

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF PEMPHIGIDAE ON  
LITHOCARPUS SP. IN THE PHILIPPINES  
(APHIDOIDEA, HOMOPTERA)<sup>1</sup>

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**A new genus of Pemphigidae is established for one new species in the Philippines. The apterous morph is described, illustrated and provided with biological notes.**

A colony of profusely wax-covered coccid-like insects was collected in 1968 and turned over to the writer for study. Although remarkably unusual, they show typical aphid characters and are different from any genus or species with which the author is acquainted.

**UICHANCOELLA Calilung, new genus**

Body dorsally with three distinct dorsal regions: a prosoma (fused head, thorax and abdominal tergite I), a complex abdomen made of the fused tergites II-VII, and a free, crescent-shaped, eighth abdominal tergite. Dorsum of prosoma and the remainder irregularly papillated, sclerotic. Marginal area finely crenulate and radially striate laterally and forming a distinct sclerotic band around body; 10 pairs of thick hollow hairs arising submarginally on this marginal sclerotic band, of which 4 are located on area between antennal bases. Abdominal tergite VII without spinal hairs; tergite VIII separate and with 4 long thick setae. Siphunculi consisting of slightly elevated pores.

Type species: *Uichancoella gabrieli*, new species

This genus seems to be closely related to *Schizoneuraphis* Van der Goot in view of its long, thick hollow setae and siphunculi but differs by having no spinal hairs on abdominal tergite VII, single instead of double marginal pairs of long thick setae on the segments of the prosoma and by several hairs besides the spinal ones on the thoracic segments. In addition, the prosoma in this genus is somewhat papillated and the primary rhinaria on the short third segment of the 3-segmented antennae stand closely together, while in *Schizoneuraphis*, the prosoma is smooth with some transverse striae and varioli and the rhinaria on the third antennal segment are far apart (Hille Ris Lambers and Takahashi, 1959).

This Hormaphidine genus is named in honor of the late Dr. Leopoldo B. Uichanco, a foremost Filipino entomologist.

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## UICHANCOELLA GABRIELI Calilung, new species

*Apterous viviparous female.* Body in dorsal view, shortly oval, about 1.20-1.62 mm long. Tergum dark brown, sclerotic, irregularly papillated on prosomal region. Division of thoracic segments indicated by depressions and the fused abdominal tergites II-VII clearly separated from the prosoma by an arched suture. Eighth abdominal tergite free, crescent-shaped. Dorsal setae extremely stout, long hollow and pointed, about 0.069-0.207 mm long. Setae arranged as follows: 4 moderately long and thick hairs between antennal bases; 2 long hairs and slightly posterad, another 2 long hairs between eyes; 6 spinal, 2 marginal setae on pronotum; 14 spino-pleural, 12 marginal on mesonotum; 18 spino-pleural, 2 marginal on metanotum; 2 stout, long and 2 marginal on abdominal tergite I; 6 marginal pairs on fused abdominal tergite II-VII, viz., pairs of intermediate sized setae on margins of tergites II and III; pairs of small setae on margins of tergites IV and V, then pairs of large setae on tergite VI and VII; and 4 large, long setae on posterior margin of eighth abdominal tergite. Antennae small, 3-segmented, about 0.08-0.13 times as long as body; pale to dark brown; segment I firmly attached to head; segment II as long as wide; segment III tapering, at least 3 times as long as its maximum width, with a subcircular rhinarium at 1/2 of its length and 2 small rhinaria near the apex. Ultimate rostral segment 1.40-2.00 times as long as hind tarsus, without accessory hairs and with only the 6 primary apical hairs. Siphunculi with slightly elevated pores, about 0.018-0.025 mm in diameter and at the posterior half of the fused abdominal tergites II-VII. Cauda with 6 hairs, 2 pairs of thick, long lateral hairs and a pair of shorter and thinner medial hairs. Anal plate bilobed, with 6 hairs on each lobe. Legs moderately long, exposed, with 2-segmented tarsi and claws. First tarsal chaetotaxy 3:2:2.

This species is named in honor of Dr. B. P. Gabriel of the Department of Entomology, UPCA who collected it.

*Types.* Holotype. Apterous viviparous female (figure 1), from *Lithocarpus* sp., Mt. Sto. Tomas, Benguet, 27 June 1968, leg B.P Gabriel, in the Department of Entomology Museum. Paratypes, 19 apterae bearing the same data as the holotype; 17 of these in the collection of the Department of Entomology Museum, U.P. College of Agriculture, 1 in the British Museum (Natural History), London and 1 in the collection of Dr. Hille Ris Lambers, Bennekom, Netherlands.

*Biological notes.* This species lives on the twigs of *Lithocarpus* sp., a high altitude plant; the colony virtually covered a whole foot length. The entire sub-marginal area of each individual aphid is covered with white waxy material leaving only a portion of the dorsum uncovered. The colony produces enormous amounts of honeydew, making the twig very sticky and attractive to numerous black ants which attend to the aphids solicitously (from collector's notes).

