

tiert. Dieselben Merkmale trennen die neue Art auch von *microcephalus* Bernh. Die oben genannten 12 Stück gehören dem Deutschen Entomologischen Institut in Dahlem, 2 davon wurden mir 1916 unter dem Namen *Hackeri* Bernh. gütigst überlassen, nach ihnen wurde die Beschreibung entworfen.

The plant-lice of Middle-Asia. I.

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(with plate 3)

The following contribution represents the first data on the wholly unknown and original plant-lice Fauna of Middle Asia. There are the descriptions of three new genera and twenty two new species belonging to the sub-tribe *Macrosiphina*. In this work I have had the use of the materials collected by the Uzbekistan Experimental Station of plant protection for the years 1924—27; the all types of new forms are preserved in the Museum of the Station (Taschkent) and the cotypes will be deposited in the Zoological Museum of Academia of Science of U. S. S. R. (Leningrad).

Sub-tribe *Macrosiphina*.

Macrosiphum Passerini.

Macrosiphum aktashicum (sp. n.) (Fig. 22, 35, 48): *Apterous viviparous female*. Color-pale-green; all articulations of antennae, tips of cornicles and tibiae, tarsi, eyes are black. Antennal tubercles very prominent and divergent, the depth of frontal furrow is one-third the distance between the bases of the antennae, the median projection of the vertex is distinct. Antennae longer than body, segment III as long as IV and slightly shorter than the flagellum of VI, with eight secondary sensoria near the base. The cornicles reach one-third the length of the body with indistinct reticulations on their apices; they are cylindrical and at the very base widen considerably. The cauda ensiform, thrice shorter than cornicles, on each side there are usually three bristly hairs. The hairs of the third antennal segment reach three-fourths the diameter of the segment. — Length: 2,50—2,45 mm. — Measurements as follows: 2,80—1,30; cornicles 0,89, their thickness 0,08 (base); cauda 0,34, its thickness 0,15 (base); antennae 3,40: III. 0,81 with 8 sensoria; IV. 0,80; V. 0,63; VI. 0,21—0,85; frontal furrow 0,08; between bases of antennae 0,25.

Food plant: *Tanacetum* sp. sp.: the aphids were collected from the under-side of leaves. Alate females not collected. Locality: Mount Ak-tash (Karjan-tow); altitude 1500 meters.

Macrosiphum alatavicum (sp. n.) (Fig. 23, 24, 36, 49): *Apterous vivi-*

parous female. Light-green, eyes black, antennae and the upper half of nectaries dusky. The body with long bristle hairs arising from the small conical tubercles; they are nearly as long as the width of antennal segment III. Antennal tubercles prominent and diverging, the depth of frontal furrow about one-third the distance between bases of antennae. Antennae about equaling length of body, segment III slightly longer than IV or the flagellum of VI, with two-six sensoria; IV slightly longer than V. Cornicles cylindrical at the base dilatated, with badly conspicuous reticulations at the upper half, remainder imbricate, they reach one-fifth the length of body. Cauda elongated, faintly constricted near base, on each side four bristly hairs. — Length: 2,00—2,80 mm. — Measurements: 2,52—1,04; cornicles 0,54; cauda 0,34; antennae 2,50: III. 0,61 with 2 rhinariae; IV. 0,53; V. 0,45; VI. 0,18 + 0,56; frontal furrow 0,07; between bases of antennae 0,22.

Alate viviparous female. Pale-green, mesothorax dark-green, apices of femora and tibiae and tarsi black. Antennae slightly longer than body to nearly as long, segment III with 20—25 rhinariae scattered over nearly the entire length. Cornicles and cauda shorter the same in apterous. Venation of wings normal. In the rest alike to the apterous. — Length: 1,95—2,60. — Measurements: 2,52—0,80; cornicles 0,50; cauda 0,28; antennae 2,60: III. 0,67 with 22 rhinariae, IV. 0,53; V. 0,51; VI. 0,19 + 0,51; frontal furrow 0,06; between bases of antennae 0,19.

Host plants: *Artemisia dracunculus* et sp. sp. It occurs in abundance on the flower stalks, sometimes associated with *Titanosiphon dracunculi* mihl. Locality: Toy-tiubie (Samarkand district), Nicolaievka (Tshimkent district). 13. VII., 25. and 1. VIII. 27.

Macrosiphum mulgedii (sp. n). (Fig. 15, 25, 39, 50): Apterous viviparous female. Brown, eyes red, cornicles and cauda yellow-green, antennae dark, second half of segment III and the bases of III and IV pale-yellow, all articulations black; femora brown, tibiae yellow, tarsi dusky. The body with long capitate hairs: the vertex with 6, frontal tubercles with 3, segment III of antennae with 4 and cornicles with 1 capitate hairs. Antennal tubercles very large and diverging, frontal furrow about one-third the distance between bases of antennae. Antennae longer than body, segment III slightly shorter than the flagellum of VI, with 5—8 sensoria on basal half. Cornicles cylindrical with plain reticulations at apices, remainder imbricate; they are as long as segment VI of antennae. Cauda about the half length of cornicles, with four sets of lateral hairs, twice constricted near middle. — Length: 2,30—3,00 mm. — Measurements: 2,70 - 1,10; cornicles 0,95, their thickness 0,11 (base); cauda 0,45, its thickness 0,19 (base); antennae 3,05: III 0,70 with 8 sensoria;

