

JUMPING PLANT-LICE (PSYLLOIDEA-HOMOPTERA) OF CENTRAL AFRICA PART I (CONGO)

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In the material lent to the present author for identification and examination by courtesy of Ing. P. Basilewsky, and during his absence by Mr. L. A. Berger, from the collections of the Royal Museum of the Central Africa (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren), amounting to 101 specimens mounted on pins, it was possible to register besides some species already known to science and several new ones and to establish on the base of them three new genera interesting from the taxonomic standpoint. The descriptions of these new forms and their systematic positions are given in the text which follows.

All the material was collected in the Congo Republic (formerly the Belgian Congo).

The author is very much indebted to the authorities of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, especially to Mr. P. Basilewsky, for the privilege of examining this material.

Family SPONDYLIASPIDAE (Schwarz) Vondráček

Schwarz, 1898 (Spondyliaspinae) — Heslop-Harrison, 1954 (Spondyliaspinae) — Vondráček, 1957 (Spondyliaspidae)

Subfamily ANOMALOPSYLLINAE Vondráček, subfam. n.

Vondráček, 1957, Anomalopsyllinae as nomen nudum for the subfamily in the family Aphalaridae.

Type-genus of subfamily: *Anomalopsylla* Tuthill, 1952.

Into this group are to be placed those jumping plant-lice, the head of which is deflexed, vertex broadly rounded down on anterior margin and passing gradually into genae without forming any sharp and distinct border-line between the two. Eyes more or less recessive. Antennae short and scarcely longer than the width of head. Antennal pits rather large and moved out laterad. Frons comparatively large and free being not covered with genae but lying generally at the same level with them or nearly so. Genae without forming and conical protractions but almost flat or more or less swollen. Thorax robust and never strongly arched. Pronotum relatively long and broad, with parallel margins (anterior and poste-

rior) and declivous in front proportionately to the deflexion of head. Propleurites subequal beneath pronotum mostly with vertical pleural suture reaching approximately the middle of lateral margin of pronotum on each side. Metacoxae without meracanthal spurs at all, or with only quite inconspicuous ones and often with a little round protuberance above them on the outer side of metacoxae, or above the place where they should be found, covered mostly with tiny spinerets. Metatibiae without basal spurs, but with several strong black claw-like spines at apical ends. Proximal metatarsite with one such on each side. A cross-vein between R_s and M_{1+2} in anterior wing present in *Anomalopsylla*, but absent in other genera hitherto known and belonging here. Costal vein in several genera more or less concave in its basal portion or flat convex so that the wing appears to be tapered somewhat in the first third of its length. Subcosta present, even though slender, and forming with the thickened costa a coriaceous or more compact area of the costal cell. Pterostigma generally well developed, long and wide, including the veins R_{1a} and R_{1b} more or less into its thickened area. Veins rather stout and prominent above the surface of the wing-membrane, and often striated. In some species or genera they are feeble, colourless and thus almost indistinct at their origins and terminations so that they appear as broken off and not reaching their initial places or those terminating at the costal margin. Noduli and nodular line are also mostly well developed. Proctiger of male bipartite or unipartite often with lateral lobes at hind margin, or at least with those incipient. Ratio $R : M + Cu_1 : Cu_1$ is of aphalarine type. The representatives of this subfamily have thus many characters common with those of Pauropsyllinae, as these were characterised originally by Crawford (1914, 1919), and appear to be primitive among the Psylloidea.

As early as in 1952 L. D. Tuthill has already made a note in his paper dealing with Psyllidae of New Zealand (p. 124), *Anomalopsylla* is most related *Tainarys* Brèthes of any of the genera. Both these forms "resemble the principal group of endemic Australian forms in the nature of the metacoxae. It seems quite possible that, when the South American fauna is adequately known, a distinct subfamily may be distinguished which will include these two forms." Meanwhile the Spondyliaspidae were studied more in details and Dr Heslop-Harrison (1954) has given a more precise definition of this group. Furthermore he offered a new more adequate classification of Psylloidea with Ciriacreminae on the initial point and the division of original Pauropsyllinae sensu Crawford. Prof. Heslop-Harrison (1958) placed *Anomalopsylla* into the tribe Ciriacremeni (subfamily Ciriacreminae according to the present author), and separated it far from *Tainarys* Brèthes. Hence in this point of view the present author differs from the conception of Heslop-Harrison, since the characters already mentioned above necessitate him for erecting the new subfamily Anomalopsyllinae within the family Spondyliaspidae and since he believes that it remains questionable, whether *Anomalopsylla* may be referred at all to Ciriacremeni according to the key-definition of this tribe as given by Heslop-Harrison.

According to the definition of the subfamily Anomalopsyllinae offered above, besides *Anomalopsylla* Tuthill and *Tainarys* Brèthes also *Phytolyma* Scott, which Heslop-Harrison locates in the tribe Pauropsyllini Heslop-Harrison 1958. As further members should be considered also *Apsylla* Crawford and *Atmetocranium* Tuthill, if we accept that absence of coronal suture of vertex might acquire additional importance from the taxonomic standpoint, when combined with the lack of meracanthi or reduced condition of them.

Phytolyma Scott, 1882

Phytolyma lata (Walker, 1852)

(Fig. 1—15)

This species was described and established by Walker as a new species of *Psylla*, and later [1882] transferred by Scott into a new genus *Phytolyma*. Vosseler (1906) has paid a great deal of attention to its morphology and bionomics. The figures give evidence for *Phytolyma* to be placed into

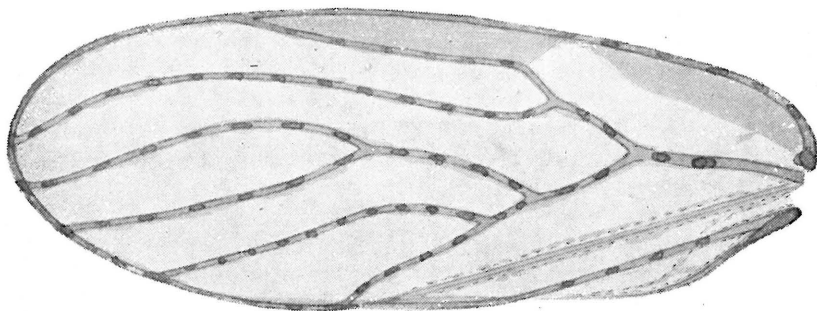


Fig. 1. *Phytolyma lata* Scott — Fore-wing.

this subfamily (shape of head, antennae, thorax, and fore-wings, inconspicuous meracanthi, proctiger of male with its apparently bipartite character).

Distribution: Luebo (lgt. H. Schouteden, 19.—23. VIII. 1921—on *Chlorophora excelsa*); Bas Katanga: Lomami (5. IV. 1936) and Kamiama (IV. 1936, lgt. Ch. Seydel); Gandalika (lgt. P. Henrard, 1947, on *Chlorophora excelsa*); Kibombo (Dr Bequaert, 2. XI. 1910); Matuoli (Dr Bequaert, 12. IX. 1910); Kisantu (Dr Bequaert, 21. IX. 1910); Stanleyville (A. Collart, 4.—5. V. 1928); Ibélé: Rungu (J. Ghesquière, VI. 1938); Bambesa (J. Vrydagh, 5. VI. 1937) and Titule (19. III. 1931); Luluabourg: Katoga (R. P. Vankerhoven, 1939); Haut-Neli-Moto (L. Bourgeon, X.—XI. 1923).

Family CIRIACREMIDAE Enderlein 1910, em. Heslop-Harrison 1958

Subfamily BACTERICERINAE Heslop-Harrison, 1958

Triozamia Vondráček, gen. n.

This new genus is for the present represented with specimens large in size and robustness of body. The head is broad, but narrower than mesoscutum, and deflexed as strongly as to appear to be vertical to axis of body. Vertex a little inflated in its anterior half and slightly flattened at front margin passing here gently into genae, with inner corners enclosing frontal ocellus. Genae beneath this ocellus nearly contiguous and covering frons with their widened bases and leaving free only a narrow border of it round the ocellus. Clypeus also swollen and protruding somewhat forward in the gap between bulged genae. Vertex concave in posterior half, in the area of crown pits, and raised up at hind margin being here not cut out. Sides of vertex are also raised, ledge-like, and covering the inner margins of eyes and surrounding those of the hind ocelli. Eyes are large, prominent, subglobular, and somewhat recessive. Vertex is a little declivous towards the median (coronal) suture in anterior half, and as this impression is enlarged by the bulged genae, the head appears like to be rather cleft in front. But the true birostrate character of head is here not developed. Antennal pits are very spacious and occupying most of the anterior surface of genae. These latter are swollen in toto with prominent periantennal toruli in front and lowering towards the frons so that a gap between them is formed, where the postclypeus, rather protruding forward, can be seen. The back sides of genae are flattened and a little excavated in connection with occiput and postocular toruli, and attached to prothorax. Antennae comparatively long, the third segment elongated and as thick as the two basal ones, and nearly twice or thrice as thick as the subsequent segments, tapered a little towards the distal end, but sometimes also a little shorter and rather pyriform. Rhinaria on the 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 9th segments. Those of the third segment are very numerous sensilla covering nearly its whole surface, being separated from each other by low and reticulate ledges. "It is the only psyllid known without a rhinarium at the apex of IV." (Eastop 1958). Thorax is large in size and robust. Propleurites elongate, vertical and subequal. Metapostnotum with the fused 1st abdominal tergite very spacious, with expressive sculpturating and two prominent protuberances in the middle at hind margin. Fore-wings extended, roundly angulate at apex, veins somewhat raised. Branching of common vein ($R+M+Cu_1$) triozine, pterostigma incipient. M not long, nor Cu_1 , as cells m_1 and cu_1 are very much extended. Metacoxae proportionate in size, with short meracanthi, which are button-like and rounded on apex. Metatibiae armed with basal hook-like spur and with 5 strong black spines, each on a separate finger-like stretched projection at distal end of tibia. Basal metatarsite enlarged a little in posterior half and below sharply pointed caudad, and without spines.

