

A revision of the Indian species of subgenus *Scaptodrosophila* (Diptera: Drosophilidae)

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The subgenus *Scaptodrosophila* of the genus *Drosophila* from India is revised, with the description of six new species, *D. elenthiensis* sp.n., *D. ovidenticulata* sp.n., *D. oviminiatus* sp.n., *D. paraclubata* sp.n., *D. paratriangulifer* sp.n., *D. peniquadrata* sp.n. and a new distribution record of *D. pressobrunnea* Tsacas & Chassagnard. A key to Indian species of *Scaptodrosophila* is also provided.

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Introduction

Since Sturtevant's work on subgeneric classification in the genus *Drosophila* several new subgenera have been inducted and altogether fifteen subgenera are now recognised (Wheeler 1981). Among them four subgenera, *Drosophila*, *Sophophora*, *Hirtodrosophila* and *Scaptodrosophila*, are represented by a reasonable number of species.

The subgenus *Scaptodrosophila*, containing around 215 species, is widely distributed (Wheeler 1981; Bock 1982; Okada 1986; Okada & Carson 1982a, b, 1983). A considerable number of species have been described from Australia only. Recent surveys undertaken in various parts of India have indicated that this subcontinent also seems to harbour many *Scaptodrosophila* species (Parshad & Duggal 1966; Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri 1970; Gupta 1971; Parshad & Singh 1971; Nirmala Sajjan & Reddy 1975; Singh & Gupta 1977; Gupta & Panigrahy 1982; Panigrahy & Gupta 1983). This paper attempts to review all information pertaining to *Scaptodrosophila* species from India including six new species.

The material was collected from two different localities in South India, namely Virajpet, located in Coorg district of Karnataka and Elenthikara in Ernakulam district of Kerala. Both localities are characterised by lush green forests. The collections were largely made by net-sweeping over wild vegetation and occasionally an aspirator was also used to collect flies while they rested on different parts of the plant. The flies were then preserved in 70% alcohol and the taxonomic description was done following the procedure adopted by Gupta (1969). The type specimens and the mounted slides of genitalia have been deposited at the 'Drosophila Collection' of the Zoological Museum, Banaras Hindu University (DCZMBHU) and few specimens of paratype series have also been deposited at the 'Drosophila Collection', Department of Biology, Tokyo Metropolitan University (TMU), Tokyo, Japan.

Genus *Drosophila* Fallen, 1823

Type species. *Musca funebris* Fabricius, 1787.

Subgenus *Scaptodrosophila* Duda, 1923

Paradrosophila Duda, 1923.
Pholadoris Sturtevant, 1942.
Pugiodrosophila Duda, 1924.
Supriostyloptera Duda, 1923.
Tanygastrella Duda, 1924.
Xiphidiochaeta Duda, 1925 (improper replacement name for *Pugiodrosophila*).

Diagnosis

The subgenus *Scaptodrosophila* is characterised by a combination of the following: prescutellar bristles well developed; propleural bristles usually present; sternopleural bristles usually subequal; vibrissa single; egg with six or more filaments.

Type species. *Scaptodrosophila scaptomyzoidea* Duda, 1923.

Drosophila elenthiensis sp.n. (Figs 1–4)

Type material. Holotype, male (DCZMBHU 110), India, Elenthikara, Ernakulam district, Kerala, 1988. Colls. Sundaran and Gupta. Eight male paratypes, 44 females (DCZMBHU 111); 2 males and 2 females in TMU, same data as holotype. Known only from India.

Etymology. The name is given after the locality.

Remarks. *Drosophila elenthiensis* sp.n. closely resembles *D. pictipennis* Kertész (1901). However the presence of pictured wing, anterior gonapophysis with apical sensilla and cercus with 3–4 small tough setae in *pictipennis* clearly separates this species from *D. elenthiensis*.

