

ON A NEW GENUS, *FIJIMYIA*, FOR *SARCOPHAGA*
TEPHRURA BEZZI, 1927
(Diptera : Sarcophagidae)

By Hugo de Souza Lopes¹ and Rokuro Kano²

Abstract : *Fijimya*, new genus of sarcophagid flies from Fiji, is described and figured. *Fijimya tephrrura* Bezzi, 1927 is transferred from *Sarcophaga*.

Fijimya Lopes and Kano, new genus

Type-species : *Sarcophaga tephrrura* Bezzi, 1927.

Ocellar bristles small ; frontal bristles divergent below base of antennae ; faciorbital bristles strong ; vibrissae located a little above oral margin ; postdorsocentral bristles 3, hind 2 strong ; anterior dorsocentral bristles differentiated ; propleuron bare ; R₁ bare ; hind tibiae with short villosity ; 3rd abdominal tergite with a pair of strong median marginal bristles ; sternites I and II with long pile on discs, III and IV with short pile and long hairs on margins ; paraphallus well sclerotized only on dorsal and basal parts, remaining a large membranous region in the center of paraphallus ; lateral plate well developed, occupying most of ventral side of phallosome ; ventralia small, membranous ; vaginal plate and signum heavily sclerotized, the latter with 2 pairs of conspicuous apophyses.

This genus differs from other allied genera showing 3 postdorsocentral bristles, strong faciorbital bristles and bare R₁ especially by the constitution of the male genitalia. The most characteristic feature is the extraordinary development of the lateral plates of the paraphallus. The male genitalia of this genus resemble those of *Johnsonimima* Kano & Lopes, but *Fijimya* differs from *Johnsonimima* by the absence of hairs on R₁ and M₃+Cu₁ veins. It differs from *Kozlovea* Rohdendorf, 1937 by the slender styli of glans ; from *Helicophagella* Enderlein, 1928 and *Bellieriomima* Rohdendorf, 1937 by the very strong facial bristles, much more developed and sclerotized lateral plates of paraphallus, and the peculiar shape of the cerci.

Fijimya tephrrura (Bezzi, 1927) Fig. 1-9.

♂. Body length : 12 mm. Head yellow pollinose ; frons about 0.2 of head width ; ocellar bristles small ; parafrontalia and upper part of parafacialia with fine long black hairs ; 4 frontal bristles widely diverging below base of antennae ; parafacial bristles long, strong and located near eye ; facial ridges hairy on lower halves ; antenna reaching 0.93 of the distance to vibrissae, 3rd segment reddish brown and with grayish microcilia, 2nd segment reddish brown and 3/7 of 3rd segment ; back of head with 2 complete rows of black hairs besides the postocular cilia ; gena with long, dense yellow hairs on posterior 1/2 and short sparse hairs anteriorly and a few black hairs near vibrissae ; palpi brown, a little reddish.

Thorax yellow ; acrostichal bristles 2 (only anteriorly)+1 ; dorsocentral bristles 4 + 3 (hind 2

