Kontyû, Tokyo, **44**(3): 311–322. September 25, 1976

Discovery of the Australasian Genus *Mycteromyiella* MESNIL (Diptera, Tachinidae) from Japan, with Descriptions of New Species from Japan, Malay and Borneo

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Synopsis *Mycteromyiella marginalis* sp. nov. is described. This is the first species of this genus discovered in Japan. Two new Malaysian species are also described: *M. obscura* sp. nov. from Sarawak and *M. tenuiseta* sp. nov. from the Malay Peninsula. A key to the known species of the genus is presented.

The genus *Mycteromyiella* MESNIL was originally described by MESNIL (1951) as *Mycteromyia* with a new species *M. laetifica* from New Guinea. Later the generic name *Mycteromyia* was replaced to *Mycteromyiella* as a preoccupied homonym of *Mycteromyia* PHILLIPI, 1856. Recently CROSSKEY (1968) described an additional species *M. phasmatophaga* from Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands and reported both *M. laetifica* and *M. phasmatophaga* were parasitic on a stick insect, *Ophicrania leveri* GÜNTHER (Phasmida, Phasmatidae). In 1966 I obtained some specimens of a tachinid species at Mt. Inunaki, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, which was unknown to me. Later the same species was obtained at several localities in Kyushu, such as Tsushima Is., Naidaijin (Kumamoto Pref.) and Kanoya City (Kagoshima Pref.) by me or other entomologists. Recently I have come to the conclusion that this tachinid species belongs to the genus *Mycteromyiella* and has not yet been described. In preparing this paper I have had a good opportunity to examine 4 specimens of this genus through the courtesy of Dr. R. W. CROSSKEY of British Museum (Natural History), London. Three specimens of them were obtained in Borneo and 1 of them in Malay Peninsula. I concluded that these specimens are separated into 2 species, both of which have not yet been described. In the following lines I describe these three new species, illustrate the ♂ and ♀ genitalia and present a key to the known species.

The genus *Mycteromyiella* is distributed in Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Borneo, Malay and Japan. The Japanese species described below is distributed in the northernmost area among the species of this genus. Though no species of this genus have been recorded from Taiwan and South East Asia other than Borneo and Malay, it is expected that the genus may also be found in these areas. I have in my collection at least 2 more species from Papua New Guinea, which seem to be anassignable to the knwon species.

The genus *Mycteromyiella* was first placed in the subtribe Sturmiina by MESNIL (1951), but CROSSKEY (1973) included this genus in the tribe Ethyliini and mentioned there are still some doubts on its systematic position. I think the genus *Mycteromyiella* is more preferable to be placed in the tribe Ethyliini rather than in the tribe Sturmiini, because such the characters as the absence of the reclinate orbital seta, weak prealar seta, entirely haired barette, the absence of the preapical and lateral scutellar setae and the structure of the ♂ genitalia are assignable to the subtribe Ethyliina of MESNIL's sense.

As mentioned above, the known host insect of this genus is *Ophicrania leveri* GÜNTHER (Phasmida, Phasmatidae). But at the present the host insects of the new species described below are unknown.

The holotype will be deposited in the collections of Biological Laboratory, College of General Education, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (BLKU) and British Museum, Natural History, London (BMNH). The paratypes will be kept in the collections of BLKU, BMNH and Biosystematic Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa (BSRI).

Before going further I wish to express my hearty gratitude to Dr. R. W. CROSSKEY of British Museum, Natural History, London, for his kind guidance and giving me the opportunity to examine the interesting materials. I am also much indebted to Prof. T. SHIRÔZU and Asoc. Prof. T. SAIGUSA of Biological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, for their constant guidance and encouragement.

Mycteromyiella marginalis SHIMA, sp. nov.

Male. Head black in ground color, gena below eye and lower 1/4 of parafacial reddish; epistoma pale yellowish; interfrontal area brown-black; parafrontal with dense whitish grey pollinosity; parafacial, face and gena silvery white pollinose; occiput whitish grey pollinose; antenna black, anterior apex of 2nd and base of 3rd segments somewhat reddish; arista brown-black; palpus reddish yellow. Vertex nearly 0.17–0.18 of head width; interfrontal area widened anteriorly, nearly 2 × as wide as parafrontal at middle; parafacial slightly narrowed below, slightly wider than the width of 3rd antennal segment at middle (4: 3); face slightly concave; epistoma rather well produced forward, well beyond vibrissal angle; gena 0.25–0.29 of eye-height; occiput rather bulged on its lower 1/2. Inner vertical seta relatively weak, nearly 0.4 of eye-height; outer vertical seta indistinct; ocellar seta very fine, slightly proclinate, less than 0.4 of the length of vertical seta; 2 postocellar setae; 1 postvertical seta on each side; reclinate orbital seta usually indistinct, rarely 1 or 2 very fine reclinate setae present on upper portion of parafrontal; proclinate orbital seta absent; 12–15 relatively fine interclinate parafrontal setae, upper ones weaker and the undermost one sitting on the level of anterior apex of 2nd antennal segment; parafrontal with dense fine hairs, which are not descending below the undermost frontal seta; parafacial bare; vibrissa subequal in length to

