Longiunguis elisabethae, n.sp.

A new Swedish aphid (*Hem.*)

By Frej Ossiannilsson

Description: Apterous viviparous female (Fig. 1). Body spindle-shaped, black or fuscous. Tergum almost completely membranous. In cleared specimens, black or fuscous pigmentation is present on head, antennal segments I, V, VI and apices of III and IV, apical segments of rostrum, coxae, femora (except basal 1/4—1/6), apices of tibiae, tarsi, peritremes, "pleural" intersegmental scleroites, siphunculi, cauda, anal plate and subgenital plate. A series of unpaired spinal pigmented spots is present on the thoracal and abdominal terga in many specimens but there is much individual variation in this detail, the spots of abd. segments VI, VII and VIII and of mesonotum being larger and more constantly present than those on the remaining segments where they, if present, are often divided into smaller components. Head with median frontal tubercle fairly well developed. Length of antennae about 3/7 of body length. Length of processus terminalis about 3× that of basis of antennal segment VI (Fig. 3). Antennal hairs with fine apices, longest hair on segment III about 1.2× basal diameter of the same segment (Fig. 2). Dorsal body hairs fine-pointed, comparatively long, the longest (on abdominal segments VII and VIII) a little more than 3× basal diameter of antennal segment III. Also femora and tibiae with partly fairly long hairs. Most abdominal segments (I—VII) with small marginal tubercles but a complete set is rarely present. Rostrum short, not reaching 2nd coxae, terminal segment (Fig. 4) cordiform, about half as long as 2nd joint of hind tarsus, with 2 pairs of secondary hairs. 8th abdominal tergum with 4—6 hairs. Siphunculi (Fig. 5) cylindrical, imbricated, about twice as long as medial diameter, considerably shorter than cauda (see Table 1), with a distinct flange. Cauda (Fig. 6) finger-shaped, more or less distinctly constricted, with 9—23 hairs. Number of caudal hairs in 30 specimens: 9, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 23. First tarsal joints with 3, 3, 2 hairs. For measurements, see Table 1.

Ecological Note. The insects were found in the panicles of *Phragmites communis* Trin.

Types: holotype, an apterous viviparous female (slide No. 15979) and paratypes (46 apterous viviparous females) collected in Sweden, Dalsland, Ör, Götesjön 1. VIII 1967, in the collection of the Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology, Uppsala.

