

Drosophilidae and Diastatidae from Mongolia (Diptera)*

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Abstract – Faunistic and taxonomic data of Diastatids and Drosophilids (Diptera) from Dr. Z. KASZAB's material collected in Mongolia (1966-1968); of the 15 species 5 are new to Mongolia and 4 to science (*Paracoxenus* 1, *Scaptomyza* 1, *Drosophila* 2).

Based upon Dr. Z. KASZAB's collection in 1963-1965, HACKMAN (1968) recorded seven species of the family Drosophilidae from Mongolia: *Scaptomyza pallida* (ZETTERSTEDT) *S. unipunctum* (ZETTERSTEDT), *S. flaveola* (MEIGEN), *Drosophila* (*Lordiphosa*) sp., *D. alpina* BURLA, *D. melanogaster* MEIGEN, and *D. funebris* (FABRICIUS).

The present report treats Dr. KASZAB's further collections in Mongolia, deriving from 1966-1968 (KASZAB 1966, 1968). The collections involve one hundred and seven examples belonging to one species of Diastatidae and fourteen species of Drosophilidae. Of seven species recorded by HACKMAN, five were found also in the present collections: *Scaptomyza pallida*, *S. unipunctum*, *S. flaveola*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, and *D. funebris*.

I am much obliged to Dr. L. PAPP for his taking the trouble of a preliminary classification of the material and sending me for further study. My cordial thanks are also due to Dr. A. BUZZATI-TRAVERSO, who has kindly given me many specimens of *Drosophila kuntzei* DUDA from Switzerland, through the courtesy of the late Dr. T. KOMAI.

DIASTATIDAE

Campichoeta griseola (ZETTERSTEDT, 1855)

Specimen examined Bulgan aimak: zwischen Somon Chischig-Öndör und Somon Orchen. 23 km NNO von Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 963), 1 ♀.

Fore femur with a row of setulae, submedian seta much longer than all others, a characteristic of the present species (cf. MCALPINE 1962: 5, Fig. 1).

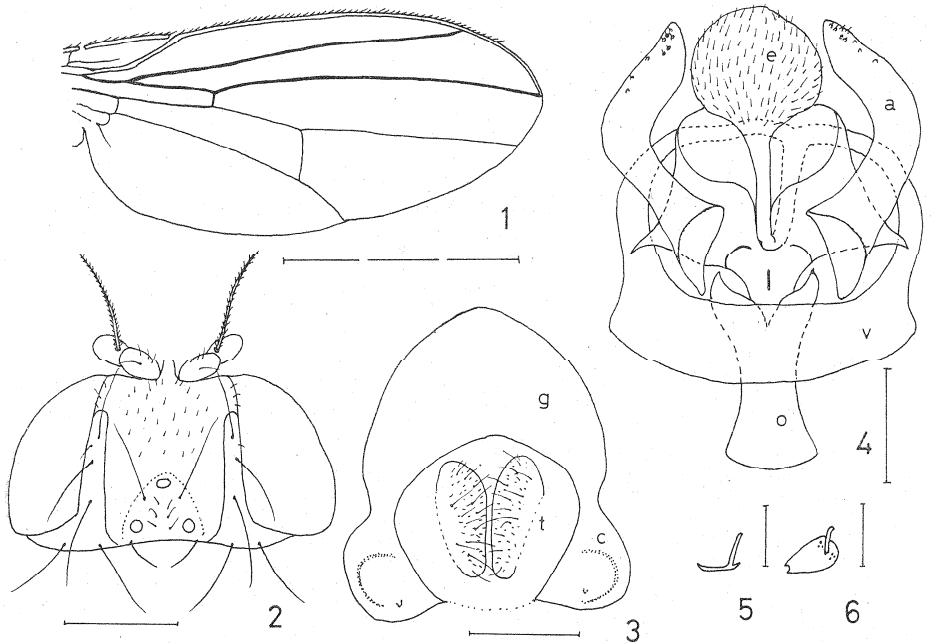
Distribution: Mongolia (new record), Europe, Alaska, N. America.

