



## ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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### **Proposal Form for new Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name**

Complete this form and send or e-mail to the above address.

***Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.***

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207-211.

December 9, 2005

Esteemed ESA Common Names Committee members,

As the Chair for the Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), I am pleased to present the following insect for your consideration. This proposal is part of our project to formalize common names of insects not yet recognized by ESA but found in the important publication [Western Forest Insects](#).

Our committee also works with the Entomological Society of Canada and so you will find entries in our form that are in addition to those you require (any numbers accompanied by a letter). All ESA questions are numbered and worded as found on your form.

If you have any questions or concerns about this or other submissions from our organization, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

*/s/ Brytten Steed*

Brytten Steed  
WFIWC-CNC Chair  
[bsteed@fs.fed.us](mailto:bsteed@fs.fed.us)

## WFIWC Proposal Form for New Common Name or Change of ESA or ESC-Approved Common Name

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the introduction to the current list of names and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207–211.

**NOTE: SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THIS FORM IS FILLED OUT COMPLETELY.**

I ask that the WFIWC Standing Committee on Common Names of Insects facilitate the submission of the following common name or name change to ESA and ESC.

1. Proposed new common name (English): [Douglas-fir cone gall midge](#)
- 1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): [None](#)
  
2. Previously approved ESA common name (if any): [None](#)
- 2b. Previously approved English ESC common name (if any): [Douglas-fir cone gall midge](#)
- 2c. Previously approved French ESC common name (if any)-include direct translation to English:  
[ce'cidomyie des c'ones du Douglas – midge, Douglas-fir cone](#)
  
3. Scientific name (genus, species, author): [Contarinia oregonensis Foote](#)  
Order: [Diptera](#)  
Family: [Cecidomyiidae](#)

3b. List important previous scientific names (esp. note if this scientific name is different from that noted in Western Forest Insects or in the literature cited).

[This insect was referred to as an Itonididae in Cone and Seed Insects of Western Forest Trees \(Keen, 1958\).](#)

### Supporting Information

4. Reasons supporting the need for the proposed new or changed common name:

[The common name published in the Western Forest Insect \(Furniss and Carolin, 1977\) is the Douglas-fir cone midge. In contrast, the common name used in the reference Cone and Seed Insects of North American Conifers \(Hedlin et al. 1980\) and most scientific articles since 1977 is the Douglas-fir cone gall midge. The ESC has already adopted the Douglas-fir cone gall midge as the common name for Contarinia oregonensis. An updated version of "Western Forest Insects" is contemplated soon and the proposed common name should be used in this reference book to minimize confusion. The addition of the word 'gall' in the proposed common name is appropriate since it clearly associates Contarinia oregonensis Foote with a specific structure found in infested cones. This helps differentiate C. oregonensis from another closely related midge infesting Douglas-fir cones, C. washingtonensis. Contarinia washingtonensis is often referred to as the Douglas-fir cone scale midge, a name associating it with a particular cone structure.](#)

Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
1007-10-05

*Contarinia oregonensis*

12/9/2005

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers:

*Contarinia oregonensis* Foote larvae feed on developing Douglas-fir cone scales near the seed and become encased in a gall.

6. Distribution (include citations):

British Columbia and Oregon - (Hedlin, 1961)  
Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia - (Furniss and Carolin, 1977)  
Throughout the range of Douglas-fir - (Hedlin et al., 1980)

7. Principal hosts (include citations):

*Pseudotsugae menziesii* (Douglas-fir) - (Furniss and Carolin, 1977; Hedlin et al., 1980; Gagne', 1989)

8. Cite references containing previous use of the proposed common name:

Hedlin, 1974 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Hedlin et al. 1980 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Miller, 1984 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Schowalter et al. 1985 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Miller, 1986 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Schowalter and Haverty, 1989 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Morewood et al. 2002 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge  
Gries et al. 2002 – Douglas-fir cone gall midge

9. Cite references using English common names (provide names) other than that proposed:

Johnson and Heikkenen, 1958 – Douglas-fir cone midge  
Johnson, 1962a – Douglas-fir cone midge  
Johnson, 1962b – Douglas-fir cone midge  
Furniss and Carolin, 1977 – Douglas-fir cone midge

9b. References using common names in a non-English language (give the common name in the non-English language and give the direct translation to English, if possible): **None**

10. Other insects or organisms to which the proposed common name might apply (give scientific name and include citations, if possible): **None**

10 b. List references cited in questions 6-10:

Furniss, R.L. and V.M. Carolin. 1977. *Western forest insects*. Forest Service Miscellaneous Publication No. 1339. Washington, DC: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

Gagne', Raymond J. 1989. *The Plant-Feeding Gall Midges of North America*. Cornell University Press. Ithaca, NY

Gries R, Khaskin G, Gries G, Bennett RG, King GSS, Morewood P, Slessor KN, Morewood WD. 2002. (Z,Z)-4,7-Tridecadien-(S)-2-yl acetate: sex pheromone of *Contarinia oregonensis*. *Journal of Chemical Ecology* 28: 2283-2297

- Hedlin, A.F. 1961. The life history and habits of a midge, *Contarinia oregonensis* Foote (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) in Douglas-fir cones.
- Hedlin, A.F. 1974. Cone and seed insects of British Columbia. Ca. For. Serv. Pac. For. Res. Centre, Info. Rep. BC-X-90.
- Hedlin, A.F., H.O. Yates III, D.C. Tovar, B.H. Ebel, T.W. Koerber, and E.P. Merkel. 1980. Cone and seed insects of North American Conifers. Canadian Forestry Service, United States Forest Service, and Secretaria de Agricultura y Recursos Hidraulicos, Mexico. 122 pp.
- Johnson, N.E. and H.J. Heikkinen. 1958. damage to the seed of Douglas-fir by the Douglas-fir cone midge. For. Sci. 4: 274-282
- Johnson, N.E. 1962a. Distribution of Douglas-fir cone midges in the forest litter beneath young, open-grown Douglas-fir. Can. Ent. 94: 915-921
- Johnson, N.E. 1962b Tests of Guthion for the control of the Douglas-fir cone midge. J. Econ. Ent. 55: 613-616
- Miller, G.E. 1984. Biological factors affecting *Contarinia oregonensis* infestations in Douglas-fir seed orchards on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Environ. Ent. 13: 1291-1295
- Miller, G.E. 1986. Damage prediction for *Contarinia oregonensis* Foote (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) in Douglas-fir Seed Orchards. Can. Ent. 118: 1297 – 1306
- Morewood, P., Morewood, W.D. Bennett, R.G., and Gries, G. 2002. Potential for pheromone baited traps to predict seed loss caused by *Contarinia oregonensis* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). Can. Entomol. 134: 689 - 697
- Schowalter, T.D., M.I. Haverty & T.W. Koerber. 1985. Cone and seed insects in Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco) seed orchards in the western United States: distribution and relative impact. Can. Entomol. 117: 1223-1230
- Schowalter, T.D. and M.I. Haverty. 1989. Influence of host genotype on Douglas-fir seed losses to *Contarinia oregonensis* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) and *Megastigmus spermotrophus* (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) in Western Oregon. Environ. Entomol 18(1): 94-97

11. Steps you have taken to consult with other workers who are familiar with the insect or organism as to suitability of and need for the proposed common name:

Contacted scientists/entomologists who work extensively with seed and cone insects in the northwest:

- Dr. Robb Bennett, Seed Pest Management Officer, BC Ministry of Forests
- Dr. Nancy Gillette, Research Entomologist, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service
- Dr. Christine Niwa, Research Entomologist, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service

Also reviewed by:

- Iral Ragenovich, Regional Entomologist, USDA Forest Service-Forest Health Protect, Portland OR
- John McLean, Professor at University of British Columbia, Vancouver Canada
- Jim LaBonte - Insect Program Specialist, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Salem OR

11b. What type of literature searches/checks did you conduct (e.g. CABI, ESA and ESC web pages, USDA FS library, formal library search engine- list, etc.)

- Search on ESA Common Names site ([http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Books/Common\\_Names/search.asp](http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Books/Common_Names/search.asp)) to determine if this species had a common name, if the common name belonged to another species – negative in both accounts
- Review of the ESC Common Names publication (pdf at [http://www.esc-sec.org/common\\_names\\_2005.pdf](http://www.esc-sec.org/common_names_2005.pdf)) to determine if this species had a common name in either English or French, or if the English common name proposed belonged to another species – negative in all accounts
- Search of British Museum of Natural History website (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/biodiversity/nature-navigator/>)
- Search in CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, and Forest Science Abstracts)
- Search of personal literature files

12. Proposed by:

Western Forest Insect Work Conference group (WFIWC), Common Names Committee (CNC)  
Chair – Brytten Steed

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by David L. Overhulser, Oregon  
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Date:

December 9, 2005