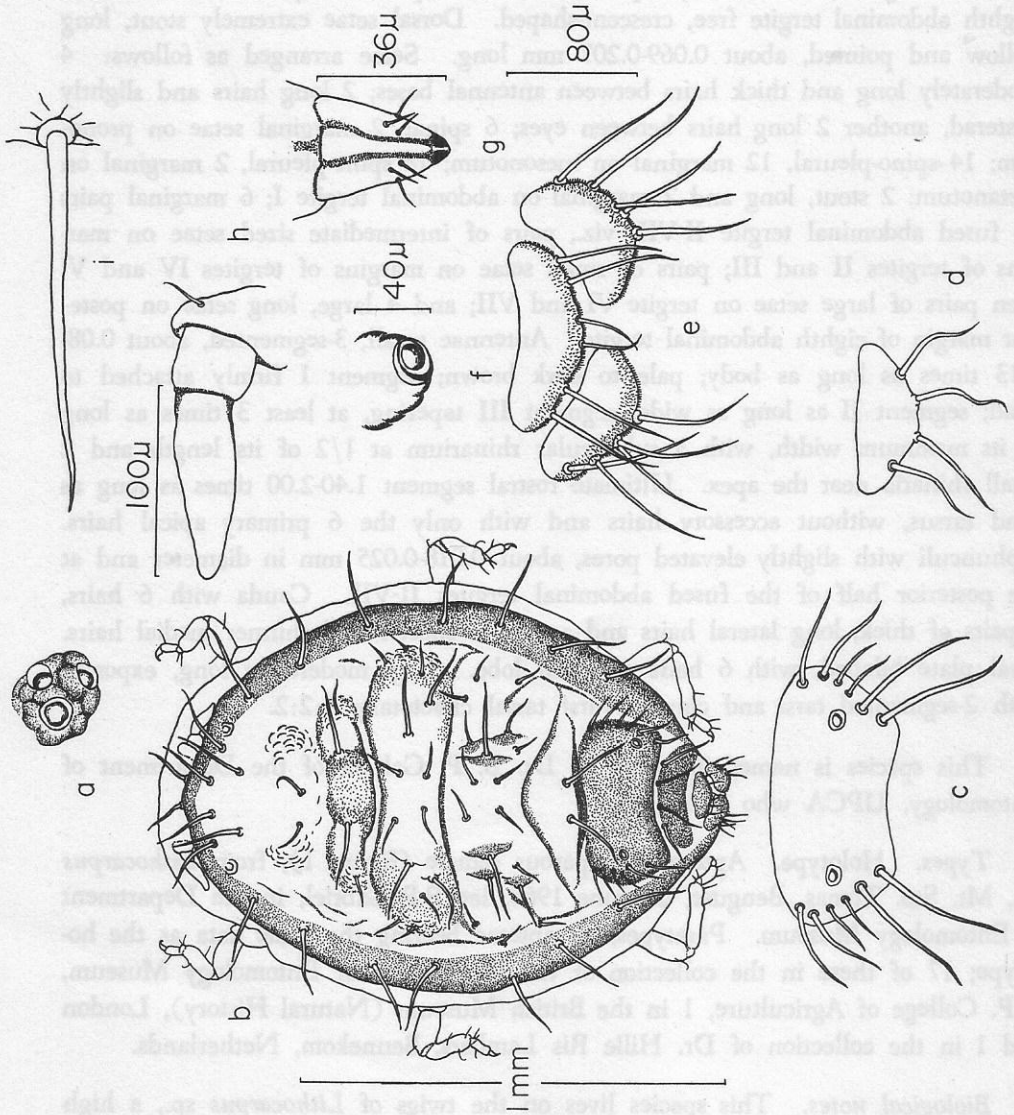


Fig. 1. *Uichancocella gabrieli*, n. sp. a. triommatid; b. apterous viviparous female; c. fused abdominal tergites II-VII; d. eighth abdominal tergite; e. cauda and anal plate; f. siphunculus; g. ultimate rostral segment; h. antenna; i. marginal seta, enlarged.



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## LITERATURE CITED

Hille Ris Lambers, D. and R. Takahashi. 1959. Some species of *Thoracaphis* and nearly related genera from Java (Homoptera: Aphididae). Tijdschrift voor Entomologie. 102: 2-16.

The two species described can be classified into two of the five subgenera currently recognized within the genus *Erythrina*. *E. philippinensis* belongs to the subgenus *Erythrina* in which 1 or 2 dorsal shields, leaflike eyes, the first pair of dorsal setae (4-5) and 5-angled palps are present. The other species, *E. calilungensis*, is a member of the subgenus *haverbekei* which are similar to the first subgenus except for the absence of leaflike eyes.

Such nomenclature of the dorsum is adopted from Pan (1970).

*Erythrina (Erythrina) philippinensis* Corpus-Baron, new species, fig. 1-7. This species is similar to *E. (E.) acuta* (Baron) in having two reticulate dorsal shields and by the relative positions of the internal setae (4) and the anterior scutella (2) or internal scutulae (2). However, the reticulate pattern of

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