DROSOPHILIDAE

Paracoxenus kaszabi sp. n. (Figs. 1-6)

♂. Body about 2.5 mm in length, mat black in general. Head (Fig. 2) slightly narrower than thorax. Eye dark red, bare. Antenna with third joint spherical. Palpi black, with weak setae. Ocellar triangle and periorbits pollinose in grey. Ocellar setae in about three pairs. Frons deep velvety black, parallel-sided, anteriorly slightly narrower than long down middle, with scattered frontal hairs. Carina weakly convex, broadened below. Greatest width of cheek about

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Figs. 1-6. *Paracacoxenus kaszabi* sp. n. ♂: 1 = Wing; 2 = Head; 3 = Periphallial organs; 4 = Phallic organs (ventral aspect); 5-6 = Ejaculatory apodeme; a) anterior paramere, c) clasper, e) aedeagus, g) genital arch or ninth tergite, o) apodeme of aedeagus, s) submedian spine of hypandrium, t) anal plate or cercus, v) ventral fragma. Scales 0.1 mm, fore wing (Fig. 1) 1.0 mm.

one-fifth of greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital slightly shorter than other orbitals, inserted somewhat nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate, which is inserted slightly nearer to anterior reclinate than to inner vertical. Thorax uniformly mat black, slightly pollinose in grey, without black spots at bases of hairs. Sterno-index 0.8. Anterior scutellars divergent, posteriors equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Legs black, tarsi paler. Wings (Fig. 1) hyaline, crossveins clear, veins *M* and *Cu* thin. R_{2+3} nearly straight. R_{4+5} and *M* parallel. *C*-index 2.8; $4V$ -index 2.3; *AC*-index 0.6; $5x$ -index 1.2; *Ac*-index 1.7. *C3*-fringe on basal one-fourth. Halteres yellow. Abdominal tergites mat black, nearly unicolorous. Periphallial organs (Fig. 3) black. Genital arch ventrally narrowing, fused to hemispherical clasper. Anal plate comparatively small, hairy and pubescent. Phallic organs (Fig. 4) complicated, black. Aedeagus apically pale, rounded, densely pubescent; basally rod-shaped with lateral lobes, contiguous with thick apodeme and a dorsal rod, this again contiguous with lateral arms of ventral fragma. Anterior parameres large, semicircularly curved, subapically with a few sensillae. Ejaculatory apodeme (Figs. 5-6) with oval plate.

Holotype ♂, paratypes 2 ♂, 1 ex. (abdomen missing): Central aimak: Ulan-Baator; Nucht im Bogdo ul, 1750 m, 10. VI. 1966 (Nr. 513), deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Relationships: Resembles *P. inquilinus* HENDEL in having posterior reclinate orbital bristle arising nearer to anterior reclinate than to inner vertical (cf. Key to *Paracacoxenus* species by MCALPINE, 1968: 520), but differs from it in having an unspotted mesonotum.

Gitona distigma MEIGEN, 1830 (Figs. 7-10)

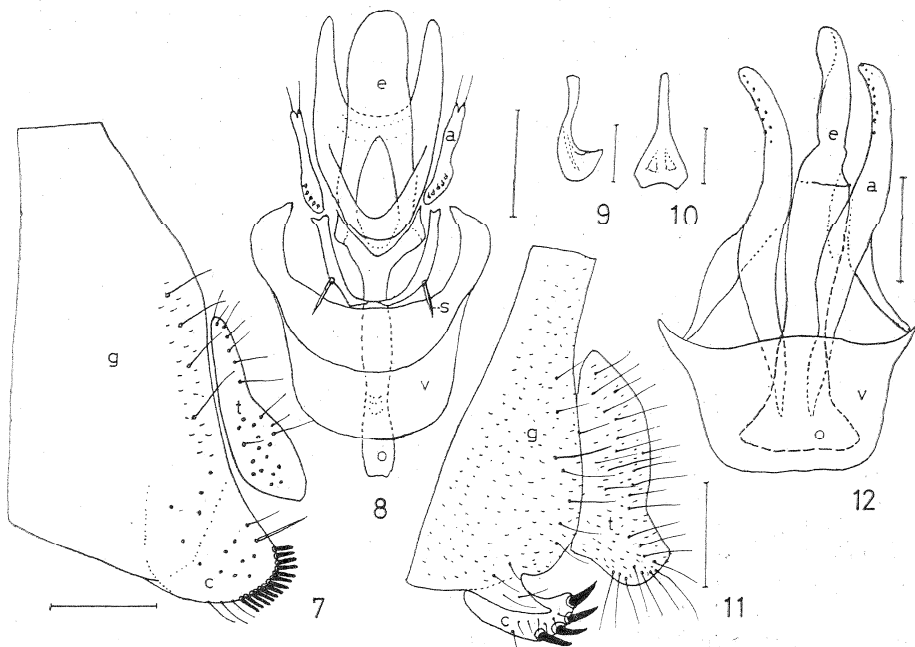
Specimens examined - Central aimak: 80 von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 517b), 1 ♂. - Chovd aimak: 3 km N von Somon Uenč, im Tal des Flußes Uenč gol, 1450 m, 2.-3. VII. 1966 (Nr. 614), 1 ♀. - Mittelgobi aimak: 8 km NW von den Ruinen des Klosters Oldoch Chijd, 54 km NNW von Somon Zogt-Ovoo, 1350 m, 9. VII. 1967 (Nr. 905).

