

A New Species of *Drosophila* from Hungary
(Dipt., Drosophilidae)

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During the identification of the Drosophilid material of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest I found a few specimens of genus *Drosophila* which proved to be new to science.

Drosophila (Lordiphosa) hexasticha n. sp. ♀
(Figs. 1-2)

Head. Face and frons dull greyish yellow, along proximal margin of frons clear yellow in a more or less sickle shape. Orbits and ocellar triangle silver-grey. Occiput somewhat of darker greyish yellow, cheeks yellow. Antenna light brown to yellowish brown, 3rd antennal joint little darker than others with long tomentous hairs. Behind the terminal fork ventrally arista with 2, dorsally with 4-5 very long branches. Third antennal joint similar to that of other *Lordiphosa* species short, quadrate, only slightly longer than 2nd. Carina reaching middle of face, its shape is not like a beak, similar to *D. fenestrarum* FALL., face below it concave. Colour of eyes of dry specimens somewhat shining, light reddish brown with short densely set hairs. Palpi yellowish grey, only tip dark grey, unlike *D. fenestrarum* FALL. (♀♀) whose distal half of palpi dark. The bent, black bristle sitting on tip of palpus as long as or longer than vibrissa. Below it bristle half as long as former, then in middle of palpi another bristle of equal length of latter. Rest of hairs on palpi comparatively long. Bristles of head showed no character-

istic configuration of specific value, save that behind the strong vibrissa 1st peristomal only half as long as vibrissa, behind it other peristomals short, only on the lowest part of cheeks is a stronger bristle. (In case of D. fenestrarum FALL, 1st peristomal 1/2-3/4 as long as vibrissa, while other peristomals also somewhat longer.)

Thorax. Mesonotum, scutellum and pleura ambre colour to yellowish brown. Before two pairs of strong dc bristles the dorso-centrals behind the suture markedly longer than the subgenerically characteristic comparatively long acrostichals, always with a well discernible dorsocentral bristle too. Six straight rows of acrostichal perceiveable and countable among anterior bristles dcma, former may be scattered only at proximal part of mesonotum. Bristles of thorax similar to conspecific ones, but showing the following characteristics: upper humeral bristle much thinner, and hardly more than half as long as lower, similar to D. acuminata COLL. Sternopleural bristles of holotype on right side: 0.11 mm, 0.14 mm, 0.36 mm (on left side measurement could not be carried out for the middle bristle was broken into half). Sternopleurals on paratypes on left side: (Szászka) 0.17 mm, 0.10 mm, 0.32 mm; (Tard) 0.12 mm, 0.16 mm, 0.34 mm. Below the strong sternopleural bristles further short bristles are perceiveable. Legs uniformly yellow to honey yellow. At basal 1/5 and distal 2/5 of anterodorsal surface of first femur 1-1 very strong bristles are found, latter is the strongest among femoral bristles (cf. BASDEN 1961). Dorsal surface with some other long bristles but these much shorter than former two. Along the whole length of fore femur another row of 6-7 long bristles ventrally, proceeding proximally they become longer, first ones nearly as long as distal anterodorsal bristle. Tibiae with the usual praeapicals, middle tibia with 1 apical ventrally. The two strongest spines at base of hind metatarsus are practically side-by-side. Wing light brown with brown venation, it is comparatively narrow, apically acuminate. On tip of wing and posterior margin like in D. fenestrarum FALL. with long hairs. Alar measurements of holotype: length 2.45 mm, breadth 0.94 mm,

1.
 mg_2 1.44 mm, mg_3 0.56 mm, stronger costal fringe extending over 0.29-0.30 mm, t_a-t_p 0.61 mm, terminal section of vein m 1.06 mm, terminal section of vein cu 0.31 mm. Knob of halteres yellowish brown, their stalk wax-yellow.

