

The first records of the tribe Lechriini (Diptera: Limoniidae) in Japan, with descriptions of three new species

Первая находка трибы Lechriini (Diptera: Limoniidae) в Японии с описанием трёх новых видов

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Key words: *Ceratolimnobia*, Japan, *Lechria*, Limoniidae, *Trichoneura*, *Xipholimnobia*.

Ключевые слова: *Ceratolimnobia*, Япония, *Lechria*, Limoniidae, *Trichoneura*, *Xipholimnobia*.

Abstract. The tribe Lechriini is recorded from Japan for the first time. Three new species of the tribe, *Lechria yamauchii* Kato sp.n., *Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia) ishigakiensis* Kato sp.n., and *T. (Xipholimnobia) japonica* Kato sp.n. are described. This is the first record of *Lechria* from the Palaearctic region. Images of their external appearance and wings, and drawings of their male terminalia are shown. Morphological characters of Lechriini are noted, and a key to the Japanese species is provided.

Резюме. В статье приводится первое указание трибы Lechriini для Японии. Описываются три новых вида: *Lechria yamauchii* sp.n., *Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia) ishigakiensis* sp.n., и *T. (Xipholimnobia) japonica* sp.n. Это первая находка рода *Lechria* в Палеарктике. Приведены изображения общего вида, а также рисунки терминалий самцов. Составлен определитель японских видов. Обсуждаются морфологические признаки трибы Lechriini.

Introduction

Lechriini are one of the tribes in the subfamily Limoniinae and comprise two genera, *Lechria* Skuse, 1890, and *Trichoneura* Loew, 1850. *Lechria* includes 18 species from the Oriental and Australian / Oceanian Regions [Oosterbroek, 2020]. *Trichoneura* includes three subgenera with 10 species: *Ceratolimnobia* Alexander, 1920a (one species from the Afrotropical Region); *Trichoneura* (one species from the Australian / Oceanian Regions); *Xipholimnobia* Alexander, 1921 (eight species from the Oriental and Afrotropical Regions) [Oosterbroek, 2020]. Five fossil species of the subgenus *Trichoneura* are known [Kania, 2015].

Lechria was previously placed in different subfamilies or families: Chioneinae [Skuse, 1890 (section Eriopterina)]; Brunetti, 1911, 1918 (section Eriopterini)]; Trichoceridae [de Meijere, 1911]; Limnophilinae [Alex-

ander, 1920b, c (tribe Limnophilini)]. Alexander [1927] established the tribe Lechriini for the genus in Limoniinae according to the one-family concept under Tipuloidea without mentions on the morphological definition of the tribe. *Trichoneura* was included in Lechriini, and two genera, *Ceratolimnobia* and *Xipholimnobia* were treated as subgenera of *Trichoneura* [Alexander, 1934]. Tjeder [1981] observed some morphological similarities between *Toxorhina (Ceratocheillus)* Wesche, 1910 (*Toxorhinini* in the paper, recently placed in Limoniinae) and *Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia)*. Stary [1992] treated *Lechria* and *Xipholimnobia* (as genus) in the four-family concept for the first time and included them in the subfamily Limoniinae, based on adult morphology.

The biological information of Lechriini is given only in *T. (C.) munroi*: the adults are abundant on the shores of a river, normally resting on dry leaves or soil surface in shady places [Gavryushin, 2016]. Immature stages of the tribe are unknown. The phylogenetic position of the tribe in Limoniidae, and the morphological characters of the tribe haven't been mentioned.

In Japan, there is no record of the species of Lechriini [Nakamura, 2014]. In this paper, Lechriini are newly recorded and three new species of the tribe are described from Japan. The morphological characters of Lechriini are mentioned and a key to the Japanese species is provided.

Materials and Methods

The specimens used in this study were collected by insect nets or malaise traps (MT) and are preserved in the Biosystematic Laboratory, Kyushu University, Japan (BLKU). Male terminalia were cut off and cleared

by heating in a solution of 10 % KOH for several minutes, then rinsed in a solution of 70 % ethanol + 3 % acetic acid for neutralization. The cleared terminalia were preserved in genitalia tubes filled with glycerol and the tubes were pinned below the labels of dried specimens. Species descriptions were based on observations of pinned specimens using ZEISS Stemi 305 or LEICA MZ7.5 stereomicroscopes. Terminology for general description mainly follows Cumming and Wood [2017] and that for male terminalia mainly refers to Ribeiro [2008].

Lechriini

Diagnosis. Antenna 16-segmented; rostrum much shorter than remainder of head; prescutum with prescutal pit distinct and large, tuberculate pit very close to anterior margin of prescutum; wing with R_1 usually indistinct or obsolete at tip before reaching at C, erect or strongly bent anteriorly after joining crossvein r-r; R_{2+3} forked into R_2 and R_3 ; crossvein r-r oblique or curved, anterior end situated proximal to posterior end, at least proximal part almost or somewhat parallel to R_1 (excluding tip of R_1); posterior end of crossvein r-r joining R_{2+3} or R_2 ; M_{1+2} not forked; legs with mid and hind coxae close together; tibial spurs present or absent; male terminalia with segment 9 contiguous; interbase present, with bridge joining each interbase; dorsal paramere articulated with interbase.