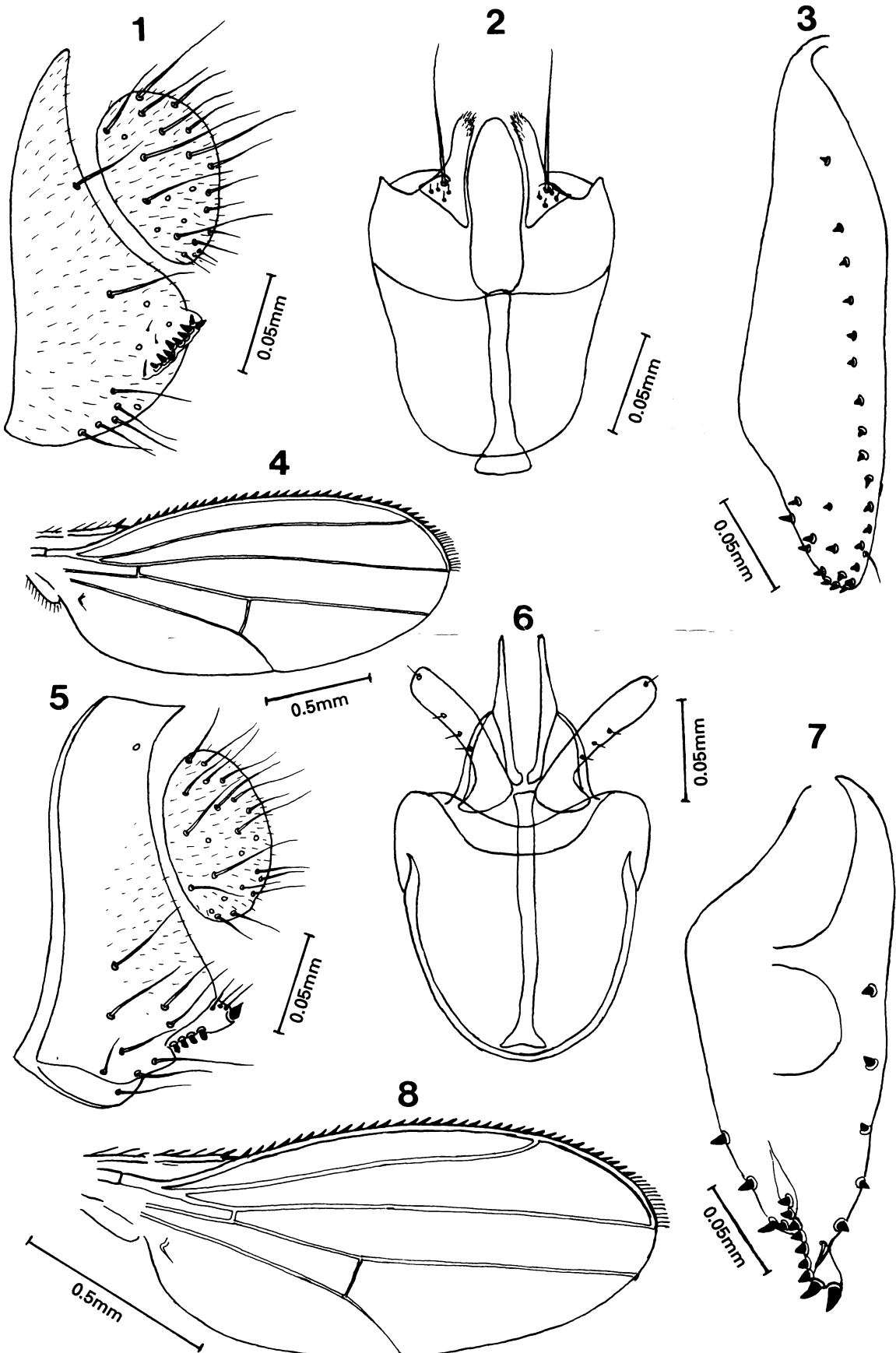
Description

MALE AND FEMALE

Head. Arista with 3 dorsal and 1 ventral branches in addition to a small terminal fork. Antennae with second segment yellowish; third segment pale. Frons including ocellar triangle yellowish brown. Orbital bristles in ratio

2:1:2. Vibrissa single. Palpus yellow, with 3-4 marginal setae. Carina yellow, high. Face and cheek yellowish brown; greatest width of cheek 1/10 the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus yellowish brown. Eyes red.

Thorax. Acrostichal hairs in 8 regular rows above dorso-centrals. Anterior scutellars nearly divergent; posterior scutellars convergent. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsocentrals 1/2 the distance between two



Figs 1-8.—1-4. *Drosophila elenthiensis* sp.n.—1. Periphallalic organs.—2. Phallic organs.—3. Egg-guide.—4. Male wing.—5-8. *Drosophila ovidenticulata* sp.n.—5. Periphallalic organs.—6. Phallic organs.—7. Egg-guide.—8. Male wing.

anterior dorsocentrals. Prescutellars well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum unicolorous, dark yellow. Thoracic pleura yellowish brown. Sterno-index 0.69.

Wings (Fig. 4). Clear. Approximate wing-vein indices: C—index 4.63; 4V—index 1.60; 4C—index 0.55; 5X—index 1.28. C₃ fringe 0.33. Halteres yellow.

Legs. Yellow. Preapicals on all three tibiae; apicals on first and second tibiae.

Abdomen. Yellow. 1T yellow, 2T–6T with narrow brown bands not reaching laterally. Average body length: 2.4 mm (♂), 2.8 mm (♀).

Periphallic organs (Fig. 1). Epandrium narrowing apically and broad basally, pubescent, with about 10 bristles. Surstylus embedded in the epandrium, with about 9 black short pointed teeth. Cercus oval, pubescent with about 20 bristles.

Phallic organs (Fig. 2). Aedeagus broad and straight, rounded at tip and somewhat swollen subapically. Anterior gonapophysis large, apically narrow and hirsute, basally broad and with 4–5 basal sensilla. Novasternum with a pair of long submedian spines. Ventral fragma nearly quadrate.

Egg-guide (Fig. 3). Lobe fusiform, with slight expansion, rounded at tip, with 20 small marginal and about 6 discal teeth.

Drosophila ovidenticulata sp.n. (Figs 5–8)

Type material. Holotype, male (DCZMBHU 112), India, Elenthikara, Ernakulam district, Kerala, 1988. Colls. Sundaran and Gupta. Twenty male paratypes, 29 females (DCZMBHU 113); two males and two females in TMU, same data as holotype. Known only from India.

Etymology. From Latin *ovidenticulata* describing the peculiarity of teeth on its ovipositor or egg-guide.

Remarks. This species seems to be unique in the subgenus *Saptodrosophila* with respect to the shape and pattern of teeth on its ovipositor or egg-guide.

