

Rare Sciaroid Genera from the Temperate East Palaeartic Region (Diptera: Sciaroidea)

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Abstract *Sciaropota brevicornis* sp. nov. from Taiwan, female of *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler, two new species of the genus *Sciarokeroplatus*, *S. bidentifer* sp. nov. from Japan and *S. qinlingensis* sp. nov. from Shaanxi, China and *Taiwanosciarodes niger* gen. & sp. nov. from Taiwan are described and illustrated.

Introduction

In the temperate east Palaeartic Region there occur unique sciaroid genera such as *Sciaropota* Chandler, 2002, *Sciarokeroplatus* Papp & Ševčík, 2005 and *Hemisphaeronotus* Saigusa, 2007 from Japan, Taiwan and northern China, and *Robsonomyia* Matile & Vockeroth, 1980 and *Fenderomyia* Shaw, 1948 (both in the author's collection from Japan) that are confined to East Asia and the Nearctic Region. Concerning the first two genera, the present author had already noticed their peculiarity since early 1960s, accumulated a rich collection of them including females from Japan and Taiwan, and started their taxonomic study, but it was interrupted for

a while. However, later *Sciaropota* was founded in 2002 for *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler, 2002 that was described based only on one male specimen from Honshu, Japan, and *Sciarokeroplatus* was founded in 2005 for *Sciarokeroplatus pileatus* Papp & Ševčík, 2005, that was described based on 4 males from Taiwan and Shaanxi, China.

As the genera *Sciaropota* and *Sciarokeroplatus* were described based only on the males, and since then, no females of the two genera are described. As Chandler (2002) mentioned that the present author had a second species of *Sciaropota* from Taiwan. One species of *Sciarokeroplatus* occurs in mountain region of Honshu and Shikoku, Japan, and this species is considerably different from *S. pileatus*

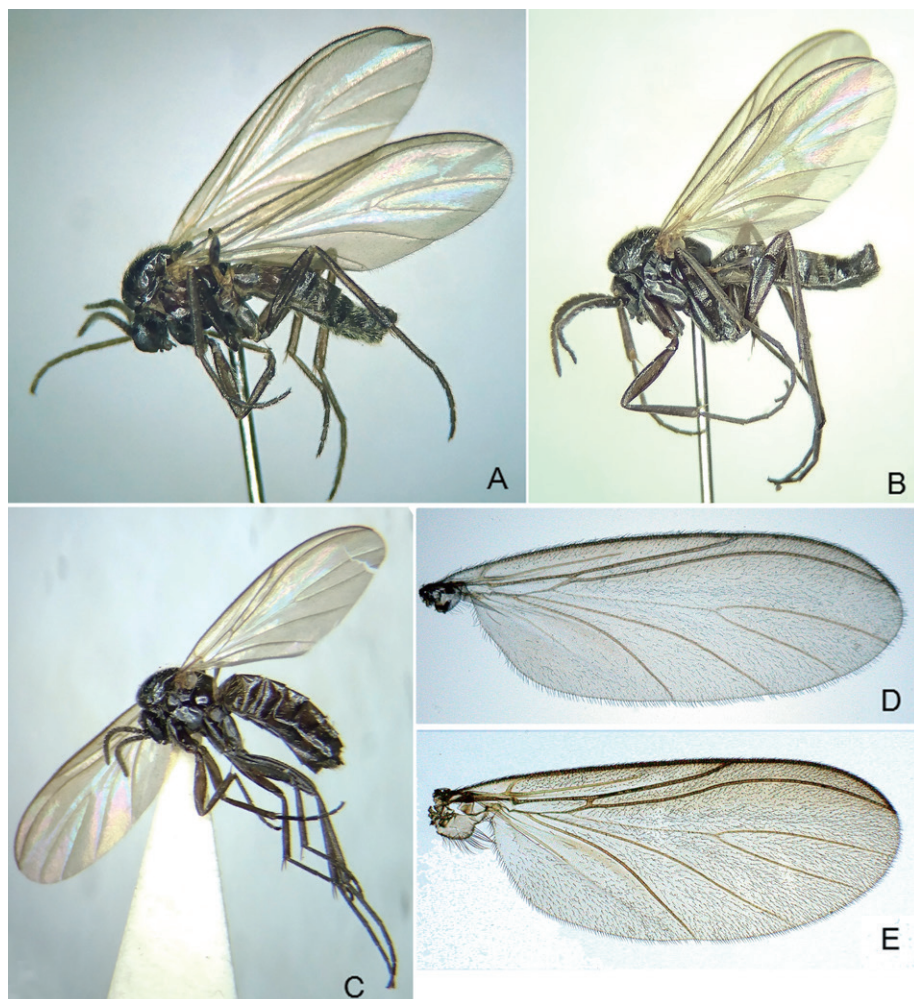


Fig. 1. A, D: *Sciaropota brevicornis* Saigusa sp. nov.; B, C, E: *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler. A: Holotype, male; B: Male; C: Female; D: Holotype, male wing; E: Male wing.



Fig. 2. A–C: Antenna; D, E: Anterior part of wing showing cell r_1 . A: *Sciaropota brevicornis* Saigusa sp. nov., holotype, male; B: *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler, male; C: Ditto, female. D: *Sciaropota brevicornis* Saigusa sp. nov., holotype, male; E: *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler, male.

in the male genitalia. The author also has a female of *Sciarokeroplatus* from the Qinling Mountains in Shaanxi, China, and this species is considerably different from the Japanese species mentioned above. In addition to these genera the author has a small black sciaroid species from Taiwan that has superficial appearance of sciarids, but belongs to the subfamily Sciophilinae.

In this paper the author describes the females of *Sciaropota japonica*, the new Taiwan species of *Sciaropota* based on a male specimen, the new Japanese species of *Sciarokeroplatus* based on both sexes, and the new Shaanxi species of *Sciarokeroplatus* based on the female are described. In addition, the Taiwan species of the Sciophilinae is described as a new genus and species.

Material and methods

All the specimens used in this work are from the author's collection. The holotypes of four new species described in this paper will be preserved in Kyushu University Museum, except for *Sciarokeroplatus qinlingensis* sp. nov. will be preserved in future in the collection of China Agricultural University. Dried specimens were used to describe external characters. Antennae, legs, and male and female genitalia were observed in glycerol after being treated in hot KOH solution for 10 minutes. The wings were mounted on slide glass with 80% glycerol. Photographs of wings and other body parts were taken from slide mounted specimens that were cut from dried specimens.

Sciaropota brevicornis sp. nov.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, labeled: "(Taiwan)/ Tungpu-Tataka/ Lulinshan/ Nantou Hsien/ 10.iv.1965/ T. Saigusa"; "[HOLOTYPE]/ *Sciaropota brevicornis*/ Saigusa, 2018 [red label]" Macerated posterior half of abdomen and an antenna, and wings in glycerol in a hollow of small plastic cube pinned under the dried rest of body (preserved in Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka).

Description. Male (Fig. 1A). Wing length 5.0 mm; body length 3.5 mm. Very similar to *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler (Fig. 1B, E) in basic structure and coloration, but longer in wing (wing length 3.6–4.4 mm (4.0–4.1 mm in the holotype (Chandler, 2002))), body length 3.5–4.4 mm in *S. japonica*, and different from it as follows.

