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Aleuroclava afriae, a new whitefly species from India
(Insecta: Homoptera: Sternorrhyncha: Aleyrodidae)

With 1 Figure

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Abstract. A new species of whitefly, *Aleuroclava afriiae* from *Cordia myxa* collected at Jodhpur (Rajasthan, India) is described and illustrated.

The whitefly genus *Aleuroclava* SINGH is represented by 36 species from India (SUNDARARAJ & DAVID, 1993). In the present paper a new species of *Aleuroclava* collected from *Cordia myxa* is described and illustrated.

Aleuroclava afriae nov. spec. (Fig. 1)

Pupal case: White, without wax secretion; elliptical, broadest at the metathoracic region, 0.65 to 0.77 mm long and 0.42–0.43 mm wide; found singly, 3–5 per leaf, on the under surface of leaves.

Margin: Smoothly crenulate, 25–27 crenulations in 0.1 mm; thoracic tracheal pore region faintly notched internally and caudal tracheal pore distinct. Anterior and posterior marginal setae each 20 μ m long.

Dorsal surface: Four pairs of dorsal setae: cephalic setae 150–180 µm long, I abdominal setae 130–180 µm long, VIII abdominal setae 45 µm long and caudal setae 75 µm long. Dorsum with numerous granules, submargin with 45–47 pairs of tubercles; mesad of abdominal and thoracic segments with tubercles and a row of tubercles laterad of abdominal and thoracic segments distinct. Minute tubercles evident along the sutures of abdominal and thoracic segments; minute setae on submargin cephalo-laterad of caudal setae absent. Vasiform orifice cordate, longer than wide, 47 µm long and 45 µm wide notched at the hind end; operculum subcircular, as long as wide (27–30 µm); lingula concealed; caudal furrow 58 µm long, and smooth.

Ventral surface: Paired ventral abdominal setae 10 μm long and 28 μm apart; thoracic and caudal tracheal folds not discernible.

Specimens examined: Holotype one pupal case on slide, *Cordia myxa*, India: Rajasthan, Jodhpur, 17. III. 1993, R. SUNDARARAJ, coll. R. SUNDARARAJ. Paratypes: 10 pupal cases mounted, data as of holotype. – The paratypes will be deposited in the collections of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Maryland, USA; The Natural History Museum, London, UK; Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India; Zoological Survey of India, Madras, India; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India.

Remarks : This species is quite distinct from *A. lithocarpi* (TAKAHASHI) by the nature of tuberculation and by the presence of long eighth abdominal setae.

Etymology: This species is named after AFRI i.e., Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur.

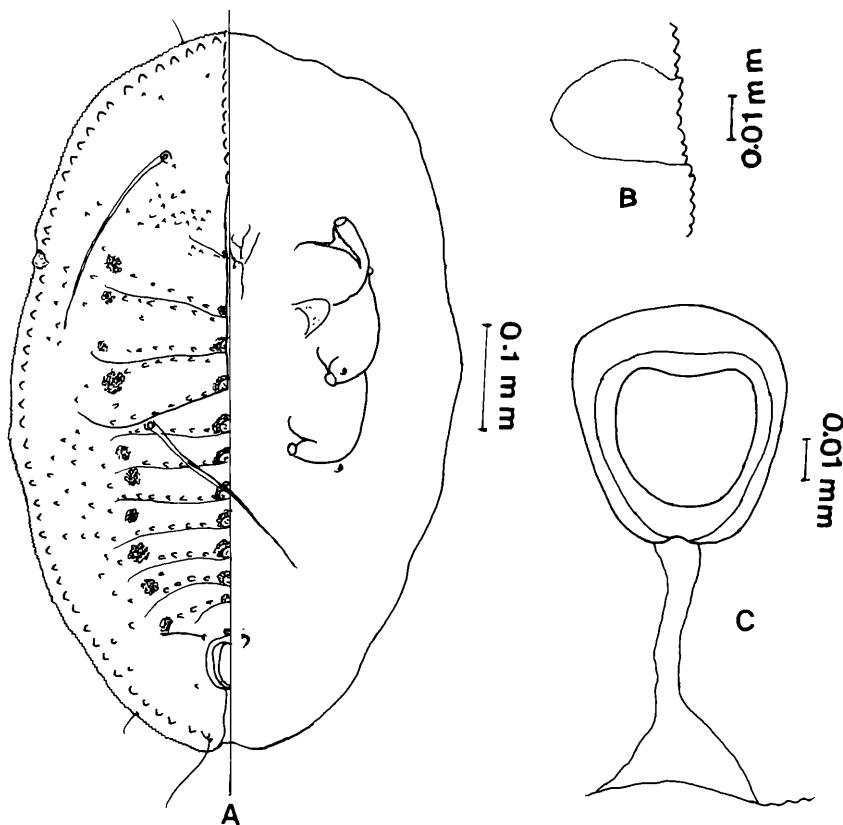


Fig. 1: *Aleuroclava afriae* nov. spec. A – pupal case; B – margin; C – vasiform orifice.

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References

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