

The Gnatwork

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Title of resource

GN_01: Key characteristics of vector species

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Description

Key characteristics of Diptera and the two major divisions: Nematocera and Brachycera. Protocol from the Gnatwork Bangladesh workshop, September 3-6th 2018.

Intended use

Scientific research use and training purposes.

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Resource history

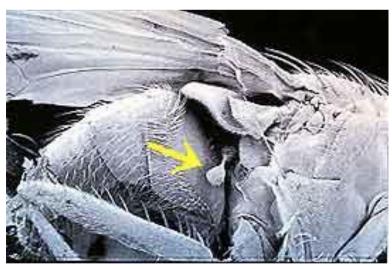
N/A



GN_01: Key characteristics of vector species

<u>Diptera</u>

All Diptera have only two wings, as their hind wings have been modified into a pair of club-like halteres. This separates Diptera from all other insect Orders.



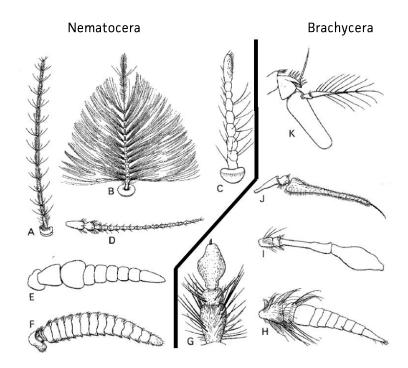
Hamilton et al. (2006)

Diptera are separated into 2 major Divisions. These are most easily separated on the shape of the antenna although body shape and wing venation are also useful.

<u>Nematocera</u> are the more primitive group. Most species are slender, delicate flies which have many (usually more than 6) antennal segments of fairly uniform shape. Biting midges, sandflies and blackflies all belong to the Nematocera.

Brachycera are more specialised. Most species are robust and have fewer antennal segments which are usually not of uniform shape. House flies, blow flies and march flies all belong to the Brachycera.





CSIRO (1991). Antennae of various Diptera. A: Aedes alternans, Culicidae (female); B: A. alternans (male); C: Heptagyia tasmaniae, Chironomidae (female); D: Sylvicola dubius, Anisopodidae (female); E: Austrosimulium bancrofti, Simuliidae (female); F: Keroplatus mastersi, Mycetophilidae (male); G: Aplocera asilica, Apioceridae (female); H: Scaptia maculiventris, Tabanidae (female); I Miltinus viduatus, Mydidae (male); J: Rhaphium pudicum, Dolichopodidae (male); K: Musca vetustissima, Muscidae (male).

Nematocera

Include the:

Ceratopogonidae	Psychodidae	Simuliidae
(contains <i>Culicoides</i> biting midges)	(contains phlebotomine sandflies)	(contains blackflies)
R1+2+3 R4+5 CuA M3+4	Con Marine Con Contraction Con	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H
All species have 2 forked veins distally and posteriorly on the wing which separates them from other Nematoceran families	Wings are hairy and veins are numerous, parallel and have no cross-veins in the outer two- thirds of wing	Wings are clear, broad and without hairs or scales. Heavy veins are present near the anterior wing margin, weak veins are present posteriorly