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NEW GENUS GROVERIELLA MAMAEV,
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The tribe Stroblieellini consists of only one recorded species *Stroblieella intermedia* Kieff. A single male specimen was collected by Strobl in Austria and described by J.J. Kieffer. Edwards (1941) revised the tribe and described not only male from Austria, but also two females collected in Britain. The tribe Stroblieellini is defined by the following characters: wing venation with vein M_3+4 and Cu free, thickening of wing margin is entire, not broken at the end of costa; absence of pores on veins is variable; antennae with more than $2+14$ segments, usually with $2+18$ or more segments.

The gall midges of the tribe Stroblieellini are extremely rare. In my collection there is only one specimen belonging to this tribe. It has characters different from those of the known genus. I have, therefore, described it as a new genus *Groveriella*, and named it in honour of Dr. (Miss) P. Grover, whose contribution regarding the study of Indian gall midges, is hitherto unparalleled.

Groveriella Mamaev, gn. n.

Type of genus: *Groveriella carpathica* gen. et sp. n.

The wing venation (Fig. 1) is typical for this tribe. There is a small break in the thickening of wing margin at the end of the costa and a number of pores on veins R_1 and R_5 are present.

Ocelli three. Eye-bridge three facets-wide. Antennae with $2+18$ segments. The middle segments of antennae (Fig. 2) with irregularly rounded basal enlargement and a long neck, about as long as enlargements. There is one

basal whorl of relatively short hairs at the base of the enlargement, a regular median whorl of long spreading hairs and a number of long distal hairs reaching the base of the next segment; short pale curved hairs are present.

Each palpus consists of 4-segments, with enlarged first segment (Fig. 3). There is no sensory pocket on it.

Legs rather long. Tarsus four-segmented, all segments equal in length. Tarsal claws are simple (Fig. 4), bent nearly at the right angle, with the serration in the middle. Empodium rudimentary.

Groveriella carpathica Mamaev, gen. et. sp. n.

Basal clasp segments of male genitalia (Fig. 5) are thick and rounded apically. Distal clasp segments pointed at the apex.

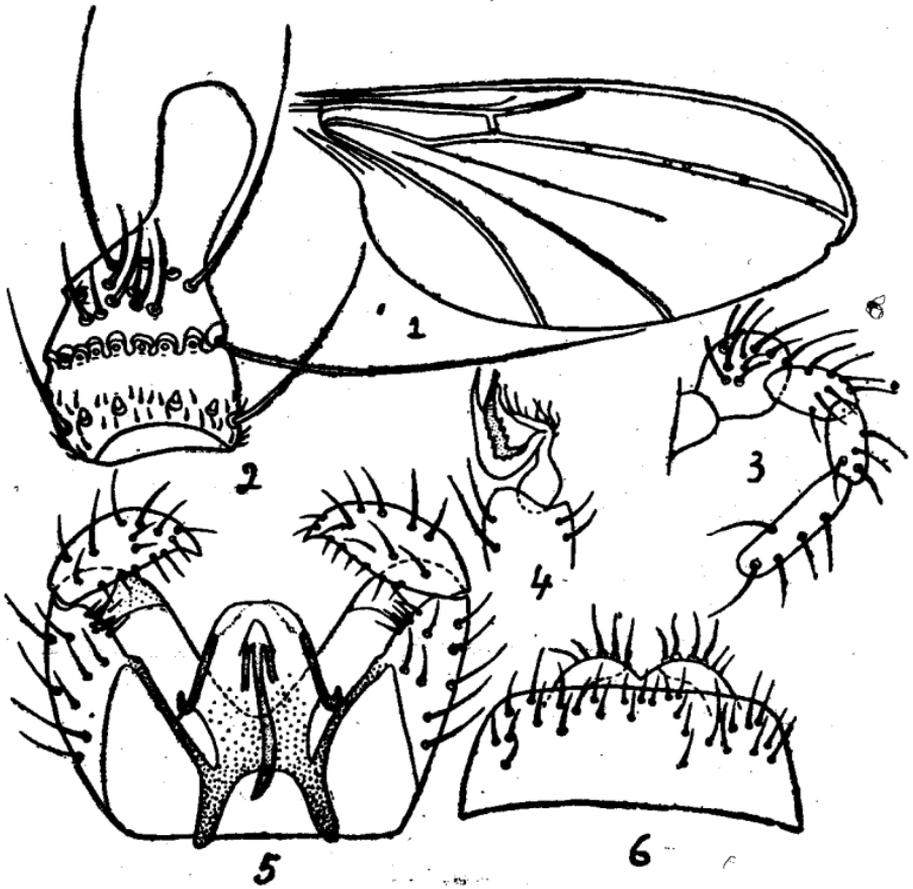
Genital rod is simple, roots of basal clasp segments well developed. Tergite very broad (Fig. 6).

Holotype: Male, Carpathian Mountain, Rakhov; by netting; 30 May 1966 (B.M. Mamaev).

The new genus is distinguished by the presence of costal break at the tip of the wing, the presence of pores on veins, non-globular shape of antennal segments, serrate claws etc.

Literature

- Edwards F. W. 1942. On the British Lestremiinae, with Notes on Exotic Species (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) *Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B)*. 7: 102-108.



Explanation to figures:

- Fig. 1 — Wing of *Groveriella carpathica* gen. et. sp. n.
 Fig. 2 — antennal segment of male.
 Fig. 3 — palpi
 Fig. 4 — tarsal claw
 Fig. 5 — male genitalia, tergite removed
 Fig. 6 — tergite.