1. Antenna (Fig. 2A) shorter, 1.45 mm, nearly as long as thorax (0.98 times, measured between anterior margin of mesonotum and posterior margin of metanotum), while in *S. japonica* distinctly longer than thorax, 1.28–1.39 times as long as thorax (about 2 mm) (Fig. 2B).
2. Flagellomeres short, ratio of length to width of 7th flagellomere 0.9, while in *S. japonica* long, the ratio 1.3–1.6. Apical flagellomere also short and wide, roundly produced apically, 1.6 times as long as wide, while in *S. japonica* it is long and slender, pointed apically, 3.8 times as long as wide.
3. Wing (Fig. 1D) long, relative length to width of wing 2.8, while in *S. japonica* (Fig. 1E) 2.4–2.5 in most specimens (2.5 in the holotype measured from Fig. 69 in Chandler (2002)).

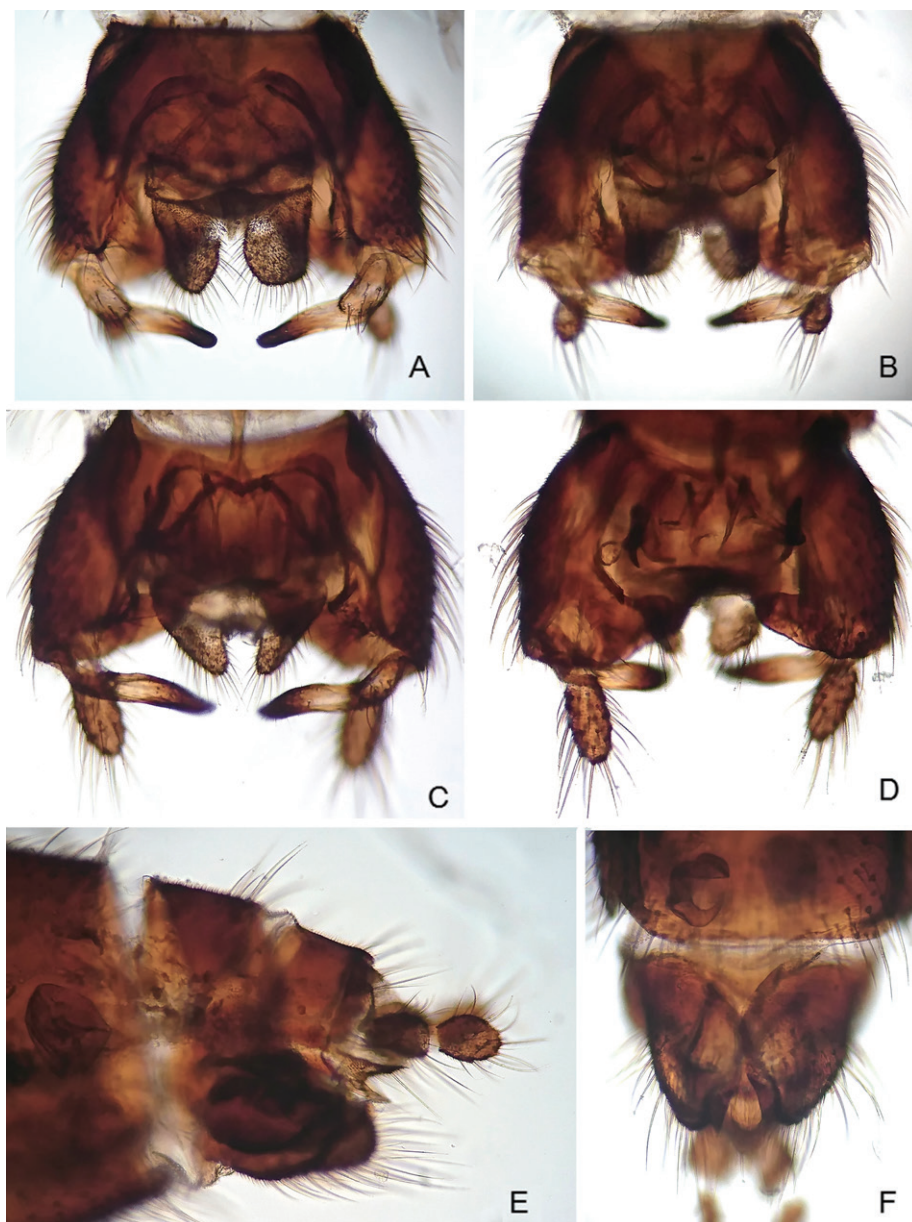


Fig. 3. A–D: Male genitalia; E, F: Female terminalia. A: *Sciaropota brevicornis* Saigusa sp. nov., holotype, dorsal aspect; B: Ditto, ventral aspect; C: *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler, dorsal aspect; D: Ditto, ventral aspect. E: *Sciaropota japonica* Chandler, lateral aspect; F: Ditto, ventral aspect.

4. Basal cell of wing narrower than in *S. japonica*.
5. Vein Rs running close to R_1 for its basal 1/2, so that macrotrichia in cell r_1 arranged almost in a single row (Fig. 2D), while in *S. japonica* vein Rs not close to R_1 , and macrotrichia in cell r_1 arranged irregularly in two rows (Fig. 2E).
6. Posterior margin of epandrium almost straight, while in *S. japonica* the posterior margin produced in a short dorsomedian projection (see fig. 71 of Chandler (2002)).
7. Ventral setose lobe of gonostylus smaller, 0.17 times as long as gonocoxite (measured on ventral surface), 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.27 times as long as whole length of gonostylus (Fig. 3A, B); in *S. japonica* the lobe larger, 0.36–0.43 times as long as gonocoxite, 2.2–2.7 times as long as wide, 0.50–0.61 times as long as whole length of gonostylus (Fig. 3C, D).
8. Dorsodistal corner of gonocoxite produced, so that the corner appearing as a short acute process in dorsal aspect, while in *S. japonica* the dorsodistal corner right-angled.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Etymology. The specific epithet “*brevicornis*” refers to the shorter antennae compared with *S. japonica*.

Remarks. The holotype of *S. brevicornis* was compared with many male specimens of *Sciaropota japonica* from Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu in the author’s collection.

Sciaropota japonica Chandler, 2002

Sciaropota japonica Chandler, 2002: 128, figs 68–71. Type locality: Misuzuko, Nagano, Honshu, Japan.

This species was described based on one male specimen. Since the original description no morphological description of the female of this species has been published. The following is a brief description of the female.

