

**A NEW PHYTOBIA FROM AUSTRALIA  
FROM THE COLLECTION OF BISHOP MUSEUM  
(Diptera: Agromyzidae)<sup>1</sup>**

By **Mitsuhiro Sasakawa**

KYOTO PREFECTURAL UNIVERSITY, KYOTO, JAPAN

**Phytobia (Praspedomyza) magna** Sasakawa, n. sp.

♀: Head black; front matt, gray-dusted, frontalia slightly tinged with brown; ocellar triangle very slightly shining; lunule yellowish brown, silverly pruinose; face and gena brown, the former paler dorsally; antenna and palpus brown. Thorax and abdomen black, densely dusted with gray; dorsal margin of humerus and notopleura somewhat brownish; abdomen weakly brown-tinged, ovipositor sheath glossy. Wing hyaline, veins pale brown; calypter brownish white, with margin and fringe pale brown; halter yellow. Legs brownish black.

*Head*: Front wider than long, about  $2.2 \times$  as wide as eye, converging ventrally; parafrontalia about  $1/6$  width of front, parallel-sided; ocellar triangle with ventral tip extending to level of 1st upper fronto-orbital; lunule flat, lower than semicircular,  $1/4$  as high as length of front, with median furrow; parafrontalia and parafacialia projecting above eye in profile; parafrontalia with 2 strong upper fronto-orbitals, the 1st directed upwards, the 2nd up- and inwards, usually 4 (5 on one side) lower fronto-orbitals, 1st-3rd directed up- and inwards, 4th inwards; orbital hairs relatively minute, in a row; parafacialia  $1/4$  as wide as diameter of antennal segment 1; eye sparsely haired; gena about  $1/6$  height of eye; face with carina distinct just below base of antennae. Antennae slightly separated at base; segment 3 subquadrate, arista microscopically pubescent. *Thorax*: Mesonotum with 1+3 dorso-centrals, the 1st located on level of presutural and 3rd on level of supra-alar; 5 or 6 sparse rows of acrostichals extending posteriorly to level of 4th dorso-central; intra-alar as long as 1st dorso-central, accompanying with 4 or 5 rows of setulae behind suture; inner post-alar  $1/2$  length of the outer; humerus with 5-7 setulae plus humeral; mesopleura with 6 or 7 dorsally directed setulae; sternopleura with 2 setae before sternopleural. *Wing*: Costa extending to  $M_{1+2}$ , with 2nd to 4th sections in proportion of  $8 : 2 : 1.8$ ; r-m at distal  $1/3$  of discal cell; ultimate section of  $M_{1+2}$  nearly  $5 \times$  as long as the penultimate; ultimate section of  $M_{3+4}$  slightly shorter than penultimate ( $3.3 : 3.9$ ). *Leg*: Mid tibia with a strong postero-dorsal bristle. *Abdomen*: Tergite 6 as long as 5; sternite 6 about  $1/3$  as long as wide, subequal in length to tergite 6. Ovipositor sheath a little longer than tergite 6, with apodeme well developed,  $1.5 \times$  as long as sheath, pouched on anterior  $1/3$ ;

1. Contribution from the Laboratory of Entomology, Kyoto Prefectural University, Kyoto, Japan, no. 91.

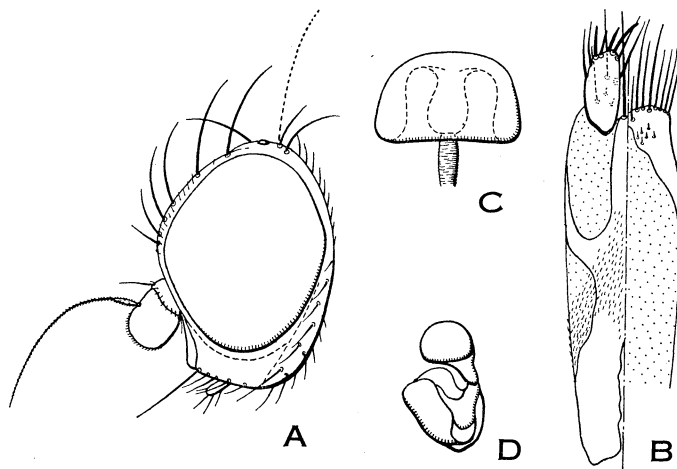


Fig. 1. *Phytobia (Praspedomyza) magna* Sasakawa, n. sp. A, head in profile; B, tergite 9, sternite 9 and cercus; C, spermatheca; D, ventral receptacle.

egg-guide subtriangular,  $245 \mu$  long, with 3 spines apically, 1 spine and 2 setae basally; tergite 9 of normal form,  $522 \mu$  long, spinulose at median part; sternite 9 with 8 pairs of marginal setae and 5 or 6 sensillae; cercus with 4 tactile sensillae; spermatheca semiorbicular,  $67 \times 100 \mu$ , deeply excavated, duct  $1200 \mu$  long; ventral receptacle with tail part strongly chitinized, globular,  $22 \mu$  long. *Length*: Body 3.6–4.0 mm, wing 4.0 mm.

**DISTRIBUTION**: Australia.

Holotype ♀ (A.N.I.C., CANBERRA), paratype ♀ (BISHOP), Sydney, IX.1902, Helms. The type is deposited in Canberra on an exchange arrangement with the C.S.I.R.O.

This species is quite specific in the size and the shape of ventral receptacle of the ♀ terminalia as in the case of the genus *Phytomyza*, differing from all the known world species. It closely resembles *P. incerta* Spencer but can be clearly separated from the latter species by the denser rows of the fronto-orbital bristles, wing venation and larger size.

I wish to thank Dr. J. L. Gressitt who kindly allowed me to study the collection at Bishop Museum.