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**SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE FAMILY ANTHOMYIIDAE
OF JAPAN (DIPTERA), VI.**

By MASAOKI SUWA

Abstract

Suwa, M. 2005. Supplementary notes on the family Anthomyiidae of Japan (Diptera), VI. *Ins. matsum. n. s.* 61: 87–106, 63 figs.

Twenty-six Japanese species of anthomyiid flies are dealt with. Four species are recorded as new to Japan: *Delia coronariae* (Hendel, 1925), *Egle concomitans* (Pandellé, 1900), *Lasiomma monticola* Suh & Kwon, 1985, and *Pegomya notabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1846). Some collection data are added to the other species. The previous records of “*Lasiomma meadei* (Kowarz, 1880)” or “*Lasiomma seminitidum* (Zetterstedt, 1845) (= *meadei*)” in Japan are mostly referred to *Lasiomma craspedodontum* (Hsue, 1980) and partly to *L. monticola*. The female of *Pegomya latifrons* Suwa, 1984, is described for the first time.

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INTRODUCTION

The anthomyiid fauna of Japan has been mainly investigated in Hokkaido and mountainous ranges of Honshu, and poorly known from other areas. Currently 217 species are recognized to occur in Japan. Information on their distribution should be enriched for better understanding of the faunal relation between Japan and the continental Asia.

In this paper 26 Japanese species of Anthomyiidae are dealt with. Four species are new to Japan: *Delia coronariae* (Hendel, 1925), *Egle concomitans* (Pandellé, 1900), *Lasiomma monticola* Suh & Kwon, 1985, and *Pegomya notabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1846). I have found that the previous records of “*Lasiomma meadei* (Kowarz, 1880)” or “*Lasiomma seminitidum* (Zetterstedt, 1845) (= *meadei*)” in Japan should be mostly referred to *Lasiomma craspedodontum* (Hsue, 1980) and partly to *L. monticola*. *Pegomya latifrons* Suwa, 1984, was originally described only from the male. Reared specimens of this species are available for the present study, and the female is here described for the first time. A record on its host plants is also given for the first time. The other species are given some additional collection data.

As a result of the present addition and revision, the Japanese Anthomyiidae are now represented by 221 species.

This study is mainly based on specimens borrowed from National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba (NIAES), and on those preserved in Hokkaido University.

ENUMERATION

1. *Botanophila betarum* (Lintner, 1883)

Botanophila betarum: Suwa, 1999: 208; Wei et al., 1999: 688.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Kamegaike-Katanokoya, Mt. Norikura, 1 ♂, 4.viii.1952 (I. Hattori) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; China; Irkutsuk; Eastern Turkestan; Finland; N. America.

Remarks. *B. betarum* is widely distributed in the Holarctic region. It seems, however, to be rather rare at least in Japan. Only 4 male specimens were previously recorded from Hokkaido (Hamatombetsu), South Kuriles (Etorofu), and Honshu (Mt. Hodaka and Mt. Shirouma).

2. *Botanophila nigrodorsata* Suwa, 1986

Botanophila nigrodorsata: Suwa, 1999: 210; Wei et al., 1999: 691.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Kamikôchi, 1 ♂, 5.viii.1949 (S. Kato) (NIAES); Tokusawa, 8 ♂, 3.viii.1955 (N. Fukuhara; I. Hattori) (NIAES); Yokoo, 1 ♂, 6.viii.1955 (I. Hattori) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; China.

Remarks. This species has recently been recorded from some localities in China.

3. *Botanophila parvicornis* (Malloch, 1920)

Botanophila parvicornis: Suwa, 1999: 210; Wei et al., 1999: 693.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Sannoike-Yonnoike, Mt. Ontake, 1 ♂, 10.viii.1951 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; NE China; N America.

Remarks. This species has been known to occur in Japan on the basis of 3 male specimens collected at Mt. Yatsugatake, Nagano-ken.

4. *Botanophila profuga* (Stein, 1916)

Botanophila profuga: Suwa, 1999: 211; Wei et al., 1999: 693.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Reisen-Katanokoya, Mt. Norikura, 1 ♂, 8.ix.1951 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; China; Europe; N America.

Remarks. In Japan this species has been recorded from some localities in Hokkaido and Honshu.

5. *Botanophila tridentifera* Suwa, 1986

Botanophila tridentifera: Suwa, 1999: 212; Wei et al., 1999: 698.

Material examined. Kyushu. Nagasaki-ken: Mehoro, Tsushima, 1 ♂, 4.v.1989 (K. Konishi) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; China.

Remarks. *B. tridentifera* is widely distributed in Japan and China.

6. *Botanophila trifida* Suwa, 1986 (Fig. 1)

Botanophila trifida: Suwa, 1999: 213.

Material examined. Honshu. Tokyo-to: Nippara, 1 ♂, 25.ix.1949 (I. Hattori) (NIAES). Nagano-ken: Mt. Hijiri-yama, Higashichikuma-gun, 1 ♂, 19.ix.1953 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan.

Remarks. *B. trifida* was originally described from a single male specimen collected in Saitama-ken, Honshu. Additional records are here given.

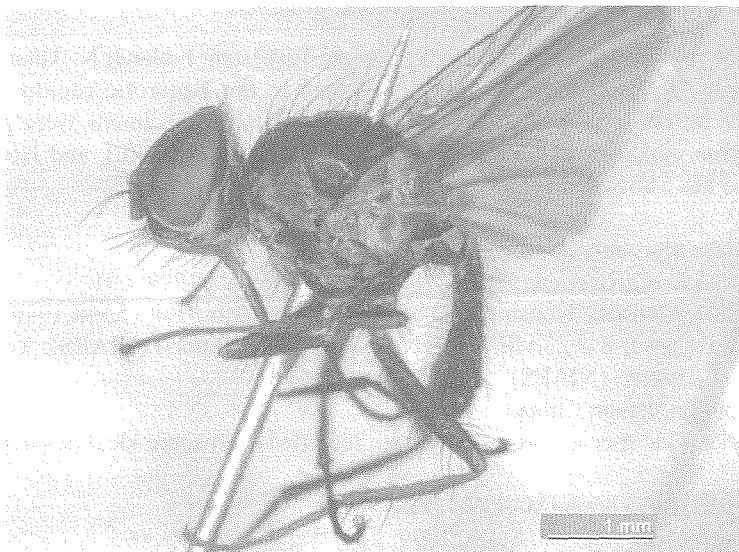
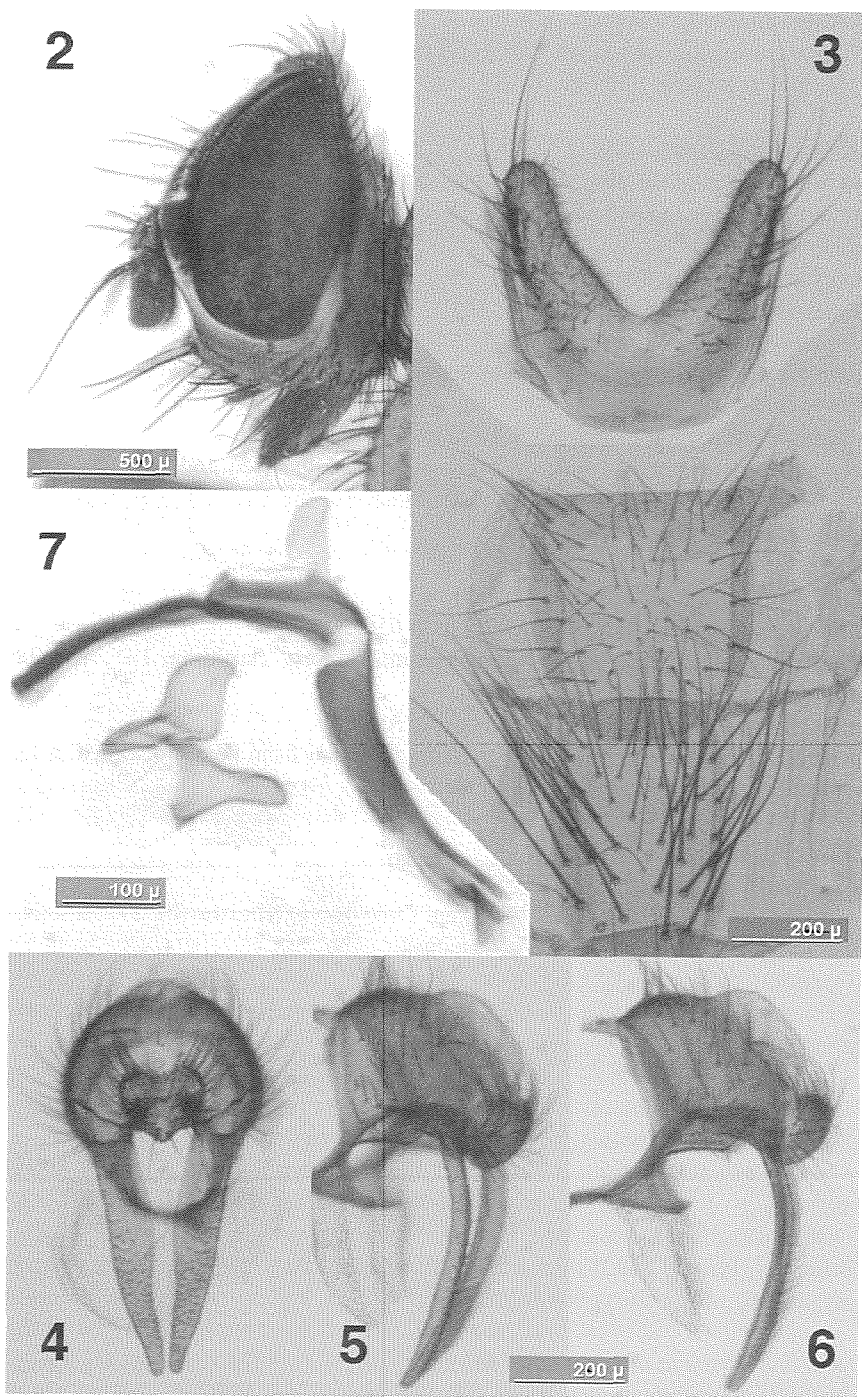