Material examined. JAPAN, SHIKOKU. Ehime: 1♀, Omogokei, 23.v.1967 (M. Honda). KYUSHU. Fukuoka: 1♀, Wakasugiyama, Sasaguri, 29.iv.1961 (T. Saigusa); 1♀,

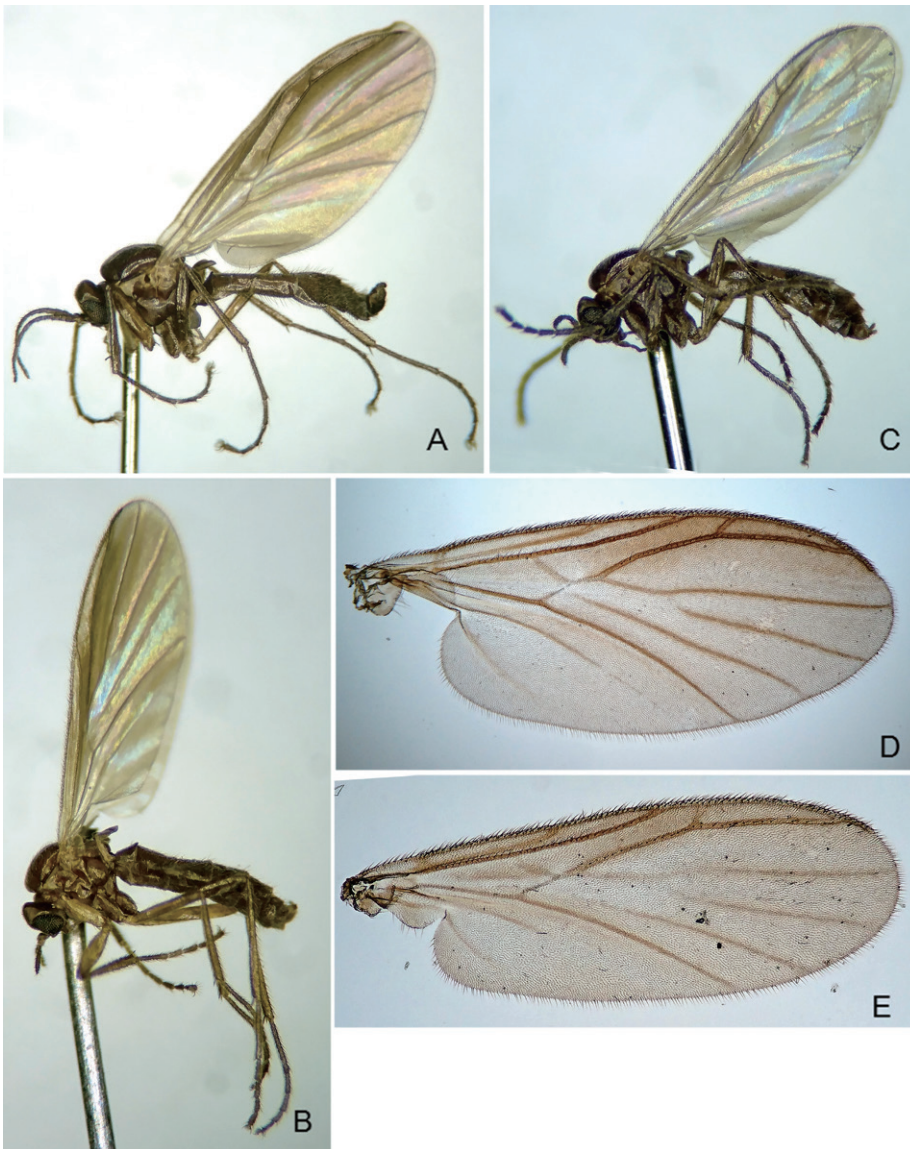


Fig. 4. A, B, D: *Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer* Saigusa sp. nov.; C, E: *Sciarokeroplatus qinlingensis* Saigusa sp. nov. A: Holotype, male; B: Female; C: Holotype female; D: Male wing; E: Holotype, female wing.

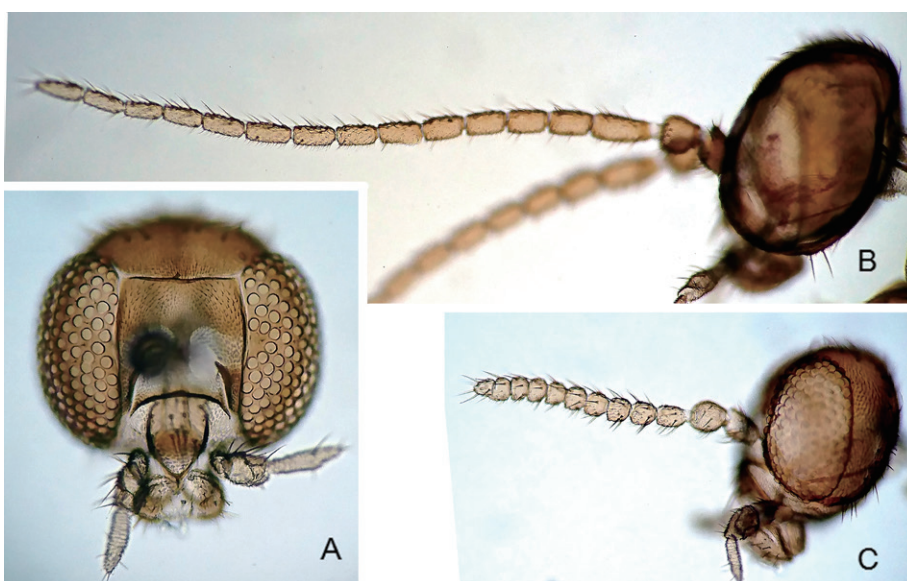


Fig 5. *Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer* Saigusa sp. nov. A: Female head, frontal aspect; B: Male head and antennae; C: Female head and antenna.

Hikosan, Soeda, 22.v.1965 (T. Saigusa); 1♀, Innakiyama, Wakamiya, 3.v.1969 (A. Nakanishi); Kumamoto: 1♀, Mt.

Kunimi, 11.v.1967 (H. Shima); 1♀, Shiratoriyama, Izumi, 15.v.1975 (K. Maeto); Ôita: 1♀, Sobosan, 7.vi.1978 (N.

