

Notes on gall midges (*Cecidomyiidae*, *Diptera*)
from Poland. I

Notatki o pryszczarkach (*Cecidomyiidae*, *Diptera*) Polski. I

BY

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ABSTRACT. Of the 22 species listed in this paper 20 are recorded for the first time in Poland and 15 in Central Europe. The description of the female of *Tetraneuromyia hirticornis* has been included.

The material, which is in my own collection, has been collected from the following localities: North — Silec distr. Kętrzyn (Mazurian Lakeland); Central — Toruń, Las Piwnicki near Toruń (part of this is mentioned in my ecological paper — in press), Wierchlas in Bory Tucholskie, Siemionki distr. Mogilno; Southern East — Ustrzyki Górne (Bieszczady Mountains).

Lestremiinae

Lestremiini

Lestremia cinerea MACQ.

Silec distr. Kętrzyn, IX 1972, 2 ♂ 1 ♀; Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap and water trap, V-VIII 1973, 2♂, 3♀; Toruń, netting and light, VII-IX 1974, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Siemionki distr. Mogilno, VII-VIII 1974, 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Europe, Hawaii, N. America, S. America (Chile), Japan (YUKAWA, 1971). This is the first record from Poland.

*Micromyiini**Aprionus spiniger* KIEFF.

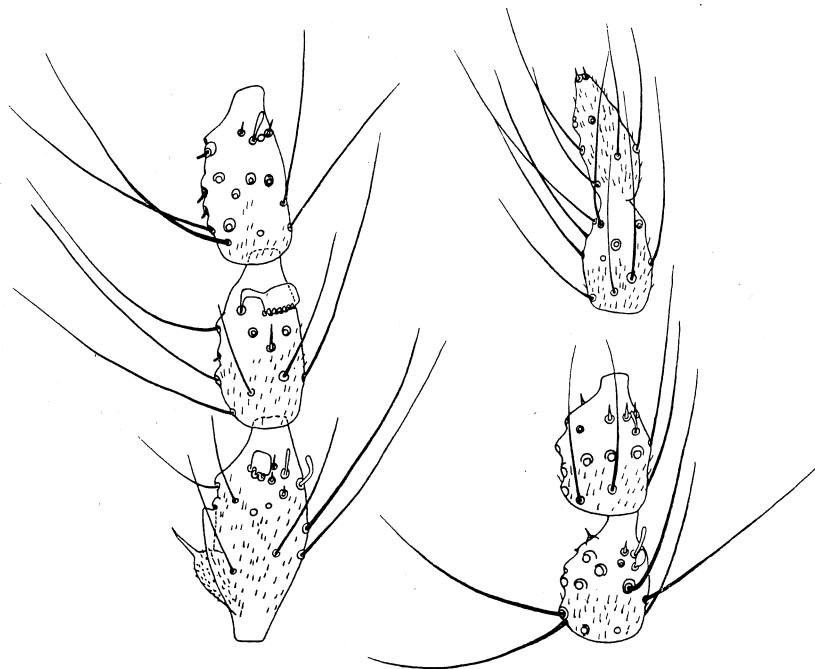
Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap, 13 VI 1973, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Europe, Japan (YUKAWA, 1971). This is the first record from Poland.

*Cecidomyiinae**Heteropezini**Nikandria brevitarsis* MAMAJEV

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap, 11 VII 1973, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1964a). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.



1. First 1-5 and last 9-10 flagellomeres of *Nikandria brevitarsis*

This specimen is considerably different from those described by MAMAJEV (1964a).

Diagnosis. Basimere with oval medio-distal lobe.

♂. Body length (without genitalia) 1.2 mm. Antenna with 2 + 11 segments, two last flagellomeres fused (Fig. 1); first five flagellomeres with sensoriae spine- and cudgel-shaped, 1-2 flagellomeres with lamellar sensorium attached by several threads, the first with specific large spine. Palpus 1-segmented (Fig. 2). Eye bridge about three facets wide which at middle are reduced. Wing with pointed tip (Fig. 3); R_2 and Cu distally indistinct, macrotrichiae present; as long as body — 1.2 mm. Second tarsal segment 2.6 times longer than the first. Basimere of male genitalia with wide, oval medio-distal lobe (Fig. 4); telomere with transparent claw, tegmen with projections surrounding aedeagus, genital rod as long as basimere, proximally narrowed and bent.

