

Correction: Gender- and Species-Specific Characteristics of Bacteriomes From Three Psyllid (Hemiptera: Psylloidea) Species

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The work of Cooper and Horton (2014, J. Entomol. Sci. 49: 190–194) includes results for a psyllid identified as *Aphalara calthae* L. (Hemiptera: Aphalaridae). *Aphalara* is a taxonomically difficult genus of Holarctic distribution composed of six species groups (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1997, Entomol. Scand. 28: 271–305). Our specimens were identified as *A. calthae* using a key in Crawford's monograph of the North American psyllids (Crawford 1914, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Bull. No. 85). However, two papers published after the 1914 monograph suggest that *A. calthae* is unlikely to occur in North America (Caldwell 1937, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 30: 563–571; Hodkinson 1988, J. Nat. Hist. 22: 1179–1243). Specimens from the Cooper and Horton (2014) study were reexamined for comparison with North American species described in a scattered literature (Caldwell 1937; Caldwell 1938, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 31: 442–444; Richards 1970, Can. Entomol. 102: 1508–1509; Hodkinson 1973, Can. Entomol. 105: 1413–1415; Burckhardt and Lauterer 1997). Our specimens most closely match the description for *Aphalara loca* Caldwell, 1937, a species included in the *A. calthae* species group (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1997). Characteristics of specimens leading to this conclusion include appearance of the female terminalia in lateral profile, presence of a large apron-like expansion of the circumanal ring of females, and general shape of the male's paramere. *Aphalara loca* is widespread in North America, including in many western states (Caldwell 1937). Records include specimens from the Hanford National Environmental Research Park in Washington (<http://nerp.pnnl.gov/species.asp>), located within 80 km of the Cooper and Horton (2014) collecting site. Species of *Aphalara* overwinter on coniferous trees (Burckhardt and Lauterer 1997), and the specimens of *Aphalara* used in the Cooper and Horton (2014) study were collected in November 2012 from conifers. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the M.T. James Collection, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

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