

A New Species of the Genus *Platystoma* from Japan  
(Diptera, Platystomatidae)

Katsushige HORI\*

(Received 31 October 1964)

*Platystoma japonicum* sp. nov.

Japanese name : Umazura-madarabaë

♂.-Head:vertically long, horse-faced; lower parts of antennal grooves more or less black; face orange, sometimes reddish black laterally; eyes bare, large, reniform, vertical length of eyes about  $\frac{5}{7}$  of the head-height; vertical bristles one pair, black, moderate; vertex slightly concaved; frontal stripe orange, longer than the width, covered with blackish brown minute hairs; parafrontalia orange, silver-dusted, very narrow, with minute yellow hairs; parafacialia orange, silver-dusted, narrow, bare; lunule orange, with black short hairs; facial carina reddish orange, well developed; distance between the bases of antennae is wider than the width of the third antennal segment; epistome orange, horse-shoe-shaped; medianae reddish orange, with fine yellow hairs anteriorly; buccae orange, silver-dusted, covered with yellow long hairs sparsely; antennae orange, third segment about four times as long as the second; arista very long, short-plumose basally; vibrissae black, short; palpi orange, clavate, with sparse black hairs; proboscis short, thick; labellum large; lower parts of occiput slightly swollen, with long yellow hairs.

Thorax : mainly gray, covered with minute gray hairs, with three black longitudinal stripes, the outer pair broader, interrupted at the suture; humeri, notopleura, post-alar calli, lateral margins of scutum and scutellum sometimes reddish brown; acrostichals 0+1, dorso-centrals 0+1, humerals 1, notopleurals 2, supra-alars 1, post-alars 2; notopleuron well convexed posteriorly; hind margin of scutum with slender white hairs; scutellum with three black marginals and slender white hairs; propleura, mesopleura, pteropleura and sternopleura mainly gray, covered with yellowish silver hairs; mesopleura usually with two dark irregular marks.

Abdomen: conical, strongly narrowed caudally, covered with minute gray hairs; third, fourth and fifth segments each with a dark brown lacryform spot on both sides,

---

\* Zoological Institute, Faculty of Science, Kanazawa University

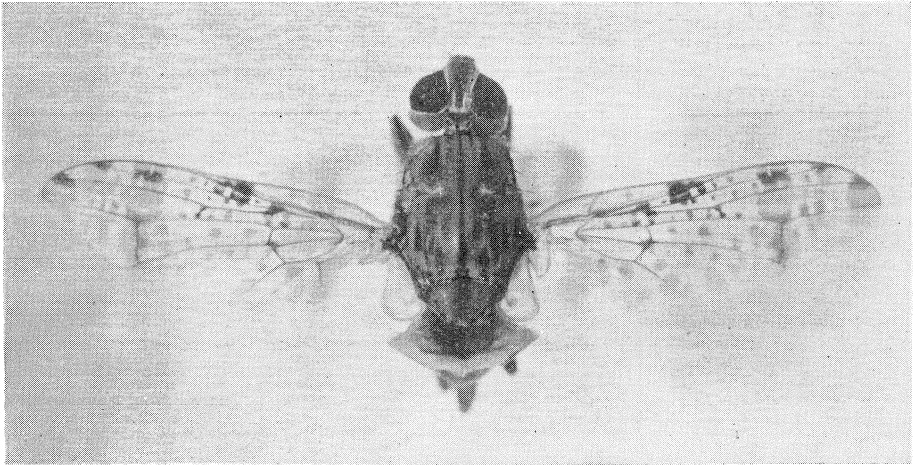


Fig. 1. *Platystoma japonicum* sp. nov. ♂. (dorsal view)

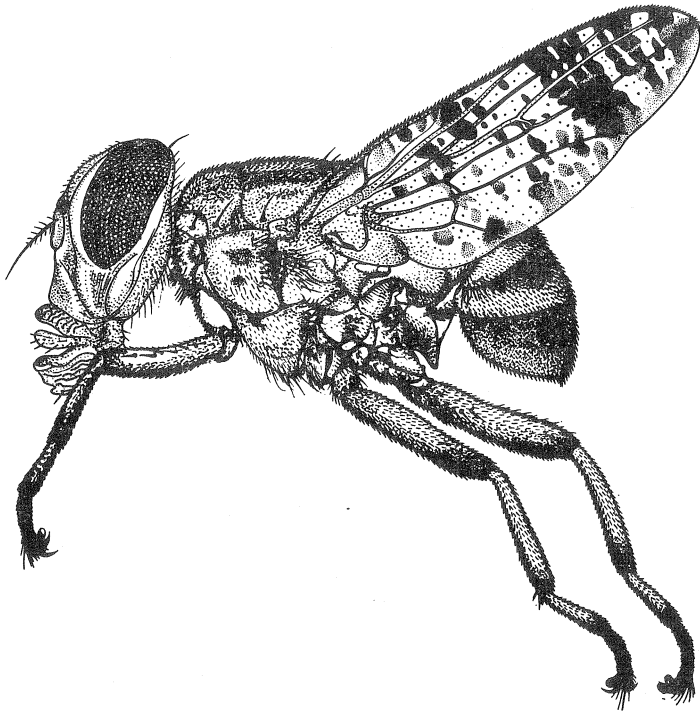


Fig. 2. *Platystoma japonicum* sp. nov. ♂. (lateral view)

which vary with light incidence; third segment short, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the fourth; fourth and fifth segments almost equal in length. Male terminalia reddish, inconspicuous.

