A new European *Atheroides* (*Hem. Hom., Aphid.*). With synonymic notes on *Atheroides hirtellus* Hal.

By

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Atheroides doncasteri, n. sp.

Description. Apterous viviparous female (Fig. 1).—Body elongate with approximately parallel side-margins, tergum strongly sclerotized. Abdominal terga II–VII fused, the remaining segments free. Pleura fused with the terga. Antennae not reaching to posterior border of pronotum. Head anteriorly strongly convex, roundish. Dorsum with many long and still more numerous shorter hairs. Most of these hairs are normal, spine-shaped, but a few of the short hairs may be blunt or even forked (especially in the Dutch specimens). The longest hairs are somewhat longer than ant. segment V. The long spines are distinctly arranged in six irregular longitudinal rows: one spinal, one pleural and one marginal pair. On each of abd. segments I–VII the spinal row contains one anterior, more medial and shorter, and one posterior, longer and more lateral spine. In many segments there are unpaired spines placed between the paired spines in the spinal series. On abd. segment VIII this median unpaired spine is as long as the paired spinal hairs of the same segment. In most abdominal segments the pleural row consists of one moderately long, the marginal series of 4–6 long or moderately long hairs. The longest pleural setae are as a rule about as long as the shorter spinal ones in the same segment, except in segment VII, where they may even be longer than the longest spinal hairs. Venter with long fine hairs and some intersegmental scleroites. Rostrum reaches to 2nd pair of coxae. Antennal hairs normal, the longest ones a trifle shorter than ant. segment II. Chaetotaxy formula of antennae: (I) 4–5, (II) 2–3, (III) 2–4, (IV) 1, (V) 1–2. Legs moderately long with long and fine hairs, the longest about as long as processus terminalis, those of the tibiae arising at an angle of 40°–70°. Colour: dirty yellow-fuscous-brown.

Alate viviparous female.—Elongate, body darker pigmented than in the apterous viviparous female. IIIrd antennal joint with 2–4 rhinaria placed laterally on the distal two-thirds of the segment. Wing veins light fuscous, faintly bordered with fuscous. Spinal and pleural abdominal

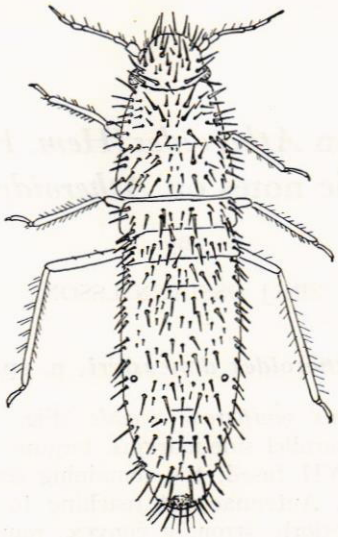

Fig. 1. *Atheroides doncasteri*, n. sp., apterous viviparous female.

Apterous viviparous female, measurements in mm

No.	Length of body	Ant.	Antennal segments		
			III	IV	V
1	2.04	0.44	0.135	0.045	0.075 + 0.070
2	1.91	0.44	0.135	0.050	0.070 + 0.070
3	2.05	0.46	0.140	0.060	0.070 + 0.085
4	2.01	0.45	0.130	0.055	0.070 + 0.075
5	2.05	0.45	0.130	0.055	0.070 + 0.070
6	1.91	0.42	0.125	0.055	0.070 + 0.070
7	2.00	0.43	0.125	0.055	0.070 + 0.065
8	1.74	0.39	0.125	0.055	0.065 + 0.060
9	2.03	0.43	0.120	0.055	0.065 + 0.070
10	1.83	0.41	0.110	0.050	0.070 + 0.065
11	2.00	0.41	0.120	0.055	0.065 + 0.065
12	1.98	0.44	0.125	0.055	0.070 + 0.075

(Nos. 1–6 represent Swedish, 7–12 Dutch specimens.)

sclerites fused to large unpaired transverse segmental plates. Marginal sclerites large, free in the anterior segments, from the 5th on tending to fuse with each others and with the pleurospinal plate. There are also transverse series of intersegmental scleroites for muscle attachment. These scleroites are a little darker than the segmental sclerites of the abdomen, which are fuscous. Other characters much as in the apterous form.

