

NEOTRIOZELLA AND A NEW RELATED GENUS
(HOMOPTERA: PSYLLIDAE).

BY LEONARD D. TUTHILL, Ames, Iowa.

This group of psyllids is characterized by the peculiar genal cones and by the head, which is as broad as, or broader than, the thorax. The genal cones are quite long, slender and closely appressed throughout their length.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1. Genal cones longer than vertex 2
Genal cones shorter than vertex 4
- 2. Body pubescent, very light colored *hirsuta*, n. sp.
Body glabrous, red to brown in color 3
- 3. Genal cones white, slender and acute at apex *pyrifoliae*
Genal cones black, rather thick *sculptoconus*
- 4. Genal cones black *laticeps*
Genal cones light *virginiana*

Neotriozella pyrifoliae (Forbes)

- 1884 *Triozia pyrifoliae* Forbes, Fourteenth Report of the State Entomologist of Illinois, pp. 98-99.
- 1910 *Triozia immaculata* Crawford, Pomona Jour. Entomology, 2: 233.
- 1911 *Neotriozia immaculata* Crawford, Pomona Jour. Entomology, 3: 450.
- 1911 *Neotriozella immaculata* Crawford, Pomona Jour. Entomology, 3: 503.
- 1912 *Neotriozella ottawanensis* Patch, Maine Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 202: 231.

Forbes' description of this species has apparently been entirely overlooked in the literature. The original description was based upon ten specimens taken on pear at Normal, Ill., May 7, 1884. Four of these specimens are now in the Illinois Natural History Survey Museum at Urbana, Illinois. I have examined a male paratype and it is undoubtedly conspecific with *immaculata* (Crawford). Dr. H. H. Ross of the Natural History Survey has kindly compared this paratype with the lectotype* and states "they seem to

* The lectotype was designated by Dr. T. H. Frison, Bull. Ill. State Nat. Hist. Survey, vol. 16, article IV, p. 154.

agree in every particular except the color of the vertex." The name *immaculata* must be suppressed as a synonym of *pyrifoliae*. The writer designates *pyrifoliae* (Forbes) as the genotype of the genus *Neotriozella* Crawford.

***Neotriozella hirsuta* n. sp.**

Resembling *Neotriozella pyrifoliae* (Forbes) but lighter in color, head more massive, vertex and dorsum of thorax pubescent; male proctiger with a large posterior lobe, forceps acute at apices. Length to tip of folded wings 3 mm.

Color: General color yellowish white, eyes, lower edge of margin of vertex, tips of antennal segments and tarsi dark; prescutum and scutum with yellow stripes. Wings hyaline.

Structure: Head, thoracic dorsum, legs and genital segments with sparse, rather long, silky pubescence. Head large, as wide as thorax. Anterior margin of vertex very abrupt and protruding, disc distinctly concave. Genal cones longer than vertex, closely appressed, rather thick, moderately acute at apex. Antennae about one and one half times as long as width of head. Thorax strongly arched. Fore wings about three times as long as wide.

Genitalia: Male genitalia moderate in size, covered with very long, fine pubescence. Proctiger greatly produced caudad into enveloping posterior lobes. Forceps as long as proctiger; from lateral aspect broadest at base, strongly curved caudad to acute black apices; from caudal aspect evenly incurved, broadest before apex, inner anterior margin produced medially into a blunt black margined tooth.

Female genital segment rather short, quite suddenly narrowed to black tip, dorsal valve longer than ventral, apices of valves broad and flat.

Holotype (male) and *allotype* (female) Baboquivari Mts., Ariz., April 3, 1937, W. Benedict, in Snow Entomological Collection, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

***Neotriozella sculptoconus* Crawford**

This species was described by Crawford from two males from California. I have at hand a female which has been compared with the type and is here designated as the allotype. The female genital segment which is very similar to that of *pyrifoliae* is almost as long as the rest of the abdomen, very slender and acute. The dorsal valve is black tipped, longer than ventral.

Allotype (female), Big Bear Lake, California, July 26, 1932,

R. H. Beamer, Snow Entomological Collection, University of Kansas.

Neotriozezza laticeps (Crawford)

This species is known only from the female type from Louisiana.