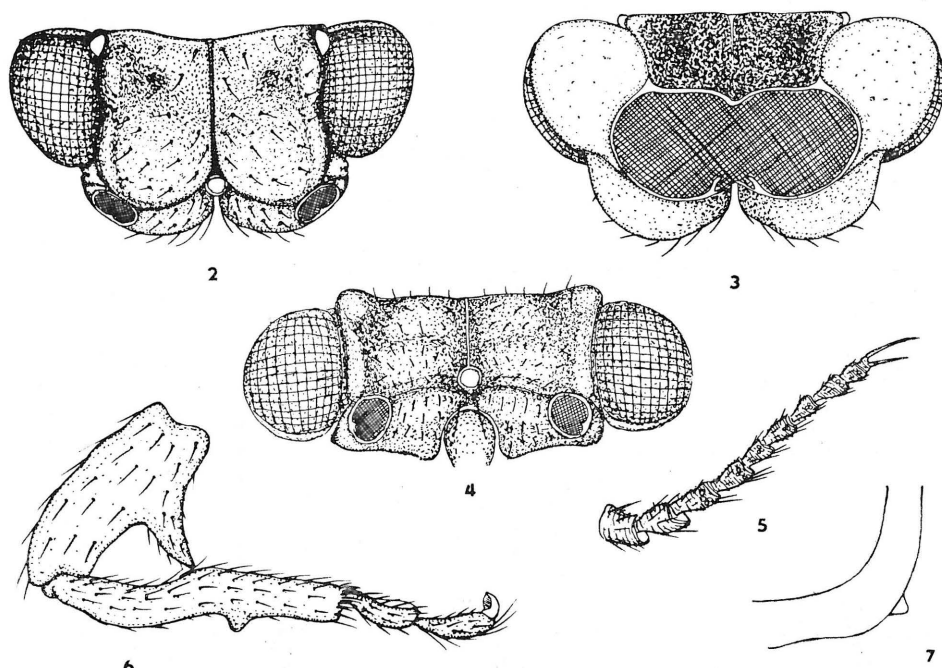
Fig. 2.—7. *Phytolyma lata* Scott.

Fig. 2. Head in aspect from above. — Fig. 3. Head in aspect from behind. — Fig. 4. Head in frontal view. — Fig. 5. Antenna. — Fig. 6. Middle leg of male. — Fig. 7. Metacoxa with meracanthus.

Abdomen broad, slightly keel-like on dorsal side. Proctiger of male distinctly bipartite; the terminal portion of it tubular, the basal one with wing-like horizontal lobes at hind margin, vaulted and rounded, resembling those of *Homotoma* or *Phytolyma*. Parameres simple. Penis is very long and twice broken in the form of joints. Its basal portion is loop-like curved, at origin broadened and strengthened considerably, being here fixed beneath the proctiger. Its real length is 1.1 mm in *Triozamia lamborni*. The median portion of penis is straight and 0.55 mm long in the same species. It begins with a joint and terminates likewise. At distal end it is a little overlapping (0.018 mm) the joint, similar to the ulna and olecranon in the mammalian skeleton, an occluding apparatus preventing the possibility that the penis could be bent inversely in the point between the median and terminal portions. The third (terminal) portion is straight, 0.33 mm long in *Triozamia lamborni* a little club-like widened at apex. There is projecting above this panlike expansion a small pointed part with the aperture of the ejaculatory duct. The ratio of these three portions in *Triozamia lamborni* is 10 : 5 : 3. The full real length of penis in this species 1.98 mm. In inactive condition the penis is bent in joints and protruding with proximal joint from the cavity of the hypandrium between proctiger and parameres, being held by the base of proctiger at its 2nd

joint prolongation. The third portion is turned backwards toward the bases of parameres. After the proctiger has been overturned forward during the copulative action the middle portion of the penis is freed and the penis is brought into a state of erection. The twofold jointed condition of the penis is convenient with regard to its greater length, corresponding to the fact that both valves of female ovipositor are elongated considerably.

Type-species: *Triozamia lamborni* (Newstead).

***Triozamia lamborni* (Newstead, 1913)**

(Fig. 16—30)

Rhinopsylla lamborni Newstead, 1913, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1913: 520—521.

Rhinopsylla lamborni; Heslop-Harrison, 1959, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 2 (13): 164.

Rhinopsylla lamborni; Eastop, 1961, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4 (13): 168.

Colouring.—Head light yellow in ground-colour. The anterior margin of the excavation of vertex dark brown and reaches in prolongation laterad up to the posterior ocelli on both sides. Eyes black brown, ocelli orange red. Antennae light yellow, segments dark brown in posterior portions, the last being almost black. Pronotum brown, especially dark

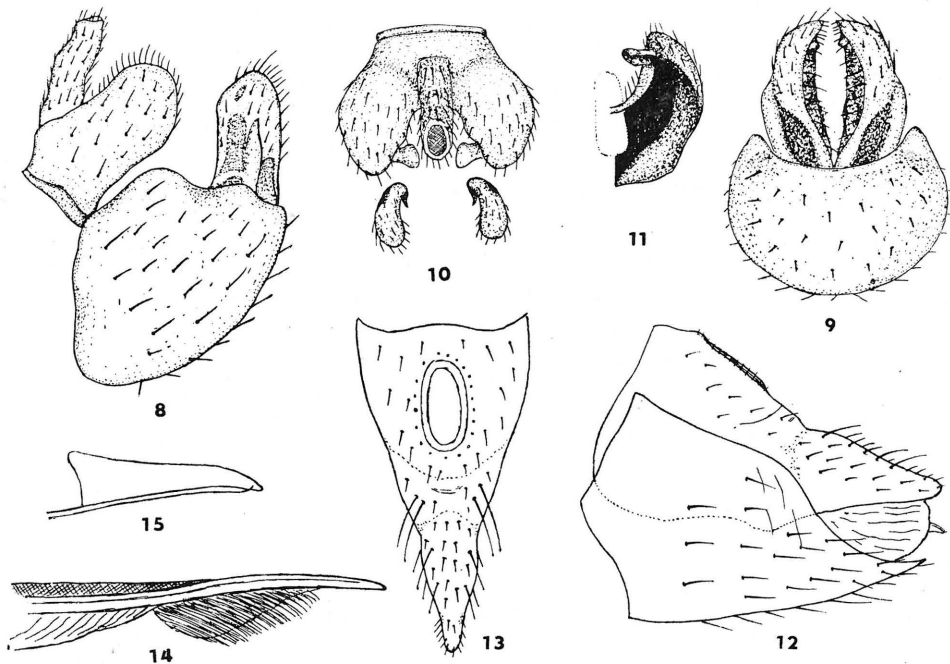


Fig. 8.—15. *Phytolyma lata* Scott.

Fig. 8. Outer genitalia of male in lateral aspect. — Fig. 9. Those from behind. — Fig. 10. Those from above. — Fig. 11. Winglike process of male seen from below. — Fig. 12. Outer genitalia of female in lateral view. — Fig. 13. Proctigal segment of female seen from above. — Fig. 14. Outer valve of ovipositor. — Fig. 15. Inner valves of ovipositor.

on sides, lighter in middle. Thorax in its other parts mostly yellowish white in ground-colour, particularly where sclerites are folded. Four longitudinal dark brown stripes on praescutum, of which the two central are much broader than the lateral ones; mesoscutum also with four such stripes and two thin central; metapostnotum with six brown spots unequal in size, and one central X-shaped. The longitudinal stripes are lighter in the middle and quite dark on margins. Legs yellowish brown, femora on dorsal side, tarsi of the fore- and middle-legs and metacoxae brown. Fore-wings hyaline, with a brown terminal spot in the cell r_2 , m_1 , m_2 , and cu_2 in extent of marginal spines, and at the origin and end of claval suture.

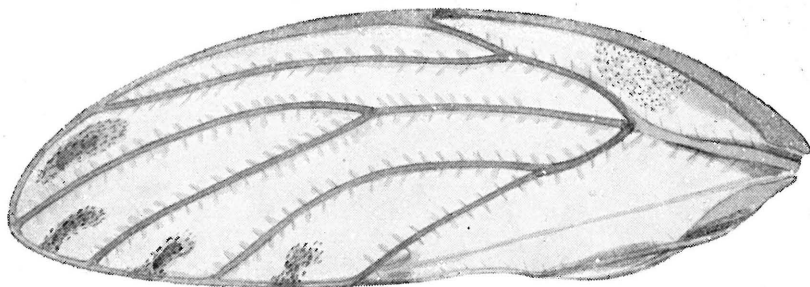


Fig. 16. *Triozamia lamborni* (Newstead) — Fore-wing.

Terga of abdominal segments brownish yellow with brown margins and sides, sterna yellowish white and brown spotted, genital section here and there brown.

Structure. — Head 1.18 mm wide, vertex 0.66 mm wide and 0.46—0.53 mm long in median line; in posterior part excavated between eyes across and head very narrow behind at occipital margin. Genae without any prominent protrusions, but rather bulged (0.18 mm high, and 0.43 mm broad at bases). They are nearly contiguous at their inner sides, so that frons is covered with them almost entirely, with exception of a narrow border round the anterior ocellus. Antennae 2.3—2.7 mm long; average lengths of individual segments (in 0.001 mm): 116, 92, 280, 330, 335, 402, 408, 316, 115, 94; rhinaria on the 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 9th segment. Thorax of generic shape, very broad and somewhat veulted. Metacoxae comparatively large, meracanthi button-like, 90—126 μ long, rounded on apex. Metatibiae with a prominent basal spur and with 5 apical very strong black spines (45 μ long), each on a separated fingerlike process (81 μ long). Basal metatarsite without spines. Fore-wings 4.18 mm long and 1.78 mm max. wide, extended and tapered towards apex into round tip. Anterior margin convex, posterior nearly straight. Membrane hyaline, plane, with brown terminal spots, one such in cell r_2 , m_1 , m_2 and cu_1 is extent of marginal spines, and at origin and end of claval suture, as mentioned above, and smoky along the common vein. Veins lightly prominent, $R+M+Cu_1$ as long as the fourth of wing length, R longer than Cu_1 (936 μ :

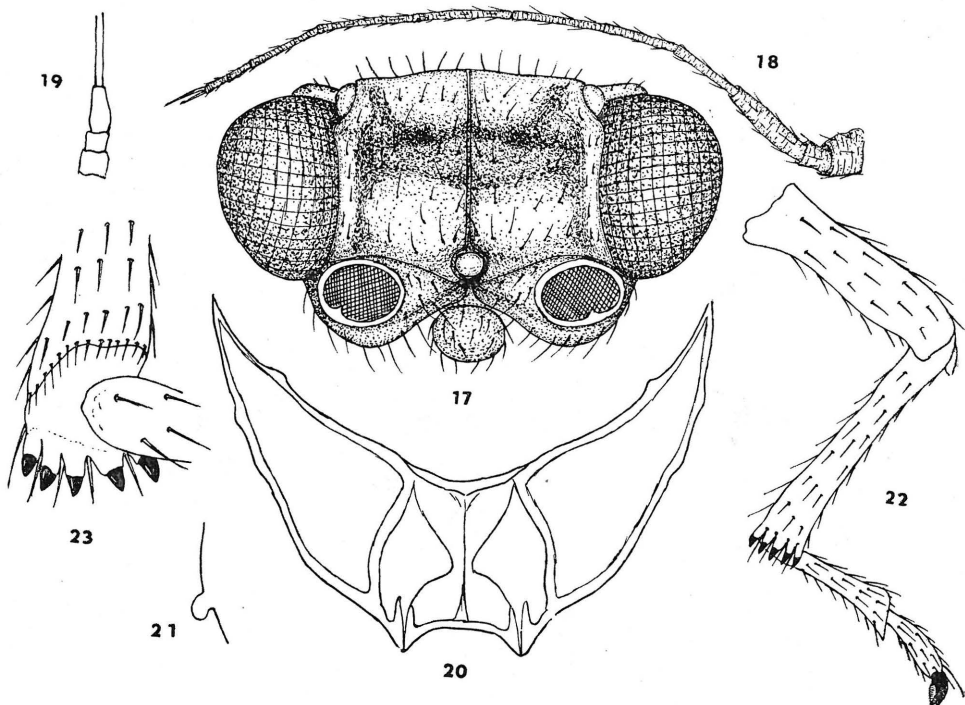


Fig. 17.—23. *Triozamia lamborni* (Newstead).

