

A NEW SPECIES OF FICALBIA (RAVENALITES) FROM CAMBODIA
(DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT—*Ficalbia* (*Ravenalites*) **kiriromi**, n. sp., is described from Kompong-Speu Province, Cambodia.

Ficalbia (**Ravenalites**) **kiriromi**, n. sp.

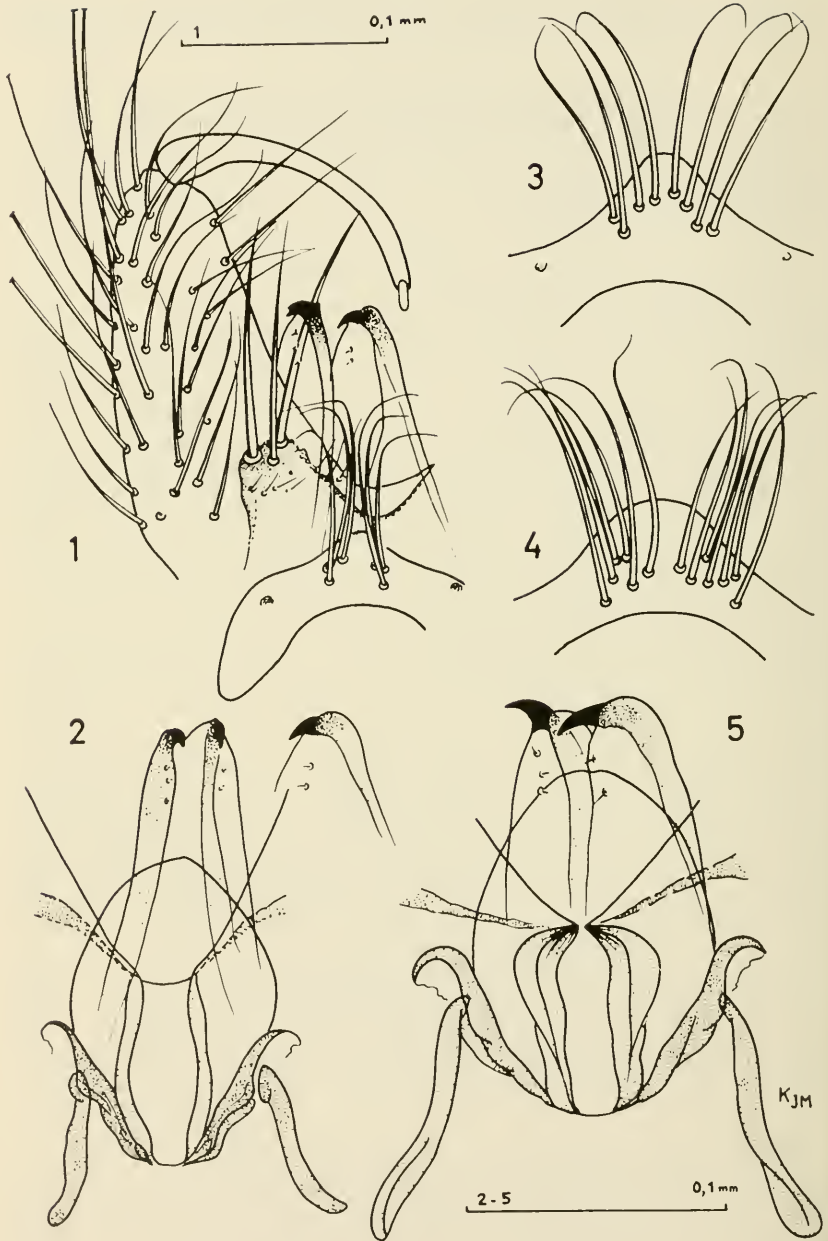
The adults are morphologically near to *fusca* (Leicester, 1908), but can be easily separated by the wholly dark hind tarsi. The male phallosome and IXth tergum present differentiating characteristics. Larva and pupa are still unknown.