Description

MALE AND FEMALE

Head. Arista with 3 dorsal and 1 ventral branches in addition to terminal fork. Antennae with second segment dark brown; third segment little lighter. Frons including ocellar triangle black. Orbital bristles in ratio 2:1:2. Vibrissa single and strong. Palpus yellowish, with 1 prominent apical seta. Carina flat. Face dark brown. Cheek brownish black; greatest width of cheek 1/12 the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus dark brown. Eyes dark red.

Thorax. Acrostichal hairs in 6 regular rows between dorsocentrals. Anterior and posterior scutellars convergent. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsocen-

trals 1/3 the distance between two anterior dorsocentrals. Prescutellars well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum unicolorous, glossy black. Thoracic pleura brownish black. Sterno-index 0.56.

Wings (Fig. 8). Clear. Approximate wing-vein indices: C—index 2.28; 4V—index 2.08; 4C—index 1.04; 5X—index 2.10. C₃ fringe 0.60. Halteres dark brown, knob centrally enclosing a white area.

Legs. Coxa, femora and last tarsal segments of all legs and only tibia of third leg dark brown. Preapicals on all three tibiae; apicals on first and second tibiae.

Abdomen. Tergites glossy black. Average body length: 1.72 mm (♂), 1.87 mm (♀).

Periphallic organs (Fig. 5). Epandrium partly pubescent, narrow above and broad below, with 10 bristles on lower portion. Surstylus small, with 4 short and pointed teeth, the first tooth apartly placed from the remaining teeth, and few fine setae. Cercus oval, pubescent, with about 23 bristles.

Phallic organs (Fig. 6). Aedeagus bifid and somewhat dilated medially; basal apodeme nearly twice the length of aedeagus. Anterior gonapophysis long, broad and rounded apically, with 4 fine setae. Novasternal plate shallowly concaved. Ventral fragma rounded basally.

Egg-guide (Fig. 7). Lobe much broader basally, abruptly narrowing and ending in two large strong teeth followed by a straight row of 7 small teeth besides 5 marginal and 3 discal teeth.

Drosophila oviminiatus sp.n. (Figs 9–12)

Type material. Holotype, male (DCZMBHU 115), India, Virajpet, Coorg district, Karnataka, 1988. Colls. Sundaran and Gupta. Nine male paratypes, 1 female (DCZMBHU 116); 1 male in TMU, same data as holotype. Known only from India.

Etymology. From Latin *oviminiatus* referring to the ovipositor being much smaller.

Remarks. This species closely resembles *D. fimbriata* Bock (1976). However, the pale brown thorax and the absence of basal black stout setae on cercus in *fimbriata* distinctly separate this species from *D. oviminiatus*.

Description

MALE AND FEMALE

Head. Arista with 4 dorsal and 2 ventral branches in addition to terminal fork. Antennae with second and third segment dark brown. Frons including ocellar triangle brownish black. Orbital bristles in ratio 6:4:7. Vibrissa single, strong. Palpus brownish black, with 2–3

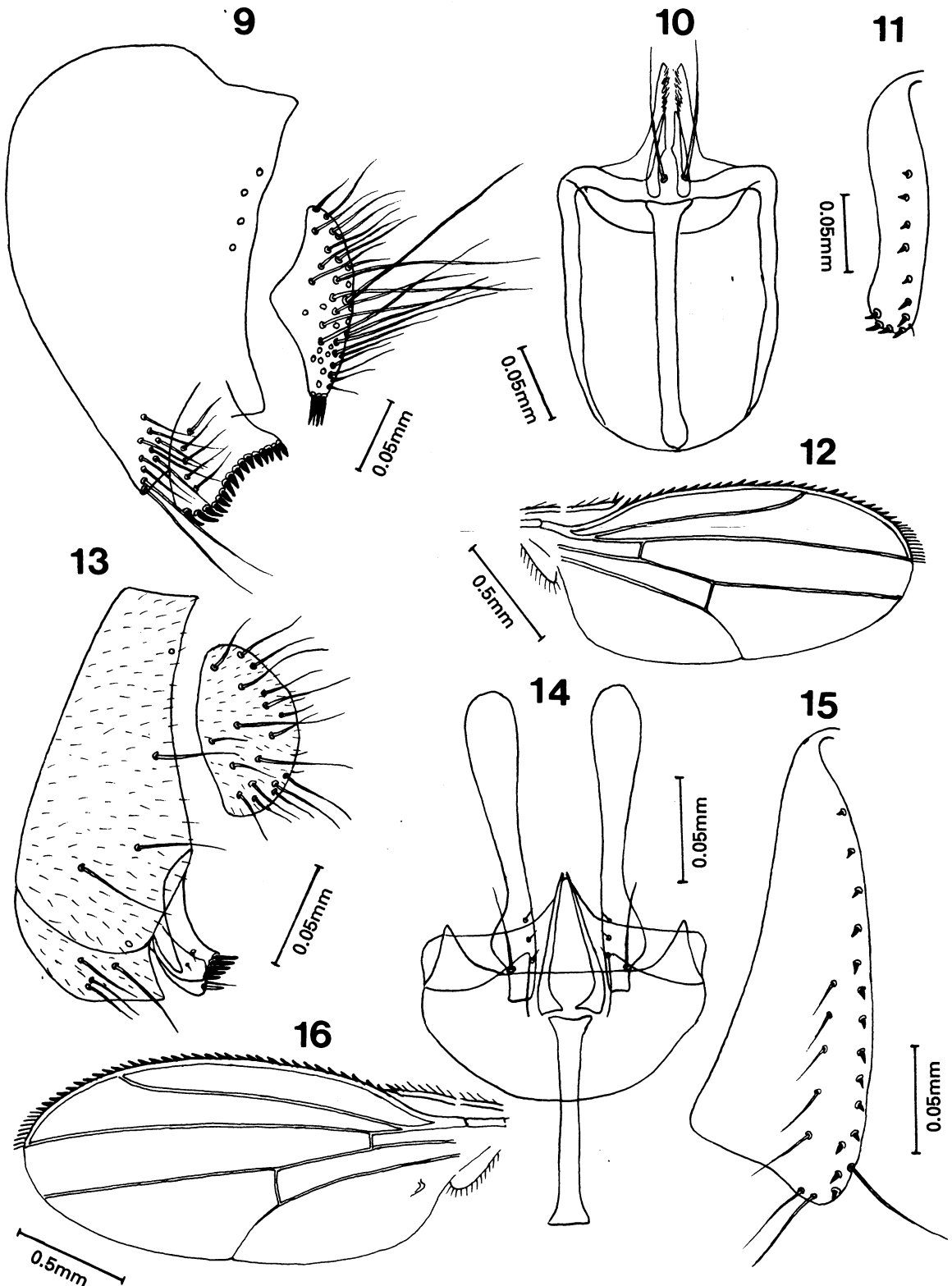
marginal setae. Carina black and narrow. Face black. Cheek brownish black; greatest width of cheek $1/9$ the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus black. Eyes dark red.

