FURTHER RECORDS OF A NEW AND ONE KNOWN SPECIES OF 
DROSOPHILA FROM ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA

K. K. GUPTA & J. P. GUPTA
Genetics Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Banaras
Hindu University, Varanasi, India 221 007

(Received 31 March 1988)

The present communication deals with the description of a new species, D. (Scaptodrosophila) fringefera, and also gives a new distribution record of one more known species, D. (Drosophila) siamana Hihara and Lin from India.

(Key words: new Drosophila, Arunachal Pradesh)

During last few years the results of our surveying studies in northeast region of the Indian subcontinent have indicated that the family Drosophilidae is fairly distributed in this region (Singh and Gupta, 1977; Gupta and Singh, 1979; Dwivedi and Gupta, 1979, 1980; Dwivedi et al., 1979; Singh and Gupta, 1981; Gupta and Kumar, 1986; Kumar and Gupta, in press). However, some of the states in this region still await exploration. This paper deals with the description of a new species, D. fringefera and also gives a new distribution record of one more known species, D. siamana Hihara and Lin from India.

Genus Drosophila Fallen

Drosophila Fallen, 1823, Geomyzoides Sueciae 2:4. Type species; Musca fumebris Fabricius; Sweden.

Subgenus Scaptodrosophila Duda.


Drosophila fringefera sp. nov.

Body length : 3.5 mm (♂); 3.64 mm (♀). Head, △ and ♀ : Arista with 3 sparsely placed dorsal and 1 ventral branches in addition to the small terminal fork. Antennae with second segment pale brown; third segment orange brown. Frons including ocellar triangle brown. Orbitals in ratio of 7:3:9, anterior reclinate orbital equidistantly placed between the other two. Second oral bristle not differentiated. Palpi yellowish brown, with 1 apical and 2-3 marginal setae. carina yellow, high and broadened below. Face and cheek brown, greatest width of cheek one-seventh greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus pale brown. Eyes dark red.


Thoracic pleura yellowish brown. Sterno-index 0.7.
Legs: Coxae and proximal portion of femora light brown, remaining segments of all legs little darker. Prespicales on all three tibiae; apicales on first and second tibiae.

Abdomen: tergites pale brown, with broad, dark brown bands.

Wings (Fig. 3): Clear. Two equal bristles at the apex of first costal section. \( C_3 \) fringe large.

C-index 4V-index 4C-index 5X-index
2.85 1.66 0.81 1.09

Periphalliac organs (Fig. 2): Epandrium dark brown, elongate pubescent, upper portion with 5 bristles, lower portion with 7 bristles. Sustylus large, broadened distally, with 6 large black teeth arranged in a straight row on its upper half, and with 12 large setae ventrally. Cerci large, pubescent, fused with epandrium, and with


35 large bristles, lower tip with 8–7 small setae.

Phallic organs (Fig. 1): Aedeagus yellowish brown, large, bilobed at basal half. Anterior gonapophyses oval, each with two sensilla. Ventral fragma quadrate.


Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality and collector as holotype. Deposited in the "Drosophila Collection" of the Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India and Department of Biology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan.

Relationships and comments: This species has been placed in the subgenus Scaptodrosophila of the genus Drosophila wherein it somewhat resembles the members of the inornata group in showing reduced arista and in not having propleural and prescutellar bristles, but distinctly differs from them in having large third costal fringe as well as in the details of male genital structures.

Drosophila (Drosophila) siamana Hihara and Lin


Head O and O: General features as described by Hihara and Lin (1984).

Wings (Fig. 7): Clear, posterior cross vein mildly fuscous.

C-index 4V-index 4C-index 5X-index
4.0 1.2 1.9 1.6

Periphalltic organs (Fig. 4): Epandrium yellowish brown, having uniform width throughout, incised at the insertion of surstyli, upper portion with 2 bristles, lower portion with 5–6 bristles. Sursstyli small, triangular, with 8 small black teeth arranged in a concaved row on outer margin and several fine setate below. Ceri elongate, separated from epandrium, with about 26 bristles.

Phallic organs (Figs. 5 and 6): Aedeagus yellowish brown, bifid and with a membranous structure apically, bilobed at basal half. Anterior gonapophyses large, each with four sensilla. Hypandrium without submedian spines. Ventral fragma quadrate, longer than broad.


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to Dr. T. Okada, Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan for confirming the identifications and to the U. G. C. for financial assistance.

REFERENCES