Porricondyliini

Bryocrypta indubitata MAMAJEV

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap, VI-IX 1973, 8 ♂, 17 ♀.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1964b).

This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Claspettomyia chrysanthemi (PANELIUS)

Siemionki distr. Mogilno, netting in park, VIII 1974, 3 ♂.

Distribution: England, Sweden (PANELIUS, 1965), Yugoslavia (SZADZIEWSKI, 1975). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

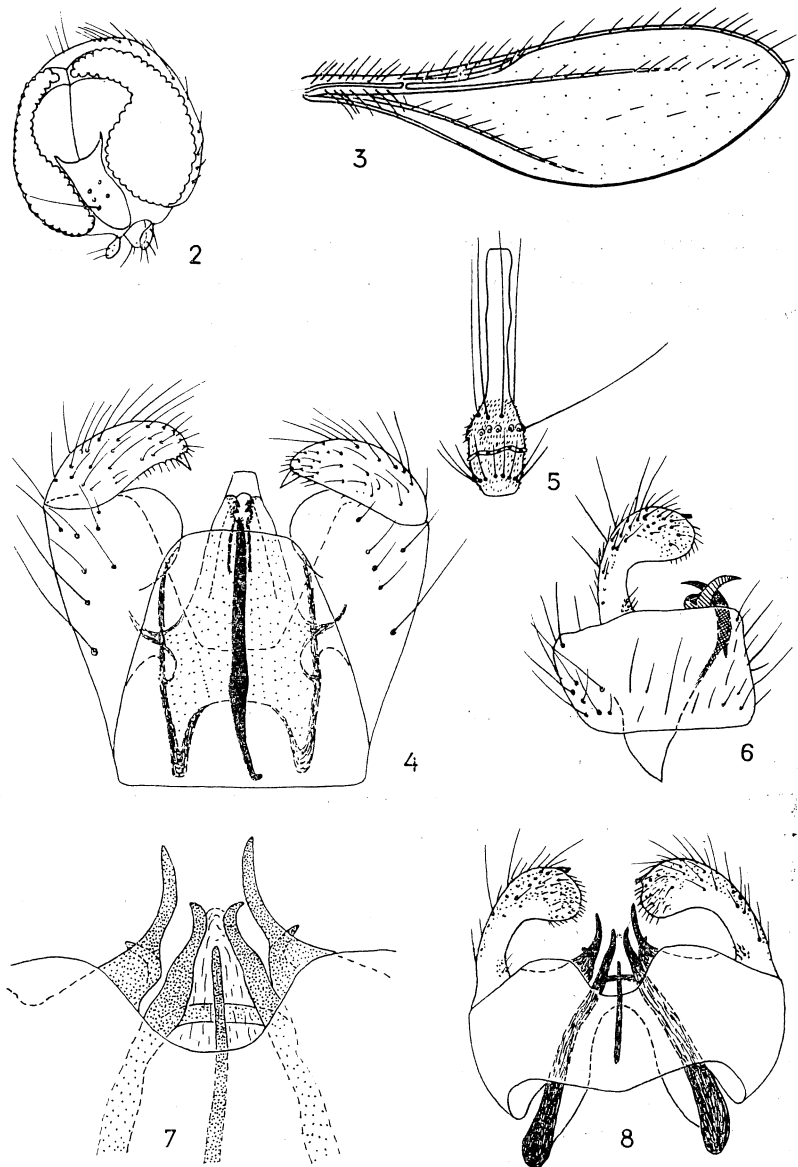
Diagnosis. Flagellomere with body 1.5 times as long as broad (Fig. 5), tegmen of male genitalia with simple hooks, basimere with forked projection at base (Figs. 6-8).

