

***Sylvenomyia* gen. n. in Sweden and a key to the genera of the tribe Winnertziini (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae, Porricondylinae)**

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A new porricondyline genus, *Sylvenomyia*, is described. Another new porricondyline genus, *Cryptoxylomyia*, is erected for a species previously referred to genus *Rhipidoxylomyia* Mamaev.

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1. Introduction

The tribe Winnertziini was erected by Panelius (1965). The males belonging to this tribe with 2+11(12) antennal segments, sensoria of different types, but never ring-shaped. Maxillary bulbous (cf. Sylven & Solinas 1989) present; palpi usually with 4 segments, R5 joining wing margin just beyond the tip of wing; rs showing distinct angle with R5; rm-m straight, almost the same direction as R5; M1+2 reduced, M3+4 free from Cu. Recently the European genera and species of this tribe have been revised by Spungis (1992).

More than 30 species of the subfamily Porricondylinae were collected by B. Mamaev in different types of forest in Middle and South Sweden in the period 21 May–22 July 1993. The midges were collected by netting over the vegetation or reared from larvae (Mamaev 1995). Two genera belonging to the tribe Winnertziini were found to be new to science; one of them is described below.

2. Genus *Sylvenomyia* Mamaev et Zaitzev gen. n.

Type species. — *Sylvenomyia sueciae* sp. n.

Male. Antennae with 2+12 segments, much shorter than wing; flagellar segments with the basal enlargement about 1.5 as long as broad, stem slightly shorter than the basal enlargement; proximal setae short, in single whorl; median setae long, in single complete whorl; patches of bristle-shaped sensoriae present at the base of the distal whorl of setae. Eye bridge 4 ommatidia broad, removed on frontal part of the head. Palpi with 4 segments. Thorax dark brown. Costa extending well beyond R5, without interruption beyond insertion of R5; rs at the angle with R5; Cu well developed; M3+4 reduced. Legs slightly longer than wing, tibia longer than femur, tarsi longer than tibia; 1st tarsal segment without projection; claws simple; empodium absent. Gonocoxites of male postabdomen slender, gonostyles long and

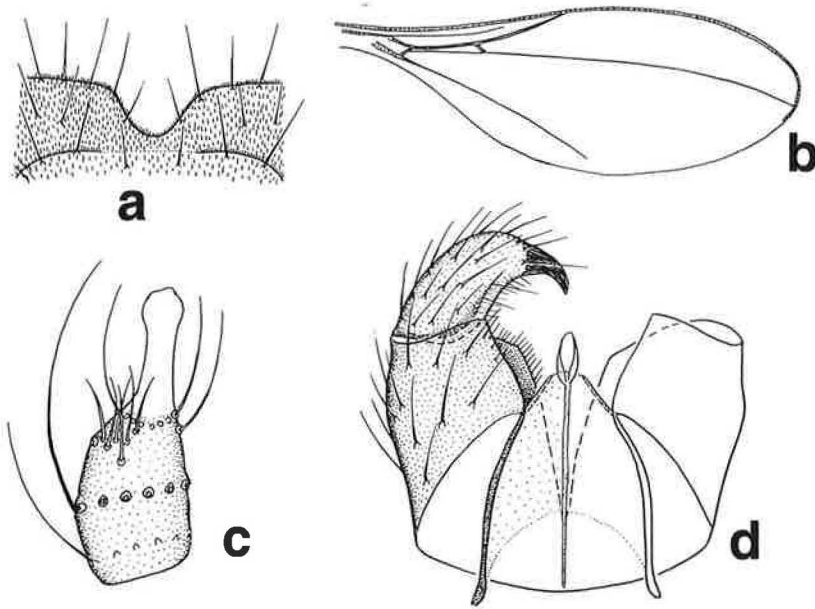


Fig. 1. Morphology of *Sylvenomyia sueciae* gen. et sp. n. a: 9th tergite of male; b: wing; c: middle flagellar segment of male; d: male postabdomen (tergite removed).

thick, with strong claw, 9th tergite broad, genital rod weakly sclerotized, needle-shaped.

Female. Unknown.

***Sylvenomyia sueciae* Mamaev et Zaitzev, sp. n.**
Fig. 1a–d

Holotype male: Skane, Klippan, Skaralid, caught by netting, 22.V.1993, Mamaev; paratype male: same place and date, Mamaev; both holotype and paratype in B. Mamaev collection.

Male. Light brown, length of body 1.1 mm.

Gonocoxites slender, separated by deep triangular incision; gonostyle shorter than gonocoxite, tapering towards apex, with strong apical claw of fused setae; 9th tergite with small median round invagination; tegmen subconical; genital rod with lanceolate apex; gonocoxite roots long and slender.

