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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS CARCELIA FROM JAPAN

(DIPTERA: LARVAEVORIDAE)

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Genus *Carcelia* Robineau-Desvoidy

Carcelia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. *Mém. Ac. Sci. Inst. France* 2: 176.

Type: *Tachina gnava* Meigen, 1824. Subsequent designation by Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863.

Carcelia pallidipes sp. nov.

Female.—Fuscous, with dense greyish-yellow pollen. Interfrontalia ferruginous-black; facies and jowls light brown, with dense silky-white pollen as well as occiput. Antennae dark reddish-brown to fuscous, with segment I almost entirely, II at least interiorly, and III basally light reddish-brown; arista brown. Palpi yellow. Mesonotum at sides, scutellum, basicosta, and halteres light brownish-yellow; mesonotum with 5 linear dark vittae, the median one diffused and obscure; pleurae hoary-pollinose. Abdomen sometimes reddish laterally on intermediate segments; pollinosity becoming thinner and hoary apically and ventrally; hind margin of segments III and IV narrowly, and apical 1/3 of segment V opaque-black; dark median vitta linear. Wings greyish-hyaline, somewhat yellowish antero-basally (sometimes along veins also); veins brown or light brown, yellowish basally. Calyptrae grey or yellowish-grey, with fringe whitish. Legs yellow; coxae, femora except apex, and 1–2 apical tarsal segments reddish-brown.

Head: facial profile scarcely longer than frontal one; vertex about 0.29 of head-width; a pair of rather strong postocellars and 2 pairs of postverticals; interfrontalia parallel-sided, about as wide as one parafrontale at middle; ocellars somewhat weaker than either of proclinate orbitals; parafrontalia sparsely haired, with 2 reclinate orbitals; frontals 6, of which 3 descend on parafacialia at most to apex of antennal segment II; profrons with greatest width slightly less than 1/2 of smaller ocular diameter; facialia bristly on lowest 1/5 or less; parafacialia narrowed below, at middle scarcely as wide as antennal segment III; jowls in profile 1/9 to 1/11 of greater ocular diameter; oral opening in ventral view about 1.5 times longer than wide, much wider than peristoma. Antennal segment III more than thrice as long as wide, longer than thrice the segment II; arista long and slender, gradually tapering from less than basal 1/3. Palpi distinctly incrassate apically.

Thorax: hairs on mesonotum short, dense, those on pleurae much longer but not

denser; 3+3 *acr*, 3+4 *dc*, 2 sublaterals, 1 *ph*, 1 *prst*; 3 humerals arranged in a distinct triangle; 1 prehumeral more or less perceptible; 3 *ia*, 1 *pra* and 2 very strong *sa*; intrapostalar well developed; 1+1 *stpl*, 4-6 hypopleurals. Scutellum with basal and lateral marginals of subequal length, apical setae slightly shorter, subapicals about twice as long as scutellum; preapicals relatively strong. Wings rather long and narrow; costal spine not distinct; costal sections III (*sc* to *r*₁) and V of subequal length, less than half as long as IV; *r*₄₊₅ with 2-4 small setulae at base; bend of *m* rounded, nearly rectangular, 1.3 to 1.5 times distant from apex of *m* as from *m-cu*; apical cross-vein distinctly concave beyond bend. Legs: fore tibiae with 2 *p* setae; fore tarsi not dilated; mid-tibiae with 1 *ad*, 2 *pd* and 1 rather strong *v*; hind coxae bare; hind tibiae with *ad* row of fairly regular cilia having 1-2 longer setae, 1-2 *pd* and 2-3 short *av*; claws and pulvilli very short.

Abdomen oval, pointed apically; hairs appressed or nearly so except on medio-dorsal region; tergite II with 2, III with 4, median marginals, IV with a complete marginal row, and V having irregular discals mixed with erect hairs.

Length: body 9-10 mm.; wing 7-8 mm.

