

New genus of gall midges *Pallidepidosis* gen.n. of the subfamily Porricondylinae (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)

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Description of *Pallidepidosis* gen.n. is given. New genus is close to *Porricondyla* Rond., from which it is distinguished in the structure of tarsal claws and in the structure of sensoria of male flagellar segments. Type species — *Pallidepidosis pilosa* sp. n.

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Introduction

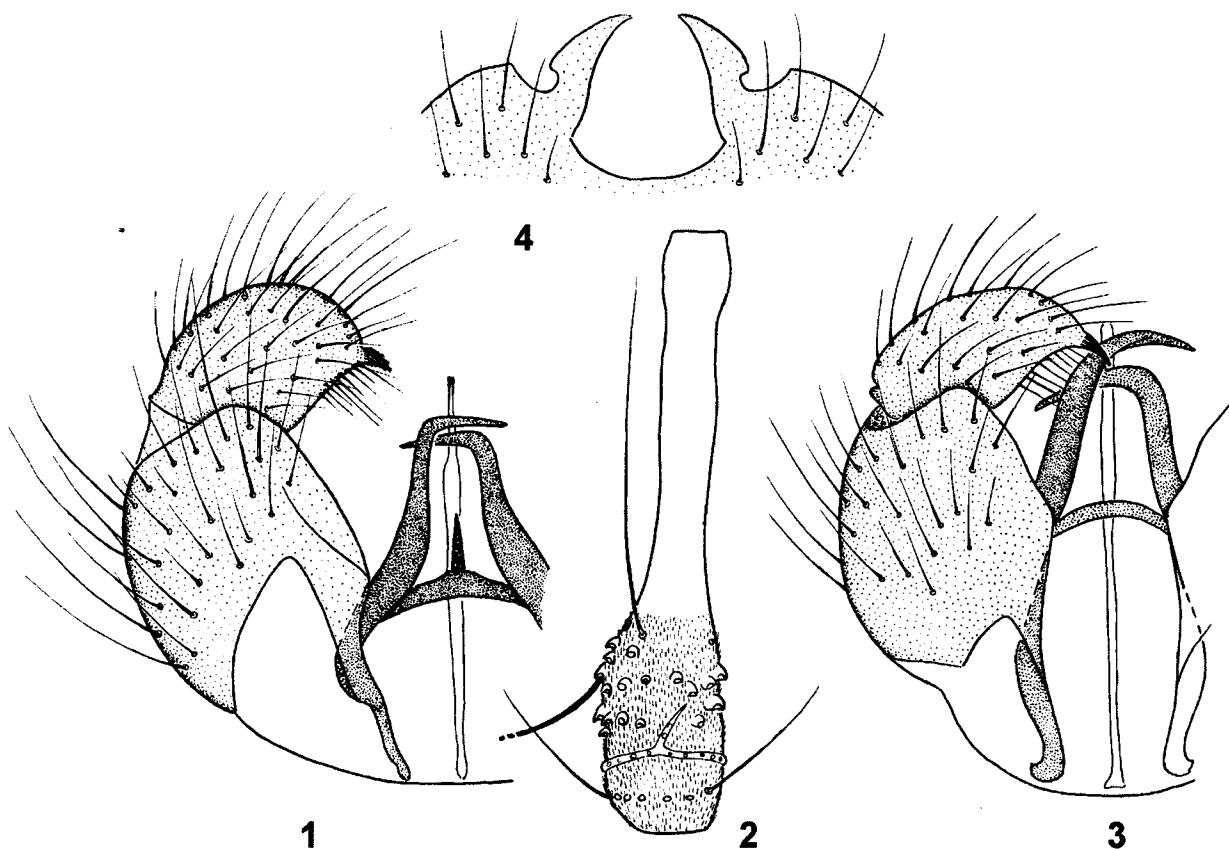
Three revisions of gall midges belonging to subfamily Porricondylinae are important for the evaluation of taxonomic status of undescribed taxons. S. Panelius (1965) revised the Palaearctic fauna of this subfamily, J. R. Parnell (1971) redescribed Nearctic Porricondylinae, B. Mamaev (1990) described 13 new genera and published the key for identification of 10 tribes and 60 genera of this subfamily.

