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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CANACEIDAE, WITH ONE  
UNRECORDED SPECIES, FROM FORMOSA (DIPTERA: CANACEIDAE)

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This paper deals with two species of Canaceidae occurring in Formosa, of which one is new to science and the rest new to Formosa. The types of the new species will be deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute of Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

*Procanace formosaensis* sp. nov.

Male: Frons uniformly dark brown; antennae and arista dark purple; cheeks, face and clypeus with coarse whitish-gray pollen; palpi orange-yellow. Halteres yellow; pleura brown, with grayish pollen; mesonotum and scutellum dark brown, with pollen; abdomen brown, with grayish pollen. Wings brownish hyaline; veins brown. Legs yellowish-brown, with grayish pollen. All bristles and setae black.

Frons with eight to ten fine setae on anterior half; three fronto-orbitals strong, with four minute setae alternating with the bristles. Ocellars and postocellars strong, with a few weak setae between postocellars; inner and outer verticals strong; third segment of antennae round and pubescent. Cheeks with three bristles, one being incurved and the rest upcurved; palpi with a fine yellow seta apically. Four dorsocentrals in a row; one humeral, with three or four fine setae around; two notopleurals; one presutural, with a few setae; two supra-alars and four marginal scutellars. Mesonotum with a few fine setae anteriorly; scutellum without setae on disk; one strong and two or three moderate mesopleurals, with a few fine setae around. Abdomen bearing many moderate and weak setae; seventh tergite with several moderate bristles on posterior margin. Legs with many well-developed bristles. Fore legs (Fig. 3): femora with a posteroventral row of seven long bristles and with eight to ten dorsal long bristles in an irregular row; tibiae with many well-developed bristles and with ventral ciliation on apical 2/3. Middle leg (Fig. 2): femora and tibiae with many well-developed bristles, the ventral bristles on apical 2/3 of tibia being somewhat stout. Hind legs without conspicuous bristles and setae. Genitalia (Fig. 1): Ninth tergite bearing dense long bristles and hairs dorsally. Ventral processes of ninth tergite (epandrium) divided into two lobes, the dorsal lobe large and twisted apically, with fine setae on outer and inner surfaces, the ventral lobe small and slender, with seven to ten long bristles on ventral margin.

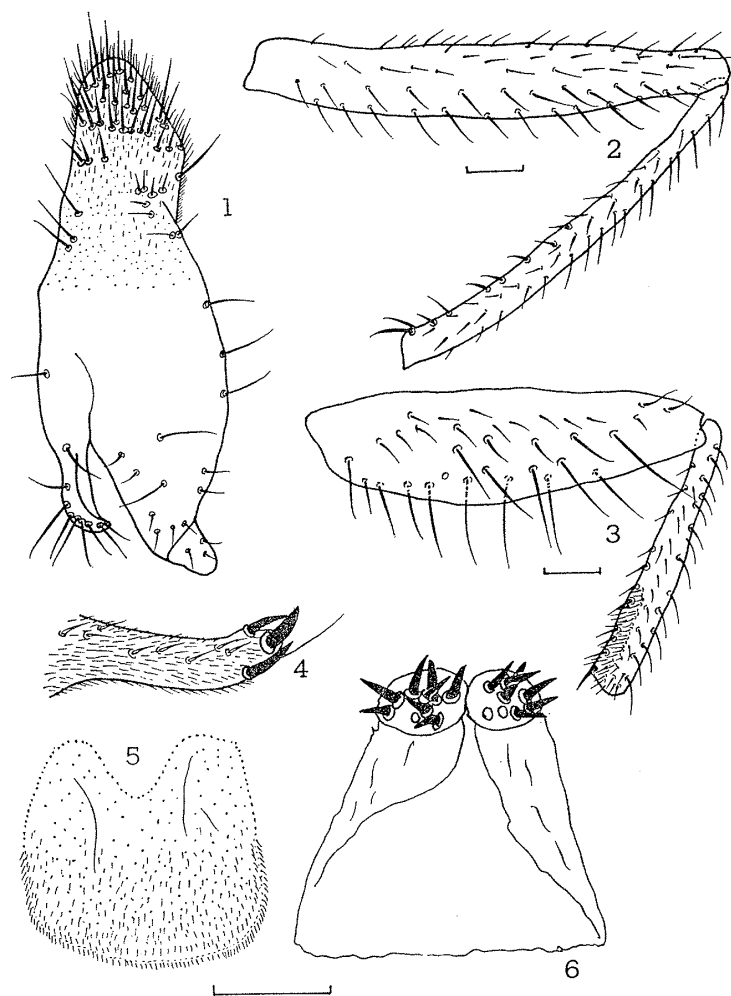
Length: 3.0 mm., wing 2.5 mm.

Female: Similar to the male in color. Eighth tergite with four very long marginal bristles; lamellae of ovipositor (Fig. 4) long and pubescent, each with one large upcurved black spine apically and two well-developed brownish dorso-subapical spines, the inner one somewhat smaller than the outer; seven to ten fine hyaline spines dorsally. Lobe of eighth sternite (Fig. 6) with eight or nine spine-like setae; pre-apical plate (Fig. 5) well developed, with pubescence on anterior margin, the posterior margin concave; apical plate obsolete.

Length: 3.1 mm., wing 2.6 mm.

Distribution and habitat: Formosa (Keelung). This species was found on wet rocks of sea-shore together with *Nocticanace pacificus* Sasakawa.

Holotype (♂) and paratypes (3♀♀), Keelung, Formosa, March 17, 1967, I. Miyagi leg.



Figs. 1-6. *Procanace formosaensis* sp. n. 1, ♂ genitalia (epandrium), in lateral view; 2, ♂ middle femur and tibia; 3, ♂ fore femur and tibia; 4, ♀ lamella of ovipositor, in dorsal view; 5, ♀ pre-apical plate in ventral view; 6, ♀ lobe of 8th sternite, in dorsal view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Remarks: In coloration and chaetotaxy this species is closely related to *Procanace cressoni* Wirth, 1951, from which it differs clearly by the shape of male and female genitalia.

#### *Nocticanace pacificus* Sasakawa

*Nocticanace pacificus* Sasakawa, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab. 4 (2-3): 367, 1955; Miyagi, Kontyû, 33:302, 1965.

Specimens examined: 15♂♂, 5♀♀, Keelung, Formosa, March 17, 1967, I. Miyagi leg.

Distribution: Japan; Formosa.

Remarks: This species was originally described from Tokara Is. It has been also known to occur in Yakushima and Amamioshima.

#### Literature cited

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