Fig. 1. *Botanophila trifida* Suwa, 1986, ♂. Mt. Hijiri-yama, Nagano-ken.

7. *Chirosia asperistilata* Suwa, 1974
Chirosia asperistilata: Suwa, 1999: 213.
 Material examined. Shikoku. Kochi-ken: Nishigawa, near Yanase, 1 ♂, 4.v.1951 (S. Ito).
 Distribution. Japan.
 Remarks. This is the first record of *C. asperistilata* from Shikoku. This species is widely distributed in Japan, and known as a leaf-miner of *Dryopteris* ferns.
8. *Chirosia griseifrons* (Séguy, 1923)
Chirosia griseifrons: Suwa, 1999: 214.
Meliniella griseifrons: Wei et al., 1999: 666.
 Material examined. Honshu. Tochigi-ken: Botanical Garden, Nikko, 1 ♂, 7.v.1950 (N. Fukuhara) (NIAES).
 Distribution. Japan; Korea; NE China; Ussuri; Europe.
 Remarks. In Japan this species is known from Hokkaido and Honshu, and is not rare.
9. *Chirosia histricina* (Rondani, 1866)
Chirosia histricina: Suwa, 1999: 215.
Chirosia hystricina [sic]: Wei et al., 1999: 656.
 Material examined. Kyushu. Nagasaki-ken: Mehoro, Tsushima, 1 ♂, 4.v.1989 (K. Konishi) (NIAES).
 Distribution. Japan; NE China; Europe; N America.
 Remarks. In Japan *C. histricina* has been recorded from some localities in Honshu and Kyushu.
10. *Chirosia sapporensis* Suwa, 1974
Chirosia sapporensis: Suwa, 1999: 216.
 Material examined. Honshu. Chiba-ken: Oriki-zawa, Kimitsu-shi, 1 ♂, 2–8.iv.1997, Malaise Trap (M. Nitta) (Chiba Pref. Museum).
 Distribution. Japan.
 Remarks. This species has been known only from a single male specimen collected at Sapporo.
11. *Delia coronariae* (Hendel, 1925) (Figs. 2–7)
Delia coronariae: Hennig, 1974: 778; Wei et al., 1999: 714.
 Material examined. Honshu. Kanagawa-ken: Hakusan, 1 ♂, 5.iv.1949 (N. Fukuhara) (NIAES).
 Distribution. Japan; NE China; Europe. New to Japan.
 Remarks. Hendel (1925) described this species as a leaf-miner of *Coronaria* (= *Lychnis*) *flos-cuculi* L. (Caryophyllaceae).
12. *Delia lineariventris* (Zetterstedt, 1845)
Delia lineariventris: Suwa, 1999: 219; Wei et al., 1999: 720.
 Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Sannoike–Yonnoike, Mt. Ontake, 1 ♂, 10.viii.1951 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).
 Distribution. Japan; NE China; Kamchatka; Europe; N America.



Figs. 2-7. *Delia coronariae* (Hendel, 1925), ♂. 2, head, lateral view; 3, 3rd to 5th sternites; 4, hypopygium, dorsal view; 5, ditto, dorsolateral view; 6, ditto, lateral view; 7, aedeagus. Hakusan, Kanagawa-ken.

Remarks. *D. lineariventris* is widely distributed in the Holarctic region. In Japan it has been recorded from mountainous ranges of central Honshu.

13. *Delia pectinator* Suwa, 1984

Delia pectinator: Griffiths, 1993: 1444; Suwa, 1999: 219.

Delia pectinator fuscilateralis Fan, 1993: 1131.

Material examined. Honshu. Gumma-ken: Kamitashiro–Mt. Shibutsu, Oze, 1 ♂, 6.ix.1952 (N. Fukuhara) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; China; N America.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in northern North America. In Japan it has been known only from the type material (2 ♂). Another specimen collected near the type locality is here recorded. The Chinese subspecies *D. pectinator fuscilateralis* was described from a male specimen collected at a place with an altitude of 3600 m in Sichuan. *D. pectinator* may have a wide range also in eastern Asia.

14. *Egle concomitans* (Pandellé, 1900) (Figs. 8–17)

Egle concomitans: Wei et al., 1999: 660; Griffiths, 2003: 2293.

Material examined. Hokkaido. Jozankei, Sapporo, 1 ♂, 22.v.1987 (M. Suwa).

Distribution. Japan; China; Mongolia; NE Burma; Europe; N America. New to Japan.

Remarks. This species seems to be uncommon except in North America, where it is a widespread and often abundant species in the boreal forest and in floodplain forests of the northern prairies (Griffiths, 2003).

15. *Heterostylodes pilifera* (Zetterstedt, 1845)

Heterostylodes pilifera: Suwa, 1999: 226; Wei et al., 1999: 734.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Mt. Chôgatake, 1 ♂, 5.viii.1955 (I. Hattori) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; NE China; Europe; N America.

Remarks. In Japan this species has been known only from Mt. Shirouma situated on the borders of three prefectures, Nagano-, Toyama- and Niigata-ken.

16. *Lasiomma craspedodontum* (Hsue, 1980) (Figs. 18–30)

“*Lasiomma meadei* (Kowarz, 1880)”: Suwa, 1974: 85, *partim* (excluding 1 ♂ from Sapporo referred to *L. monticola*).

