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ON TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE
GENUS *GAMPSOCERA* SCHINER FROM JAPAN

(Diptera, Chloropidae)

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In 1954, I found two interesting Chloropid species belonging to the genus *Gampsocera* SCHINER at the summit of Mt. Tokachi in Hokkaido. Those species are new to science as described in the following lines.

Before proceeding further, I wish to express my heartiest thanks to Professor T. UCHIDA and Dr. C. WATANABE for their kind guidance.

Genus *Gampsocera* SCHINER

Gampsocera SCHINER, Wien. Ent. Monatschr., VI, 431 (1862); CORTI, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., 1909, 151 (1909); BECKER, Arch. Zool., I, 117 (1910), Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., IX, 130 (1911), Ibid., X, 159 (1912); DUDA, Die Flieg. der Palaearkt. Reg., 64, 21 (1932); SABROSKY, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 34 (4), 753 (1941).

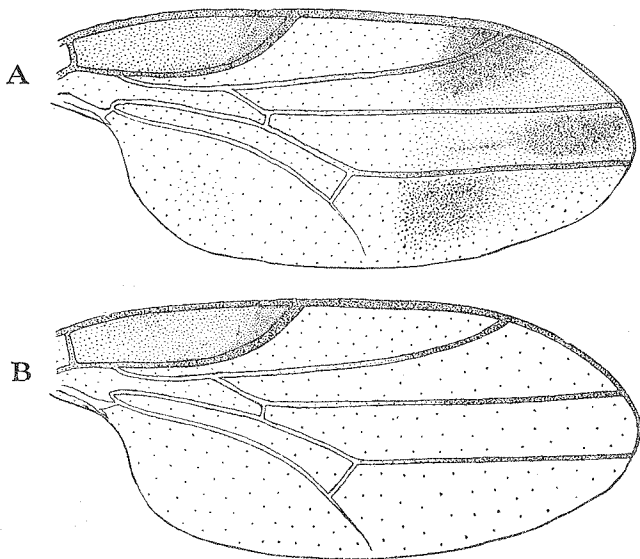
Genotype: *Chlorops numerata* HEEGER, 1864, (Monobasic)

This genus is closely related to the genus *Elachiptera* MACQUART (1835) in most particulars and it has been considered as a synonym of the latter by Dr. O. DUDA. After my own closer examination, however, I have come to the conclusion that the genus *Gampsocera* should be treated as a distinct genus by the following characters; (1) scutellum rounded, not rugulose, the disk slightly convexed as in *Oscinella*, (2) distinct scutellar tubercles absent, (3) third antennal segment more or less elongated toward the apex and (4) three or four pairs of long, moderately strong, and outstanding fronto-orbital bristles present. Up to the present time, many species of *Gampsocera* have been recorded from the Oriental, Australian and Neotropical regions, and only one species has been known in the Palaearctic region.

Gampsocera alpina sp. nov.

Male: Head slightly broader than thorax. Front pink to yellow, nearly square, the anterior margin rounded and fairly convexed toward the compound eye. Frontal triangle entirely black and polished, slightly longer than wide, the apical corner ending four-fifths the length of front. Compound eyes bare. Occiput entirely black. Three pairs of fronto-orbital bristles outstanding, each bristle approximately same and moderate in size, standing at regular intervals. Outer vertical bristles longer than others. Postvertical bristles slightly longer than ocellar bristles which is as long as inner vertical bristles. Antennae entirely

yellow, sometimes with the dorsum darkened. In profile, third antennal segment rounded and somewhat elongate apically, the length more than two-thirds the breadth, bearing arista at the middle of dorsum. Arista white, shorter than front, relatively slender and narrowed apically, but broadened in appearance due to the arrangement of whitish dense pubescence except the yellowish base. Face pink to pale yellow with whitish pubescence. Mesofacial plate depressed, without a median keel, the inferior margin rounded downward, the breadth more than twice as wide as parafacial plate. Parafacial ridges not parallel, opening toward the genal areas and the vibrissal angle produced. Genal area as long as the third antennal segment. Palpi buff yellow. Clypeus and labellum usually dark yellow,



Wings of *Gampsocera alpina* sp. nov. (Fringes are omitted)

