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On the Metamorphosis of a Species of Aleyrodes

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waiting great. We find our numbers small and frequently broken into by removals of our members to more remunerative or attractive fields of labor. We find much that might discourage, but we may look with profit to what has been here accomplished under conditions possibly more discouraging than ours.

We should strive to make our work enduring, so that those who follow will not need to repeat what we have done. We should strive for that perfection of result that may challenge the inspection and criticism of the world of science. We should hold our science as above any comparison with the wages which may be paid for scientific work, scientific opinion or support to any theory as beyond the reach of contamination with money.

The laws of Nature do not change, and he who gives a wrong expression to them knowingly subverts the very foundation of scientific progress, for the progress of science is the progress of truth.

The following papers were also read and are here given in abstract:

ON THE METAMORPHOSIS OF A SPECIES OF ALEYRODES.

BY PRESIDENT HERBERT OSBORN.

(Abstract.)

A species of *Aleyrodes* occurring on *Pestuca* was studied at time of emergence of *imagines* and presented the following points. The pupal scale is oval, slightly convex and marked above with four dusky spots. Within the scale may be seen, at the earliest stage noted, only a granular mass without distinction of head or other parts; later eyes become conspicuous, head distinct from body and the *prothoracic* and abdominal segments extend in flattened lobes to the margin of the

scale, while the *mesothoracic* and *metathoracic* segments are contracted and thicker. The *imago* issues from a compound fissure on the dorsal surface, one limb of which is transverse and located over the thorax; the other arises from the median point of this fissure and extends anteriorly to the cephalic margin. Fresh *imagos* when subjected to slight pressure, as under the cover glass when mounted in balsam, have an extensive protrusion of the pleural fold on the *prothorax* and abdomen corresponding to the lobes of these parts in the *pupa*. The *imago* does not acquire its farinose character until some hours after emergence. The extension of the pleural fold on all but the wing bearing segments of the body suggests some interesting inferences on the origin of these organs (in *Aleyrotes*, at least), and it is hoped that more thorough study of the material in hand will furnish some basis for conclusions.

THE HEMIPTEROUS FAUNA OF IOWA.

BY PROF. HERBERT OSBORN.

(Abstract)

No attempt at a catalogue of the insects of this order has yet been made, and though for several years attention has been given by the author to gathering material for such a catalogue, many of the families are as yet certainly very incomplete. The following groups are represented:

Heteroptera, twenty-one families, as follows: *Scutelleridæ*, two genera, two species; *Corimelænidæ*, one genus, three species; *Cydnidæ*, two genera, two species; *Pentatomidæ*, seventeen genera, twenty-six species; *Coreidæ*, eight genera, twelve species; *Berytidæ*, three genera, four species; *Lygæidæ*, seventeen genera, nineteen species; *Capsidæ*, twelve genera, fourteen species; *Acanthidæ*, two genera, two species; *Tingitidæ*, two genera, three species; *Aradidæ*, one