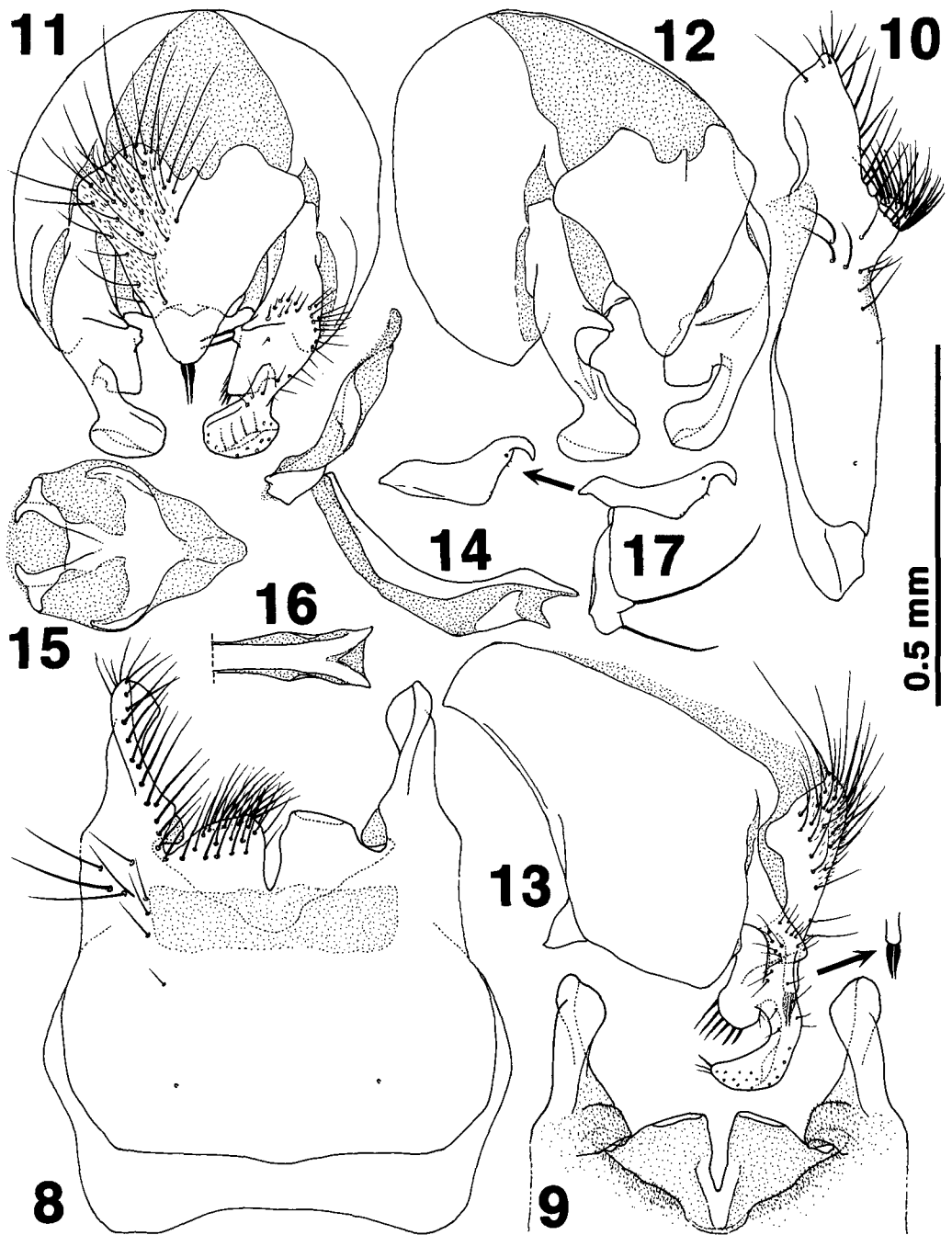
Sinohylemya craspedodonta Hsue, 1980: 416; Fan et al., 1988: 132; Wei et al., 1999: 743.

“*Lasiomma seminitidum* (Zetterstedt, 1845)”: Suwa, 1999: 228, *partim.*; Suwa, 2000: 464.

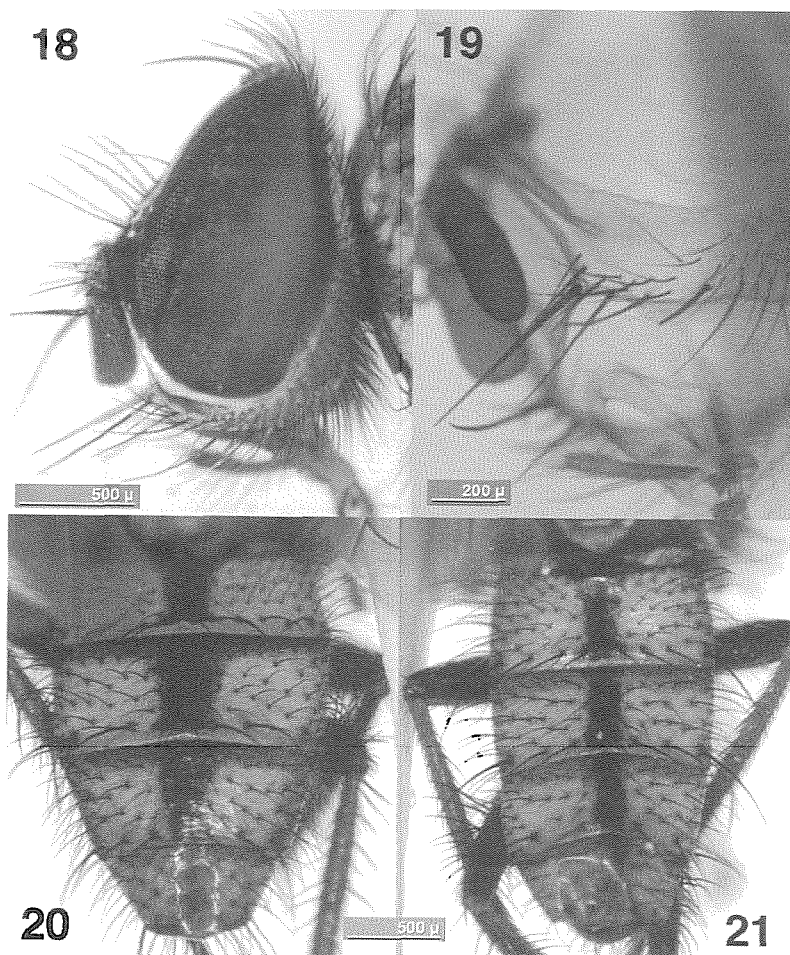
Lasiomma craspedodontum: Griffiths, 2003: 2456.

Material examined. Hokkaido. Sapporo, 1 ♂, 14.v.1959 (S. Ueda), 2 ♂, 1.vii.1966 (M. Suwa), 1 ♂, 5.v.1968 (M. Suwa), 1 ♂, 26.v.1968 (H. Torikura), 1 ♂, 2.vi.1968 (K. Kusigemati), 2 ♂, 6.vi.1968 (M. Suwa), 3 ♂, 15.v.1970 (M. Suwa); Nopporo, 1 ♂, 2.vi.1968 (M. Suwa), 1 ♂, 27.iv.1975 (A. Sakai), 1 ♂, 10.vi.1975 (M. Suwa), 3 ♂, 9.vi.1981 (M. Suwa); Soranuma, 1 ♂, 1.viii.1968 (M. Suwa); Mt. Daisetsu, 1 ♂, 9.vii.1960 (H. Hasegawa).

Honshu. Tochigi-ken: Mt. Keichô-san, 1300–1760 m, 1 ♂, 6.vi.1992 (M. Suwa).