Fig. 17. Head in frontal aspect. — Fig. 18. Antenna. — Fig. 19. Initial segments of antenna; another shape of the third segment. — Fig. 20. Metapostnotum and 1st abdom. tergite seen from above. — Fig. 21. Part of metacoxa with meracanthus. — Fig. 22. Hind leg. — Fig. 23. Apical end of metabilia.

648 μ), R_1 nearly half as long (522 μ) as R . Pterostigma incipient. Rs 2.48 mm long and a little curved forward. M straight and comparatively short (1.74 mm). m_1 long, since M_{1-2} and M_{3-4} are 1.74 mm long in projection. Also cu_1 is very large (Cu 1.35 mm, Cu 2.09 mm in projection). Cu_1 short (0.65 mm) and concave. Costa-subcosta rather stout and long (2.63 mm). Veins with setae on both sides. Upper spines present only in the middle of costal cell ($c+sc$), in other cells as well as lower spines quite absent. Hind wing 3.69 mm long and 1.21 mm wide.

"Siphunculi have usually been considered a peculiarity of aphids, but abdominal organs of a similar function occur in the African psyllid *Rhinopsylla lamborni*. These organs consist of a pair of transparent external sacs which in life contain an organe wax which may be exuded when the psyllid is disturbed." (Eastop, 1961, p. 168.)

Abdominal termination in male. — Hypandrium in lateral aspect 0.65 mm long and 0.54 mm high including its dorsal process. It is rounded on lower side. Parameres in lateral aspect straight, 0.50 mm long and snow-shoe-shaped in outline, as terminal part projects lobately backwards. At the anterior corner there is a little black tooth turned

inside. From behind they are curved into an O, when clasped together. Proctiger is bipartite. The lower part of it 0.29 mm high on anterior side, it projects into two lobes at hind margin, 0.25 mm long and rounded from below backward. The upper part, cca 0.34 mm high, is tubular in shape. Penis as described above.

Abdominal termination in female. — Proctigal segment is 1.42 mm long. Its upper outline almost straight, only behind the anal field a little convex. The lower outline is cut out slightly in the apical third. Anal field 0.74 mm long; the circle of perianal glands sinuous being crooked into many folds. Proctigal segment—when seen from above—is very extended and narrow, wedgeshaped. The beak is covered with numerous small spines. Genital segment has the shape of an extended trapezoid in lateral aspect, being 1.21 mm long above and 0.99 mm below; its maximal width in basal part 0.65 mm. Upper outline concave and a little turned up at the end. Flaps are long, relatively narrow, rounded at end and softly ridged. They are almost as long as the proctigal and genital segment. Outer valves are nearly straight and cut off obtusely at tip, having the shape of a chisel in their terminal portion. The lower membranous

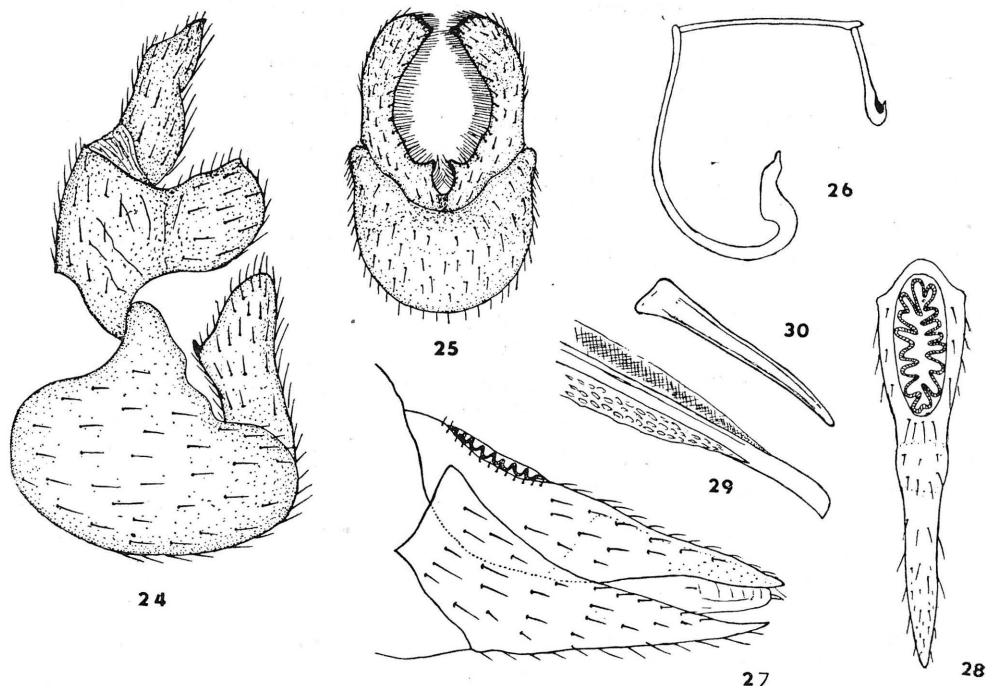


Fig. 24.—30. *Triozamia lamborni* (Newstead).

Fig. 24. Outer genitalia of male in lateral aspect. — Fig. 25. — Those from behind. — Fig. 26. Penis. — Fig. 27. Outer genitalia of female in lateral aspect. — Fig. 28. Proctigal segment of female seen from above. — Fig. 29. Outer valve of ovipositor. — Fig. 30. Inner valves of ovipositor.

section of them is wartily thickened. The inner valves are narrow, knife-like in outline and 0.74 mm long in lateral aspect.

Total length of body up to the tip of folded wings: 5.81 mm, that of the body alone 3.9 mm in male, 4.6 mm in female.

Host-plant and Distribution: "This psyllid is the common species on *Antiaris* in West African forests." (V. E. Eastop's personal communication to the present author of 5. 9. 1962); — Eala, June 1936 (lgt. J. Ghesquière); locality of the specimens in author's collection: Uganda, Kampala, 20. March 1923 (lgt. Hargreaves).

Type material 1 male (holotype) and 1 female (allotype), both slide-mounted in the collection of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren.

The present author is very much obliged to Dr V. F. Eastop (British Museum of Natural History, London) for the aid he proved to him by spending several specimens of this species to be compared and for information as far as its ecology and distribution.

Subfamily CIRIACREMINAE G. Heslop-Harrison, 1958

Syndesmophlebia Vondráček, gen. n.

Head a little narrower than mesonotum and deflexed moderately. Vertex flat; coronal suture well developed in posterior portion, but disappearing in the middle, and rather deepened anteriorly, in accordance with this the vertex is a little elevated on both sides above this portion of the suture, anterior ocellus, and genal cones. These latter are massive, broad and truncated at the ends. Eyes large, subspherical, prominent, and apparently recessive. Insertion-pits of antennae rather spatious and moved considerably laterad. Genae between them and lower margins of eyes passing into quite small anteoccipital lobuli. Frons covered totally with genae, and pro parte in its anterior portion with postclypeus. Antennae long and slender, longer than half of body length.

Thorax comparatively flat and robust; pronotum sausage-like in outline when seen from above, rather widened in the middle, slightly deflexed and rounded down anteriorly. Propleurites subequal and shaped rather like those in Arytaininae. Fore-wings elongated and rounded on apical margin. Membrane thickened and warped outward convexly. Rs long and connected with M_1+2 in a single point. Both veins are broken angulately at this point of attachment. No cross-vein is present. Vein R_1 developed, pterostigma thus normal in shape ("stalked"), and not attached to Rs, which is the case in *Desmlostigma* Enderlein and *Kleinella* Aulmann. R_{1a} and R_{1b} indicated. Metacoxae very large, meracanthi well developed, thorn-like, pointed. Metatibiae each with a large basal spur and 3+2 black claw-like spines at apical end. Basal metatarsite with two such black claw-like spines, one on each side.

Genital part of abdomen in female is very long, proctigal segment narrow in dorsal aspect, wedged-shaped and elongated. Proctiger of male with resemblance of a bipartite condition.

As it may be supposed with regard to *S. oblongata* Vondr. sp. n., this genus includes forms of great size, elongated body and wings.

As far as the taxonomic position of this genus, it is to be placed into the subfamily Ciriacreminae of the family Ciriacremlidae. It differs from *Anomoneura* Schwarz, 1898 by having no additional crossveins in the cell r_1 between C and Rs, and from *Bunoparia* Enderlein, 1926 by having no cross vein between Rs and M_{1+2} at all, but only one common point of attachment of these two veins (due to their angular approximation), in different shape of genal cones and fore-wings, in absence of the hind projections of the male hypandrium (Sternalzapfen according to Enderlein), and in total size of body. Even so it differs from *Panisopelma* Enderlein, 1910 with the exception that it has also, similarly, a basal spur on metatibiae. On the other hand it is different from *Connectopelma* Šulc, 1914 which has no basal spur on the metatibiae, but has a similar point of attachment of Rs and M_{1+2} .

Type-species: *Syndesmophlebia oblongata*, sp. n.

***Syndesmophlebia oblongata* Vondráček, sp. n.**

(Fig. 31—45)

Colouring. — Ground-colour of head and thorax yellowish brown. Crown pits, anterior margin of vertex and genal cones dark brown; genal cones sometimes broadly reddish brown at their ends. The underside of head, genae and clypeus black brown. Two basal and terminal segments of antennae brown, the others yellowish brown. Pronotum with two black-brown lateral pits and dark brown in the middle. Mesopraescutum and mesoscutum with several longitudinal stripes either black or blackish brown, which are often yellowish brown in their median part. Mesoscutellum with three black brown stripes, one central and two lateral oblique, originating all together from the same point at the hind margin of mesoscutellum. Pleurae here and there darkened marginally. Metanotum yellowish in colour. Legs brown, femora and tibiae dark brown on dorsal side, tarsal segments the same in colour. Membrane of the fore-wings brown, pellucid, darkly smoked along the veins. A darker transverse stripe seems to run from the termination of Cu_{1b} over the cell m_2 to the attachment-point of Rs with M_{1+2} . Veins reddish brown to brown. Pterostigma dark with many red points as well as the thickened costa-vein in its proximal portion. Three small dark brown spots in r_1 at costal margin. Hind-wing membrane whitish, here and there with brownish tinge. Abdominal tergites and pleurites black brown, sternites and margins of tergites brown. Terminal segments with outer genitalia brown, here and there black brown.