Claspettomyia montana (MAMAJEV)

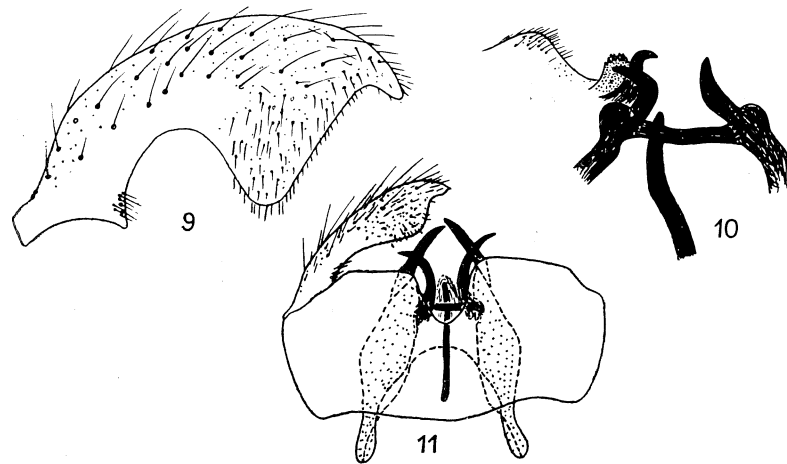
Silec distr. Kętrzyn, netting, 25 VIII 1974, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1969), Finland (PANELIUS, 1965), Yugoslavia (SZADZIEWSKI, 1975). This is the first record from Poland.

Diagnosis. Flagellomere with body 1.5 times as long as broad; distal part of telomere triangular (Fig. 9); tegmen with simple hooks; basimere with two short projections (Fig. 10), dorsal projection weakly sclerotized and toothed.



2-4 — *Nikandria brevitarsis*. 2 — head, 3 — wing, 4 — male genitalia
 5-8 — *Claspptomomyia chrysanthemi*. 5 — flagellomere, 6-8 — male genitalia



9-11. Male genitalia of *Claspettomyia* GROVER. 9 - telomere of *C. montana*, 10 - tegmen and projections of basimere of *C. montana*, 11 - *C. niveitarsis* (ventral)

Claspettomyia niveitarsis (ZETT.)

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, water trap, 12 VI 1973, 1 ♂; Siemionki distr. Mogilno, netting in park, VIII 1974, 2 ♂.

Distribution: Norway, Finland (PANELIUS, 1965), European USSR (MAMAEV, 1969). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Diagnosis. Flagellomere with body 1.5 times as long as broad, telomere with rounded tip, hook of tegmen and projection of basimere simple and long (Fig. 11).

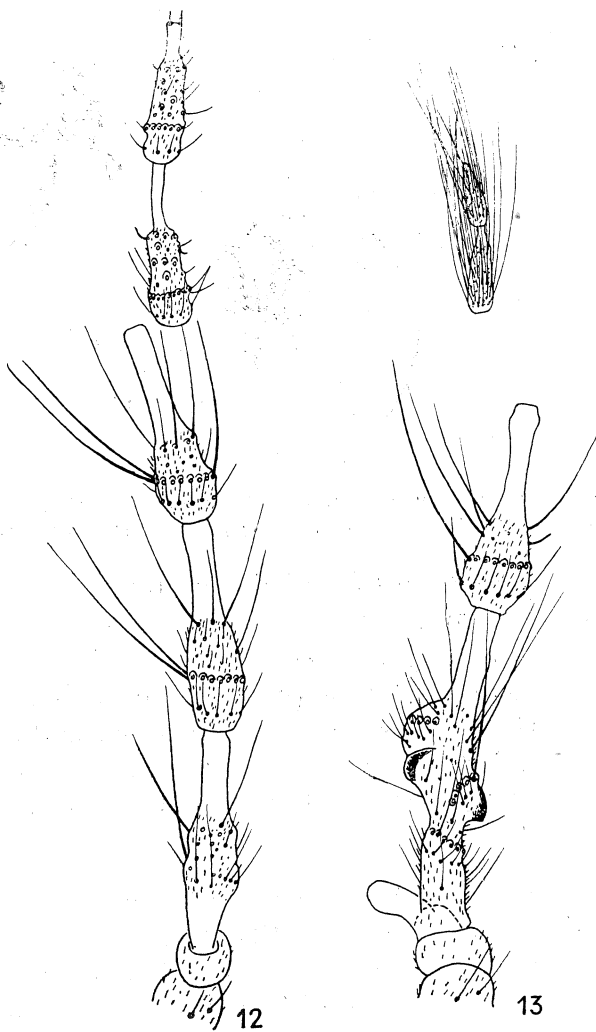
Johnsonomyia palpata MAMAJEV

Toruń, at light in alder wood, 17 VII 1974, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European and southern Far East of USSR (MAMAEV, 1966, 1969). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Diagnosis. 14 flagellomeres without ring-shaped sensoriae, telomere with apical dent, tip of tegmen indented (Fig. 15).

