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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES  
OF PARASCHIZAPHIS HILLE RIS LAMBERS  
FROM JAPAN

(HOMOPTERA : APHIDIDAE)

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*Paraschizaphis* Hille Ris Lambers, 1947 [type-species: *Toxoptera typhae* Laing] is closely related to *Schizaphis* Börner, 1931 [type-species: *Toxoptera graminum* Rondani], but is distinguished from the latter by the antennae and dorsum with very long and fine setae, by the 8th abdominal segment with 6-10 setae, by the 1st-7th abdominal segments with marginal tubercles, and by the 3rd-5th antennal segments of the alatae with numerous rhinaria. Most species of this genus associate with *Carex*, *Typha*, *Juncus* and *Scirpus*, and are attended by ants.

So far as I am aware, no species of this genus has hitherto been known to occur in Japan. In this paper will be described a new species, of which the type is deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

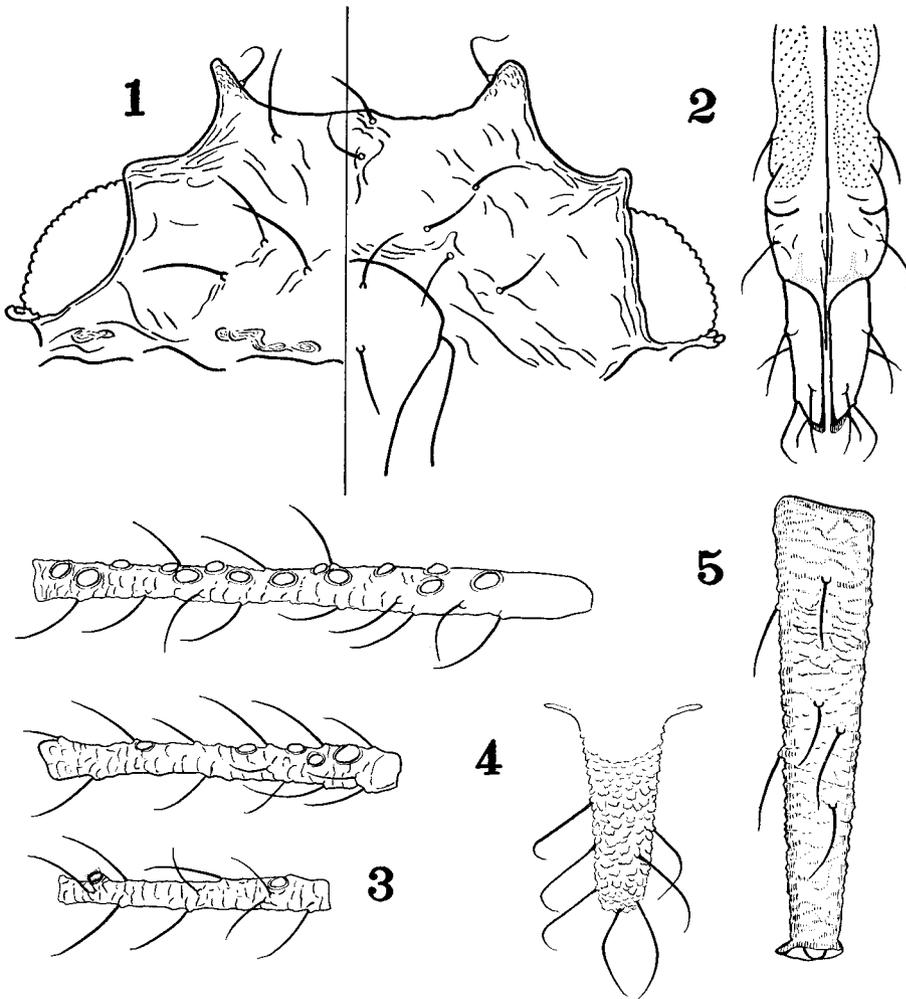
I wish to express my sincere thanks to Prof. C. Watanabe of the Hokkaido University, for his kind guidance and constant encouragement. Thanks are also due to Dr. Hille Ris Lambers, Bennekom, Netherlands, for his kind advice.

