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Drosophila Survey of Hokkaido, XXXIX.
Description of the Genus *Nesiodrosophila* Wheeler
& Takada (Diptera, Drosophilidae)
from northern Hokkaido, Japan¹⁾

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According to a contribution of Okada 1984, that the number of species of Genus *Nesiodrosophila* Wheeler & Takada 1964, attains thirty-one in total, which is expected to be doubled in future. Nishiharu 1981, described that some species of this genus are often captured by sweeping with nets on herbs in the forest. Many individuals of *N. lindae* Wheeler & Takada, were found gathering on decaying stems of *Cardiocrinum cordatum* in Kyushu, southern Japan, and *N. okadai* Nishiharu, although only one individual, was observed breeding on decaying leaves of *C. cordatum* in Honshu, central Japan.

The authors has the collection of drosophilid flies with yeasted banana-baits on herbs at a stream side in the deciduous broad-leaved forest of Toyotomi Hot Spring (Fig. 2), northern Hokkaido, Japan, during from August 1 to 5, 1984, resulting in captured of total of 516 drosophilid flies including five genera and twenty-nine species, containing a new species of

- 1) This study was supported in part by a grant from the School Board of Sapporo University, 1984.
- 2) Present address: Hokkaido Hamatonbetsu Senior High School.

Genus *Nesiodrosophila*.

Types of the new species are deposited in the Biological Laboratory, Sapporo University.

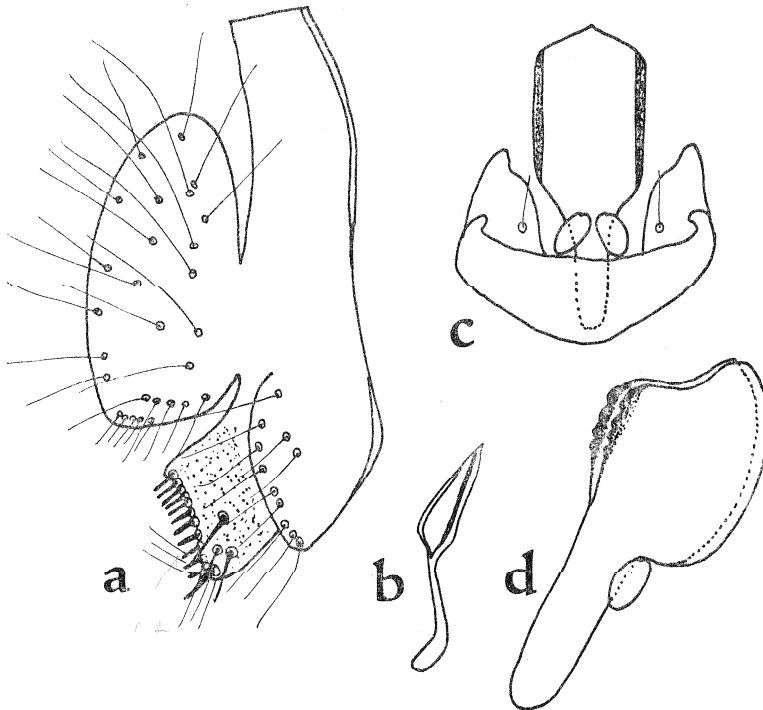


Figure 1. *Nesiodrosophila septentriata* n. sp.; a, peripheral organs. b, ejaculatory apodeme. c, phallic organ, ventral aspect. d, aedeagus, lateral aspect.

= *D. (D.) pengi*
sufflavescens

Nesiodrosophila septentriata n. sp. (Fig. 1, a-d)

Japanese name: Kita-Togeo-Shojobae.

Male. Body about 2.5 mm in length. Wings about 2.7 mm. Head slightly broader than thorax. Eye dark red, oblique to body axis. Antennae yellowish brown, third with thick pubescence, distally dark brown and much swollen. Arista with about three dorsal and two ventral branches and a large terminal fork.

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Palpus yellow, triangular, with a few prominent apical setae. Ocellar triangle dark brown. Periorbit greyish yellow. Front matted, brownish yellow; a few frontal hairs present. Carina low, distally broadened. Cheeks yellowish white, about one-third as broad as the greatest diameter of the eye. Ocellars long, inserted just outside ocellar triangle. Anterior reclinate orbital bristle slightly before and outside proclinate, four-seventh as long as proclinate, two-fifth as long as posterior reclinate, twice as distance from posterior reclinate as from proclinate. Second oral about half as long as vibrissa. Sterno-index about 0.6.

Mesonotum greyish brown, matt. Scutellum greyish brown, marginally somewhat pale. Thoracic pleura greyish orange. Acrostichal hairs in six rows. Presutural setae just outside on the dorsocentrals lines. Halteres yellowish white.

Abdominal segment dark yellow or reddish yellow, without banded color. Wings clear; veins yellowish brown; costal-index about 3.6; 4v-index about 1.5; 4c-index about 0.6; 5x-index about 1.0; AC-index about 1.6. C3 fringe on basal three-eight. Periphallic organs (Fig. 1. a): Epandrium yellow with about eleven bristles on posterior margin; heel present. Cercus large and oval, fusion at middle of epandrium; tip rounded with about five short hairs. Surstylus teeth about 12-13, and secondary teeth 2-3.

Phallic organs (Fig. 1-c, d): Aedeagus globular, yellow, upper posterior margin dark grey and slightly serrated. Anterior parameres elliptical shape, without apical sensillum.

Holotype: Male, Toyotomi Hot Spring (E. 142, N. 45), Hokkaido; Aug. 2, 1984 (Takada & Maekawa).

Paratype: One male, collected together with holotype.

Distribution. Hokkaido, Japan.

Relationships. Closely allied to *Nesiodrosophila sufflava* Takada, Beppu & Toda, 1979. These two species differs, however, from each other in detailed features of the male genitalia.

C-index 3,0

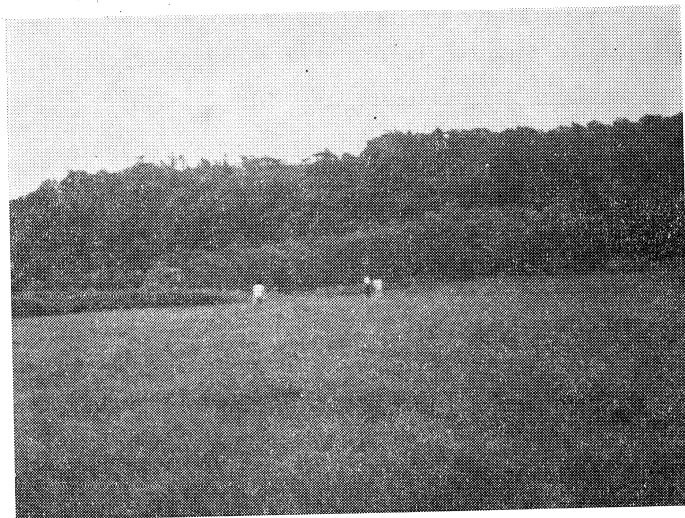


Figure 2. The collecting point of the deciduous broad-leaved forest at Toyotomi Hot Spring, northernmost Hokkaido, Japan (Aug. 3, 1984).

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