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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CAMPTOMYIA* KIEFFER (DIPTERA : CECIDOMYIIDAE : PORRICONDYLINAE) FROM MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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### INTRODUCTION

While studying the light trap collection of gall midges from Ratnagiri forest in Nanded district of Maharashtra State, India, we encountered a few specimens belonging to genus *Camptomyia*. On closer examination, they turn out to be new to science and described as *Camptomyia ratneshwarae*.

Tribe ASYNAPTINI

Genus *Camptomyia* Kieffer

*Camptomyia* Kieffer 1894 : 86. Type-species, *erythromma* Kieffer (mon.).

*Prodirhiza* Kieffer 1913 : 269. Type-species, *Dirhiza multiarticulata* Felt (ori. des.).

*Cecidophila* Rübsaamen 1916 : 551. Type-species, *artemisiae* Rübsaamen (mon.) = *corticalis* Loew.

*Neocamptomyia* Mamaev 1961 : 1683, as subg. of *Camptomyia*. Type-species, *Camptomyia abnormis* Mamaev (orig. des.).

*Paracamptomyia* Mamaev 1961 : 1685, as subg. of *Camptomyia*. Type-species, *Camptomyia salicicola* Mamaev (orig. des.) = *antennata* Felt.

*Procamptomyia* Mamaev 1961 : 1682, as subg. of *Camptomyia*. Type-species, *Camptomyia spinifera* Mamaev (orig. des.).

*Xylocamptomyia* Mamaev 1961 : 1689, as subg. of *Camptomyia*. Type-species, *Camptomyia heterobia* Mamaev (orig. des.).

The genus *Camptomyia* is separated from nearest genus *Dirhiza* Loew, by its dorsally recurved genitalia. The genus is represented by 68 species from the world Gagne (2004), of which 8 species are known from India, viz. *artocarpi* Nayar, *hibisci* Felt, *ribiformis* Jaiswal, *ricini* Felt, *sickliformis* Jaiswal, *triangularis* Jaiswal and *webii* Kashyap.

*Camptomyia ratneshwarae* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-8)

*Male* : 0.80 mm long, dark brown. Head : Eyes confluent above, ocelli absent. Trophi : normal. *Palpus* (Fig. 2) quadriarticulate, long, sparsely setose, densely hairy, first segment (9 : 5) short,

subcylindrical, broad apically,  $1.80 \times$  as long as thick; second segment (12 : 4), cylindrical, longer than the first, and  $3 \times$  as long as thick; third segment (14 : 4), cylindrical, broad apically,  $3.5 \times$  as long as thick; fourth segment (17 : 3), longer than the third, broad apically,  $5.67 \times$  as long as thick. *Antenna* : 0.77 mm long, nearly as long as the body, with 2 + 14 segments, segments cylindrical, enlargement constricted medially with long apical stem, each enlargement with one whorl of low circumfila and two whorls of long bristles, enlargement with collar like sensoria distally, segments become shorter terminally; scape (Fig. 6) (7 : 9), cup shaped; pedicel (Fig. 6) (8 : 10), subglobose, nearly as long as scape, wider than long; third segment (Fig. 1) (32), with a long basal prolongation (6 : 5), 0.18 the length of segment  $1.2 \times$  as long as thick, enlargement (18 : 7), 0.56 the length of the segment,  $2.57 \times$  as long as thick, stem (8 : 4), 0.25 the length of the segment.  $2 \times$  as long as thick; fourth segment (Fig. 1) (24), shorter than the third, enlargement (14 : 6), nearly  $0.5 \times$  the length of the segment,  $2.33 \times$  as long as thick, stem (10 : 4), 0.42 the length of the segment.  $2.5 \times$  as long as thick; fifth segment (Fig. 4) (28), enlargement (14 : 9), half the length of the segment.  $1.5 \times$  as long as thick, stem (14 : 4), as long as enlargement,  $3.5 \times$  as long as thick : sixth to ninth segments similar to the fifth : tenth segment (27), enlargement (12 : 8), nearly half the length of the segment, and  $1.5 \times$  as long as thick, stem (15 : 3) longer the enlargement,  $5 \times$  as long as thick; eleventh to thirteenth segments (22), shorter than the tenth; penultimate segment (Fig. 8) (11), shorter than the fourteenth, enlargement (9 : 6), 0.82 the length of the segment and  $1.5 \times$  as long as thick; apical stem (2 : 1), 0.22 the length of the enlargement and  $2 \times$  as long as thick; terminal segment (Fig. 8) (9 : 5), shortest of all, over, 0.82 the length of the penultimate and  $1.80 \times$  as long as thick, ending with broad rounded tip. *Thorax* : brown. *Wing* (Fig. 7) (80 : 32), hyaline,  $2.50 \times$  as long as broad, with three longitudinal venins, vein  $R_s$  parallel to vein  $R_5$ , vein  $R_5$  curved distally reaching costa little beyond the wing apex and interrupting costa at its union, vein Cu forked. *Legs* : long, hairy, metatarsus (14), second tarsal segment (88), longest of all, third tarsal segment (45), shorter than second, fifth (17), shorter than the fourth (25). *Claw* (Fig. 5) (8), simple on all legs evenly curved; empodium (4), half the claw. *Genitalia* (Fig. 3) light brown recurved dorsally, basal clasp segment (40 : 12) nearly oval, setose,  $3.33 \times$  as long as broad; terminal clasp segment (15 : 8) short, compact, truncated apically, ending with nail like tooth, inner surface fringed with sharp bristles, 0.38 the length of the basal clasp segment and  $2 \times$  as long as broad; dorsal plate (12 : 15) hairy, bilobed, longer and broader than the subdorsal plate, lobes round, broad, broader than long; subdorsal plate (10 : 12) 0.8 the dorsal, bilobed, lobes rounded apically, broader than long; genital rod some what spatulate, narrow up to middle becoming broader apically, nearly as long as the basal clasp segment, longer than both the plates, fused with aedeagus; parameres simple, rod like, sclerotized, broad basally, narrow apically, basiforcepes root long, sclerotized, transverse bridge distinct but weakly sclerotized.

