



# A NEW RECORD OF GALL-MIDGES GENUS CLINODIPLOSI, KIEFFER, (DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE) FROM NANDED DISTRICT MAHARASHTRA STATE.

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## KEY WORDS:

*Clinodiplosis sesame*, Rao and Sharma, Diptera, Cecidomyiidae, New record, Maharashtra, India.

## ABSTRACT:

During the studies of gall midge fauna carried out during 2021-2022, a new record of midge fly belonging to Genus *Clinodiplosis*, Kieffer, 1895 is being reported as new record from Khandar forest of Nanded district of Maharashtra state India.

## INTRODUCTION:

Historically speaking the family Cecidomyiidae (=Itonididae) is the youngest family of the suborder Namatocera, order Diptera. Although youngest, it has grown rapidly. It originated during cretaceous period. At present more than 4000 species are reported from different parts of the world and it has attained the sixth position among the families of the order Diptera. Due to its economic importance, the family is undoubtedly the most important family of the order.

Studies of Taxonomy of the gall midges were initiated in India by Schiner in 1868, when he described *Lasioptera bryoniae*. Later on Wood Mason (1881) recorded well known silver shoot gall midges of paddy under the name *Cecidomyia oryzae* from Kharagpur. Kieffer (1905) described some Bengal species and later a large numbers of the midges from India. He has also described a few species of Ceylon in 1912. Rao

Sahib, Y. Ramchandra Rao (1917) made extensive collections of the midge flies and made observations of the food habits of the numerous grass infesting midges. Brunetti (1920) published a list of the Indian gall midges known up to 1920. Felt (1921) described 31 Indian midge species from 21 different grasses. Senior White (1928) compiled available information on the gall midges described from the subcontinent.

### ***Clinodiplosis sesame*, Rao and Sharma 1981**

**Order:** Diptera

**Family:** Cecidomyiidae

**Subfamily:** Cecidomyiinae

**Supertribe:** Cecidomyiidi

**Genus:** *Clinodiplosis*, Kieffer, 1895

**Species:** *Clinodiplosis sesame*, Rao and Sharma 1981

Genus *Clinodiplosis* was erected by Kieffer in 1895 and is defined by the following characters:

Adult: Palpi quadriarticulate. Antenna with 2+12 segments, the flagellate antennal segments binodose in male; basal enlargements subglobular with one whorl of regular circumfila and one whorl of setae, apical enlargements elongated, slightly constricted at basal, third with two whorls of regular circumfila and one whorl of sense, circumfila loops moderately long; stems long; third and fourth segments confluent.

In female enlargements of antenal segments cylindrical, about 2x as long as their stems. Vein R<sub>5</sub> meeting Costa beyond the apex of the wing. Tarsal claws dentate on front to mid legs and simple on hind legs. strongly bent near the Basal third and empodium much shorter than the claw. Basal clasp segments of the male genitalia with square basal lobes; terminal clasp segments long thin, curved and subglabrous; dorsal plate bilobed, lobes are cut obliquely inside themselves are bilobed, occasionally weakly so or not at all; aedeagus long, tapering, longer than subdorsal plate. Ovipositor hardly exerted, with three lobes of which ventral lobe is small.

**Type species.** *Diplosis cilicrus* Kieffer, 1895. Presently Nine species of this genus are reported from India.

### **MATERIAL EXAMINED**

5 males and 4 females are dissected and mounted on slides and labeled “ At Light” , Khandhar , Dist. Nanded, Maharashtra M.S.Siddiqui Coll. 10. 11.2021 & 23.12.2021.

**Result and Discussion:**

This species was previously reported from Allahabad ,U.P. ( 1965) and Aurangabad ,M.S. ( 1981) and is now reported from This area.

**Conclusion:** From above result and discussion it is clear that this species *Clinodiplosis sesame*, Rao and Sharma 1981 is new record for this region.

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