

Discovery of the Male of *Chymomyza atrimana* (Diptera, Drosophilidae)¹⁾

Hide-aki WATABE

Biological Laboratory, Hokkaido University of Education
Ainosato 5–3–1, Sapporo, 002 Japan

and

Fei-Jann LIN

Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Nankang,
Taipei, Taiwan 11529, China

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The present paper deals with the male of *Chymomyza atrimana* OKADA, 1956 (Diptera, Drosophilidae), which has never been known since it was described from Japan based on a single female specimen. This is a new record of this fly from Taiwan.

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Chymomyza atrimana OKADA

Chymomyza atrimana OKADA, 1956, 65.

Diagnosis. Fore leg with second tarsal joint black; wing tip not milky white; aedeagus asymmetric (Figs. 4–6); spermatheca with shallow introversion (Fig. 8).

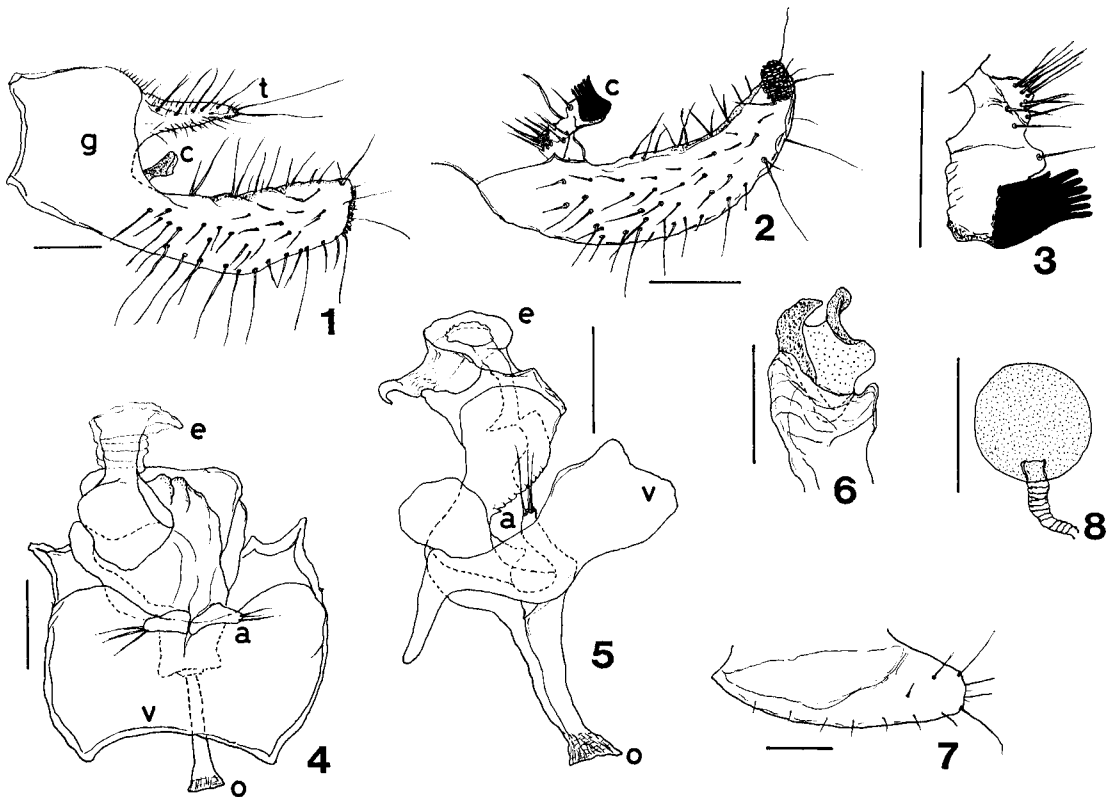
Periphallallic organs (Figs. 1–3): Epandrium bare except on dorsal margins; ventral projection with numerous bristles on both outer and inner sides, in addition to pile-shaped setae at tip of inner side. Cercus pubescent, narrowing caudally, with a few prominent bristles at tip. Surstylus with ca. 7 primary teeth and ca. 13 bristles.

Phallic organs (Figs. 4–6): Aedeagus gently curved dorsoventrally at distal half, sub-medially with ca. 11 serrations on ventral margins, apically with hook-like projection; aedeagal apodeme relatively short, slender. Anterior paramere black, rod-shaped, with ca. 3 sensilla at tip. Ventral fragma dark brown, medially concaved on ventral margin.

Specimens examined. 6 ♂, 2 ♀, collected from timber piles of cedar, Chitou (alt. ca. 1,400 m), Central Taiwan, China, 15. III. 1992 (H. WATABE leg.). Deposited in Biological Laboratory, Sapporo College, Hokkaido University of Education.

Distribution. Japan and China (Taiwan, n. loc.).

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Figs. 1-8. Genitalia of *Chymomyza atrimana* OKADA, 1956. — 1, Phallic organs; 2, inner side of ventral lobe of epandrium; 3, surstylus; 4, phallic organs in ventral view; 5, phallic organs in lateral view; 6, tip of aedeagus; 7, lobe of ovipositor; 8, spermatheca. Signs: a, anterior paramere; c, surstylus; e, aedeagus; g, epandrium; o, aedeagal apodeme; t, cercus; v, ventral fragma. Scales=0.1 mm.

Relationships. *Chymomyza atrimana* belongs to the *costata* species-group defined by OKADA (1976, 1981) and is closely related to *Ch. caudatula* (OLDENBERG) in the general external morphology and in peripheral organs (cf. HACKMAN *et al.*, 1970) but can be distinguished from the latter by the diagnostic characters.

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