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A NEW GENUS OF APHIDS (HOMOPTERA, APHIDIDAE, APHIDINAE) FROM PRIMORSKII REGION

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Lehrius papillicaudus gen. et sp.n. are described from Primorskii region (host plant *Elsholzia pseudocristata*). New genus belongs to genera group *Myzea* and closely related to *Jacksonia* and *Xenosiphonaphis*.

KEY WORDS: Aphid, new genus, Primorskii region.

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Описан новый род и вид *Lehrius papillicaudus* Gredina, gen. et sp.n. из Приморского края с *Elsholzia pseudocristata*. Новый род относится к группе *Муzea* и близок к родам *Jacksonia* и *Xenosiphonaphis*.

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INTRODUCTION

Genera group *Myzea* includs more than 20 genera, 14 of them were found in Russian Far East (Pastchenko, 1988). A new genus and species from this group are described below. Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Pedology (Vladivostok).

Genus Lehrius Gredina, gen. n.

Type species: Lehrius papillicaudus Gredina, sp. n.

DIAGNOSIS. Apterous viviparous female. Color yellowish-green in life. Head distinctly granulate; dorsal cuticle wrinkled, sometimes with cells; antennae, siphuculus, cauda and femora distinctly squamous apically. Lateral frontal tubercles well developed, with large, rounded processes on inner convergent sides. Antennae 6-segmented, shorter then body. Antennal segment 1 with finger-shaped processes and celled cuticle. Processus terminales nearly 2 times as long as basal part of ultimate rostral segment, considerably shorter than antennal segment 3. Rostrum reaching hind coxae, apical segment distinctly longer than second segment of hind tarsus, with 2 pairs of accesory hairs. First tarsal segment with 3-3-2 hairs. Siphunculus long, slightly S-shaped, widened basally, with pore-liked hole on the apex, without flange. Cauda short, totally covered by triangular anal plate, with apical papilla and 4 hears near the base. Nymph with small spinules between the hairs on apex of hind tibia.

DISCUSSION. Apterous viviparous female of *Lehrius* gen. n. is most similar to those of *Jacksonia* Theobald, 1923 and *Xenosiphonaphis* Takahashi, 1961, but differs by more developed frontal tubercles, longer siphunculus and 4 accessory hairs on apical segment of rostrum. In *Jacksonia* and *Xenosiphonaphis* frontal tubercles low and apical segment of rostrum with 2 accessory hairs only (Theobald, 1923; Takahashi, 1961). By the shape of antennal tubercles apterous viviparous female of new genus is similar to *Myzus* Passerini, 1860 and *Ovatus* van der Goot, 1913, but differs in having siphunculus without flange, and by short cauda with papilae apically (in *Myzus* and *Ovatus* siphunculus always with flange and cauda has another shape).

HOST PLANT. Elsholzia pseudocristata (Lamiaceae).

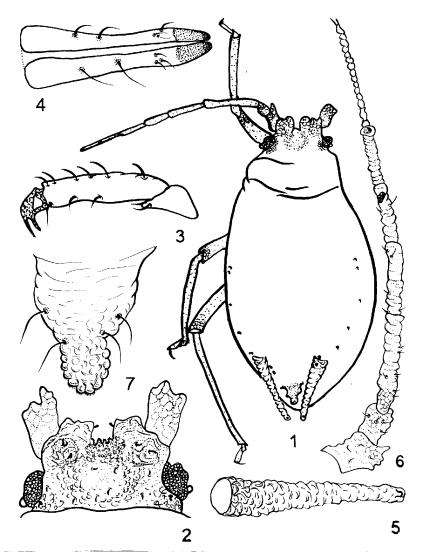
ETYMOLOGY. This genus is dedicated to famous expert in asilid flies Prof. Pavel A. Lehr.

Lehrius papillicaudus Gredina, sp. n.

Figs. 1-7

MATERIAL. Holotype: apterous viviparous female, N 8072, hind-left specimen. Russia: Primorskii krai, Shkotovskii raion, Putyatin island. 9.VIII 1994 (E.Gredina); on *Elsholzia pseudocristata*. Paratypes: 4 apterous viviparous females with the same label.

DESCRIPTION. Apterous viviparous female. Color yellowish-green in life, in alcohol - pale; head, thorax, antennae, siphunculus and cauda darker than abdomen when mounted. Body hairs short and blunt. The longest abdominal hair 0.8-1.1 of basal diameter of antennal segment 3. Inner side of each lateral frontal tubercle with 1 short capitate hair; the length of hair 0.5-0.7 of basal diameter of antennal segment 3. Head cuticle granulate. Antenna 6-segmented, about 0.7-0.8



Figs. 1-7. *Lehrius papillicaudus* sp. n., holotype. - 1) body; 2) head; 3) second segment of hind tarsus; 4) apical segment of rostrum; 5) siphunculus; 6) antennae; 7) cauda.

of body length; finger-shaped process which is 0.24-0.39 of antennal segment 2; processus terminales about 2.0-2.3 of basal part of antennal segment 6 and 0.8-0.9 of length of antennal segment 3; secondary rhinaria absent; the longest hair on segment 3 blunt, 0.5-0.9 of basal diameter of antennal segment 3. Apical segment of rostrum 1.4-1.6 of second segment of hind tarsus and 1.2-1.4 of cauda. Sihpunculus scaly, slightly S-shaped, flangeless, widened basally, basal diameter of siphunculus 2.1-2.6 apical diameter. Siphunculus is 3.8-4.0 length of cauda, with rather small, terminal pore-liked hole; the diameter of hole 0.3-0.5 of apical diameter of siphunculus. Cauda granulate at base and squamous in distal part, with broad basal part and narrowest, papillae-like apical part. Genital plate rounded, with 2 hairs on forc margin and with 4-5 hairs on the hind margin.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm). Holotype: Holotype: body - 1.18; antenna - 0.98; antennal segments: 1 - 0.05, 2 - 0.06, 3 - 0.24, 4 - 0.18, 5 - 0.14, 6 (basal part - 0.09, processus terminales - 0.22); apical segment of rostrum - 0.1; second segment of hind tarsus - 0.06; siphunculus - 0.29; cauda - 0.07.

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