the entire length of antenna, inserted well above mouth margin; facial ridge with several short hairs on its lower 1/3; occiput whitish yellow pilose and with a row of short fine black hairs on its upper 1/2. Antenna short, occupying nearly upper 2/3 of face between base of antenna and vibrissal level; 1st segment short; 2nd segment 0.40–0.43× as long as 3rd, with rather dense hairs; 3rd segment nearly 1/3× as wide as long. Arista longer than antenna; 1st segment very short; 2nd segment slightly longer than wide; 3rd segment thickened on its basal 1/3. Palpus slightly flattened, with short black hairs, very slightly longer than 3rd antennal segment. Eye densely haired.

Thorax black in ground color, postalar callus brownish, scutellum reddish brown on its posterior 1/2; dorsum pale brownish grey pollinose, with 4 longitudinal vittae on prescutum and scutum; pollinosity on humeral callus and pleura whitish grey; scutellum with thin greyish pollinosity. Hairs black, very fine and dense on dorsum, on pleura longer; propleura bare; prosternum with several fine hairs on each side; barette entirely haired; mediotergite bare; 3+3 *ac*; 3+4 *dc*; 1+3 *ia*, presutural *ia* very fine and sometimes absent; 2 supraalar setae; prealar seta subequal to or slightly shorter than 1st postsutural *ia*; 4 humeral setae, middle one of 3 basals set forward; 2+1 *stpl*; 7–8 hypopleural setae; scutellum densely with long and erect hairs, which become longer posteriorly; preapical scutellar seta absent; basal scutellar seta subequal in length to subapical one, and slightly shorter than twice the length of scutellum (12: 7); lateral scutellar seta absent, rarely 1–2 rather long and strong hairs present between basal and subapical scutellar setae; apical scutellar setae strong, crossing horizontally, nearly 1.5× as long as scutellum; distance between two subapical scutellar setae nearly 2× as long as that between basal and subapical ones of same side.

Wing hyaline, very slightly tinged with pale brown anteriorly and along veins; tegula and basicosta black; veins brown; calypter whitish, lower ones somewhat yellowish and tinged with pale brown marginally. Proportion of 2nd, 3rd and 4th costal sectors nearly as 1: 2: 1; length of vein *M*1 from discal crossvein to bending portion nearly 3/5× as long as that from bending portion to apex, and nearly 1.5× as long as distance between bending portion and wing margin; ultimate section of vein *M*3 nearly 2/3× as long as discal crossvein; vein *Cu*+*A* not reaching wing margin. Second costal sector bare ventrally; 4th costal sector setulose to its basal 1/3; basal node of vein *R*4+5 with 2–3 fine hairs dorsally, 1–3 fine hairs ventrally; lower calypter broad and flattened, inner margin closely abutted to scutellum.

Legs black; pulvillus yellowish brown. Fore tibia with 2 *p* setae; mid-tibia with 2 *ad*, 2 (rarely 1) *pd* and 1 *v* setae, sometimes an additional small *v* seta present below normal strong *v* seta; hind tibia with rather close-set fringe of *ad* setae, middle one of which is stronger, 2–3 *pd* and 2 *v* setae; 2 preapical *d* setae on hind tibia; hind coxa bare on posterodorsal margin.