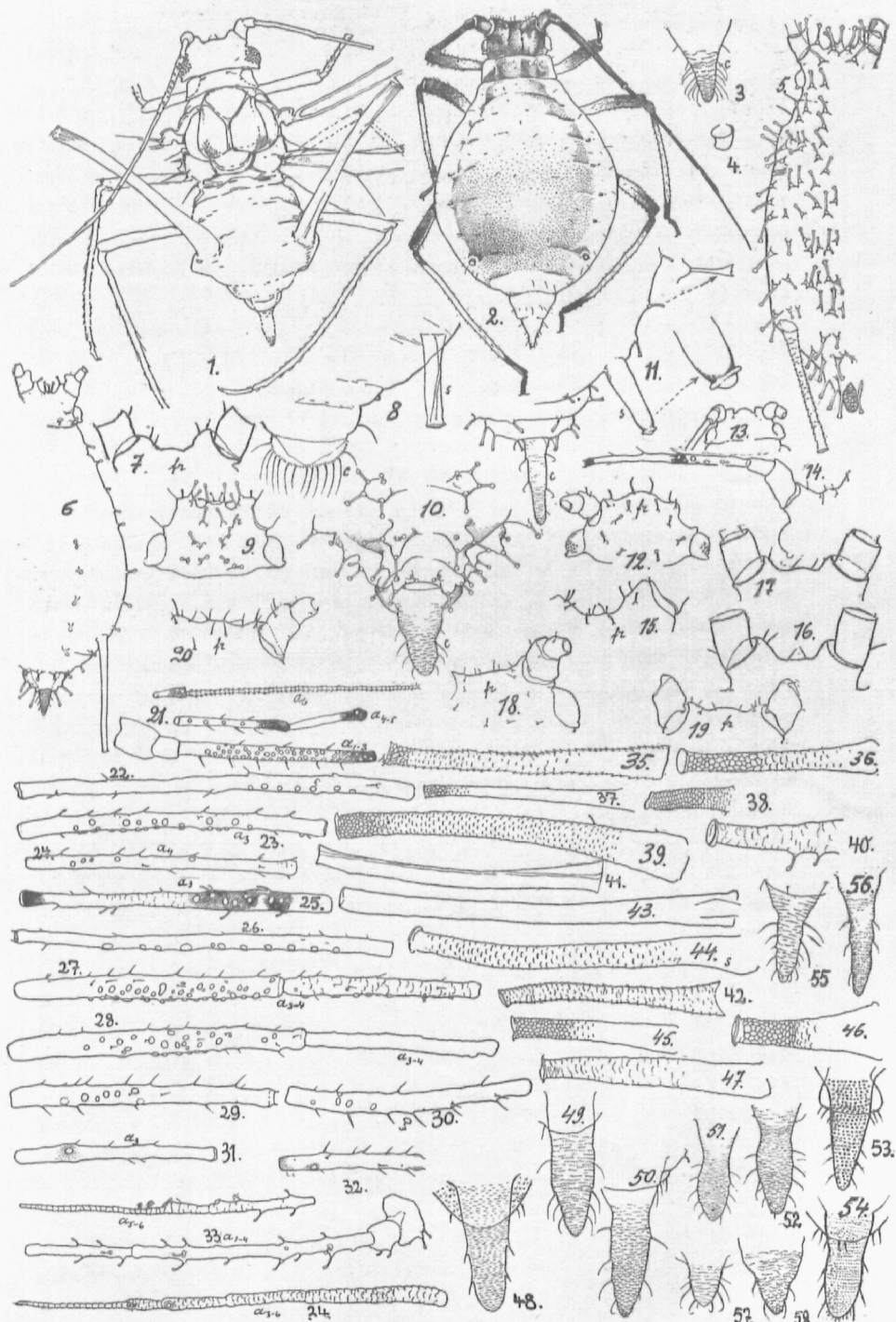
IV. 0,58; V. 0,56, VI. $0,22 + 0,77$; frontal furrow 0,08; between bases of antennae 0,26.

Food plant: *Mulgedium tataricum*; colonies of apterous and nymphae have been found on the flower stalks. Locality: Fergana, 26. V. 26.

Macrosiphum pulcherimum (sp. n.) (Fig. 14, 37, 51): Apterous viviparous female. Bright green, with a slightly mealy coat, eyes red, cornicles and cauda pale-green, antennae dusky, segment IV pale-yellow, tarsi, apices of femora and tibiae dark-brown. Frontal tubercles prominent and diverging, the vertex with long capitate hairs. Antennae longer than body, III with 9—15 sensoria on the middle, it is slightly shorter than flagellum; IV longer than V, VI longest. Cornicles about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of body, cylindrical, tapering towards the flanges, strongly reticulated for a distance of 0,13 mm, remainder imbricate. Cauda ensiform, constricted near the middle, two and half times shorter than cornicles, with five sets of lateral hairs. Sides of abdomen and legs with the rare, stiff hairs, the same on the anal segment. — Length: 1,80—2,20. — Measurements: 2,08—0,80; cornicles 0,96, their thickness 0,08 (base); cauda 0,37, its thickness 0,13 (base); antennae 2,99: III. 0,72 with 13 sensoria, IV. 0,61; V. 0,54; VI. $0,17 + 0,74$; frontal furrow 0,06; between bases of antennae 0,22.

Food plant: *Lactuca* sp. sp.; it occurs on the stalks and on the leaves. Locality: Samarkand.

Macrosiphum tuberculatum (sp. n.): Apterous viviparous female. Light-green, cornicles are dark tawny, with the exception of the bases, cauda pale-green to white; antennae pale yellow with black articulations; eyes red; tarsi, apices of femora and tibiae black. Antennal tubercles very large, slightly divergent, the depth of frontal furrow about one-third the distance between bases of antennae; no median projection on the vertex. The abdomen all covered with large rounded projections, their size about $0,06 \times 0,08$ mm, eight to ten on each segment, each bearing one somewhat capitate hair. Antennae longer than body, segment III one and one-half times longer than flagellum of VI and nearly that many times longer than IV, with 20—25 small sensoria at basal region; basal area of VI three times shorter than flagellum. Cornicles cylindrical, at base dilatated, about one-third the length of body, plainly reticulated for a distance of 0,30—0,35 mm, the rest imbricated. Cauda very long, conical, from the base toward the apex gradually and considerably narrowing, with some slight constrictions, 5 hairs on each side; it is about three-fifths the length of cornicles and bears a strong resemblance to cauda of *Megoura viciae* Kalt. The beack reaching beyond second coxae. The body and antennal hairs as long as the width of segment III of antennae. — Length: 2,70—3,00 mm. — Measurements: 2,80—1,28; cornicles 1,00, their thickness 0,22 (base); cauda 0,60, its thickness 0,22 (base);



antennae 3,26: III. 0,93 with 21 sensoria; IV. 0,70; V. $0,22 + 0,60$; frontal furrow 0,08; between bases of antennae 0,24.

Alate viviparous female. Head, thorax and cornicles dark tawny, abdomen green, cauda white, antennae brown, V and VI pale-yellow. Abdomen without some ones bulky projections, the hairs arise from the ordinary small conical tubercles. Antennae longer than body, segment III with 40—45 sensoria over whole length, it slightly longer than IV and one and one-half times longer than flagellum. Cornicles, cauda, hairs, frontal furrow etc. alike to ones of apterous. — Length: 2,80—3,50. — Measurements: 3,15—1,10; cornicles 0,96; cauda 0,56; antennae 3,40: III 0,93 with 40 sensoria; IV. 0,80; V. 0,65; VI. $0,22 + 0,56$; frontal furrow 0,08; between bases of antennae 0,22.

Food plant: *Carduus* sp.sp. The aphids were collected from the stalks and flower heads of thistle. Locality: vicinity of Fergana city. 27. V. 25.

Acyrtosiphon Mordvilko.