Thorax. Acrostichal hairs in 6 regular rows between dorsocentrals. Anterior scutellars nearly parallel; posterior scutellars crossed each other. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsocentrals $1/2$ the distance between two anterior dorsocentrals. Prescutellar bristles

well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum unicolorous, glossy black. Thoracic pleura black. Sterno-index 0.66.

Wings (Fig. 12). Clear. Approximate wing-vein indices: C—index 1.52; 4V—index 2.38; 4C—index 1.60; 5X—index 2.40. C_3 fringe 0.70. Halteres white.

Legs. Brown. Coxa and femora of all legs black. Preapicals on all three tibiae; apicals on first and second tibiae.



Figs 9–16.—9–12. *Drosophila oviminiatus* sp.n.—9. Peripheral organs.—10. Phallic organs.—11. Egg-guide.—12. Male wing.—13–16. *Drosophila paraclubata* sp.n.—13. Peripheral organs.—14. Phallic organs.—15. Egg-guide.—16. Male wing.

Abdomen. 1T yellowish, 2T with a medially interrupted black broad band, 3T–6T with complete black bands. Average length of the body: 2.05 mm (♂), 2.13 mm (♀).

Periphallalic organs (Fig. 9). Epandrium broad above, narrowing below, with 4 bristles on upper portion and 10 on lower portion. Surstylus triangular, with 16 black teeth arranged in a concave row and 5 long bristles behind the teeth. Cercus narrow, medially swollen, with numerous bristles, many unusually long in middle and with 4 black stout setae basally.

Phallic organs (Fig. 10). Aedeagus bifid, pointed apically, basal apodeme much longer than the aedeagus. Anterior gonapophysis large, apically hirsute, with 3–4 fine basal sensilla. Novasternum with a pair of large submedian spines. Ventral fragma quadrate.

Egg-guide (Fig. 11). Lobe unusually small, rounded apically and with 11 small marginal teeth.

Drosophila paraclubata sp.n. (Figs 13–16)

Type material. Holotype, male in DCZMBHU 116: India, Elenthikara, Ernakulam district, Kerala, 1988. Colls. Sundaran & Gupta. One male paratype, three females in DCZMBHU 117; one male and one female in TMU, same data as holotype. Known only from India.

Etymology. From Latin *paraclubata*, describing the shape of the anterior paramere (= anterior gonapophysis) which is formed like a club.

Remarks. *Drosophila paraclubata* sp.n. closely resembles *D. riverata* Singh & Gupta (1977). However, apically pointed anterior gonapophysis, horse-shoe shaped surstylus with teeth on both ends in *riverata* clearly separate this species from *D. paraclubata*.

Description

MALE AND FEMALE

Head. Arista with 2 dorsal and 1 ventral branches in addition to the terminal fork. Antennae with second segment yellow; third segment pale. Frons including ocellar triangle yellowish brown. Orbital bristles in ratio 2:1:2. Vibrissa single. Palpus yellow, with 2–3 marginal setae. Carina yellow, broad and high. Face and cheek yellow; greatest width of cheek 1/9 the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus yellowish brown. Eyes red.

Thorax. Acrostichal hairs in 8 regular rows between dorsocentrals. Anterior scutellars nearly divergent; posterior scutellars crossed each other. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsocentrals 1/3 the distance between two anterior dorsocentrals. Prescutellars well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum yellow. Sterno-index 0.70.

Wings (Fig. 16). Clear. Approximate wing-vein indices: C—index 2.14; 4V—index 2.50; 4C—index 1.31; 5X—index 2.60. C₃ fringe 0.70. Halteres yellow.

Legs. Yellow. Preapicals on all three tibiae; apicals on first and second tibiae.

