

## HACKBERRY PSYLLID GALLS.

BY PROF. C. V. RILEY.

In reply to the questions raised by the Rev. Thomas W. Fyles on p. 84 of the May number, permit me to say :

1. That to speak of "THE parasite of *Phylloxera vastatrix* and THE gall insect of the nettle tree," as he does in the heading to his communication, is inaccurate, since there are many of each.

2. Besides a number of Cecidomyid galls on *Celtis*, I am acquainted with more than a dozen Psyllid galls upon the plant. The insects producing these galls mostly belong to a new genus which, in a paper that I have prepared on the Psyllidæ of the U.S., is called *Pachypsylla*. It belongs near *Diaphorina* Loew and *Calophya* Loew, and is characterized by the short, stout antennæ, short, obtuse frontal cones, convex back, vertical rugoso-punctate head and pronotum, and by the wings being parchment-like, twice as long as wide, and having the marginal cells very long and sub-equal. Only two of these have been referred to by name in print (not properly described) so as to be recognizable, chiefly through their galls, viz. :

*Psylla venusta* O. S. (Stettiner Ent. Zeit. 1861, p. 422) and *P. celtidis-mamma* Riley (Johnson's Un. Cyclopædia, 1876, article Gall-insects), *P. celtidis-grandis* Riley of the same article being synonymous with *venusta*. The first-mentioned is a very large insect producing a large swelling of the