Acyrtosiphon catharinae (sp. n.) (Fig. 16, 26, 41, 53): Apterous viviparous female. Green, eyes black, antennae white with black articulations and the flagellum of VI; the tips of tibiae, flanges of cornicles dusky. The body narrow, almost cylindrical. Antennal tubercles prominent and divergent; the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance between bases of antennae. Antennae longer than body, III shorter than the flagellum and longer than IV, with 3—6 sensoria near base, its hairs nearly as long as the half width of the segment; IV about equaling length of V. Cornicles cylindrical, at base dilatated, they have an almost smooth surface; cauda conical, blunt at apex, about $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ length of cornicles, three hairs each side. — Length: 2,00—3,00. — Measurements: $2,80 \times 1,17$; cornicles 1,12, their thickness 0,10 (base); cauda 0,33, its thickness 0,16 (base); antennae 3,28: III. 0,78 with 6 sensoria; IV. 0,59; V. 0,59; VI. $0,22 + 1,03$; frontal furrow 0,06; between bases of antennae 0,24.

Alate viviparous female. Head and thorax deep brown or black, abdomen green; antennae: I and II brownish, III pale-green, IV—VI dusky, all articulations black. Antennae and cornicles longer, but cauda shorter than the same in the apterous females, on segment III 10—12 sensoria in a line. In the rest as the apt. fem. — Length: 1,70—2,20 mm. Measurements: 2,10—0,52; cornicles 0,98, their thickness 0,08 (base); cauda 0,34, its thickness 0,11; antennae 3,43: III. 0,81 with 10 sensoria; IV. 0,64; V. 0,64; VI. $0,25 + 0,89$; frontal furrow 0,08; between bases of antennae 0,22.

Food plant: These aphids were collected from the ends of shoots and from the under side of the leaves *Rosa* sp. sp. and cult.; both ap-

terae and alatae occurring from April until mid-July. Locality: Tashkent, Fergana, vicinity of Tshimkent. The aphids were firstly collected by Mrs. Catharina Goloviznin after whom the species was named.

Acyrtosiphon mordvilkoï (sp. n.) (Fig. 17, 42, 54): Apterous viviparous female. Yellow-green, eyes red; antennae white or pale-green, segment VI and all articulations black; cornicles and cauda green, tarsi, apices of femora and tibiae, apices of cornicles dusky. The body oval with minute hairs. The depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ distance between bases of antennae; antennal tubercles prominent and divergent, no median projection on the vertex or it is very small. Antennae longer than body, segment III shorter than the flagellum and much longer than IV, with one-two sensoria near base; its hairs about $\frac{1}{5}$ width of segment; IV longer than V. Cornicles cylindrical, at base dilatated, with distinct imbrications over most of the length; it is as long as segment III of antennae. Cauda narrow-conical, at middle faintly constricted, with four sets of lateral hairs, it is about two times shorter than cornicles. — Length: 1,80—2,60 mm. — Measurements: 1,85—0,96; cornicles 0,58; their thickness 0,08 (base); cauda 0,33, its thickness 0,13 (base); antennae 2,32: III. 0,56 with one sensorium; IV. 0,45; V. 0,35; VI. 0,14 + 0,64; frontal furrow 0,04; between bases of antennae 0,19.

Food plant: aphids were collected from the stalks of common flax — *Linum usitatissimum*. Locality: Mount Aslanbob (altitude 2000 meters).

Sitobion Mordwilko.

Sitobion asterophagum (sp. n.): Apterous viviparous female. Yellow-green, antennae dark, cornicles and cauda yellow, sometimes almost dusky; femora, tarsi and tips of tibiae black, eyes red. Antennal tubercles of moderate size, strongly divergent; the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{6}$ the distance between bases of antennae; projection on the vertex very distinct. The body with long almost capitate hairs arising from conical tubercles, two-three hairs on each tubercle; they are as long as the width of segment III of antennae, the same on the vertex and antennae. Antennae about equaling length of body, segment III as long as VI, with 10—29 rhinariae over whole length; V two times shorter than III, the flagellum 6 times longer than the base of VI. Cornicles cylindrical, at base dilatated, as long as segment III of antennae, being indistinctly reticulated at apices, remainder imbricate. Cauda ensiform, distinctly constricted near base, about the half length of cornicles, with 5 pairs of lateral hairs; beack reaching almost to the third coxae. — Length: 3,00—3,50 mm. — Measurements: 3,35—1,28: cornicles 0,99, their thickness 0,14 (base); cauda 0,59, its thickness 0,21 (base); antennae

34,5: III. 1,04 with 17 rhinariae; IV. 0,64; V. 0,53; VI. 0,14 + 0,88, frontal furrow 0,05; between bases of antennae 0,30.

Food plant: *Aster* sp.?; aphids were collected from the stalks and flower heads. Locality: Alexandrovsky range, 27. VIII. 27.

Macrosiphoniella Guercio.

Macrosiphoniella erigeronis (sp. n.): (Fig. 30, 38, 52): Apterous viviparous female. Shining brown, head and prosternum deep brown, nectaries and tail black, antennae black, segments III and IV brown; eyes red, legs yellow-brown, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Dorsum of abdomen with two pleural rows of little black spots, on the mesothorax one narrow transversal stripe. The body oval, with somewhat long hairs; antennae slightly longer than body, segment III slightly longer than IV or the flagellum of VI, with 1—4 sensoria on basal area; IV longer than V; the hairs of segment III as long as the width of this segment. The nectaries short, cylindrical, with the conspicuous reticulations on apical half, as long as $\frac{1}{7}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ the length of the body. The tail as long as the nectaries, constricted near base, with 4 hairs on each side. Frontal tubercles somewhat small and divergent, the depth of frontal furrow represents about one-sixth the distance between the bases of antennae. Size of body: 1,70—2,50 mm. — Measurements of one specimen: 2,24—1,04; cornicles 0,31, their thickness at base 0,06; cauda 0,32, its thickness near base 0,13; antennae 2,35; III. 0,59; IV. 0,47; V. 0,42; VI. 0,17 + 0,54; frontal furrow 0,04; between the bases of the antennae 0,25.

Host plant: *Erigeron acer*; it forms the dense colonies on the flower stalks; alatae have not been found. — Locality: Mount Djebagly, altitude 1500 meters. (Tshimkent district). Alatau range.

Staticobium Mordv.

Staticobium otolepidis (sp. n.) (Fig. 19, 31, 45, 56): Apterous viviparous female. Brown, antennae dusky except the yellow segments III—IV, cornicles black with pale bases, cauda pale-yellow, apices of femora and tibiae, tarsi black; eyes red. The body broadly-oval, almost hairless, antennal tubercles small, rounded, on the vertex distinct median projection and rather long simple hairs. Antennae about the length of body, segment III as long as flagellum, with one sensorium; IV a little longer than V. Cornicles cylindrical, slender, slightly dilatated at base, plainly reticulated for a distance of 0,15 mm, remainder imbricate. Cauda acuminate, two times shorter than cornicles, with three sets of lateral hairs. — Length: 1,60—2,30. — Measurements: 2,30—1,12; cornicles 0,49, their thickness 0,10 (base); cauda 0,26, its thickness 0,10

(base); antennae 1,94: III. 0,48 with one sensorium; IV. 0,35; V. 0,29, VI. 0,13 + 0,52; frontal furrow 0,02; between bases of antennae 0,24.