Wings: over 25 irregular black spots on basal two-thirds, a broad cross band covering posterior cross-vein, a narrow cross band between posterior cross-vein and an apical black cloud,  $m_{1+2}$  runs almost parallel with  $r_{4+5}$ .  $R$ ,  $r_1$  and  $r_{4+5}$  with black serial hairs on dorsal side,  $r_{4+5}$  also with several black hairs on ventral side; costa with a black bristle at base below. Thoracic squama white, long, about twice as long as the upper squama. Halteres orange, the tips sometimes reddish, club-shaped.

Legs: reddish, distal parts of each femora and tibia more or less infuscated; all first tarsal segments reddish basally, darkened apically, the remaining tarsal segments all black, fore-femora with a row of black bristles on both postero-dorsal and ventral surfaces; mid-tibia with apical spurs; hind-femora with several antero-dorsal bristles basally and also with dorsal bristles on the apical one-third.

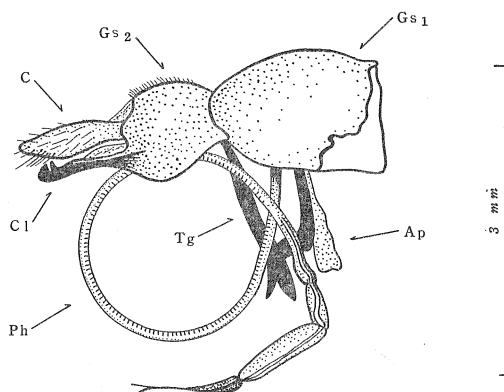


Fig. 3. Male terminalia of *Platystoma japonicum* sp. nov.

Ap. apodeme; C. cerci; Cl. clasper; Gs 1-2. first and second genital segments; Ph. phallus; Tg. hypandrium.

♀.-Closely resembles male. Female genitalia black shining.

Length: 9-11 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tenshudai, Kanazawa Castle, Kanazawa, 10. VIII. 1956 (Hori).

Allotopotype: ♀, collected together with holotype.

Paratopotype: 2♂♂ 2♀♀, collected with holotype.

Other specimens examined: Mt. Kuragadake, Ishikawa Pref., 3♂♂ 4♀♀, 1. VI. 1954; Onabara, Ishikawa Pref., 1♂ 4♀♀, 20. VIII. 1954; Hannō, Saitama Pref., 1♂, 14. VIII. 1949 (I. Hattori); Oosawa-onsen, Iwate Pref., 1♂, 9. IX. 1954 (H. Hasegawa).

Type-specimens are preserved in the author's collection.

Habitat: Honshu (Tōhoku, Kanto and Hokuriku).

Relationships: The present species resembles *Platystoma oculatum* and *Platystoma insularum* in having 1 *sa* and 2 *pa*. and hairy scutellum etc., but may easily be distinguished from them by the characteristic wing pattern and the peculiar shape of head.

At the end of this paper, the author wishes to offer his sincere thanks to Dr. E. Séguy for his helpful advice, and also to Mr. N. Fukuhara of National Institute of Agricultural Sciences for the loan of the specimens of this species.

## Geologic Notes on Tonaki-jima and Width of Motobu Belt, Ryukyu Islands

Kenji KONISHI\*

(Received 31 October 1964)

### Abstract

Tonaki-jima and its offshore islet (Idesuna-jima) of the Central Ryukyus are geologically mapped for the first time. The main sedimentary beds of Tonaki-jima are thick sequences of the cuesta-forming dark colored, well-bedded crystalline dolostones and limestones which are alternatively interbedded with the lowland-making phyllitic members composed of shales, clay slates, sandstones, greenstones, carbonate rocks, and thinly bedded pale colored cherts. A thin argillaceous limestone (Nagabarasaki Limestone Lentil) at the top of a thick dolostone member yields Late Permian Fusulinids (*Yabeina-Neoschwagerina* assemblage) which, in the Ryukyu Islands, record the second occurrence of the bona fide Paleozoic index fossils next to those from Okinawa-jima. The greenstones are microscopically distinguished as muscovite-epidote-albite, epidote-muscovite-chlorite, epidote-chlorite-albite-quartz, and chlorite-pumpellyite(?)—prehnite schists, but all are referred to greenschist facies.

Different types of porphyritic and porphyric rocks cut into the metasedimentary rocks as sills and dykes. Heterogeneous Nishinomori Diorite of probably middle Tertiary discordantly intruded into the Late Paleozoic rocks (Tonaki Formation) and resulted in the development of hornfels aureoles characterized by biotite-hornfels and garnetiferous skarn rocks. Beach rock at the west coast of Tonaki-jima should be younger than 700 years because it preserves torn pieces of "Early Tsuboya-yaki" (ancient type of Ryukyuan chinis) among the gravels. Inasmuch as Idesuna-jima represents the geotectonically innermost island in the Motobu Belt (KONISHI, 1963) where the Late Paleozoic fossil-bearing and metamorphosed basement rocks crop out, the width of the belt is determined to attain the magnitude from 25 km to 40km.

### Contents

Introduction and acknowledgments .....	170
Outline of geology .....	173
Late Paleozoic beds .....	176
Tonaki Formation .....	177
Idesuna Greenstone .....	180
Correlation .....	181
Tertiary (Miocene?) diorite and other igneous rocks .....	181
Width of Motobu Belt .....	183
References .....	185

---

\* *Geological Institute, Faculty of Science, Kanazawa University*