TWO NEW DROSOPHILIDS FROM SOUTH INDIA (DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. Two new drosophilids, Drosophila (Drosophila) chamundiensis and Phorticella striata are described from Karnataka, South India.

1. Drosophila (Drosophila) chamundiensis, sp. nov. (Fig. 1) 54n. of Chamundiensis.

Male and female: Large yellowish-coloured flies. Head: Arista 9 branched, 54k (972 bis 48:

Male and female: Large yellowish-coloured flies. Head: Arista 9 branched, including fork (6/3); basal segment of antenna with two stiff bristles; anterior orbitals proclinate; mid and posterior orbitals reclinate; mid orbitals 0.66 the size of the anterior; posterior orbitals approximately as long as anterior; ocellar triangle narrow; anterior and posterior verticals of equal length, post-verticals $0.75 \times$ the size of the ocellars; eyes bright red, pilose. Thorax: Greyish. Acrostichal hair in 8 rows, slightly irregular, anterior scutellars crossed, posterior scutellars crossed and convergent; posterior dorsocentrals longer than the anterior dorsocentrals. Legs: Cuneiform bristles present on first femur; preapicals on first and second tibiae. Wings: Smokey; halters transparent and yellow. Abdomen: Pigmented band confined to the caudal region of each tergum; no sexual dimorphism with regard to pigmentation. Internal organs: Testis 1.5 coils; paragonia transparent; female reproductive organs as in D. immigrans. Periphallic organs (Fig. 1): Epandrium oval-shaped, slightly broader below; a row of long bristles along the under margin of epandrium; cerci free from epandrium, oblong and each carrying about 24 to 26 long bristles distributed all over and a tuft of 3 to 4 small bristles at its lower tip; surstylus carrying 11 to 12 highly chitinized teeth. Egg with four long and tapering egg filaments.

Cytology: Metaphase karyotype revealed the presence of a pair of V's, a pair of dots and two pairs of rods in females, while one of the rods of one pair replaced by a J-shaped Y chromosome in males. Four long arms and one short arm in salivary gland nuclei as in D. immigrans.

Holotype 3, India: Karnataka: foot of Chamundi Hills, 25.vii.1971, S. Nirmala Sajjan and N.B. Krishnamurthy. Deposited in the Museum of the Department of Zoology, University of Mysore, Mysore. Allotype \mathfrak{P} , data as above. Paratypes $2\mathfrak{P}$, with the same data; deposited in the Department of Biology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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Distribution: India: Karnataka.

Belongs to the immigrans group of Drosophila. The nature of male epandrium with long bristles is unique to the species thus differentiating it from other members of the immigrans group.

10944 √ 2. Phorticella striata, sp. nov. (Fig. 2) = flavi pennis Conda

Male and female: Large yellow flies with two distinct longitudinal, chalky white, striations extending from the base of antennae to tip of scutellum. Head: Arista 8-branched, including fork (6/2). Terminal segment of antenna dark brown; basal segment carrying two stiff bristles followed by several smaller ones; carina narrow and shiny; vibrissae with one stiff bristle followed by smaller ones and with black patch at its base; ocellar triangle narrow; longitudinal silvery stripes along the frontal side of each orbit; proboscis roundish; palpi with two stiff bristles along with smaller ones; anterior orbital proclinate, mid orbtial reclinate, 0.5 x the size of the anterior; posterior orbital reclinate and longest; anterior vertical proclinate and posterior vertical reclinate and crossed; postvertical as long as posterior orbital and reclinate. Thorax: Dark brown. Two longitudinal chalky-white stripes, well marked by a dark hue at either side, extend to the tip of the scutellum; acrostichals in six irregular rows; anterior scutellars convergent; posterior scutellars convergent and crossed; three longitudinal brown striations present on each side of the mesonotum. Wings hyaline; halteres pale yellow. Legs: No sex comb; preapicals only on second pair of legs. Abdomen light yellow; no sexual dimorphism with regard to pigmentation; abdominal setae arising from black spots. Periphallic organs (Fig. 5): Epandrium uniformly broad along its length; cerci independent of epandrium and carry about 25 to 27 bristles; posteroventral margin possessing two bristles; cpandrium rolled inside; surstylus arising slightly behind posterior margin of epandrium, carrying 7 teeth.

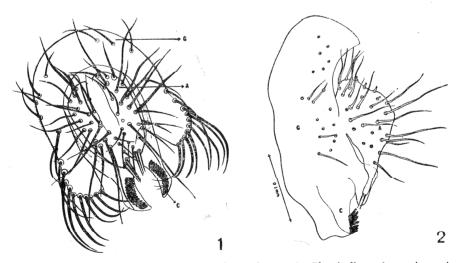
Holotype 3, India: Karnataka: Soundatti, 5.ix.1971, grape gardens, S. Nirmala Sajjan and N.B. Krishnamurthy. Deposited in the Museum of the Department of Zoology, University of Mysore, Mysore. Allotype Q, data as above. Paratypes: 233 299, with the same data; deposited in the Department of Biology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo, Japan and to be deposited in the collections of Z.S.I. at Calcutta, I.A.R.I. at New Delhi, and the University of Texas.

Distribution: India: Karnataka.

This species comes close to Phorticella flavipensis Duda, from the Moluccas, by having a black patch at the base of vibrissae and black spots at the insertions of abdominal setae. It however differs in the nature of wings. P. striata has wings hyaline and smoky, while in P. flavipennis the wings are yellow with brown veins.

The species is named after the characteristic striations on the head, mesonotum and scutellum.

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Figs. 1-2. Periphallic orgads: 1, D. chamundiensis; 2, Phorticella striata. A, cerci; C, surstylus; G, epandrium.