Alate viviparous female. Light-brown, head and thorax black, antennae black, segment III and proximal part of IV white, cornicles black, cauda yellowish. Antennae longer than body, segment III shorter than the flagellum and slightly longer than IV, with 3—5 rhinariae on basal half; cornicles, cauda, antennal tubercles etc. alike to ones in apterous. The venation of wings normal. The median projection on the vertex about 0,02 mm. — Length: 1,80—2,20. — Measurements: 2,00—0,64; cornicles 0,48, their thickness 0,08; cauda 0,30, its thickness 0,11; antennae 2,25: III. 0,48 with four sensoria; IV. 0,42; V. 0,36; VI. 0,16 + 0,64; frontal furrow 0,04; between bases of antennae 0,21.

Food plant: The aphids occur in vast numbers on the flower stalks of *Statice otolepis*. **Locality:** Kyzil-Kumy desert., near st. Birkazan. Fedtschenko (Fergana), 16. VI. 26; 23. IV. 26.

***Staticobium staticis* (sp. n. (Fig. 20, 32, 46, 57):** Apterous viviparous female. Yellow-green with dark-green spot on the segments I—V of abdomen and with three transversal bands across thorax, or all three may be joined, forming a square spot; eyes red, cornicles black except the yellow bases, cauda light yellow; antennae: I, II, VI and apices IV and V black; III—V yellow; legs yellow; tarsi, apices of femora and tibiae black. The body broadly-oval with long hairs, arising from small conical tubercles; on the sides of prothorax and abdominal segments II—IV small marginal tubercles. Antennal tubercles very short, especially on outer side, sloping; the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{12}$ distance between bases of antennae, on the vertex median projection large and broad, about the height of tubercles. Antennae are six-tenths the length of body, the third segment is one and one-half times longer than the fourth segment, with one rhinaria near base; IV, V and the flagellum equaling, basale area of VI about half times shorter than flagellum. Cornicles cylindrical, at the very base they widen considerably, as long as the third antennal segment, being distinctly reticulated for a distance of 0,16 mm, basal half of smooth surface. Cauda very short, narrowly-conical and bluntly acuminate, with four hairs each side and one subapical one; it is three times shorter than cornicles. The body and antennal hairs nearly as long as the width of third antennal segment. — Length: 1,70—2,30 mm. — Measurements: 2,16—1,17; cornicles 0,32, their thickness 0,08 (base); cauda 0,11, its thickness 0,10 (base); antennae 1,29: III. 0,32 with one sensorium; IV. 0,22; V. 0,22; VI. 0,11 + 0,22.

Food Plant: *Statice otolepis*. It lives on the under side of root leaves, sometimes is associated with *S. otolepidis* mihl; alate females not collected. **Locality:** Fedtschenko (Fergana), 23. IV. 26. It very resembles

Macrosiphoniella limonii Walker but at once differs from that by very short cauda and very small antennal tubercles.

Titanosiphon gen. nov.

Characters. Antennal tubercles rather short and strongly divergent, the depth of frontal furrow about one-sixth to one twelfth the distance between bases of antennae, median projection of the vertex indistinct. Antennae long, segment III of apterous with secondary sensoria. Cornicles cylindrical, at base dilated, very long and stout, about the half length of body or longer, of smooth surface of finely imbricate. Cauda somewhat short, bluntly acuminate, sometimes faintly constricted, four-five times shorter than cornicles.

In the rest closely allied to *Acyrtosiphon* Mordv. Color of light tinges: green; rose, or light brown. Rather small aphids, very movable; occur in immense colonies, sometimes with ants; favored plants are species of *Artemisia*. — Type of genus — *T. bellicosum* sp. n.

Titanosiphon bellicosum (sp. n.) (Fig. 1, 18, 43, 55): Apterous viviparous female: Light-green to light-brown; segment I—III of antennae pale-green, IV.—VI. dusky; cornicles dark, their bases reddish, flanges black; cauda yellow-green; eyes red; femora dark-green, tibiae and tarsi black. The body with minute, simple hairs; the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{11}$ distance between bases of antennae. Antennae shorter than body, segment III slightly shorter than flagellum of VI with 3—5 sensoria on basal region; IV longer than V, VI. longest. Cornicles very long and heavy about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of body, of smooth surface. Cauda about $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ the length of cornicles, with five sets of lateral hairs. Body and antennal hairs nearly as long as the width of segment III. — Length: 1,70—2,10. — Measurements: 1,98—0,89. cornicles 1,07, their thickness 0,09; cauda 0,25, its thickness 0,14 (base), antennae 1,54: III. 0,39 with 5 sensoria; IV. 0,31; V. 0,28; VI. 0,11 + 0,44; frontal furrow 0,03; between bases of antennae 0,23.

Alate viviparous female. Head and thorax light-brown or dark-green, abdomen green; a reddish band across segments V and VI, forming stout branches along the sides of segments III—V; sometimes abdomen uniform light-brown or light-green; antennae dark, cornicles dark with reddish bases, cauda pale-green; legs black, femora dark-green. Venation of wings normal but the veins rather feeble. Antennae longer than body, segment III with 7—10 rhinariae over whole length. Cornicles longer than the half length of body, no sculpture; cauda small, not constricted, four hairs on each side. — Length: 1,30—1,90. — Measurements: 1,43—0,50; cornicles 1,00, their thickness 0,07; cauda 0,21, its thickness 0,12; antennae 1,68: III. 0,39 with 10 sensoria;

IV. 0,37; V. 0,28; VI. 0,12 + 0,46; frontal furrow 0,03; between bases of antennae 0,21.

Male. Alate. Head and prothorax brown, mesothorax and antennae black, abdomen green or rose, cauda light-green, cornicles black except bases; eyes red; tarsi, apices of femora and tibiae black.

Antennae longer than body, III shorter than flagellum, IV and V equaling, sensoria over whole length of III, IV and V.

Cornicles about the half length of body, on some specimens longer than so; cauda, antennal tubercles etc. resemble ones of alate females. — Length: 1,30–1,90. — Measurements: 1,65–0,56: cornicles 0,93; their thickness 0,05; cauda 0,19, its thickness 0,11; antennae 2,13: III. 0,43 with 22 sensoria; IV. 0,39 with 20 sensoria; V. 0,39 with 16 secondary sensoria; VI. 0,18 + 0,56; frontal furrow 0,04; between bases of antennae 0,20.