1. Academia Brasileira de Ciências, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

2. Department of Medical Zoology, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan.

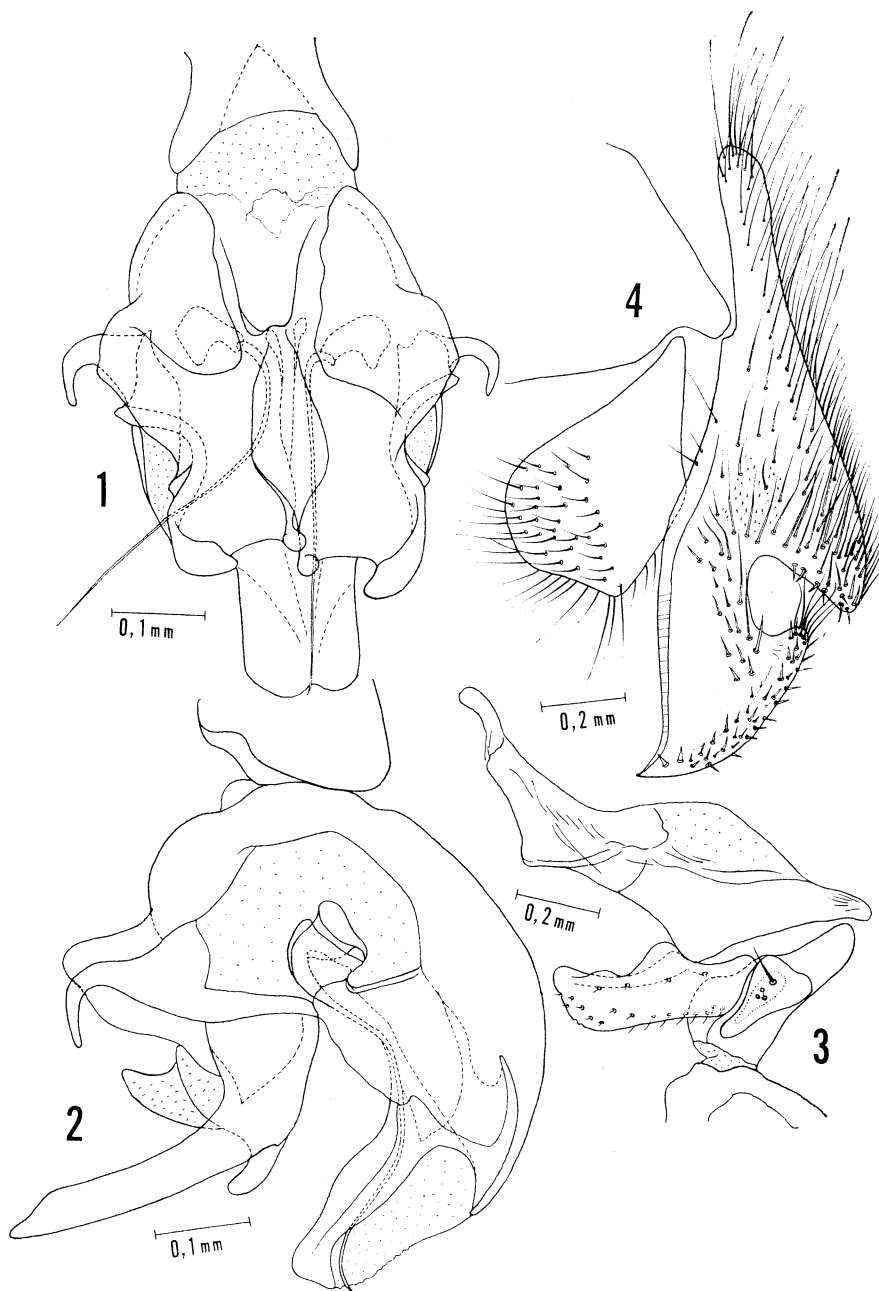


Fig. 1-4. *Fijimya tephura* (Bezzi, 1927): 1, apex of penis, ventral view; 2, apex of penis, lateral view; 3, 9th sternite and internal forcipes; 4, external forcipes (cerci).

strong); apical scutellar bristles small; preapical ones absent. Wings heavily suffused with yellow on base; veins yellow.

Abdomen gray, slightly yellowish on base; 3rd tergite with a pair of strong median marginal bristles; sternites I and II with long dense brown hairs, III and IV with short sparse brown hairs, having long hairs on sides; 5th sternite with long spines internally; genital segments reddish brown; cerci strongly sinuous on posterior margins; forcipes inferiores rounded, hairy on anterior halves; forcipes interiores small; palpi genitalium with numerous hairs; theca short; paraphallus heavily sclerotized dorsally and basally, and with large membranous part in center; apical plate small, partially membranous; lateral plates heavily sclerotized, with long apophyses, the distal parts curved; ventralia very small, membranous; styli of glans very long and slender;