Structure. — Head 1.28 mm wide; vertex 0.74 mm wide and 0.41 mm long in middle-line, flat, with one pit on each half slightly elevated laterad. Median suture well developed in its posterior portion, disappearing a little in middle, and rather deepened in its front part. Genae are protracted into voluminous, 0.26 mm long, very broad (terminal width 0.20 mm), truncated cones. These are flat in the middle, but a little inflated

towards antennal pits, and more in their terminal portion, which appears to be chin-shaped. They are nearly contiguous at their inner sides. Pilosity of head as may be seen in Fig. 33, 34. Frons covered with genae. Antennae 3.76 mm long. The first segment large and stout (0.188 mm long, 0.150 mm broad), the second much smaller (0.100 mm long, 0.88 mm broad), the

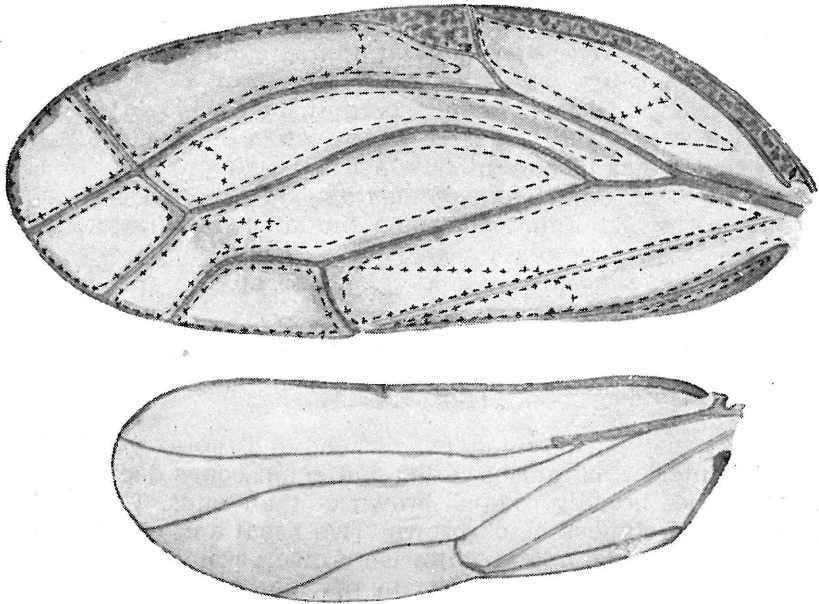


Fig. 31—32. *Syndesmophlebia oblongata* Vond., gen. and sp. n.

Fig. 31. Fore-wing. — Fig. 32. Hind wing.

others slender (0.025 mm), the 7th and 8th being longest (lengths of the 3rd up to the 10th in 0.001 mm: 275, 350, 400, 513, 688, 675, 350, 125); rhinaria on the 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th segment.

Thorax of generic character. Fore-wings 5.06 mm long and 1.98 mm wide in male, 5.5 mm long and 2.18 mm wide in female, towards the apical end narrowed inconspicuously. Anterior margin convex, arched especially in its proximal half, then nearly straight. Apical part of wing rounded back symmetrically, posterior margin almost straight. Membrane thickened, pellucid, not plane, but somewhat warped out convexly. $R+M+Cu_1$ relatively short, R nearly twice, and Cu_1 thrice as long as $M+Cu_1$. Cu_1 is equal to one third of the wing length. Rs long, rather convex forward and in its last fourth broken up angularly in the point of attachment with M_{1+2} . M long, strongly convex in proximal half, but slightly concave in distal one. Cell cu_1 as large as m_1 ; $W-H$ ratio 2.15. Anal vein a little longer than half of wing-length. Pterostigma broad and short, ending above the termination of Cu_{1b} projectively. Upper spines present in all the cells of wing, leaving spineless spaces along the veins, especially in the prox-

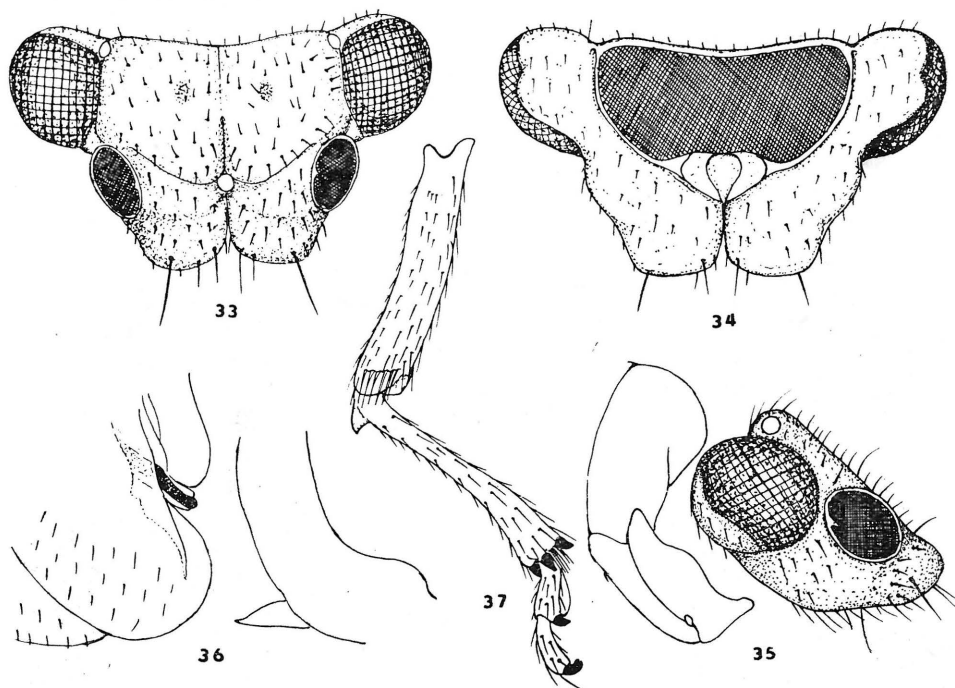


Fig. 33.—37. *Syndesmophlebia oblongata* Vond., gen. and sp. n.

Fig. 33. Head in frontal aspect. — Fig. 34. Head seen from behind. — Fig. 35. Head and prothorax in lateral aspect. — Fig. 36. Metacoxa with meracanthus and initial sternites of abdomen. — Fig. 37. Hind leg.

imal portions of cells, then tapering successively. The spines are arranged in quadrangles at distances of $9-12\mu$ approximately. They are unequal in size and covering density. They are abundant especially in the cells r_1 , r_2 , m_1 , cu_1 , and in distal halves of m_2 and cu_2 . Lower spines are present also in all cells, but in a smaller extent, excepting r_2 , m_1 , and cu_1 , in which the areas of both kinds of spines are congruent. Hind wings 3.36 mm long in male, 3.92 mm in female, and 1.32 mm wide in both sexes.

Metacoxae proportionately large, meracanthi well developed, thorn-like and pointed (0.48 mm long, 0.09–0.10 mm thick at base). Metatibiae provided with a very prominent basal spur and 3+2 large black spines at apical end. Between these two groups of spines there is a row of 6 long setae. Basal metatarsite equipped with 1+1 similar black clawlike spines apically, one on each side, and a plantar pad.

Abdominal termination in male. — Hypandrium 0.54 mm long in all dimensions. It is rounded from below backward and upward; the posterior half of it is rather narrowed and swollen slightly twice. Parameres in lateral aspect curved angularly, approximately in the shape of a boomerang. They bulge backward in distal half, so that a low hump is formed not far beneath their termination, and another one near the middle, where the swelling is projected into a flat ledge. They are 0.53 mm

long and each provided with a strong terminal dark brown tooth directed inward. Proctiger cylindrical in basal portion, and inclined obliquely backward, then erect in last two thirds, and forming two longitudinal wing-like narrow but high projections at hind margins, resembling thus a bipartite condition; 0.65 long.

Abdominal termination in female. — Genital portion of abdomen is very long: it makes a half of the total length of abdomen. Proctigal segment is 2.23 mm long and relatively narrow. Its upper outline is rather elevated in extent of anal field, then almost straight with an inconspicuous convexity in its last third and turned up distinctly at the very end. The lower outline of the proctigal segment participates in forming the beak being cut out in the last third. The perianal setae are rather long ($114\ \mu$) and closely adjacent to the circle of perianal glands. The beak is covered amply with small thick spines. Proctigal segment—when seen

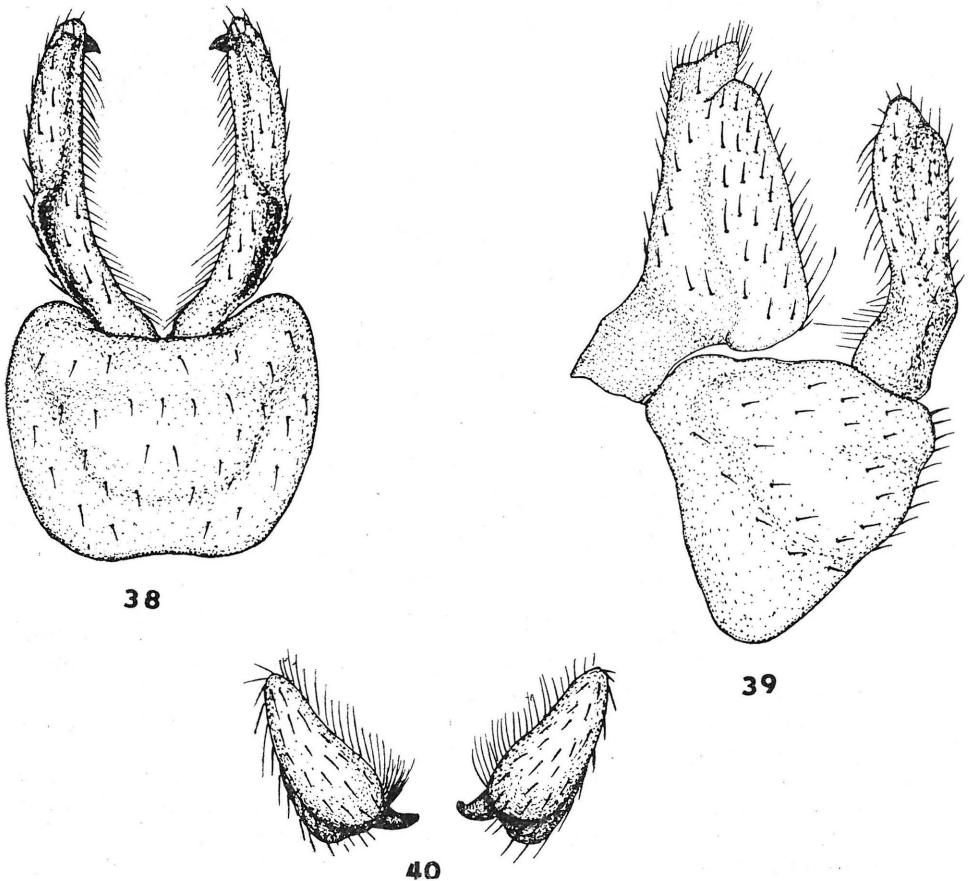


Fig. 38.—40. *Syndesmophlebia oblongata* Vond., gen. and sp. n.
Fig. 38. Outer genitalia of male seen from behind. — Fig. 39. Outer genitalia of male in lateral aspect. — Fig. 40. Parameres of male seen from above.

from above—is very much extended and wedgeshaped with a medial keel in the last third of its length. Genital segment has a shape of an extended triangle in lateral view, being 1.79 mm long above and below, and 0.68 mm anteriorly. Its upper outline is convex in proximal half, then concave, the lower one straight and turned up at the end; a narrow curved up beak is consequently formed, covered with numerous little spines, but thinner and somewhat longer than those on the beak of proctigal segment. Flaps are long, comparatively rather narrow, rounded at end, ridged across softly and abundantly. They are shorter than proctigal segment, but longer than that genital. Outer valves are slightly sinuate and cut off obtusely at the tip. The inner valves are 0.34 mm long, knife-like in lateral aspect, with rather rounded tips. Total length up to the tip of folded wings: ♂ 6.37 mm, ♀ 7.1 mm in dry condition, that of the body alone ♂ 5.68 mm, ♀ 6.40 mm in dry condition (♂ 6.57 mm, ♀ 8.08 mm after having been boiled in potassium hydroxydate).