Abdomen. Tergites shiny yellow. Average length of the body: 2.21 mm (♂), 2.29 mm (♀).

Periphallic organs (Fig. 13). Epandrium broad below, pubescent with about 10 bristles on posterior margin. Surstylus quadrate, curved, with 5 upper black and 1 lower pale teeth arranged in a concave row on entire distal margin. Cercus somewhat oval, with about 20 bristles.

Phallic organs (Fig. 14). Aedeagus apparently bifid; basal apodeme little longer than aedeagus. Anterior gonapophysis long, club-shaped, basally with 3 minute sensilla. Novasternum with a pair of submedian spines. Ventral fragma much broader than long, basally rounded.

Egg-guide (Fig. 15). Lobe rounded at tip and triangular at lateral aspect, with about 13 yellowish small teeth and 7 long discal bristles.

Drosophila paratriangulifer sp.n. (Figs 17–20)

Type material. Holotype, male (DCZMBHU 118), India, Virajpet, Coorg district, Karnataka, 1988. Colls. Sundaran & Gupta. Nine male paratypes, 1 female (DCZMBHU 119); 2 males and 1 female in TMU, same data as holotype. Known only from India.

Etymology. From Latin *paratriangulifer* because of the close resemblance with *D. triangulifer*.

Remarks. *Drosophila paratriangulifer* sp.n. closely resembles *D. triangulifer* Lamb (1914). However, uniformly glossy black mesonotum, yellowish brown third antennal segment and fuscous wing in *triangulifer* clearly separate this species from *D. paratriangulifer*.

Description

MALE AND FEMALE

Head. Arista with 3–4 dorsal and 2 ventral branches in addition to terminal fork. Antennae with second segment brown; third segment blackish. Frons including ocellar triangle dark brown. Orbital bristles in ratio 5:3:7. Vibrissa single. Palpus brown, with 3–4 marginal setae. Carina brown, moderately high. Face and cheek brown; greatest width of cheek 1/8 the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus brown. Eyes dark red.

Thorax. Acrostichal hairs in 6 regular rows between dorsocentrals: Anterior and posterior scutellars convergent. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsocentrals 1/3 the distance between two anterior dorsocentrals. Prescutellars well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum matt brownish black, with a broad dark median longitudinal stripe, becoming much darker with age. Thoracic pleura dark brown. Sterno-index 0.73.

Wings (Fig. 20). Clear. Approximate wing-vein indices: C—index 1.90; 4V—index 2.13; 4C—index 1.20; 5X—index 2.00. C₃ fringe 0.60. Halteres brownish yellow.

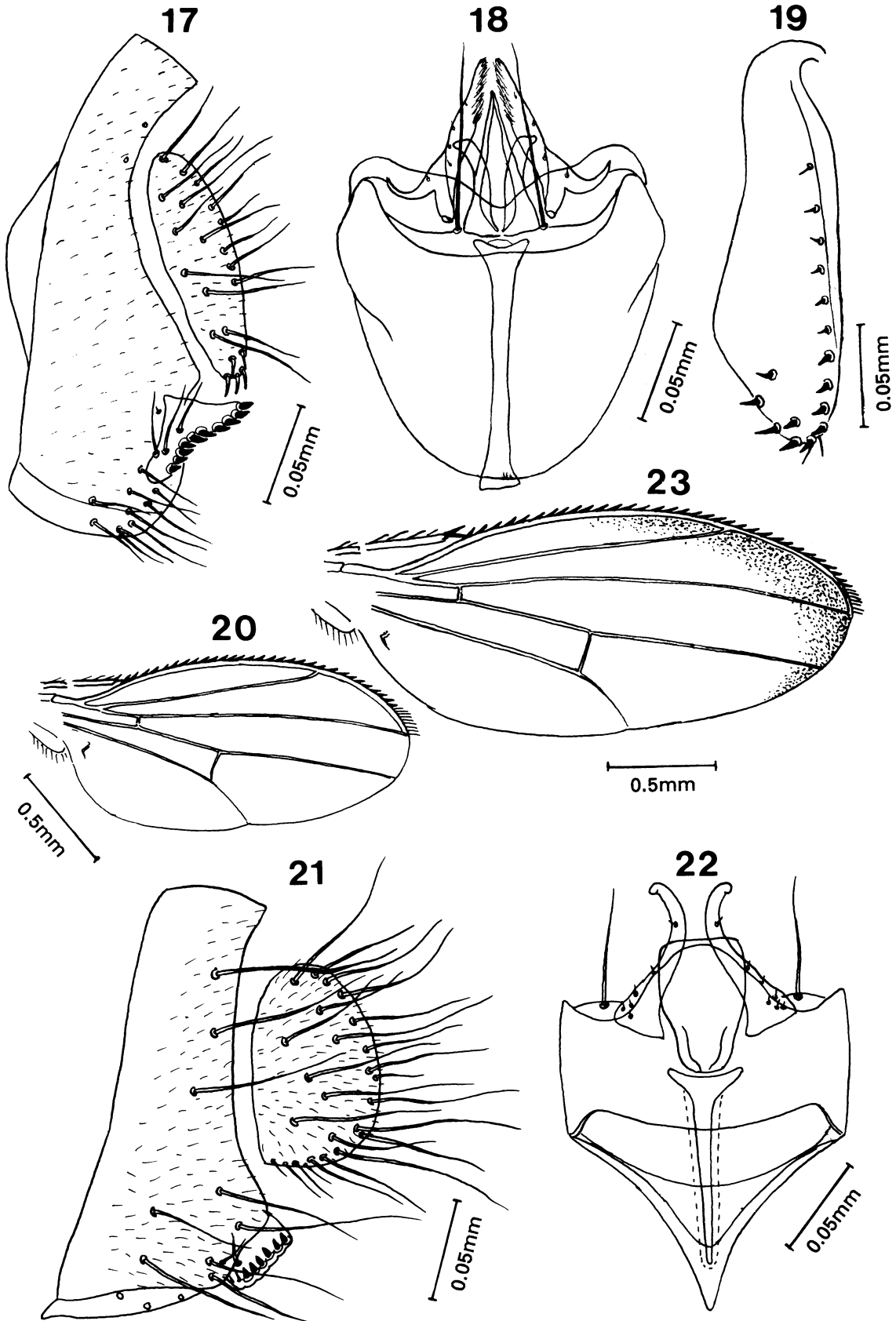
Legs. Pale brown. Femora of all legs much darker. Preapicals on all three tibiae; apicals on first and second tibiae.

