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A new species of *Schwenckfeldina* (Diptera: Sciaridae) from Japan

MITSUAKI SUTOU

Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Iryuda 499, Odawara, Kanagawa, 250-0031 Japan; e-mail: mi.sutou@r8.dion.ne.jp
(Address correspondence to Sanhaimu-Hiramoto A-201, Hazawa-tyo 350-43, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa, 221-0863 Japan)

Abstract

Schwenckfeldina lobocoxa sp. n. is described and illustrated, and represents the first record of this primitive genus of sciarid flies from Japan. The morphology of this new species is compared with that of related congeners from the Holarctic Region.

Key words: Diptera, Sciaridae, *Schwenckfeldina*, new species, Japan

Introduction

Frey (1942) originally described *Schwenckfeldina*, dedicating it to the German entomologist Caspar Schwenckfeld (1563–1609), as a subgenus of the genus *Neosciara*. Tuomikoski (1960) raised this subgenus to generic rank. Some studies have misspelled the genus as *Schwenkfeldina* (omitting the second "c"), as pointed out by Menzel & Mohrig (2000). The genus *Schwenckfeldina* is defined by the 3-segmented palpus (Fig. 2B) and the long R1 which extends well beyond the fork of M (Fig. 1). Currently, 23 species of this genus are known from the Palaearctic, Oriental, Australasian, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions (Mohrig 1999, 2003; Menzel & Mohrig 2000). Vilkamaa & Hippa (2004) conducted a phylogenetic analysis of the Sciaridae, treating 52 species belonging to 45 genera, and placed *Schwenckfeldina carbonaria* (Meigen 1830) in the most basal clade of the species of the traditional Sciaridae (*sensu* Menzel & Mohrig 2000). The present study reports the occurrence of a new species of *Schwenckfeldina* with distinct genitalia characteristics, representing the first record of this genus from Japan.

The specimens were collected using a Malaise trap set across a stream in an open habitat, and were preserved in 80% ethanol. They were dehydrated through an ethanol series, and then mounted on microscope slides using xylol-based Canadian balsam after

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