Apterous oviparous female. Light-green or rose, cornicles dusky except bases, cauda pale-green, antennae pale-green, V, VI and all articulations black; hind tibiae black, tarsi and apices of tibiae black, eyes red. Antennal tubercles very small, the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{11}$ distance between bases of antennae. Antennae shorter than body, segment III with 3–6 sensoria on middle; cornicles about the half length of body; cauda with at least six sets of lateral hairs, not constricted, about one-fourth the length of cornicles. Hind tibiae slightly swollen with numerous sensoria, especially on basal half. — Length: 2,00–2,60. — Measurements: 2,52–1,23; cornicles 1,17, their thickness 0,10; cauda 0,29; its thickness 0,16; antennae 2,09: III. 0,49 with 6 sensoria; IV. 0,40; V. 0,35; VI. 0,16 + 0,53; frontal furrow 0,02; between bases of antennae 0,21.

Food plant: *Artemisia scoparia*; aphids live on the stalks throughout the year, forming very numerous colonies; sexual forms have been found from the mid-October until late in November; the eggs are laid on the stalks and are shining black in color. Very movable insects. — Locality: Tashkent, Fergana.

Titanosiphon dracunculi (sp. n.) (Fig. 29, 44): Apterous viviparous female. Head and thorax shiny orange, abdomen green, 8th-sometimes and 7th and 1–2 segments of abdomen and cauda orange; the cornicles black, their bases green, antennae black, except the base of segment III, eyes red, legs black, except the bases of femora and middles of tibiae. The body oval with somewhat long stiff hairs, these on segment III of antennae to the width of this segment equaling. Frontal tubercles very small and greatly divergent, no middle projection, the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{10}$ the distance between the bases of antennae. Antennae slightly shorter than the body, segment III about

as long as IV or the flagellum of VI, with 7—9 sensoria on basal half, IV slightly longer than V. The nectaries cylindrical, long, about the half length of the body, with imbrications on whole length. The cauda conical, three times shorter than the cornicles, on each side there are six bristly hairs. — Length: 1,70—2,70 mm. — Measurements: 2,55—1,15; cornicles 0,92, their thickness near base 0,11; cauda 0,27, its thickness near base 0,16. Antennae 2,34: III. 0,53; IV. 0,49; V. 0,43; VI 0,16 + 0,51. Frontal furrow 0,024; between the bases of antennae 0,29.

Alate viviparous female. Thorax dark green, legs without interruption black, in the rest color as in the apterous. Antennae are one and one-fifth times longer than the body; the third segment has about 12—20 sensoria scattered over nearly the entire length, it equals to IV and one fourth times shorter than the flagellum of VI. The cauda is four times shorter than the cornicles, with 6 hairs on each side. Frontal furrow about one-sixth the distance between the bases of antennae; the projection of the vertex is distinct, about 0,024 mm. In the rest are like to apterous. — Length: 1,50—2,20. — Measurements: 1,90—0,72; cornicles 0,84, their thickness 0,08; cauda 0,21, its thickness 0,11; antennae 2,29: III. 0,45; IV. 0,45; V. 0,43; VI. 0,16 + 0,64. Frontal furrow 0,04; between the bases of antennae 0,24.

Food plants. These aphids were collected from the floral stalks of *Artemisia dracunculoides*; associated with *Formica rufibarbis*; aphids occur on the plants in immense masses. Locality: Tshimkent district, Nicolajevka 20. VII 27.

Microsiphum Cholodk.

Microsiphum giganteum (sp. n.): Apterous viviparous female. Color light rose or light green; head, a broad band across prothorax, lateral spots of abdomen brown, eyes red, antennae and legs deep black, cornicles and cauda dusky, ventral anal plate black. Antennal tubercles of moderate size, on the outer side are almost wanting, the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ the distance between bases of antennae. The body strongly swollen in the posterior part; the prothorax and mesothorax have large marginal tubercles, about $0,05 \times 0,05$ mm; the hairs of body and antennae nearly as long as the width of segment III, they are thin, pointed. Antennae longer than body, segment III about as long as IV, with 10—12 sensoria, over whole length; V shorter than IV, VI about equaling length of I, II and III, its unguis four times longer than the base and slightly longer than III. Cornicles very small, almost inconspicuous. Cauda conical with 5 pairs of lateral hairs, at base very wide. Beak reaching beyond third coxae. — Length: 2,90—3,20. — Measurements: 3,08—1,96; cornicles 0,01, their thickness 0,05 (base); cauda 0,11, its thickness 0,22 (base); antennae 3,27: I. 0,16; II. 0,13;

III. 0,72, with 10 sensoria; IV. 0,72; V. 0,54; VI. 0,21 + 0,80; frontal furrow 0,03; between bases of antennae 0,26.

Food plant: *Artemisia dracunculus*, stalks. Locality: Alexandrovsky range, altitude 2500 meters.

Microsiphum jazykovi (sp. n.) (Fig. 2, 3, 4, 27, 28): Apterous viviparous female. Head, thorax, cauda, anal-plate shining-brown, abdomen deep-green, almost black; antennae and eyes dark or deep brown, legs black with pale bases of femora. The body pear-shaped, posteriorly swollen; antennal tubercles very small, strongly divergent; antennae longer than body; segment III slightly shorter than the flagellum, with 16—30 little sensoria over whole length, not in a row, some sensoria large, confluent from two or three; IV slightly longer than V, basal area of VI five times shorter than flagellum. Cornicles very minute, faintly visible, their length and with equaling; cauda broadly conical, tapering away with ten sets of lateral hairs. The body hairs very minute as long as one-third the width of segment III of antennae. — Length: 1,60—1,95. — Measurements: 1,68—0,96; cornicles 0,03; their thickness 0,03; cauda 0,16, its thickness 0,16 (base); antennae 2,88; III. 0,70 with 28 sensoria; IV. 0,50; V. 0,40; VI. 0,16 + 0,88; frontal furrow 0,06; between bases of antennae 0,32.

Alate viviparous female. Head and thorax shining brown, abdomen dark-green without stripes or spots, antennae and legs black, eyes red, wings smoke-coloured, normal. Antennae longer than body, segment III with 30—40 sensoria over whole length. Head, cornicles, cauda etc. similar to ones in apterous. — Length: 1,60—1,95. — Measurements: 1,76—0,80; cornicles 0,03, their thickness 0,03; cauda 0,13, its thickness 0,16 (base); antennae 2,56; III. 0,59 with 35 sensoria; IV. 0,42 with 9 sensoria; V. 0,40; VI. 0,16 + 0,77; frontal furrow 0,06; between bases of antennae 0,29.

Food plant: *Artemisia absinthium*. Aphids cluster in immense masses up the flower stalks and over the leaf-stalks. Very movable, associated with ants *Formica rufibarbis*. Locality: Vicinity of Tashkent; 2. VI. 27. This species plainly differs from *M. ptarmicae* Cholodk. by more long antennae, more short cornicles and by presence of secondary rhinariae on segment III of apterous. It was collected by A. A. Jazykov after whom was named.

Neanuraphis gen. nov.