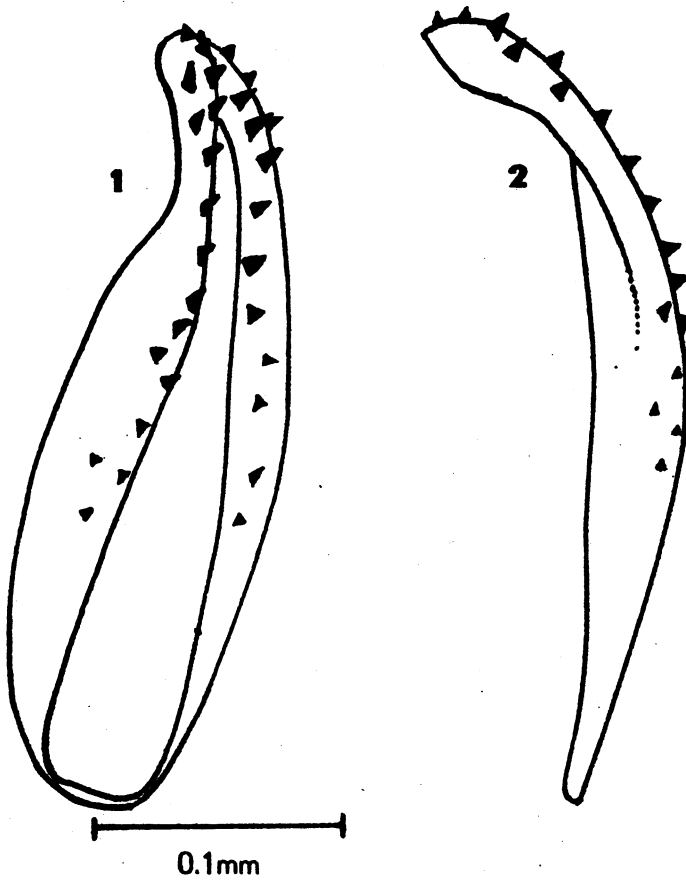


Fig. 1-2

Drosophila (Lordiphosa) hexasticha n. sp.

Subventral and lateral view of ovipositor guides of a paratype

♀

Abdomen: mainly dark brown, basal parts of first four tergites medially yellow, this colour may extend to hind margin on tergites 1 and 2, which may even extend as far as the front margin of tergite 4. Especially sides of tergites covered with long bristles. Ovipositor guides yellow, shape and armature as on Fig. 1-2.

Length: 2-2.1 mm.

Holotype ♀: Tard, Bába-völgy, rét (= meadow), April 16, 1959, leg. TÓTH S. Paratypes ♀♀: Tard, Bába-völgy, rét (= meadow), April 15, 1959; leg. TÓTH S.: 1 ex.; Szászka (= Sasca Romana, Romania), 22. V. 904.: 1 ex. (specimen with a hand-written label, collector most probably Kristen).

The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Diagnosis. D. (Lordiphose) hexasticha n. sp. differs from the other species of the subgenus that among bristles dc 6 rows of well arranged acrostichal bristle can be found. Tip of palpi with a bristle which is as long as vibrissa, in the case of D. fenestrarum FALL. this bristle only about half as long. Besides the long bristle on the tip of palpi somewhat below it 2 more bristles are found being half as long as length of end bristle, compared to D. fenestrarum the other bristles are relatively long. Thorax darker than in D. fenestrarum. Upper humeral bristle much thinner, and hardly more than half as long as lower, similar to D. acuminata COL., while in D. fenestrarum the two being equal in length. Front margin of first four tergites medially yellow, this colour may extend the hind margin on tergites 1 and 2. The shape and armature of ovipositor guides differ from all the other species of Lordiphose.

Note: This species according to the description of BASDEN (1961) belongs to subgenus Lordiphosa. But it differs from the description in one important character: acrostichals stand in 6 rows among and before dc bristles, which rows are well ordained

excepting the frontal edge of the mesonotum. I believe that this new species stands close to D. acuminata COLL. Unfortunately, COLLIN's (1952) description is rather short consequently of little use, furthermore, he had no female specimens, consequently, D. hexasticha n. sp. cannot be compared, though the weaker upper humeral and the yellow coloration of the tergites of abdomen refer to close relationship. COLLIN in describing his D. acuminata made a special mention of the darker palpi of his male specimens, and this was brought forth as *differencia specifica* against D. fenestrarum FALL. The female specimens of D. hexasticha has palpi with a dark tip only, on D. fenestrarum the distal part of palpi all dark. I do not regard body-length an important characteristic in establishing kinship though COLLIN says that the body-length of D. acuminata is "about 2 mm", identification keys give body-length for D. fenestrarum and D. andalusiaca 2.5 mm, on other hand, I have examined specimens of D. andalusiaca which was 2.2 mm long, and D. fenestrarum being 2.3 mm in length.

Egy új *Drosophila* faj Magyarországról (Dipt., Drosophilidae)

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A Természettudományi Múzeum légygyűjteményének anyagából a szerző egy új Drosophila-fajt ír le a *Lordiphosa* subgenusba. A D. hexasticha n. sp. a subgenus többi fajától eltér abban, hogy a dc sörték között 6 szabályos sor acrostichalisa van. A tapogató csucsán álló sörte olyan hosszú mint a vibrissa, míg a D. fenestrarum FALL. fajnál ez csak valamivel több, mint fele olyan hosszú. A faj első humeralisa csak kb. fele olyan hosszú, mint az alsó. A tojócsőlemezek alakja és tüskézete lényegesen más, mint a rokon fajoknál.

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