Abdomen black in ground color, broadly reddish on sides of 2nd and 3rd

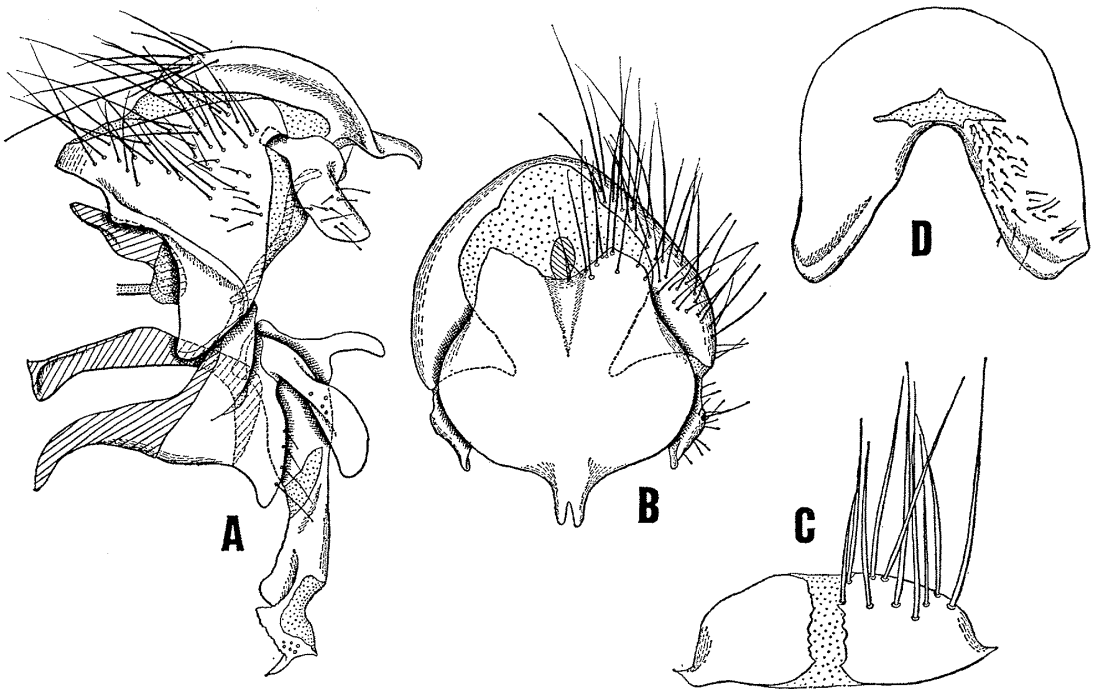

Fig. 1. *Mycteromyiella marginalis* sp. nov.; A: ♂ genitalia in lateral view; B: same in dorsal view; C: ♂ 6th tergum; D: ♂ 5th sternum.

terga and anterolateral portions and venter of 4th tergum; dorsomedian longitudinal vitta rather weak. Dorsomedian excavation of 1st+2nd tergum extending to its hind margin; 3rd tergum subequal in length to 4th and nearly 1.5× as long as 5th; 5th tergum truncated at apex. Hairs on dorsum dense and recumbent, on 5th tergum strong and suberect, on venter fine; venter of 4th and 5th terga with very dense nap of yellowish pubescence and with rather long dense recumbent hairs; 2nd and 3rd terga with 2 rather weak median marginal and 1–2 lateral marginal setae, former of which are nearly 1.2× as long as each tergum; discal seta absent on 3rd tergum; 4th tergum sometimes with 1–2 irregularly set weak discal setae and a row of marginal setae; 5th tergum with rows of irregularly set weak discal and strong marginal setae; posterior lobes of 5th sternum strongly separated along its inner margin, with rather sparse and fine hairs; 6th tergum separated at middle, with 2 transverse rows of strong setae.

Male genitalia: Cercus in lateral view strongly curved at apical portion, in dorsal view slightly longer than wide, basal margin rather angulated, lateral margin weakly constricted at basal 1/6, apex strongly narrowed and separated; surstylus short, with rather sparse hairs; basiphallus of aedeagus with a strong dorsal process; distiphallus rather weakly expanded laterally at apex, not strongly curved dorsally at apex.

Female. Differing from ♂ as follows: Vertex wider, 0.23–0.24 of head width; interfrontal area subequal in width to parafrontal at middle; inner vertical seta

nearly 3/5 of eye-height; outer vertical seta nearly 1/2 of inner one; ocellar seta distinct, slightly shorter than outer vertical seta; 1 strong reclinate orbital seta, nearly 2/3× as long as inner vertical seta; 2 strong proclinate orbital setae, anterior one stronger and sitting near middle of parafrontal in profile; 5–7 strong interclinate frontal setae; hairs on parafrontal fine and sparse; scutellum usually with fine lateral scutellar seta, which is shorter than scutellum; mid-tibia with 3 *ad* setae; hind tibia with sparsely set row of *ad* setae; 5th tarsomere of fore leg elongate, longer than combined length of 3rd and 4th tarsomeres; claw and pulvillus very short; abdomen entirely black, with whitish pollinosity; 3rd and 4th abdominal terga with 2 regularly set discal setae, venter of 4th and 5th abdominal terga without pubescence and recumbent hairs. ♀ terminalia: Sixth and 7th abdominal terga separated into laterotergites; 6th and 7th sterna weakly pustulate on posterior portion; 8th tergum short, without a hair; 8th sternum absent; supraanal plate (9th tergum) slightly longer than wide, weakly narrowed posteriorly, with a strong and a fine setae on each side of posterior margin.