Host-plant and bionomics: unknown.

Distribution: Rutshuru, May, 1936 [lgt. L. Lippens] — 1 male (holotype); Luebo, August, 1921 [lgt. J. Ghesquière] — 1 female (allotype). Holotype and allotype (both slide-mounted) are in the collection of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren.

Family APHALARIDAE Edwards, 1896

Subfamily APHALAROIDINAE Vondráček, subfam. n.

Genae flat or more or less bulged but without any anterior protractions. Venation of the fore-wings aphalarine and without any reductions or coalescence of veins. Pterostigma developed. Proctiger of the male without horizontal wing-like protractions at the hind margin.

Tribus PAUROCEPHALINI Vondráček, tr. n.

Fore-wings membranous or slightly thickened, head more or less deflexed with subspherical eyes often recessive, vertex and genae of the Pauropsylla-type. Thorax robust, pronotum not protracted far below on the sides. Meracanthi developed or rudimentary.

Paurocephala Crawford, 1913

Paurocephala urenae L. M. Russell, 1946

Paurocephala urenae L. M. Russell, Journ. Wash. Ac. Sci., Vol. 36, pp. 94—97

According to the communication of L. M. Russell in her paper quoted above the Type-specimens (adults and larvae) of this species were collected by Mrs D. Soyer from *Urena lobata* L., belonging to the family Malvaceae. According to the labels on the individual dry specimens of the Tervuren-material there was recorded *Triumfetta* sp., from which they all were collected. As no larvae are present in the material, it is difficult to decide, whether *Triumfetta*, which belongs to the family Tiliceae, is

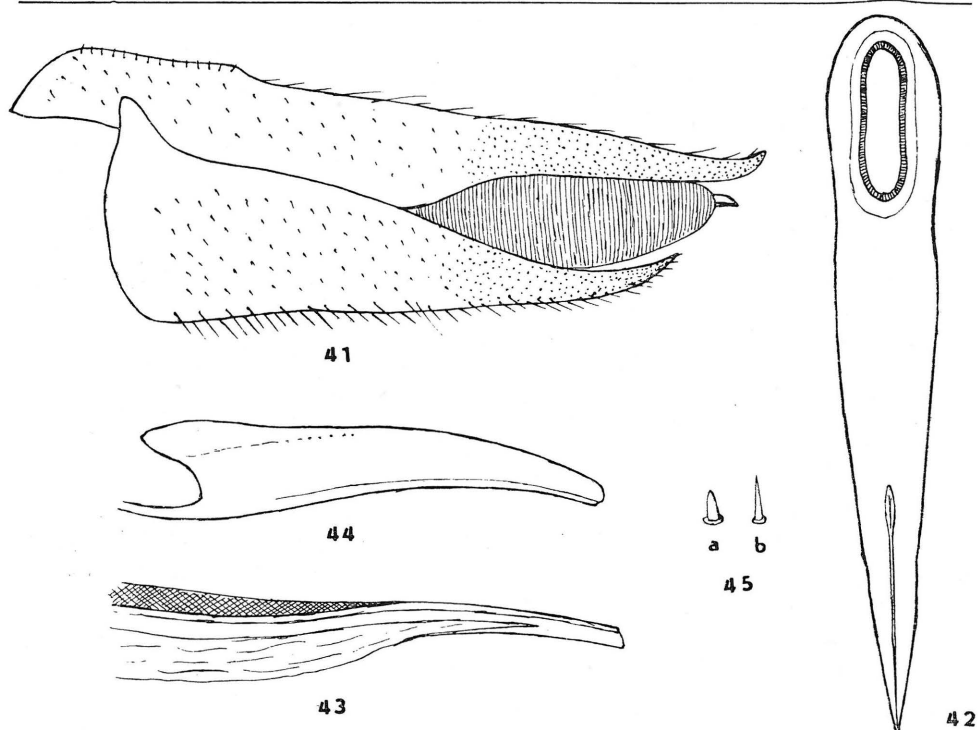


Fig. 41.—45. *Syndesmophlebia oblongata* Vond., gen. and. sp. n.

Fig. 41. Outer genitalia of female in lateral aspect. — Fig. 42. Proctigal segment of female in dorsal view. — Fig. 43. Outer valve of ovipositor. — Fig. 44. Inner valves of ovipositor. — Fig. 45. Spines on the beak of female proctigal and genital segments.

also primarily a host-plant of this species besides *Urena lobata*, or whether these Tervuren-specimens represent any "biological" race of this species. As far as their structure and colouring, the specimens correspond completely with the description of *Paurocephala urenae* given by L. M. Russel.

Locality: Yangambi, December, 1925, 120, 20; lgt. J. Ghesquière.

***Paurocephala gossypii* L. M. Russell, 1943**

Paurocephala gossypii L. M. Russell, 1943, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 45, No 5, pp. 115—120

Locality: Kabemba, June 12, 1918, adults and larvae; lgt R. Mayné.

***Camarotoscena* Haupt, 1935**

***Camarotoscena* sp.**

This form is represented in the examined material by only a single specimen of the female. It is not advisable to erect a new species on the basis of this isolated find, although it is significant in many characters.

Therefore a description of it is given for future use, when it may be completed and a precise identification made, until other specimens of the same species, especially those of the males may be acquired (Fig. 46—55).

Colouring. — Head dimly white, vertex dark yellowish green, eyes dark brown or black, antennae light yellow in 1st and 2nd segment, the other segments dark yellow, 9th in its distal half, and 10th totally black.

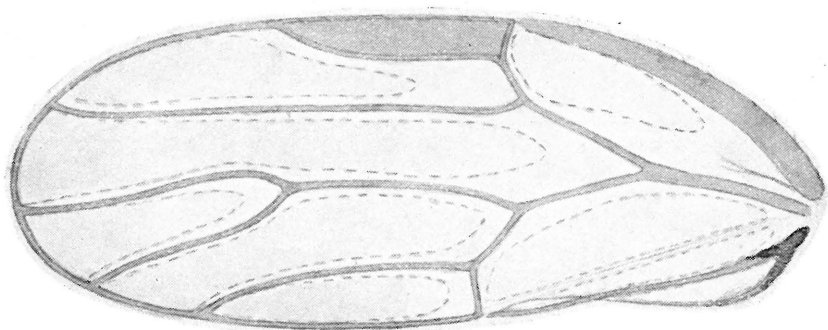


Fig. 46. *Camarotoscena* sp. — Fore-wing.

Ground-colour of thorax yellowish green, dark spotted very finely, here and there greyish white as if it were covered with wax. Hind lateral margins of mesoscutum black, mesoscutellum white. Pleural portion white. Legs light yellow, femora darkened on dorsal sides. Metacoxae dark brown. Membrane of fore-wings white, feebly yellowish in distal half of the wing, and transparent. Veins yellow, Analis black at origin. Membrane of the hind-wings hyaline. Abdomen dark yellowish green, anterior margins of segments blackish brown spotted. Proctigal and genital segment black on tip.

Structure. — Head 0.81 mm wide; vertex 0.47 mm wide and 0.22 mm long in median line. Genae very much swollen, strongly divergent and not contiguous at base, clypeus enlarged, rather inflated and visible from front between genae, somewhat protracted forward and nearly covering the frons. Antennae 1.29 mm long (lengths of individual segments in 0.001 mm: 94, 108, 155, 135, 108, 149, 162, 176, 121, 81); two basal segments stout, the others forming a filiform flagellum, the 7th and 8th being longest.

Head and thorax shagreened (surface scale-like or ridged). Fore-wings 2.34 mm long and 1.82 mm wide. Membrane wrinkled transversely. Pterostigma broad and relatively short (terminating—in projection—above the furcation of M). $M + Cu_1$ nearly as long as R, Cu_1 scarcely half as long as the both former. Rs long, straight, only slightly curved forward before termination. M comparatively short, a little shorter than M_{1+2} . Cells m_1 and cu_1 nearly equal in size and very elongate; cu_1 typical in shape as usual in *Camarotoscena*. Apex of the wing in extent of the costal margin of r_2 , only a little distance before termination of M_{1+2} . The wing rounded

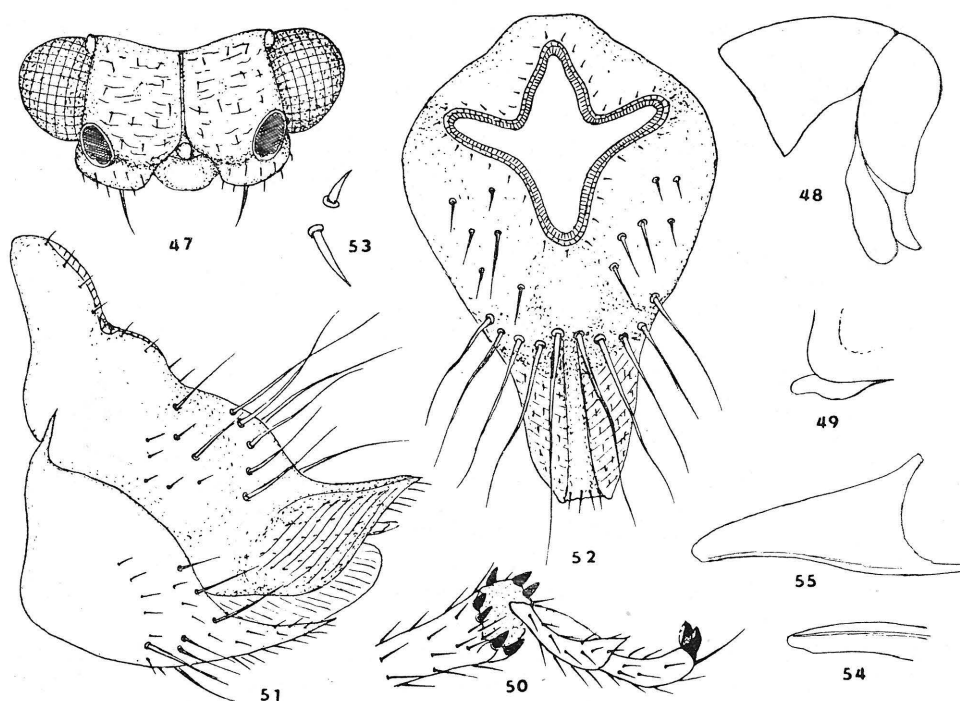


Fig. 47.—55. *Camarotoscena* sp.