FEMALE. *Head.* Proboscis dark brown, about the apical $\frac{2}{3}$ swollen; palp dark brown, about a quarter of the length of proboscis; antenna with the first flagellomere only slightly longer than the second; numerous broad silvery scales on the tori; decumbent scales of the vertex all broad and dark; upright forked scales more or less dark brown. *Thorax.* Integument of scutum dark brown with a very small pale area near the wing root in front of the lateral lobe of the scutellum; scutum covered with narrow, curved, dark brown scales; acrostichal bristles small and dorsocentrals large and numerous; scutellum covered with numerous broad flat dark brown scales; postnotum dark, pale on lateral basal corners; no scales on anterior and posterior pronotum; postspiracular area bare; propleuron, sternopleuron and mesepimeron with large patches of broad silvery scales; about 7 upper mesepimeral bristles in a row, followed by 5–7 bristles along posterior margin of mesepimeron; no lower mesepimeral bristle; integument of pleura more or less uniformly dark brown, with the exception of the area near the wing base. *Wing.* (length 2.6 mm) Entirely dark brown, with numerous large asymmetrical plume scales and large heart-shaped squame scales; anterior fork cell nearly one and one half times as long as its stem. *Halter* with stem light and knob dark. *Legs.* Coxae with some silvery scales; femora, tibiae and tarsi all dark but mid- and hind femora lighter below and along ventral margin on anterior surface; hind surface of hind femur pale on basal half. *Abdomen.* Terga dark brown with metallic lustre; small basal lateral creamy spots present on all segments; sterna I–II mainly pale, the others with a more or less broad apical dark band.

MALE. Similar in general appearance to the female. Proboscis more strongly swollen; palp a little less than half the length of proboscis; basal lateral creamy spots on abdominal terga more or less visible, sometimes well developed; tergum IX (figs. 1 and 3) narrow with lateral setal patches more or less well separated; each patch consists of 3–5 setae, which are long and stout. *Terminalia.* As represented in figs. 1–3.

TYPE DATA. Holotype male (no. 433) and allotype female (no. 446), from Kirirom hills, O Tachat (altitude 300–400 m), *Kompong-Speu Province*, CAMBODIA, along torrents in forest, 27.12.1968. Paratypes, 5 males, same locality, 27.1.1969, J. M. Klein, *legit.* Holotype

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Figs. 1-3, *Ficalbia (Ravenalites) kiriroi*, n. sp., male terminalia: 1, basimere, paraprocts and IXth tergum (holotype, no. 433); 2, phallosome and paraprocts (paratype); 3, variation of IXth tergum setal ornamentation (paratype). Figs.

male (no. 433), paratype male (no. 444) with terminalia on slides, and allotype female (no. 446) in U.S. National Museum; other paratypes in Centre ORSTOM, Bondy, France.

TAXONOMIC DISCUSSION. *F. (R.) kiriromi* is easily distinguished from the other two known species in the subgenus *Ravenalites* from the Indomalayan area, *fusca* (Leicester, 1908) and *deguzmanae* Mattingly, 1957 by its wholly dark hind tarsi. The last species differs from the others in having the abdominal terga and sterna completely dark and in the male palp distinctly longer (about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of proboscis against about $\frac{1}{2}$). Phallosome structure in the subgenus was not considered by Mattingly (1957) but seems to be of good diagnostic value as shown by *kiriromi* which differs notably from *fusca* in this respect (figs. 2 and 5). Regarding the IXth tergum, the lateral setal patches are each of 3-5 setae in *kiriromi* n. sp. and of 5-7 in *fusca*; the patches in both species are more or less closely approximated or sometimes well separated (figs. 3 and 4).

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4-5. *F. (R.) fusca* (Leicester, 1908), male terminalia: 4, IXth tergum; 5, phallosome and paraprocts (Bokor forest—altitude 700 m—Kampot Province, Cambodia, 25.4.1968, J. M. Klein, *legit.*).