

ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS
TOGEPSYLLA FROM JAPAN

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The genus *TogepSYLLA*¹⁾ of Psyllidae, Homoptera, was erected in 1931 by me basing on a single species, *TogepSYLLA takahashii* KUWAYAMA, which was found in Formosa. None of additional species has been described up to present. However, in November, 1949, Dr. R. TAKAHASHI obtained psyllids, several in number, in Tokyo, and kindly sent them to me. On closer examination, I identified all of them as a new species of this genus undoubtedly distinct from the hitherto known species. The description of the species will be given below.

Before proceeding further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Emer. S. MATSUMURA for his unchangeable encouragement and helpful suggestions throughout my studies, and also to Dr. R. TAKAHASHI who kindly placed the specimens at my disposal.

TogepSYLLA matsumurana sp. nov.

General body colour uniformly dark brown. Head somewhat quadrate; vertex broader than long, being 4 : 3 in ratio, nearly straight at occipital margin, slightly concave in front, with frontal ocellus conspicuously elevated. Eyes large, dark purple in colour. Near to inner sides of eyes located each a pair of long brownish setae; on vertex three shorter setae. Antennae rather short, being about one-third as long as forewing; basal two thick and short, 3rd longest, being gradually shortened towards terminal joint; whitish in colour, excepting dark brownish basal two and apices of 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th and whole of terminal two which are blackish. Relative length of antennal joints : 3. 3. 10. 9. 5. 7. 5. 7. 5. 4.

Thorax rather long and much broader than head, provided with many long setae, laterel one on epipleurite being longest. Legs slender, brownish, slightly darkend at apical part of tibia and whole of tarsi. Forewings hyaline, ihfuscated broadly on outer side of Cu and Cu₁, elongate, narrowed basally, broadest subapically, broadly rounded at apical margin, little longer than twice as long as broad. Veins light yellow, excepting R₁ and apical part of Rs which are brownish; many brownish curved setae on anterior margin and veins, excepting M₃₊₄, Cu₂ and apical half of Cu₁, base of setae on veins also being brownish; Rs as long as R, curved posteriorly; R₁ steadily erected; Cu₂ very short, Cu₁ very long and curved, thus forming a very elongate 1st marginal cell; 2nd marginal cell

1) Ins. Mats., Vol. V, No. 3, p. 121 (1931)

large.

Abdomen as long as head and thorax combined. Male genitalia: proctiger long and slender, much longer than claspers; claspers curved inward at apices, provided with a curved hook on each inner margin. Female genitalia: genital segment short and acute at apex, much shorter than rest of abdomen; valves subequal in length.

Length of body, ♂ 1.2 mm., ♀ 1.5–1.7 mm.; length of forewing, ♂ 2.0 mm., ♀ 2.0–2.2 mm.

Habitat: Tokyo (12/XI, 1948, leg. R. TAKAHASHI).

Distribution: Honshu.

Food plant: *Litsea glauca* [Lauraceae].

On sending the specimens Dr. TAKAHASHI communicated that this insect occurs on "Shiro-damo" (*Litsea glauca*). It is noticeable that *T. takahashii* is found on young leaves of *Lindera communis* and *Lindera oldhami* of the same family.²⁾

Remarks: Described from 2 male and 6 female specimens (mounted cotypes on slide). This species resembles *T. takahashii*, but is readily distinguished from the latter by its colouration and by the markings and venation of forewings, especially stout R_1 . This handsome species is dedicated to the auspicious memory of Dr. S. MATSUMURA on the occasion of his seventy-seventh birthday.

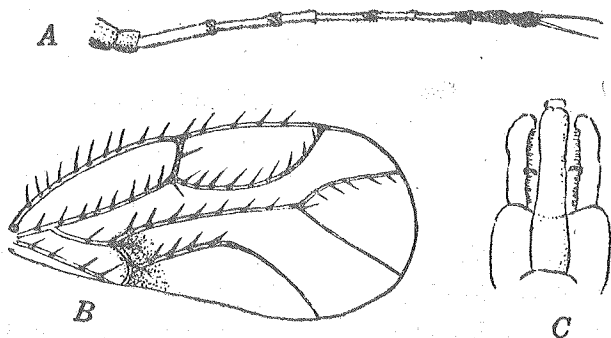


Fig. 1. *Togetsysylla matsumurana* sp. nov.

A. Antenna (♀) (×90).

B. Forewing (♀) (×26).

C. Male genitalia, dorsal aspect (much enlarged).

2) Kontyû, Vol. X, No. 6, pp. 291–296 (1936).