Remarks. The characters of the crossvein r-r, tip of R_1 , and M_{1+2} are very similar to those of the tribe Limoniini, but three branches of Rs reaching wing margin are not present in Limoniini. The structure of the male terminalia resembles that of the tribe Elephantomyiini and some genera of Limnophilinae (e.g. *Hexatoma* Latreille, 1809) in terms of presence of bridge of interbase. The combination of these characters of wing venation and male terminalia is considered to be unique as tribe in Limoniidae. Alexander [1964] used the long appendage on vertex (corniculus) as a character of the tribe Lechriini in the key to subfamilies and tribes of Tipulidae (one-family concept) of South Africa. However, this character is only based on an Afrotropical species, *Trichoneura* (*Ceratolimnobia*) *munroi* (Alexander, 1920a). It is the first record of this tribe from Japan.

KEY TO JAPANESE SPECIES OF THE TRIBE LECHRIINI

1. Eye holoptic; wing with cell d five times as long as wide (Fig. 2); hind tibiae with tibial spurs *Lechria yamauchii*, **sp. n.**
- Eye dichoptic; wing with cell d at most twice as long as wide (Figs 10, 18); tibiae without tibial spurs. Genus *Trichoneura* 2
2. Vertex with roundish lobe on anterior part (Fig. 8); anteprepronotum with pronotal appendage; thorax with two whitish longitudinal lines in lateral view *T. (Ceratolimnobia) ishigakiensis*, **sp. n.**
- Vertex without produced part; anteprepronotum without appendage; thorax without whitish line *T. (Xipholimnobia) japonica*, **sp. n.**

Lechria Skuse, 1890

Lechria Skuse, 1890: 830 (as genus). Type species: *Lechria singularis* Skuse, 1890 (monotypic).

Diagnosis. Eye completely or nearly holoptic; anteprepronotum without small membranous areas or pair of small tuber-

cles; wing (Fig. 2) with Rs shorter than cell d; crossvein r-m situated at middle of cell d or distal to it; cell d at least 3.5 times longer than wide, basal end situated proximal to middle of wing; crossvein m-cu situated near or proximal to middles of wing and cell d; tibial spurs present.

Lechria yamauchii Kato, **sp. n.**

Figs 1–6, 25.

Material. Holotype, ♂, JAPAN, Nansei Islands, Kagoshima, Yaku-shima Is., Yakushima-cho, Koseda, Mt. Aiko-dake, plantation forest, Alt. 150 m, 30.VII.2007, T. Yamauchi leg. (MT / BLKU).

Description. Male. Body length: 5.3 mm. Wing length: 7.2 mm. Head grayish brown; eye 3/5 length of head excluding rostrum and mouthparts in lateral view; rostrum ocherous, 2.5 times as long as eye in lateral view; palpus brown, first segment longest, 1.5 times as long as second one; antenna 1.5 times as long as head; scape ocherous, 1.5 times as long as pedicel; pedicel subglobular, slightly longer than wide and wider than scape; flagellum dark brown, flagellomeres oval, reduced in size and length toward apical segment.

Thorax with pronotum ocherous, postpronotum slightly paler; prescutum brown, slightly dark on center, yellowish on anterior 1/3 and lateral side, polished on anterior 1/3; tuberculate pit small; prescutal pit large, curved bacilliform; remainder of mesonotum brown, weakly darkened on center of scutal lobe; pleuron pale dusky yellow, posterior part slightly paler. Wing (Fig. 2) weakly tinged with grayish brown, stigma small, vaguely dark along distal part of R_1 and proximal part of crossvein r-r; Sc situated about twice length of crossvein r-m distal to level of fork of Rs; tip of R_1 pale, erect; crossvein r-r parallel to basal part of R_1 and curved posteriorly at middle, joining R_{2+3} ; Rs three times as long as crossvein r-m, almost straight; fork of Rs at level of middle of cell d; R_{2+3} 2.5 times as long as R_2 and 1.5 times as R_3 ; crossvein r-m at middle of cell d, anterior end joining Rs before fork; cell d five times as long as wide, inner end situated more than length of crossvein m-cu proximal to level of origin of Rs; crossvein m-cu at basal 1/3 of cell d; A_1 3/5 length of CuP. Legs with coxae and trochanters pale dusky yellow, mid and hind pairs slightly paler; succeeding segments brown, bases of femora weakly paler; segments distal to trochanters missing except in left fore and left hind legs, left fore leg missing distal to tip of tibia; left hind tibiae with two short spurs at tip of ventral side. Halter brown, stem pale dusky yellow.

