

## VIDEOPOSTER - BIOLOGY OF GALLS

### **NEW STATE RECORD OF TWO GALL MIDGE SPECIES (DIPTERA, CECIDOMYIIDAE) IN BRAZIL**

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*Anisodiplosis waltheriae* Maia, 2005 induces galls on leaves, buds and inflorescences of *Waltheria indica* L. (Malvaceae). The galls are spherical to conical, covered with short light yellow to light brown trichomes and have one chamber where a single larva can be found. *W. indica* is a perennial herbaceous plant considered a common invader of Cerrado areas, and found in all Brazilian territory. *Asphondylia sanctipetri* Urso-Guimarães & Amorim, 2002 induces green and glabrous galls on leaf veins and petioles of *Schefflera morototoni* (Aubl.) Maguire et al. (Araliaceae) a tree commonly known as “morototó”. *S. morototoni* occurs in all Brazilian states and it is very susceptible to the attack of fungi and insects. The objective of this study was to register the first record of *A. waltheriae* and *A. sanctipetri* in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. The field work was done in Parque Nacional da Chapada dos Guimarães (PNCG), in Chapada and Cuiabá municipalities, Midwest Region of Brazil, for 15 days each. Individuals of *Waltheria indica* and *Schefflera morototoni* were investigated for galls in ten different trails. This is the first record of *Anisodiplosis* and *Asphondylia* species to the state of Mato Grosso. It is also the first record of *Anisodiplosis* to Cerrado areas. This new record is important because the Cecidomyiidae fauna is poorly known in Brazil. Mato Grosso is the third largest Brazilian state, in its west-central area, and the only one with the

presence of three phytogeographic domains: Amazon rainforest, Cerrado and Pantanal. There are so far five species of Cecidomyiidae known to Mato Grosso: four of them were collected at PNCG: *Bruggmannia chapadensis* Proença and Maia, 2018; *Lopesia andirae* Garcia, Lima, Calado and Uso-Guimarães, 2017; *Lopesia chapadensis* Garcia & Urso-Guimarães, 2018 and *Lopesia mataybae* Garcia & Urso-Guimarães, 2018; and one of them from the campus of Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, *Schizomyia tuiuiu* Urso-Guimaraes & Amorim, 2002. Therefore, this is the sixth and seventh record of a Cecidomyiidae species in Mato Grosso. *A. waltheriae* was previously recorded in the states of Minas Gerais and Pernambuco, in areas of Atlantic forest and Caatinga, respectively. *A. sanctipetri* was previously recorded in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Goiás and Pernambuco, in areas of Cerrado and Atlantic forest. Both host plant species occur in all Brazilian states, but the distribution of the gall midges is more restrict. This restriction could be explained by the scarcity of insect galls inventories in many areas of Brazil. Therefore, according to the hypothesis of specificity of gall midges, we assume that probably *A. waltheriae* and *A. sanctipetri* may occur where their host plants are distributed.