

A NEW CECIDOMYIID PARASITE OF THE WHITE FLY.

BY E. P. FELT,

State Entomologist, Albany, New York.

The following relates to a species of gall midge or Itonidid which was evidently reared in considerable numbers from the white fly, *Aleurycus chagentios*, since a series of some 25 flies were submitted for determination.

The insect is undescribed and apparently represents a new genus.

CLEODIPLOSIS, new genus.

This genus is erected for a species which would normally fall into the genus *Clinodiplosis* Kieffer were it not for the occurrence of a well-defined tooth upon the claws of all three pairs of legs. The structure of the dorsal and ventral plates and the simple style precludes it being referred to either *Plesiobremia* Kieffer, *Dichodiplosis* Rübsaamen, or *Thomasia* Rübsaamen. The females of the last two genera also have a long ovipositor which is an additional bar to placing this species in either.

The type of the new genus is *Cleodiplosis aleyrodici*, new species.

CLEODIPLOSIS ALEYRODICI, new species.

Male.—Length 1.2 mm. Antennae one-fourth longer than the body, thickly haired, light brown, 14 segments, the fifth having stems with a length $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ times their diameters respectively; basal enlargement subglobose, with a subdorsal whorl of moderately long, stout setae and near the middle a circumfilum with moderately long, heavy loops, the latter not extending to the base of the pyriform, distal enlargement, which latter has a length about one-fourth greater than its diameter, a distinct constriction near the basal third, basally and apically circumfila, the loops of the distal filum extending to the base of the next segment; terminal segment having the basal portion of the stem with a length 5 times its diameter; the distal enlargement distinctly produced, with a length nearly 3 times its greatest diameter, a constriction near the basal third

and a broadly obtuse, tapering apex. Palpi; first segment short, irregular, second with a length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter, the third as long as the second, more slender, the fourth a little longer than the third; mesonotum dark reddish brown; scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish; abdomen probably yellowish brown; wings hyaline, the third vein uniting with the margin at the apex, the fifth joining the posterior margin at the distal fourth, its branch at the basal third; halteres pale yellowish; coxae and legs pale straw; the claws bent at nearly right angles, minutely unidentate; pulvilli rudimentary. Genitalia; basal clasp segment short, stout; terminal clasp segment short, stout, somewhat curved, and apically distinctly chitinized; dorsal plate rather long, broad, broadly and triangularly emarginate, the lobes broadly triangular and sparsely setose apically; ventral plate long, rather broad, broadly, deeply and roundly emarginate, the lobes rather broad, broadly rounded apically and sparsely setose; style rather short, broad, broadly rounded apically.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennae about three-fourths the length of the body, sparsely haired, yellowish brown, 14 segments, the fifth with a stem about one-fifth the length of the cylindrical basal enlargement, which latter has a length about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times its diameter; terminal segment somewhat produced, cylindrical, with a length about 3 times its diameter and apically a short obtuse process. Mesonotum dark reddish brown; scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish; abdomen dark reddish brown; ovipositor short; the terminal lobes suborbicular and apically with a rather thick group of stout setae; coxae and femora mostly pale straw; tibiae and tarsi darker; otherwise nearly as in the male.

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 25211, United States National Museum. Four slides with type and paratypes. One slide paratypes in New York State Museum (Cecid. A3177).

The five slides containing the material described above were received from the United States National Museum in February, 1921, and were labeled Parasites on White Fly, *Aleurycus chagen-tios*, Panama City, I, Molina, Res., G. 686, December 2, 1919.