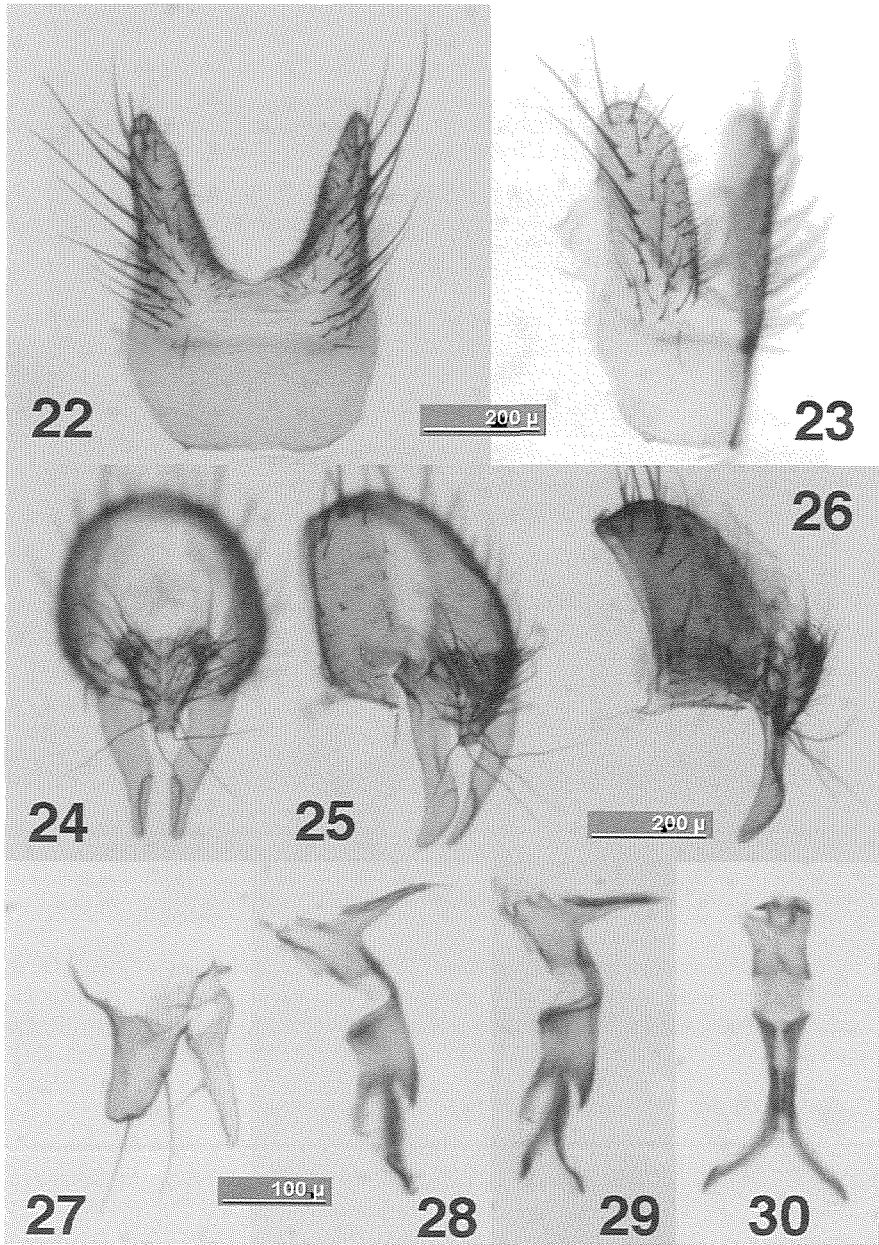


Figs. 8-17. *Egle concomitans* (Pandellé, 1900), ♂. 8, 5th sternite, ventral view; 9, ditto, inside view, posterior half; 10, ditto, lateral view; 11, hypopygium, dorsal view; 12, ditto, dorsolateral view; 13, ditto, lateral view; 14, basiphallus and distiphallus; 15, basiphallus, dorsal view; 16, distiphallus, dorsal view; 17, pregonite and postgonite. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

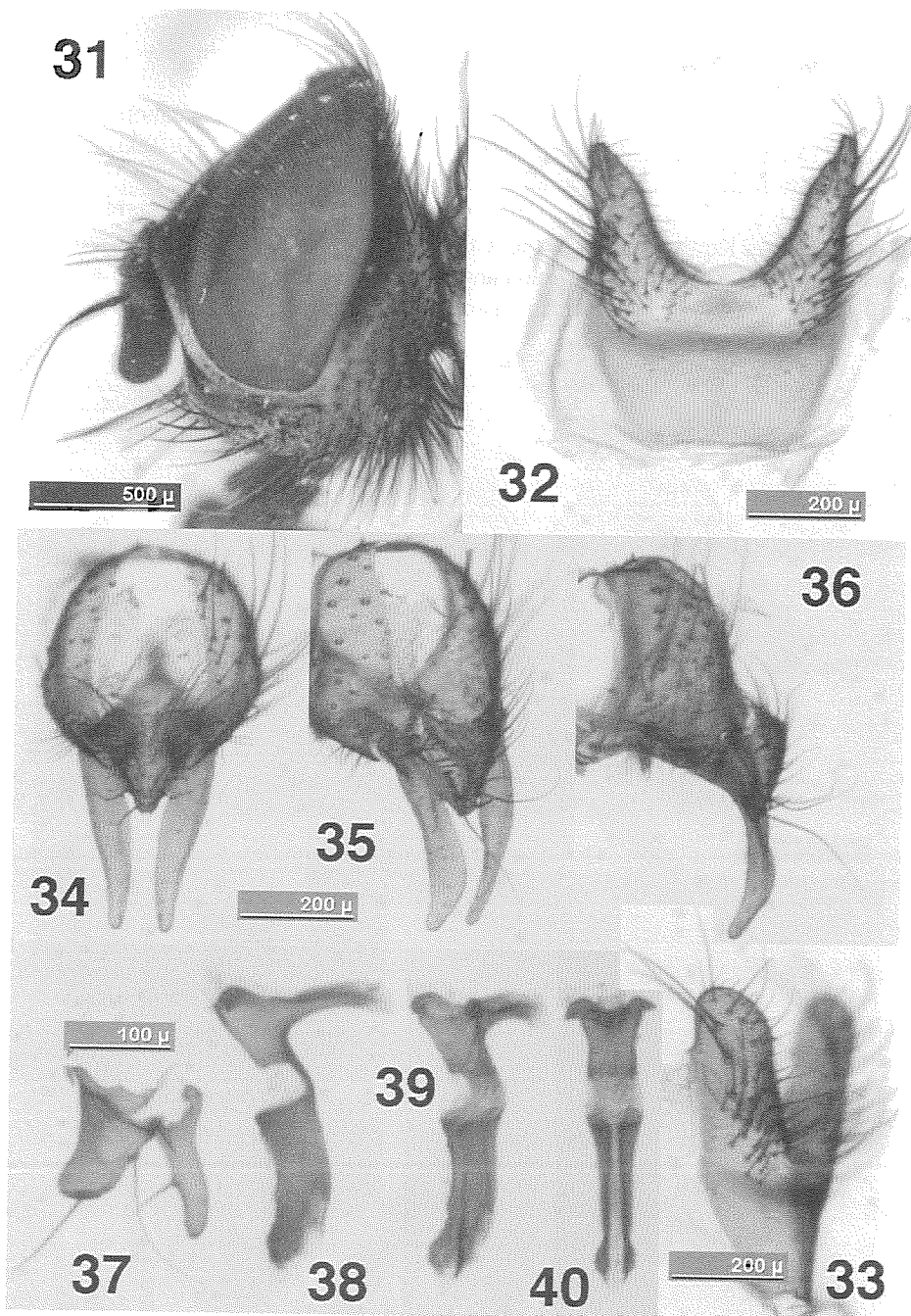


Figs. 18–21. *Lasiomma craspedodontum* (Hsue, 1980), ♂. 18, head, lateral view; 19, ditto, showing genal setae, macerated; 20–21, abdomen, dorsocaudal view. Fig. 18, Mt. Keichô-san, Tochigi-ken; 19–21, Mt. Yatsugatake, Nagano-ken (19, 21, same specimen; 20, another specimen).