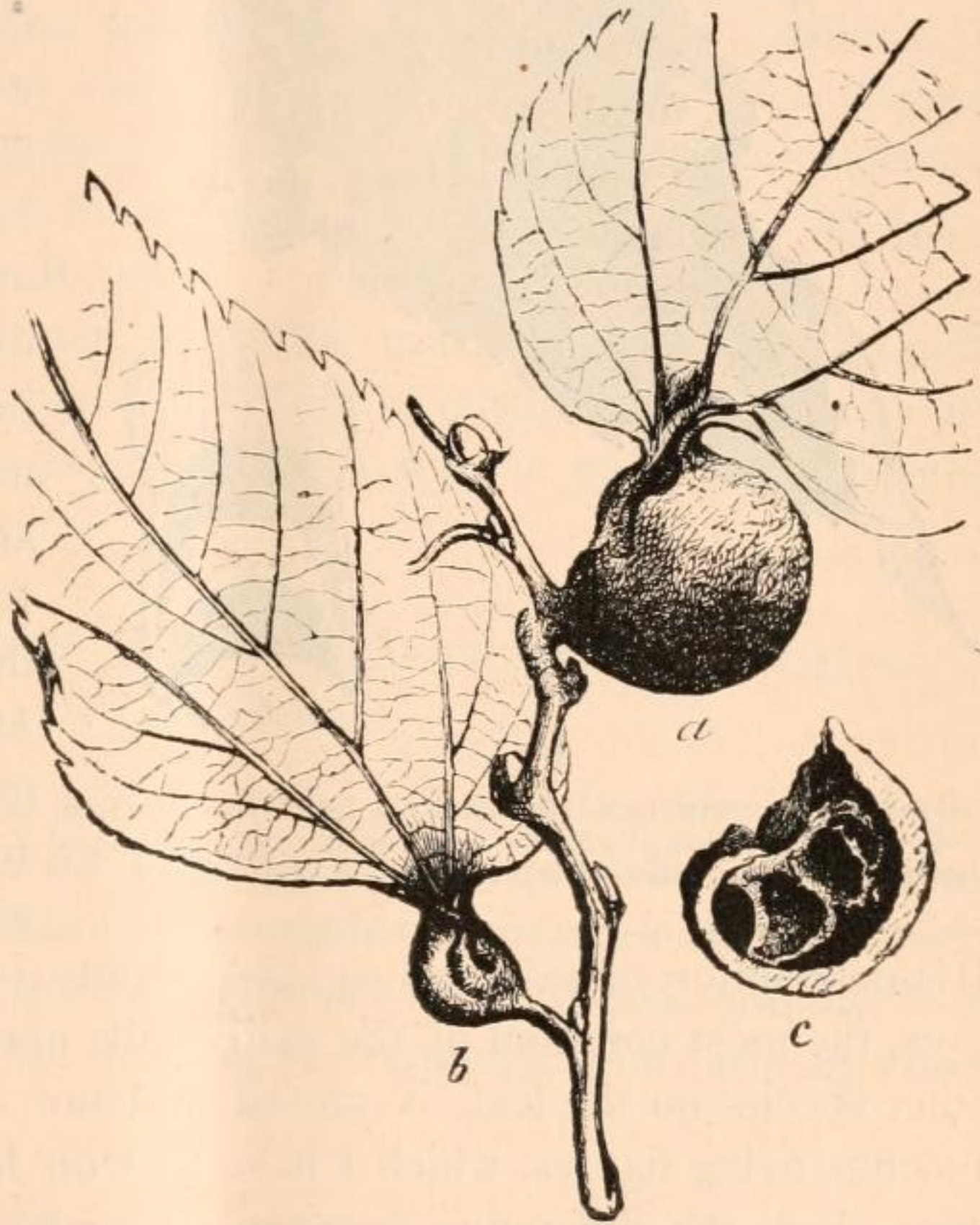


Fig. 6.

GALL OF *PACHYPSYLLA C-VENUSTA*.—*a*, gall fully formed; *b*, do., forming; *c*, do., in section. (After Riley.)



petiole, or of the base of the leaf, open on one side and so well described by Osten Sacken, in the article above cited, that Dr. Hagen should have seen that it could not apply to Mr. Fyles's description of his gall (p. 198, vol. xiv) which applies very well to *c-mamma*, though one-half inch is