*Material Examined* : *Holotype* : Male, dissected and mounted on slide, labelled, at light, Ratnagiri forest, Nanded dist., Maharashtra, India, 19.viii.2006, Coll. K.A. Ahad. Najam.

*Paratype* : One male, dissected and mounted on slide, and labelled as in Holotype. The types are deposited at present in the collections of Department of Zoology, Science College Nanded but

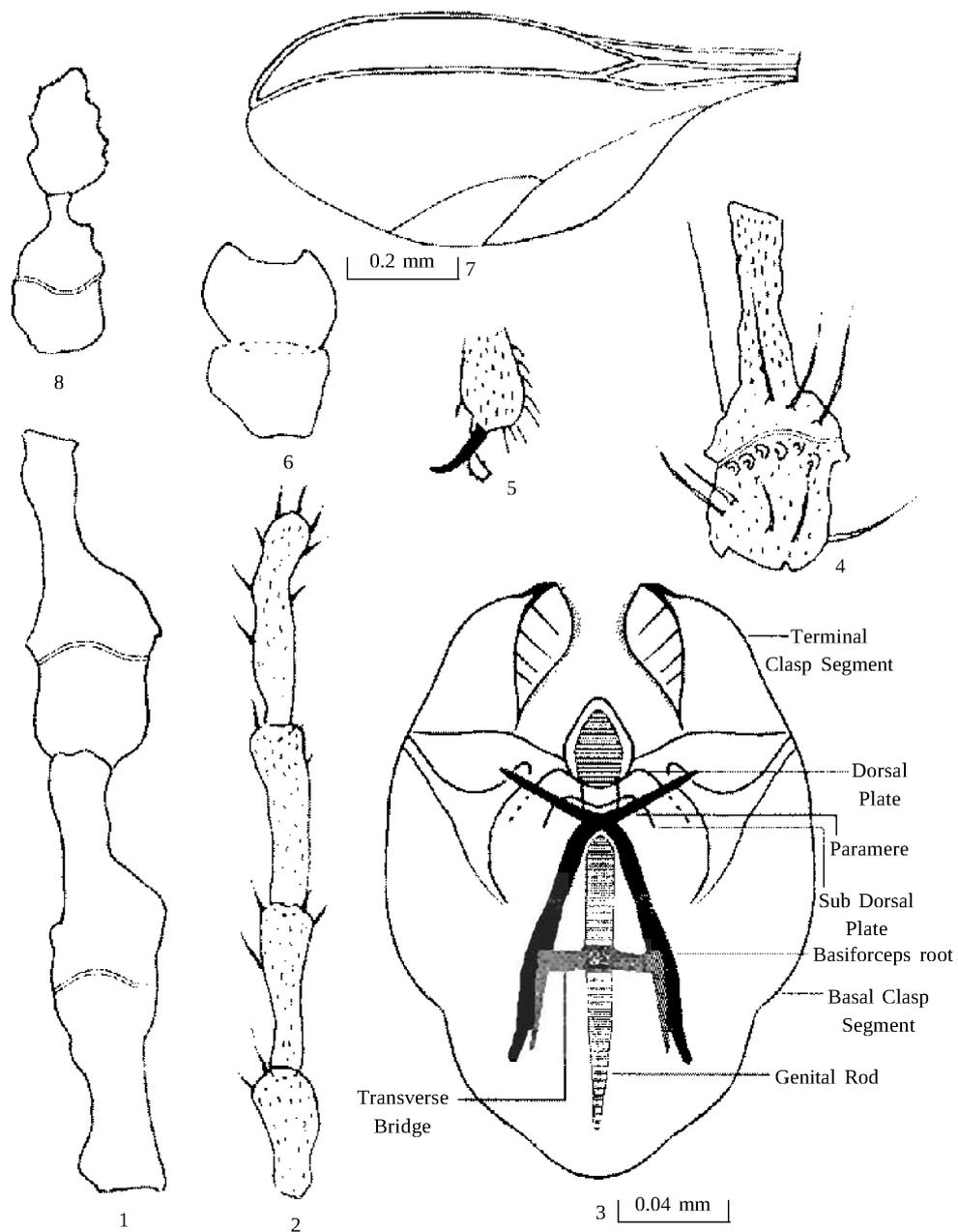
will be deposited in the National Zoological Collections, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata in due course.