Abdomen. Tergites with dark brown, broad bands. Average length of the body: 2.08 mm (δ), 2.39 mm (♀).

Periphallalic organs (Fig. 17). Epandrium pubescent, broad below and narrowing apically, with 2 bristles on upper portion and 9 at lower portion. Surstylus triangu-

lar, with 11 black teeth and 4 bristles behind the teeth. Cercus elongate, with about 18 bristles and 4 small black setae at lower tip.

Phallic organs (Fig. 18). Aedeagus broad below, tapering apically; basal apodeme much longer than aedeagus.



Figs 17–23.—17–20. *Drosophila paratriangulifer* sp.n.—17. Peripheral organs.—18. Phallic organs.—19. Egg-guide.—20. Male wing.—21–23. *Drosophila peniquadrata* sp.n.—21. Peripheral organs.—22. Phallic organs.—23. Male wing.

Anterior gonapophysis large, apically hirsute and with 5 sensilla. Posterior gonapophysis small contiguous with aedeagus. Novasternum with a pair of long submedian spines. Ventral fragma nearly quadrate.

Egg-guide (Fig. 19). Lobe fusiform, somewhat dilated submedially and rounded apically, with about 12 marginal and 4 discal teeth.

***Drosophila peniquadrata* sp.n.** (Figs 21–23)

Type material. Holotype, male (DCZMBHU 120), India, Virajpet, Coorg district, Karnataka, 1988. Colls. Sundaran and Gupta. Two male paratypes, 1 female (DCZMBHU 121); one male in TMU, same data as holotype. Known only from India.

Etymology. The name of this species is based on the shape of the aedeagus.

Remarks. *Drosophila peniquadrata* sp.n. somewhat resembles *D. puncteluta* Okada (1988). However, the mesonotum with its brownish stripes and matt black abdomen in *puncteluta* clearly separate this species from *D. peniquadrata*.

Description

MALE AND FEMALE

Head. Arista with 4–5 dorsal and 2–3 ventral branches in addition to terminal fork. Antennae with second segment yellow; third segment pale. Frons including ocellar triangle yellowish. Orbital bristles in ratio 6:3:8. Vibrissa single, strong. Palpus yellow, with 2–3 marginal setae. Carina dull yellow, high. Face yellow. Cheek dull yellow; greatest width of cheek 1/9 the greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus dark yellow. Eyes red.

Thorax. Acrostichal hairs in 8 irregular rows between dorsocentrals. Anterior scutellars nearly divergent; posterior scutellars convergent. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsocentrals 1/3 the distance between the two anterior dorsocentrals. Prescutellars well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum unicolorous, shiny yellow. Thoracic pleura yellow. All three sternopleural bristles well developed. Sterno-index 0.64.

Wings (Fig. 23). Fuscous apically and along costal margin. Approximate wing-vein indices: C—index 2.04; 4V—index 1.67; 4C—index 1.00; 5X—index 1.38. C₃ fringe 0.80. Halteres yellow.

Legs. Yellow. Preapicals on all three tibiae; apicals on first and second tibiae.

Abdomen. Yellow. 1T yellow, 2T–6T with narrow medially interrupted brown bands not reaching laterally, 5T–6T with additional dark spot in the area of median interruption. Average length of the body: 2.4 mm (♂), 2.6 mm (♀).

Peripheral organs (Fig. 21). Epandrium pubescent, basally broad, with 12 long bristles along posterior mar-

gin. Surstylus small, with 6 short and stout teeth arranged in a straight row and with 2–3 fine setae. Cercus oval, pubescent, with about 24 long bristles.

Phallic organs (Fig. 22). Aedeagus small, stout and quad-rangular. Anterior gonapophysis large, narrowing apically, with 6–7 sensilla. Novasternum broadly concaved medially, with a pair of long apartly placed submedian spines. Ventral fragma basally tapering.

***Drosophila pressobrunnea* Tsacas & Chassagnard, 1976** (Figs 24–26)

Material examined. DCZMBHU 122; 18 males, 21 females, India, Karnataka, Coorg, Virajpet.