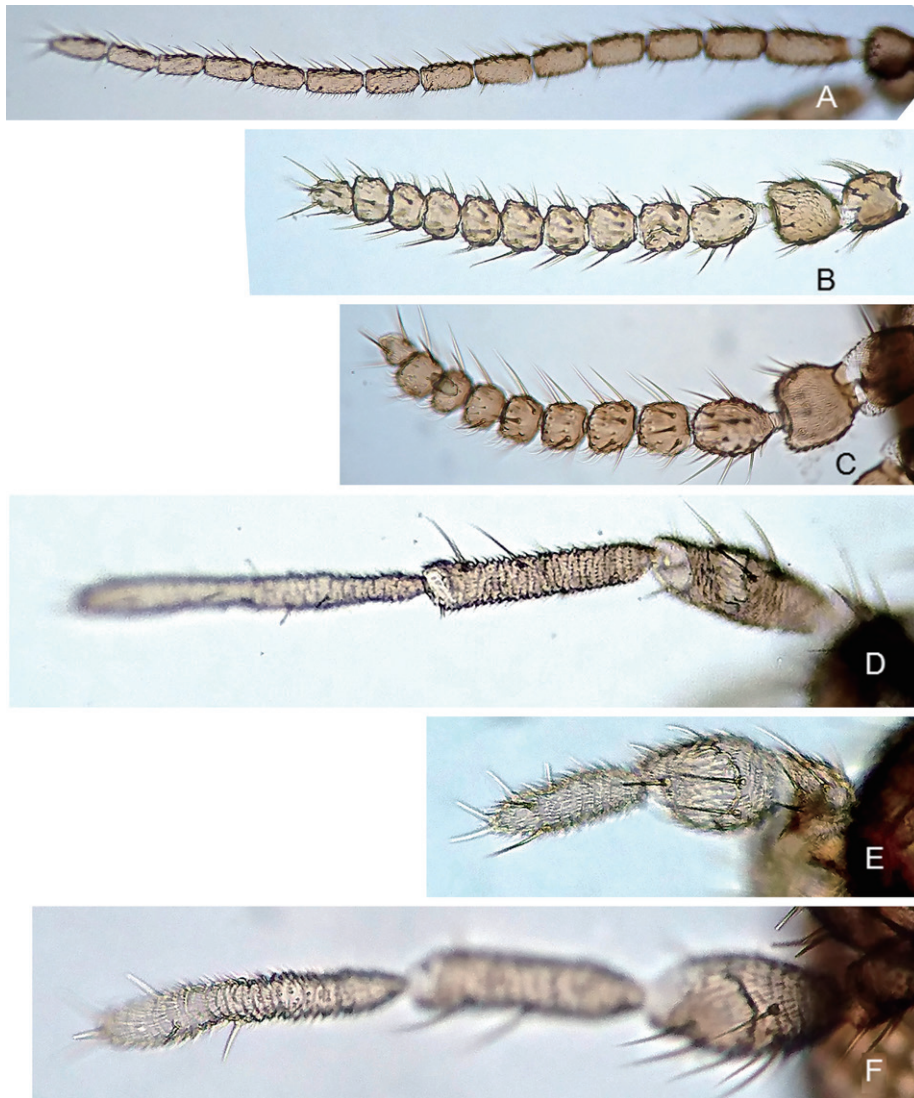


Fig. 6. A–C: Antenna; D–F: Maxillary palpus. A: *Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer* Saigusa sp. nov., male; B: Ditto, female; C: *Sciarokeroplatus qinlingensis* Saigusa sp. nov., holotype, female; D: *Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer* Saigusa sp. nov., male; E: Ditto, female; F: *Sciarokeroplatus qinlingensis* Saigusa sp. nov., holotype female.

Kashiwai). Many males from Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Description. Female (Fig. 1C). Wing length 3.3–4.8 mm, body length 2.7–4.1 mm. Similar to male. Antenna (Fig. 2C) shorter, almost as long as thorax (1.4 mm), 7th flagellomere almost as long as wide, apical flagellomere short, oval in shape, 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as preapical flagellomere. In dried specimens abdomen ending in truncate 7th segment that is as thick as preceding segments, and a pair of cerci extending from posterior margin of 7th abdominal segment. Terminalia (Fig. 3E, F): Not tapered posteriorly, 8th abdominal segment only slightly narrower than 7th segment, 8th tergum slightly shorter than 2/3 of 7th tergum; 8th sternum slightly shorter than 7th sternum, divided bilaterally into a pair of lateral sternites; each of these sternites produced posteriorly as a lobe that covers venter of 9th segment; 9th tergum 3/4 as long as and as thick as 8th tergum when seen from side, setose along posterior margin; a narrow, apically pointed laterotergite isolated from lateral margin of 9th tergum; 10th tergum very narrow and weakly sclerotized, bearing a few setulae and continuing to 10th sternum by slender anterolateral sclerotizations; 10th sternum transverse, narrow with a deep transverse furrow (in longitudinal section V-shaped); cercus

moderately long, broad and flattened, basal cercal segment almost as wide as long, slightly widened apically; apical cercal segment oval in shape, 1.5 times as long as wide, both segments sparsely setulose.

Remarks. The female of *Sciaropota japonica* were rarely collected. The author has only 7 females among some 100 specimens. The female terminalia of this species are quite different from those of *Heterotricha* Loew, 1850 and its allied genera in the truncate posterior part of the abdomen, distinctly bilaterally divided 8th sternum without dense long setae along its anterior margin and the segmented cerci. The female terminalia were described and illustrated for *Heterotricha* Loew, *Chiletricha* Chandler, 2002 and *Pterogymnus* Freeman, 1951 (Chandler, 2002), and for *Nepalotricha* Chandler, 2002 having undivided female cerci (Hippa *et al.*, 2009). On the other hand, the female terminalia of *Sciaropota japonica* are extremely similar to those of *Sciarosoma borealis* Chandler, 2002 described and illustrated by Jaschhof *et al.* (2005).

Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer sp. nov.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, labeled: “[HONSHU]/ Kanayama/ Masutomi/ 6.vi.1975/ T. Saigusa”; “[Holotype]/



Fig. 7. Head and thorax of *Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer* Saigusa sp. nov., male, setae are added to cranium, pleura, coxae and 1st abdominal sternum.

Sciarokeroplatus/ bidentifer/ Saigusa, 2018 [red label]" (preserved in Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka). PARATYPES. HONSHU. Akita: 1♂, Kuroyu, Hachimantai, 8.vii.1962 (T. Saigusa). Iwate: 1♂, Hayachinesan, 29.vi.1969 (K. Kanmiya). Fukushima: 1♂, Hinoemata, 11.vi.1955 (T. Nakamura). Tochigi: 4♂1♀, Kotoku, Nikko, 12.vi.1974 (K. Kanmiya). Nagano: 10♂, Shimashimadani, 6.vi.1975 (T. Saigusa); 13♂, same locality, 7.vi.1974 (T. Saigusa); 10♂5♀, same locality, Malaise trap, 24.v.1975 (A. Nakanishi & J. Emoto). Yamanashi: 6♂, Kanayama, Masutomi, 3–4.vi.1975 (T. Saigusa); 25♂, same locality, 6.vi.1975, (T. Saigusa); 1♂, same locality, Malaise trap, 17.vi.1975 (J. Emoto). SHIKOKU. Tokushima: 9♂, Tsurugisan, 3.vi.1981 (K. Ôhara). Kochi: 2♂, Myoga, Monobe, 19.v.1988 (T. Saigusa).

Description. Male (Fig. 4–A). Wing length 2.8–3.3 mm; body length 2.2–3.1 mm. Very similar to *Sciarokeroplatus pileatus* Papp & Ševčík, 2005, in basic structure. Head and thorax black to blackish brown. Head thinly grayish brown pollinose; antenna (Figs. 5B, 6A) 1.5 times as long as thorax, dark brown, black setose and clothed with shorter pale pile; maxillary palpus (Fig. 6D) long, 1.4 times as long as head height, 4-segmented, dark brown, 1st palpomere short, 2nd 3 times as long as wide, with a sensory area; 3rd slightly longer than 2nd, slender, 4th 1.5 times as long as 3rd, and slenderer.

Thorax (Fig. 7) subshining, very thinly clothed with minute grayish microtrichia; mesonotal bristles black, acrostichals absent, dorsocentrals uniserial, rather short and subdecumbent; scutellum with some 8 longish marginal bristles; upper part of meso-anepisternum with several short

black setae.