Male.—Vertex about 0.25 of head-width; outer verticals fine; no proclinate orbitals; frontals 8. Antennal segment III more than 3.5 times as long as II. Palpi but slightly flattened apically. Scutellum with lateral and subapicals of subequal length, longer than basals. Tergite IV without ventral patch of dense appressed hairs. Hind tibiae more densely ciliate; claws and pulvilli elongate. Length: body 10.5 mm.; wing 8.5 mm.

Holotype (♀): Sapporo, Hokkaido, 7. ix, 1923 (S. Takano). Allotype (♂): Saragamine, Ehime Pref., Shikoku, 23. ix, 1954 (T. Edashige). Paratypes: 1♀: Sapporo, 19. ix, 1923 (S. Takano); 1♀, Sapporo, 18. viii, 1924 (S. Takano). Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo; allotype in the Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University, Matsuyama.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido and Shikoku).

This species closely resembles *Carcelia nigrapex* Mesnil, type species of Mesnil's subgenus *Carcelina* which is characterised by the mid-tibiae with a well-developed ventral seta, the hind coxae bare behind, and the jowls almost as wide as the profrons in lateral

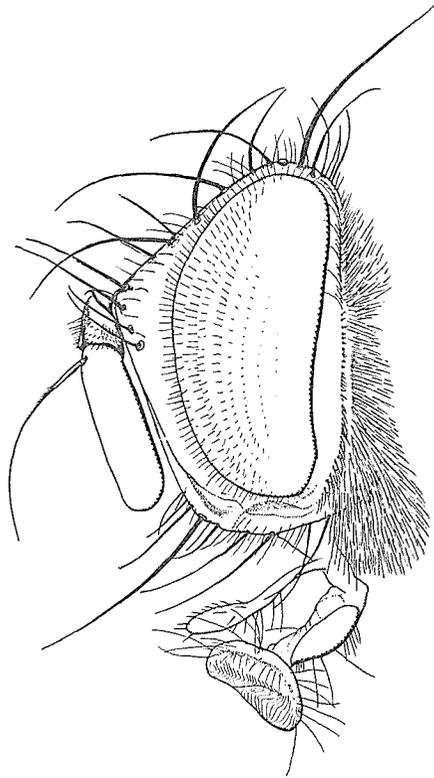


Fig. 1. *Carcelia pallidipes* sp. nov. (♀), head in profile.

aspect, in combination with the presence of two pairs of postvertical setae. It may, however, be distinguished from *nigrapex* by the following respects: (1) the vertex wider, at least four-fifths as wide as an eye in dorsal view in the female, (2) the jowls decidedly narrower, about half the profrons in lateral aspect, (3) the mid-tibiae with only a single anterodorsal seta, (4) the greatest width of the profrons markedly more than one-third the smaller ocular diameter (0.44:1 in the female), (5) the oral opening distinctly shorter than twice the width, and (6) the basicosta and the tarsi pale-coloured.

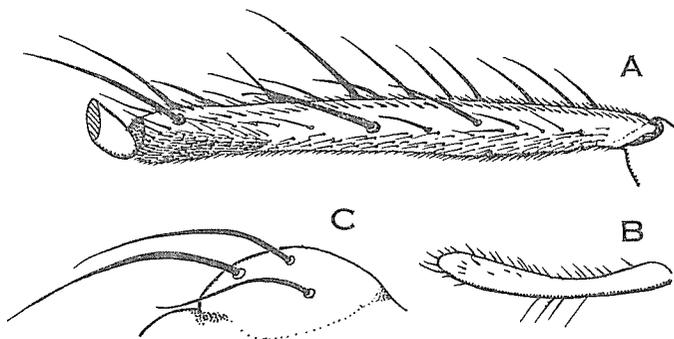


Fig. 2. *Carcelia pallidipes* sp. nov.

- A. Sinistral hind tibia (♀), posterodorsal view.
- B. Palpus (♂), exterior view.
- C. Sinistral humeral callus (♀), dorsal view.

Acknowledgements

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