

Subfamily **Siphonaleyrodinae** new.

(Pupa case) Vasiform orifice, lingula and operculum entirely absent. Other major characters as in the subfamily Aleyrodinae.

This subfamily includes only one species and genus here described, and the adult form is not known.

Siphonaleyrodes n. genus.

(Pupa case) Elliptic, without papillae and ridges. Head faintly defined from the thorax; thorax well defined from the abdomen. Eye spots distinct. Submarginal area not separated from the dorsal disk, with many siphons. Margin chitinized, without teeth. Thoracic tracheal folds not discernible; thoracic tracheal pores or clefts absent. Caudal furrow, vasiform orifice, operculum and lingula entirely absent. Anus surrounded by a ring of pores. Legs rather large, but concealed under the body; coxae,

femora and tibiae defined; tarsi rudimentary, with a minute claw.

Type—*Siphonaleyrodes formosanus* n. sp.

This genus is different from all other genera of the family in lacking vasiform orifice, operculum and lingula, but possessing many siphons on the submarginal area. It is possibly an intermediate form between the Aleyrodidae and Psyllidae and may represent one of the ancestral forms of the former family.

Siphonaleyrodes formosanus n. sp.

(Pupa case) Black, covered with white secretion. Elliptic, elongate, about 1.9 times as long as wide, flattened, chitinized, without constrictions, ridges and papillae. Cephalothorax occupying more than half the case, with a median suture reaching the margin; thorax very faintly defined from the head; abdomen separated from the thorax, nearly straight on the basal margin, with an indistinct median suture on the basal half, abdominal segments faintly discernible on the median area. Dorsum lacking markings, but with numerous

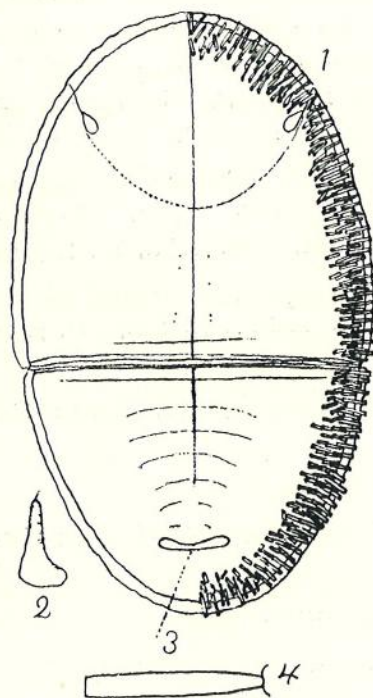


Fig. 34.

Siphonaleyrodes formosanus n. sp.

(Pupa case)

1. Outline (siphons on left half removed). 2. Antenna. 3. Ring of pores. 4. Siphon.

short siphons densely scattered over the whole submarginal area; the siphons nearly cylindrical, somewhat narrowed on the basal part, straight, truncate at the tip, rather slender, some of which are reaching beyond the margin of the case, the mesal ones much shorter, the longer ones about 0.0185 mm. in length. Submarginal area not separated from the dorsal disk. Margin more chitinized (the chitinized part narrow and defined), with some small very shallow indentations, without teeth and setae. Thoracic tracheal folds and caudal furrow not discernible. Thoracic tracheal pores, vasiform orifice, operculum, and lingula entirely absent. Anal opening small, surrounded by about 90 small pores arranged side by side in a row and forming a transverse ring; the pores elliptic, in contact with each other, equal in size; a pair of very small circular indistinct pores present behind the ring. Legs rather large, robust, concealed; femora well defined from the large coxae and the tibiae, somewhat smaller than the coxae, wider than long; tibiae narrowing towards the distal part, longer than wide, much longer than the femora; tarsi rudimentary, with a minute conical claw, a long bristle and 2 very small flattened hairs. Antennae short, much expanded basally, not segmented, near the front margin of the case, projecting forwards, with a short apical seta. Eye spots distinct. Length of pupa case—about 0.75–0.8 mm.

Host.—*Cinnamomum reticulatum*, producing shallow swellings on the upper side of leaf.

Hab.—Garanbi near Koshun.

Some specimens were collected by Mr. K. Kobayashi on July 31, 1931. The pupa cases are found in small loose clusters on the lower surface of the leaves.

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ALEYRODIDAE OF FORMOSA

PART I

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