Neotriozezza virginiana Caldwell

I have not seen this species which was recently described from a single female specimen collected in Ohio.

Metatrioza, n. gen.

Head large, at least as broad as thorax. Vertex with sharp anterior and posterior margins, strongly concave between eyes, the medial suture prominent. Genal cones not contiguous. Clypeus very small. Dorsum of thorax rather broad and flat, pronotum not depressed below head. Fore wings with typical triozone venation, except second marginal cell which is unusually large. Hind tibiae with two inner apical spines.

Type of genus **Metatrioza pubescens**, n. sp.

In width of head and venation of wings this genus resembles *Neotriozezza* Crawford but the genal cones are utterly different from those of that genus. It resembles *Triozza* in a great many features but the massive head, concave vertex with sharp margins and the broad, comparatively flat thorax distinguish it from this genus.

Metatrioza pubescens, n. sp.

Length to tip of folded wings 4 mm.

Color: General color reddish brown, genal cones, pronotum and posterior portion of vertex yellow, venter and antennae dark. Fore wings hyaline, hind wings more or less white.

Structure: Body finely punctate, clothed with a short, fine pubescence, including veins of fore wings, pubescence most prominent on genital segments, legs and antennae. Head very large, as wide as thorax, three times as wide as long in dorsal view. Vertex sharply margined both anteriorly and posteriorly, disc deeply depressed, the medial suture very prominent. Anterior ocellus usually large, beneath overhanging margin of vertex. Frons visible as a distinct sclerite, not covered by genal cones, the latter not contiguous, short, one half as long as disc of vertex, slightly divergent, rather blunt.

Clypeus very small, entirely invisible from front. Antennae slightly over twice as long as width of head. Pronotum not depressed below level of head, episterna strongly produced. Prescutum not very strongly arched, about one and two-thirds times as wide as long. Fore wings acute at apex, three times as long as wide, veins prominently pubescent, marginal cells large, the second larger than first. Venation of hind wings unusually prominent. Hind tibiae with two inner and one outer apical spines.

Genitalia: Male genitalia of moderate size. Proctiger longer than forceps, almost equilaterally triangular in outline, broadest near base, truncate at apex. Forceps simple, in caudal view somewhat broader at base, slightly bowed, apices blunt, with a very small medial black tooth. Female genitalia quite large, about three-fourths as long as remainder of abdomen, dorsal valve longer than ventral.

Holotype (male), *allotype* (female), 21 male and 17 female paratypes, Baboquivari Mts., Arizona, April 3, 1937, W. Benedict. Holotype, allotype and paratypes in Snow Entomological Collection, University of Kansas, paratypes in author's collection.

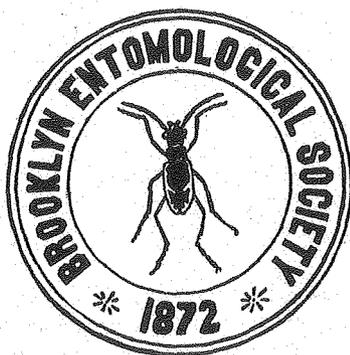
A Rare Hymenopteran.—The Ampulicid, *Rhinopsis caniculata* (Say), to the best of Dr. J. C. Bradley's knowledge has been collected only singly and then very rarely, and there seems to be very little ecological data.

The insects were collected at Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, just about 500 yards north of the entrance to the Dyckman Street Ferry slip atop the Palisades and not more than 200 yards from the cliff edge. The area is covered with a diverse Austral vegetation but the largest trees are Red and White Oaks. The Ampulicids were found on the large trunks of recently-dead trees, intermittently running and flying rapidly over the surface of the trunks and poking their heads into every crevice, twitching wings nervously and, in general, acting similarly to typical Spider Wasps but being persistently found on the sunny sides of the trees in the vicinity. They were found during the 29 and 30 of June whereas the only two N. Y. records are one specimen each on August 3 and September 4.—EZRA M. GREENSPAN, Ithaca, N. Y.

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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

J. R. de la TORRE-BUENO, *Editor*

G. P. ENGELHARDT

CARL GEO. SIEPMANN