3. Key to genera of the tribe Winner-tziini

- 1. 5th tarsal segment as long as or shorter than 4th, without sensorial bristles on the ventral surface, at least in the female 2
- 5th tarsal segment of female much longer than 4th, with dense sensorial bristles on the ventral surface Winnertziini, undescribed genus
- 2. Flagellar segments with bristle-, spine- or hair-shaped sensoriae 3
- Flagellar segments with band-shaped, forked or digitate sensoriae 5
- 3. Antennae of male with 2+12 segments. Tarsal claws simple 4
- Antennae of male with 2+11 segments. Tarsal claws with basal dent. Gonostyle without claw *Kronomyia* Felt
- 4. Adults up to 6 mm long. Flagellar segments with short spine- and hair-shaped sensoriae. Horseshoe-shaped sockets covering the distal half of the basal enlargement. Gonostyle without claw *Clinorrhysis* Kieffer
- Adults about 1 mm long. Flagellar segments with long transparent bristle-shaped sensoriae (Fig. 1c). Horseshoe-shaped sockets in a single whorl. Gonostyle with strong claw (Fig. 1d) *Sylvenomyia* gen. n.
- 5. Flagellar segments with 2 band-shaped sensoriae attached to the surface of basal enlargement, and with free apical branches 6
- Flagellar segments with 4 forked (male) or digitate (female) sensoriae (Fig. 2b and d) 7
- 6. Wing with M3+4 and Cu well developed Winnertzia Rondani
- Wing with Cu strong and well developed, M3+4 reduced *Parwinnertzia* Felt
- 7. Mouth parts developed; palpi long with 4 segments. Ovipositor telescopic *Rhipidoxylomyia* Mamaev
- Mouth parts reduced; palpi short with 2–3 segments. Ovipositor non-telescopic *Cryptoxylomyia* gen. n.

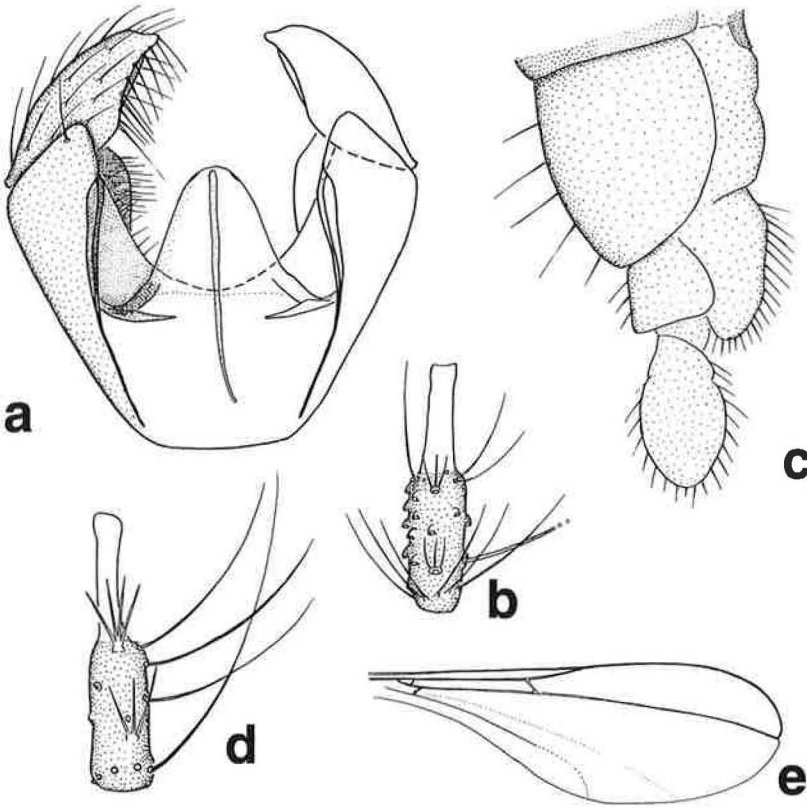


Fig. 2. Morphology of *Cryptoxylyomyia excavata* (Mamaev). a: male post-abdomen (tergite and sternite removed); b: middle flagellar segment of female; c: ovipositor; d: middle flagellar segment of male; e: wing.

4. Discussion

Genus *Cryptoxylyomyia* Mamaev gen. n. (Fig. 2a–e) (type species — *Rhipidoxylyomyia excavata* Mamaev, 1964: Entomol. Obozr., XLIII, 4: 900) is here established as a separate genus, on the basis of investigation of additional material (male, Altai region, Artybash near lake Teletskoe, 1.VII.1981, M. Krivosheina leg.; female, Far East of Russia, Ussurijskij reserve, 13.IX.1964, B. Mamaev leg.). Characters of the previously unknown female: non-protractile ovipositor and lack of sclerotized spermathecae in combination with reduced mouth parts, degeneration of palpi and long, acute projection of the 1st tarsal segment may be evaluated as sufficient for generic rank. The male of the gall midge belonging to the undescribed genus mentioned in the key is unknown. For the time being, therefore, the basis is inadequate for an evaluation of the relationships of this genus.

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list in biology and taxonomy of gall midges. We thank Dr. Bengt Ehnstrom (Uppsala), who arranged the field excursions. This study has been aided by grants from the Swedish Institute, Stockholm.

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