♂. Length of body and wing about 3.0 mm. Palpus 4-segmented. Eye bridge wide. Flagellum with 14 segments, without ring-shaped sensoriae; left antenna normal - 3.2 mm (Fig. 12). Wing (Fig. 14) with simple Cu , R_5 reaching C beyond the tip. Legs with simple claws. Tegmen of genitalia (Fig. 15) with indented tip. Telomere with strong apical dent, basimere with group of setae in medio-distal part, IX tergum smooth, X with deep incision, aedeagus a little shorter than tegmen.



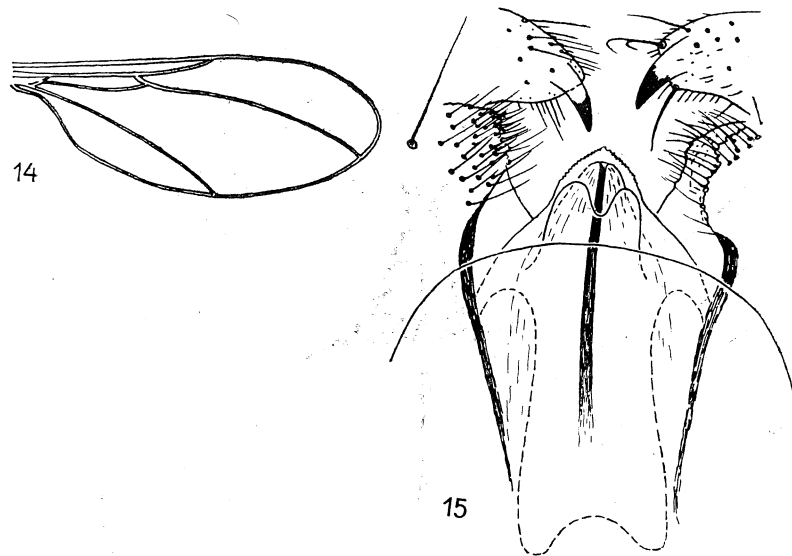
12, 13. *Johnsonomyia palpata*. 12 — three first and two last flagellomeres, 13 — degenerated right antenna

Remark. The right antenna of this specimen is degenerated and shorter than normal — 2.4 mm. The two first flagellomeres are fused (Fig. 13).

Monepidosis pectinata MAMAJEV

Silec distr. Kętrzyn, netting in forest, 25 VIII 1974, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1966), Japan (YUKAWA, 1971). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.



14, 15. *Johnsonomyia palpata*. 14 — wing, 15 — male genitalia (dorsal, fragment)

Porricondyla distinguenda MAMAJEV

Ustrzyki Górne — Bieszczady Mountains, netting in beech forest, 900 m, 26 VI 1973, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR, Central Asia (MAMAEV, 1969). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Porricondyla lata MAMAJEV

(Fig. 16)

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap, 1 VIII 1973, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAEV, 1965), England (PANELIUS, 1965). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Porricondyla rostellata PANELIUS

(Fig. 17)

