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Further note on the geographical distribution of the Drosophilidae in San-in region.

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若浜健一:山陰地方におけるショウジョウバエ科の 分布的調査(続報)

The author, has made a collection of the drosophilid flies since the spring of 1957 hoping to make a *Drosophila* survey in San-in region (Fig. 1). He reported preliminary 23 species from the five localities in 1960. After that the further collections have been carried out and many individuals of the Drosophilidae were obtained. In this paper the author wishes to report the results.

Before going further the author must expresses his cordial thanks to Dr. Toyohi Okada, Tokyo Metropolitan University, for his kind help and guidance on the identification of species. And many thanks of the author are offered to Messrs. Yutaka Sadano, Kuniyuki Amatsu, Ikutaro Tanaka, Yoshinori Sugimura, Satoru Iwamoto and Hirotoshi Sakuwa for their co-operations in these collections.

Method of Collection: Periodical collections were made at Rakuzan Park in Matsue city from April of 1957 to October of 1960 except the snowy seasons and Mt. Dakesan (ca. 320m above sea level) ranging from April to November in 1961. Temporary collections were done at Oki islet, Mt. Daisen, Kawamoto, Kami-Ito, Chikuya, Kuroda, Kitayama, Mt. Sambe, Taisha town, Akana, Kokufa, Hirose, Sho-o and Masuda (Fig. 1).

The trapping method by the fermented fruits, occasional net-sweeping and sucking method by a glass pipe were used in every collection, excepting in that of Kokufu. There was collected only in human dwellings for the heavy rain and the typhoon.

## Results

A total of 28255 specimens of the Drosophilidae have been obtained in the collections. They were represented by 50 species belonging to 10 genera as illustrated in Table 1. Most of them are lured to the fermented fruits (banana in most cases), but a pretty number of specimens were captured by net-sweeping on many kinds of grasses. Fungifieders as the member of the genera *Leucophenga*, *Mycodrosophila* and some species of the genus *Drosophila* were mostly captured by the sucking method. But considerable specimens of the above mentioned member were also attracted the baits. Almost specimens of the member of the genus *Amiota* were obtained by net when they were flying around our ears and eyes.

Table 1. Drosophilids flies obtained from San-in region (1957—1961).

Localities	Hirose	Kami-Ito	Daisen	Kitayama	Chikuya	Kuroda	Akana
Species Diastata ussurica Amiota alboguttata f. furcata A. variegata			$\begin{array}{c c} 1\\1\\20\end{array}$		$-\frac{1}{1}$		
A. magna Leucophenga argentosa L. magnipalpis L. maculata	_ _ _ 1	- - -	_ _ 1 1	  		- - -	_ _ _
L. ornatipennis L. concilia L. angusta Microdrosphila-like sp.		_ _ _			_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
Mycodrosophila splendida M. poecilogastra Dettopsomyia argentifrons Liodrosophila aerea	1 1 —	_ _ _	11 8 - 139			_ _ _	
Parascaptomyza disticha Scaptomyza graminum Drosophila alboralis D. sexvittata	- - -	151 — — —	8 -2 -		2	_ _ _	
D. quadrivittata D, histrioides D. busckii D. coracina	- - -	108	2 5 1	3 1 —	- 62 3	629 —	<del>-</del>
D. bifasciata D. suzukii D. pulchrella D. lutea	_ _ _ 18		25 183 10 427	$\frac{-9}{161}$		$\frac{-7}{126}$	143 7 309
D. melanogaster D. nipponica D. ficusphila D. auraria	23 _ _ 5	29 72 <del>-</del> 7	$\frac{1}{40}$	1 - 8	7 — 182	6 - 26	1 - 36
D. rufa D. brachynephros D. angularis D. unispina	28  3 	28 35 28	2 3 11 5	73 -4 	60	1 -	
D. nigromaculata D. testacea D. bizonata D. sternopleuralis	<u>-</u> 5	-	 1 26 36		$\frac{46}{3}$	$\frac{4}{1}$	<u></u>
D. histrio D. grandis D. immigrans D. curviceps		235	$\begin{bmatrix} 7\\147\\14 \end{bmatrix}$			390	
D. virgata D. subtilis D. pengi D. virilis	_		1 1 1		_ _ _ 1	_ _ 4	
D. sordıdula D. lacertosa D. daruma undistinguished		$\frac{-5}{3}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	— — —		42 -	1
Total	85	911	1150	265	819	1236	555

Kokufu	Sambe	Masuda	Dakesan	Taisha	Rakuzan	Kawamoto	Oki	Sho-o	Total
1421	-   -   -   -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -       -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -       -     -     -     -     -     -       -     -       -       -       -       -         -         -         -		13 1 3 1 3 3 - 13 1 3 3 - 2 19 2 1 16 2 2 2 2 2 3 81 5 42 3 159 1 2383 64 - 11 140 365 51 847 5 1 3 2989 223 2 1 620 - 8 1746 34 67 30 91 - 1	723	71	Tawanioto			1 1 38 1 3 4 4 2 2 3 20 2 1 1 99 9 9 1 143 232 4 4 4 19 8 813 1938 289 28 883 25 7678 1656 126 40 1441 1831 92 1259 10 154 4 4703 309 9 2 2569 14 24 1750 35 202 389 23 22
1430	587	220	10044	1303	7290	141	1220	999	28255