Saitama-ken: Kônan, 4 ♂, 5.iv.1973 (K. Hara); Yorii, 1 ♂, 4.iv.1974 (K. Hara), 1 ♂, 25.iv.1978 (K. Hara); Mt. Mitsumine, 3 ♂, 23.vii.1974 (K. Hara). Tokyo-to: Setagaya-ku, 1 ♂, 25.iii.1987 (H. Mitsui); Fukiage Gyoen, Imperial Palace, 1 ♂, 9.xii.1996–7.i.1997 (K. Konishi), 1 ♂, 22.i–17.ii.1997, (K. Konishi), 1 ♂, 17.ii–14.iii.1997 (K. Konishi) (National Science Museum, Tokyo); 1 ♂, Jimba-yama, 1 ♂, 28.iii.1971 (T. Kocho). Yamanashi-ken: Mt. Daibosatsu, 1 ♂, 6.viii.1969 (M. Suwa), 9 ♂, 16–18.v.1982 (M. Suwa). Nagano-ken: Mt. Yatsugatake, 5 ♂, 16–21.vii.1970 (M. Suwa), 10 ♂, 25–29.vi.1989 (M. Suwa); Mt. Kiso-Komagatake, 3 ♂, 24.vii.1970 (M. Suwa); Mt. Nyûkasa, 1 ♂, 28.v.1975 (J. Emoto & A. Nakanishi). Ishikawa-ken: Kanazawa, 1 ♂, 8.iv.1967 (H. Kurahashi), 2 ♂, 23.iii.1969 (H. Kurahashi); Mt. Hakusan, 2 ♂, 10.vii.1971 (H.



Figs. 22–30. *Lasiomma craspedodontum* (Hsue, 1980), ♂. 22, 5th sternite, ventral view; 23, ditto, ventrolateral view; 24, hypopygium, dorsal view; 25, ditto, dorsolateral view; 26, ditto, lateral view; 27, pregonite and postgonite; 28, basiphallus and distiphallus, lateral view; 29, ditto, ventrolateral view; 30, ditto, ventral view. Mt. Yatsugatake.



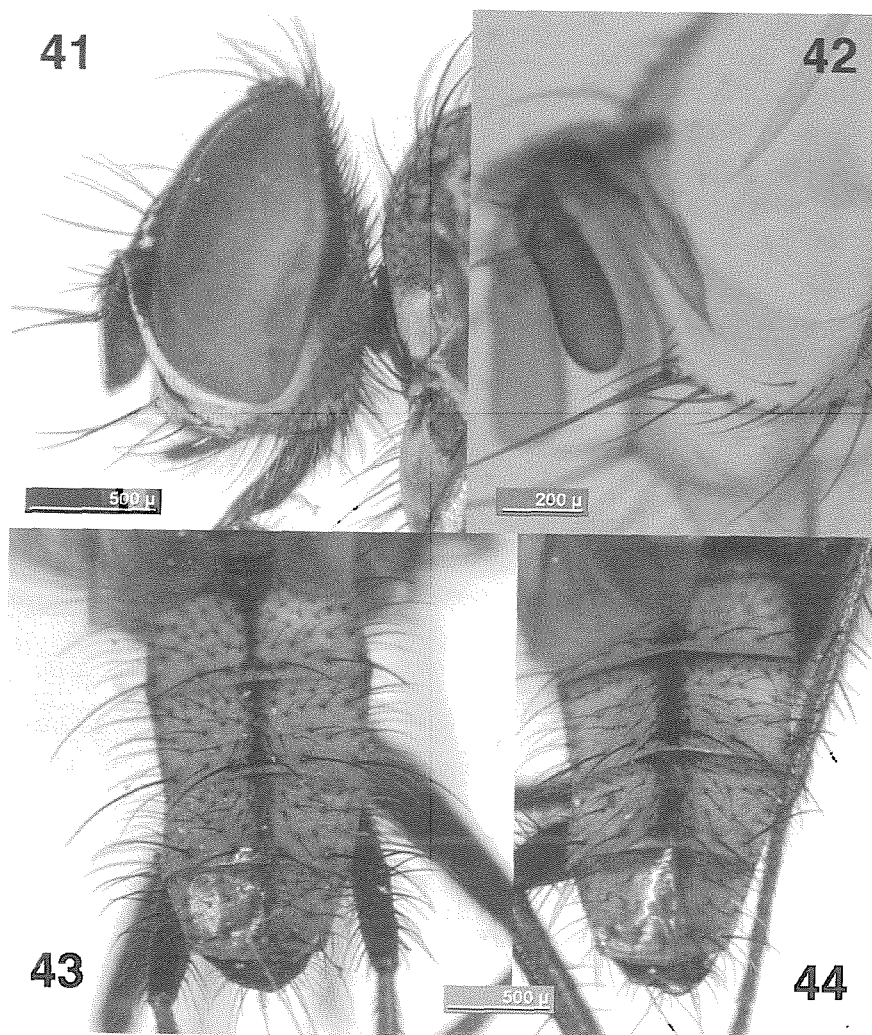
Figs. 31–40. *Lasiomma seminitidum* (Zetterstedt, 1845), ♂. 31, head, lateral view; 32, 5th sternite, ventral view; 33, ditto, ventrolateral view; 34, hypopygium, dorsal view; 35, ditto, dorsolateral view; 36, ditto, lateral view; 37, pregonite and postgonite; 38, basiphallus and distiphallus, lateral view; 39, ditto, ventrolateral view; 40, ditto, ventral view. England.

Kurahashi); Mt. Iozen, 2 ♂, 17.v.1970 (H. Kurahashi). Aichi-ken: Saimyoji-san, 7 ♂, 29.iii.1969 (H. Kurahashi); Atsumi-Hantô, 1 ♂, 15.v.1963 (H. Kurahashi). Hyogo-ken: 2 ♂, 20.v.1967 (M. Suwa).