*Etymology* : The specific epithet *ratneshwarae* refers to Goddess *Ratneshwari* whose temple is located in the vicinity of the type locality.

*Remarks* : *Camptomyia ratneshwarae* sp. nov. is easily separated from all known Indian species in possessing nearly rectangular and apically truncated terminal clasp segment and antenna with 2 + 14 segments.

#### Key to Indian species of *Camptomyia* Kieffer

1. Terminal clasp segment nearly rectangular, truncated apically; antennal segments 2 + 14 ... 2
- Terminal clasp segment not as above; antennal segments 2 + 17 or more ..... 3
2. Genital rod some what spatulate apically, parameres simple, rod like ..... *ratneshwarae* sp. nov.
3. Terminal clasp segment short ..... 4
- Terminal clasp segment long ..... 6
4. Terminal clasp segment nearly of same width from base to apex, ending in a short and pointed apex ..... *ribiformis* Jaiswal
- Terminal clasp segment swollen apically or basally ..... 5
5. Terminal clasp segment swollen near distal third, apically with a stout teeth ..... *morindae* Felt
- Terminal clasp segment swollen basally, ending with a chitinished slender teeth ..... *ricini* Felt
6. Terminal clasp segment long and broad ..... 7
- Terminal clasp segment beak like ..... 8
7. Terminal clasp segment swollen in the middle, apically with stout, somewhat recurved chitinated spur apically ..... *hibisci* Felt
- Terminal clasp segment peculiar, apically with two projections, inner one long, finger-like, outer one short elliptical lobe like ..... *sickliformis* Jaiswal
8. Terminal clasp segment heavily chitinated at the tip ..... *artocarpi* Nayyar
- Terminal clasp segment ending with a sharp pointed tooth ..... 9
9. Lobes of dorsal plate rounded apically; claw simple, fourth antennal segment 11 × as long as broad ..... *webii* Kashyap
- Lobes of dorsal plate triangularly rounded apically, claw bifid; fourth palpal segment 6.5 × as long as broad ..... *triangularis* Jaiswal



*Camptomyia ratneshwarae* sp.nov.

**Figs. 1-8.** 1. Third and fourth antennal segments, 2. Palpus, 3. Genitalia, 4. Fifth antennal segment, 5. Claw, 6. Scape and pedicel, 7. Wing, 8. Penultimate and terminal segments.

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