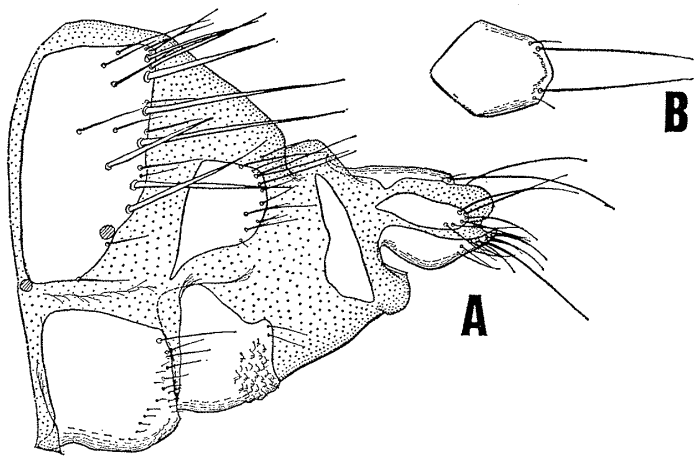

Fig. 2. *Mycteromyiella marginalis* sp. nov.; A: ♀ terminalia in lateral view; B: ♀ 9th tergum (supraanal plate).

Body length: 7.8–9.2 mm, wing length: 6.0–7.2mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Inunaki, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, 5. v. 1966, H. SHIMA leg. (BLKU).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Mt. Matsunashi, Tsushima Is., 24. v. 1968, M. HONDA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Ariake, Tsushima Is., 25. v. 1968, H. SHIMA leg.; 9 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, Mt. Inunaki, 9. v. 1966, H. SHIMA leg.; 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Naidaijin (650–800 m), Kumamoto Pref., 9. v. 1967, H. SHIMA leg.; 1 ♂, Mikkanzaka, Kagoshima City, 5. v. 1965, A. TANAKA leg.; 1 ♂, Sankaku-koen, Kanoya City, Kagoshima Pref., 17. iv. 1969, A. TANAKA leg. (BLKU, BMNH, BSRI).

Distribution. Japan (Kyushu).

Remarks. This species seems to be related to the following species, but is

differentiated by the wider vertex, whitish pollinosity on head, presence of median marginal seta on the 2nd and 3rd abdominal terga, angulated anterior margin of the cerci in the ♂ genitalia and narrower aedeagus.

Mycteromyiella obscura SHIMA, sp. nov.

Male. Head black in ground color, gena below eye and anterior portion of parafacial narrowly reddish brown; epistoma and lower 1/4 of face pale yellowish; interfrontal area brown-black; parafrontal, parafacial, face and gena densely clothed with dull yellowish pollinosity; parafrontal somewhat greyish and becoming blackish toward vertex; face rather whitish; occiput greyish pollinose; antenna and arista brown-black. Vertex nearly 0.14–0.15 of head width; interfrontal area widened anteriorly, nearly 2× as wide as parafrontal at middle; parafacial very slightly narrowed below, subequal in width to the width of 3rd antennal segment at middle; gena nearly 0.27–0.28 of eye-height; epistoma slightly produced forward, well beyond vibrissal angle; occiput flattened on upper 1/2. Inner vertical setae nearly 0.46 of eye-height; outer vertical seta indistinct; 2 fine postocellar setae; 1 fine postvertical seta on each side; ocellar seta fine, nearly 1/2 of inner vertical seta; proclinate and reclinate orbital setae absent; 12–15 interclinate frontal setae, upper one fine and undermost one sitting on the level of apex of 2nd antennal segment; parafrontal with fine dense and rather long hairs, and sometimes with 2–3 strong bristle-like hairs outside of the row of frontal setae; hairs on parafrontal not descending below undermost frontal seta; parafacial bare; vibrissa inserted well above mouth margin, subequal in length to combined length of 2nd and 3rd antennal segments; facial ridge with several fine setae on its lower 1/4; gena with dense fine hairs; occiput with 2–3 irregular rows of black hairs on its upper 1/2. Antenna rather short, occupying upper 3/4 of face between base of antenna and vibrissal level; 2nd segment nearly 0.38× as long as 3rd; 3rd segment 3× as long as wide. Arista distinctly longer than antenna; 2nd segment as wide a long; 3rd segment thickened on its basal 1/3. Palpus slightly shorter than the combined length of 2nd and 3rd antennal segments (6: 7). Eye densely haired.

Thorax black in ground color, scutellum reddish brown on its apical 2/3; dorsum with rather thin greyish, somewhat brownish, pollinosity; the pollinosity thin on scutellum; pleura with rather dense whitish grey pollinosity; dorsum with 5 longitudinal vittae, middle one of which is absent on prescutum. Hairs dense, short, fine and suberect, on pleura longer; propleura bare; prosternum with several fine hairs on each side; barette fully haired; mediotergite bare; scutellum with rather strong and sparse hairs; 3+3 *ac*; 3+4 *dc*; 1+3 *ia*; presutural *ia* very fine; 1 prehumeral seta; 2 posthumeral setae; 4 humeral setae, middle one of 3 basals set forward; 1 presutural seta; prealar slightly stronger than 1st postsutural *ia*; 2 supraalar setae, anterior one stronger; 1 strong and 1 fine propleural setae; 2 prostigmatic setae; 2+1 *stpl*; 8–10 hypopleural setae; basal scutellar seta nearly

1.8× as long as scutellum; lateral scutellar seta very fine and hair-like, at most 0.8× as long as scutellum; subapical scutellar seta subequal in length to basal one; apical scutellar setae crossing horizontally, nearly 1.5× as long as scutellum; preapical scutellar seta absent; distance between 2 subapical scutellar setae nearly 1.6× as long as that between basal and subapical ones of same side.