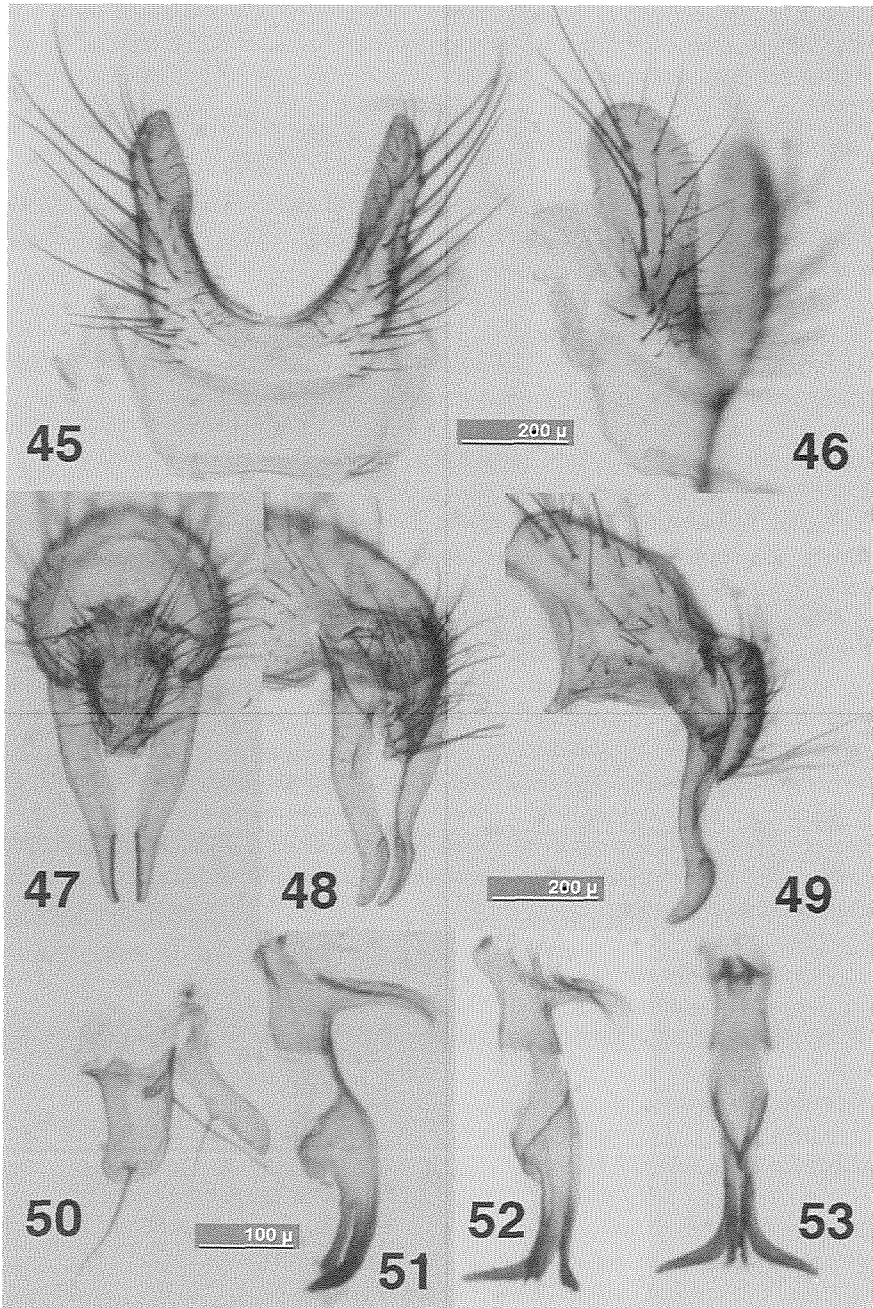
Kyushu. Ôita-ken: Mt. Sobo, 2 ♂, 9.vi.1978 (N. Kashiwai). Kumamoto-ken: 1 ♂, 24.iv.1967 (M. Suwa). Kagoshima-ken: Mt. Kirishima, 1 ♂, 7.v.1967 (H. Takizawa).

Distribution. Japan; Korea; China; Europe; N America.

Remarks. *L. craspedodontum* differs from *L. seminitidum* (Zetterstedt, 1845) (= *Lasiops meadei* Kowarz, 1880) in the male as follows: eyes with hairs discernible by careful examination; orbits at parafrontal angle distinctly narrower than A_3 , usually about two-thirds as wide as the latter; genae distinctly lower than A_3 -width; distiphallus with



Figs. 41–44. *Lasiomma monticola* Suh & Kwon, 1985, ♂. 41, head, lateral view; 42, ditto, showing genal setae, macerated; 43–44, abdomen, dorsocaudal view. Fig. 41, Nopporo, Hokkaido; 42, Mt. Yatsugatake; 43, Sapporo; 44, Mt. Daibosatsu, Yamanashi-ken.



Figs. 45–53. *Lasiomma monticola* Suh & Kwon, 1985, ♂. 45, 5th sternite, ventral view; 46, ditto, ventrolateral view; 47, hypopygium, dorsal view; 48, ditto, dorsolateral view; 49, ditto, lateral view; 50, pregonite and postgonite; 51, basiphallus and distiphallus, lateral view; 52, ditto, ventrolateral view; 53, ditto, ventral view. Sapporo.

a pair of long divergent apical arms. In the male of *seminitidum* (one British specimen available, Figs. 31–40): eyes densely haired; orbits at parafrontal angle only a little narrower than A_3 , about 0.9 times as wide as the latter; genae about as high as A_3 -width; distiphallus not divergent apically.

17. *Lasiomma monticola* Suh & Kwon, 1985 (Figs. 41–53)

“*Lasiomma meadei* (Kowarz, 1880)”: Suwa, 1974: 85, *partim* (1 ♂ from Sapporo).

Sinohylemya ctenocnema Hsue, 1980: 414; Fan et al., 1988: 130; Wei et al., 1999: 743. Secondary homonym of *Lasiops ctenocnema* Kowarz, 1880 (= *Anthomyza strigilata* Zetterstedt, 1838) in the genus *Lasiomma*.

Lasiomma monticola Suh & Kwon, 1985: 181.

“*Lasiomma seminitidum* (Zetterstedt, 1845)”: Suwa, 1999: 228, *partim*.

Material examined. Hokkaido. Sapporo, 1 ♂, 20.v.1960 (S. Takagi), 1 ♂ (recorded as “*L. meadei*” in Suwa, 1974), 2.vi.1968 (K. Kusigemati); Nopporo, 1 ♂, 9.vi.1981 (M. Suwa). Honshu. Yamanashi-ken: Mt. Daibosatsu, 1 ♂, 16–18.v.1982 (M. Suwa). Nagano-ken: Mt. Yatsugatake, 1 ♂, 21.vii.1970 (M. Suwa).

Distribution. Japan; Korea; China. New to Japan.

Remarks. *L. monticola* is different from *L. craspedodontum* in the male terminalia as follows: 5th sternite with processes longer than basal plate; surstylus sinuate in profile, and a little longer than epandrium; distiphallus with apical arms fused with dorsal sclerotization and curved downwards; pregonite with apical seta situated before distal margin on outside. In the male of *L. craspedodontum*: 5th sternite with processes as long as or shorter than basal plate; surstylus not sinuate in profile, and a little shorter than epandrium; distiphallus with apical arms not fused with dorsal sclerotization and not curved downwards; pregonite with apical seta situated on distal margin. In the external general appearance, the following features may be useful to distinguish these two species: *ori* 3 in *monticola*, 4 or 5, rarely 3 in *craspedodontum*; genae with 1 row of genal setae in *monticola*, 2 rows in *craspedodontum*; abdomen with median vitta narrow, at most as wide as tibial diameter in *monticola*, usually wide, at least as wide as tibial diameter in *craspedodontum*.

18. *Pegomya geniculata* (Bouché, 1834)

Pegomya geniculata: Suwa, 1999: 233; Wei et al., 1999: 794.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Mt. Ôtaki, 1 ♂, 4.viii.1955 (S. Kato) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; China; Europe; N America.

Remarks. This is a common species in Europe and North America. Also in Japan it is abundant in Hokkaido and Honshu.