Characters. Antennal tubercles short, rounded, slightly divergent, the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ distance between bases of antennae. Antennae longer than body with the secondary sensoria on segments III and IV of apterous females; segment I plainly gibbous. Cornicles cylindrical rather short, not dilatated at bases, of smooth surface; no cauda;

anal tergite triangular, ventral plate rounded with numerous long hairs. The body oval with long stiff hairs. — The type of genus *N. taranisp.* n.

Neanuraphis tarani (sp. n.) (Fig. 7, 8, 21): Apterous viviparous female. Yellow-brown or yellow-green, with dark-brown stripes on the head and abdomen; two short stripes on segment IV and one broad band across segment V in front of cornicles; eyes black; antennae pale-yellow with black articulations, segment I brown; cornicles yellow, anal segment brown; femora, tarsi, apices of tibiae black. Body oval; body hairs are nearly as long as the width of segment III of antennae; on sides of prothorax small marginal tubercles. Antennal tubercles distinct, slightly divergent, the depth of frontal furrow about $\frac{1}{6}$ distance between bases of antennae; median projection on the vertex indistinct. Antennae longer than body, segment III shorter than the flagellum and as long as IV + V, with 40—65 round sensoria over whole length at three rows; IV longer than V with 1—8 sensoria in a line; the basal area of VI nine times shorter than flagellum, its rhinaria with six small ones. Cornicles cylindrical, not widened at bases, of smooth surface; their length to segment V of antennae equaling. Anal plate rounded with twelve long hairs; no cauda — Length: 1,90—2,30. — Measurements: 2,14—0,96; cornicles 0,30, their thickness 0,07 (base); antennae 2,62: III. 0,65 with 65 sensoria; IV. 0,43 with 8 sensoria; V. 0,35; VI. 0,10 + 0,90; frontal furrow 0,05; between bases of antennae 0,24; hind tibia 1,26.

Food plant. These aphids were collected from the under side of the leaves of „Taran“-*Polygonum polymorphum*. Locality: Vicinity of Alma-ata. 27. VII. 22. Apterous females and nymphae.

Capitophorus v. d. Goot.

Capitophorus archangelskii (sp. n.) (Fig. 5): Apterous viviparous female. Light green, eyes pink. The body oval, densely clothed with long and stout, upstanding capitate hairs: on the head 10, antennal tubercles 2, lobes of segment I of antennae 3, segment II 2, III 2—4, prothorax 8 in two rows, mesothorax 16 in two rows, metathorax and segments I—II of abdomen 12, III—IV 14, VI—VIII 6—8 capitate hairs, on the legs also capitate hairs; the length of this hairs about 0,06 mm. Antennae shorter than body, segment III two times shorter than the flagellum; IV and V equaling, basal area of VI seven times shorter than flagellum. Cornicles cylindrical, slender, not swollen, distinctly imbricated, about one-third the length of body. Cauda broadly and bluntly acuminate, three-four times shorter than cornicles. — Length of body: 1,20 to 1,80 mm. — Measurements: 1,76—0,80; cornicles 0,64, their thickness 0,06 (base); cauda 0,14, its thickness 0,09; antennae 1,26: III. 0,21; IV. 0,23; V. 0,21; VI. 0,06 + 0,43.

Alate viviparous female, *summer form*. Light green, mesothorax deep-brown, abdomen with large square dark-green spot in front of cornicles; antennae, tarsi, apices of tibiae dark. Antennae longer than body, segment III longer than IV and shorter than flagellum, with 16 to 20 sensoria, IV longer than V, with 6—10 sensoria. Cornicles cylindrical, not swollen, about one-third the length of body; cauda bluntly pointed. Body hairs simple, cephalic hairs capitate, short. — Length of body: 1,20—1,60. — Measurements: 1,23—0,42; cornicles 0,40, their thickness 0,03; cauda 0,10, its thickness 0,09; antennae 1,43; III. 0,32 with 16 sensoria; IV. 0,24 with 8 sensoria; V. 0,19; VI. 0,08 + 0,46.

Alate viviparous female, *sexupara*. Yellow-green; head, a broad band across prothorax, mesothorax, femora, tips of cornicles, a square spot in front of cornicles — dark brown; antennae black, I—II brown; cornicles, cauda, tibiae light-green with deep-green stripes and spots all over abdomen. Antennae longer than body, segment III about two times shorter than flagellum, with 50—60 sensoria; IV with 30—40 sensoria; V with 15—20 sensoria scattered over entire length. Cornicles slender, about one-third length of body; cauda conical, four times shorter than cornicles, with three sets of lateral hairs. Body hairs simple, cephalic hairs capitate. — Length of body: 1,50—1,95. — Measurements: 1,76—0,70; cornicles 0,56; cauda 0,13, its thickness 0,13 (base); antennae 2,38; III. 0,48 with 53 sensoria; IV. 0,42 with 36 sensoria; V. 0,33 with 16 sensoria; VI. 0,11 + 0,90.

Male. Alate. Head, thorax and antennae black, abdomen green with six transversal black bands and lateral spots, cornicles and cauda light-green, legs black except yellow tibiae. The males are somewhat smaller than alate females (*sexupara*) though otherwise alike. — Length: 1,40 to 1,80. — Measurements: 1,68—0,64; cornicles 0,42, their thickness 0,03 (base); cauda 0,10, its thickness 0,08; antennae 2,74; III. 0,58 with 50 secondary sensoria, IV. 0,48 with 42 sensoria; V. 0,43 with 30 sensoria, VI. 0,13 + 0,96.

Apterous oviparous female. Color white, eyes red; antennae, cornicles, cauda and legs dusky. The body oval, with numerous, upstanding capitate hairs as in apterous viviparous females, their length 0,08 mm. Antennae shorter than body, segments III, IV and V equaling. Cornicles slender, not swollen, as long as segments III + IV + V of antennae. Cauda bluntly conical with two hairs on each side, four times shorter than cornicles. Hind tibiae slightly swollen with 30—40 sensoria on basal half and with five capitate hairs. — Length of body: 1,30—1,50. — Measurements: 1,44—0,67; cornicles 0,48, their thickness 0,03; cauda 0,13, its thickness 0,10; antennae 0,96; III. 0,17; IV. 0,14; V. 0,16; VI. 0,06 + 0,30.

Food plants: *Elaeagnus angustifolius* and *E. occidentalis*. This is a very common species; it occurs in abundance on the leaves, usually on the under side, sometimes on the ends of shoots throughout the year. Sexual forms occur from the mid-October to the end of November, they swarm over the leaves and shoots; eggs are laid on the twigs in the axils of the buds, firstly orange in color, after that dull black. On the *Elaeagnus* it often associated with *Capitophorus gillettei* Theob. and *C. hippophaës* Koch. Some years it is quite scarce. Locality: Tashkent Fergana, Termez. Firstly this species was collected by Peter Archangelsky, after whom it was named.

