

Acyrtosiphon calvulus, n.sp.

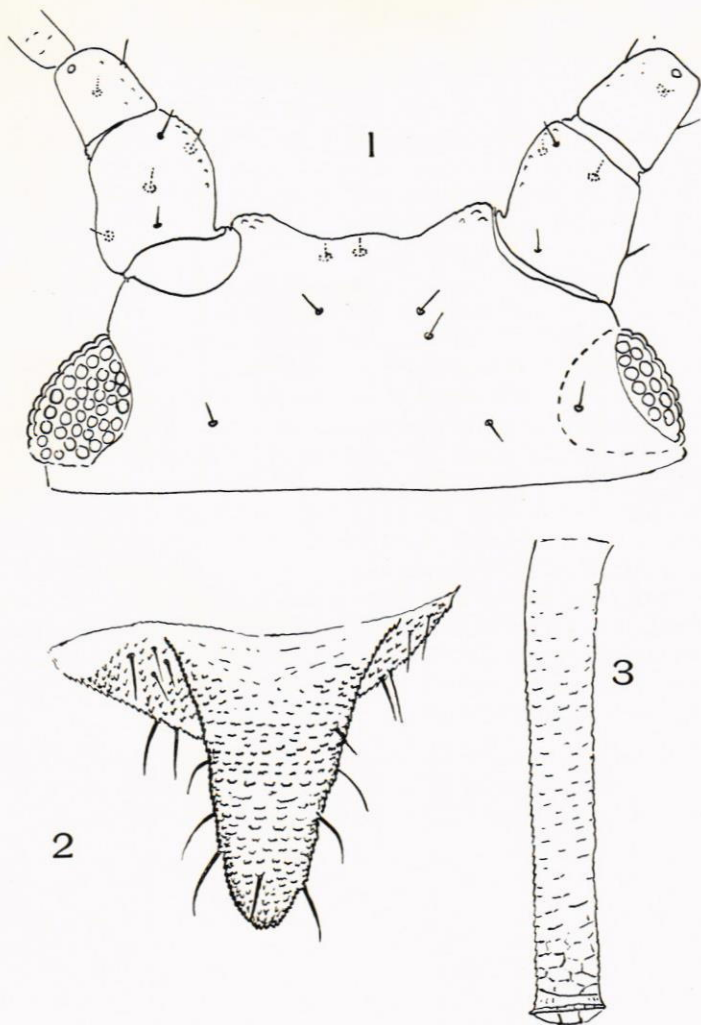
A New Aphid (Hem. Hom.) from Spitzbergen

By

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Description. *Apterous viviparous female.* Body oval, convex. Head (Fig. 1) rather broad, lateral frontal tubercles not much developed, slightly rough, hairless, the median one indistinct, ventrally with 2 short hairs. Head above with 7 (probably 3—4 pairs of) hairs placed in two irregular backwards diverging rows. Antennal segments I and II only faintly rough, I with 2 dorsal and 3 ventral hairs, II with 2—4 hairs. Antennal segments III—VI imbricated. Length of longest hairs of ant. segm. III about $\frac{1}{2}$ of basal diameter of this segment, those of vertex and ant. segments I—II slightly longer ($\frac{7}{12}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$ of basal diameter of ant. segm. III). Rhinaria on ant. segm. III 0—1, placed near basis. Processus terminalis as long as or longer than ant. segment III, at least twice as long as basal part of VI. Terminal segment of rostrum normal in shape, slightly shorter than 2nd segment of hind tarsus, with 4—5 (6?) hairs in addition to the three subapical pairs and the more indistinct basal pair of hairs. Rostrum nearly reaching hind margin of 2nd coxae. Mesofurca not pedunculate. Femora and tibiae with short hairs and spines, length of the longest ones not exceeding smallest diameter of hind tibiae. First tarsal joints each with 3 hairs. Tergum of thorax and abdomen membranous, not pigmented, hairs short, as a rule not or only slightly longer than those on head and antennae. Also the ventral abdominal hairs are short, only exceptionally longer than basal diameter of ant. segment III. In one of the specimens the abdominal peritremes and some small intersegmental scleroites for muscle attachment and a few very indistinct segmental marginal areas are faintly pigmented. VIIIth abdominal tergum sclerotic, imbricated, with 6—7 hairs, subgenital plate on its anterior half with 4—6 hairs. Rudimentary gonapophyses 3. Siphunculi cylindrical, with a small flange, imbricated, with a distinct tendency to reticulation on their apical $\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ (Fig. 3). Cauda (Fig. 2) almost triangular, not constricted, $\frac{2}{3}$ of length of one siphunculus, with 7—8 hairs. Colour unknown. In macerated specimens, the following parts

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Figs. 1—3. *Acyrthosiphon calvulus*, n.sp., apterous viviparous female (holotype). (1) head, (2) cauda, (3) left siphunculus. (155 ×).

are more or less light fuscous: head, antennae, rostrum, coxae, trochanters, femora, tibiae, tarsi, subgenital plate, anal plate, and cauda. VIIIth abdominal tergum and siphunculi honey-coloured, the latter apically a little darker. Measurements (in mm.) of holotype and (in brackets) paratypoid: length of body 2.44

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(2.31), antennae 1.80 (1.57), ant. segm. III 0.41 (0.37), IV 0.24 (0.22), V 0.32 (0.26), VI 0.21+0.46 (0.16+0.37), siphunculi 0.41 (0.32), cauda 0.24 (0.22), last rostral segment 0.12 (0.11), hind tarsal segment II (without pretarsus 0.12 (missing in paratypoid).

Systematic position. The present species is very closely related to *Acyrtosiphon brevicornis* H. R. L. (in litt.) from Greenland. It differs from the latter by the absence of hairs on the lateral frontal tubercles, by the shorter body hairs, and by the more distinct tendency to reticulation on the apical part of the siphunculi, as Dr. Hille Ris Lambers pointed out to me. Further, in the specimens of *brevicornis* (3 apterous viviparous females) sent to me by Dr. Hille Ris Lambers, the cauda is unpigmented and distinctly constricted, while the last rostral segment is slightly longer than the second hind tarsal joint. But as we have only two specimens of *calvulus*, one of them lacking its hind legs, it is impossible to tell whether these differences are constant.

Habitat. Two apterous viviparous females and one larva of this apparently undescribed species were collected on *Poa arctica* f. *vivipara* in Sassendalen, Spitzbergen, on August 1st, 1954, by Dr. Åke Holm, Uppsala. No other plants were mixed with this grass on the finding-place, and therefore it is fairly certain that the *Poa* is actually one of the host-plants of the present aphid.

Types: two apterous viviparous females (holotype and paratypoid) in the collection of the Entomological Department of the Zoological Institute of Uppsala, Sweden.

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