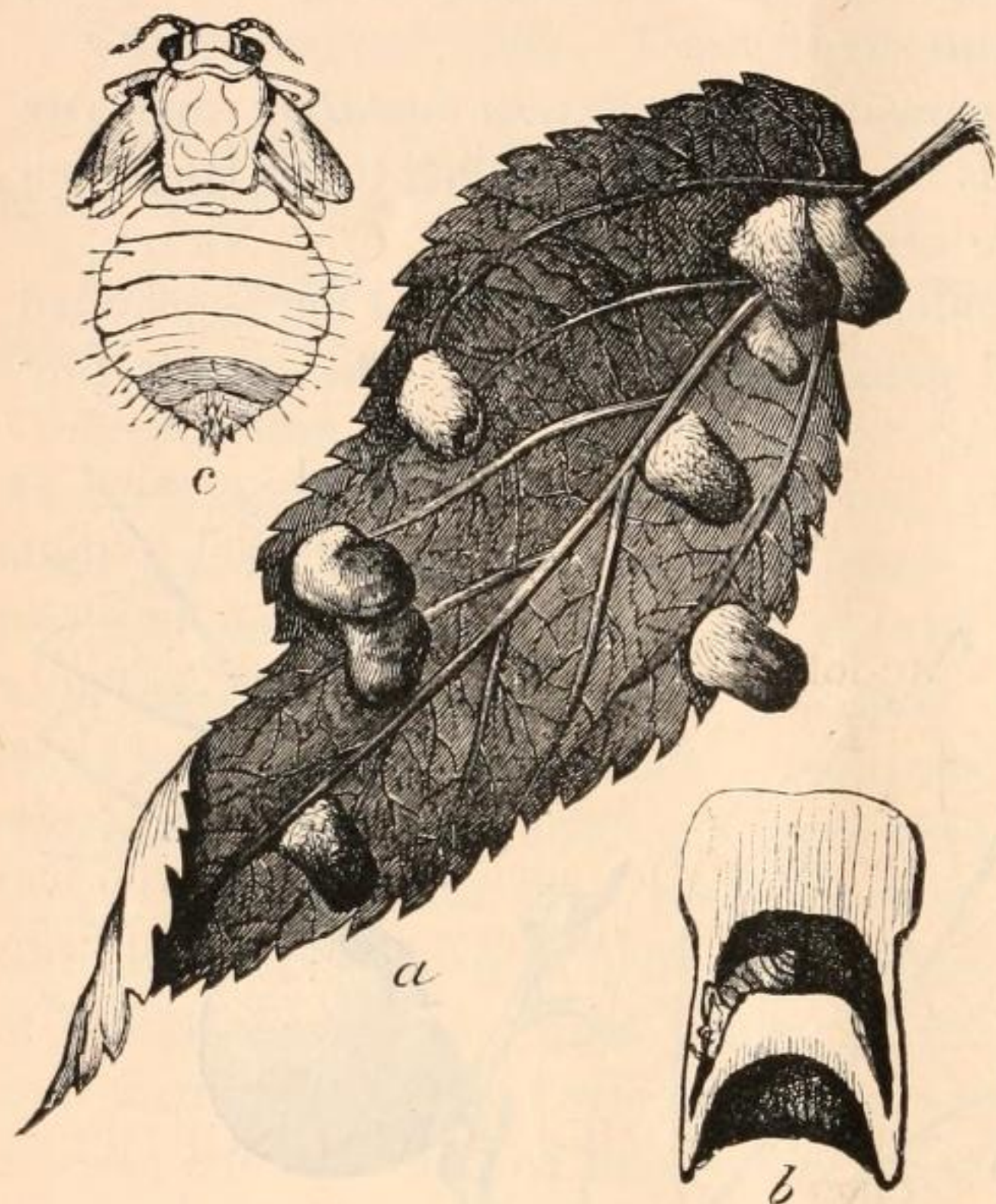


Fig. 7.

GALL OF *PACHYPSYLLA C-MAMMA*.—*a*, leaf with galls from under side; *b*, section of gall showing cup-like depression, and insect in cavity; *c*, pupa—*b*, *c*, enlarged. (After Riley.)

rather more than its average length. That said description does not apply to *venusta*, there can be, however, no doubt whatever. From a single specimen of the insect sent me by Mr. Fyles, my determination was confirmed. *P. c-mamma* so closely resembles another species (*P. c-cucurbita* M.S. mihi), however, that without the galls it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate them—a not uncommon occurrence among gall-making species. It was because of this fact that I expressed, in a letter to Mr. Fyles (Feb. 24th), a qualified opinion, urging him to send specimens of the galls, which he failed to do.

His description of said gall can apply only to *c-mamma*, which is, moreover, the most common of the many galls upon the leaf; and, like all the other species on the leaf, is closed and not open as in *c-venusta*. The accompanying figures, which I have had on hand for many years, will at once show the difference between the galls *celtidis-venusta* and *celtidis-mamma*.

In reference to the genitive of *Celtis*, the best botanical works cite the term as of Greek origin—*Græca obscura*, as Linnæus puts it. Hence the genitive *celtidos* which, Latinized, becomes *celtidis*. See also *Celtideæ* Endlicher; *celtidifolium* DeCandolle. I am not surprised at Mr. Fyles's question, however, as some fifteen years since I was inclined to use the genitive *celtis*, which would, also, be justifiable. Prof. G. L. Goodale has



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been kind enough to send me, through Dr. Hagen, the following from Wittstein: "Celtis L. Celtis nach Plinius (eine der Lotus arten) von Greek "*Kellein*" (antreiben), Greek "Keltis" (Peitsche). Die zweige dienen zu Peitschen stielen." The reference to my "infallibility" is beside the question.

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#### GENERAL INDEX OF THE THIRTEEN ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

This useful work, covering the period from 1870 to 1882 inclusive, has recently been issued. The compiler, E. Baynes Reed, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, has spared no pains or labor in making the index complete in every particular. It is uniform in size with the Reports, and covers 35 pages. Beginning with a summary of the illustrations used and of the orders illustrated, there follows a detailed list of all the figures used in each of the thirteen Reports. The second part consists of a classified list of the insects illustrated, while the third part is a general index which is very full and complete, and will be of much value to all who may have occasion to consult its pages. A copy will be mailed to each member of the Society.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The Annual Meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society, Victoria Hall, Clarence St., London, on the evening of Wednesday, October 3rd, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that a large number of members will be present. Any one having papers to present will please communicate with the Secretary, who will arrange for the reading of communications sent by absent members.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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##### TRYPETA CERASI, L.

A black cherry tree imported from Gilgenau, Eastern Prussia, in 1873, had first fruit in 1881. I did not find larvæ in the cherries in the last two years. In 1883 the fruit was smaller than usual, perhaps because they were very abundant; larvae and pupae are very common in the fruit. I do not find this species in Loew's Monograph, nor in O. Sacken's Cata-



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