownish-grey, anterior half of praescutum with a slightly darker central stripe; legs brown, posterior coxae yellow; wings faintly tinted, base narrowly yellow, stigma dark brown; male hypopygium with outer dististyle narrowly



Figs. 1-10. (1, 2) Venation of: (1) *Antocha (Antocha) brevifurca* sp. n.; (2) *A.(A.) mysorensis* sp. n. (3-5, 7-10) Male hypopygium of: (3) *A.(A.) aciculifera* sp. n.; (4) *A.(A.) brevifurca* sp. n.; (5) *A.(A.) gladiata* sp. n.; (7) *A.(A.) microcera* sp. n.; (8) *A.(A.) mysorensis* sp. n.; (9) *A.(A.) platystylis* sp. n.; (10) *A.(A.) stenophallus* sp. n. (6) Antenna of *A.(A.) microcera* sp. n. a, aedeagus; b, basistyle; d, dististyle; g, gonapophysis; i, interbase; p, phallosome; t, tergite.

obtuse at apex; both gonapophyses slender, needle-like, inner apophysis with a strong basal spur; aedeagus very narrow, apex obtuse.

Male. Length, about 4.5–5 mm.; wing, 5–6 mm.; antenna, about 1.2–1.3 mm.

Female. Length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 6 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black, terminal segment elongate, subequal to the preceding two combined. Antennae brownish-black to black; flagellar segments oval, verticils small and inconspicuous. Head brownish-grey.

Pronotal scutum brown above, yellowed on sides, scutellum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum almost uniformly brownish-grey, anterior half with a slightly darker central stripe; scutal lobes dark brown, median area yellowed; scutellum light brown, parascutella yellowed; mediotergite brown, anterolateral parts and the pleurotergite more yellowed. Pleura chiefly brown, yellowed posteriorly. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with fore coxae brown, mid-coxae paler brown, posterior pair large, yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brown; claw with a long basal spine. Wings very faintly tinted, base narrowly yellow, stigma small, pale brown; veins brown. Longitudinal veins beyond level of stigma with trichia, including all outer radial and medial veins. Venation: R_2 in nearly transverse alignment with $r-m$; $m-cu$ shortly before fork of M , in extreme cases to about one-half its length.

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium dark brown, basal sternites more brownish or yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 10) with tergite (t) transverse, unusually narrow, poster-hi border very slightly emarginate. Ninth sternite (not figured) extensive, semicircular in outline. Outer dististyle (d) darkened, slender, curved gently to the narrowly obtuse apex; inner style slightly longer. Interbase (i) relatively long. Both gonapophyses (g) slender, needle-like, the longer inner pair with a strong basal spur.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: Bodimettu, Madras, 2000–3000 feet, 24.i.1962 (*F.Schmid*). *Allotype* ♀, Munnar, Kerala, 3500 feet, 15.xii.1961 (*F.Schmid*). *Paratypes* ♂ ♀, with the allotype; ♂, Swamp Hill, Madras, 7300 feet, 11.xii.1961 (*F.Schmid*).

The most similar regional species are *Antocha (Antocha) attenuata* Alexander and *A.(A.)exilistyla* Alexander, both from Manipur, all three species differing in details of hypopygial structure.