

Article

Japanese Lauxaniidae (Diptera), V

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Abstract

A new species, *Xangelina japonica*, is described, and *Melinomyia flava* Kertész is recorded from Japan for the first time.

Key words: Diptera. Lauxaniidae; new species; new record; Japan.

Through the courtesy of Dr. A. Nakanishi, Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo, I recently had an opportunity to examine the lauxaniid specimens preserved in the collection of Museum.

In the present paper, the description of *Xangelina japonica* n. sp. and redescription of *Melinomyia flava* Kertész, are given. From the viewpoint of zoogeographic distribution, the occurrence of these species in Japan is of extremely noteworthy, because the genera *Xangelina* Walker (1856) and *Melinomyia* Kertész (1915) have been known as the endemic ones in the Oriental Region.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo (HYOGO).

Xangelina japonica n. sp.

Male. Testaceous; head pale, parafrontalia and face shiny, parafacialia silvery pruinose; antenna and palpus pale testaceous; proboscis brown; thorax very sparsely pollinose; mesonotum shiny, scutellum with a pair of brown circular spots around bases of apical scutellar bristles. Wing faintly tinged with yellow, very faintly testaceous-clouded at Sc-apex; halter testaceous yellow. Legs yellow, tarsi testaceous but three distal segments tinged with brown. Abdomen brown, subshiny; first tergite testaceous, sixth tergite distinctly darkened on posteromedian part, epandrium and surstylus yellow.

Frons one and three-fifths times as wide as long, three and a half times width of the eye; parafrontalia distinctly projecting above eye margin in profile, bearing two fronto-orbital bristles and sparse setulae;

upper fronto-orbital bristle directed up-and slightly outward, and lower one forward and inward; face with ventral margin almost as wide as frons, evenly convex at middle; antennal grooves shallow; parafacialia slightly wider than half of the parafrontalia, bearing a row of setulae on ventral half of anterior margin; eye small; gena about one-half the height of the eye; antennae broadly separated at bases, nearly in the same distance as width of parafacialia at level of antennal base in frontal view; third antennal segment about one and two-fifths times as long as wide; arista longer than eye height, pubescent.

Mesonotum with 1 + 2 short dorso-centrals, presutural one about half that of second postsutural one which is subequal to prescutellar bristle in length; acrostichal setae in two irregular rows, posteriormost pair longer than others or subequal to presutural dorso-central; intra-alar bristle absent; propleural bristle on a small protuberance; sternopleurals two.

Wing 6.3 mm long; costal spinulae extending just beyond apex of R_{2+3} ; r-m beyond middle of discal cell (5: 3.5); ultimate section of M_{1+2} twice the length of the penultimate; ultimate section of M_{3+4} three-fourths length of m-m but obscure on apical one-fourth. Tibiae each with a long but slender postero-dorsal bristle; mid tibia with one spur which is a little shorter than the distal width of the tibia.

Protandrium narrow, incomplete ventrally, with several setae around spiracle; epandrium with surstylus narrow, incurved distally and setulose; hypandrium very long, ∇ -shaped (a narrow transverse bridge just before posterior end); praegonite small, with short hairs; aedeagus long, divided distally into two parts and hooked at the end.

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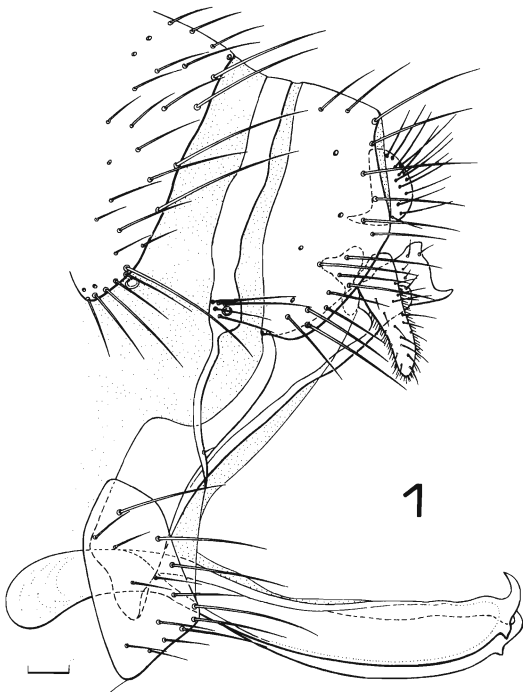


Fig. 1. Protandrium and genitalia of *Xangelina japonica* n. sp., lateral view. Scale 0.1 mm.

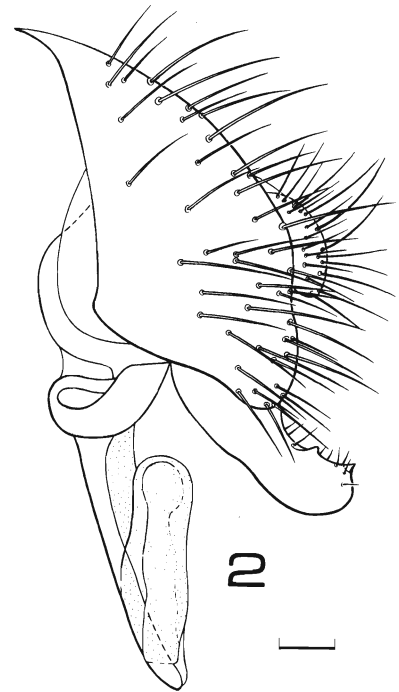


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Melinomyia flava* Kert., lateral view. Scale 0.1mm

Length of body 5.5 mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype male, Kamikochi, Nagano, 22 July 1950, A. Tanaka (right wing missing; terminalia in a tubule and pinned with the specimen).

Distribution. Japan.

Remarks. This species is similar to Malaysian *X. basigutta* Walker (1856) in the coloration of the body, but can be easily distinguished by its pubescent arista, indistinct cloud around the apex of Sc, and long wing.

Melinomyia flava Kertész

Melinomyia flava Kertész, 1915, 500.

This is the type species of the genus *Melinomyia* Kertész (1915), and is characteristic in the following points: pale testaceous, with yellow face, gena, palpus and legs, and distinctly yellow-tinged wings; frons with ventral margin (1/8 length of frons) shiny brown, slightly convex upwardly; arista pubescent; mesonotum with 0 + 3 dorso-centrals, a pair of long acrostichals (subequal to prescutellars in length) behind the level of the second dorso-centrals and one long intra-alar bristle; mesopleuron with a long bristle (about 3/4 length of mesopleural bristle) near antero-ventral corner in addition to normal mesopleural; fore femur without ctenidium; length of wing 6.2 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2): Protandrium ringed, with

ventral bridge complete; surstylus projected posteroventrally, bearing two minute teeth near dorsal apex; hypandrium U-shaped but lateral apodeme short; gonites absent; aedeagus cylindrical, with ventral rod-like sclerite distinct and knob-like process on dorsal membrane weakly chitinized; aedeagal apodeme about three-fourths the length of the aedeagus.

Specimen examined. Male, Mt. Maya, Kobe, Hyogo Pref., 27 June 1966, A. Tanaka.

Distribution. Taiwan; Japan. New to Japan.

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