Abdomen ocherous, tergites weakly and widely dark in middle longitudinal line. Male terminalia (Figs 3–6) with tergite 9 almost straight at caudal margin; gonocoxite gradually narrowed to tip, 1.5 times as long as tergite 9; outer gonostylus blade-shaped, almost straight, half length of gonocoxite, apical 1/5 strongly narrow, acute at tip; inner gonostylus rod-shaped, 1.5 times as long as outer gonostylus, gently curved at middle; interbase long, flat rod-shaped, obtuse at tip, basal part wide and rounded; bridge of interbase with dorsal part squarish; lateral process of parameral sheath long sickle-shaped, weakly curved dorsolaterally, tip ending at level of distal 1/3 of aedeagus; aedeagus long rod-shaped, curved posterodorsally near base, tip extending beyond tip of interbase; ejaculatory apodeme slightly longer than sperm pump, laterally appressed, tongue-shaped in lateral view.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan (Nansei Islands: Yaku-shima Is.) (Fig. 25).

Etymology. This species is named after the collector, Dr. Takeo Yamauchi.

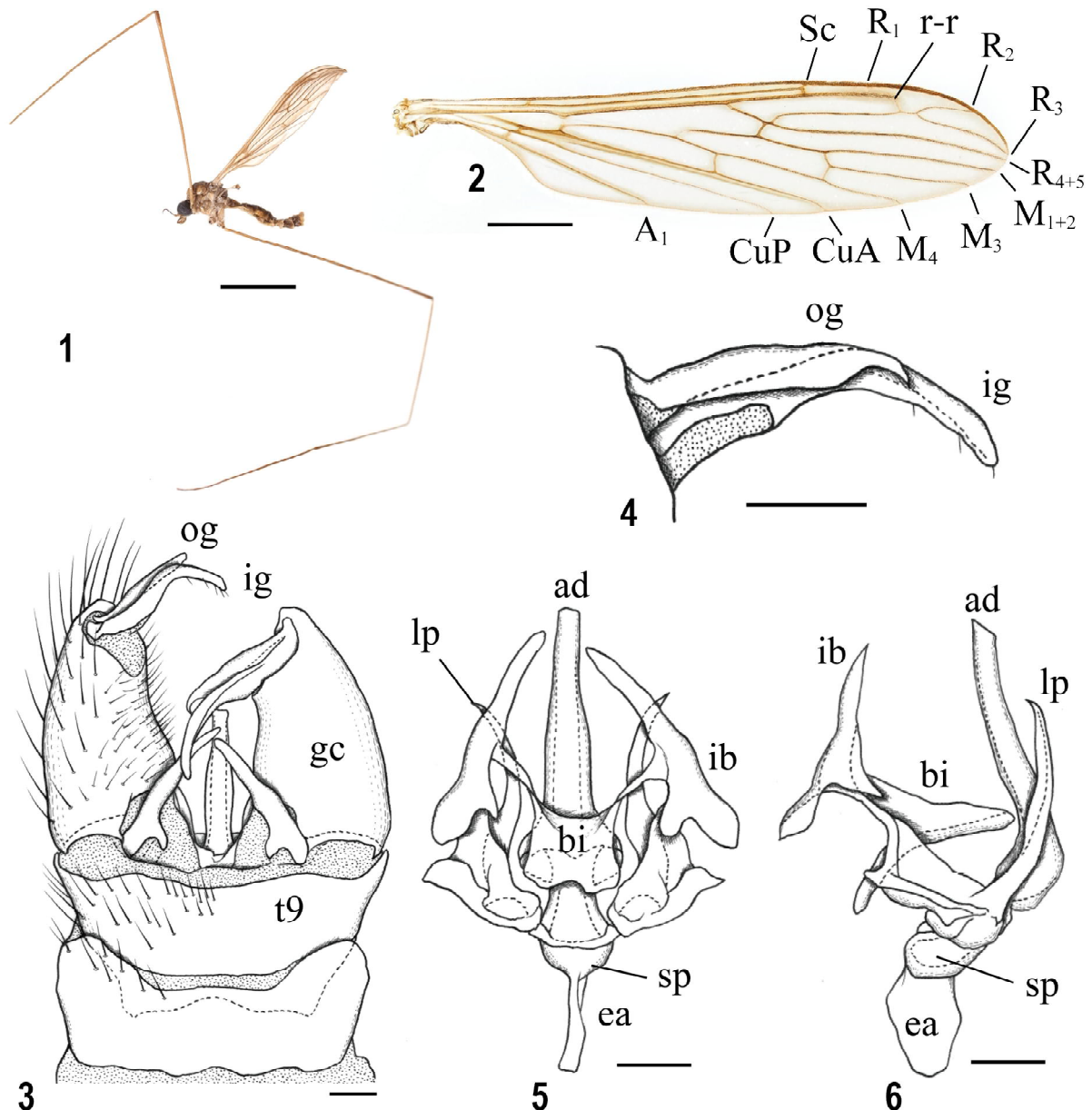
Remarks. This species is similar to *Lechria longicellula* Alexander, 1950, which was described with a single female from India, in terms of body coloration and wing venation, but is differentiated from it by the following characters: scape and pedicel ochereous (dark brown in *L. longicellula*); prescutum polished on anterior 1/3 (not polished in *L. longicellula*); wing with cell d slightly shorter than A_1 (Fig. 2) (longer than A_1 in *L. longicellula*).