Wing (Fig. 4D) grey, pale brown on anterior 1/3; halter brown. Legs brown to dark yellowish brown, fore coxa dark yellowish brown in some specimens; legs black setose.

Abdomen uniformly dark brown to blackish brown, very thinly grayish brown pollinose, black setose. Genitalia (Fig. 8A, C) dark brown to blackish brown; cercus of male genitalia yellowish brown; gonostylus with two equally strong sharply pointed spine-like processes at inner subapical portion (in *S. pileatus* from Taiwan, gonostylus with one pointed spine-like process and one weak small serrate expansion (figs. 7 and 9 of Papp & Ševčík (2005))); 10th tergum small and triangular in shape, pointed apically.

Female (Fig. 4B). Wing 2.8–3.3 mm; body 2.2–2.7 mm. Similar to male. Head (Fig. 5A) smaller than male; antenna (Figs. 5C, 6B) much shorter than in male, about 0.7 times as long as thorax, flagellum reduced, consisting of only 10 flagellomeres, 1st flagellomere oval, with narrow basal portion; other flagellomeres short, almost as long as thick; apical flagellomere smaller than preapical one. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 6E) very short, 3-segmented, slightly shorter than 1/2 head height, 1st palpomere short as in male, 2nd oval, as long as or only slightly longer than wide, with sensory depression, apical segment (probably united 3rd and 4th palpomeres) cylindrical, almost as long as 2nd palpomere. Thorax and legs almost as in male.

Abdomen tapering towards tip from 8th segment to apex. Terminia (Fig. 8D–F) 8th tergum 1/2 as long as 7th tergum, anterolaterally with isolated small laterotegites; 8th sternum

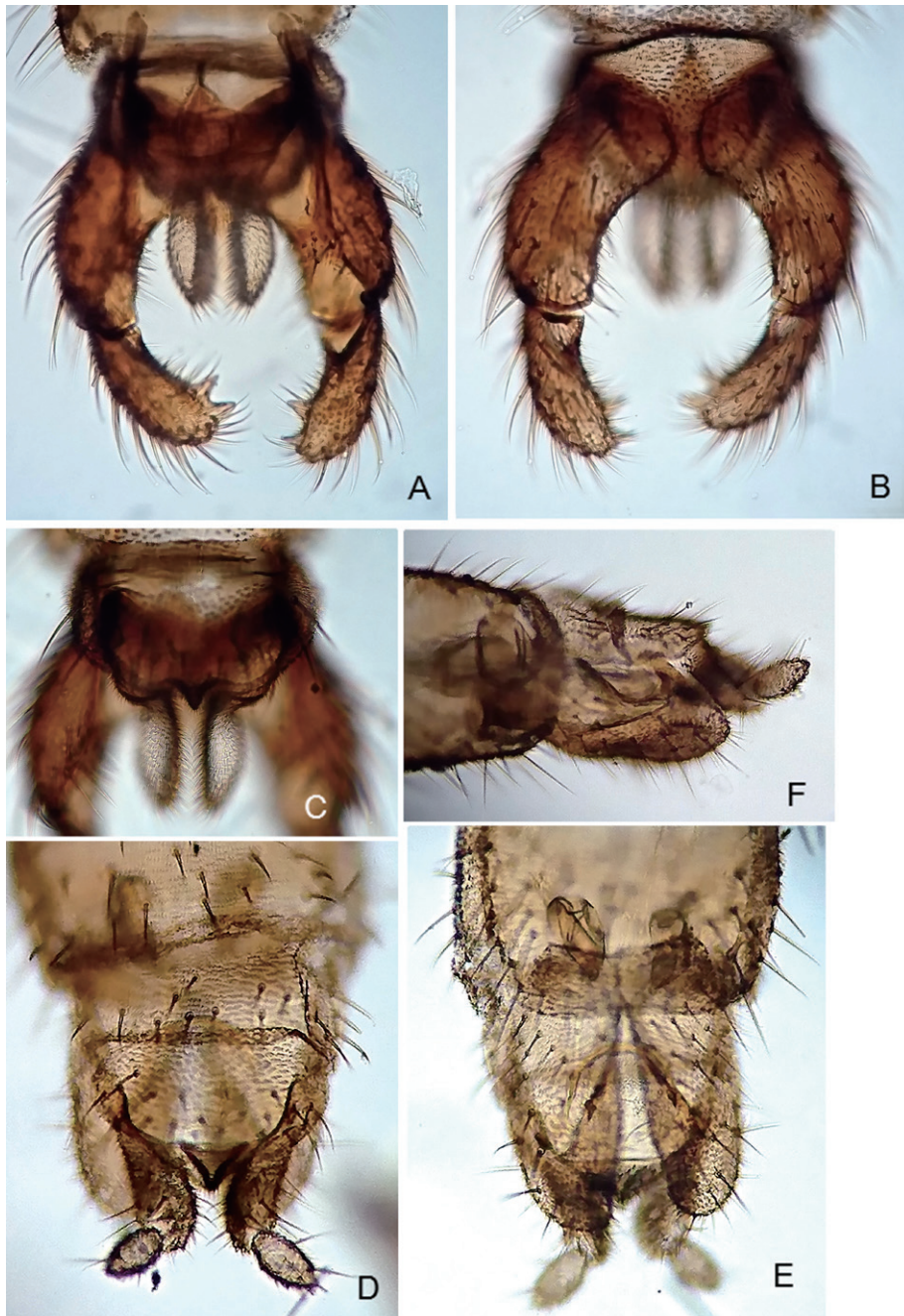


Fig. 8. A–C; Male genitalia of *Sciarokeroplatus bidentifer* Saigusa sp. nov.; D–F, Ditto, female terminalia. A: Dorsal aspect; B: Ventral aspect; C: Dorsal aspect of 9th & 10th abdominal segments; D: Dorsal aspect; E: Ventral aspect; F: Lateral aspect.

large, longer than its tergum, with a deep V-shaped incision from behind to near anterior margin; 9th tergum as long as 8th tergum; 10th tergum small and triangular; 10th sternum also triangular, and short setulose; cercus 2-segmented, basal segment large, apical segment long oval, shorter than basal segment, both sparsely setose.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu and Shikoku).

Etymology. The specific epithet “*bidentifer*” refers to the two pointed spines on the male gonostylus.

Remarks. This new species is very similar to *S. pileatus*. Only important distinguishing character from the latter species is the presence of two sharply pointed spines on the male gonostylus. The author examined gonostyli of 10 specimens of the new species from northern Honshu to Shikoku, and confirmed that there was no intraspecific variation in the shape of gonostylus spines. The paratype from the Qinling

Mountains, Shaaxi, China of *S. pileatus* has similar gonostylus spines to the present new species (see fig. 12 of Papp & Ševčík (2005)). The author has a female from the Qinling Mountains of Shaaxi, that will be described as a new species in the following lines. The maxillary palpi of this female is long and 4-segmented as in the males of this genus, so that the Shaaxi population is distinct from the present new species, and possibly represent a species distinct from the Taiwan population of *S. pileatus*.

