Scientific Name:
*Forcipomyia* sp.
(Diptera: Ceratopogonidae: Forcipomyiinae)

Common Midge
Live link: http://www.padil.gov.au:80/maf-border/Pest/Main/140521

Image Library
New Zealand Biosecurity

Partners for New Zealand Biosecurity image library

Landcare Research — Manaaki Whenua
http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/

MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries)
http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/
2. Species Information

2.1. Details

**Specimen Contact:** MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory - PHEL_Entomology@maf.govt.nz

**Author:** MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory

**Citation:** MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory (2011) Biting Midge (*Forcipomyia* sp.) Updated on 3/30/2014 Available online: PaDIL - http://www.padil.gov.au

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2.2. URL

Live link: http://www.padil.gov.au:80/maf-border/Pest/Main/140521

2.3. Facets

- **Groups:** Flies
- **Commodity Overview:** Horticulture
- **Commodity Type:** Pineapple
- **Status:** NZ - Exotic
- **Pest Status:** 0 Unknown
- **Distribution:** 0 Unknown
- **Host Family:** 0 Unknown

2.4. Other Names

*Ceratopogonid Fly*

2.5. Diagnostic Notes

**Adult**

Eyes bare or hairy, contiguous. Maxillary palpi usually 5-segmented. Antennae usually with 15, sometimes fewer, segments. Mesonotum without humeral pits. Femora and tibiae unarmed. Tarsal ratios ranging from c. 0.3 to c. 4.0. Empodium well developed in females, claws usually slender and curving, often apically bifid in males and occasionally in females. Wing with more or less dense, often scale-like, appressed macrotrichia, microtrichia fine. First radial cell small and narrow or obsolete, 2nd usually open, usually short, costa usually ending just before or at middle of wing, but in some subgenera extending up to c. 0.75 wing length, intercalary fork present in cell R5, medial fork with a short, very faint, stem, alula fringed. One or 2 spermathecae. Male genitalia with 9th tergite short to long, with a pair of lateral tubercles apically or subapically; aedeagus usually more or less triangular or rectangular; parameres usually present, fused to the basistylar apodemes.

**References**


2.6. References

Australasian Region. I. Introduction, key to subgenera, and the Thyridomyia and Trichohelea groups of subgenera. _Invertebrate Taxonomy_, 1, 35-119.
3. Diagnostic Images

Forcipomyia sp.  
**Dorsal - Adult:** Justin C. Smith Ministry for Primary Industries  

Forcipomyia sp.  
**Head Oblique - Adult:** Justin C. Smith Ministry for Primary Industries  

Forcipomyia sp.  
**Lateral - Adult:** Justin C. Smith Ministry for Primary Industries  

Forcipomyia sp.  
**Wing - Adult:** Justin C. Smith Ministry for Primary Industries  

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