A new record of *Coproica rohaceki* Carles-Tolrá (Diptera, Sphaeroceridae) from Taiwan

Toshihiko HAYASHI

Department of Medical Entomology, National Institute of Infectious Diseases,
Toyama 1-23-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-8640 Japan

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Abstract: *Coproica rohaceki* Carles-Tolrá, 1990 is recorded from Taiwan for the first time. This species is mainly distributed in the Palaearctic Region, and the only Oriental record is known from Okinawa-honto Isl, Ryukyus, Japan. The Taiwanese record is second in the Oriental region, and southernmost in this species.

Key words: a new record, *Coproica rohaceki* Carles-Tolrá, Sphaeroceridae, Diptera, Taiwan

The members of the genus *Coproica* are mainly coprophagous, and many individuals are collected on manure heap and dung of various domestic animals, especially on cattle and horse dung.

*Coproica rohaceki* Carles-Tolrá, 1990 was described from Spain, and then a few records have been added from Europe and Japan. This species is mainly recorded from the Palaearctic Region, and Hayashi (2005) recorded it from the Oriental Region first (Okinawa-honto Isl, Ryukyus, Japan). In Taiwan, Duda (1925) and Hayashi (1989, 1995) recorded 8 species of the genus *Coproica*, which are all widespread species, but *C. rohaceki* was not recorded. In the course of the study on the Taiwanese lesser dung flies, I found *C. rohaceki*. It is a second Oriental record and the southernmost record of this species. I record it and present a key to Taiwanese *Coproica* species in this paper.

The specimen examined in this study is preserved in the Reference Museum, Department of Medical Entomology, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo.

*Coproica rohaceki* Carles-Tolrá, 1990

*Specimen examined.* 1♂, Juisui, Hualien Hsien, Taiwan, Nov. 11, 1985, K. Kanmiya.

**Distribution.** Norway, Malta, Italy, Spain, Canary Isls, Japan and Taiwan (new record).

**Remarks.** This species somewhat resembles *C. hirtula* (Rondani, 1880), *C. rufifrons* Hayashi, 1991 and *C. vagans* (Haliday, 1833), but second costal sector of this species is almost as long as or a little longer than third sector. Distinct posteromedial lobe of male abdominal sternite 5 is also characteristic.

This species is known to be collected on cattle dung and on mud in Europe and Japan, but the biology is unknown in Taiwan.

**Key to the species of *Coproica* from Taiwan**

1. Second costal sector distinctly longer than third sector .........................2
2. Second costal sector at most as long as or somewhat longer than third sector ........................................ 4
   2. Thorax more or less reddish; three sternopleurals
      .......................... *ferruginata* (Stenhammar)
   3. Thorax dark brown; two sternopleurals
      .................................................. 3
3. Wing somewhat whitish; sternopleurals

weaker; hind margin of male wing with special modification of long hairs (see Hayashi, 1986; Fig. 20); hind first tarsomere with a thumb-like projection

\[ \text{acutangula (Zetterstedt)} \]

Wing somewhat brownish; sternopleurals stronger; male wing and hind first tarsomere without special modification

\[ \text{vagans (Haliday)} \]

4. Mid tibia with only one \( pd \) seta on about basal 3/4

\[ \text{5} \]

5. Mid tibia with 2-3 \( pd \) setae

\[ \text{6} \]

6. Mid tibia with 2 \( pd \) setae on about basal 1/2 and 3/4

\[ \text{7} \]

7. Second costal sector almost as long as or a little longer than third sector; middle \( pd \) seta on mid tibia much closer to basal \( pd \) seta than to distal \( pd \) seta; male abdominal sternite 5 with a distinct posteromedial projection

\[ \text{rohaceki Carles-Tolrá} \]

Second costal sector distinctly shorter than third sector; middle \( pd \) seta on mid tibia almost equidistant to basal and distal \( pd \) setae; male abdominal sternite 5 simple

\[ \text{8} \]

8. Frons almost dark brown; posterior part of surstylus not prolonged; ducts of spermathecae almost twice as long as spermathecae

\[ \text{hirtula (Rondani)} \]

Anterior part of frons more or less red-brown; surstylus prolonged posteroventrally; ducts of spermathecae extremely long

\[ \text{rufifrons Hayashi} \]

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