

## Pest Profile



Photo credit: [Whitney Cranshaw](#), Colorado State University, [Bugwood.org](#)

**Common Name:** Honeylocust Pod Gall Midge

**Scientific Name:** *Dasineura gleditchiae*

**Order and Family:** Diptera: Cecidomyiidae

### Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
<b>Egg</b>		Yellow in color and kidney shaped.
<b>Larva/Nymph</b>	6mm	Yellowish white maggots.
<b>Adult</b>	3mm	Look like small flies and usually have antennae that are long and curl back towards thorax. Males black, and females black with red abdomens.
<b>Pupa (if applicable)</b>		Occurs within the pods which have dropped to the ground.

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Larvae have chewing mouthparts.

**Host plant/s:** Honeylocust plants, especially thornless species. Main host is *Gleditsia trianthos*

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** Galls are formed on leaves where larvae thrive. The presence of the midge larvae cause the leaves to deform into pod-like shapes, called galls, hosting 2-3 larvae. This may cause the leaves to drop or shoots to wither prematurely, but they rarely kill entire trees.

### References:

*Honeylocust (Gleditsia triacanthos)-honeylocust pod gall midge dasineura gleditchiae.* (2016). Pacific Northwest Insect Management Handbook. Retrieved from <http://insect.pnwhandbooks.org/hort/landscape/hosts-and-pests/honeylocust-gleditsia-triacanthos-honeylocust-pod-gall-midge>

*Honeylocust Pod Gall Midge Dasineura gleditchiae*. (2007). Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onieda County. Retrieved from <http://www.cceoneida.com/assets/FactsheetPDFs/Honeylocust-Pod-Galls.pdf>