This species "always seems to be correctly identified" (BARDEN 1961: 169), due especially to characteristic wing spot in both sexes. Male genitalia (Figs. 7-8) generally pale yellow. Genital arch and clasper seemingly fused, latter with about thirteen black marginal teeth. Aedeagus and apodeme elongate. Anterior paramere small, rod-shaped, subbasally with a few sensillae and apically with two bristles. Ejaculatory apodeme (Figs. 9-10) with triangular plate.

Distribution: Mongolia (new record), Europe.

Gitona vlasovi DUDA, 1935 (Figs. 11-12)

Specimens examined - Chovd aimak: Jamatin Dolon, cca 40 km N von Somon Manchan, an SW Ecke des Sees Char us nuur, 1200 m, 11. VII. 1966 (Nr. 673), 1 ♂. - Gobi Altaj aimak: Baga nuurn urd els, am SO Ecke des Sees Döröo nuur, 1200 m, 12. VII. 1966 (Nr. 680), 1 ♂. - Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI. 1967 (Nr. 782). 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Delgerchangaj ul Gebirge, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650 m, 11. VII.



Figs. 7-10. *Gitona distigma* MEIGEN: 7 = Peripheral organs; 8 = Phallic organs (ventral aspect); 9-10 = Ejaculatory apodeme. - Figs. 11-12. *Gitona vlasovi* DUDA: 11 = Peripheral organs; 12 = Phallic organs (ventral aspect). - Explanation of signs as in Figs. 1-6. Scales 0.1 mm.

1967 (Nr. 908), 1 ♂. — Süd g o b i a i m a k : Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Zogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 68 km S von Zogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 3 ♂. 2 ♀. — B a j a n c h o n g o r a i m a k : Oase Echin gol, cca 90 km NO von Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27.-29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 857), 1 ♂, 4 ♀. — C h ö v s g ö l a i m a k : 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI. 1968 (Nr. 993), 1 ♂. — U v s a i m a k : am Fluß Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

The main structures of the periphallie and phallic organs (Figs. 11-12) agree well with McALPINE's description (1968: 517).

Distribution: Mongolia (new record), Europe.

Scaptomyza (Paruscaptomyza) pallidu (ZETTERSTEDT, 1847)

Specimens examined — C h e n t e j a i m a k : 150 km ONO von Öndörchaan, 10 km S von Fluß Kerulen und 10 km N von Somon Tumuncogt, 1000 m, 30. VII. 1965 (Nr. 331), 1 ♂. — G o b i A l t a j a i m a k : Zachuj Gobi, 10 km N von Chatan chajrchan Gebirge, 1150 m, 27. VI. 1966 (Nr. 591), 1 ♀. — C e n t r a l a i m a k : Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1650 m, 3. VI. 1967 (Nr. 762), 1 ♀; 11 km S vom Paß Zosijn davaa (cca 90 km S von Ulan-Baator), 1650 m, 7. VI. 1967 (Nr. 768), 2 ♀; Tosgoni ovoo, 5-10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500-1600 m, 4. VI. 1967 (Nr. 766), 1 ♀; ibid., 1700-1900 m 23.-24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926a), 1 ♂, ibid., 1700 m, 4. VI. 1968 (Nr. 934), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; ibid., 1700 m, 7.-8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938), 2 ♀; 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI. 1967 (Nr. 774), 1 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1500-1600 m, 21. VII. 1967 (Nr. 931), 3 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 13. V. I. 1968 (Nr. 945), 1 ♀. — M i t t e l g o b i a i m a k : Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI. 1967 (Nr. 782), 1 ♀; Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650-1700 m, 11. VI. 1967 (Nr. 786), 1 ♀; ibid., 1650 m., 11. VII. 1967 (Nr. 908). — S ü d g o b i a i m a k : Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Zogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 68 km S von Zogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 2 ♂; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, Grenzposten Ovot Chuurul, 1500 m, 20. VI. 1967 (Nr. 827), 1 ♀. — B a j a n - Ö l g i j a i m a k : NO-Ecke des Sees Tolbo nuur, 2100 m, 1. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1050), 2 ♀; im Tal des Flußes Chavcalyn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagaannuur, 1850 m, 3. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1056), 1 ♂ 6 ♀. — U v s a i m a k : 2 km O vom Paß Ulaan davaa, zwischen dem See Örog nuur und der Stadt Ulaangem, 1950 m, 6. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1071), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Orbis Terrarum.