***Trichoneura* Loew, 1850**

Trichoneura Loew, 1850: 36 (as genus).

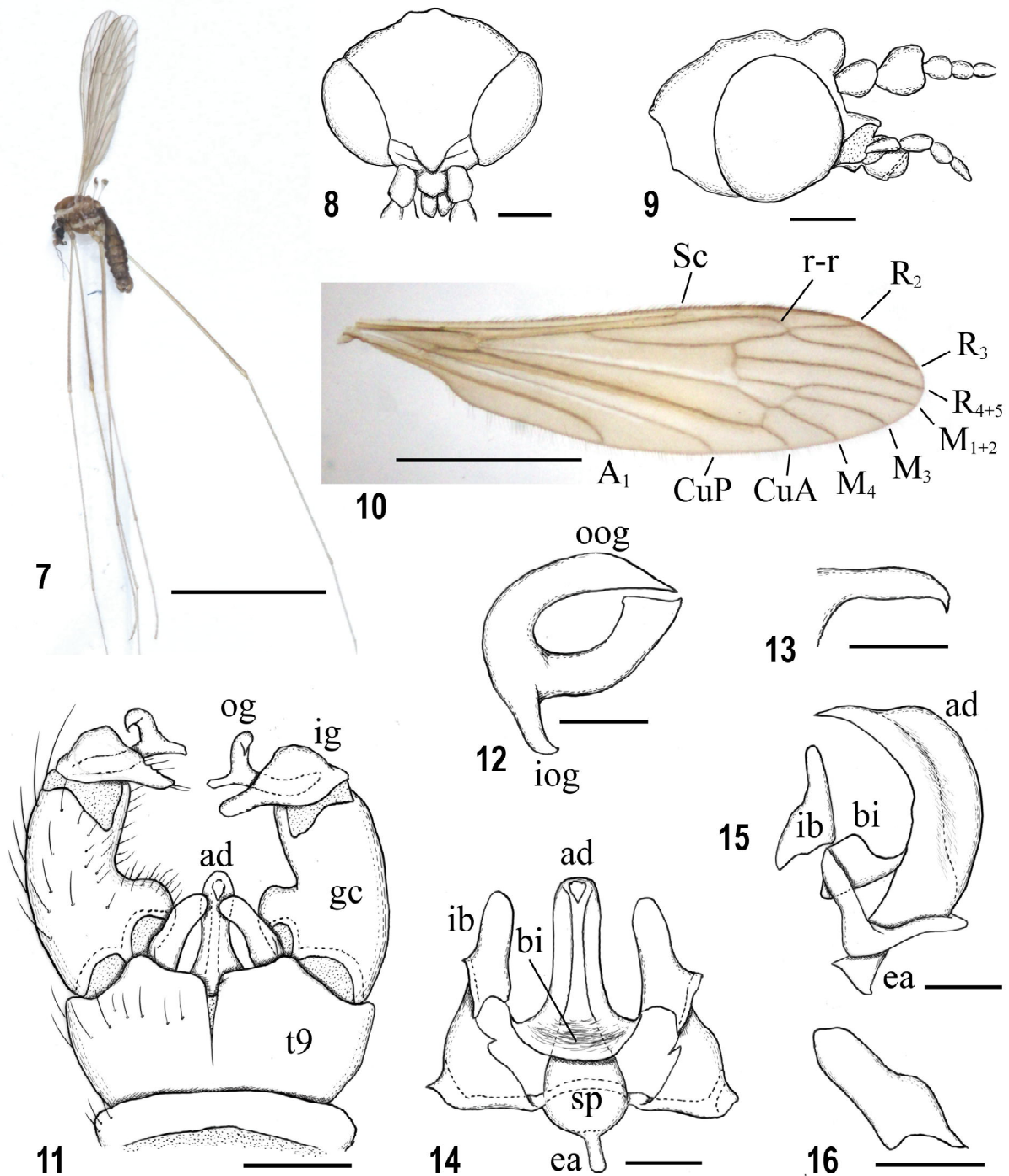
Type species: *Trichoneura vulgaris* Loew, 1850 (monotypic) (fossil).

Diagnosis. Eye dichoptic; antepnotum with or without pair of small membranous areas or pair of small tubercles; wing (Figs 10, 18) with Rs much longer than cell d; crossvein r-m situated at or proximal to middle of cell d; cell d at most



Figs 1–6. *Lechria yamauchii* sp.n., holotype ♂: 1 — habitus; 2 — wing; 3 — male terminalia, dorsal view; 4 — gonostyli, ventral view; 5 — internal structure, dorsal view (left = dorsal); 6 — same, lateral view. Abbreviation: ad — aedeagus; bi — bridge of interbase; ea — ejaculatory apodeme; gc — gonocoxite; ig — inner gonostylus; lp — lateral process of parameral sheath; og — outer gonostylus; sp — sperm pump; t9 — tergite 9. Scale bar: 1 — 3 mm; 2 — 1 mm; 3–6 — 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–6. *Lechria yamauchii* sp.n., голотип ♂: 1 — общий вид; 2 — крыло; 3 — терминали самца, вид сверху; 4 — гоностили, вид снизу; 5 — внутреннее строение, вид сверху (слева = сверху); 6 — то же, вид сбоку. Сокращения: bi — перемычка между интербазами; ea — эякуляторная аподема; gc — гоноксидит; ig — внутренний гоностиль; lp — латеральный отросток параметральной оболочки; og — наружный гоностиль; sp — везика; t9 — 9-й тергит. Масштаб: 1 — 3 мм; 2 — 1 мм; 3–6 — 0,1 мм.