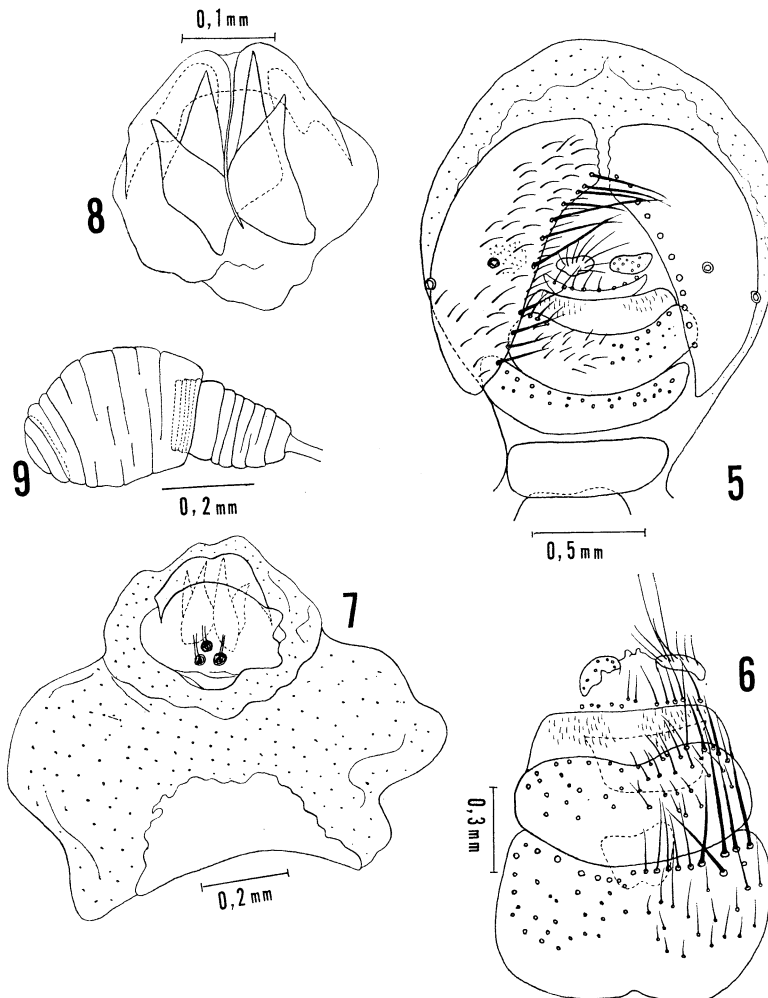


Fig. 5-9. *Fijimyia tephura* (Bezzi, 1927): 5, ♀ genitalia; 6, genital sternites and anal segment of ♀; 7, signum; 8, detail of signum; 9, spermatheca.

median process of glans small.

♀. Body length 10 mm. Frons about 0.25 of head width; ocellar bristles a little more developed than surrounding hairs; abdominal sternites I-V with sparse black hairs, 2nd and 3rd with 4 strong marginal bristles, 4th and 5th with 2 or 3 short marginal bristles; sternites VI + VII a little broader than the remaining genital sternites; sternite IX with fine hairs. Genital tergite composed of 2 plates; vaginal plate heavily pigmented; signum large, bearing 2 pairs of sclerotized apophyses; spermatheca showing 2 well constituted parts.

Remarks: Bezzi described *S. tephrrura* as having only 2 pairs of long postdorsocentral bristles; however, we consider that the specimens we examined belong to *tephrrura*, because the hind 2 bristles among 3 postdorsocentral bristles are very strong in our specimens. We redescribed *Fijimyia tephrrura* from 1 ♂, Fiji, Wakawa, 17.X.1924, E. H. Bryan, Jr., and 1 ♀, Lami, Viti Levu, III.1955, N. L. H. Krauss.

Acknowledgments: We wish to express our sincere appreciation to Dr J. L. Gressitt and Miss S. Nakata, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, who kindly loaned us the valuable sarcophagid material, and also to Mr Satoshi Shinonaga and Mr Hiromu Kurahashi for their kind help.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bezzi, M.** 1927. Some sarcophagid flies (Diptera) from the South Pacific Islands. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* **9** (19): 301-09.
1928. Diptera Brachycera and Athericera of the Fiji Island based on material in the British Museum, London. **8**: 220, 54 fig.
- Enderlein, G.** 1928. Klassifikation der Sarcophagiden, Sarcophagiden Studien I. *Arch. Klass. Phyl. Ent.* **1** (1): 1-56, 7 fig.
- Rohdendorf, B. B.** 1937. Faune de l'URSS, Insectes Dipteres **9** (1), Family Sarcophagidae. *Inst. Zool. Acad. Sci. de l'URSS* (n. s.) **12** (15): 1-501, 535 fig.