

*Selandria Sixi*, Voll. (Bouwstoffen voor eene Fauna van Nederland, iii, 278, 1858), according to Vollenhoven, is identical with *S. grandis*, Zad., and, as it has priority by a year, the name of *Sixi* must stand. The larva, according to the Dutch entomologist, feeds on *Poa aquatica*. *S. serva* is not known in its earlier stages, but it frequents the same marshy situations as *Sixi*.

*Pæcilosoma longicorne*, Thoms. (Hymen. Scand., i, 232, 6), I find among my Scotch specimens. Mr. J. B. Bridgman has taken near Norwich a *Pæcilosoma* which seems to be intermediate between *longicorne* and *submuticum*; while I have from Rannoch an apparently undescribed species. Without further specimens, however, I can say nothing definite about them. The species mentioned at p. 119 of this Magazine (vol. xvi) I have seen through the kindness of Mr. Roebuck. It is a badly set specimen of *excisum*, Thoms.

(To be continued.)

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES OF RUSSIAN *PSYLLIDÆ*.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Some few months ago I wrote to M. Jakowleff at Astrachan, asking him to be good enough to permit me to see all of the Russian species of *Psyllidæ* which he had in his collection, in order that I might be able to give the localities of those already known to science, and, further, to describe such as might prove to be new, in my monograph of the *Psyllidæ* of Europe, on which I am at present engaged. I received a box from him in September last, and I think it will be of interest to give a list of the species forwarded to me. These are as follows:

*Aphalara Jakowleffi*, Scott, described in Ent. Mo. Mag., p. 266, May, 1879. I am now able to say that this species is found on *Tamarix laxa*, in May.

*Aphalara lurida*, n. sp. *A. bicolor*, n. sp. *A. unicolor*, n. sp.

*Rhinocola tamaricis*, Puton. Found upon *Tamarix laxa* in May.

*Allæoneura radiata*, Först.

*Psylla glycyrrhizæ*, Becker. *P. spirææ*, Becker, taken at Sarepta.

*Trioza dichroa*, Scott, described in Ent. Mo. Mag., p. 265, May, 1879. *T. Dalei*, Scott?, immature example, found on *Atriplex lacinata* in May. *T. elæagni*, n. sp.

#### APHALARA LURIDA.

Green. Head scarcely as long as broad. Crown with a deep fovea on each side, posterior margin slightly concave. Face: anterior margin somewhat deeply cleft in the middle, lobes distinctly rounded. (*Antennæ* wanting.)



*Thorax*: *pro-* and *mesonotum* green, convex both longitudinally and transversely, the former scarcely as broad as the anterior portion (*dorsulum*) of the latter. *Elytra* pale, scarcely transparent, apical half pale dirty yellow: anterior margin concave next the apex of the basal costal cell; radius suddenly concave towards the dorsal margin, immediately on leaving the nerve of the costal cell, then almost straight until near its extremity, where it curves round and joins the costal margin a little way before the apex; petiole of the cubitus longer than the posterior arm; posterior furcation elongate, the inner nerve directed towards the apex of the clavus, which it almost reaches. *Legs* green. *Tarsi*: 2nd joint brownish.

*Abdomen* green, ♂ processes scapulate at the apex. Length, 1 line, barely.

A single specimen from the Caucasus. Neither date of capture nor food-plant given.

#### APHALARA UNICOLOR.

Buff. *Head* almost twice as broad as long, considerably depressed on each side of the centre. *Crown*: posterior margin very slightly concave. *Face*: anterior margin flatly hollowed out in the middle. *Antennæ* buff, terminal three joints dark brown.

*Thorax*: *pronotum* buff, considerably deflected towards the head, almost uniform in width, with two deep foveæ on each side, placed one near the outer margin, and the other about in a line with the inner margin of the eyes: *mesonotum* convex, widest across the base of the posterior portion. *Elytra* transparent, pale yellow with a slight fuscous tinge, thickly and finely wrinkled transversely, costal margin at the base broadly rounded, costal basal cell broadest in a line with the base of the cubitus, its apex terminating in a short narrow stigma; radius almost straight, extending to the apex; petiole of the cubitus longer than the posterior arm; width of the cells of the furcations measured on the margin almost equal. *Legs* buff. *Claws* dark brown.

*Abdomen*, ♀, buff, slightly greenish on the under-side at the base; genital plate elongate, about one and a half times as long as the basal margin.

Length,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

The fine transverse wrinkling of the glossy and transparent elytra is the best character I can at present give for distinguishing this from all the other species of this genus.

A single ♀ example from Sarepta, but neither food-plant nor date of capture indicated.

#### APHALARA BICOLOR.

Deep reddish or purplish-black. *Head* about one and a half times as broad as long. *Crown* generally reddish-brown; the usual fovea on each side distinct and darker than the other portion of the surface, posterior margin concave. *Face*, anterior margin faintly hollowed out in the middle.

*Thorax*: *pro-* and *mesonotum* deep reddish-black, lateral margins, especially at and



around the insertion of the elytra, red. *Elytra* pale yellow, scarcely transparent, nearly twice as long as broad; radius straight, terminating in the apex; petiole of the cubitus about one-fourth longer than the posterior arm; posterior furcation elongate, about twice the length of the anterior measured on the margin: *pro-* and *mesonotum* pale yellow. *Legs* pale yellow.

*Abdomen* bright green; genitalia bright green, upper margin of the processes of the ♂ very narrowly black. Length, 1 line.

Taken at Astrachan in August, but at present I am unable to say upon what plant. Appears to be a common species, as a number of individuals were sent to me in a quill. Unfortunately the shaking in transit detached the antennæ in every case. Its small size and peculiar coloration will at once enable any one to recognise it.

### TRIOZA ELÆAGNI.

Delicate pale green. *Head* almost perpendicular. *Crown*: down the middle a little more than one-half the width between the eyes, on each side near the posterior margin is a fovea, from which proceeds a deep channel running obliquely in the direction of the lower margin of the eye; posterior margin concave. *Face*: lobes delicate pale green, about two-thirds the length of the crown, measured down the centre, sparingly clothed with some very fine pale hairs, base of either nearly equal to the length, divergence at the apex equal to the base of either. *Eyes* reddish-brown. *Antennæ* very pale, 9—10 joints black.

*Thorax* green: *pronotum* narrow, deflected to almost in a line with the head; *mesonotum* convex, anterior portion (*dorsulum*) narrowed towards and rounded at the middle of the anterior margin, posterior angles produced into a short spine; posterior portion on either side adjoining the insertion of the elytra with a distinct round callus. *Elytra* clear, transparent, about two and a quarter times as long as broad, nerves white; costal margin convex, greatest convexity beyond the middle, apex obtuse; radius flatly convex next the base, then concave towards the costal margin, and recurving just before joining it, junction considerably before the apex. *Legs* delicate pale green. *Tarsi* pale. *Claws* black.

*Abdomen*, ♂, pale malachite-green, sparingly clothed with short, very fine white hairs; genitalia clothed with very fine white hairs, genital plate conical, height about equal to twice the width of the base, processes in outline, shaped somewhat like the breast and neck of a bird with the breast-shape inwardly; ♀ pale malachite-green, genitalia inclined to brownish; upper genital plate considerably longer than the lower one, from which it diverges and curves upwardly.

Found upon *Elæagnus angustifolius* in June and July at Petrowsk (Caucasus).

The earlier stages of the life of the species are at present unknown.

Lee, S.E.: 27th January, 1880.



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Insects

C. V. RILEY,  
Washington, D.

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“In Nature’s infinite book of secrecy  
A little I can read.”

SHAKESPEARE.

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