

***Prosciara didactyla* sp. n. and *P. megachaeta* Hippa & Vilkkamaa, 1991 from Thailand (Diptera, Sciaridae)**

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Prosciara didactyla sp. n. and *P. megachaeta* Hippa & Vilkkamaa, 1991 are reported from Thailand. The description of the genus *Prosciara* is revised.

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The genus *Prosciara* was recently revised by Hippa & Vilkkamaa (1991) who described 25 new species from Myanmar (= Burma) and one new species from Thailand. Hippa & Vilkkamaa (1991) suggested that the Oriental region was the "home" of the *Prosciara*.

During an excursion to northern Thailand insects were collected in Malaise traps. Among about 175 males of Sciaridae, two species of *Prosciara* were found. One of these is described as a new species here; the other is previously known from Myanmar only.

The two specimens are mounted in Canada balsam on slides and kept in the Museum of Zoology, University of Bergen (ZMB), Norway. The description and terminology follows Hippa & Vilkkamaa (1991).

***Prosciara didactyla* sp. n.**

Fig. 1A–B

Holotype male: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep, 11.–15.04.1991 (Malaise trap), ZMB excursion (Type no. 176).

Description. Head: Eye bridge with 2–3 rows of facets, anterior vertex bare, prefronts with 27

setae, clypeus with 1 seta, palpal segment 1 with 2 setae, length/width of flagellar segment 4 of antenna 1.27. — Thorax: Length 0.65 mm, colouration dark with paler stripes, episternum 1 with 10 setae. — Wing: length 2.1 mm, width/length 0.40, c/w 0.67, R1/R 0.76, r–m bare, stM with 0–1 setae, M1, M2 and Cu1 with numerous setae and Cu2 bare. — Legs: Femur 1 / metatarsus 1 1.28. Apex of tibia 1 with a comb of 7 setae. Length of spur / width of tibia 1 1.83. Tibia 1 with 0 dorsal, 2 ventral, 0 prolateral and 0 retrolateral spinose setae. Tibia 2 without dorsal spinose setae. — Abdomen: Sternite 8 with 10 setae. — Hypopygium: Fig. 1A–B. Sternite 10 with 1–2 setae on each half.

Prosciara didactyla resembles *P. megachaeta* in shape of gonostylus and tegmen, but has a shorter and broader intercoxal lobe. It is easily distinguished from all other known species of *Prosciara* in having only two megasetae on the dorsal lobe of the gonostylus, and by the relatively short and broad flagellar segments of the antenna. The state of both these characters are outside the range in the genus description given by Hippa & Vilkkamaa (1991). Hence, the genus description should be emended to "two to more than ten megasetae on the dorsal lobe of the gonostylus"

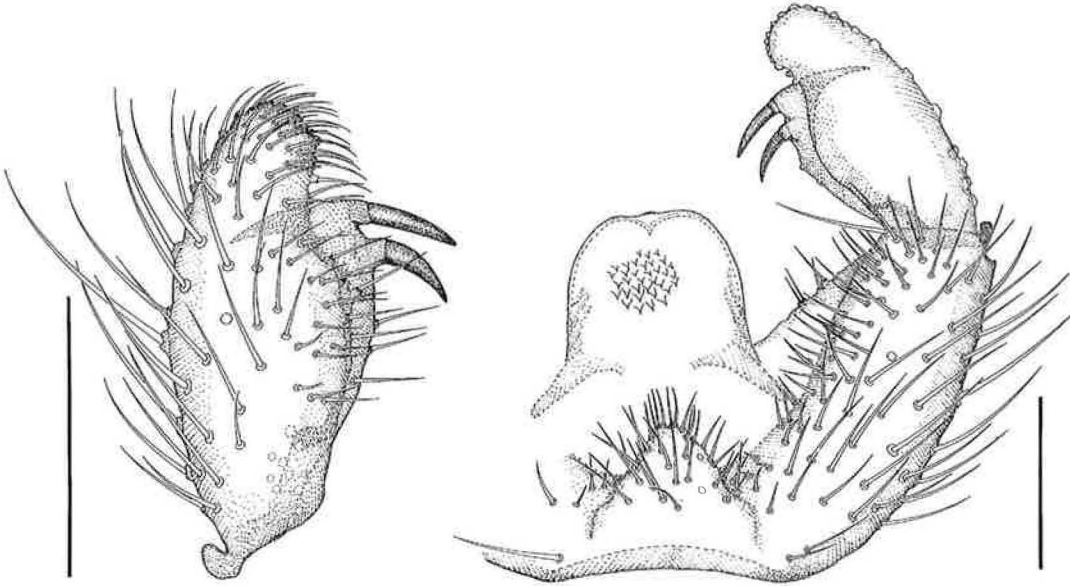


Fig. 1. *Prosciara didactyla* sp. n. (holotype). Ventral view of part of hypopygium and gonostylus. — Scale 0.10 mm.

and “length/width of flagellar segment 4 of antenna 1.27–2.80”.

***Prosciara megachaeta* Hippa & Vilkkamaa, 1991**

Material studied: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep, 11.—15.04.1991 (Malaise trap), ZMB excursion, one male.

P. megachaeta is previously known from the type locality in NE Myanmar only (Hippa & Vilkkamaa 1991).

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References

Hippa, H. & Vilkkamaa, P. 1991: The genus *Prosciara* Frey (Diptera, Sciaridae). — *Entomol. Fennica* 2:113–155.