

The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1917

No. 1

SYNOPSIS OF THE GENUS *SALTUSAPHIS*. (APHIDIDÆ—HOM.).

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The genus *Saltusaphis* was erected by Theobald for his species *scirpus* from Egypt. A study of a number of American species found on sedges and in marshy localities indicates that there are at least five species of this genus in America. Two of these have been already described in other genera, viz., *Brachycolus ballii* Gill. and *Chaitophorus flabellus* Sanb.

Gillette (Ent. News, vol. XXII, p. 441) has also described another species in the genus *Brachycolus*, but this species, *tritici*, seems to be a typical member of the genus and closely related to the type species, while *ballii* on the other hand is not. *Flabellus*, while described as a *Chaitophorus* by Sanborn, has been re-described by Gillette and placed in the genus *Callipterus*. The erection of Theobald's genus leaves little doubt in regard to the true position of *flabellus*. The genus may be defined as follows:

Genus *Saltusaphis*.

Body somewhat elongate; head large, eyes prominent, without ocular tubercles. Thorax large with well-defined segments. Antennæ of six segments, usually as long as the body; legs with the two anterior pairs of femora somewhat swollen. Cornicles short and cup-shaped; cauda knobbed; anal plate widely bilobed, posterior extremity of dorsum of abdomen sometimes indented, often deeply so. Fore wing with the media twice branched, hind wing with one oblique vein near its extremity. Wing veins usually bordered with dusky brown; sexes apterous, living in marshy regions, usually on sedges.

The species of this genus present a very characteristic appearance on their host plant. They lie closely appressed to the leaf with their antennæ stretched out parallel in front of the head. When disturbed or alarmed they fall suddenly, or spring from the

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