

A Moth-fly from Japanese Pine Mushroom
(Psychodidae, Diptera)*

By

MASAAKI TOKUNAGA

(德永雅明)

In the course of the study on the injurious insects of the Japanese pine mushroom (*Armillaria Matsudake* Ito et Imai), Mr. Akira Nobuchi has found a species of the Psychodidae which is the first record of the family from the mushroom so far as I know. In the present report I intend to describe this *Psychoda* as a new species.

Psychoda fungicola sp. nov.

This is a small species of yellowish pale brown; the antennae are dark and the legs are brown but the tarsal segments are dark in dry specimens.

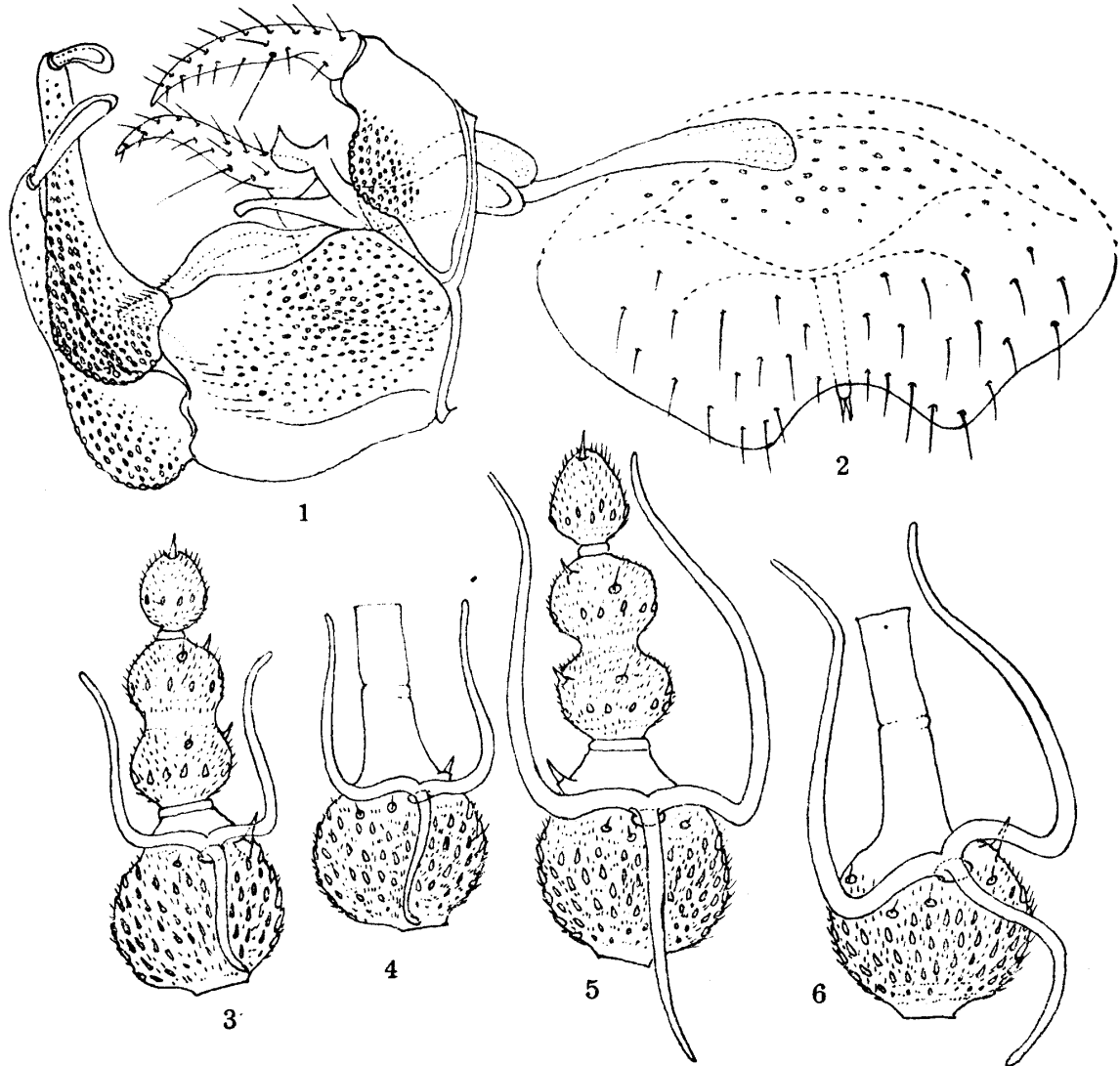
Male. Body length about 1.5 mm. Wings about 1.8 mm. by 0.7 mm.

Head somewhat oval. Eyes narrowly separated as wide as a facet. Maxillary palpus four-segmented, 23:18:17:20, first segment being longest. Labella slender, each with two small setae and three tiny teeth. Antennae (figs. 5 and 6) 16-segmented; basal ten flagellar segments similar in structure to each other being flask-shaped and each with an elongated neck and a pair of legs Y-shaped sensillae; these sensillae extending distad and proximad beyond their own segments; distal four segments somewhat reduced; thirteenth without neck-like elongation but with large sensillae which almost reach to tip of terminal segment; following two segments small, closely connected together, without Y-shaped sensillae, with verticils arranged in a single row; ultimate segment small, oval, separated; proportional lengths of distal six antennal segments about 24:23:12:4.5+4.5:5.

Legs normal in structure; relative lengths of hind tibia and following two tarsal segments about 118:33:15. Wings pointed; R₁ ending at tip of wing, not strongly

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chitinized, fork between R_2 and R_3 beyond and that between M_1 and M_2 before middle of wing. Halteres pale.



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1: male hypopygium, laterally compressed; 2: female subgenital plate; 3: female distal antennal segments; 4: female twelfth antennal segment; 5: male distal antennal segments; 6: male seventh antennal segment; scales omitted in all figs. and omitted in figs. 3—6.

Hypopygium (fig. 1) with dorsal slender claspers which are slightly curved, without scales, setigerous with distinct setae and each with a comparatively long seta on ventral side before middle; basal segment of dorsal clasper with a blunt caudal scaly swelling at middle; ventral clasper strong, very slightly curved, tapering, with a long apical spoon-like spine which is about half as long as dorsal clasper. Aedeagus not

extending beyond middle of subgenital plate, with a pair of parameres.

Female.-Body length 1.7-1.8 mm. Wings about 1.7 mm. by 0.7 mm. Eyes more widely separated, as wide as a facet and half. Palpus with long ultimate segment, proportional lengths of segments about 19:15:17:24; Antennae (figs. 3 and 4) as in male but Y-shaped sensillae smaller, those of flask-like flagellar segments not extending beyond their own segments, and those of thirteenth segment not beyond penultimate segment; relative lengths of distal six segments as follows: 18.5:17:10:4.5+4.5:4. Relative lengths of hind tibia and following two tarsal segments about 32:10:4. Wings with M_2 somewhat obscure at its base. Hypopygium (fig. 2) with subgenital plate broad, its caudal incision shallowly semicircular, its median projection rod-like, slightly beyond caudal margin of the plate and with two apical spines.

Type-specimens.-Holotype male, allotype female and paratypes males and females; October, 1952; reared in laboratory from mushroom which was collected at Sonobe, near Kyoto.

This species is closely related to a widely distributed species, *P. grisescens* Tonnoir; but in the present species the eyes more widely separated and the female subgenital plate is far broader than length. In the type-specimen from Europe, according to the Tonnoir's original description, the allied species is provided with elongated curved ventral craspers and straight dorsal craspers which are scaly on basal part.