

An Interesting White Fly from Africa.

(Hemiptera: Aleurodidae.)

By Ryoichi Takahashi,

Department of Agriculture, Government Research Institute, Taihoku,
Formosa.

(With 1 Text-Figure.)

Aleurolobus acanthi n. sp.

(Pupa case) Black, strongly sclerotized, not becoming clear when treated with caustic potash, but becoming pale when soaked in Schulz's mixture, with thin waxy secretions along the margin, and very slightly covered with grayish secretions on the dorsal disk. Elliptic, broadest near the base of abdomen, about 1.3 times as long as wide, broadly rounded on both ends, but sometimes slightly indented at the hind end, not constricted, flattened. Mid-thoracic suture thin, reaching the margin of dorsal disk; sutures between the thoracic segments long, nearly as long as those between the abdominal segments; transverse suture between the thorax and abdomen thin, eminently extending forward on the lateral part, reaching a little beyond the hind margin of mesonotum, and connected with a thin suture along the margin of dorsal disk of cephalothorax; abdominal segments distinct. Submarginal area distinctly defined from the dorsal disk, narrow, wanting distinct markings, but with many minute

circular paired-pores in a row about the middle, and 22 short stout setae arranged in a single row; the paired-pores much fewer than the marginal teeth; the setae straight or slightly curved, narrowed on the distal part, pointed apically, subequal in length, not reaching the margin, each arising from a very small tubercle. Dorsal disk with many rather large polygonal sculptures except on the marginal narrow area and median segmented part, some pairs of large reticulated areas on the median segmented part, some minute circular paired-pores, and 10 pairs of short stout pointed setae, of which 6 pairs are on the cephalothorax and a pair is near the vasiform orifice. Thoracic and caudal tracheal folds and combs or clefts

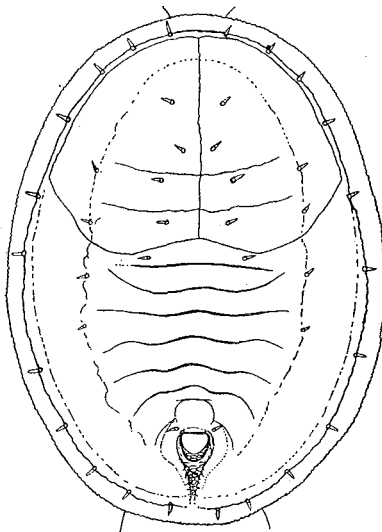


Fig. 1. *Aleurolobus acanthi* n. sp.
Dorsal view of pupa case.

absent. Margin with 2 pairs of rather long fine setae as usual; marginal teeth distinct, sclerotized on the margin, short, much wider than long, broadened towards the base, rounded apically, 8 teeth occupying a space of about 0.092 mm, the marginal sclerotized parts of teeth a little extending mesad between the teeth. Eyes absent. Vasiform orifice nearly as long as wide, subcordate, rounded at the hind end, not notched, with sculptures, without teeth. Operculum wider than long, narrowed towards the hind end, rounded at the apex, occupying half or more the orifice. Caudal furrow indistinct, much narrowed distally, reaching the margin of dorsal disk, with large sculptures except on the distal part. Lobes surrounding the vasiform orifice not distinct, hardly reaching the margin of dorsal disk. Venter with the submarginal area well defined. Length of pupa case, about 1.25 mm; width of pupa case, about 0.93 mm; length of vasiform orifice, about 0.069 mm; distance between vasiform orifice and hind end of pupa case, about 0.152 mm; length of dorsal seta on submarginal area, about 0.026 mm.

Host. — *Acanthus* sp.

Many pupa cases were taken October 28, 1933, at Swakopmund, Africa, by Dr. G. Boss.

This species differs from other known species of the genus in possessing short stout dorsal setae distributed as shown in the figure. Co-type specimens are in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

H. Sauter's Formosa-Ausbeute: *Georyssidae*.

(*Coloptera*).

Von Hiromichi Kôno,

Entomological Museum, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.

In einer kleinen Sendung, die ich kürzlich vom Deutschen Entomologischen Institut in Dahlem erhielt, befand sich eine neue *Georyssus*-Art. Den Herren Dr. W. Horn und Dr. H. Sachtleben sage ich für die Überlassung dieses Materials meinen herzlichsten Dank.

Georyssus formosanus n. sp.

Grundfarbe schwarz; Unterseite, Beine und Vorderrand des Halsschildes rotbraun. Körper mit einer wachsartigen Kruste überzogen, die die Farbe des Körpers matt erscheinen läßt.

Stirn mit 4 Längskielchen, von denen die beiden inneren sich oben vereinigen und unten konvergieren, und die zwei äußeren oben bogenförmig divergieren, dann vorn ungefähr parallel verlaufen. Fühler 9-gliedrig; Keule 3-gliedrig. Halsschild deutlich kürzer als breit, vorn verjüngt, an