Occurrence of smaller rice leafminer *Hydrellia griseola* (Fallen) (*Diptera: Ephydridae*) in the Philippines

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Until now, two species of ephydrid flies have been known to attack rice plants in the Philippines: whorl maggot *Hydrellia sasakii* Yuasa and Isitani (formerly called *H. philippina*) and root maggot *Notiphila spinosa* Cresson. In 1979-80, a third ephydrid rice pest *H. griseola* (Fallen), known as the smaller rice leafminer, was collected by D-VAC suction machine from rice at the IRRI experimental farm (identified by Dr. Philip J. Clausen, University of Minnesota, USA).

H. griseola was widely distributed mainly in temperate regions of Asia (Japan and Korea), Europe (France, Italy, and Germany), and North and South America. In the Asian tropics it has been found only in Malaysia and the Philippines.

The adult *H. griseola* can be distinguished from *H. sasakii* on a number of morphological characters (see table). ■

Characters that distinguish *H. griseolo* from *H. sasakii.*[a]

Character	*H. griseola*	*H. sasakii*
Body		
Length (mm) female	2.04-2.08	2.22-2.25
male	1.62-1.64	2.10-2.14
Width (mm) female	0.54-0.58	0.78-0.79
male	0.48-0.52	0.65-0.67
Head	Facial carina greyish-white	Facial carina silvery
Width (mm)	0.63-0.66	0.75-0.83
Height (mm)	0.46-0.58	0.64-0.66
Width vs height	Broader than long	Both longer and broader compared to *H. griseola*
Eye (cmpd.)		
Color	Brown	Reddish brown
Height (mm)	0.44-0.48	0.58-0.59
Width (mm)	0.24-0.36	0.40-0.43
Distance from ptilinal suture to anterior ocellus (mm)	0.044-0.50	0.056-0.060
Distance between 2 posterior ocelli (mm)	0.10-0.12	0.14-0.15
Distance from anterior to poterior ocellus (mm)	0.08-0.10	0.12-0.15
Antenna		
Size and shape of 3rd segment from base	As long as broad (0.080-0.085 mm)	Longer (0.12 mm) than broad (0.10 mm)
Number of hairs arising from arista	7-8	8-9
Distance between antennal bases (mm)	0.160-0.164	0.18-0.185
Thorax	Dorsally blue green with light brown tinge and grayish-white margins	Grayish brown
Wing		
Length (mm)	1.70-2.20	2.42-2.48
Width (mm)	0.60-0.76	0.80-0.84
Cross veins	Cross vein 2 exactly 3x longer than 1	Cross vein 1 shorter than 1/3 the length of cross vein 2
Haltere	Lemon yellow	Pale yellow
Legs	Femora and tibiae metallic blue-green to dark gray except the yellow brown first (inner) tarsal segment and reddish brown to black remaining segments	Golden to yellowish brown except grayish white femora and reddish brown last tarsal segment
Coxa I	Grayish white	Yellow with silvery base
Apical inner half of femur 1	With a row of 12-13 minute spines	With a row of 10-14 prominent spines
Abdomen	Tergites with numerous setae, greenish-brown in color with grayish white margins	Tergites with less setae, grayish brown in color with silvery margins
Length (mm)	1.09-1.40	2.08-2.10

[a] Measurements were based on 6 specimens of *Hydrellia griseola* and 48 of *H. sasakii.*

Rice gall midge in the summer crop at Ranchi

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The rice gall midge *Orseolia oryzae,* an endemic pest in the Ranchi district of Bihar, mainly attacks transplanted kharif (wet season) rice. To study the off-season behavior of the pest, a survey of the summer rice crop was undertaken around Ranchi (within a range of 30 km north and 145 km south). The crop is grown only in areas where there are natural streams. Out of 5 sites surveyed, an unusually high incidence of gall midge was recorded only at Bundu (50 km southeast). Seventy percent of the hills of variety Pusa 2-21 had silver shoots. An average of 26% of the tillers had silver shoots. Some new tillers without silver shoots were brought to the laboratory and dissected. Those having a swollen base were found to contain gall midge larvae. Therefore, counting silver shoots underestimates the true infestation.

Parasitization by Platygaster was as high as 40% in May 1981. Normally the parasite appears late in kharif, toward the end of October. Silver shoots which contained parasitized pupae were stout and short. The average length of normal silver shoots was 24.8 cm, while the parasitized ones were 14.4 cm. Heavy parasitization during summer is unusual, but it may keep the gall midge population under control in the main (kharif) rice crop. ■