Diagnosis. Using the key in Bodenheimer & Swirski (1957, p. 221) one is

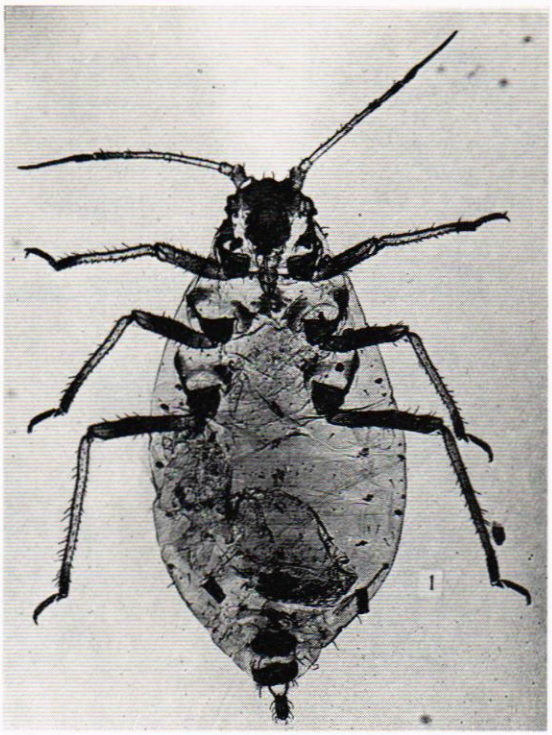


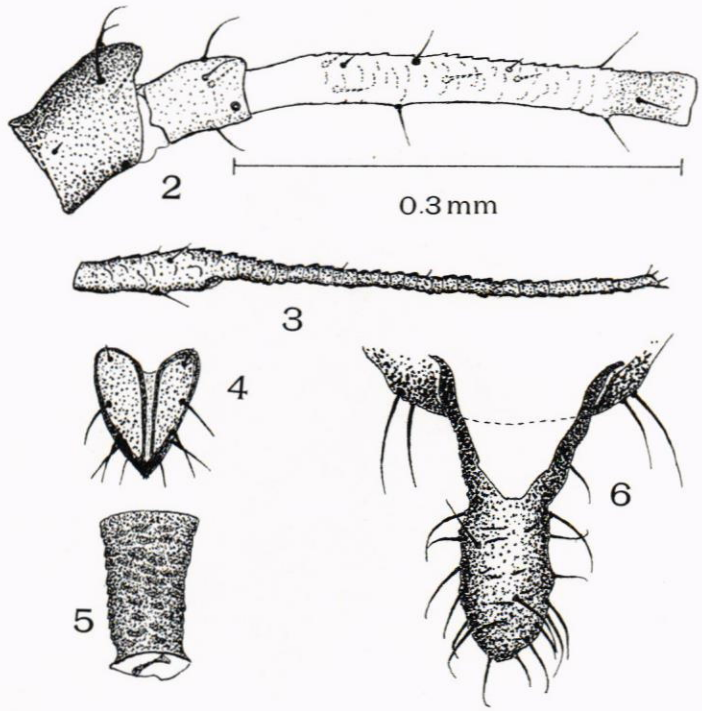
Fig. 1. *Longiunguis elisabethae*, n.sp. Apterous viviparous female (holotype).

directed to *Longiunguis donacis* (Pass.), a Mediterranean species, but our insect differs from *donacis* by its relatively longer processus terminalis and the proportions of the antennal segments (cf. Sharma, 1966, p. 91) and by the shape of the cauda. The tergal pigmentation pattern is strikingly similar in both species. No wax secretion was observed in our material. Theobald (1918, pp. 289—290) described *Hyalopterus insignis* (=*Longiunguis donacis*) as partly covered with white farinose matter producing a characteristic pattern.

TABLE 1

No.	Body length	Body width	Cornicle	Cauda	Hind tibia	Ant. III	Ant. IV	Ant. V	Ant. VI
1	2.51	1.23	0.12	0.19	0.79	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.09+0.27
2	2.64	1.27	0.12	0.21	0.80	0.29	0.18	0.16	0.10+0.29
3	2.41	1.17	0.11	0.19	0.76	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.10+0.28
4	2.53	1.27	0.12	0.21	0.83	0.27	0.22	0.16	0.09+0.28
5	2.28	1.02	0.11	0.18	0.77	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.09+0.29
6	2.39	1.17	0.11	0.21	0.80	0.24	0.19	0.14	0.09+0.25
7	2.04	0.95	0.11	0.17	0.70	0.22	0.19	0.14	0.09+0.28
8	2.39	1.24	0.11	0.21	0.79	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.09+0.28
9	2.32	1.10	0.12	0.21	0.77	0.26	0.22	0.15	0.10+0.28
10	2.01	0.95	0.09	0.18	0.67	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.08+0.22

(Measurements in mm. Specimen No. 1 is the holotype.)



Figs. 2—6. *Longiunguis elisabethae*, n.sp. Apterous viviparous female (paratype). (2) ant. segments I—III. (3) ant. segment VI. (4) terminal rostral joint. (5) siphunculus. (6) cauda.

I dedicate this interesting species to my beloved wife, my patient companion in most of my excursions and collecting journeys during a long sequence of years.

I am indebted to Mrs. Birgit Wallentinsson and Agronom Jan Pettersson, Uppsala, who took the photograph (Fig. 1).

References

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