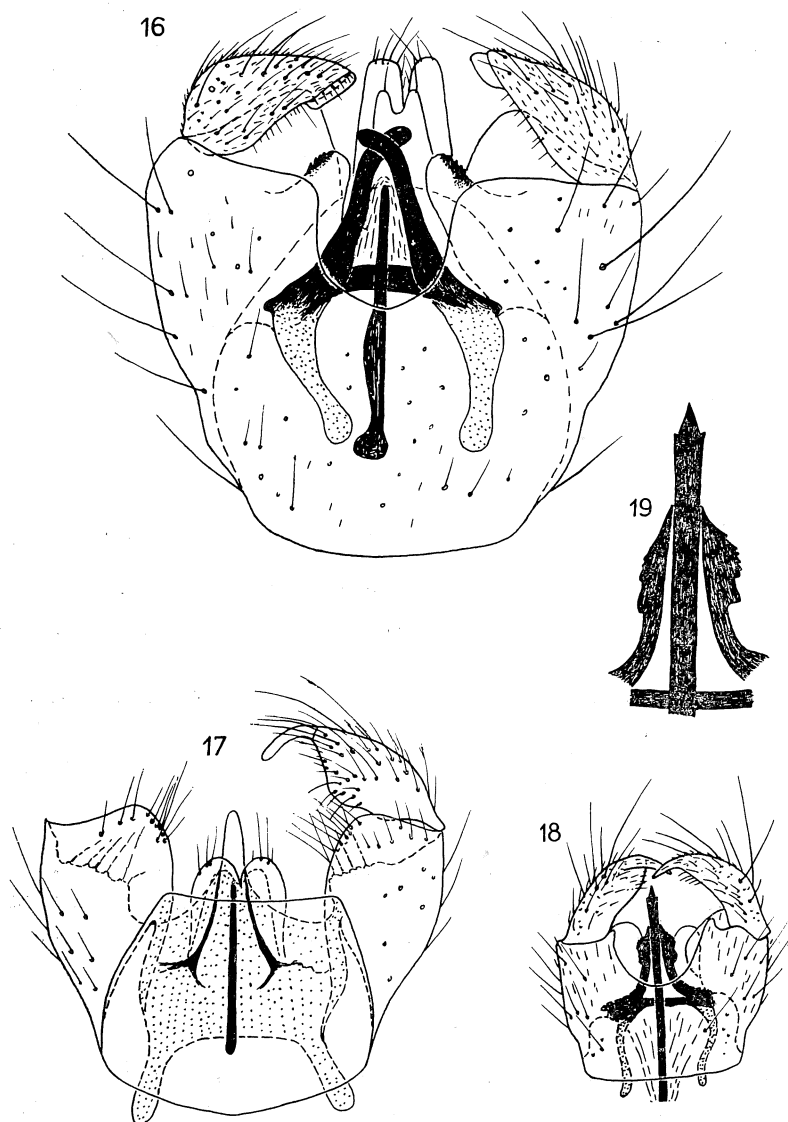
Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap, VI–VII 1973, 2 ♂.

Distribution: Finland (PANELIUS, 1965), European USSR (MAMAEV, 1969). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Pseudepidopsis trifida MAMAJEV

(Fig. 18, 19)

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap and netting, 16 V 1973, 2 ♂.



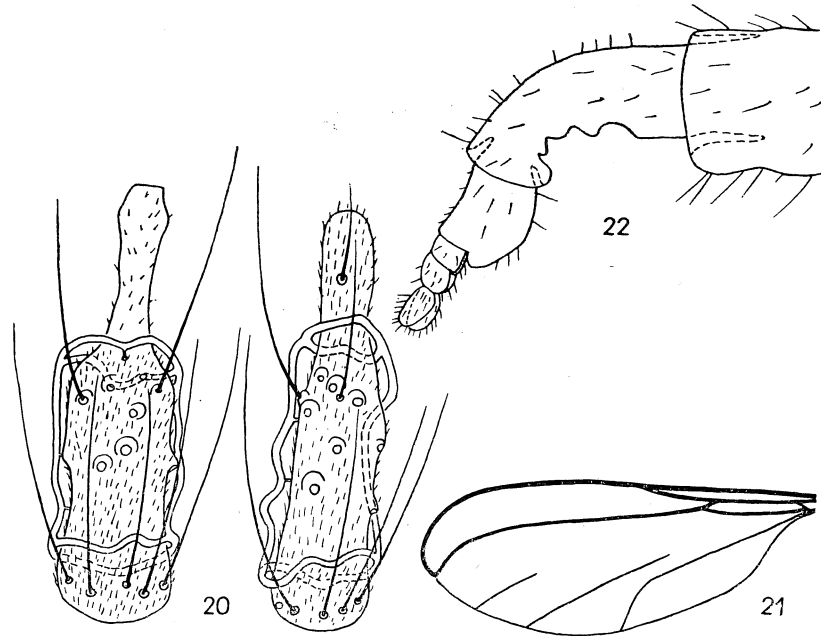
16-19. Male genitalia. 16 - *Porricondyla lata* (ventral), 17 - *P. rostellata* (dorsal),
18-19 - *Pseudepidopsis trifida* (ventral)

Distribution: European USSR, Central Asia (MAMAEV, 1966). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Tetraneuromyia hirticornis (ZETT.)

Toruń, netting in forest, 29 IX 1974, 13 ♂, 2 ♀.

Distribution: Denmark, Austria (PANELIUS, 1965), European USSR (MAMAEV, 1964). This is the first record from Poland.

