

THREE NEW NORTH AMERICAN DROSOPHILIDAE

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ABSTRACT. Three new species of the dipterous family Drosophilidae are described: *Chymomyza olympia* from Washington, formerly reported as “?*distincta* Egger”; *Leucophenga neovaria* from Florida, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia and Venezuela; and *Amiota huachucae* from Arizona, formerly reported as *albavictoria* Patterson and Mainland.

Two of the new species described here have been previously reported from the United States, but as tentative or erroneous identifications of named species. The Holotypes are in the *Drosophila* Type and Reference Collection of the University of Texas. Some paratypes of each species are being placed in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Chymomyza olympia, NEW SPECIES

This species was reported by Wheeler (1952) as “?*distincta* Egger”; Mr. E. B. Basden of Edinburgh has compared some specimens with the European species and found them to be distinct. *C. olympia* is readily separated from the other American species by the conspicuous black cloud near the wing tip.

Male. Mesonotum, scutellum, front, antennae and upper face all pale tan; lower face with a broad black transverse band. Cheeks, palpi and proboscis pale tan. Abdomen shining black except for the extreme base and the apical margin of the sixth tergite. All legs pale yellow; fore femora with the usual dense series of stout bristles along inner side. Costal cell blackened; a prominent black cloud in submarginal cell just below and beyond the apex of second vein; wing tip whitish.

Body length and wing length about 3 mm.

Known only from ten males collected in August, 1951, by the writer and William B. Heed from partially peeled fir logs and chips at the Dungeness Fork Forest Camp, Olympic National Forest, about ten miles south of Sequim, Washington. Holotype ♂ and seven paratypes from the above locality. The female is unknown.

Leucophenga neovaria, NEW SPECIES

This wide-ranging neotropical species has recently been found in Key West, Florida. Thorax, legs, halteres, front, face, antennae,

cheeks and palpi all pale yellowish tan. Female palpi of normal size and shape. Abdominal pattern as shown in the figure, very similar in the two sexes. Variation in abdominal pattern as follows: 2nd tergite often without the small dark areas; paramedian dark areas of tergites 4 and 5 variable in size, absent in the female from Florida; all dark areas tend to be larger in males. Genital arch and anal plates of male dark brown to black. On the average pinned specimen one can see three quadrate median black areas, three isolated paramedian spots, the first always largest, and two or three large black lateral areas (tergites 4-6).

Wings diffusely darkened over anterior half, progressively paler posteriorly; the darkening is more intense in two regions: over and below the first vein, and in the apical half of the marginal cell (reaching the apex of the 2nd vein), and continued across the 2nd vein into the submarginal cell. Neither crossvein is in an evident cloud although the area around the anterior crossvein is somewhat discolored.

Distribution: 4, Puerto Rico (Mayaguez; W. B. Heed; Coloso; L. F. Martorell, U.S.N.M. coll.), 2, Jamaica (Falmouth; M. Wasserman), 5, El Salvador (San Salvador, Santa Tecla, San Marcos Lempa; W. B. Heed), 2, Nicaragua (Managua; W. B. Heed), 1, Colombia (Santa Marta; W. B. Heed, M. Wasserman, H. Hoenigsberg), 1, Venezuela (Cumanacoa; M. Wasserman), 1, Florida (Key West, Oct. 28, 1959, "in fruit fly trap"; C. A. Bennett; in U.S.N.M. coll.).

Holotype from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

✓ *Amiota (Phortica) huachucae*, NEW SPECIES

This species, from the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona, is very similar to *albavictoria* Patterson and Mainland (1944) and was reported under that name by Wheeler (1952). The two are most readily separated by the frontal coloration and the abdominal pattern. In *albavictoria* (see figure in Plate XI of Patterson and Mainland, 1944)

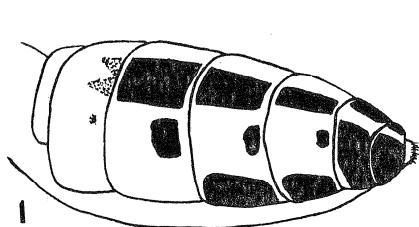


Fig. 1. *Leucophenga neovaria*, n. sp., abdominal pattern of female in dorso-lateral view.

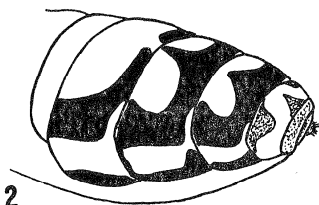


Fig. 2. *Amiota huachucae*, n. sp., abdominal pattern of female in dorso-lateral view.

the central portion of the front shows a large triangular brownish area reaching the lunule, strongly contrasting with the silvery white orbits and grayish white of the remainder of the front. The brown frontal triangle is sometimes uniformly dark, but in some specimens the darkness gradually diminishes laterally. In *huachucae* the front is almost wholly dull grayish white; the ocellar area is blackish brown as is a small area at each posterior corner, this area including the bases of the inner and outer verticals and the posterior reclinate orbital. The proclinate orbital stands on a small brownish spot. Some specimens also show a pair of diffuse, slightly elongate brownish streaks near the center of the front, one on each side of the midline. Other features of the head as in *albavictoria*.

Wings with both crossveins lightly clouded. Color pattern of legs as in *albavictoria*; male hind femur with an irregular row of stout bristles along inner side distally, only one or two such bristles in female. Abdominal pattern as shown in figure 2, similar to that of *albavictoria* but the fifth tergite with a weakly defined pattern rather than being all dark.

Body length up to 4 mm.

Holotype male and 7 paratypes from Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, collected June 1951 by W. B. Heed and the writer. This species, like others in the genus, has the annoying habit of flying around one's head, especially the eyes. The significance of this habit in *Amiota* is unknown.

LITERATURE CITED

- PATTERSON, J. T., and G. B. MAINLAND. 1944. The Drosophilidae of Mexico. Univ. Texas Publ., 4445: 9-101.
- WHEELER, M. R. 1952. The Drosophilidae of the Nearctic Region, Exclusive of the Genus *Drosophila*. Univ. Texas Publ., 5204: 162-218.