COLOPHA COMPRESSA (Koch.)

Schizoneura compressa Koch. Pflzl. 1854.

Byrsocrypta ulmicola Fitch. Fourth N. Y. Rep't, 1858 §. 347. Thelaxes ulmicola Walsh. Gen. Am. Aph. Proc. Phil. Ent. Soc.

r, 1862, p. 305.

American Entomologist, I, 1869, p. 224.

Colopha ulmicola Monell. C. E. ix, 1877, p. 102.

Glyphina ulmicola Thomas l. c. p. 142, 1879

Colopha compressa Lichtenstein. Les pucerons des ormeaux.

Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes, 1880.

American Entomologist, iii., p. 76, 1880.

This insect has been referred to six different genera. The synonymy of this species up to 1877 has been discussed in the C. E., ix., 102.

The genus Glyphina was insufficiently characterized by Koch. The species upon which it was founded, G. Betulae, is referred to the genus Vacuna by Passerini (1863), Walker (1870) and Kaltenbach (1874) under the name of V. alni Schrank.

Some doubts existed as to whether intermediate forms would not be found connecting Vacuna and Colopha, as it has been found that the number of joints in the antennæ sometimes vary (see Lichtenstein, Entom. Monthly Mag., March, 1880), but Prof. Riley, who has investigated this subject with his usual ability, has succeeded from biological evidence in establishing the right of Colopha to rank as a separate genus.

According to Mr. Lichtenstein, of Montpellier, the true female of Vacuna has a rostrum and lives about a month sucking at the leaves. In Colopha, on the other hand, the true female has a rudimentary mouth and dies with the egg in the body. Judging by analogy with Tetraneura, it is probable that the true female lives but for a few days. The validity of the genus Colopha is acknowledged by Lichtenstein, Kessler, Loew and Fr. Thomas, but all of these gentlemen concur in considering the European S. compressa Koch identical with the American B. ulmicola Fitch.

TETRANEURA Hartig.

Byrsocrypta Hal (in part), nec Walsh. Antennæ short, six-jointed.