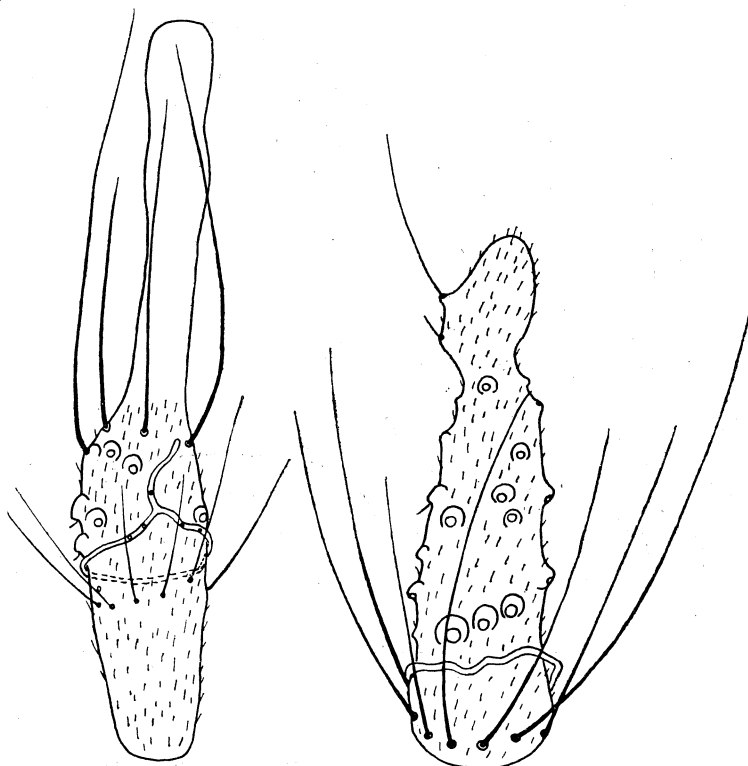


20-22. Female of *Tetraneuromyia hirticornis*. 20 - two last flagellomeres, 21 - wing, 22 - ovipositor

The female of this species was hitherto insufficiently known (PANELIUS, 1965).

♀. Body length 3.5-4.3 mm. The antenna consists of 2 + 14 segments, flagellar stems covered by microtrichiae (Fig. 20), the last flagellomere with a blunt long projection; 2 loose ring-shaped sensoriae connected by 2 longitudinal threads on all segments. Palpus 4-segmented. Wing length 4.1-4.2 mm, R_5 reach C somewhat beyond the tip (Fig. 21), M_{1+2} distinct in distal part. Legs with toothed claws, empodium very short, first tarsomere with spine. Ovipositor somewhat protrusible, 3-segmented; and oval swelling at the base of lamellae of ovipositor (Fig. 22).

♂. Body length (without genitalia) 2.2–3.1 mm, wing 2.9–3.7 mm. Sensoriae on the first 4–6 flagellomeres with simple extensions (Fig. 23), others only ring-shaped; the last segment of antenna with a blunt projection swelling on one side, microtrichiae on stems lacking. IX tergum of genitalia with deep incision, telomere with blunt end covered by small setae (Fig. 24), tegmen with two pairs of extensions. Otherwise similar to female.



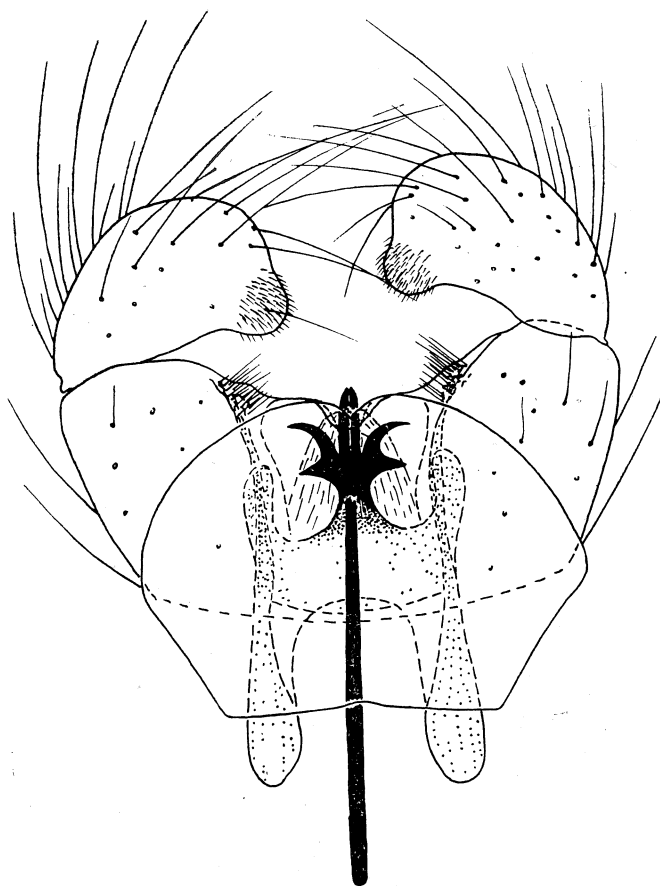
23. Male of *Tetraneuromyia hirticornis*, first and last flagellomeres