Figs 7–16. *Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia) isbigakiensis* sp.n., holotype ♂: 7 — habitus; 8 — head, dorsal view; 9 — head, lateral view; 10 — wing; 11 — male terminalia, dorsal view; 12 — outer gonostylus, medial view; 13 — inner branch of outer gonostylus; 14 — internal structure, dorsal view (left = dorsal); 15 — same, lateral view; 16 — interbase, dorsal surface. Abbreviation: ad — aedeagus; bi — bridge of interbase; ea — ejaculatory apodeme; gc — gonocoxite; ig — inner gonostylus; iog — inner branch of outer gonostylus; og — outer gonostylus; oog — outer branch of outer gonostylus; sp — sperm pump; t9 — tergite 9. Scale bar: 7 — 3 mm; 8–9, 11 — 0.1 mm; 10 — 1 mm; 12 — 0.025 mm; 13–16 — 0.05 mm.

Рис. 7–16. *Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia) isbigakiensis* sp.n., голотип ♂: 7 — внешний вид; 8 — голова, вид сверху; 9 — голова, вид сбоку; 10 — крыло; 11 — терминалии самца, вид сверху; 12 — внешний гоностиль, медиальный вид; 13 — внутренняя ветвь наружного гоностыля; 14 — внутренняя структура, вид сверху (слева = дорсально); 15 — то же, вид сбоку; 16 — интербаза, верхняя поверхность. Сокращения: ad — эдеагус; bi — перемычка между интербазами; ea — эякуляторная аподема; gc — гонококсит; ig — внутренний гоностиль; iog — внутренняя ветвь наружного гоностыля; og — наружный гоностиль; oog — наружная ветвь наружного гоностыля; sp — везика; t9 — 9-й тергит. Масштаб: 7 — 3 мм; 8–9, 11 — 0,1 мм; 10 — 1 мм; 12 — 0,025 мм; 13–16 — 0,05 мм.

three times as long as wide, basal end situated distal to middle of wing; crossvein m-cu situated distal to middle of wing, position on cell d variable; tibial spurs present (subgen. *Trichoneura*) or absent.

Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia) Alexander, 1920

Ceratolimnobia Alexander, 1920a: 469 (as genus).

Type species: *Ceratolimnobia munroi* Alexander, 1920a (original designation).

Diagnosis. Vertex with corniculus or swelling (Fig. 8) near anterior end; antepronotum with pair of fleshy lobes, called pronotal appendage; tibial spurs absent.

Remarks. This subgenus includes only one species in the Afrotropical Region [Oosterbroek, 2020]. Gavryushin [2016] found a peculiar morphological character of *Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia)*, pronotal appendages, and suggested it represented a useful character for distinguishing from the other subgenera of *Trichoneura*.

Trichoneura (Ceratolimnobia) ishigakiensis

Kato, sp.n.

Figs 7–16, 25.

Material. Holotype, ♂, JAPAN, Nansei Islands, Okinawa, Ishigaki Is., Ishigaki-shi, Hirae, south of Nagura Dam, Alt. 80 m, 26.IX.2013, D. Kato leg. (BLKU). Paratypes: JAPAN: [Nansei Islands] 4♂♂, same data as holotype.

Description. Male. Body length: 2.3–2.4 mm. Wing length: 3.1–3.3 mm. Head dark gray, lighter gray anteriorly, anterior part of vertex produced into rounded lobe, this lobe about 1/3 as wide as anterior part of vertex (Fig. 8), and shorter than wide (Fig. 9); eye 3/5 length of head excluding rostrum and mouthparts in lateral view; rostrum brown to dark brown, 1/3 length of eye in lateral view; palpus brown to dark brown, basal two segments longest; antenna about twice as long as head, dark brown, first flagellomere yellowish ochereous; scape as long as pedicel; pedicel globular, wider than scape; flagellomeres oval, reduced in size and length toward apical segment.

