The first record of *Chrysomya chani* Kurahashi, 1979 (Diptera: Calliphoridae) from India, with a key to the known Indian species

**Первая находка *Chrysomya chani* Kurahashi, 1979 (Diptera: Calliphoridae) в Индии, с определительной таблицей индийских видов**

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**Key words:** Diptera, Calliphoridae, Chrysomyinae, *Chrysomya chani*, key, Western Ghats, India.

**Abstract.** *Chrysomya chani* Kurahashi, 1979 is recorded for the first time from India. The specimens of this species were collected from the Western Ghats, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A key to adults of 11 species recorded so far of this genus from India is provided.

**Distribution.** India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, South China, Malaysia and Phillipines.

**Bionomics.** The species was collected from a secondary forest near the town of Thottipalam, Kerala. Lagoons and backwaters characterize the state of Kerala, which receives run-off from the rivers. A fresh water stream passes through the town of Thottilpalam. The place features a highly humid tropical climate with highest temperatures recorded in the month of June (40 °C) and lowest in the month of December (17.5 °C). The vegetation of the place is of varied type which includes west-coast tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, southern moist mixed deciduous, grasslands and marshy grasslands.

**Remarks.** The species differs from other closely related species of *Chrysomya* (*C. megacephala* (Fabricius, 1794) and *C. defixa* (Walker, 1856)) in having the basal part of the upper squama opaque white and bare ventrally except for a fringe and a distinctly smaller prothoracic spiracle, which is no longer and little broader than the 3rd antennal segment. The male head is convex, and the upper eye facets are strongly enlarged and make an abrupt transition to the small ventral facets. Moreover, the head width is more than the thorax width in *C. chani*.

**Material.** 1♂, India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Shoal Bay, South Andaman, 11.47N / 92.42E, 6 m a.s.l, 24.04.2014; 5♂, India, Thottilpalam, Kerala, 11.68N / 75.80E, 50 m a.s.l, 15.05.2014.

**Key to the Indian species of the genus *Chrysomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830**

1. Prothoracic spiracle white/yellow ................................. 2
   – Prothoracic spiracle black to dark brown ........................ 5
2. Only one sternopleural bristle developed, 0+1 ............
   .................................................................................. *C. nigripes* Aubertin, 1932
   – Two sternopleural bristles developed, 1+1 .................. 3
3. Prostigmatic bristle present ........................................ 4
— Prostigmatic bristle absent.  
3. *C. albiceps* (Wiedmann, 1819)
4. Mesopleural bristles 5, acrostichal 0-1, dorsocentral 2+2, acrophallus unstalked projecting anteriorly  
   …………………………….  
5. Femora swollen in male and female, but more noticeably so in male, eyes dichoptic in both sexes; outer-vertexals well developed in male, female tergite 5 with medial clef posteriorly, facial ridge well developed, high  
   …………………………….  
6. Alar and thoracic squamae both entirely fuscous black, parafacialia and genae fuscous  
   …………………………….  
7. Body blue to purple, post gena usually covered with yellowish hairs; length of genae in profile more than that of eye height, height of gena compared to total head about 3/10 in male and about 4/10 in female; male cerci elongate, approximately 3× length of surstylli  
   …………………………….  
8. Parafacialia and genae fuscous to black; setulae and hairs on parafacialia and facialis blackish; venter of tergite 5 intermixed with yellow hairs; opaque white basal part of alar squama haired ventrally  
   …………………………….  
9. Squamae white; facets of male eye somewhat enlarged above, but not sharply demarcated from area of smaller facets below; frontal side of female parallel-sided  
   …………………………….  
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References