Fig. 47. Head in frontal aspect. — Fig. 48. Pronotum and propleurites in lateral aspect. — Fig. 49. Metacoxa with meracanthus. — Fig. 50. Apical end of metatibia with metatarsites. — Fig. 51. Outer genitalia of female in lateral aspect. — Fig. 52. Proctigal segment of female in dorsal aspect. — Fig. 53. Spines on the beak of female proctigal and genital segments. — Fig. 54. Termination of outer valve of ovipositor. — Fig. 55. Inner valves of ovipositor.

symmetrically on its apical margin and elongately elliptic in shape. Nodular line indicated. Upper spines present in all cells, leaving spineless spaces along the veins, especially large in proximal portions of the cells, and tapering successively in distal direction. They are arranged generally in quadrangles rather irregularly, but in rows along the wrinkles in the distal halves of cells.

Meracanthi well developed, 0.27 mm long and nearly four times as long as broad at base, taplike. Metatibiae without basal spur, with 5+2 black clawlike apical spines. Basal metatarsite without such black spines at all, rather protracted backward, pointed at one side, and with a plantar pad.

Abdominal termination in female. — Proctigal segment in lateral projection 0.58 mm long in its dorsal outline, 0.47 mm in the ventral one, and 1.27 mm high anteriorly. It is particular in shape—short comparatively when seen from above, wedgeshaped, three times saddled out transversely so that two elevations are made, and similar—but lower—two lateral ones resulting from two paralateral longitudinal deepenings.

It is grooved in the middle-line of its posterior half and flatly beaklike enlarged on sides. On these lateral enlargements a transverse scratching is visible. Long setae are present on the lateral elevations, especially long are those situated before the beaklike enlargements and arranged in two or one transverse row. The tip of the beak is cut off across. Anal field owing to these distortions of surface is cruciform in its outline. Genital segment in lateral aspect with dimensions: 0.38 mm long in dorsal outline, 0.36 mm in the ventral one, 0.26 mm on anterior-side. It is triangular in shape, its dorsal outline strongly convex in anterior two thirds of its length, then concave and terminating in a sharp pointed and thin beak. Palps are longer than genital segment, but shorter than the proctigal segment, rounded on posterior margin. Outer valves are sinuate, pointed at apex and here very slightly cut off from below. Inner valves triangular in lateral aspect (chopperlike and a little elongate in outline), nearly straight above and below, pointed obtusely on apex. Total length up to end of folded wings: 2.8 mm in dry condition (3.2 mm after having been boiled in potassium hydroxydate), that of the body alone: 2.1 mm (2.9 mm).

Host-plant and life-history: unknown.

Distribution: Ylandria, November, 1935 (lgt. J. Ghesquière) — 1 female (slide-mounted) in collection of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren.

Family PSYLLIDAE Edwards, 1896

Subfamily DIAPHORININAE Vondráček, subfam. n.

Tribe DIAPHORINI Vondráček, 1957

Head more or less horizontal, vertex flat, separated from genal cones only by transverse suture. The latter situated at the same level with vertex, flattened on upper surface and relatively broad at base, widely rounded on apex. Antennae short. Thorax generally not vaulted. Forewings usually more or less thickened, spotted, the cell cu_1 a little lesser in size than that m_1 .

Diaphorina Löw, 1879

Diaphorina didonis Vondráček, sp. n.

(Fig. 56—67)

Colouring. — Head and thorax ochraceously yellow in ground colour. Median suture of vertex, frontal margin of it and foveae blackish brown. Genal cones light yellow. Antennae yellow with backish brown apical end of each segment, three last segments totally black brown. Clypeus also the same in colour. Anterior and posterior margin of pronotum black brown, lateral portions brownish. Mesopraescutum with two central brown spots at the anterior margin; mesoscutum with four rather wide black brown longitudinal stripes. Meso- and metascutellum and pleurae black brown pro partibus. Coxae of the first and second pairs of legs ark brown, those of the third pair and meracanthi light yellow. Femora of legs dark brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Membrane of fore-wings white

with brown spots in all cells, frequently coalescent. Cell $c+sc$ spotted in the middle. Ends of veins when terminating into the costal margin surrounded with dark brown spots forming coalesced apical marginal bands, but interrupted by white spaces at the middle parts of costal margin in the cells r_1 , r_2 , m_1 , m_2 , and cu_1 . The white space in r_1 -cell is rather large, and that in m_2 especially extensive, taking up two thirds of the whole of

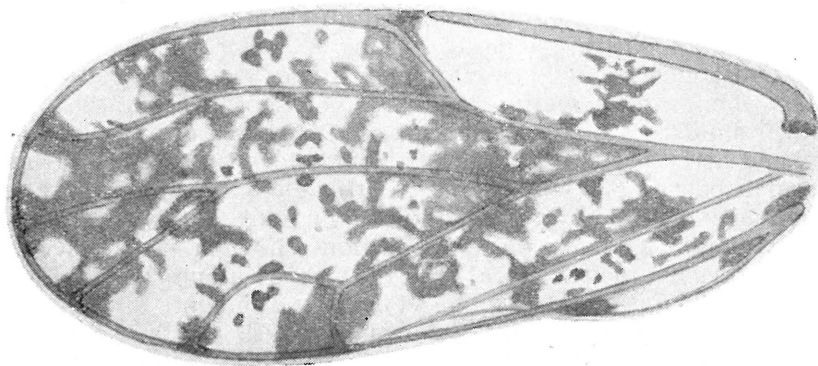


Fig. 56. *Diaphorina didonis* Vond., sp. n. — Fore-wing.

the cell, and being connected with the white space in the cell cu_1 . Proximal and distal fourths of the anal cell are dark brown infumated. Abdominal segments black brown in colour, but the sternites yellow on anterior and posterior margins and forming in the middle of ventral side a united yellow stripe reaching back to the genital segment.

Structure. — Head 0.67 mm wide, somewhat deflexed and excavated moderately on the back margin. Vertex 0.45 mm wide, 0.21 mm long in the middle-line, broadly quadrate, with subcentral fovea on each side and slightly deepened from here forward and backward. Anterior margin of vertex nearly straight and rounded only on sides. Head covered with setae not dense and long. Genal cones short, only 0.09 mm long, almost hemispherical in shape. Eyes comparatively rather small. Antennal pits scarcely visible from above; antennae 0.68 mm long (individual segments in 0.001 mm: 95, 67, 94, 68, 54, 74, 54, 81, 54, 47). Pronotum 0.18 mm long, with two shallow pits on each side. Legs not long, femoro-tibial ratio of the third pair 43 : 50. Metatibiae with 11 apical black spines, basal metatarsite with 2 similar ones. Meracanthi well developed, roundly pointed at tips and 0.11 mm long. Fore-wings 2.52 (♂) — 2.64 (♀) mm long and 1.09 (♂) — 1.18 (♀) mm wide, rather tapered proximal and broadened distal, rounded on apical margin. Anterior margin of the fore-wings mostly straight, only in its distal fourth as well as the posterior margin rounded moderately. $R : M + Cu_1 : Cu_1$ equal to 1.5 : 1 : 1.8 approximately. R_1 0.25 mm long. Pterostigma incipient. Rs straight and in external third concave. M feebly arched and twice as long as M_1 . Cell cu_1 smaller in size than that m_1 . All cells covered with upper and lower granular spines, reaching up to the

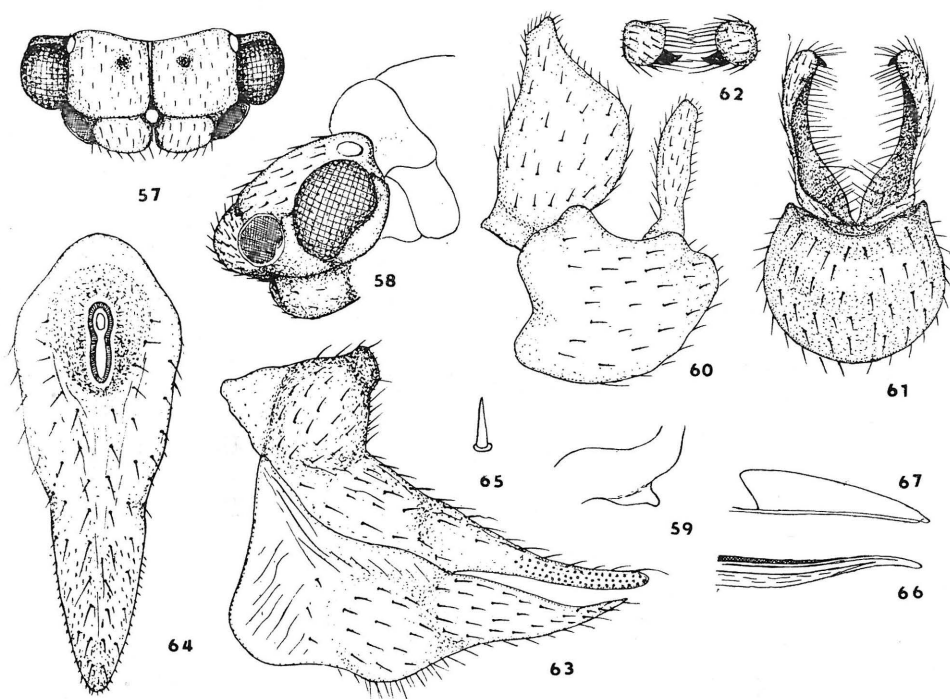


Fig. 57.—67. *Diaphorina didonis* Vond., sp. n.

Fig. 57. Head in frontal aspect. — Fig. 58. Head and pronotum in lateral aspect. — Fig. 59. Metacoxa with meracanthus. — Fig. 60. Outer genitalia of male in lateral aspect. — Fig. 61. Those seen from behind. — Fig. 62. Parameres of male seen from above. — Fig. 63. Outer genitalia of female in lateral aspect. — Fig. 64. Proctigal segment of female in dorsal aspect. — Fig. 65. Spine on the beak of proctigal segment of female. — Fig. 66. Outer valve of ovipositor. — Fig. 67. Inner valves of ovipositor.

veins, so that no spineless spaces along the veins are left. The lower spines are not so dense in number as the upper spines. The mutual distance of spines is not constant. Apex of wing located in the termination of M_{1+} or a little before it.

