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NOTES ON CHLOROPIDAE OF JAPAN, WITH
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

(Diptera)

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This paper deals with four Japanese species of Chloropidae, among which one is new to science and the others new to Japan.

Here the writer wishes to express his sincere gratitude to Dr. T. UCHIDA and Dr. C. WATANABE for their kind guidance. Thanks are also due to Dr. C. W. SABROSKY for his kind advice in connection with homonymy and to Mr. S. KATO for the loan of valuable specimens.

Meromyza nipponensis sp. nov.

Male and female: Head as wide as the thorax. Compound eyes nearly bare. Frontal triangle predominantly shining and highly polished black or dark brown, the basal corners extremely approaching the eyes at the vertex and the apex ending two-thirds the length of front. Front orange yellow, the anterior margin rounded. Occiput entirely black. Vertical bristles longest, the ocellar and postvertical bristles relatively short. Two pairs of the upper fronto-orbital bristles and three pairs of the lower fronto-orbital bristles present. Antennae orange yellow, the dorsal and apical parts somewhat darkened. Arista slender, the basal segment slightly thickened. Prefrons and cheeks pale yellow, the latter with a large black spot. Clypeus black to dark brown. Palpi entirely black and relatively slender, the tip forming an acute angle. Labellum orange yellow. Thorax longer than width, pollinose, entirely black except the posterior half of humeral callus which forms a buff spot. Scutellum entirely black and flattened, the dorsal surface slightly sulcated or crumpled with sparse, short hairs. Two pairs of the anterior scutellar bristles weakly visible and the posterior ones shorter than the scutellar length. Pleura shining black, but only the propleura partly yellow. Pleural cleft between meso- and pteropleura yellow. Abdomen black, the posterior margin of each tergite clearly outlined with a slender yellowish band. Legs orange yellow. In the fore legs, the apical half of tibia and tarsus darkened. In the hind legs, the femur entirely black or virtually so and extremely incrassate, its greatest width 3.5 to 4.0 times the diameter of hind tibia. Hind tibia strongly incurved, the middle part somewhat infuscated. Wing hyaline, but the costal, marginal and submarginal cells sometimes appearing faint opacity tinged with brown. Costal vein ending to r_{3+5} . The distance from r_{2+3} to r_{4+5} on the costal vein two times the distance from r_{4+5} to the apical corner;

r_{2+3} not slender than r_{4+5} ; m crossvein approximately two times the length of rm crossvein.

Body length: 3.3-4.7 mm.

Holotype (δ), Asyoro, Hokkaido, 15, VII, 1952, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.

Allotype (φ), Mt. Meakan, Hokkaido, 16, VII, 1952, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.

Paratypes: 1 φ , Asyoro, 15, VII, 1952, 1 δ 2 φ φ , Mt. Meakan, 16, VII, 1952, 1 δ , Teshikaga, Hokkaido, 17, VII, 1952, 1 δ , Jyozankei, Hokkaido, 19, VII, 1953, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.; 1 δ , Shikotan, Kuril Islands, 25-26, VII, 1940, S. KUWAYAMA et Y. SUGIHARA leg.; 1 δ , Kamikochi, Nagano-ken, 7, VIII, 1949, S. KATO leg.; 1 δ 1 φ , Kamikochi, 5, VIII, 1949, N. FUKUHARA leg.; 1 φ , Ibid., S. KATO leg.

Holotype, allotype and some paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute of Hokkaido University and the other paratypes collected by Mr. S. KATO are in the collection of the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Tokyo.

This new species is quite distinct by the mesonotum, black hind femur, polished frontal triangle and sulcated scutellum from any other species of the genus *Meromyza* MEIGEN (1830) the writer has ever known. It seems to be uncommon; some specimens were collected by sweeping in waste fields where Bambusaceae or Iridaceae plants grew, and yet no host plant could be ascertained.

Plachycephala umbraculata (FABRICIUS)

Musca umbraculata FABRICIUS, Ent. Syst., IV, 348, 1794.

Plachycephala umbraculata BECKER, Arch. Zool., I (10): 39, 1910; DUDA, Die Flieg. der Palaearkt. Reg., 70: 11f, 1933.

Specimens examined: 1 φ , Yukoshi, Manchuria, 25, VIII, 1939, H. KÔNO leg.; 1 δ 1 φ , Ohotani, Saghalin, 22, VII, 1914, J. ADACHI et S. ISSIKI leg.; 4 φ φ , Mt. Bantai, Fukushima-ken, 4, VIII, 1927, S. MATSUMURA leg.; 2 δ δ 2 φ φ , Asyoro, Hokkaido, 15, VII, 1952, 2 δ δ 2 φ φ , Mt. Meakan, Hokkaido, 16, VII, 1952, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu), Saghalin, Manchuria and Europe.

Remarks: This species is new to Japan and its host plants are *Phragmites* spp. (Gramineae) in Hokkaido.

Anatrichus erinaceus LOEW

Anatrichus erinaceus LOEW, Zeitschr. ges. Naturw., 210: 15, 1874; BECKER, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl., II, 152 & 245, 1903; DUDA, Die Flieg. der Palaearkt. Reg., 64: 21, 1932.

Specimens examined: 8 δ δ 10 φ φ , Ako, Formosa, 11, VII, 1906, S. MATSUMURA leg.; 2 δ δ 2 φ φ , Koniya, Amami Islands, 20, IV, 1954, 1 δ 1 φ , Koniya, 13, IV, 1954, T. KUMATA leg.; 1 δ 2 φ φ , Sumiyo, Amami Islands, 9-11, 1954, 1 φ , Kametsu, Amami Islands, 11, IV, 1954, S. TAKAGI leg.

Distribution: Japan (Amami Islands), Formosa, Egypt, South and East Africa.

Remarks: This characteristic species is new to Japan; in the Oriental region it has been recorded only from Formosa by BECKER (1911 & 1924) and DUDA (1930).

Disciphus peregrinus BECKER

Disciphus peregrinus BECKER, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., IX, 98, 1911.

Specimens examined: 2♂♂ 1♀, Koniya, Amami Islands, 13-20, IV, 1954, 1♂, Sumiyo, Amami Islands, 11, IV, 1954, S. TAKAGI leg.

Distribution: Japan (Amami Islands), Formosa and Java.

Remarks: This species is new to Japan. Having examined the present representatives the following characters which are not noted in the original description may be added hereafter:—

A pair of scutellar humps brownish yellow toward the apex and equal to the scutellum in length; postvertical and vertical bristles striking; middle orbital bristles conspicuous; postalar bristles stronger than any other mesonotal ones. Furthermore, judging from the literatur *Disciphus flavitarsis* DUDA (1930) from Formosa, differing from the present species by the color pattern of legs and wings, seems to be the same species, because the color pattern is very variable, without any specific value.

Genus *Togeciphus* nom. nov.

Chaetaspis NISHIJIMA, Ins. Mats., 18, 84, 1954 (nec BOLLMAN, 1887).

In 1954 the writer described the genus *Chaetaspis* with *C. katoii* NISHIJIMA as the genotype. However, through the kind notification of Dr. SABROSKY he has been able to know the fact that *Chaetaspis* NISHIJIMA, 1954, must be rejected as a homonym of *Chaetaspis* BOLLMAN,* 1887, Myriapoda.

* Ent. Amer., 2: 25, 1887.