

## A New Genus of Psyllidae from Hawaii (Homoptera)

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In the summer of 1952 Dr. H. A. Bess found a psyllid breeding in some abundance on *Fagara dipetala* (Mann) Engler near Kilauea Crater, Hawaii. Examination of the specimens shows them to be an undescribed species which is so distinct structurally that a new genus is erected for it. The species described as *Hevabeva aloba* by Caldwell (PROC. HAW. ENT. SOC. 10(3):394, 1940), taken on Kauai by O. H. Swezey, is of similar structure and is transferred to the new genus. Both species have host plants belonging to the genus *Fagara* or *Zanthoxylum*. It is probable that additional species will be found to occur on *Fagara* on the islands lying between Kauai and Hawaii.

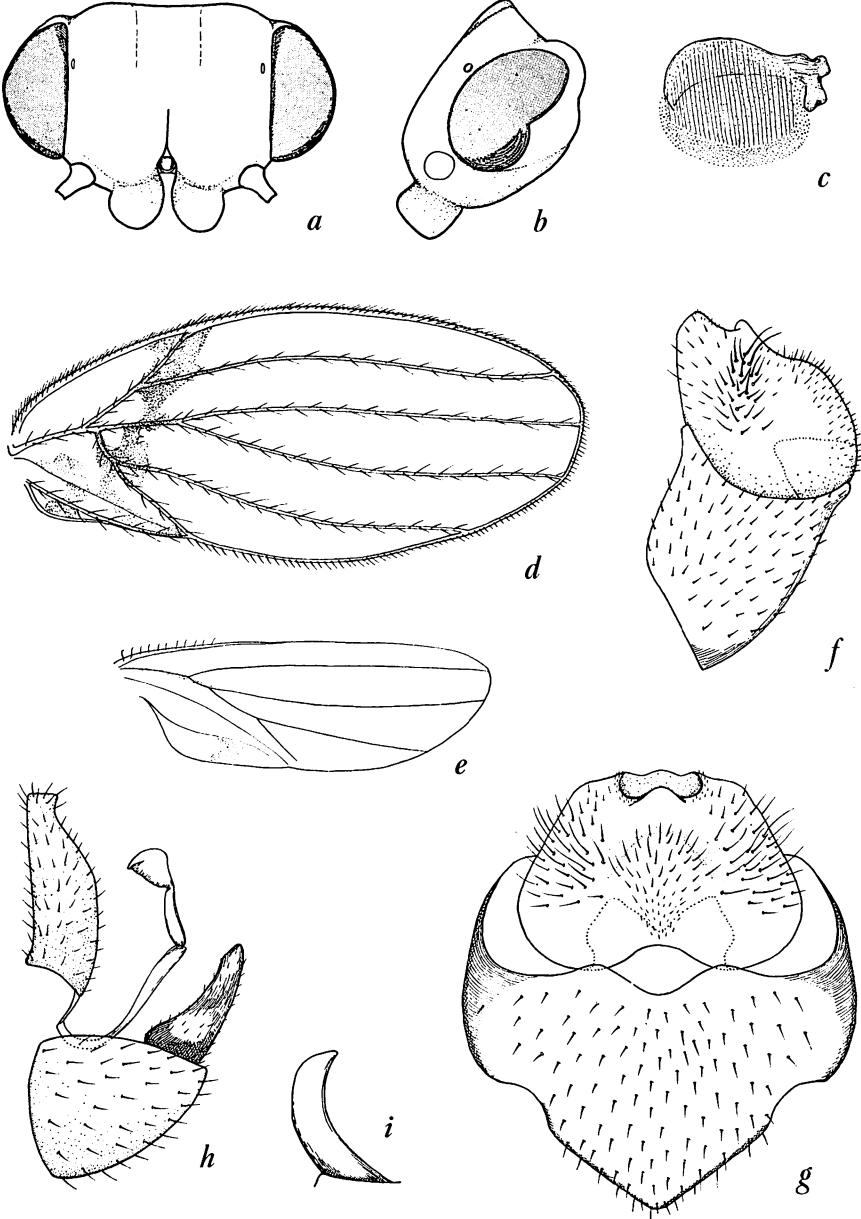
### *Hemischizocranium*, new genus

Head, thoracic dorsum, veins of forewing, legs, and genital segments with many prominent setae. Head much narrower than mesonotum. Vertex flat discally, strongly rounded down laterally, anterior margin bulgingly rounded to genae, medial suture incomplete, extending from frons 0.3 to 0.5 distance to caudal margin. Genae produced as short, blunt processes, not contiguous, much shorter than vertex, set distinctly below plane of vertex. Eyes small, rounded, set far back on head. Antennae shorter than body. Thorax quite flat dorsally. Pronotum very short, extending far caudad laterally. Forewings broadly rounded apically; basal vein very short; R arising from basal vein shortly before M and Cu; Cu with short petiole; both marginal cells elongate; Rs long, nearly straight; no distinct pterostigma present. Legs long. Metacoxa very short, without meracanthus. Metatibia without basal armature, with continuous row of heavy black apical spines, not protruding from plane of tibia. Proximal segment of metatarsus without claws. Apical segment of all tarsi seemingly without claws; high magnification shows very small claws to be present, lightly sclerotized and highly modified, with large ventral pad.