Wing hyaline, slightly tinged with brown anteriorly and along veins; tegula and basicosta black; veins brown; calypter pale yellowish brown. Lower calypter broad and flattened, well abutted to scutellum on its inner margin. Second costal sector slightly shorter than 4th (7: 8), and nearly 0.4× as long as 3rd; bending portion of vein *M*1 weakly angulated, without fold; length of vein *M*1 from discal crossvein to bending portion nearly 0.6× as long as that from bending portion to apex of vein *M*1, and nearly 1.5× as long as the distance between bending portion and wing margin; discal crossvein weakly curved, nearly 1.8× as long as ultimate section of vein *M*3; vein *Cu*+*A* not reaching wing margin. Second costal sector bare ventrally; basal node of vein *R*4+5 with 2 fine hairs dorsally and ventrally.

Legs black, pulvillus dull yellowish. Hind coxa bare on posterodorsal margin. Fore tibia with 2 *p* setae; mid-tibia with 3 *ad*, 2 *pd* and 1 *v* setae, and an additional very fine seta present on upper portion of strong *v* seta; hind tibia with a row of close-set *ad* fringe, middle one of which is stronger, 3–4 *pd* and 2 *v* setae, and with 2 preapical *d* seta, without a *pv* apical seta. Fore claw and pulvillus longer than 5th tarsomere.

Abdomen black, sides of 2nd and 3rd terga and anterolateral portions of 4th tergum broadly reddish; venter broadly reddish on 3rd and 4th terga; anterior 1/2 of 3rd, anterior 2/3 of 4th and entire 5th terga rather thin whitish pollinose dorsally; median longitudinal vitta distinct on 3rd and 4th terga; the pollinosity shifting appearance with direction of light; venter with thin whitish pollinosity on 3rd tergum; venter of 4th and 5th terga with well developed nap of dense dull yellowish pubescence. Hairs on dorsum rather dense and suberect, stronger on 5th tergum; venter of 4th and 5th terga with dense fine and long hairs on the nap of pubescence; 2nd tergum with 1 lateromarginal seta on each side, without median marginal seta; 3rd tergum with 2 lateromarginal seta on each side, usually without median marginal seta (1 specimen examined has 1 median marginal seta on 3rd tergum); 4th tergum with a row of marginal setae, without discal seta; 5th tergum with rows of discal and marginal setae, the former rather weak and irregularly set. Dorsomedian excavation of 1st+2nd tergum extending to its hind margin; 3rd tergum subequal in length to 4th and nearly 2× as long as 5th; 5th sternum very weakly widened posteriorly at side, with weakly separated posterior lobes; 6th tergum weakly separated at middle, with 2 transverse rows of very strong setae.

Male genitalia: Cercus in lateral view strongly curved at apical portion, in dorsal view slightly longer than wide, basal margin rounded, lateral margin rounded and strongly narrowed at apical portion, apex slightly separated; surstylus with