Thorax with pronotum light ochereous, swollen medially, bearing white tongue-shaped appendage at each lateral end of middle swollen part, about half length of antepronotum, narrowed basally, postpronotum and posterolateral part of antepronotum white; prescutum yellowish brown to brown, lateral margin narrowly white, darker brown on anterior margin and just above white lateral margin; remainder of mesonotum yellowish brown to brown, sometimes weakly darkened on center of scutal lobe; pleuron brown to dark brown, sometimes slightly paler dorsally, with narrow and straight, white stripe running from behind fore coxae to just above hind coxa. Wing (Fig. 10) tinged with brown, stigma absent; Sc situated at level of middle of Rs; tip of R₁ obsolete; crossvein r-r somewhat parallel to basal part of R₁, joining base of R₂; Rs about six times as long as crossvein r-m, almost straight; fork of Rs proximal to level of cell d base; R₂₊₃ as long as R₂ and half length of R₃; crossvein r-m joining base of cell d, anterior end joining basal part of R₃; cell d 2.5 times as long as wide, inner end situated 2.5 times length of cell d distal to level of origin of Rs; crossvein m-cu at about basal 3/4 of cell d; A₁ 3/5 length of CuP. Legs pale dusky yellow, bases of coxae darkened; femora brown to dark brown, bases slightly paler, tips narrowly yellowish; tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown. Halter dark brown, stem pale brown.

Abdomen dark brown. Male terminalia (Figs 11–16) with posterior margin of tergite 9 produced posteriorly at middle part, middle of produced part shallowly and widely con-

caved, with deep incision at middle; gonocoxite strongly wide at base, 1.5 times as long as tergite 9; outer gonostylus deeply bifid, outer branch about three times as long as inner one, strongly curved near base, pointed at tip (Fig. 12), inner branch straight, extreme tip curved and pointed (Fig. 13); inner gonostylus long triangular, gradually narrowed toward tip, half length of gonocoxite, obtuse at tip; interbase tongue-shaped, about twice as long as wide, distal 2/3 slightly narrower (Fig. 16); bridge of interbase rounded at dorsal margin (Fig. 14); lateral process of parameral sheath absent; aedeagus sickle-shaped in lateral view, curved dorsally on distal part, almost same width in entire length except in apical part, apical part narrowed and directed dorsally, acute at tip (Fig. 15); ejaculatory apodeme shorter than sperm pump, roughly triangular in lateral view.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan (Nansei Islands: Ishigaki Is.) (Fig. 25).

Etymology. This species is named after the type locality, Ishigaki Island.

Remarks. This species is similar to an Indonesian species, *T. (T.) umbrosa* Alexander, 1948 and an Indian one, *T. (X.) umbripennis* Alexander, 1949 in terms of colorations, but is differentiated from them by the following characters: anterior part of vertex produced anteriorly into rounded lobe (Figs 8–9) (not produced in the two species); femora brown to dark brown with narrowly yellowish tips (without yellowish tips in the two species); tibial spur absent (present in *T. umbrosa*).

Trichoneura (Xipholimnobia) Alexander, 1921

Xipholimnobia Alexander, 1921: 318 (as genus).

Type species: *Xipholimnobia terebrina* Alexander, 1921 (original designation).

Diagnosis. Vertex smooth, without corniculus or swelling near anterior end; antepronotum with pair of small membranous areas and without pronotal appendage; tibial spurs absent.

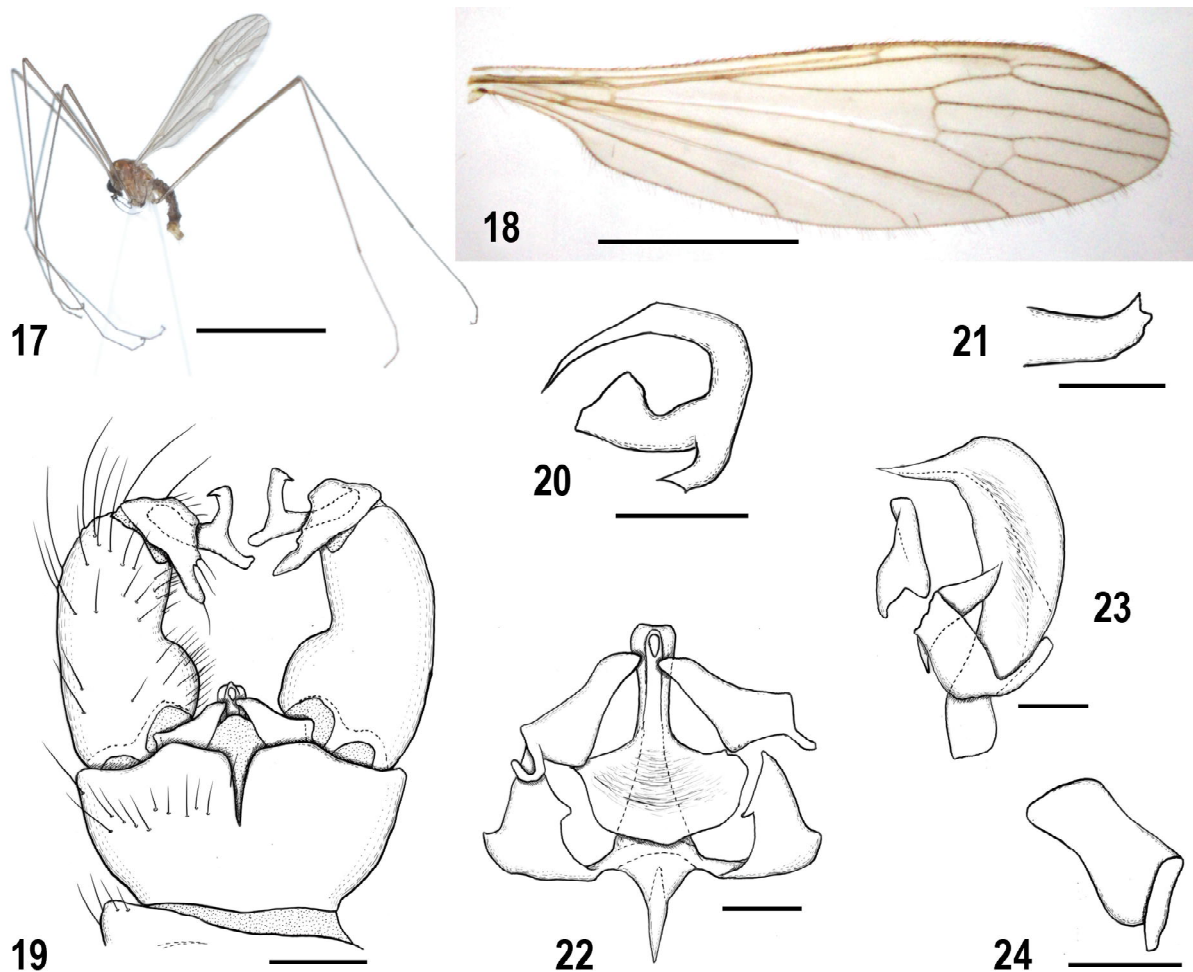
Remarks. This subgenus includes 8 species in the world (2 in the Afrotropical, 6 in the Oriental Regions) [Oosterbroek, 2020].