Capitophorus cirsii (sp. n.) (Fig. 6): Apterous viviparous female. Pale yellow to almost transparent white; eyes pink, tarsi dusky.

Capitate hairs all over head and body, long: the head with 12 ones, three--four hairs on each side of the mesothorax and metathorax; one--two hairs on the sides of each abdominal segment, besides two--four longitudinal rows of capitate hairs on the dorsum of abdomen; segments 7--8 with six similar hairs. Antennae longer than body, segment I large and projecting on inner side, III almost twice shorter than flagellum, IV longer than V, basal area of VI about $\frac{1}{8}$ the length of flagellum. Cornicles cylindrical, not imbricated, a little shorter than the flagellum. Cauda narrow, acuminate, with two sets of lateral hairs, about one--third the length of cornicles. — Length: 1,50--2,20. — Measurements: 2,04--0,90; cornicles: 0,70, their thickness: 0,07 (base); cauda: 0,22, its thickness: 0,10; antennae: 2,25; III. 0,48; IV. 0,38; V. 0,32; VI. 0,10 + 0,83.

Food plant: *Cirsium arvense*, *Carduus* sp. sp., *Arctium majus*. Locality: Tashkent, Fergana, Djar-Kurgan, Fedtchenko. — The insects usually occur in clusters under the leaves and on the young shoots of thistles and very common in May to July. Winged forms not collected. *C. carduinus* Walk. from thistle differs from it by wanting of capitate hairs on the dorsum of abdomen and by more short antennae.

Capitophorus chaetosiphon (sp. n.) (Fig. 9. 10, 33, 40): Apterous viviparous female. Pale-orange, eyes black; cornicles, cauda, antennae, legs white. Body oval, densely clothed with long upstanding capitate hairs, arising from the tubercles: on the head 10 hairs, on the frontal tubercles 3; I--II segments, of antennae 2; III. 11; IV. 5; VI. 3; on the cornicles 2 capitate hairs; legs with numerous capitate hairs; the sides of thorax and abdomen with 6 hairs on each segment, besides there are two rows of capitate hairs on each segment of abdomen. Antennae varying from two--thirds to nearly the length of body; segment III as long as IV + V + the base of VI; IV und V equaling, the base of VI three times shorter than flagellum, that equaling V + the base of VI.

Cornicles short, slender, about $\frac{1}{7}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ the length of body, two times shorter than segment III of antennae. Cauda conical, about two-thirds the length of cornicles, with 4 stiff hairs on each side. — Length of body: 1,40—2,00 mm. — Measurements: 1,68—0,80; cornicles 0,24; their thickness 0,05 (base); cauda 0,18, its thickness 0,13 (base); antennae 1,53; III 0,51; IV 0,22; V 0,22; VI 0,10 + 0,32.

Food plant: *Rosa* sp. sp. These aphids were collected from the under side of leaves. Alatae not collected. Locality: Nicolaievca, Tchimbkent district. 3. VIII. 27.

Myzus Pass.

Myzus distinctus (sp. n.): Alate viviparous female. Head and thorax yellow with black spots, abdomen, cauda and cornicles green, antennae dark, apices of tibiae, tarsi black, eyes red. Antennal tubercles very prominent, converging, all structure of frontal furrow alike to that of *M. persicae* Sulz. Antennae longer than body, segment III slightly shorter than flagellum of VI, with 15—20 sensoria over whole length; IV longer than V, the basal area of VI four times shorter than flagellum. Cornicles cylindrical, not dilated, slightly curved inwards, with fine imbrications on apices, as long as antennal segment V. Cauda narrowly conical, with three sets of lateral hairs, about the half length of cornicles. Venation of wings normal. — Length: 2,00—2,40. — Measurements: 2,24—0,88; cornicles 0,37; their thickness 0,04 (base); cauda 0,17, its thickness 0,11 (base); antennae 2,46; III 0,61 with 19 sensoria, IV 0,48; V 0,40; VI 0,17 + 0,64.

Male. Alate. Head, thorax and antennae black, abdomen orange with short, broad transversal bands and lateral spots, segment VI pink; cornicles, cauda and legs pale-yellow. Antennae longer than body, with secondary sensoria on segments III and V; no sensoria on segment IV. Cornicles, cauda, frontal furrow, wings etc. alike to ones of alate vivip. females. — Length: 2,00—2,20. — Measurements: 2,10—0,56; cornicles 0,29; their thickness 0,03; cauda 0,14, its thickness 0,10; antennae 2,62; III 0,65 with 35 sensoria; IV 0,51 without sensoria; V 0,43 with 10 secondary sensoria; VI 0,17 + 0,70.

Apterous oviparous female. Light green or light orange. Body oval, antennal tubercles converging, structure of frontal furrow alike to one of vivip. female. Antennae about $\frac{4}{5}$ length of body, segment III slightly shorter than the flagellum of VI, IV and V equaling. Hind tibiae swollen, with the numerous, indistinct sensoria. Cornicles and cauda like to ones of vivip. females. — Length: 1,80—2,20. — Measurements: 2,04—0,98; cornicles 0,32; cauda 0,16; antennae 1,66; III 0,38; IV 0,29; V 0,27; VI 0,13 + 0,46.

Food plant: *Rosa* sp. Undoubtedly this species alternates between various species of *Rosa* and some summer plants. On the *Rosa* it is very numerous on the under sides of leaves, the eggs are laid on the twigs and are shining black. Alate viviparous females and sexuales forms have been found on *Rosa* in October 15 and until late in November. It can at once be told from all other species of *Myzus* that I know by default of sensoria on segment IV of antennae of males. Locality: Vicinity of Tashkent.

Myzaphis v. d. Goot.

Myzaphis amygdalina (sp. n) (Fig. 13, 34, 47, 58): Apterous viviparous female. Pale green, covered with a delicate pruinose secretion; eyes red. Body broadly-oval, hairless; antennal tubercles very small, especially on outer side, almost converging; median projection of the vertex large, wide, its height subequal with tubercles. Antennae about three-fourths the length of body, segment III as long as VI and much longer than IV, without secondary sensoria; basal area of VI is about one-third of flagellum. Cornicles cylindrical, at base plainly dilated; finely imbricate, as long as segment III + IV of antennae. Cauda conical, three times shorter than cornicles, with two sets of lateral hairs. — Length: 1,59—1,90. — Measurements: 1,82—1,10; cornicles 0,52, their thickness 0,08 (base); cauda 0,16, its thickness 0,13 (base); antennae 1,07; III 0,32; IV 0,18; V 0,14; VI 0,08 + 0,24; frontal furrow 0,016; between bases of antennae 0,21.