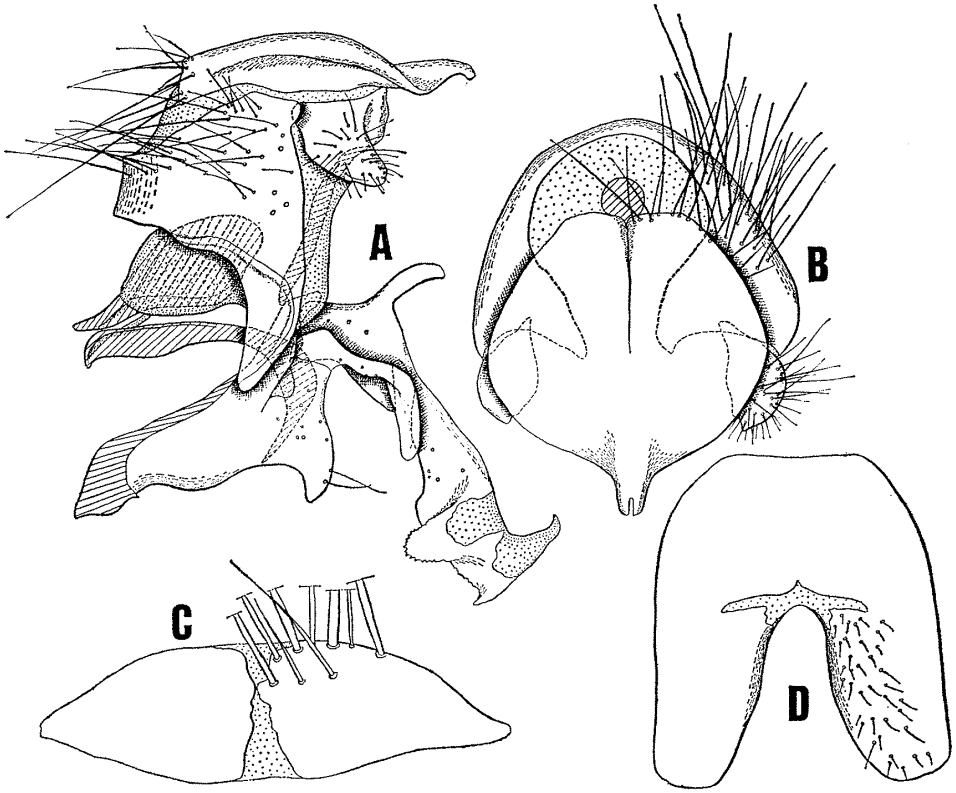

Fig. 3. *Mycteromyiella obscura* sp. nov.; A: ♂ genitalia in lateral view; B: same in dorsal view; C: ♂ 6th tergum; D: ♂ 5th sternum.

dense strong setae; basiphallus with a strong dorsal process, distiphallus large, strongly expanded laterally at middle.

Female. Unknown.

Body length: 9.0–9.2 mm, wing length: 7.6–8.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Dulit (4500 ft), Moss forest, Sarawak, 14. x. 1932, B. M. HOBBY and A. W. MOORE leg. (BMNH).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype (BMNH, BLKU).

Distribution. Borneo (Sarawak, Malaysia).

Mycteromyiella tenuiseta SHIMA, sp. nov.

Male. Head black in ground color, gena below eye and anterior portion of parafacial narrowly reddish brown; face reddish; epistoma pale yellow; interfrontal area brown-black; parafrontal, parafacial and face with dense silvery white pollinosity; the pollinosity on parafrontal greyish on posterior 1/3 and blackish on vertex; occiput and occipital dilation whitish pollinose; antenna and arista brown-black; palpus reddish yellow. Vertex 0.18 of head width; interfrontal area widened anteriorly, nearly 2× as wide as parafrontal at middle; parafacial slightly narrowed below, slightly wider than 3rd antennal segment at middle (5: 4); gena 0.25

of eye-height; epistoma slightly produced forward, well beyond vibrissal angle; occiput bulged on its lower 1/2. Inner vertical seta rather fine, 0.36 of eye-height; outer vertical seta indistinct; 2 fine postocellar seta; 1 fine postvertical seta on each side; ocellar seta fine, subequal in length to uppermost frontal seta; reclinate and proclinate orbital setae absent; 15 rather fine interclinate frontal setae, undermost one at the level of apex of 2nd antennal segment; vibrissae subequal in length to 3rd antennal segment, inserted well above mouth margin; facial ridge with fine and short setae on its lower 1/4; parafrontal rather densely with very fine and short hairs, which are not descending below undermost frontal setae; parafacial bare; gena with dense and very fine hairs; occiput with a row of fine black hairs on its upper 1/2. Antenna short, falling nearly upper 3/4 of the length of face between base of antenna and vibrissal level; 2nd segment 0.4× as long as 3rd; 3rd segment nearly 3× as long as wide. Arista long, distinctly longer than the combined length of 2nd and 3rd antennal segments (10: 8); 1st and 2nd segments very short; 3rd segment thickened on its basal 1/5. Palpus longer than 3rd antennal segment (6: 5). Eye densely haired.

Thorax black in ground color, reddish brown on postalar callus and scutellum, scutellum very narrowly darkened basally; rather thin whitish pollinosity on dorsum and pleura, pollinosity on scutellum very thin; 5 longitudinal vittae present on prescutum and scutum, middle one narrow and short on prescutum, broad on scutum. Dorsum densely with short, fine and suberect hairs, pleura with dense, long and fine hairs; propleura bare; prosternum with several fine hairs on each side; mediotergite bare; 3+3 *ac*; 3+4 *dc*; 1+3 *ia*; 1 prehumeral seta; 2 posthumeral setae; 1 presutural seta; 5 humeral setae, middle one of 3 basals slightly set forward; prealar seta subequal in length to 1st postsutural *ia*, and slightly stronger than presutural *ia*; 2 supraalar setae, anterior one distinctly stronger; 1 propleural seta, 2 weak additional setae present; 2 prostigmatic setae; 2+1 *stpl*; scutellum with strong hairs; basal scutellar seta nearly 1.6× as long as scutellum; lateral scutellar seta very fine and hair-like, at most 0.6× as long as scutellum; subapical scutellar seta subequal in length to basal one; apical scutellar setae crossing horizontally, 1.3× as long as scutellum; preapical scutellar seta absent; distance between 2 subapical scutellar setae nearly 2× as long as that between basal and subapical ones of same side.