Trichoneura (Xipholimnobia) japonica Kato, sp.n.

Figs 17–24, 26.

Material. Holotype, ♂, JAPAN, Nansei Islands, Okinawa, Ishigaki Is., Ishigaki-shi, Ishigaki, Mt. Banna-dake, Alt. 100 m, 13.V.2016, D. Kato leg. (BLKU). Paratypes: JAPAN: [Nansei Islands] 9♂♂, same data as holotype; 1♀, Okinawa, Ishigaki Is., Ishigaki-shi, Hirae, south of Nagura Dam, Alt. 80 m, 27.IX.2013, D. Kato leg. (BLKU); 4♂♂ 2♀♀, Okinawa, Iriomote Is., Taketomi-cho, Komi, Maira-gawa River, Alt. 20 m, 17.V.2016, D. Kato leg. (BLKU); 1♂ 1♀, same data as previous except 7.VIII.2016; 10♂♂, Okinawa, Iriomote Is., Taketomi-cho, Haeminaka–Haemi, Alt. 170–220 m, 19.V.2016, D. Kato leg. (BLKU); 1♂, same data as previous except Alt. 150–220 m, 6.VIII.2016; 1♀, Okinawa, Iriomote Is., Taketomi-cho, Iriomote, near Urauchi-gawa River, Alt. 30 m, D. Kato leg. (BLKU).

Description. Male. Body length: 2.2–2.7 mm. Wing length: 3.4–4.0 mm. Head dark grayish brown, anterior part of vertex with squarish and more brownish spot, anterior margins of vertex and eye light gray; eye 3/5 length of head excluding rostrum and mouthparts; rostrum brown to dark brown, 1/2 length of eye in lateral view; palpus brown to dark brown, terminal segment longest, slightly longer than first and second ones; antenna 2.5–3 times as long as head, dark brown; scape 1.5 times as long as pedicel; pedicel subglobular, slight-



Figs 17–24. *Trichoneura (Xipholimnobia) japonica* sp.n., paratype ♂: 17 — habitus; 18 — wing; 19 — male terminalia, dorsal view; 20 — outer gonostylus, medial view; 21 — inner branch of outer gonostylus; 22 — internal structure, dorsal view; 23 — same, lateral view; 24 — interbase, dorsal surface. Scale bar: 17 — 3 mm; 18 — 1 mm; 19 — 0.1 mm; 20 — 0.025 mm; 21–24 — 0.05 mm.

