

BRAZILIAN APHIDOIDEA. III. SUB-FAMILY DREPANOSIPHINAE¹

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ABSTRACT - Keys are provided for the identification of the tribes, genera and species of Brazilian Drepanosiphinae. Host plant and distribution data are given for each species.

Index terms: Brazilian aphids, identification keys, host plants, check list of genera and species, distribution

AFÍDIOS BRASILEIROS: III. SUBFAMÍLIA DREPANOSIPHINAE

RESUMO - São fornecidas chaves para a identificação das tribos, gêneros e espécies de afídios da subfamília Drepanosiphinae, que ocorrem no Brasil. Apresentam-se também dados sobre as hospedeiras e a distribuição geográfica das espécies.

Termos para indexação: Aphidoidea, afídios brasileiros, chaves para identificação, hospedeiros, distribuição geográfica.

INTRODUCTION

Previous papers (Costa et al. 1993a; 1993b) provided keys for the identification of the families and subfamilies of Aphidoidea known from Brazil and discussed the family Phylloxeridae and the subfamilies Lachninae, Chaitophorinae, Greenideinae, Anoeciinae and Hormaphidinae. Keys for the identification of genera and species, host plant and geographical distribution data were also included. In this paper the sub-family Drepanosiphinae is discussed. The Aphidinae and Pemphiginae will be dealt with in future parts.

In many Drepanosiphinae all the parthenogenetic viviparae are alate, only some oviparae being apterous. As the apterae may look very different from their alatae, separate keys for apterae and alatae are given to the tribes, subtribes, genera and species. Otherwise the techniques and data presentation follow Costa et al. (1993a). Which paper also contains figures 12-15 and 25-28.

Key to the Brazilian Drepanosiphinae

Apterae viviparae

- 1 (2) Neither head, thorax nor abdomen with elongate processes; usually with 4 distinct rudimentary gonapophyses, each bearing 2 or 3 hairs, between the genital and anal plates (fig. 72). In wax dust on Podocarpaceae and Araucariaceae (tribe Neophyllaphidini).....*Neophyllaphis (Chileaphis) podocarpini?*
- 2 (1) Apterae and immature forms with processes on head, thorax and abdomen, either with numerous short knobbed processes on the dorsal surface, with up to 14 processes per segment, or with segmentally arranged paired lateral pointed finger-like processes. Rudimentary gonapophyses with a tendency to fuse to form two small tubercles each bearing 5 or 6 hairs (fig. 73) but sometimes forming an irregular row of 8-10 hairs. On dicotyledons (tribe Lizeriini).*Lizerius*.
- 3 (6) Vertex with 3 or more pairs of posterior discal setae on processes. Apical setae on processes often extremely small or rudimentary. Abdominal tergites with setae in several longitudinal rows, pleural and spinopleural setae developed, often on

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