Kieffer (1906) erected the genus *Atrichopogon* with *Ceratopogon exilis* (Coquillett, 1902) as the type species. It is a diverse genus with 432 described species worldwide (Borkent & Wirth 1997). Of these, 17 species were earlier recorded from India (see checklist below). The first Indian species of *Atrichopogon* was described as *Ceratopogon indianus* by Kieffer (1910); this was later placed in *Atrichopogon* Kieffer, followed by 16 more species described by Kieffer (1910, 1911a, 1911b, 1913, 1919) and De Meijere (1907).

**Material and Methods**

Adults recorded in the present study were collected from different sites in Arunachal, Assam, Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal with aspirators, light-traps, sticky traps, sweeping net and through mass rearing from banana stumps, wet soil, rotten wood, mossy growths in tree holes and sides of old cemented drains. The insects were mounted on microslides following Wirth & Marston (1968). For understanding the shape of the cuticular bristles, the material was macerated by a weak aqueous solution of KOH (Das Gupta & Wirth 1968).

This work generally follows the terminologies and classification used by Wirth et al. (1977) and Borkent & Wirth (1997).

**Abbreviations used:**
- **AR** Antennal ratio
- **CR** Costal ratio
- **L/W** ratio length / width (used for palpal segments)
- **P/H** Proboscis to head index ratio
- **TR** Tarsal ratio

Holotypes have been deposited in the National Zoological Collections (NZC), Calcutta, paratypes and other specimens are provisionally kept in the collection of insects at the Department of Zoology, Presidency College, Calcutta and will be submitted to the Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH) and the United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA (USNM).
CHECKLIST TO INDIAN ATRICHOPOGON

Atrichopogon Kieffer, 1906
A. alticola (Kieffer, 1911)
A. aterrimus Kieffer, 1913
A. atroxipes Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. brevitilus Kieffer, 1913
A. calcutensis (Kieffer, 1913)
A. circatheca Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. clarusaliger Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. comatus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. eximiunguis Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. feraeus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. flabellii Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. flavipalpis Kieffer, 1913
A. grandis Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. hilaris Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. indians (Kieffer, 1910)
A. infamilis Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. insolens Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. insolitipes Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. jacobsoni (De Meijere, 1907)
A. minulatus Dasgupta & Bose sp. n.
A. modestus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. montivagus (Kieffer, 1911)
A. multidens Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. multiplex Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. multispinosa Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. origenus Kieffer, 1919
A. oriphilus (Kieffer, 1911)
A. palus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. peculiaris Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. perplexus (Kieffer, 1913)
A. planusunguis Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. quasicomatus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. setosus Kieffer, 1919
A. simplex Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. sordidus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. spadix Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. spurus Kieffer, 1913
A. subcomatus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. sublimatus Kieffer, 1913
A. tenuistylus Dasgupta sp. n.
A. urbica (Kieffer, 1911)
A. vastus Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. vexatius Bose & Dasgupta sp. n.
A. xanthophilus (Kieffer, 1911)
A. xanthopus Kieffer, 1913

KEY TO THE INDIAN SPECIES OF ATRICHOPOGON

1. Wing with vein M, arising at cross vein r-m; halter knob milky ...................... indians
   - Wing with vein M, arising distal of cross vein r-m; halter not milky white ........... 2
2. Antenna, thorax and legs red ............ urbicola
   - Antenna, thorax and legs pale to dark brown ...... 3
3. Scutum dark brown .............................................. 4
   - Scutum brown to dark brown ......................... 12
4. Flagellomeres II-VIII broader than long ....... 5
   - Flagellomeres II-VIII globular or cylindrical but never broader than long .......... 7
5. Flagellomeres IX-XIII of unequal lengths, the shortest segment being 1.7 times length of flagellomere VIII .......................... peculiaris
   - Flagellomeres almost all of equal length except XIII, shortest segment being 3.2 times the length of flagellomere VIII ................................................ 6
6. Flagellomeres IX-XIII subcylindrical, twice as long as flagellomeres I-VIII ............. perplexus
   - Flagellomeres IX-XIII cylindrical, more than twice as long as flagellomeres I-VIII .... eximiunguis
7. Flagellomeres IX-XIII unequal and most of them less than three times the length of flagellomere VIII ...................................................... 8
   - Flagellomeres IX-XIII almost equal in length, each three times or more the length of flagellomere VIII ...................................................... 9
8. Flagellomeres IX-XIII twice as long as flagellomere VIII. Halter whitish .................. alticola
   - Flagellomeres IX-XIII more than twice as long as with flagellomere VIII. Halter brown to pale brown .......................................................... sordidus
9. Scutum black, scutellum red. Halter never white. Flagellomeres IX-XIII four times or more the length of flagellomere VIII ....................................... montivagus
   - Scutum and scutellum black. Halter white. Flagellomeres IX-XIII less than four times the length of flagellomere VIII ...................................................... 10
10. Large midge, body length 2 mm or more .............................................................. oriphilus
    - Medium-sized midge, body length not exceeding 1.5 mm ..................................... 11
11. Body dark brown and legs pale yellow; tarsomeres IV and V subequal .................. aterrimus
    - Body brown to dark brown and legs yellow; tarsomeres III-IV subequal ............... origenus Kieffer
12. Flagellomeres II-VIII clearly transverse, broader than long .................................. 13
    - Flagellomeres II-VIII more or less globular, not broader than long .................... 23
13. Eyes pubescent .................................................. 14
    - Eyes bare ..................................................... 17
14. Wing length less than 1 mm. Tarsal ratio less than 2.7 ........................................... 15
    - Wing length more than 1 mm. Tarsal ratio more than 2.7 ................................... comatus
15. Small species of 1.0 mm length. Palpal segment V very small; 20 mandibular teeth ...... minulatus
    - Medium-sized species more than 1.0 mm. Palpal segment V as usual; more than 20 mandibular teeth .......................... 16