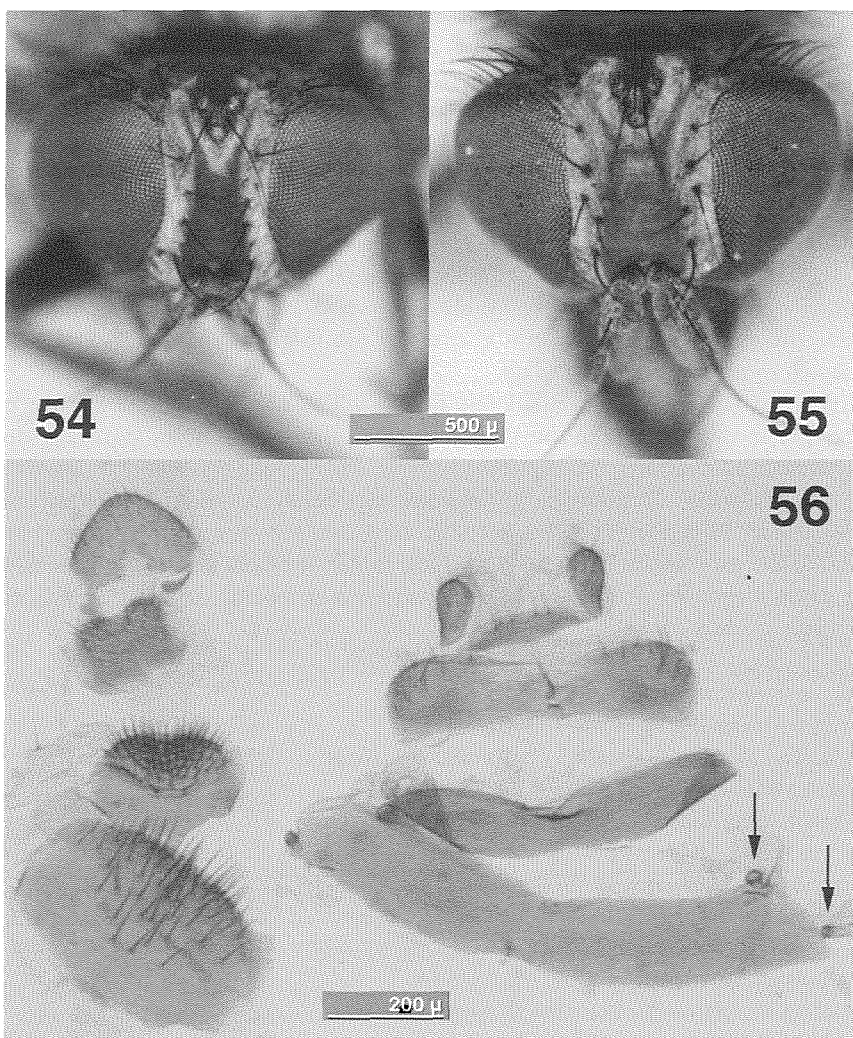
19. *Pegomya kusigematii* Suwa, 1974

Pegomya kusigematii: Suwa, 1999: 234.

Material examined. Honshu. Gumma-ken: Hatomachi-tôge, Oze, 1 ♂, 7.vii.1951 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES); Nagano-ken: Kamikôchi, 1 ♂, 23.vii.1954 (S. Kato) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan

Remarks. *P. kusigematii* is known from some localities in Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu.



Figs. 54–56. *Pegomya latifrons* Suwa, 1984. 54, head, dorsal view, ♂; 55, ditto, ♀; 56, ovipositor, arrows indicating spiracles. Bikuni, Hokkaido (Figs. 55 and 56 based on different specimens).

20. *Pegomya latifrons* Suwa, 1984 (Figs. 54–56)

Pegomya latifrons Suwa, 1984: 49; Suwa, 1999: 234.

Material examined. Hokkaido. Tomakomai, 1 ♂ (holotype), 6.vi.1975 (T. Hattori); Bikuni, Shakotan-cho, 1 ♂ (emerged 3.ix.1987), 4 ♀ (em. 3–4.ix.1987), reared from larvae, 11.viii.1987 (A. Iwasaki), as a leaf-miner of *Oxalis stricta* L. Kyushu. Kagoshima-ken: Myōken-onsen, Mt. Kirishima, 1 ♂ (paratype), 1.iv.1977 (K. Ōhara); Takakuma Research Forest of Kagoshima University, Tarumizu, 15 ♂, 21 ♀, all paratype, reared from larvae, 13.vi.1980 (M. Suwa), as a leaf-miner of *Oxalis* sp.

Host plants. *Oxalis stricta* L.; *Oxalis* sp.

Distribution. Japan.

♂. Parafrontals with 2–4 *ori* (mingled with a few fine or minute setulae), often with 1 weak or rather strong proclinate *ors* and usually with 1 strong reclinate *ors* (absent only in holotype among the specimens examined), rarely with 1 weak reclinate *ors* above the strong one. Mesonotum with 4–7 (usually 5–6) pairs of *pre-acr*, 1 or a few setulae often discernible between the rows.

♀. Frons 0.36–0.37 times as wide as head; parafrontals with 2–3 *ori* (mingled with a few fine or minute setulae), and with 1 strong proclinate and 1 or 2 reclinate *ors*, the lower reclinate being strong, and the upper one weak to rather strong, sometimes only on left or right parafrontal. Ovipositor short; 6th and 7th spiracles on membrane just near anterolateral and posterolateral corners of 6th tergite, respectively; 8th sternite represented by an entire setulose plate.

Remarks. This species is remarkable for the wide frons in the male and the entire 8th sternite in the female. In the original description this species was regarded as closely related to *Pegomya bicolor* (Wiedemann, 1817). Judging from the resemblance in the surstyli of male terminalia, *P. latifrons* may belong to the *Pegomya nigritarsis* superspecies in the sense of Griffiths (1982). *Pegomya seitenstettensis* (Strobl, 1880), a member of the superspecies, is known as a leaf-miner of *Oxalis acetosella* L. in Europe. In the genus *Pegomya*, *P. latifrons* is a second species feeding on *Oxalis* plants in the larval stage.

21. *Pegomya maculata* Stein, 1906

Pegomya maculata: Suwa, 1999: 234.

Material examined. Honshu. Gumma-ken: Ozenuma-Ôshimizu, 2 ♂, 12.vii.1951 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; Europe; N America.

Remarks. In Japan this species has been recorded only from Mt. Kamihorokamettoku-yama in Hokkaido and Mt. Yatsugatake in Honshu.

22. *Pegomya notabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1846) (Figs. 57–63)

Pegomya notabilis: Griffiths, 1983: 257.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: 5-gôme–6-gôme, Mt. Ontake, 1 ♂, 8.viii.1951 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; Europe; N America. New to Japan.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in Europe and North America. On the basis of the present specimen it is recorded from Japan for the first time.

23. *Pegomya seitenstettensis* (Strobl, 1880)

Pegomya seitenstettensis: Suwa, 1999: 237; Wei et al., 1999: 798.