Wing hyaline, slightly tinged with brown anteriorly and along veins; tegula and basicosta black; veins brown; calypter whitish, slightly tinged with yellow. Lower calypter broad and flattened, inner margin closely abutted to scutellum. Second costal sector subequal in length to 4th, and nearly 0.5× as long as 3rd; length of vein *M*1 from discal crossvein to bending portion nearly 0.5× as long as that from bending portion to apex of vein *M*1, and nearly 1.3× as long as distance between bending portion and wing margin; bend of vein *M*1 weakly angulated, without fold; discal crossvein slightly curved, 1.8× as long as ultimate section of vein *M*3; vein *Cu*+*A* not reaching wing margin. Second costal sector

bare ventrally; basal node of vein *R*4+5 with 2–3 fine setae dorsally and ventrally.

Legs brown-black; pulvillus yellowish. Hind coxa bare on posterodorsal margin; fore tibia with 2 *p* setae; mid-tibia with 3 rather short *ad*, 2 *pd* and 1 *v* setae; hind tibia with close-set *ad* fringe, middle one of which is stronger, 3 *pd* and 2 *v* setae, and with 2 preapical *d* setae, without a *pv* apical seta. Fore claw and pulvillus longer than 5th tarsomere.

Abdomen shining black in ground color, broadly reddish brown on venter and sides of 1st+2nd and 3rd terga and on anterior sides of 4th tergum: anterior 2/3 of 3rd tergum, anterior 3/4 of 4th and 5th terga with rather thin white pollinosity on dorsum; the pollinosity with shifting appearance; venter of 2nd and 3rd terga evenly with thin whitish pollinosity, venter of 4th and 5th terga with well developed nap of yellowish brown pubescence. Dorsomedian excavation of 1st+2nd tergum extending to its hind margin; 4th tergum 1.25× as long as 3rd, and 1.5× as long as 5th. Hairs on dorsum of 3rd and 4th terga dense, short and recumbent, on 5th tergum longer and suberect; venter of 1st+2nd and 3rd terga with fine and recumbent hairs; venter of 4th and 5th terga with dense and rather long hairs on the nap of pubescence; 2nd tergum with 2 very fine, hair-like median marginal setae and 1 strong lateral marginal seta on each side; 3rd tergum with 2 fine median marginal setae which are 0.5× as long as 4th tergum, and 1 strong

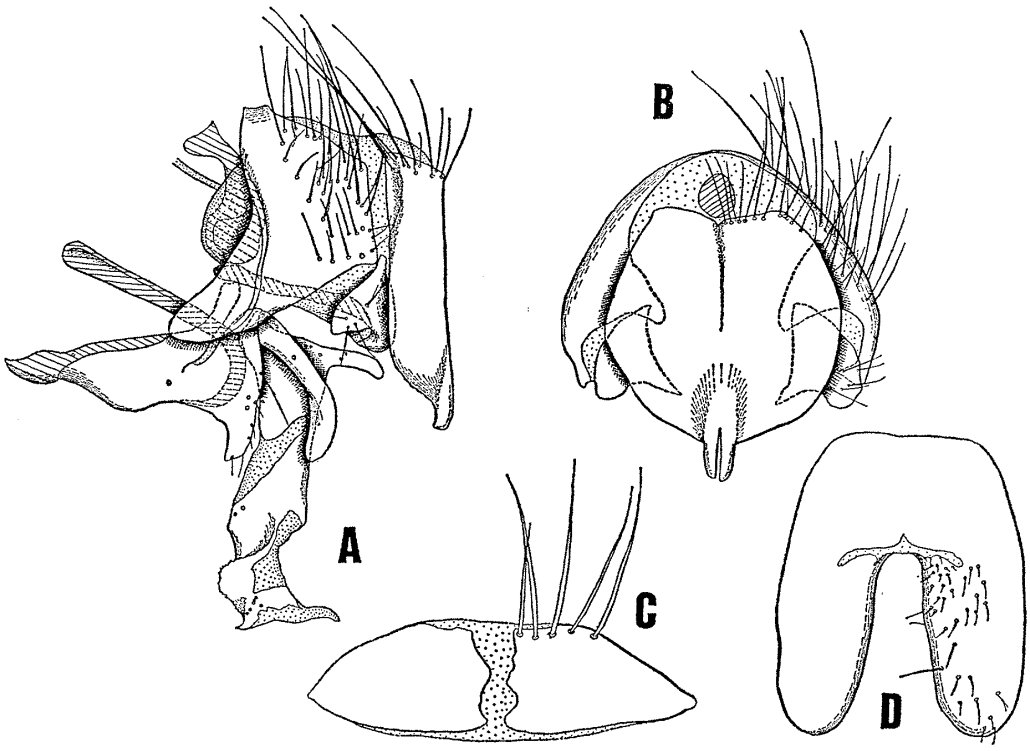

Fig. 4. *Mycteromyiella tenuiseta* sp. nov.; A: ♂ genitalia in lateral view; B: same in dorsal view; C: ♂ 6th tergum; D: ♂ 5th sternum.

lateral marginal seta on each side: 4th tergum with a row of strong marginal setae; 5th tergum with rows of discal and marginal setae, of which the former are fine; discal setae absent on intermediate terga; 5th sternum rather long, not much widened posteriorly, posterior lobes not strongly separated; 6th tergum separated at middle, with a row of strong marginal setae.