Scaptomyza (Hemiscaptomyza) unipunctum (ZETTERSTEDT, 1847) (Fig. 13)

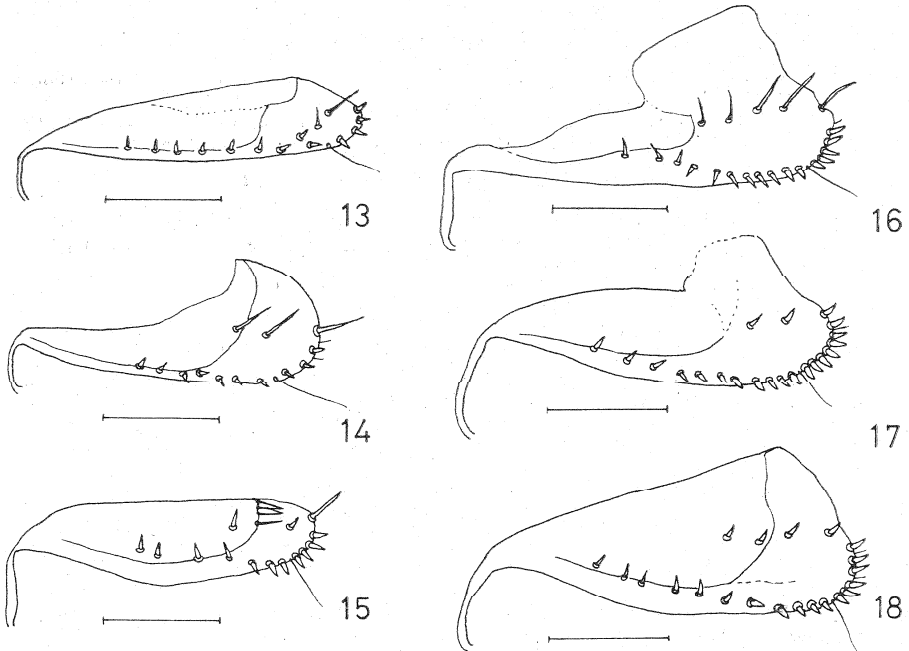
Specimens examined — C e n t r a l a i m a k : SO von Somon Bajanogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 519), 1 ♀. — B u l g a n a i m a k : zwischen Somon Chischig-Öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 963), 1 ♂; Namnan ul Gebirge, 23 km NW von Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 21. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1135), 1 ♀.

Egg-guide (Fig. 13) and male genitalia as figured by HACKMAN (1959: 21, 25) from European exemplars.

Distribution: Mongolia, Siberia, Europe.

Scaptomyza (Hemiscaptomyza) carinata sp. n. (Fig. 14)

♀. Body about 2.5 mm in length, mostly dark brownish black with grey polinosity. Eye dark reddish brown, with piles. Frons dark brown, parallel-sided, anteriorly broader than long down middle, posteriorly half as broad as head width. Antenna orange grey, arista with three dorsal and one ventral branches besides a small fork. Face yellowish grey, carina high and long. Cheek yellowish grey, broad, with greatest width about one-third the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus and palpi yellowish grey, palpi with a few strong black setae below. Anterior reclinate orbital outside and close to proclinate, half as long as posterior reclinate; proclinate about two-thirds as long as posterior reclinate. Vibrissa long, other orals less than one-third vibrissa. Postverticals long.



Figs. 13-18. Ovipositors or egg-guides (lateral aspects): 13 = *Scaptomyza (Hemiscaptomyza) unipunctum* (ZETTERSTEDT); 14 = *S. (H.) carinata* sp. n.; 15. *S. (H.)* sp.; 16 = *Drosophila (D.) parahuntzei* sp. n.; 17 = *D. (D.) metakuntzei* sp. n.; 18 = *D. (D.) kuntzei* DUDA (European exemplar). - Scales 0.1 mm.