Abdominal termination in male. — Hypandrium in lateral aspect 0.33 mm long above, with two protuberances on each side and excavated between, 0.39 mm long below, and 0.25 mm high anteriorly; rounded from below backward. Parameres upright, 0.30 mm long, 0.05–0.06 mm wide, slightly convex on anterior side and almost straight behind; cut off obliquely at tip. Seen from behind, they are stave-like curved across, arched inside towards free end and terminating with a black tooth on upper margin inside. Proctiger erected, 0.48 mm high and very much inflated at the hind margin (0.25 mm broad in the middle).

Abdominal termination female. — Proctigal segment 0.79 mm above projectively in lateral aspect, and 0.71 mm below. Its upper outline suddenly broken down after the anterior third of its length so that the anal fields in nearly vertical in position. Seen from above, the proctigal

segment is wedgelike, roundly pointed at tip and with a little cross incision in the middle. The sides of the beak covered with several rows of small, conical spines. Lower outline gently and slightly excavated up to the cross incision, so that the beak is rather long. The genital segment is triangular in shape in lateral aspect, 0.73 mm long at upper margin, the same below, and 0.31 mm anteriorly, also with a subcentral transverse incision and two inflations of the wall, one on each side of this incision. The beak is sharply pointed outward and somewhat turned up towards the end. External valves of ovipositor are only a little sinuate, those internal chopper-like, slightly ledged below and 0.26 mm long above.

Total length of body up to the tip of folded wings: 2.96 mm in male, 3.04 mm in female, that of the body alone: 2.57 mm in male, 2.66 mm in female in dry condition.

Host-plant and life-history unknown.

Distribution: the specimens examined from Urundi-Kama (lgt. Dr H. Schouteden, 26.—28. I. 1926).

Types in the collection of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren.

Subfamily PSYLLINAE Crawford

Tribe MACROCORSINI Vondráček, tr. n.

Head strongly deflexed or vertical, eyes moderately large in size and recessive. Genae very much protracted forward as massive cones. Their axes parallel to vertex. The latter with rounded corners in front. Its anterior margins (on both sides of coronal suture) run obliquely backward and laterad to the antennal sockets. Antennae unusually long, as long as body-length with folded wings or even still longer. Fore-wings more or less thickened, rounded on apical margin, or rhomboidal. The veins mostly rather sinuate, marginal cells (m_1 , cu_1) very protracted. Paravenal setae comparatively long.

Macrocorsa Vondráček, gen. n.

This very interesting genus has a characteristic form of head, which is strongly deflexed, nearly vertical. Its posterior portion passes abruptly with a sharp edge into occiput. It is rather elevated along the hind margin, much more so around the lateral ocelli and towards the antennal sockets. In the line running from the crown pits to the antennal sockets its surface is broken down angularly, the anterior portion of which is flattened and lobately rounded down towards front ocellus, with sides cut out for antennal sockets. These are comparatively large, moved aside lateral and placed near the eyes. Genae unusually enlarged and particularly shaped in periantennal areas. These include half of each gena, are bulged round the antennal socket on its inner side and sausage-like swollen beneath it. There is a deepening between the outer side of the socket and the sausage-like swelling of the gena. Genal cones are stout, very broad at base, and pointed at apex. Frons nearly quite covered with genae. Eyes large, sub-spherical, very prominent and recessive. They are slightly stalked in front below. Occipital postocular toruli spacious and strongly stretched out so

that they project partly beneath the eyes. Lateral ocelli not "placed on the posterior margin of vertex on low tubercles, situated some distance from lateral-posterior angles, almost in the line with the inner margin of antennal insertion"—which is the case in *Caradocia* (according to Laing, 1923). Postclypeus much swollen. Antennae long, overtopping the body with folded wings, excepting two basal segments, slender and filiform.

Thorax robust, broad, but not much vaulted. Pronotum comparatively long, ribbonlike, rather declivous in front. Propleurites nearly subequal in size and similar in shape like those in *Arytaina*. Metascutellum with very small anterolateral hornlike protuberances. Metacoxae strong and with well developed meracanthi, but short. Metatibiae proportionately short, when compared with femora of the hind legs, and provided with a basal spur and several (4) large black clawlike spines at apical end. Basal metatarsite with 2 similar apical black spines, one on each side, and a plantar pad.

Fore-wings with C strongly convex in basal part, tapering caudad and roundly angulate at apex. Membrane rather thick and wrinkled. C forming with Sc the cell c, which is coriaceous. Rs, M, M_{1+2} , M_{3+4} , and Cu_{1a} undulate. Cells m_1 and cu_1 large and elongate. Anal vein very long. Paravenal setae long.

Third sternite of abdomen udderlike swollen on each side near the middle with a little papillar prominence at apex and a cuticular fold. Proctiger of male simple, without horizontal alar projections.

This genus seems to be closely related to *Auchmerina* Enderlein, 1918 and *Caradocia* Laing, 1923.

Type-species: *Macrocorsa congensis*, n. sp.

***Macrocorsa congensis* Vondráček, sp. n.**

(Fig. 68—84)

Colouring. — Head and thorax dimly yellow in ground colour. Vertex in its anterior half with an oblique brown stripe on each side of median line. Posterior portion of vertex brown, crown pits dark brown. Genae yellow, sometimes carmine-red speckled, apices of genal cones often carmine-red in colour. Compound eyes violet, acelli orange-red. Two basal segments of antennae and the third brownish yellow, terminal part of the third segment brown, the other segments blackish brown. Posterior margin of pronotum and its lateral impressions brown, mesopraescutum with 2 parallel brown spots, event. fused together into one large spot, mesoscutum with 4 longitudinal and parallel well limited brown stripes, which become relatively barely distinct in dark coloured specimens. Legs brownish yellow, dorsal side of femora, especially those of the third pair dark brown, tibial ends and tarsi dark brown. Metacoxae brown in upper part and dark brown bordered on posterior margin. Membrane of the fore-wings yellow or brown with a dark brown spot running from the distal fourth of c-cell across the furcation of R into the cell r_2 , and another like one in the proximal portion of basal cell. Brown irradiations may be observed in different gradation along the wrinkles, especially in the ex-

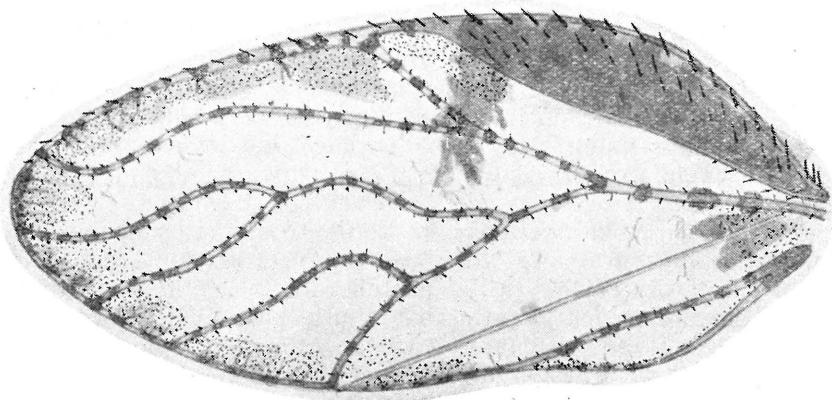


Fig. 68. *Marcocorsa congensis* Vond., gen. and. sp. n. — Fore-wing.

ternal half of the cell r_1 near C and in the cell r_2 near apical margin. Veins yellow and streaked dark brown regularly. Base of C and Sc sometimes carmine-red. Cell c coriaceous, opaque, yellowish brown and carmine-red marbled. Membrane in other parts subhyaline. Abdomen pale yellow, posterior halves of segments dark yellow, lateral portions of sternites often reddish in colour. Parameres of male dark brown on anterior margin. Genital segment of female often totally reddish.

Structure. — Head 1.27 mm wide the eyes included, strongly deflexed, nearly as wide as mesonotum. Vertex 0.82 mm wide and 0.41 mm long projectively in median line. The shape of the head typically generic as described above. Genal cones 0.29–0.30 mm long and exactly the same width at their base. They are roundly pointed on tip, a little turned forward at the end, on inner sides parallel and approximated to each other. Antennae 4.56 mm long, overtopping the body with folded wings, slender, filiform, the last segment being a little stouter and with 2 short terminal setae. Length of individual segments in 0.001 mm: 165, 74, 363, 512, 611, 627, 792, 776, 512, 132. Rhinaria on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 9th segments.

Thorax and legs of generic type. Femora of the hind legs 0.99 mm long, tibiae 0.76 mm, tarsites 0.19 and 0.23 mm. Metatibiae with 3+1 strong black clawlike spines at apical end.

Fore-wings 3.3–3.7 mm long and 1.59–1.62 mm wide, in female rather larger than those of male. The maximal width of wings in proximal third of their length, then somewhat tapered towards the apex, angulate and rounded at apex. Membrane subhyaline, rather thickened and wrinkled. C strongly convex and with Sc forming the cell c, which is coriaceous, as mentioned above. $R+M+Cu_1$ comparatively long, R_1 as long as R and forming with C and Sc an incipient pterostigma. $R:M+Cu_1:Cu_1$ like 1.4:1:1.2. Rs long and strongly sinuate. M projectively only a little shorter than M_1 , both sinuate. Cell m_1 and cu_1 long, nearly equal in size, but m_1 a little longer than cu_1 . W—H ratio of cu_1 1.11. M_3 , M_4 and Cu long and

