

Length 1.2 to 1.6 mm.

LOCALITY:

Nairobi, British East Africa (T. J. Anderson).

FOOD PLANT: The apple.

Described from a number of alate females preserved in spirit. The colour appears greenish. It somewhat resembles De Geer's *Aphis pomi*, but can at once be separated by (1) the different antennæ and (2) by the shorter cornicles. *Aphis pomi* has a greater number of sensoria on segment 3 of the antennæ, and more irregularly disposed, and also some on segment 4. There were also some nymphæ in which the cornicles are shorter and thicker.

OTHER SPECIES ON APPLE IN AMERICA.

Four other species are recorded on the apple in America, namely:—

1. *Myzus persicæ* Sulzer (Patch, Bull. 233, Maine Agri. Exp. Sta., p. 267, 1914).

2. *Aphis brevis* Sanderson (Bull. 74, Del. Coll. Agri. Exp. Sta., p. 157, 1906). This has not so far been found in Europe. It also feeds on quince, and Patch (p. 257) records it on *Cratægus*. It migrates in summer to clover, sweet peas, etc. On hawthorn it causes the leaves to become distorted into dark purple curls.

3. *Aphis bakeri* Cowen (Bull. 31, Tech. Se. Colo. Exp. Sta., p. 118, 1895) is also an apple pest in America and migrates to clover (Gillette and Taylor, Bull. 133 Agri. Exp. Sta., Col. Agri. Col., 1908).

4. *Aphis medicaginis* Koch, is recorded by Gillette (Journ. Eco. Ent., I, p. 308, 1908, and Bull. 133 Colo. Agri. Coll. Exp. Sta., p. 32, 1908) on tender, new apple shoots.

A NEW GENUS OF LELAPINE CHALCID FLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, GLENNDALE, MD.

The following genus is similar to the Australian *Uriolelaps* Girault, but there are no perfect wings, and only one ring-joint (though apparently two by transverse central division of the one), the antennæ 12-jointed, the club 2-jointed.

August, 1916

Apterolaelaps, new genus.

FEMALE—Name proposed by Ashmead, but never made valid by description of a genotype.

Apterolaelaps nigriscutum, new species. Genotype.

FEMALE—Length 3.00 mm.

Reddish yellow, the following parts black: Upper third of occiput except dorsad centrally, vertex, upper half of face (mostly mesad), antenna (except scape, pedicel, ring-joint, funicle 1 and narrowly, extreme apex of club); scutum (except cephalic third), the parapsides and the abdomen except its petiole, dorsolaterad at proximal half of segment 2, segments 3-5 (all short) and the meson of venter narrowly. Head and thorax densely scaly-reticulate, the scutellum long-striate distad of the cross-suture, the propodeum with a median ruga and irregular longitudinal rugæ, the neck distinct. Vertex with about a half-dozen long, black setæ; the scutellum with a similar seta laterad at the cross-suture, the cephalic scutum hairy. Caudal margin of scutum broadly arcuate at the meson. Segment 2 of abdomen glabrous, the rest of the abdomen with short, sparse pubescence. Petiole rugulose. Head wider than the thorax, the antennæ inserted on a level with the ventral ends of the eyes, their scrobes long-triangular, reaching nearly to the cephalic ocellus, cross-striate, divided by a thin carina; an arcuate cross-carina just ventrad of the antennæ. Club 2 a little longest of the flagellum; pedicel a little longer than funicle 1, the latter twice longer than wide, 4 quadrate, 7 somewhat wider than long. Mandibles tridentate.

From one female in the U. S. National Museum, Fort Pendleton, West Virginia, "10.7."

TYPE 1—Catalogue No. 20306, U. S. N. M., the female on a tag, the head, pair of wings and caudal tibiæ on a slide.

Fore wings minute, linear, subhyaline, four times longer than wide, the marginal vein with long bristles, half the length of the submarginal and terminating at wing apex; the caudal wings are only somewhat longer than wide.



Girault, Alexandre Arsène. 1916. "A new genus of lelapine chalcid flies from the United States." *The Canadian entomologist* 48, 263-264.

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