Adults of *S. bidentifer* appears in early summer (May to June) in mountain regions in eastern part of Honshu and Shikoku. When they were caught in an insect net, they were extremely sluggish, did not actively fly or run as most mycetophilids do, but usually immovably rested folding wings on their back, and this posture is similar to that of thaumaleids.

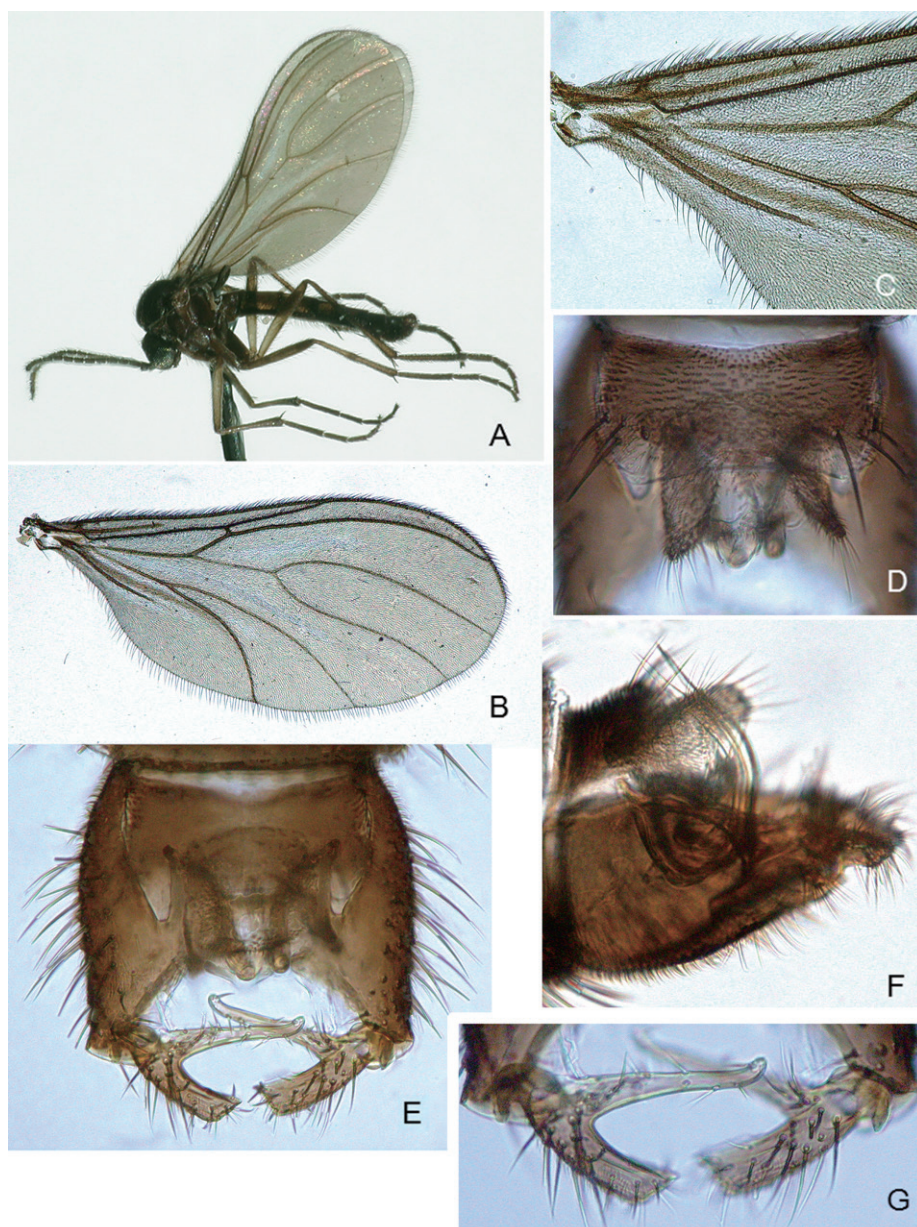


Fig. 9. *Taiwanosciarodes niger* Saigusa sp. nov., ♂. A: Lateral aspect of holotype; B: Wing; C: Basal part of wing; D: Anterior part of male genitalia, dorsal aspect; E: Male genitalia, dorsal aspect; F: Ditto, lateral aspect; G: Gonostyli, dorsal aspect.

The thoracic structure of *Sciarokeroplatus* is hitherto not illustrated, so that a line illustration of lateral aspect of the thorax of *S. bidentifer* male is shown in fig. 7. The setosity is added only for the occiput, pleura, coxae and 1st abdominal sternum.

***Sciarokeroplatus qinlingensis* sp. nov.**

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♀, labeled “[Shaanxi, Fuping-x/Dazianzi, 1650-/1800m, 5 kmN of/Donghetai, 26 June/ 1997 T. SAIGUSA]”, “[HOLOTYPE]/*Sciarokeroplatus/ qinlingensis/* Saigusa, 2018 [red label]”. Wings and macerated body preserved in 80% glycerol in a hollow of small polythene cube that is pinned with labels. The type is now kept in the author’s collection, but eventually will be sent to the collection of China Agricultural University, Beijing.

Description. Female (Fig. 4C, E). Wing length 2.5 mm; body length 2.1 mm. Similar to the females of the preceding

species but differing as follows. Body including antenna, palpus, legs all blackish brown to black. Cheatetaxy and pollinosity as in the preceding species.

Antenna 1.5 times as long as head height, antennal flagellum (Fig. 6C) consisting of 9 flagellomeres. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 6F) long and 4-segmented, 1.25 times as long as head height, basal segment short, 2nd palpomere long oval, with sensory depression, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd, 4th 1.5 times as long as 3rd.

Distribution. China (Qinling Mountains, Shaanxi).

Etymology. The specific epithet “*qinlingensis*” is based on the type locality.

Remarks. As mentioned above, this new species is utterly different from *S. bidentifer* Saigusa in the well developed maxillary palpi of the female as in the male of this genus. The maxillary palpus of the latter species is much reduced, only 3-segmented and short. This condition is found in all the female paratypes of *S. bidentifer*. The paratype of *S. pileatus* from the Qinling Mountains that has the gonostylus similar to