***Paraschizaphis longisetosa*, n. sp.**

Apterous viviparous female: Dark green to nearly black in life. Antennae, cornicles and cauda black. Eyes dark brown. Legs pale dirty yellow; femora at apex, tibiae at apex and tarsi black. Body oval, about 2.3 mm. in length including cauda. Head smooth, with front somewhat roughened, with intersegmental sclerites, with a pair of anterior discal setae and 2-4 pairs of posterior discal setae, all of which are pointed and 2.5-3.0 times as long as median breadth of 3rd antennal segment; frontal tubercles well developed, with a seta 2.0-2.8 times as long as median breadth of 3rd antennal segment; setae on vertex equal in size and in shape to those on frontal tubercles. Antennae imbricated, about 0.7 times as long as body including cauda, with 3rd and 4th segments often connected, and without secondary rhinaria; 3rd segment with 14-24 (mostly 18) setae 1.0-3.0 times as long as median breadth of the segment; 4th segment with 8-13 (mostly 11) setae; 5th segment with 5-11 (mostly 9) setae; 6th segment with processus terminalis 4.3-6.0 times as long as base; relative length of antennal segments as follows: I-6.7, II-5.6, III-26.9, IV-16.3, V-13.3, VI-7.1+35.6. Rostrum reaching or surpassing middle coxae; ultimate segment about 0.9 times as long as 2nd segment of hind tarsus, with 2 or 3 pairs of setae at middle besides 3 pairs of apical setae, of which the longest one is about 1.8 times as long as median

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breadth of 3rd antennal segment; clypeus with 2 pairs of anterior setae; mandibular laminae with 4 setae. Pro-, meso- and metanotum with intersegmental sclerites. Mesosternal furca sessile. Marginal tubercles on pronotum larger than those on the 1st-7th abdominal segments. Hind tibiae about 1.1 mm. in length, with numerous long setae, of which the longest one is about 4.3 times as long as median breadth of 3rd



FIGS. 1-5. *Parashizaphis longisetosa*, n. sp.

Figs. 1-2, apterous viviparous female: 1, head; 2, ultimate rostral segment. Figs. 3-5, alate viviparous female: 3, antennal segments III, IV and V; 4, cauda; 5, cornicle.

antennal segment. First tarsal segment of fore, middle and hind legs with 3, 3, 2 setae respectively. Abdomen faintly reticulated, with intersegmental sclerites; 1st-7th segments with marginal tubercles. Dorsal abdominal setae numerous in number, very long, 2.0-3.0 times as long as median breadth of 3rd antennal segment; 6th with 10-

14 setae between cornicles; 8th with 5-10 (mostly 7 or 8) setae. Cornicle nearly cylindrical, tapered toward apex, strongly and spiculosely imbricated, 4.7-5.6 times as long as broad at base, 2.5-2.9 times as long as cauda, about 0.2 times as long as body including cauda, with 0-7 (mostly 6 or 7) setae, and with flange moderately developed. Cauda elongate, slightly constricted at middle, rounded at apex, with 7-12 (mostly 7) setae 1.8-2.5 times as long as median breadth of 3rd antennal segment. Genital plate with spiculose imbrications, numerous slender setae along hind margin and about 16 anterior setae.

Alate viviparous female: Differs from the apterous female as follows:—Abdomen with ante- and postsiphuncular sclerites, the marginal sclerites having 7-10 setae. Third antennal segment with 14-17 (mostly 14) secondary rhinaria along whole length, 4th with 5 or 6, and 5th with 2 or 3; relative length of segments as follows: I-6.8, II-5.0, III-28.0, IV-16.3, V-12.8, VI-7.3+34.5. Wings with brownish veins; media once branched. Cornicle smaller.

Specimens examined (syntypes): 9 apterae and 4 alatae, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 9-vi-1968, & 12-vi-1968, H. Higuchi & M. Miyazaki leg.

Host plants: *Carex rhynchophysa* Meyer & *Carex* sp.

This species resembles *Paraschizaphis scirpicola* Hille Ris Lambers, 1960, but differs from the latter by the following aspects:—(1) Antennae with setae more numerous, e. g. 3rd segment with 14-24 setae, 4th with 8-13, and 5th with 5-11. (2) Alatae with 3rd to 5th antennal segments bearing secondary rhinaria.

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