Lasiopterini

Ozirhincus millefolii (WACHTL)

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, netting, 5 IX 1973, 1 ♀; Toruń, netting, 15 VIII 1974, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: N. America (GAGNÉ, 1969), Europe, southern Far East of USSR (MAMAEV, 1969). In Poland was hitherto known from Toruń (MICHNO-ZATORSKA, 1969).



24. Male genitalia of *Tetraneuromyia hirticornis* (dorsal)

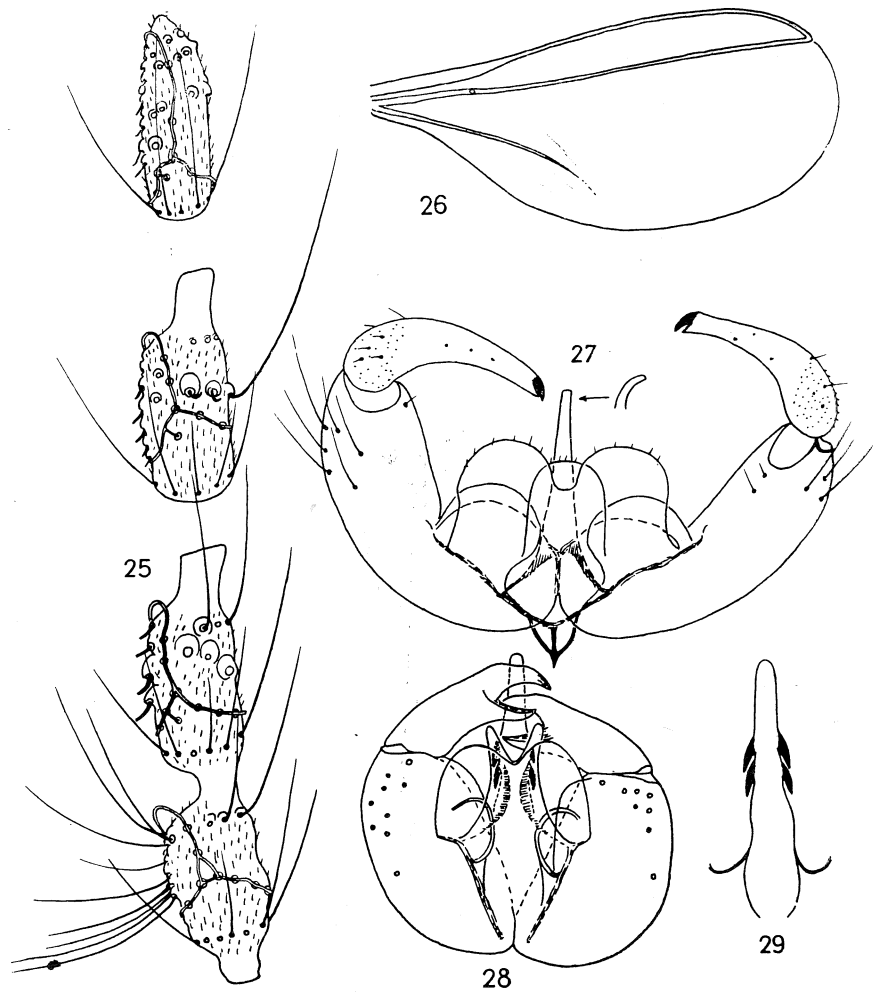
Oligotrophini

Brachyneurina xylophila MAMAJEV

Las Piwnicki near Toruń, soil emergence trap, 22 VIII 1973, 2 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1967). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