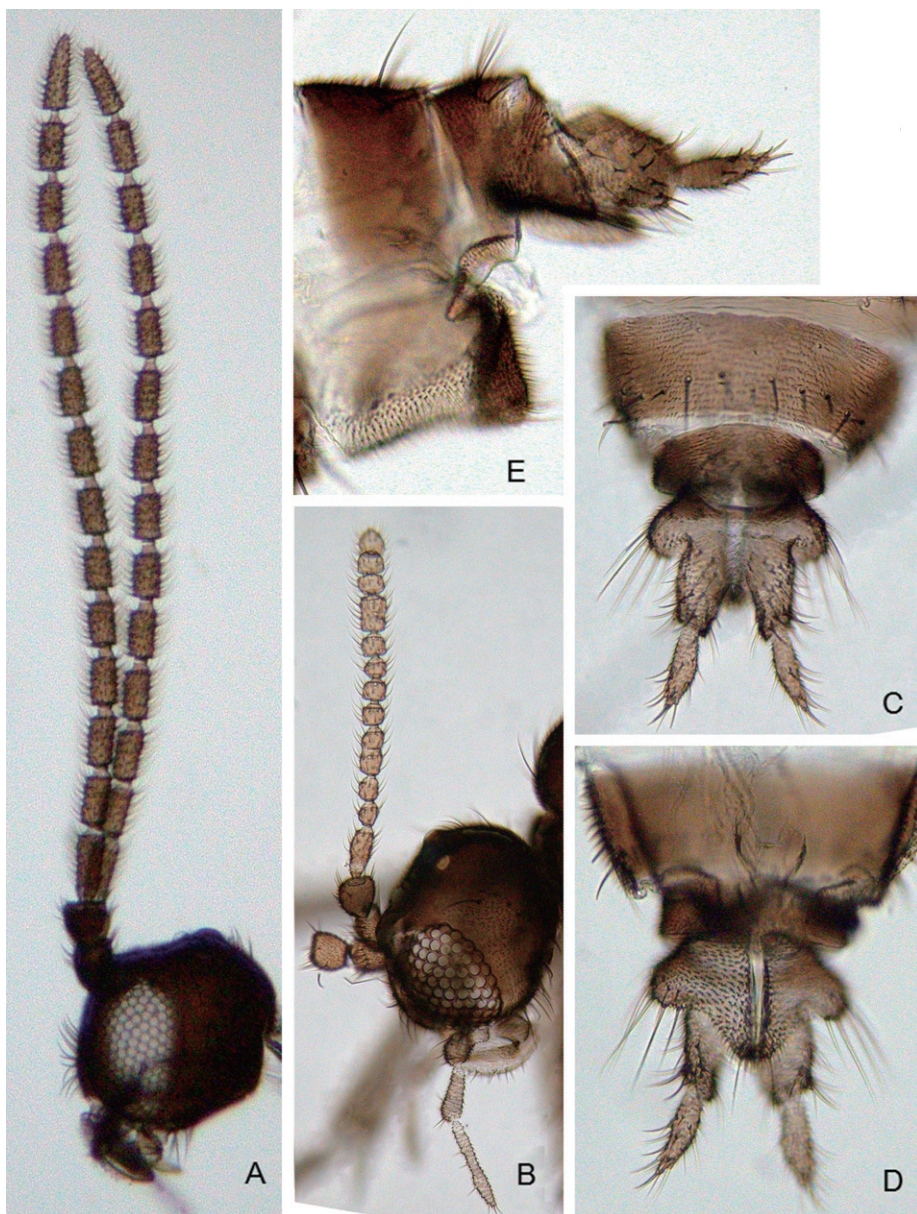


Fig. 10. *Taiwanosciarodes niger* Saigusa sp. nov. A, B: lateral aspects of head including antennae; C–E: Female terminalia. A: Male; B: Female; C: Dorsal aspect; D: Ventral aspect; E: Lateral aspect.

that of *S. bidentifer* is probably the male of the present new species.

Taiwanosciarodes gen. nov.

Type species: *Taiwanosciarodes niger* Saigusa, sp. nov.

Small blackish fungus-gnat superficially resembling some sciarids in having wing venation similar to them, but eyes rounded without eye bridge, tibiae with spurs and wings densely clothed only with longish macrotrichia.

Description. Male (Fig. 9A). Head (Fig. 10A) spherical, nearly as long as high, 1.4 times as wide as high, postocular area (occiput) long and swollen, 0.4 times as long as head, setose; compound eye hemispherical, widely separated from each other, with ommatrichia; 3 ocelli arranged transversely, middle ocellus somewhat shifted anteriorly, 1/2 as large as lateral ocelli that are located far from eye margins. A dorsomedian suture arising from posterior margin of head, and extending to slightly before apex of frons; the suture bifid

slightly behind middle ocellus, surrounding it and then again uniting into a suture before the ocellus. Frons bare, separated from narrow sclerite along eye by a narrow membranous area; face almost bare, 0.3 times as wide as head, about 3 times as wide as long; clypeus 2/3 as wide as face, setose. Antenna (Fig. 10A) very long, 2.5 times as long as thorax, flagellomeres long and slender, 7th flagellomere 2.5 times as long as basally wide, cylindrical, and bearing short setulae, with narrow apical projection, that is 0.2 times as long as whole length of flagellomere; apical flagellomere slightly longer than subapical flagellomere, 3 times as long as wide, tapering to pointed apex. Maxillary palpus 3-segmented, 1st palpomere globular, with a sensory pit, 2nd palpomere 2 times as long as 1st, cylindrical, 3rd palpomere 1.5 times as long as 2nd, narrower than it. Labella short and moderately broad.

Thorax (Fig. 11B) slightly higher than long; mesonotum moderately convex, acrostichal setae uniserial, scattered and few in number; dorsocentral setae fairly long, uniserial; lateral part of mesonotum rather densely setose; scutellum

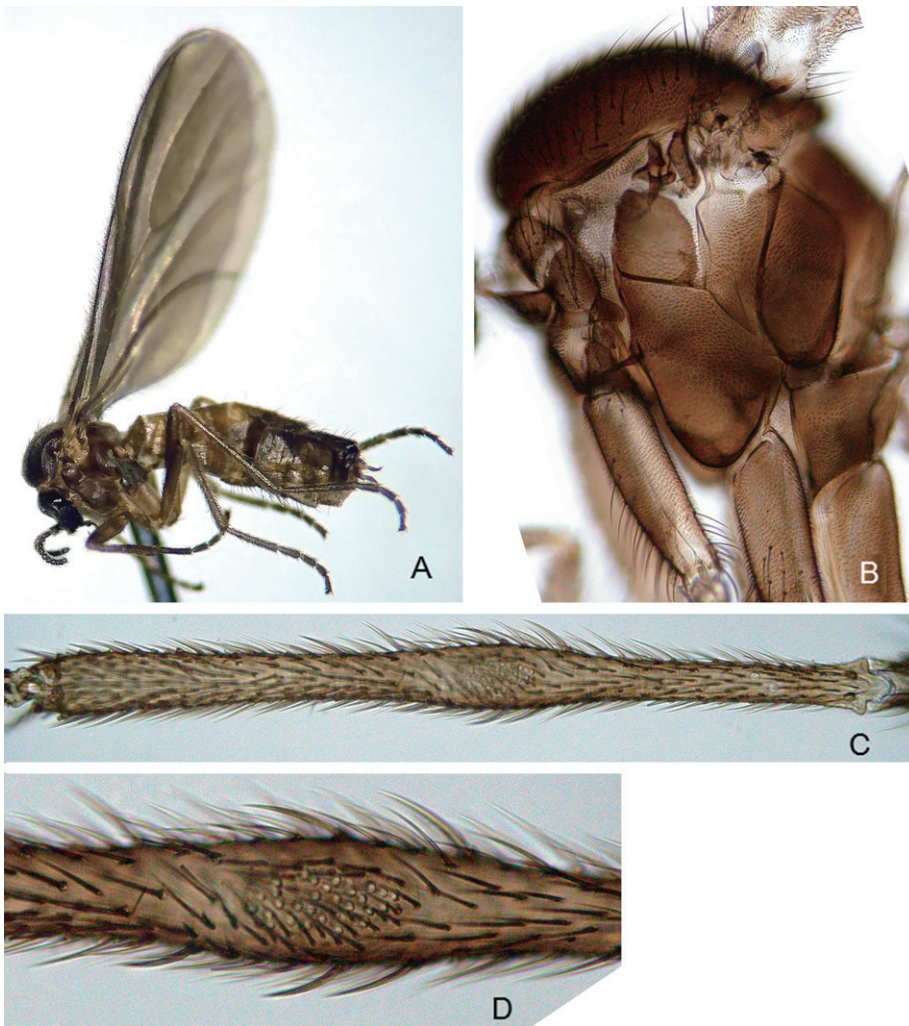


Fig. 11. *Taiwanosciarodes niger* Saigusa sp. nov. A: Female; B: Thorax, lateral aspect, male; C: Male left midtibia, dorsal aspect; D: Ditto, swollen part.