New genus *Pallidepidosis* gen. n. belongs to basic group of subfamily Porricondylinae in the affinity of *Porricondyla* Rond. In contrast to *Porricondyla* new genus with simple claws; ring-shaped sensoria on flagellar segments of male with short longitudinal branch.

Pallidepidosis Mamaev et Zaitzev, gen. n.

Type species — *Pallidepidosis pilosa* Mamaev et Zaitzev, sp. n.

Large gall midges with body light yellow without any sclerotization of thorax and abdomen. Head with well developed eyes with about 8—10 ommatidia-broad eye bridge. Antennae of male with 2+14 segments, slightly longer than wings. Scape thick, 1.5 times as long as pedicel. Flagellar segments with basal enlargement 2 times as long as broad, stem of middle antennal segments 2—2.3 times as long as basal enlargement. Basal setae in single whorl, median setae irregularly dispersed, some of them 1.5 times as long as segment; there are many horseshoe-shaped sockets at base of setae; apical setae in single whorl. Sensoria on 1—13th flagellar segments with longitudinal branch on basal segments, distally simple, ring-shaped. Microtrichiae on basal enlargement, stems bare. Palpi long, with 1+4 segments. Thorax with mesopleural setae. Wings long and broad, with distinct anal lobe; R_s in the same direction as R_5 ; R_5 extends well beyond apex of wing; M_{3+4} branched from Cu. Legs very long, slightly longer than wings. 1st tarsal segment with short blunt apical projection. Claws curved, simple; empodium as long as

Figs 1—4. *Pallidepidosis*.

1, 2, *P. pilosa* sp. n.: 1, male genitalia, dorsal view, tergites and sternite removed; 2, 2nd flagellar segment. 3, 4. *P. pallida* sp. n.: 3, male genitalia, dorsal view, tergites and sternite removed; 4, apical projections of coxites.

claw. Male genitalia with long sclerotized parameres.

Female unknown.

New genus is remarkable because of decoloration of adults, claws simple, empodium well developed, antennal sensoriae of male ring-shaped with short longitudinal branch on basal flagellar segments, parameres sclerotized.

***Pallidepidosis pilosa* Mamaev et Zaitzev, sp. n.**
(Figs 1, 2)

Holotype. ♂, Russia, N. Caucasus, Krasnaya Polyana, 4.VI.1967, B. Mamaev leg. (deposited in B. Mamaev collection).

Male. Length of body 3 mm. Sensorial longitudinal branch distinct at least on 1st and 2nd flagellar segments. Palpi longer than head. Legs densely covered with black hairs and narrow scales, including tarsal segments. Genitalia: coxite dilated with short apical lobe and indistinct hyaline appendages; style 1.3 times as long as broad with apical claw of short setae; 9th tergite and 10th sternite bilobed; parameres weakly sclerotized, sharply curved apically;

transverse bridge distinct with longitudinal needle-shaped carina; ventral plate with acute apical projections; genital rod longer than coxite, weakly sclerotized; roots of coxites convergent.

Female unknown.

***Pallidepidosis pallida* Mamaev et Zaitzev, sp. n.**
(Figs 3, 4)

Holotype. ♂, Russia, Far East, Reserve "Kedrovaya Pad" (near Vladivostok), 28.VIII.1964, B. Mamaev leg. (deposited in B. Mamaev collection).

Male. Length of body 2.8 mm. Sensorial longitudinal branch only on 1st and 2nd flagellar segments. Palpi long. Legs sparsely covered with narrow scales and light setae; tarsal segments without long hairs. Genitalia very pale and unsclerotized. Coxites with hardly visible apical projections; style 2 times as long as broad, with acute claw; parameres long and stout, with sharply curved and sclerotized apical third and unsclerotized basal part; transverse bridge and genital rod visible, but unsclerotized.

Female unknown.

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