Type of genus: *Hemischizocranium bessii*, new species.

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FIG. 1. *Hemischizocranium bessii*, n. sp. *a*, cephalic aspect of head; *b*, lateral aspect of head; *c*, detail of tarsal claw; *d*, fore wing; *e*, hind wing; *f*, lateral aspect of female cauda; *g*, caudal aspect of female cauda; *h*, lateral aspect of male cauda; *i*, caudal aspect of male clasper.



**Hemischizocranium *bessi*, new species**

Length to tip of folded wings 3.75–4.25 mm.

Color: General color yellow. Abdomen more or less completely brown. (In highly colored specimens thorax and head also with dark brown areas). Forewings with irregular brown band from point of clavus across to costa at tip of  $R_1$ , including furcation of Cu and R, several small, irregular, brown spots in claval area. Hind wings pigmented along basal vein and in apical half of clavus.

Structure: Prominent pubescence on all parts of body except thoracic venter and abdominal terga, very long on head, thoracic dorsum and forewings. Head strongly deflexed, nearly vertical, narrower than pronotum, much narrower than mesonotum. Vertex quite flat, strongly rounded down anteriorly and laterally, with slight longitudinal sulci, caudal margin nearly straight, medial suture obsolete in caudal 0.6, lateral ocelli on vertical side portions next to eyes. Genae produced as blunt processes, not contiguous, much shorter than vertex, not separated from vertex by suture, completely

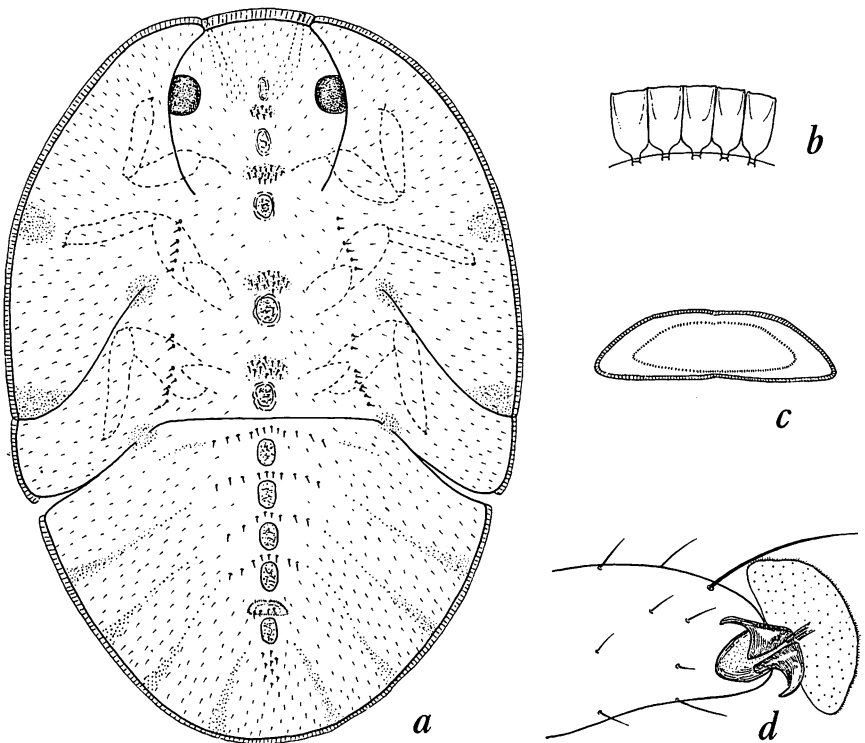


FIG. 2. Nymph of *Hemischizocranium bessii*, n. sp. *a*, dorsal aspect of last nymphal instar; *b*, detail of marginal setae; *c*, detail of anal pore ring; *d*, detail of apex of tarsus.

covering frons ventrally. Eyes, small, rounded, far down on side of head, much below plane of vertex. Antennae short, slightly longer than head. Pronotum very short, nearly as wide as mesoscutum, strongly curved back along sides of mesonotum. Forewing large, 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded apically, costa with abundant pubescence, other veins with fewer longer setae; costa very heavy; basal vein very short, base of cubitus sharply turned, cubitus and media with very short common petiole, base of Cu, M, and R very short; marginal cells and Rs very long, medial longer than cubital. Hind wing two-thirds as long as forewings, venation prominent. Apical tarsal claws much reduced, lightly sclerotized, with ventral pads. Metacoxa very short, without meracanthus. Metatibia long, stout, without basal armature, with six prominent black spines in continuous row around anterior half of apex. Proximal segment of metatarsus without claws.

Male proctiger longer than forceps, forceps simple (fig. 1, *b, i*). Female genital segment short, broad; ventral valve broader than dorsal; dorsal blunt, apex broadly invaginated as indicated in fig. 1, *f, g*.

Nymph as figured (fig. 2).

Holotype female, allotype male, numerous paratypes and nymphs, Bird Park, Kilauea Crater, Hawaii, August, 1952, H. A. Bess, collector. Type and allotype deposited in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum; paratypes in author's collection.