Description

MALE AND FEMALE

General features as described by Tsacas & Chassagnard (1976).

Peripheral organs (Fig. 24). Epandrium pubescent, broad, below, with about 17 bristles along posterior margin. Surstylus semicircular, with irregularly arranged 12 black teeth. Cercus elongate, pubescent, with about 27 bristles.

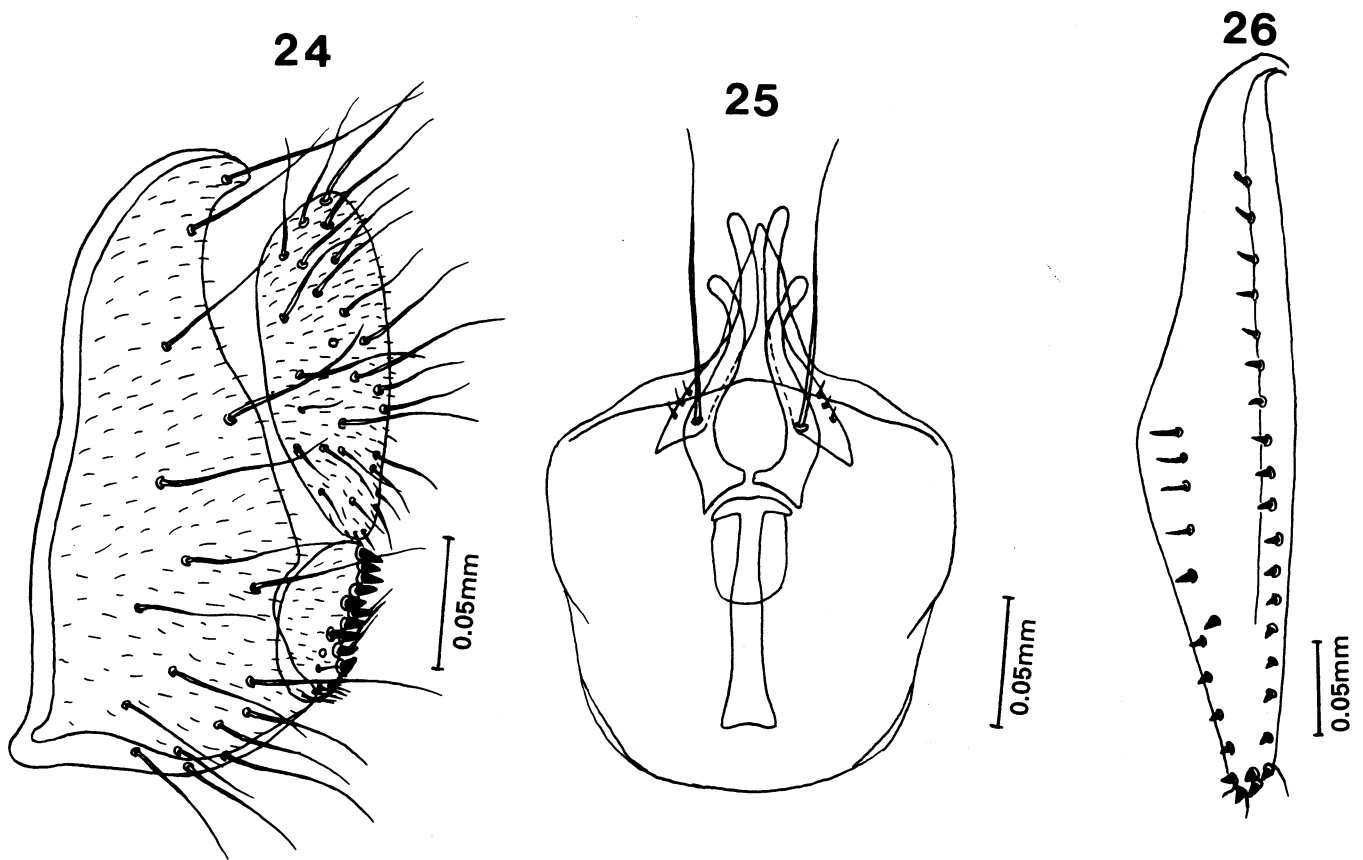
Phallic organs (Fig. 25). Aedeagus long narrowing apically, basal apodeme as long as aedeagus. Anterior gonapophysis elongate, with 3 basal sensilla. Posterior gonapophysis contiguous with aedeagus. Novasternum with a pair of long, stout submedian spines. Ventral fragma quadrate.

Egg-guide (Fig. 26). Lobe elongate, with 28 marginal and 4 bristle-like discal teeth.

Distribution. Sumatra, India (new record).

Key to Indian species of the subgenus *Scaptodrosophila*, genus *Drosophila*

1. Wings fuscous apically and along costal margin *peniquadrata* sp.n.
—Wings not fuscous apically and along costal margin. 2
2. Second antennal segment silvery white *mundagensis* Sajjan & Reddy
—Second antennal segment not silvery white 3
3. C—index more than 4 *elenthiensis* sp.n.
—C—index less than 4 4
4. Arista with one ventral branch 5
—Arista with more ventral branches 6
5. Surstylus horse-shoe shaped *riverata* Singh & Gupta
—Surstylus not horse-shoe shaped 7
6. Mesonotum with longitudinal stripes 8
—Mesonotum without longitudinal stripes 9
7. Body glossy black *ovidenticulata* sp.n.
—Body shiny yellow *paraclubata* sp.n.
8. Species with faint or dark brown stripes 10
—Species with silvery white stripes 11



Figs 24-26. *Drosophila pressobrunnea* Tsacas & Chassagnard.—24. Peripheral organs.—25. Phallic organs.—26. Egg-guide.

