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**Short Communication**



## An preliminary survey of Dipteran in Sindhurg district, Maharashtra, India.

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### Abstract

The present preliminary study is on Coleopteran of Sindhurg district, in which five major localities were selected *viz.* Sawantwadi, Amboli, Malvan, Kudal and Kankavli. The present study, includes 34 dipterans (Psychodidae, Culicidae, Chironomidae, Cecidomyiidae, Tabanidae, Asilidae, Trypetidae, Agromyzidae, Drosophilidae, Muscidae, Anthomyiidae, Calliphoridae, Sarcophagidae, Tachinidae, Oestridae and Hippoboscidae).

### INTRODUCTION

The diptera are commonly known as true flies. The dipterans being the largest group with more than 100,000 species (Saha, 2012). Saha (2012) has recorded 278 species under 157 genera under 36 families excluding Cecidomyiidae and Tabanidae from Maharashtra. Sharma (2012) has reported 18 species of Tabanidae and 90 species of Cecidomyiidae from Maharashtra.

The present communication contains records of localities of the relatively well known species, comprising of 34 species belonging to 26 genera under 16 families. The Dipteran of Sindhurg district is relatively unknown. To better understanding the diversity and ecology of this endangered habitat, the Dipteran fauna of Sindhurg district was surveyed with the goal of providing baseline data for conservation and restoration efforts as well as for future ecological studies.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Study area:** During the present study the Dipteran were collected from different localities of

Sindhurg district. Dipteran specimen were collected during the study period January 2009 to December 2011. The samples were collected in evening 4 PM to 7 PM. Collected Dipteran were etherized in the glass bottle, placed in paper envelops and brought to the laboratory. The specimens were preserved by dry preservation method (Alfred, 2004). The identification of the material was made with the help of available literature.

The Sindhurg district comes under Konkan zone and lies between 15037' North to 1640 North latitude and 73019' East to 74013' East longitude. The total area of the district is 5087.5 sq.km. The forests in the district cover an area about 409.06 sq.km under the Forest Department, out of which 285.45 sq.km in Savantvadi and Kudal talukas and 12.61 sq.km in remaining talukas (Table 1). The district is surrounded by Ratnagiri district in the north Sahyadri hills and beyond Sahyadri, Kolhapur district, the state of Goa in south and Arabian Sea towards the west. Physiographical this area is rugged and complex one. The height of the region varies from sea level up to 1300 m.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diptera is represented by 34 species distributed over 26 genera belonging to 16 families. The family Cecidomyiidae and Calliphoridae was found to be dominant family containing 5 species. The families Culicidae, Trypetidae and Anthomyiidae are represented by 3 species each while families Tabanidae, Asilidae, Muscidae and Hippoboscidae are represented by 2 species each. The families Psychodidae, Chironomidae, Agromyzidae, Drosophilidae, Sarcophagidae, Tachinidae and Oestridae showed presence of single species. More or less similar results were made by Mariappan *et al.*, (1997) they reported 35 species of Diptera from Kochi and its adjoining Islands, Kerala. However, Sharma *et al.*, (2008) reported 6 species of Dipterans from Chandrabhaga river, Garwal, Himalayas. Rajput and Kulkarni (1990) reported 31 species of mosquitoes. Similarly Rajput and Singh (1991) reported 13 species of mosquitoes with reference to Culicidae from Manipur from the rural areas of Mysore and Mandya, Karnataka 29 species of mosquitoes were recorded by Kumar and Vijayan (2005). Tingare (2007) enlisted 22 species of mosquitoes from Southern Maharashtra, India. While in the present study only three species of culicidae were reported. Nandi (1990) reported 11 species of Sarcophagid flies from Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In the present study single species *Sarcophaga sp.* was observed. Ranganath and Veenakumari (1996) reported 11 species of fruit flies from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. According to Grimaldi and Engel (2005) about 120,000 species of Diptera were enlisted worldwide. As far as number of Dipteran species recorded during the study indicated this order is poorly represented in the study region.

### Order: Diptera

#### Family: Psychodidae

1. *Phlebotomus sp.*

#### Family: Culicidae

1. *Aedes sp.*
2. *Anopheles sp.*
3. *Culex sp.*

#### Family: Chironomidae

1. *Chironomas sp.*

#### Family: Cecidomyiidae

1. *Clenodiplosis pongamiae*
2. *Dasineura citri*
3. *Dasineura sesame*
4. *Lasioptera achyranthesae*
5. *Lasioptera tomentosae*

#### Family: Tabanidae

1. *Tabanus sp.*
2. *Tabanus viva*

#### Family: Asilidae

1. *Leptogaster sp.*
2. *Asilus sp.*

#### Family: Trypetidae

1. *Bactrocera sp.*
2. *Dacus cucurbitae*
3. *Dacus dorsalis*

#### Family: Agromyzidae

1. *Agromyzha sp.*

#### Family: Drosophilidae

1. *Drosophilla melanogaster*

#### Family: Muscidae

1. *Musca domestica*
2. *Musca nebulo*

#### Family: Anthomyiidae

1. *Hylemya brassicae*
2. *Limnophora sp.*
3. *Spilogaster sp.*

#### Family: Calliphoridae

1. *Calliphora crythrocephala*
2. *Calliphora sp.*
3. *Chrysomya megacephala*
4. *Chrysomya sp.*
5. *Lucilia sp.*

#### Family: Sarcophagidae

1. *Sarcophaga sp.*

#### Family: Tachinidae

1. *Blepharipa zebiana*

#### Family: Oestridae

1. *Pyragra sp.*

#### Family: Hippoboscidae

1. *Hippobosca equine*
2. *Hippobosca sp.*

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