Mesonotum with three faint dark brown longitudinal stripes. Two humerals, lower one half as long as upper one. Anterior dorsocentrals nearly as long as posteriors. These latter slightly nearer to anteriors than to each other. Acrostichal hairs in four rows. Sterno-index 0.7. Anterior scutellars divergent, longer than posteriors, these latter nearer to each other than to anteriors. Wings hyaline, without black spots, crossveins clear. R_{2+3} gently curved to costa apically. C -index 2.7; $4V$ -index 1.4; $4C$ -index 0.8; $5x$ -index 1.3; Ac -index 3.0. $C1$ -bristles two long, subequal; $C3$ -fringe on basal one-third. Legs yellow, metatarsi as long as three succeeding tarsal joints taken together.

Egg-guide lobe (Fig. 14) broad, apically rounded, with about twelve marginal and two discal teeth, ultimate marginal tooth and discal teeth very long and bristle-like. Basal isthmus short.

Holotype ♀: Central aimak: Tosgoni ovoo, 6-10 km N von Ulan-Baator 1700 m, 7.-8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938). Paratypes: Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nuht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1500 m, 6. VII. 1964 (Nr. 271), 4 ♀; *ibid.*, 1600 m, 22. VII. 1965 (Nr. 297a), 1 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Zaisan im Bogdo ul Gebirge, 5 km S vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1968. (Nr. 942), 1 ♀. - Types deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Relationships: Resembles *Sc. (H.) trochanterata* COLLIN, especially in having a well-developed carina (cf. COLLIN 1953:150), but differs from it in darker body, weaker bristle of hind trochanter, and broader egg-guide lobe with ultimate tooth much longer than the others (only a little longer in *trochanterata*, after COLLIN 1953:150).

Scaptomyza (Hemiscaptomyza) sp. (Fig. 15)

Specimens examined — Central aimak: Songino, 24 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1300 m, 7. VI. 1966 (Nr. 505). 1 ♀.

Closely allied to the foregoing species, *carinata*, but the egg-guide lobe (Fig. 15) is narrower and with two stout black tooth-like appendages subapically above.

Scaptomyza (Scaptomyza) flaveola (MEIGEN, 1830)

Specimens examined: Central aimak: Tosgoni oovo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, in der Umgebung des Friedhofes, 1500–1600 m, 4. VI. 1967 (Nr. 766), 1 ♀; Bogdo ul, Bugijn až achuj, 1650 m, 10. VI. 1968 (Nr. 939), 1 ♂.

Male genitalia as figured by HACKMAN (1959: 23, Fig. 56).

Distribution: widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region.

Drosophila (Sophophora) melanogaster MEIGEN, 1830

Specimens examined — Bulgan aimak: 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur, an Südrand des Sees Bajan nuur, 1000 m, 14. VI. 1968 (Nr. 958), 2 ♂ 2 ♀; zwischen Somon Chischig-Öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 965). 2 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI. 1968 (Nr. 993), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Orbis terrarum.

Drosophila (D.) testacea VAN ROSER, 1840

Specimens examined — Bulgan aimak: Namnan ul Gebirge, 23 km NW von Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 17. VI. 1968 (Nr. 976), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (Nr. 980), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mongolia (new record), widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region; also from India.