Male genitalia: Cercus in lateral view slightly bulged at apex, in dorsal view slightly longer than wide, basal margin weakly angulated, lateral margin rounded and strongly narrowed at apical portion, apex very slightly separated; surstylus very short, with only a few setae; basiphallus with a strong dorsal process; distiphallus rather strongly expanded laterally near apex.

Female. Unknown.

Body length: 8.6 mm, wing length: 7.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Bukit Kutu (3,300–3,500 ft.), Selangor, Malay Penin. (Malaysia), 24. ix. 1932, H. M. PENDLEBARY leg. (BMNH).

Distribution. Malay Peninsula (Selangor, Malaysia).

Remarks. This species seems to be related to *M. phasmatophaga* in the structure of the ♂ genitalia, but is different in the wider and rounded cercus and shorter surstylus which has only a few hairs. This species seems also to be related to the preceding species, but the coloration of the head, the shape of the cercus and very sparsely haired surstylus in the ♂ genitalia are entirely different.

Key to the Species of *Mycteromyiella*

Mycteromyiella papuana (DE MEIJERE, 1906) which was originally described from West Irian is not included in this key. I have not examine the type-specimen of this species and according to CROSSKEY (1969) the abdomen of the type-specimen is missing.

1. Scutellum brown or reddish brown at least on its posterior margin 2
— Scutellum entirely black; 3rd antennal segment 2.1–2.3× as long as 2nd in ♂, 2.3–2.7× in ♀; gena 0.18–0.22 of eye-height; 2nd and 3rd abdominal terga usually without median marginal setae in ♂; vertex 0.14–0.16 of head width in ♂, 0.17–0.18 in ♀; ♀ 5th tarsomere of fore leg not much elongated .... *M. phasmatophaga* CROSSKEY, 1968 (Solomon Is.).
2. 2nd and 3rd abdominal terga with median marginal setae in ♂; parafacial silvery white pollinose 3
— 2nd and 3rd abdominal terga without median marginal setae; at most irregularly set weak median marginal seta present on 3rd tergum; parafrontal and parafacial yellowish pollinose 4
3. 4th abdominal tergum almost always with irregular median discal setae in ♂; median marginal setae on 3rd abdominal tergum more than 2/3 of the length of 4th tergum in ♂; scutellum brownish on its posterior margin of both sides, broadly darkened basally and medially; ♀ 5th tarsomere of fore leg elongate,

nearly 2× as long as 4th .....*M. marginalis* sp. nov. (Japan).

— 4th abdominal tergum without median discal setae in ♂; median marginal setae on 3rd abdominal tergum less than 1/2 of the length of 4th tergum in ♂; scutellum broadly reddish brown, very narrowly darkened basally ....*M. tenuiseta* sp. nov. (Malay Pen.).

4. Vertex 0.14–0.15 of head width in ♂; gena 0.27–0.28 of eye-height; mid-tibia with 2–3 *ad* setae .....*M. obscura* sp. nov. (Borneo)

— Vertex 0.16–0.18 of head width in ♂, in ♀ 0.20–0.23; gena nearly 0.23–0.28 of eye-height; mid-tibia with 2 *ad* setae ....*M. laetifica* (MESNIL, 1951) (New Guinea).

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Kontyû, Tokyo, **44**(3): 322. September 25, 1976

New Record of *Tainanina pilisquama* (SEN.-WHITE) (Diptera, Calliphoridae) from Japan

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Through the cortesy of Dr. S. SHINONAGA, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, and Mr. H. SHIMA, Kyushu University, the author had an opportunity to examine the following specimens of *Tainanina pilisquama* (SEN.-WHITE): 1 ♂, Asahigaoka, Tokunoshima Isl., 7. XI. 1966, Y. MIYATAKE; 4 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, Yona, Okinawa-Honto Isl., 19. X. 1973, R. KANO (TMDU); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Gajanokobanta, Okinawa-Honto Isl., 21. X. 1973, R. KANO (TMDU); 2 ♂♂, Mt. Ibudake, Okinawa-Honto Isl., 15. VII. 1974, S. SHINONAGA (TMDU). This is the first record of the species from Japan. This fly has hitherto been known from India, Ceylon, Java, Bali, Borneo, S. China, Philippines and Taiwan.