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A NEW CTENACROSCELIS FROM AMAMI-OHSHIMA

(DIPTERA, TIPULIDAE)¹⁾

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In this paper, the author describes a new species of *Ctenacroscelis* from the Island Amami-Ohshima which is the second Japanese species of the genus discovered following *C. mikado* Westwood.

This interesting crane-fly was captured by the late Dr. Teiso Esaki and Dr. Keizô Yasumatsu of Kyushu University in the 1933 survey, and the specific name was dedicated to the senior collector.

On this occasion, the author expresses his sincere gratitude to the gentlemen mentioned above for their guidance and encouragement in the course of the author's study.

The author also expresses his hearty thanks to Prof. Takashi Shirôzu of Kyushu University and to Dr. Kintaro Baba of Niigata, who kindly offered the chance to examine the specimen collected by Mr. Morita.

The type specimens are preserved in the Entomological Laboratory of Kyushu University.

Ctenacroscelis esakii sp. nov.

Male.—Length, 26 mm. (excluding head); head, 5.5 mm.; wing, 36 mm.

Female.—Length, 30 mm. (excluding head); head, 5.5 mm.; wing, 32 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brown; nasus absent. Maxillary palpi brownish black. Labial palpi brownish black, terminal segment more blackened. Antennae with the scape yellowish brown; flagellar segments a little darker; verticils of scape short and weak except about half a dozen prominent verticils at the underside of the tip of scape being stout and long; flagellar segments scarcely produced beneath, with short verticils. Head brown, fulvous brown pruinose; narrowly obscure reddish yellow at the antennal foveae and around the brown spot behind the antennal foveae. Head below with long and brown hairs at the posterior angles.

Pronotum light yellowish brown, with an infuscated area medially. Me-

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sonotal praescutum castaneous brown, with four dark gray stripes; intermediate pair unites together caudally (as far as the examined specimens are concerned, the interspace almost remains up to the caudal ends of the stripes in the male, while in the female changing into black dot from anterior one-fourth); lateral shorter pair bordered broadly by dark brown. Posterior margin of praescutum narrowly yellow. Scutum dark gray, whitish medially; lateral portions of lobe dark brown. Scutellum dark brown, silvery yellow pruinose medially and at the caudal half. Postnotum prominently silvery gray at medial one-third, dark brown laterally. Pleura grayish yellow, with a continuous dark line from the cervical sclerite to the root of the wing; upper part of this dark line clear

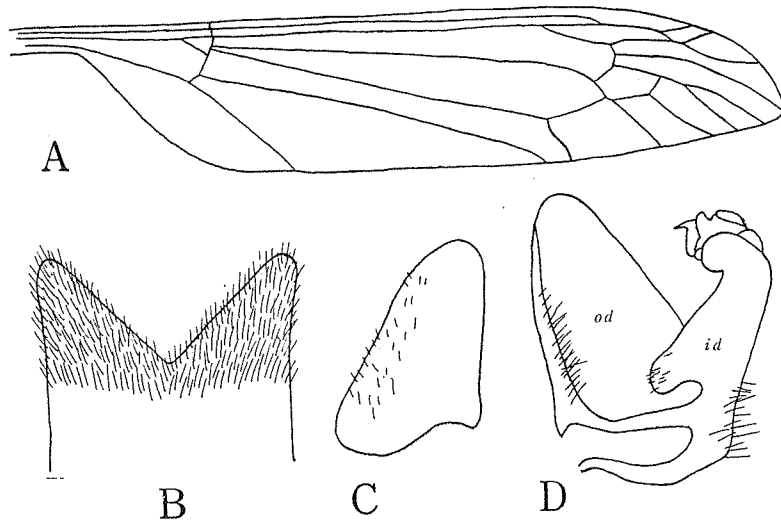


Fig. 1. A. Venation, B. 9th tergite, C. Outer dististyle, D. Outer dististyle (od) and inner dististyle (id).

yellow; anepisternum more or less light brown; cervical sclerite dark brown. Halteres slender, dark brown; base of the stem restrictedly reddish brown.

Legs with the coxae grayish yellow; trochanters brown; femora brown, the tips black; tibiae brown, the tips very narrowly black; posterior tibiae not swollen in both sexes; tarsi brown, claws black.

Wings with a strong brown tinge especially in the costal field. Stigma brown, not prominent.

Venation (Fig. 1, A): petiole of cell M_1 about one half of m ; $m-cu$ just before the fork of m_{3+4} .

Abdomen dark reddish brown; dorsum and lateral margins of first abdominal tergite broadly yellowish brown; posterior margins of 2nd to 7th tergites very

narrowly yellowish brown; sternites almost concolorous to the tergites.

Male hypopygium: 9th tergite (Fig. 1, B) dark brown, well produced, with dense brown hairs at the dorsal bilobed surface; outer dististyle (Fig. 1, C, D) cream-yellow, thin and of a broad lamina-form, with slender hairs at the ventral inner surface; inner dististyle (Fig. 1, D) brown, considerably curved dorsally, with an obtuse outer process near the base.

Female ovipositor bare, somewhat polished, reddish brown.

1 ♂ (Holotype) and 1 ♀ (Allotopotype); Yakkachi, Amami-Ohshima, July 17, 1933, collected by T. Esaki and K. Yasumatsu.

1 ♂ (Paratype); Nagatayama, Amami-Ohshima, April 16, 1955, collected by C. Morita.

Habitat: Japan (Amami-Ohshima).

Ctenacroscelis esakii sp. nov. apparently belongs to the *brobdignagius*-group, though this is quite characteristic in the absence of nasus like the *monochrous*-group, but clearly distinguished from the latter in the presence of the dorsal stripes on the mesonotal praescutum.

This species mostly resembles the Formosan *C. similis* Edwards in having the medially silvery gray postnotum and the bare ovipositor, but differs in the darker costal field and stigma of the wing.