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THREE *TIPULIDAE*

COLLECTED IN THE EAST INDIAN ISLANDS,

by Charles P. ALEXANDER (Amherst, Mass., U. S. A.).

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On his trip to various countries and islands in southeastern Asia in 1932, H. R. H. Prince Leopold of Belgium, secured three specimens of *Tipulidae* that are discussed herewith. The material in question is preserved in the National Collection, Brussels.

*Ctenacroscelis fulvolateralis* (Brunetti).

1911. *Tipula fulvolateralis* Brunetti, Rec. Indian Mus., 6: 249.  
1912. *Ctenacroscelis sikkimensis* Enderlein, Zool. Jahrb., Syst.,  
31: 1.  
1932. *Ctenacroscelis fulvolateralis* Edwards, Stylops, 1: 147.  
1935. *Ctenacroscelis fulvolateralis* Alexander, Philippine Journ.  
Sci., 57: 86.

Known hitherto from the Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim, Assam, Kumaon and Upper Burma.

One female, Laos: Haut Mekong, March 1-4, 1932 (Prince Leopold).

Although the present material is represented only by the female sex, where the specific characters are not well-shown, there seems to be little question of the identity of the present fly.

*Ctenacroscelis umbrinus* (Wiedemann).

1828. *Tipula umbrina* Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins., 1: 49.

1915. *Ctenacroscelis umbrinus* Alexander, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 49: 182-183.

Widely distributed in the Malay Peninsula and the major Indo-malayan Islands.

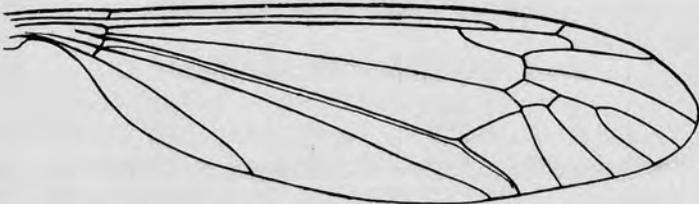
One damaged male, Philippines, Mauo Riviere, Samar, April 9, 1932 (Prince Leopold).

The antennae are broken in the unique specimen.

*Tipula* (*Formotipula*) *leopoldi* sp. n. (Fig)

General coloration orange; antennae brownish black, the pedicel yellow; head, including frontal prolongation and nasus, gray; femora yellow; wings with a strong brown suffusion, stigma darker brown;  $R_{1+2}$  entirely atrophied; male hypopygium large, with a bispinous black plate jutting from the genital chamber.

*Male*. — Length about 12 mm.; wing 12.5 mm.; antenna about 3.3 mm.



Frontal prolongation of head gray; nasus distinct, concolorous; palpi black. Antennae brownish black, the pedicel conspicuously yellow; flagellar verticils much longer than the segments. Head heavily gray pruinose; anterior vertex wide.

Thorax entirely yellowish orange, the praescutum and scutum with somewhat deeper orange markings. Halteres dusky, the base of stem a little brightened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters orange; femora yellow; tibiae yellowish basally, the outer portion brown; tarsi black. Wings (Fig.) with a strong brown suffusion; stigma oval, darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation:  $R_{1+2}$  entirely atrophied; cell 1<sup>st</sup>  $M_2$  small; pentagonal;

petiole of cell  $M_1$  about one-half the length of the cell; *m-cu* on  $M_4$  just beyond base of latter.

Abdomen orange, the pleural membrane a little darkened; hypopygium scarcely darkened. Male hypopygium large and conspicuous; tergite extensive, the caudal margin subtransverse. From the genital chamber protrudes a narrow quadrate blackened plate, its outer lateral angles produced into acute divergent blackened horns, directed laterad and slightly dorsad; caudal margin of plate and arms microscopically roughened and fringed with yellow setae.

HABITAT. — Malay Peninsula.

Holotype, male, Frasier's Hill, Malacca, February 9, 1932 (Prince Leopold).

I respectfully dedicate this crane-fly to the collector, King Leopold of the Belgians. The present insect belongs to a group of the subgenus *Formotipula* having the body-coloration chiefly orange or yellow and with vein  $R_{1+2}$  of the wings atrophied. Among such species, the fly is closest to *cinereifrons* de Meijere (Java, Borneo) and *dusun* Edwards (North Borneo). The present insect differs from *cinereifrons* in the brightened antennal pedicel, uniformly pale femora, undarkened posterior segments of the abdomen and other colorational features. De Meijere describes his two type-specimens as being males with small hypopygia but it seems almost certain that these types represent females, since this sex in the subgenus *Formotipula* has the cerci quite of the type described. *Tipula* (*Formotipula*) *dusun* has the head greenish-gray, the pronotal scutellum and the parascutella blackened, and with other slight differences of color. The most recent summary of the species of *Formotipula* is included in a paper by the writer (Philippine Journ. Sci., 57: 103-106; 1935).

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GOEMAERE, Imprimeur du Roi, Bruxelles.