Alate viviparous female, measurements in mm (Dutch material)

No.	Length of body	Ant.	Antennal segments		
			III	IV	V
1	1.72	0.52	0.180	0.085	0.100 + 0.110
2	1.80	0.58	0.185	0.085	0.085 + 0.105
3	—	0.58	0.180	0.080	0.100 + 0.105

Systematic position.—This species has the same chaetotaxy and shape and arrangement of hairs as *Atheroides hirtellus* Hal. (= *niger* Oss., see below), by which it differs from our other *Atheroides* species, *serrulatus* and *brevicornis*. It may be separated from *hirtellus* by its shorter antennae, the weaker pigmentation, and the linear body. In *doncasteri*, the tibial hairs arise at a smaller angle than in *hirtellus*.

Synonyms: *Atheroides hirtellus* Hille Ris Lambers, Zool. Meded. XXII, 1939, p. 79; *Atheroides hirtellus* Ossiannilsson, Ent. Tidskr. 75, 1954, pp. 117–118; nec *Atheroides hirtellus* Hal. 1839, nec *Atheroides hirtellus* Laing 1920, nec *Atheroides hirtellus* Theobald 1929.

Habitat.—Dr. D. Hille Ris Lambers found this species on *Deschampsia caespitosa* in Holland, Swalmen, 29.VI. 1936. I collected it on the same plant species near Markkärret in Örebro, Nrk., Sweden, on July 6th, 1954.

Types: holotype (one apterous viviparous female, Prep. No. 5950) from Örebro. Paratypoids: 3 alate and 28 apterous viviparous females from Holland, 27 viviparous apterae from Sweden. The Dutch material and one aptera from Sweden are preserved in the collection of Dr. Hille Ris Lambers, Bennekom. Two apterae from Sweden are deposited in the British Museum, while the rest of the Swedish material, including the holotype, belongs to the Institute of Plant Pathology and Entomology, Upsala, Sweden.

I take pleasure in dedicating this new species to Mr. J. P. Doncaster of the British Museum in London.

Note on the synonymy of *Atheroides hirtellus* Hal.

Mr. Doncaster of the British Museum has informed me that the species described by me in Ent. Tidskr. 1954, pp. 117–118, under the name of *Atheroides niger* is identical with *A. hirtellus* of Haliday and later British authors. The species which I believed to be *hirtellus* has not been found in Britain so far. Mr. Doncaster was able to establish this after seeing a slide with specimens of the latter sent to him by Hille Ris Lambers.

When I tried to identify one of our two species with *hirtellus*, I was deceived by the description of the apterous viviparous female of the lat-

ter in Theobald (Plant Lice of Aphididae of Great Britain III, 1929, p. 30) especially the first four lines, which certainly are far better applicable to *doncasteri* than to *niger*. Mr. Doncaster informs me, however, that Theobald "was probably quoting colour characters sent him by Miss Jackson, and all the specimens received by Theobald from her were oviparae, which (to judge by mounted specimens) are distinctly paler than viviparae".

Mr. Doncaster also examined the types of *Atheroides junci* Laing. He is satisfied that this is only the pre-adult stage of *hirtellus*. Thus the synonymy of the latter will be the following:

Atheroides hirtellus Hal. 1839, Laing 1920, Theobald 1929, nec *Atheroides hirtellus* HRL. 1939, nec *Atheroides hirtellus* Ossiannilsson 1954; *Atheroides junci* Laing 1920, *Atheroides niger* Ossiannilsson 1954.

Acknowledgements.

I am much indebted to Mr. Doncaster of the British Museum, who did all the work necessary to clear up the synonymies of our species, and to Dr. Hille Ris Lambers in Bennekom, who most kindly lent me his material of the new species here described under the name of *Atheroides doncasteri*.