with a few setae. Meso- and metapleura and pleurotergite bare; pronotum and pro-episternum setose, prosternum bare, separated from pro-episternum; mesanepisternum separated from mesepimeron by a narrow membranous slit extending from posterior basalare to precostal suture; pleural suture disappearing on ventral 1/2 of meso-katepisternum, so that the katepisternum united with mesepimeron on its ventral 1/2; metapleuron almost as high as long.

Legs slender and long; hind coxa moderately long, as long as mid coxa; femora, tibiae and tarsi irregularly short setose; ventral setae of femora long, those of mid and hind femora erect and almost as long as femora are thick; mid tibia (Fig. 11C, D) weakly thickened at middle, and with an oval sensory groove there; front tibia with an apical semicircular setulose area on anterior surface; tibial spurs of ordinary length, about as long as apical thickness of each tibia.

Wing (Fig. 9B, C) wide and oval in shape, membrane densely clothed with longish macrotrichia; venation somewhat similar to *Baeopterygna* Vockeroth, 1972 and some sciarid genera; costa ending beyond Rs tip and extending to middle of wing margin of cell rs; Sc not reaching costa; R₁ short, ending at middle of costa; base of Rs short, r-m crossvein oblique, long, 0.43 times as long as basal section of M; middle section of M (stalk of M₁ and M₂) slightly shorter than basal section of M; M-fork symmetrical, basal parts of M₁ and M₂

roundly curved; forking point of M₃₊₄ and CuA proximal to posterior extremity of r-m crossvein; CuP short, nearly 1/2 of its ordinary distance to wing margin.

Abdomen slender and moderately long, clothed with longish setae; 1st sternum bare; abdominal sterna not divided longitudinally. Genitalia (Fig. 9D, E, G) simple; epandrium quadrate, much wider than long; cercus simple; gonocoxite moderately large, fused with hypandrium; gonostylus forked basally; phallic organ curved, extending dorsally.

Female (Fig. 11A). Similar to male; antenna (Fig. 10B) much shorter, as long as thorax, 1st flagellomere 2 times as long as wide, other flagellomeres as long as wide; apical flagellomere slightly longer than wide, apically rounded. Mid tibia simple, without modification. Terminalia (Fig. 10C–E): Eighth abdominal segment slightly narrower than 7th segment, truncate posteriorly; 8th sternum longer than its tergum, not divided bilaterally, with posterior margin weakly produced into a pair of semicircular lamellate lobes that are sparsely setose along posterior margin; 9th tergum shorter than 8th tergum, tapered laterally and united with weakly sclerotized 8th sternum that is divided ventrally into a pair of sternites surrounding small irregular sclerotization for gonopore; 10th tergum narrow dorsally, widened and swollen laterally, united with its sternum that is divided bilaterally into rhomboid sternites separated from each other by a linear midventral

membranous slit; cercus 2-segmented, basal segment large, quadrate, apical segment stylus-like, as long as basal segment, both short setose.

Etymology. Generic name is based on the locality of the type species and its sciarid-like appearance, means Taiwan+Sciara+odes; gender is masculine.

Remarks. The new genus *Taiwanosciarodes* has a similar external appearance to sciarids, but is distinct from sciarids by the compound eyes without an eye-bridge and the tibiae bearing complete set of spurs. The genus is assigned to the subfamily Sciophilinae as it has the dense macrotrichia widely covering wing membrane, and the wing venation similar to some sciophilinae genera, such as *Baeopterogyna*. This new genus is also unique in the completely bare meso- and metapleura and laterotergites. The genera *Paratinia* Mik, 1874 and *Loicia* Vockerth, 1980 have bare pleura, but they have the vein R_{2+3} (Vockerth, 1981).

Taiwanosciarodes niger sp. nov.

Type material. HOLOTYPE. ♂, labelled: “[TAIWAN]/Jumeitang/Alishan, Chiai/ 14.iv.1984/ Tadao Gotô leg”; “[HOLOTYP]/ *Taiwanosciarodes niger* Saigusa, 2018 [red label]” (Kyushu University Museum). PARATYPES: TAIWAN. 4♂3♀, same data as holotype; 2♂3♀, same locality and collector as holotype, 13.iv.1984; 1♂, Alishan-Chushan, Alishan, Chiai, 13.iv.1984 (Kenji Ôhara); 2♂, Alishan, 2300m, Chiayi Hsien, 9.iv.1965 (T. Saigusa).

Description. Male. Wing length 2.7–3.1 mm; body length 2.1–2.6 mm. Head black, thinly dark brown pollinose, black setose; antenna blackish brown, scape and pedicel bearing brown setulae, flagellum densely clothed with apically curled long greyish brown suberect hairs almost as long as width of flagellomere; maxillary palpus dark brown.

Thorax brownish black, thinly greyish brown pollinose; notal setae dark brown. Legs blackish brown to black, black setose and setulose; spurs black.

Wing 2.40–2.43 times as long as wide, evenly dark grey, veins blackish brown; wing membrane densely clothed with long slightly curved black macrotrichia, dorsal surface of veins bearing straight black setae longer than macrotrichia on membrane. Haltere blackish brown, yellow on basal 1/5.

Abdomen including genitalia blackish brown, black setose. Genitalia (Fig. 9E): Epandrium (Fig. 9D) 2.6 times as wide as long viewed from above, slightly produced posteromedially,

black setose on posterior margin; gonocoxites slightly longer than wide, black setose laterally; gonostylus slightly shorter than gonocoxite, setose, more or less flattened, parallel-sided, with distal margin obliquely truncate and pointed at inner angle; gonostylus (Fig. 9E, G) with a subbasal process from inner surface, the subbasal process almost as long as gonostylus, narrower than gonostylus, tapering towards pointed tip that bears an inwardly directing seta; the process also bearing some obliquely directing setae: cercus quadrate, almost as long as basally wide.

Female. Wing length 2.4–2.8 mm; body length 2.0–2.2 mm. Morphological characters as in the generic description.

Distribution. Taiwan (mountain area).

Remarks. This new species appears in late spring to early summer. All the type specimens were collected by sweeping net.

Etymology. The specific epithet “*niger*” is based on the blackish body and legs.

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