♂. Body length (without genitalia) 0.9–1.1 mm. Antenna with 2+10 segments, all flagellomeres with 1 ring-shaped and 1 lateral loop sensoriae (Fig. 25). MAMAJEV (1967) incorrectly gives that this genus and species possess two ring-shaped sensoriae connected by two longitudinal threads. Palpus 3-segmented. Wing length 1.0 mm, R_5 reaches C before the tip, R_1 adjoining to C , Cu simple and invisible in distal end (Fig. 26). Legs



25-27. *Brachynerina xylophila*. 25 - flagellum, 26 - wing,
27 - genitalia, 28, 29. *Mamaevia vysineki*, 28 - male genitalia (dorsal), 29 - aedeagus

with toothed claws, empodium present. Genitalia with two oval lobes at the base basimeres, IX tergum with deep incision and two lamellae at the base, X tergum narrow with smooth tip, aedeagus as long as basimere, bent (Fig. 27).

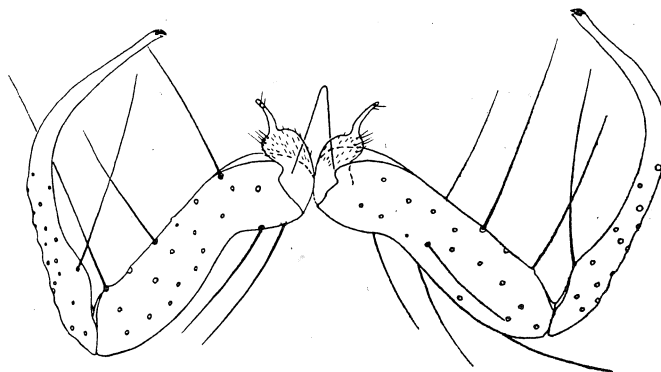
Stomatosema nemorum KIEFF.

Silec distr. Kętrzyn, netting in forest, 25 VIII 1974, 1 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR, Caucasus (MAMAEV, 1967), France

(KIEFFER, 1913). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Diagnosis. Basimeres and telomereres of male genitalia very long and narrow (Fig. 30), mouthpart elongated.



30. Male genitalia of *Stomatosema nemorum* (without terga)

Taxomyia taxi (INCHB.)

Galls on *Taxus baccata* L., autumn 1973, yew reserve in Wierzchlas — Bory Tucholskie.

Distribution: Europe (BUHR, 1965). In Poland also recorded from the same locality by RÜBSAAMEN (1901).

Cecidomyiini

Coquillettomyia caricis (MÖHN)

Silec distr. Kętrzyn, netting in garden, 3 IX 1972, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Central and North Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, southern Far East of USSR (MAMAEV, 1972). This is the first record from Poland.

Mamaevia vysineki SKUHRAVÁ

Siemionki distr. Mogilno, netting, 27 VII 1974, 1 ♂; Ustrzyki Górne — Bieszczady Mountains, at light, 900 m, 24 VI 1973, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Czechoslovakia (SKUHRAVÁ, 1967). This is the first record from Poland.

Diagnosis. Aedeagus with two pairs of strong lateral spines (Figs. 28, 29).

Trisopsis abdominalis MAMAJEV

Toruń, Las Piwnicki near Toruń, Bieszczady Mountains, VI–VIII 1973–1974, 19 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1969), Yugoslavia (SZADZIEWSKI, 1975). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

Trisopsis punctiventris MAMAJEV

Silec distr. Kętrzyn, Las Piwnicki near Toruń, Bieszczady Mountains, VI–IX 1973–1974, 10 ♂.

Distribution: European USSR (MAMAJEV, 1969). This is the first record from Poland and Central Europe.

STRESZCZENIE

Podano 22 gatunki, z których wszystkie z wyjątkiem *Taxomyia taxi* i *Ozirhincus millefolii* są po raz pierwszy notowane na terenie Polski, a 15 w Europie Środkowej. Zwrócono uwagę na błędy popełnione w oryginalnych opisach. Dla części gatunków podano rysunki diagnostyczne. Opisano nie znaną dotychczas samicę *Tetraneuromyia hirticornis*.

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