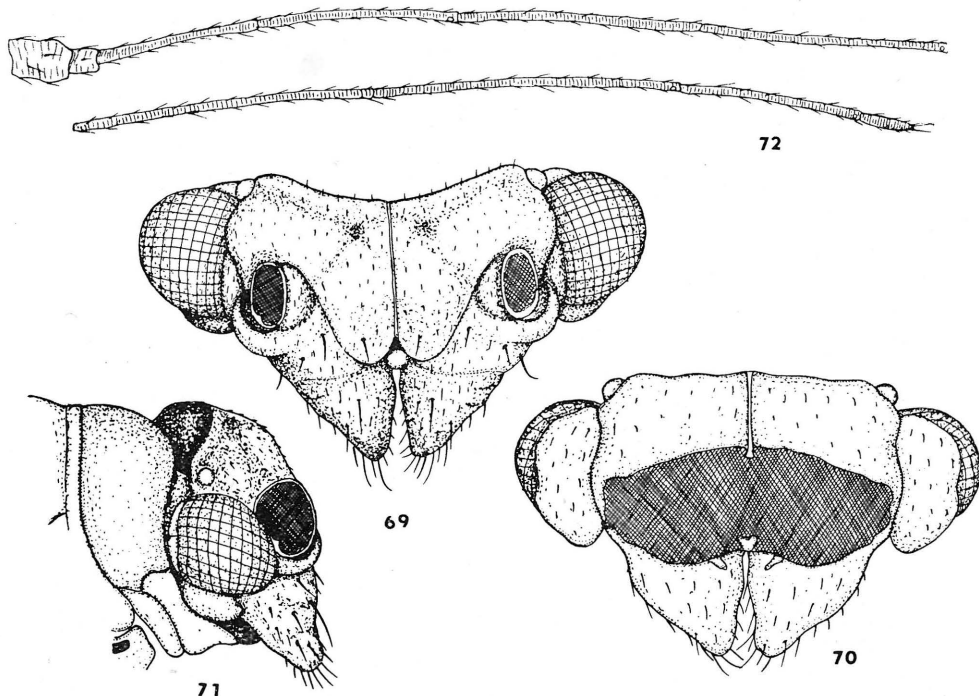


Fig. 69.—72. *Macrocorsa congensis* Vond., gen. and sp. n.
 Fig. 69. Head in frontal aspect. — Fig. 70. Head seen from behind. — Fig. 71. Head, pronotum and propleurites in lateral aspect. — Fig. 72. Antenna.

also undulate. Anal vein very long (longer than half the wing-length). Apex of wing situated in the extent of cell r_2 near termination of M_{1+2} . Spines are present in the distal portion of the cell sc , along the costal margins of the cells r_1 , r_2 , m_1 , m_2 , cu_1 and in distal and proximal portion of the basal cell. Hind-wings are 2.66 mm long and 1.03 mm wide, membranous, hyaline.

Abdominal termination in male. — Hypandrium in lateral aspect 0.42 mm long above, rather narrowed and rounded apically; its oblique length below 0.49 mm, anterior height 0.43 mm. Parameres 0.33 mm long in lateral aspect, widest at base (0.15 mm), straight, rather concave on posterior side, quite a little so on the anterior, and broadly rounded at apex. From behind, their outer outline in shape of an O, but flattened at base, the inner one in shape of an inverted lance, when parameres are clasped together. No terminal teeth. Parameres inclined somewhat backward. Proctiger erected, straight, 0.41 mm long, very much widened beneath its middle (0.32 mm; 0.13 mm at free end), so that both its anterior sides and much more the posterior margins are convex; at the base it is tapered so much that it appears to be like stalked.

Abdominal termination in female. — Proctigal segment

wedge-shaped, when seen from above, and roundly pointed at end. Peripheral glandular border-line of anal field undulated. Perianal portion of the segment rather elevated, then saddled out, and elevated anew slightly in the rostral part, which takes up a little less than two thirds of the total length of the proctigal segment. In its posterior third, it is carinate in the middle of dorsal side. Its dorsal outline 0.92 mm long in lateral aspect, 0.88 mm below, and 0.17 mm at anterior margin. The ventral outline is a little concave in rostral part. The sides of the beak are covered with a number of rows of short and very thick small spines. The genital segment has shape of a lower jaw of beak, being 0.73 mm long above, 0.71 mm below, and 0.39 mm on anterior side. Its dorsal outline is concave, but moreover slightly convex for a short distance behind the middle. The sides are covered with setae, and—in lower part—also with numerous short and thin small spines. Palps rounded at ends, as long as the genital segment approximately, but much shorter than the dorsal. Outer valves of the ovipositor are only very little sinuate, sharply pointed at tips and bristly felted below in posterior portion. Inner valves chopper-like, slightly ledged below, 0.43 mm long above, 0.33 mm long below, and 0.14 mm wide in front.

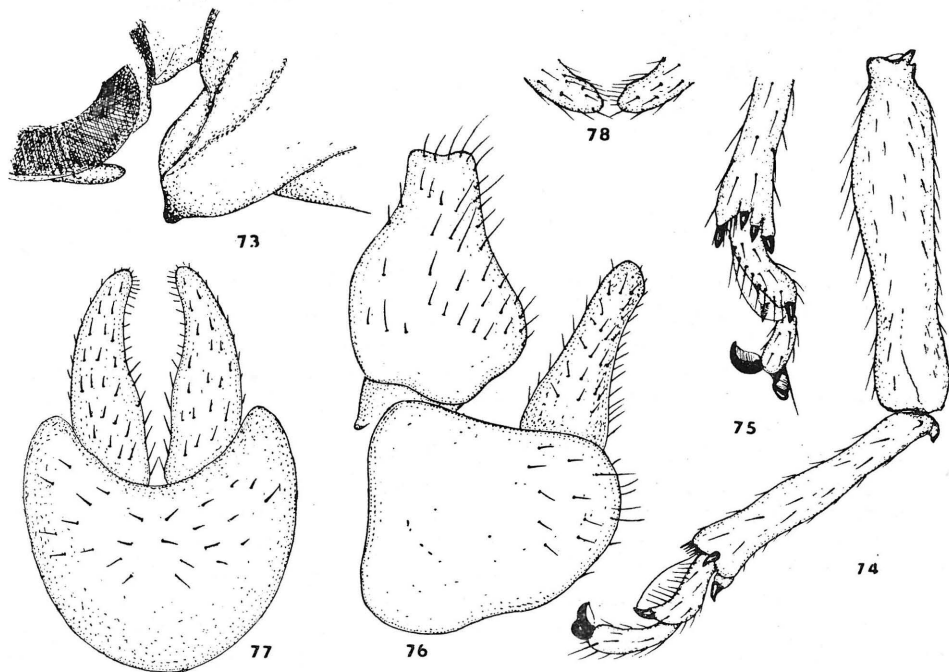


Fig. 73.—78. *Macrocorisa congensis* Vond., gen. and. sp. n.

Fig. 73. Metacoxa with meracanthus and initial sternites of abdomen. — Fig. 74. Hind leg. — Fig. 75. Apical end of metatibilia with metatarsites. — Fig. 76. Outer genitalia of male in lateral aspect. — Fig. 77. The same seen from behind. — Fig. 78. Parameres of male in dorsal view.

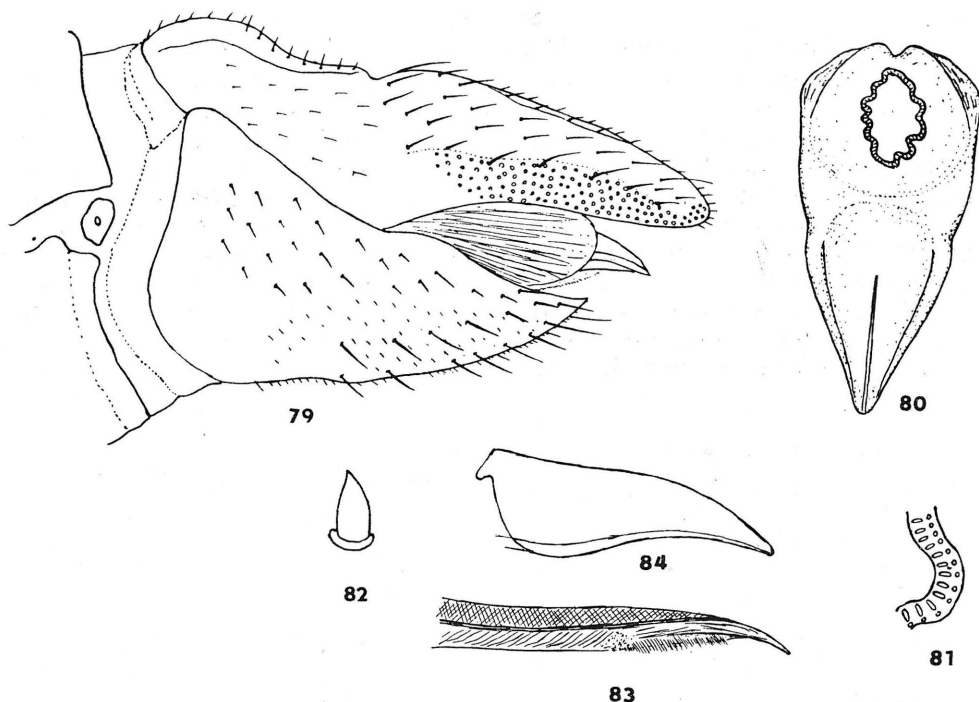


Fig. 79.—84. *Macrocorsa congensis* Vond., gen. and. sp. n.

Fig. 79. Outer genitalia of female in lateral aspect. — Fig. 80. Proctigal segment of female in dorsal aspect. — Fig. 81. Section of perianal glandular border line of female proctigal segment. — Fig. 82. Spine on the beak of female proctigal segment. —

Fig. 83. Outer valve of ovipositor. — Fig. 84. Inner valves of ovipositor.

Total length of body up to the end of folded wings: 4.0—4.3 mm in male, 4.3—4.5 mm in female in dry condition, that of the body alone: 3.3 mm in male, 3.5 in female (in dry condition).

Host-plant: not indicated by the collectors, only Dr H. Schouteden has added a label to his specimens with remark: Parasite de galle de *Chlorophora excelsa*.

Life-history unknown.

Distribution: Ituri — d'Obongena a Utike, November 29, 1929 (lgt. A. Collart) — 1 specimen of male (holotype), 1 specimen of female (allotype); Bas Uele-Djamba, December 17—25, 1924 (lgt. Dr H. Schouteden) — 1 ♀; Uele-Dingha, May 1, 1933 (lgt. H. J. Brédo) — 1 ♀; Luebo-Kamalembi, September 21, 1921 (lgt. Dr H. Schouteden) — 2 ♀ with the remark: Parasite de galle de *Chlorophora excelsa*; Région des Lacs, no datum (lgt. Dr Sagona) — 1 ♂; Bumba, December 1939—January 1940 (lgt. H. de Saeger) — 1 ♀.

Holotype and allotype (both slide-mounted) as well as the other specimens (mounted on pins) in collection of Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren.

Souhrn

Mery (Psylloidea-Homoptera) střední Afriky, část I.

V materiálu, jehož se dostalo autoru k určení a zpracování laskavostí pánů inž. P. Basilewskyho a L. A. Bergera ze sbírek Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale v Tervuren v Belgii, čítajícím celkem 101 kus (mimo exempláře *Triozamia lamborni*, pocházející z Kampaly, jež jsou majetkem autorovým a jež obdržel prostřednictvím dr. Jar. Stehlíka, přednosty entom. oddělení Moravského muzea v Brně), bylo možno zjistit mimo některé již známé specíe mer i několik nových druhů a rodů, velmi zajímavých z taxonomického hlediska. Jejich popis a systematické zařazení vedle výčtu již známých forem a jejich nalezišť uvedeny výše v anglickém textu. Veškerý materiál pochází z Republiky Kongo (dříve Belgické Kongo). Typový materiál je uložen ve sbírkách svrchu jmenovaného muzea v Tervuren (Belgie).

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