

the occurrence of *E. psidii* in Arizona and gives the host as *Psidium guajava* L. (= *P. pyriferum*). Both authors illustrated the adult. In addition, Franclemont (op. cit.) also illustrated the male genitalia and gave a short description of larval coloration. The larva originally described as *E. psidii* by Comstock was actually *Quadrina diazoma* Grote (Franclemont, op. cit.).

In the Florida State Collection of Arthropods there is a pair of specimens (male and female) from Mexico reared by R. Kendall on *Quercus* sp. with the note that they ate *Quercus fusiformis* in the lab. During 3 years of collecting in Honduras *E. psidii* was never seen on *Psidium*. A nest selected from the town of Tamara, Honduras, in March produced adults in a month. A wasp, *Monodontomerus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) also emerged from the same nest. A male was taken at lights in August at the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, El Zamorano. The markings on the head, spinneret (Fig. 1, 2), color, and host data will readily separate *E. psidii* from other known larva in Honduras.

I thank A. Molina R. for determining the host plant and E. E. Grissell for determining the wasp. H. Weems and F. Mead kindly allowed me access to the FSCA. The comments of D. Habeck on the manuscript are appreciated. Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Journal Series Number 3711. —STEVEN PASSOA, Dept. Entomology and Nematology, 3103 McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA.

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*TRICHOSIPHONAPHIS POLYGONI* (VAN DER GOOT) HOMOPTERA: APHIDIDAE), A GENUS AND SPECIES NEW TO THE UNITED STATES—*Trichosiphonaphis* was described originally by Takahashi (1922. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 24: 204-6) with *Myzus polygoniformosanus* Takahashi (1921. Agric. Exp. Stn., Govt. Formosa Rept. 20: 1-97.) as the type-species. Miyazaki (1971. Insects Matsumurana 34: 1-247.) gave an account of the species occurring in Japan, including a key, figures, and descriptions. Miyazaki also listed *Trichosiphonaphis polygoni* (van der Goot) as occurring in Japan, China, Taiwan, and Java. So far as we know, the following is the first report of a species of *Trichosiphonaphis* occurring in North America.

*Trichosiphonaphis* may be recognized by the shape of the head (similar to *Myzus*); a siphunculi without a flange and bearing a few inconspicuous, small, blunt to fan-shaped setae on the basal half; the rugose dorsum of the abdomen of the aptera, and the hind wing of the alate with only one oblique vein.

*Trichosiphonaphis polygoni* (van der Goot 1917: 44. Contribution a la faune des Indes Néerlandaises dirigées par le Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.) Fig. 1, A-B apterous vivipara; C-D alate vivipara has been collected on *Polygonum punctatum* Ell. in Florida, 12.9 km south of Fort White, 30-X-1974, D. H. Habeck and White City, 2-V-1980, E. W. Campbell, and Experiment, Georgia in a water pan trap, 19-IX-1981 and 18-V-1982, J. W. Demski.

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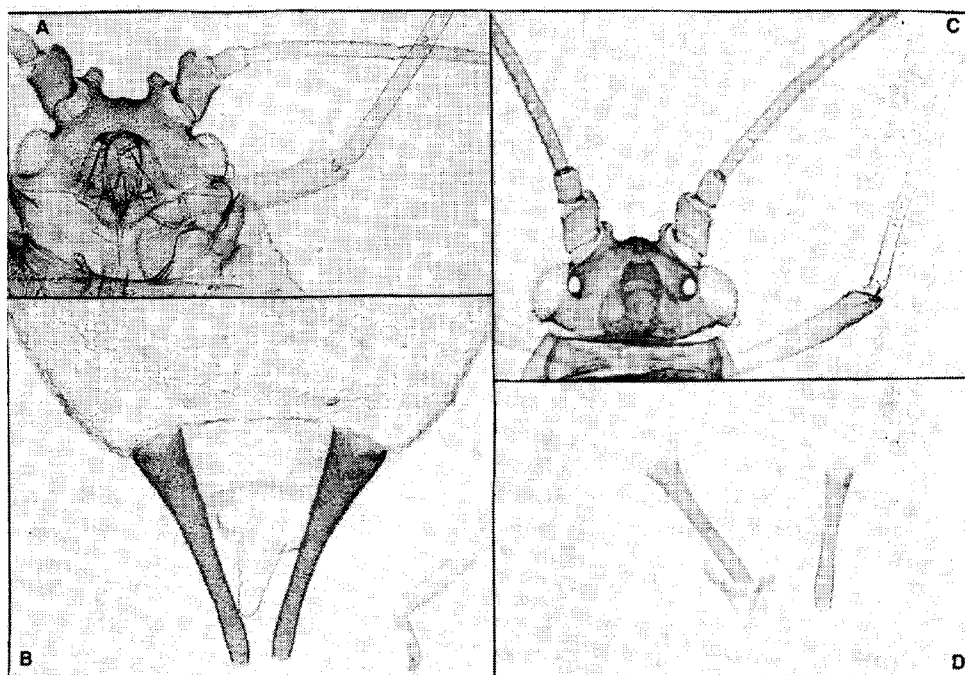


Fig. 1. *Trichosiphonaphis polygona*

A—Head, etc. of apterous viviparous female.

B—Posterior portion of body of apterous viviparous female.

C—Head, etc. of alate viviparous female.

D—Posterior portion of body of alate viviparous female.

Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL 32602.—CLYDE F. SMITH, Professor Emeritus, Entomology Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650 USA and HAROLD A. DENMARK, Chief of Entomology, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL 32602 USA.