## Discussion

In the previous paper, the author (1960) reported 23 species. These species were also collected in the present collections as shown in Table 1. In addition, the following 27 species were obtained as new to the San-in drosophilid fauna: Diastata ussurica Duda, Amiota alboguttata f. furcata f. Okada, Amiota magna Okada, Leucophenga argentosa Okada, L. magnipalpis Duda, L. maculata (Dufour), L. concilia Okada, L. angusta Okada, Microdrosophila-like sp., Mycodrosophila poecilogastra (Loew), Liodrosophila aerea Okada, Dettopsomyia argentifrons Okada, Scaptomyza graminum (Fallén), Drosophila alboralis Momma and Takada, D. quadrivittata Okada, D. pulchrella Tan, Hsu and Sheng, D. ficusphila Kikkawa and Peng, D. brachynephros Okada, D. unispina Okada, D. testacea van

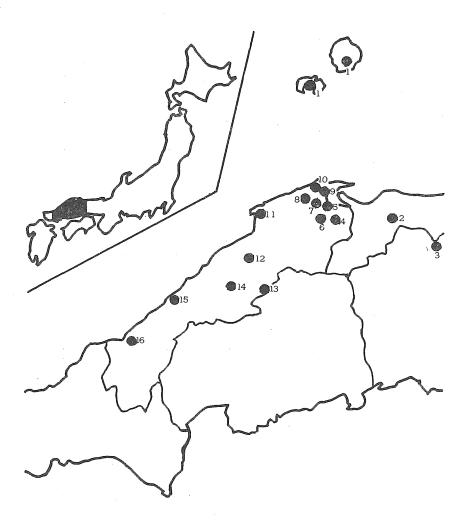


Fig. 1. Map showing 16 localities where the collections were made. 1, Oki islet. 2, Mt. Daisen. 3, Sho-o. 4, Hirose. 5, Chikuya. 6, Kami-Ito. 7, Rakuzan Park. 8, Kuroda. 9, Mt. Dakesan. 10, Kitayama. 11, Taisha. 12, Mt. Sambe. 13, Akana. 14, Kawamoto. 15, Kokufa. 16, Masuda.

Roser, D. histrio Meigen, D. grandis Kikkawa and Peng D. curviceps Okada, D. subtilis Kikkawa and Peng, D. sordidula Kikkawa and Peng, D. pengi Okada and D. daruma Okada.

Some remarks are given for a certin species of San-in region. 1. Microdrosophila-like sp.; Only one specimen of this species was captured at Mt. Dakesan in July of 1961. Okada (1956 & 1960) reported 7 species of this genus from Japan. According to his personal communication this species seems to be belong to the genus Mricodrosophila on many externa characters. But it differs in the acrostichal hairs having 4 rows from the other seven species. 2. Drosophila bifasciata; This spcies abundunts in the northern part of Japan (Momma 1957) and a little is known in the high land of the maine land of Japan (Okada 1956). In San-in region this species was obtained only at Mt. Daisen (1716m above the sea level), but 3 specimens were captured in the low land at the outskirt of Matsue city in May, June and September of 1961. 3. D. testacea and D. histrio; Both species are living in the cooler land and especially the former has stronger cline than the latter (Momma 1957). A few member of these species were captured in the low land near Matsue city. 5. Among the above mentioned 48 species, D. buschii (1938 specimens) D. suzukii (883 specimens), D. lutea (7678), D. melanogaster (1656), D. auraria (1441), D. rufa (1831), D. angularis (1259), D. bizonata (4703), D. immigrans (2569), and D. subtilis (1750) were known as the dominant species in San-in region. Especially D. lutea is showing the most dominancy through the season. Drosophila lacertosa (389 individuals), D. virilis (202). D. sternopleuralis (309) D. coracina (289), and Parascaptomyza disticha (232) were known as the moderate group.

Okada (1956) reported 25 species from the Chugoku district where includes San-in and San-yo regions. In addition to his report, the following 28 species were newly added to the drosophilid fauna in Chugoku destrict; Amiota albouguttata f. furcata, Leucophenga ornatipennis, L. argentosa, L. magnipalpis, L. maculata, L. concilia, L. angusta, Microdrosophila-like sp., Mycodrosophila splendida, M. poecilogastra, Dettopsomyia argentifrons, Scaptomyza graminum, Drosophila alboralis, D. quadrivittata, D. histrioides, D. sexvittata, D. coracina, D. nipponica, D. angularis, D. nigromaculata, D. testacea, D. sternopleuralis, D. histrio, D. grandis, D. curviceps, D. pengi, D. sordidula and D. daruma.

## Summarv

Collections of the drosophilid flies were done in 16 localities in San-in region from the spring of 1957 to the present time. A total of 28255 specimens was obtained. They were devided into 50 species belonging to 10 genera.

Twenty-eight species of Amiota alboguttata f. furcata, Leucophenga ornatipennis, L. argentosa, L. magnipalpis, L. maculata, L. concilia, L. angusta, Microdrosophila-like sp., Mycodrosophila splendida, M. poecilogastra, Dettopsomyia argentifrons, Scaptomyza graminum, Drosophila alboralis, D. quadrivittata, D. histrioides, D. sexvittata, D. coracina, D. nipponica, D. angularis, D. nigromaculata, D. testacea, D. sternopleuralis, D. histrio, D. grandis,

D. curviceps, D. pengi, D. sordidula and D. daruma were added as new member of the drosophilid fauna to the former report in the Chugoku destrict.

Some remarks were given to a certain species.

## References

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