- 9. Thoracic pleura dark brown with a yellow median stripe *metanthia* Gupta & Gupta
- Thoracic pleura without a yellow median stripe 12
- 10. Mesonotum with 2 narrow and faint stripes along the lines of dorsocentrals *puriensis* Gupta & Panigrahy
- Mesonotum not with 2 narrow and faint stripes along the lines of dorsocentrals 13
- 11. Mesonotum with 3 silvery-white stripes *plumata* (Singh)
- Mesonotum with several silvery-white stripes 14
- 12. Novasternum with 1-2 pairs of submedian spines 15
- Novasternum with 4-8 pairs of submedian spines 16
- 13. Scutellum with black patch on lateral sides
- Scutellum with no black patch on lateral sides 17
- 14. Species with silvery-white spots arranged linearly on mesonotum *chandraprabhiana* Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri
- Species with silvery-white linear stripes on mesonotum *silvalineata* Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri
- 15. Aedeagus spindle-shaped and bifid apically *bambuphila* Gupta
- Aedeagus not spindle-shaped and bifid apically 18
- 16. Novasternum with 4 pairs of submedian spines
- Novasternum with 8 pairs of submedian spines *ebonata* Parshad & Duggal
- 17. Mesonotum with a broad dark brown median stripe *paratriangulifer* sp.n.
- Mesonotum with a dark brown median stripe, basally swollen squarishly and with two dark spots on either side *bansadharae* Panigrahy & Gupta
- 18. Surstylus teeth arranged in S-shaped manner *krishnamurthyi* Sajjan & Reddy

Table I. Other species of *Scaptodrosophila* recorded from India

Species	Distribution	Author
<i>Drosophila bambuphila</i>	India	Gupta 1971
<i>D. bansadharae</i>	India	Panigrahy & Gupta 1983
<i>D. bryani</i>	Samoa, Australia, Philippines, Japan, Micronesia, India, Sri Lanka, Ryukyus	Malloch 1934
<i>D. chandraprabhiana</i>	India	Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri 1970
<i>D. coracina</i>	Borneo, China, Ryukyus, Japan, Korea, India	Kikkawa & Peng 1938
<i>D. ebonata</i>	India	Parshad & Duggal 1966
<i>D. kohimaensis</i>	India	Gupta & Gupta 1990
<i>D. koraputae</i>	India	Gupta & Panigrahy 1982
<i>D. krishnamurthyi</i>	India	Sajjan & Reddy 1975
<i>D. metanthia</i>	India	Gupta & Gupta 1990
<i>D. minima</i>	Nepal, India	Okada 1966
<i>D. mundagensis</i>	India	Sajjan & Reddy 1975
<i>D. neomedleri</i>	India	Gupta & Panigrahy 1982
<i>D. paratriangulata</i>	India	Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri 1970
<i>D. plumata</i>	India	Singh 1976
<i>D. puriensis</i>	India	Gupta & Panigrahy 1982
<i>D. riverata</i>	India	Singh & Gupta 1977
<i>D. silvalineata</i>	India	Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri 1970
<i>D. subtilis</i>	China, Japan, India	Kikkawa & Peng 1938

- Surstylus teeth not arranged in S-shaped manner 19
19. Mesonotum with a dark brown rectangular median patch on posterior half *koraputae* Panigrahy & Gupta
—Mesonotum without a dark brown rectangular median patch on posterior half 20
20. Second and third abdominal tergites with medially interrupted dark bands *kohimaensis* Gupta & Gupta
—Second and third abdominal tergites not with medially interrupted dark bands 21
21. Basal scutellar bristles about half the length of apicals
—Basal scutellar bristles not half the length of apicals 22
22. Posterior gonapophysis fused together to form a broad V-shaped or triangular flap-like structure 23
—Posterior gonapophysis not fused together to form a broad V-shaped or triangular flap-like structure 24
23. Mesonotum and scutellum black *coracina* Kikkawa & Peng
—Mesonotum and scutellum light yellow to tan
. *paratriangulata* Gupta & Ray-Chaudhuri
24. Aedeagus hairy apically *neomedleri* Panigrahy & Gupta
—Aedeagus not hairy apically 25
25. Mesonotum glossy black. Cercus with many unusually long bristles in middle *oviminiatus* sp.n.
—Mesonotum glossy deep black and setigerous. Cercus without unusually long bristles in middle *minima* Okada

Discussion

Judging from the literature it seems that the world distribution of the species of *Scaptodrosophila* is highly uneven. According to Throckmorton (1975) tropical Asia has been the region of its origin and from there is expanded mainly into Africa and Australia. Most of the species of this subgenus are endemic and none is known to be cosmopolitan. The ecology of most of the *Scaptodrosophila* species is unknown, but it has been reported that breeding and feeding sites of some of these species include tree sap, fungi, fruits and flowers (Throckmorton 1975).

Altogether 26 species of *Scaptodrosophila* have been recorded so far from India but many more are to be expected since a vast area of the Indian subcontinent still awaits exploration.

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