A. Male. B. Female.

sometimes pink to blackish pink. Thorax shining black except the pinkish propleura. Mesonotum elongate, twice as long as wide, flattened without pollen and stripe, uniformly covered with white short hairs. Scutellum polished black, nearly two times as broad as long, the disk smooth with sparsely hairs. Apical scutellar bristles standing remotely, longer than scutellum, and twice as long as the lateral ones. Halteres pale yellow. Abdomen black in basic colour, the first two tergites sometimes reddish. Legs pale to buff yellow, hind femora and tibiae partly infuscated. Wings tinged with dark brownish markings on the apical part of marginal cell, the apical half of submarginal cell, the apical two-thirds of first posterior cell, the apical upper half of second posterior cell and the whole

areas of costal cell, the markings of the former two deeper than the rest. Wing vein pale yellow in ground colour, entire *c*, *sc* and the apical half of r_{2+3} , r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} dark brown; second costal sector longer than the third, and more than twice as long as the fourth; r_{4+5} running straight and parallel to m_{1+2} which ends beyond the tip; *m* crossvein twice as long as *rm* crossvein and strongly inclined as parallel as the wing margin; *cu* approximately reaching to the wing margin.

Female: Wing marking of costal cell present as well as the male, but other markings absent; wing veins coloured as in the male.

Body length: 2.0-2.3 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Tokachi, Hokkaido, 18, VII, 1954, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.

Allotype: ♂, same data as the holotype.

Paratypes: 1♂, Mt. Meakan, Hokkaido, 16, VII, 1952, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, same data as the holotype.

Types are preserved in the collection of Entomological Institute of Hokkaido University.

This species is somewhat allied to *Gampsocera numerata* (HEEGER), from which it differs by its white arista, entirely black frontal triangle and mesonotum, naked compound eye, longer apical scutellar bristle, straight m_{1+2} and presence of wing marking of costal cell.

Gampsocera abbiaristata sp. nov.

Female: Head slightly broader than thorax. Front brownish black, wider than long, the anterior half strongly convexed along the frontal triangle and divided into two parts by a median deep groove. Frontal triangle glistening black, nearly obcordate, the apical corner touching the anterior frontal median groove and ending three-fourths the length of front. Oceller spot slightly convexed, not pollinose. Compound eyes bare. Occiput entirely black. Four pairs of fronto-orbital bristles moderate in size and approximately equal in length, not outstanding. Postvertical bristles strong, as long as outer vertical bristles. Inner vertical bristles fairly long, slightly longer than ocellar bristles. Antennae orange yellow, with the dorsum and the apex darkened. Second antennal segment with a distinct bristle on the apical margin of dorsum. In lateral view, third antennal segment rounded, longer than two-thirds the breadth. Arista white, shorter than the front, broad and narrowed apically, with white dense pubescence. Face narrower than front. Mesofacial plate blackish pink, strongly hollowed, with a median short keel, the inferior margin rounded downwardly. Parafacial plate extremely narrowed, as broad as one-fourth of mesofacial one. Parafacial ridges polished black, parallel at the upper half and strongly opening toward the genal areas. Distinct vibrissal angle absent. Genal area blackish pink with silver dense pubescence, the height much shorter than the length of the third antennal segment. Palpi and clypeus black. Labellum dark yellow. Thorax entirely shining black. Mesonotum nearly twice as long as wide with yellowish short hairs. Dorsocentral and acrostichal rows not distinct. Scutellum semi-

circular in outline, wider than long, the disk flattened with short hairs as in mesonotum. Apical scutellar bristles standing on a good distance, slightly longer than scutellum and twice as long as the lateral ones. Pleura polished black. Sternopleura with sparse short hairs. Halteres pale yellow. Abdomen shining black, the first and second tergites more or less pale. Legs pale yellow, with some infuscation on the apical small part of middle and hind femora and on the base of hind tibiae. Wings hyaline, the veins uniformly pale yellow; ratio of second, third and fourth costal sectors 2.8 : 1.8 : 1.0; r_{3+5} running straight and parallel to m_{1+2} ; rm crossvein twice as long as m crossvein; m crossvein strongly inclined as parallel as the wing margin.

Male: Unknown.

Body length: 1.8-2.2 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Tokachi, Hokkaido, 18, VII, 1954, Y. NISHIJIMA leg.

Paratypes: 2♀ ♀, same data as the holotype.

Types deposited in the collection of Entomological Institute of Hokkaido University.

This species resembles the preceding species, *G. alpina*, from which it differs readily in having the face being distinctly broadened downwardly, the transparent wing and the uniformly coloured veins. It is also similar to *G. numerata inornata* CORTI, but it may be quite distinct from the latter by the white arista, longer apical scutellar bristles and linear m_{1+2} .