Drosophila (D.) transversa FALLÉN, 1830

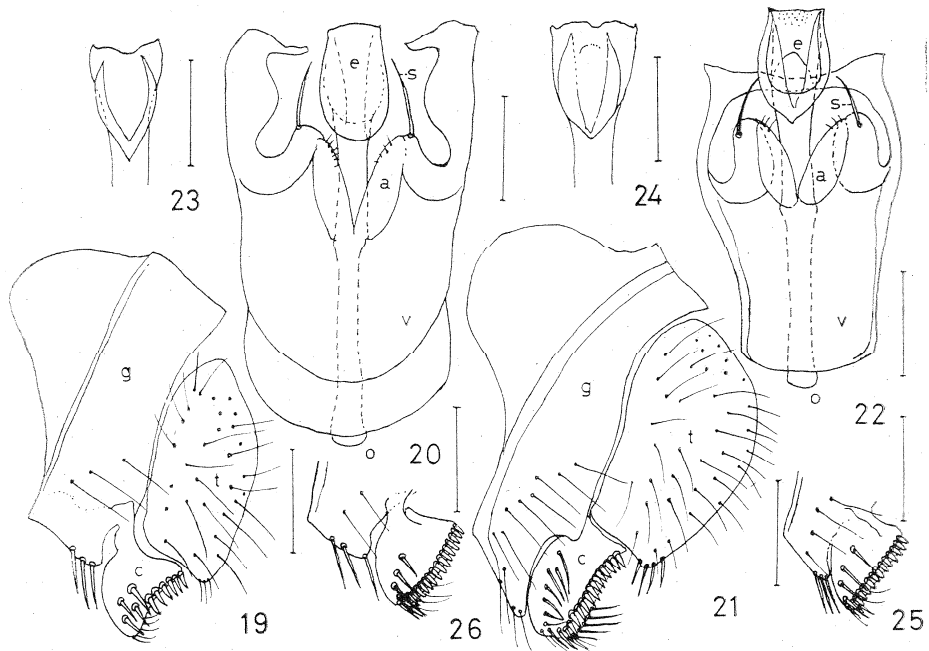
Specimens examined — Central aimak: Tosgoni oovo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500–1700 m, 19.–20, 23.–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 1700–1900 m, 23.–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926a), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1700 m, 7.–8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI. 1968 (Nr. 993), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Mongolia (new record), widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region.

Drosophila (D.) parakuntzei sp. n. (Figs. 16, 19, 20)

♂ ♀. Body about 2.5 mm in length, dark brown in general coloration. Eye dark red, with piles. Antenna grey brown, anteriorly fuscous; arista with five to six dorsal and two ventral branches besides a small fork. Palpus yellowish brown, with a few subapical setae. Ocellar triangle and periorbits orange brown, pollinose in grey. Frons reddish brown, mat, anteriorly broader than long down middle, posteriorly somewhat broader than half head width. Face mat yellowish brown; carina high, broad, broader below. Clypeus brownish black. Cheek yellowish brown, broad, greatest width about one-fourth of greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital small or minute, much nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate. Vibrissa strong, other orals weak, less than half as long as vibrissa. Postverticals long.

Mesonotum and scutellum mat brown, former often with three diffuse black longitudinal stripes, median one reaching tip of scutellum. Thoracic pleura nearly uniformly brown, often darker than mesonotum. Two humerals, upper one slightly longer than lower one. Acrostichal hairs in about eight rows. Anterior dorsocentrals three-fifths as long as posteriors; distance between anterior and posterior pairs half distance between anterior pair. Anterior scutellars divergent, as long as posteriors,



Figs. 19-20, *Drosophila (D.) parakuntzei* sp. n.: 19 = Peripheral organs; 20 = Phallic organs (ventral aspect). - Figs. 21-22 = *D. (D.) metakuntzei* sp. n.: 21 = Peripheral organs; 22 = Phallic organs (ventral aspect). - Figs. 23-26, *D. (D.) kuntzei* DUDA: 23 = Tip of aedeagus, ventral aspect (European exemplar); 24 = *ibid.* (Japanese exemplar); 25 = Peripheral organs, part (European exemplar); 26 = *ibid.* (Japanese exemplar). - Signs as in Figs. 1-6. Scales 0.1 mm.

these latter equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Sterno-index 0.4. Legs yellowish brown, fore and hind metatarsi as long as two succeeding tarsal joints taken together, mid metatarsus as long as three succeeding. Preapicals on all tibiae. Wings hyaline, crossveins slightly clouded; R_{2+3} straight, R_{4+5} and M parallel. C -index 3.0; $4V$ -index 1.5; $4C$ -index 0.7; $5x$ -index 1.3; Ac -index 2.5. $C1$ -bristles two, subequal; $C3$ -fringe on basal three-fifths. Halteres yellow. Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, with medially interrupted caudal straight black bands or nearly entirely black.

Periphallis organs (Fig. 19) mostly black. Genital arch ventrally pale, broadly truncate, and with about three stout setae. Anal plate oblong. Clasper globular, with a straight row of about eight black teeth distally and a few similar teeth discally. Phallic organs (Fig. 20) dark brown. Aedeagus rod-shaped, apically swollen. Anterior paramere small, fused to hypandrium with a strong submedian spine. Egg-guide (Fig. 16) dark brown, apically rounded, with about fifteen marginal and four discal teeth, ultimate marginal tooth and discal teeth long and bristly.

