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Acoenonia europaea sp. n.: the first Palaearctic species of the tribe
Acoenoniini (Diptera : Itonididae)

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SYNOPSIS

A new species of the originally monotypic genus *Acoenonia*, hitherto known only from the United States, is described from a male taken in the U.S.S.R.

THE genus *Acoenonia* Pritchard (1947) was proposed for one species, *Acoenonia perissa* Pritchard, which was collected in Minnesota, U.S.A. This author originally included the genus in the tribe Micromyini, but in his recent paper (Pritchard, 1960) he proposed a new tribe, the Acoenoniini, for the genus, as it differed widely from all other genera of the Micromyini.

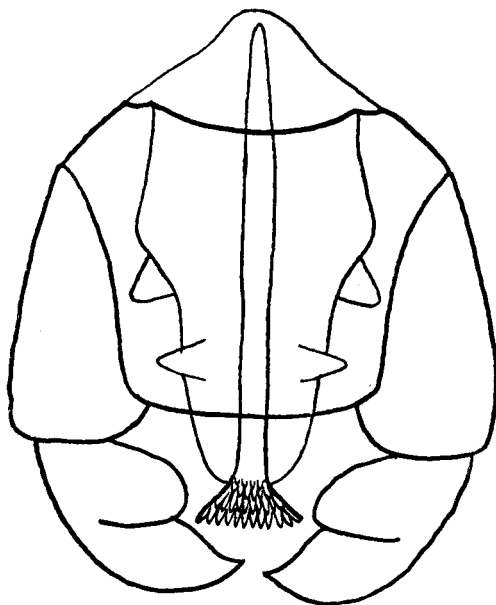


FIG. 1.—*Acoenonia europaea*: male hypopygium.

The genus *Acoenonia* may readily be recognised by the peculiarity of the wing venation: R_5 reaches the costa well before the wing tip; the costa extends beyond the tip of R_5 , but does not reach the wing tip; R_8 forms a right angle with R ; M is simple, reaching the wing tip; Cu forks near its middle, the angle between Cu_1 and Cu_2 being acute, the distal fourth of Cu_2 being evanescent.

The tribe Acoenoniini was based on a single genus and species, *A. perissa*. Only one male specimen of this species was taken, the female being unknown. In June, 1961, I collected the first palaearctic species of the genus *Acoenonia*.

Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B). 33 (7-8). Pp. 131-132, 1 fig. 1964.

Acoenonia europaea sp. n.

Male: a dark brownish species; length of body, 1.5 mm.

Head: globose, eye bridge devoid of facets laterally, remaining three portions of eyes widely separated, mediodorsal portion of eyes well developed. *Antenna*: with 2 + 12 segments; flagellum with stems of middle segments about as long as basal enlargements; penultimate segment with very short stem; twelfth segment much smaller than penultimate. Each enlargement with a median crenulate whorl of long bristles, short and long bristles scattered distally, and a proximal whorl of setae. *Palpus*: short, 3-segmented.

Legs: entirely clothed with microtrichia and numerous setae; tibia with several short, stout, disto-ventral spines; tarsus with five segments, the first as long as the following three; claws with an angulate projection in middle and a short basal tooth; empodium rudimentary.

Wing: R_2 as long as R_1 ; rm about 2.5 times length of R_2 ; M and Cu_1 reaching wing margin; Cu_2 evanescent on distal fourth.

Hypopygium (fig. 1): ninth tergite well developed, posterior margin with long setae, not concave; basiclaspers broadly united below, each with a small sclerotised apical tooth inside; disticlaspers with large proximal angulate lobes; tegmen heavily pigmented, strongly widened proximally; end of genital rod bifid, with a number of scale-like projections distally.

The male of *Acoenonia europaea* differs from *A. perissa* Pritch. in having the stems of the middle flagellar segments as long as the enlargements, and the genital rod bifurcated distally with a number of scale-like projections.

Holotype ♂, U.S.S.R.: near Ribinsk, 7.vi.1961 (B. B. Mamajev), slide No. 670, in A.N. Severtzov Institute of Animal Morphology, Moscow, USSR.

REFERENCES

- PRITCHARD, A. E., 1947, The North American gall midges of the tribe Micromyini, Itonididae (Cecidomyiidae), Diptera. *Ent. amer. (N.S.)* 27 : 1-87.
 — 1960, A new classification of the paedogenic gall midges formerly assigned to the subfamily Heteropezinae (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 53 : 305-16.

BOOK NOTICE

Pests of field crops. By F. G. W. Jones and Margaret Jones. 8vo. London: Edward Arnold, 1964. Pp. viii, 406, 32 pls. (2 col.), text illust. £2 10s. 0d.

This book is intended primarily for students in Agricultural Colleges and Universities and is chiefly concerned with describing pests of British field crops, although some pests of garden and orchard, as well as a few pests from abroad, are mentioned. Only brief outlines of classification are given and sufficient about structure to enable students to make preliminary identifications.

The whole range of animal pests is covered, seven chapters (pp. 10-204) being devoted to insects and four (pp. 205-304) to other arthropods, slugs, nematodes, birds and small mammals. The remaining chapters deal with pests of stored grain (pp. 305-310); crops and their pests (pp. 311-328); control measures (pp. 329-339) and pesticides (pp. 340-364).

There is a list of standard reference works as well as a bibliography, and a general index.