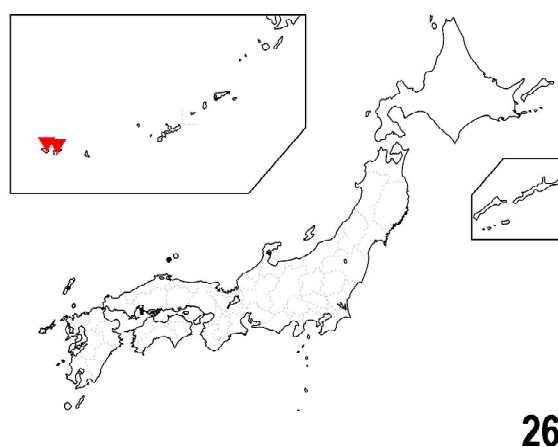
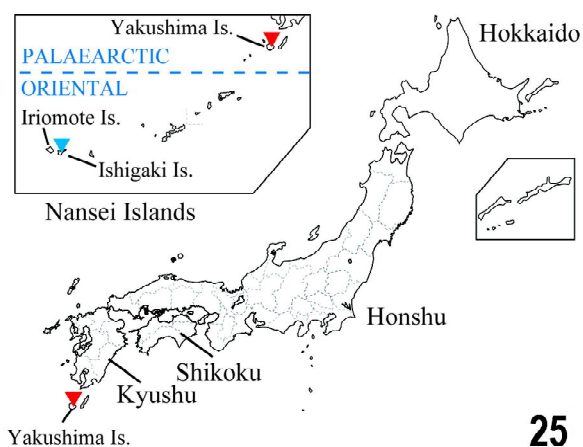
Рис. 17–24. *Trichoneura (Xipholimnobia) japonica* sp.n., паратип ♂: 17 — общий вид; 18 — крыло; 19 — терминалы самца, вид сверху; 20 — внешний гоностиль, медиальный вид; 21 — внутренняя ветвь наружного гоностыля; 22 внутреннее строение, вид сверху; 23 — то же, вид сбоку; 24 — интербаза, дорсальная поверхность. Масштаб: 17 — 3 мм; 18 — 1; 19 — 0,1 мм; 20 — 0,025 мм; 21–24 — 0,05 мм.

ly longer than wide and slightly wider than scape; flagellomeres oval, reduced in size and length toward apical segment.

Thorax with antepnotum dark brown, sometimes yellowish laterally, postpronotum brown to yellowish brown; prescutum yellowish brown to brown, slightly paler at lateral margin; remainder of mesonotum yellowish brown to brown; pleuron pale yellowish ochreous to brown, sparsely dusted with whitish gray. Wing (Fig. 18) tinged with brown, stigma absent; Sc situated at level of distal 2/3 of Rs; tip of R₁ obsolete or appearing as short spur; crossvein r-r almost parallel to basal part of R₁, joining base of R₂; Rs about seven times as long as crossvein r-m, almost straight; fork of Rs slightly proximal to level of cell d base; R₂₊₃ as long as R₂ and half length of R₃; crossvein r-m joining base of cell d, anterior end joining basal part of R₃; cell d 2.5 times as long as wide, inner end situated 2.5 times length of cell d distal to level of origin of Rs; crossvein m-cu at about basal 3/4 of cell d; A₁ 3/5 length of CuP. Legs pale dusky yellow to pale brown, sometimes trochanters slightly darker; remainder of

legs dark brown, bases of femora narrowly and weakly yellow. Halter dark brown, base of stem yellow.

Abdomen brown to dark brown, sternites paler. Male terminalia (Figs 19–24) pale yellowish ochreous; tergite 9 with posterior margin produced posteriorly on middle part, middle of produced part slightly and widely concaved, with deep incision at middle; gonocoxite strongly wide at base, 1.5 times as long as tergite 9; outer gonostylus deeply bifid, outer branch about four times as long as inner one, strongly curved near base, distal 1/2 very narrow, pointed at tip (Fig. 20), inner branch curved at middle, apical margin with several small spines (Fig. 21); inner gonostylus roughly long triangular, gradually narrowed toward tip, half length of gonocoxite, obtuse at tip; interbase roughly tongue-shaped, about twice as long as wide, middle part slightly constricted, inner side slightly longer (Fig. 24); bridge of interbase rounded at dorsal margin (Fig. 22); lateral process of parameral sheath absent; aedeagus sickle-shaped in lateral view, base narrower than distal part before tip, apical part nar-



Figs. 25–26. Distributions of Japanese Lechriini. 25 — *Lechria yamauchii* sp.n. (red) and *Trichoneura (Ceratulimnobia) ishigakiensis* sp.n. (blue); 26 — *T. (Xipholimnobia) japonica* sp.n.

Рис. 25–26. Распространение Lechriini в Японии. 25 — *Lechria yamauchii* sp.n. (красный треугольник) и *Trichoneura (Ceratulimnobia) ishigakiensis* sp.n. (синий треугольник); 26 — *T. (Xipholimnobia) japonica* sp.n.

rowed and directed dorsally, acute at tip (Fig. 23); ejaculatory apodeme shorter than sperm pump, roughly square in lateral view.

Female. Body length: 3.4–3.6 mm. Wing length: 3.5–3.9 mm. Almost same as male. Ovipositor mainly dusky yellow; cercus and hypogynial valve reddish yellow and long, cercus much longer than united length of tergites 8–10.

Distribution. Japan (Nansei Islands: Ishigaki and Iriomote Is.) (Fig. 26).

Etymology. This species is considered to be the most common one in Japanese Lechriini. Thus, this new species is named after Japan as a representative of the Japanese species.

Remarks. This species is similar to an Indian species, *T. (X.) madrasensis* Alexander, 1970, but is differentiated from it by the following characters: outer gonostylus with outer branch about four times as long as inner one, strongly curved near base and narrowed on distal 1/2, acute at tip (Fig. 20) (outer branch much shorter and rounded at tip in *T. madrasensis*); inner gonostylus long triangular, gradually narrowed toward tip (Fig. 19) (slender rod-shaped, almost same width in whole length in *T. madrasensis*).

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