SHORT COMMUNICATION

Some Changes in Generic Names of the Japanese Cecidomyiidi (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae, Cecidomyiinae)¹

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In recent years the Nearctic Cecidomyiidi have been extensively studied, and many new genera, new combinations and new synonyms have been established (GAGNÉ, 1973; OSGOOD and GAGNÉ, 1978). These taxonomic changes in the supertribe Cecidomyiidi have changed the generic names of the following six Japanese species, which are alphabetically arranged below together with some literature citations and brief notes on their distribution and hosts. The present paper is intended to announce the changes of generic names, particularly to the Japanese applied entomologists, because they concern three gall midges of economic importance and two predacious midges attacking Coccoidea on fruit trees. See YUKAWA (1971) for further information on the six species.

In preparing the present paper, the author re-examined the slide-mounted specimens listed in YUKAWA (1971) and those of *Paradiplosis manii* (INOUE, 1959) kept in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). The types of *Planetella bambusae* (FELT, 1932), which are presently in the U.S. National Museum, were examined by courtesy of Dr. R. J. GAGNÉ (Syst. Entomol. Lab., U.S.D.A.), to whom the author is deeply indebted for his kind suggestions and help.

Diadiplosis hirticornis FELT

Diadiplosis hirticornis FELT, 1915.

Nipponodiplosis hirticornis (FELT): HARRIS, 1968; YUKAWA, 1971.

The genus *Nipponodiplosis* HARRIS (1968) had been erected based on this species, but it has been combined with the genus *Diadiplosis* FELT (1911) in GAGNÉ (1973). *D. hirticornis* is distributed in

Japan (Honshu, Shikoku & Kyushu), India and North America. The following prey species have been recorded in Japan: *Planococcus citri* (RISSO), *Planococcus kraunhiae* (KUWANA), *Pseudococcus citriculus* GREEN and *Pseudococcus vapor* (?).

Kalodiplosis japonicus (GROVER & PRASAD),
new combination

Golanudiplosis japonicus GROVER & PRASAD, 1968; YUKAWA, 1971.

GAGNÉ (1973) has synonymized *Golanudiplosis* GROVER & PRASAD (1968) with *Kalodiplosis* FELT (1915). This species is distributed in Japan (Honshu & Kyushu) and is a predator on *Pseudococcus comstocki* KUWANA and *Crisicoccus matsumotoi* (SHIRAIWA).

Paradiplosis manii (INOUE),
new combination

Aschistonyx abietis MANI, 1954 (preocc. *Agevillea abietis* HUBAULT, 1945). *Agevillea manii* INOUE, 1959; YUKAWA, 1971.

Japanese name: "Todomatsu-tamabae"

The genus *Agevillea* HUBAULT (1945) has been synonymized with the genus *Paradiplosis* FELT (1908) in OSGOOD & GAGNÉ (1978). This species is known only from Japan (Hokkaido), and the larvae are responsible for the basally swollen needle galls on *Abies sachalinensis* MAST. "Todomatsu".

Planetella bambusae (FELT),
new combination

Trishormomyia bambusae FELT, 1932; YUKAWA, 1971.

Trishormomyia KIEFFER (1912) has been synonymized with *Planetella* WESTWOOD (1836) in GAGNÉ (1973). This species was described based on the two males collected from Ōita-pref., Kyushu, accompanied by the brief statement that the midges had been reared from bamboo. Further information is not known to the present author at the moment.

Resseliella odai (INOUE),
new combination

Thomasiniana odai INOUE, 1955; INOUE, 1964; YUKAWA, 1971.

Japanese name: "Sugi-zai-ta-mabae"

The genus *Thomasiniana* STRAND (1927) (new name for *Thomasia* RÜBSAAMEN, 1910) has been synonymized with the genus *Resseliella* SEITNER (1906) in GAGNÉ (1973). The larvae of this species

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live between the bark layers of the Japanese cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica* D. DON "Sugi", mainly in Kyushu and sometimes cause great damage to timber production by producing fleck marks on the phloem.

Resseliella soya (MONZEN),
new combination

Contarinia soya MONZEN, 1936.

Profeltiella soya (MONZEN): YUASA, 1937; MONZEN, 1955; YUKAWA, 1971; YUKAWA, 1976.

Japanese name: "Daizu-kuki-tamabae"

This species is distributed in Japan (Hokkaido & Honshu) and probably in Korea. The larvae live in the petiole of *Glycine max* MERRILL "Daizu" and cause the leaves to wither.

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Quantitative Changes of Asparagine and Glutamine in Hemolymph of the Silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, during Larval and Pupal Development¹

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Much information have been accumulated about quantitative changes of free amino acids in hemolymph of the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, during larval

and pupal development (FUKUDA et al., 1955; KONDO and WATANABE, 1957; DUCHATEAU-BOSSON et al., 1961; INOKUCHI, 1972; SUMIOKA and YOSHITAKE, 1974). These changes of free amino acids in hemolymph are of interest in connection with synthesis of silk proteins, oogenesis and metamorphosis accompanying with histolysis and organogenesis in the silkworm.

It has been demonstrated that glutamine is one of the predominant component in the amino acid pool of hemolymph in some species of insects including the silkworm (WYATT et al., 1956; BRICTEUX-GREGOIRE et al., 1959; LEVENBOOK, 1962; KAWASE, 1965). However, the level of asparagine in hemolymph of the silkworm is still remained obscure.

More recently, the improvement of amino acid analysis with lithium buffer system has permitted the high resolution of glutamine and asparagine from other amino acids (BENSON et al., 1967; MELANCON and TAYCO, 1971; KEDENBURG, 1971). This made it possible to determine the amounts of both amides more accurately.

¹ Appl. Ent. Zool. **13** (3): 223-226 (1978)