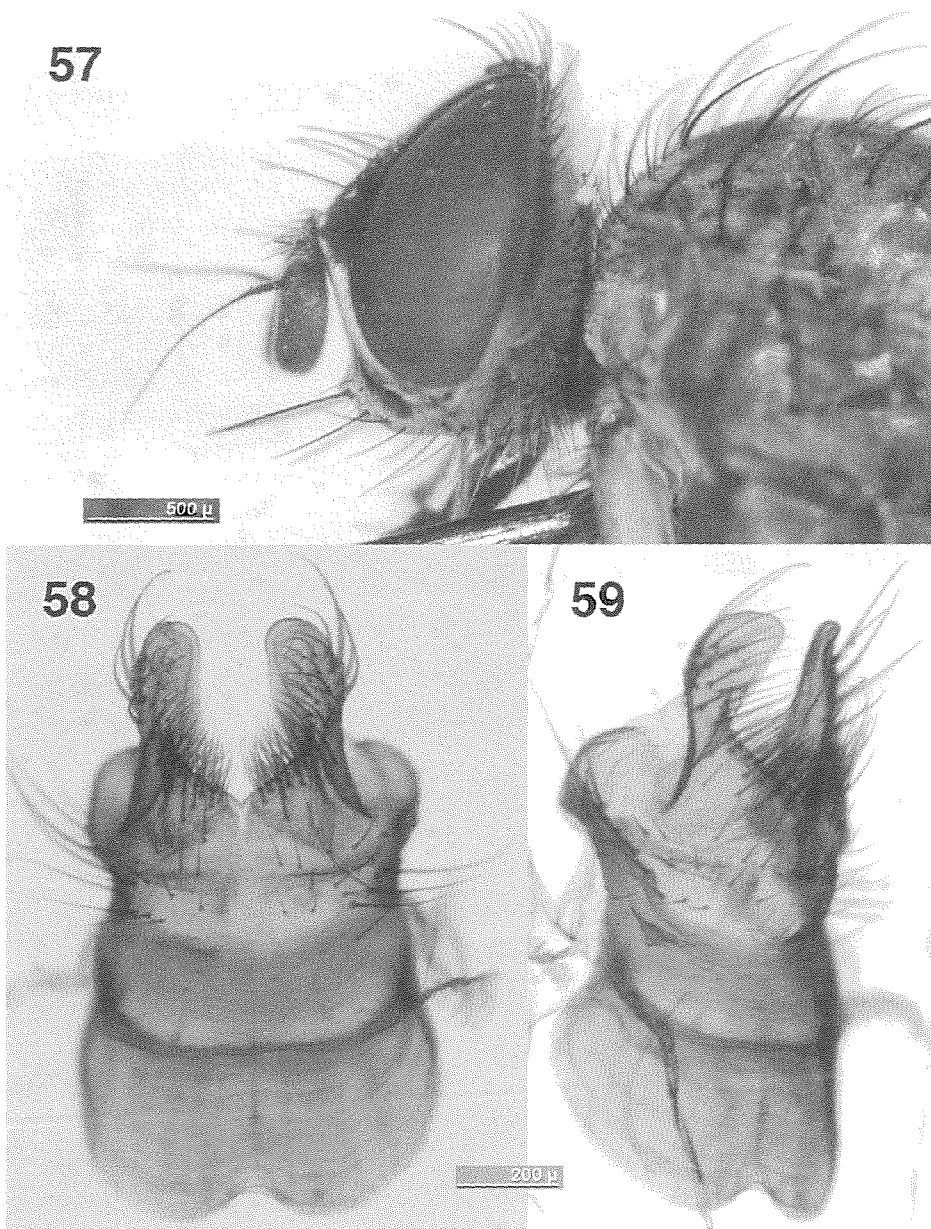
Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Reisen–Suzuran, Mt. Norikura, 1 ♂, 30.vii.1954 (S. Kato) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; NE China; Europe.

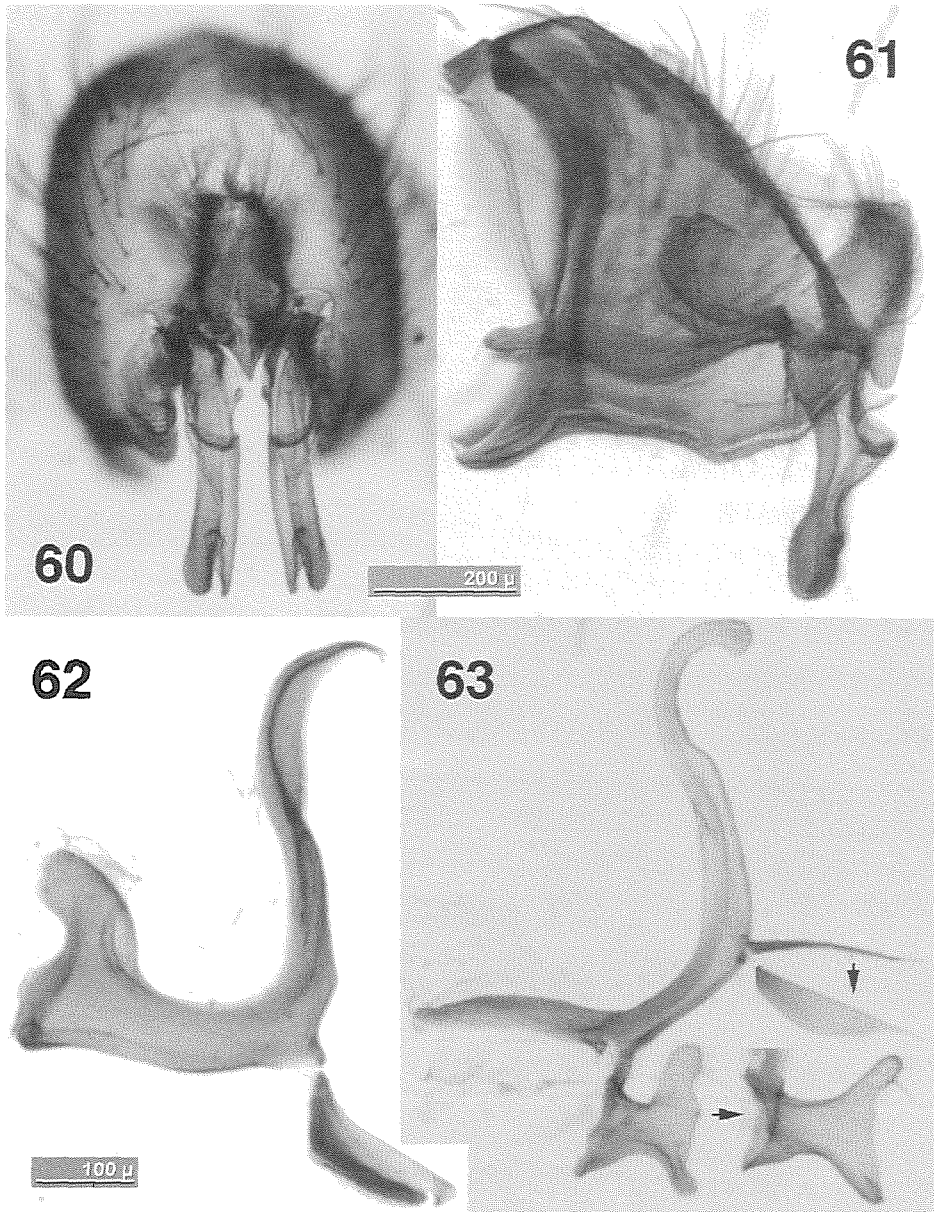
Remarks. *Oxalis acetosella* L. has been recorded as a host plant of *P. seitenstettensis* in Europe. No host record is available in Japan.

24. *Pegomya spiraculata* Suwa, 1974

Pegomya spiraculata: Hsue, 1983: 57; Suwa, 1999: 237.



Figs. 57–59. *Pegomya notabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1846), ♂. 57, head; 58, 5th sternite, ventral view; 59, ditto, ventrolateral view. Mt. Ontake, Nagano-ken.



Figs. 60–63. *Pegomya notabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1846), ♂. 60, hypopygium, dorsal view; 61, ditto, lateral view; 62, basiphallus and distiphallus; 63, pregonite and postgonite. Mt. Ontake.

Material examined. Honshu. Gumma-ken: Tokura, 1 ♂, 23.ix.1950 (H. Hasegawa) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; Korea; NE China.

Remarks. This species seems to be uncommon in Japan though recorded from Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu.

25. *Pegomya zonata* (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Pegomya zonata: Suwa, 1999: 238.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Mt. Ôtaki, 2 ♂, 4.viii.1955 (S. Kato) (NIAES); Reisen-Shirahone, Mt. Norikura, 1 ♂, 5.viii.1952 (S. Kato) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; Europe; N America.

Remarks. *P. zonata* is widely distributed in Europe and North America. In Japan, however, it has only a few collection records from mountains of central Honshu.

26. *Strobilomyia oriens* (Suwa, 1983)

“*Lasiomma abietes* [sic] (Huckett, 1953)”: Hsue, 1983: 52.

Strobilomyia oriens: Suwa, 1999: 240.

Material examined. Honshu. Nagano-ken: Kuraigahara, Mt. Norikura, 1 ♂, 4.viii.1952 (I. Hattori) (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan; Korea; NE China.

Remarks. In Japan *S. oriens* has been known only from Hokkaido. The species recorded as “*Lasiomma abietes* [sic]” from Liaoning, China, may be referred to the present species. *Strobilomyia abietis* (Huckett, 1953) is exclusively Nearctic in distribution (Michelsen, 1988).

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