Alate viviparous female. Head brown, mesothorax black, abdomen pale-green with black spots on sides; antennae dusky, cornicles and cauda green, legs brownish, the middle of tibiae pale yellow. Antennae about three-fourths the length of body, segment III as long as VI with 10—16 rhinariae over whole length. Cornicles as long as segment III of antennae. Cauda, vertex, antennal tubercles etc. alike to ones of apterous. Venation of wings normal. — Length: 1,50—1,80. — Measurements: 1,81—0,76, cornicles 0,36, their thickness 0,05; cauda 0,13, its thickness 0,11; antennae 1,24; III 0,36 with 11 sensoria; IV 0,21; V 0,16; VI 0,09 + 0,30; frontal furrow 0,016; between bases of antennae 0,14.

Food plant: *Amygdalus communis*. It occurs in clusters under the leaves in April—July, causing them to curl (spirally); sometimes its associated with *Hyalopterus pruni* Fabr. Locality: Vicinity of Djar-Kurgan city (East Buchara).

Chataiphis gen. nov.

Characters. The frontal tubercles very small especially in outer side, almost horizontally divergent, median projection of the vertex very

large, higher than the frontal tubercles. Body with long fan-like hairs, divided at the end in four teeth, arising from conical tubercles. The cornicles cylindrical, slightly dilated at base, of smooth surface or finely imbricated, about $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ the length of body. Cauda very narrow with some feeble constrictions or those inconspicuous, longer than cornicles to nearly as long. Antennae of six segments, short, about the length of body, without rhinariae on segment III of apterous. Marginal tubercles inconspicuous. Closely allied to genus *Myzaphis* v. d. Goot, differs from it by long, fine cauda and by fan-like hairs. — The type of genus: *Ch. tenuicauda* sp. n.

Chaitaphis tenuicauda (sp. n.) (Fig. 11, 12): Apterous viviparous female. Yellow-green, eyes red, the end of segment V, also segment VI entirely black; tarsi, apices of cornicles dark. Antennae about the half length of body, segment III almost two times longer than IV and one and one-half times longer than flagellum of VI, IV, V and flagellum almost equaling. Cornicles about one-ninth the length of body and as long as the flagellum of VI, with fine imbrications at apices. Cauda is one and one-fifth times longer than cornicles, with two hairs on each side, almost cylindrical, with two feeble constrictions. Fan-like hairs of body reach 0,05 mm length; on the vertex, antennae, cauda and legs hairs are simple, pointed. Frontal tubercles very short, sloping — Length of body: 1,10—1,60 mm. — Measurements: 1,44—0,70; cornicles 0,16, their thickness 0,05 (base); cauda 0,19, its thickness 0,05 (base); antennae 0,83: III. 0,22; IV. 0,14; V. 0,14; VI. 0,10—0,16.

Food plant: *Salsola lanata*, *Kochia prostrata*. It forms dense colonies on the stalks; alatae have not been found. Locality: Fergana. July, August 27.

List of figures of plate 3.

1. *Titanosiphon bellicosum*, alate ♀.
2. *Microsiphum jazykovi*, apter. viv. ♀.
3. " " its cauda.
4. " " its cornicle.
5. *Capitophorus archangelskii*, apt. viv. ♀.
6. *Capitophorus cirsii*, " " ♀.
- 7.—8. *Neauraphis tarani*, " " ♀.
- 9.—10. *Capitophorus chaetosiphon* apt. viv. ♀.
- 11.—12. *Chaitaphis tenuicauda*, " " ♀.
13. *Myzaphis amygdalina*, " " ♀, head.
14. *Macrosiphum pulcherrimum*, " " ♀, head and antenn. segm. III.
15. *Macrosiphum mulgedii*, " " ♀, head.
16. *Acyrtosiphon catharinae*, " " ♀, "
17. *Acyrtosiphon mordvilkoii*, " " ♀, "
18. *Titanosiphon bellicosum*, " " ♀, "
19. *Staticobium otolepidis*, " " ♀, "

20. <i>Staticobium staticis</i> ,	apt. div.	♀, head.
21. <i>Neanuraphis tarani</i> ,	" "	♀, antenna.
22. <i>Macrosiphum aktashicum</i> ,	" "	♀, antenn. segm. III.
23.—24. <i>Macrosiphum alatavicum</i> , Alate viv.	♀, antenn. segm. III—IV.	
25. <i>Macrosiphum mulgedii</i> ,	apt viv.	♀, " " III.
26. <i>Acyrtosiphon catharinae</i> ,	Alate "	♀, " " III.
27. <i>Microsiphum jazykovi</i> ,	" "	♀, " " III—IV.
28. <i>Microsiphum jazykovi</i> ,	apterous viv.	♀, " " III—IV.
29. <i>Titanosiphon dracunculi</i>	" "	♀, " " III.
30. <i>Macrosiphoniella erigeronis</i> ,	" "	♀, " " III.
31. <i>Staticobium otolepidis</i> ,	" "	♀, " " III.
32. <i>Staticobium staticis</i> ,	" "	♀, " " IV.
33. <i>Capitophorus chaetosiphon</i> ,	" "	♀, antenna.
34. <i>Myzaphis amygdalina</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
35. <i>Macrosiphum aktashicum</i>	" "	♀, cornicle.
36. <i>Macrosiphum alatavicum</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
37. <i>Macrosiphum pulcherrimum</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
38. <i>Macrosiphoniella erigeronis</i>	" "	♀, " "
39. <i>Macrosiphum mulgedii</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
40. <i>Capitophorus chaetosiphon</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
41. <i>Acyrtosiphon catharinae</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
42. <i>Acyrtosiphon mordvilkoï</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
43. <i>Titanosiphon bellicosum</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
44. <i>Titanosiphon dracunculi</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
45. <i>Staticobium otolepidis</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
46. <i>Staticobium staticis</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
47. <i>Myzaphis amygdalina</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
48. <i>Macrosiphum aktashicum</i>	" "	♀, cauda
49. <i>Macrosiphum alatavicum</i>	" "	♀, " "
50. <i>Macrosiphum mulgedii</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
51. <i>Macrosiphum pulcherrimum</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
52. <i>Macrosiphoniella erigeronis</i>	" "	♀, " "
53. <i>Acyrtosiphon catharinae</i>	" "	♀, " "
54. <i>Acyrtosiphon mordvilkoï</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
55. <i>Titanosiphon bellicosum</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
56. <i>Staticobium otolepidis</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
57. <i>Staticobium staticis</i> ,	" "	♀, " "
58. <i>Myzaphis amygdalina</i> ,	" "	♀, " "

Ueber die Artberechtigung von *Agrotis inexpectata* W. Kozh. und Beschreibung einer neuen *Agrotis*-Art aus dem Minussinsk-Bezirk (Sibirien) (Lepid.).

J. Kozhantschikov (Leningrad).

(Mit 4 Textfiguren)

In den *Horae Macrolepidopterologicae* Bd. I p. 85 wird *Agrotis inexpectata* W. Kozh. nicht als selbständige Art anerkannt und als geographische Rasse zu *Agr. valesiaca* Bd. gestellt. Wie wir aus der wei-