TWO NEW SPECIES OF APHIDIDÆ FROM JAPAN.

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Stomaphis pini, n. sp.

Winged viviparous female.

Head, antennæ, eyes, thorax, legs, cornicles and cauda black. Abdomen nearly pale brown, above blackish, darkest at the part between the cornicles, and with a dark brown spot on the under side of each segment. Wings somewhat dusky, stigma and veins black, veins shadowed. Body long and rather narrow, nearly parallel-sided, and with many fine hairs. Head very short, compound eyes rather small, supplementary eyes visible. Antennæ somewhat slender, with many hairs, the first joint longer and broader than the second. The relative lengths of the 3rd and the following joints are as follows:

III 74, IV 30, V 27, VI 38.

The third joint has about fifteen very large sensoria on the entire length, the fourth about 4 and the fifth only the usual one.

Wings slender, stigma large, the third oblique, twice forked, stigmatic vein extending to the apex of the wing, the second oblique of the hind wing very long hooklets five in number. The ninth abdominal segment with a small tubercle on the side. Cornicles very short. Cauda short, with many hairs. Legs

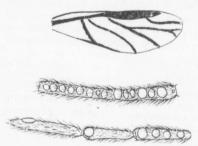


Fig. 13.—Stomaphis pini, n.sp., winged viviparous female; antenna (the 3rd to 6th joints) and fore wings.



Fig. 14.—Brachycolus gramini, n.sp., winged viviparous female. 1. Cauda. 2. Cornicle. 3. Antenna. 4. The 3rd antennal joint of a female.

slender and long, hind legs much longer. Length of body 5.5 mm. Antennæ 2.3 mm. Rostrum 11.0 mm. Hind leg 5.4 mm. Fore-wing 5.5 mm. Hind wing 3.5 mm. Width of fore-wing 1.5 mm. Host.-Pinus densiflora.

Type locality.—Tokio, Japan. Many winged viviparous females which are probably sexuparae, are found in November.

Brachycolus gramini, n. sp.

Wingless viviparous female.

Body black, somewhat greenish, densely covered with a white powder. Eyes, distal half of antennæ, cornicles, cauda, femora except distal half of the