Holotype ♂: Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 1880 m, 9.VI. 1966 (Nr. 507). Paratypes: Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 19. VI. 1966 (Nr. 540), 1 ♀. - Bajanchongor aimak: Changaj Gebirge, Ulaan çolon, 18 km S von dem Paß Egijn davaa, 2300 m, 21. VI. 1966 (Nr. 552), 1 ♀. - Central aimak: Tosgoni ovoo, 5-10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1700-1900 m. 23.-24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926a), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 1700 m, 4. VI. 1968 (Nr. 934),

3 ♀: *ibid.*, 7.-8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938), 1 ♂. — Chövsgöl aimak: 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI. 1968 (Nr. 993). 1 ♀. — Types deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Relationships: Closely resembles *D. (D.) kuntzei* DUDA, especially in the shape of male and female genitalia, but differs from it in having less distinct clouds of crossveins, longer *C3*-fringe, subapically broadest aedeagus (apically broadest in *kuntzei*, cf. Figs. 23-24), and much longer ultimate marginal and discal teeth of egg-guide (cf. Fig. 18).

Drosophila (D.) metakuntzei sp. n. (Figs. 17, 21, 22)

♂ ♀. Body about 2.5 mm in length, dark brown in general. Eye dark red, with piles. Antenna orange yellow to dark brown. Arista with about four dorsal and two ventral branches besides a moderate fork. Palpus yellowish brown, with a few ventral setae. Ocellar triangle and periorbits dark yellowish brown. Frons orange brown, anteriorly broader than long down middle, with numerous frontal hairs, posteriorly half as broad as head width. Face and clypeus orange brown, carina well developed. Cheek orange brown, with greatest width about one-third of greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital small, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate; proclinate about three-fifths as long as posterior reclinate. Vibrissa strong, other orals weak. Postverticals as long as proclinate orbitals.

Thorax dark orange brown; mesonotum with three diffuse black longitudinal stripes; scutellum marginally pale. Acrostichal hairs in eight rows. Anterior dorsocentrals two-thirds as long as posteriors; distance between anterior and posterior dorsocentrals two-fifths distance between anterior pair. Anterior scutellars divergent, as long as posteriors, these latter equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Sterno-index 0.5. Legs yellowish brown: metatarsi longer than succeeding two tarsal joints taken together. Preapicals on all tibiae. Wings hyaline, crossveins deeply clouded; tips of long veins slightly black; R_{2+3} gently curved to costa apically. *C*-index 3.0; *4V*-index 1.7; *4C*-index 0.8; *5z*-index 1.2; *Ac*-index 2.5. *C1*-bristles two, subequal; *C3*-fringe on basal half or slightly less than half. Halteres yellowish brown. Abdominal tergites dark yellowish brown, with medially interrupted caudal black bands.

Periphallial organs (Fig. 21) dark brown. Genital arch ventrally pale and gently pointed. Anal plate with a tuft of stout bristles caudoventrally. Clasper oblong, marginally with a somewhat sinuate row of twelve to fifteen stout black teeth, discally with several thinner bristles. Phallic organs (Fig. 22) closely similar to that of the foregoing species, *D. parakuntzei*. Egg-guide lobe (Fig. 17) apically rounded, with about twenty marginal and two or three discal black teeth, subequal in size.

Holotype ♂: Central aimak: Tosgoni ovoo, 5-10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500-1700 m, 19-20., 23.-24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926). Paratypes: Central aimak, Tosgoni ovoo, 5-10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1700-1900 m, 23.-24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926a), 2 ♂, 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI. 1968 (Nr. 993), 1 ♀. — Uvs aimak: 4 km OSO vom Paß Ulaan davaa, zwischen dem See Örog nuur und der Stadt Ulaangom, 1700 m, 6. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1072), 1 ♀. — Types deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Relationships: Closely resembles *D. (D.) kuntzei* DUDA, especially in having egg-guide teeth subequal in size, clasper teeth numerous, and *C3*-fringe short, but

differs in having subapically broadest aedeagus (apically so in *D. kuntzei*; Figs. 23-26), and hairtuft of male anal plate.

Drosophila (D.) funebris (FABRICIUS, 1787)

Specimens examined - Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtampir, 1620 m, 1 ♂, 19 VI. 1966 (No. 538) - Central aimak: 11 km OSO von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 1 ♀, 26 VII. 1968 (No. 1151)

Distribution: Orbis terrarum.

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