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Natural history of gall-inducing psyllids (Hemiptera, Psylloidea).

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Gall-induction is relatively widespread among the 4000 described species of jumping plant-lice (Psylloidea), usually initiated by immatures but rarely also by oviposition or eggs. Most psyllid galls involve the leaf but galls are also known on the flowers, stems or roots. The morphology of psyllid galls is quite diverse ranging from crumpled leaves, leaf folds, open pits, tube or bivalve shaped structures to closed globose or lenticular bodies. Within the superfamily, some families have many cecidogenous species (Calophyidae, Phacopteronidae and, to a lesser extent, Triozidae), whereas others have hardly any (Carsidaridae, Homotomidae); the Aphalaridae, Liviidae and Psyllidae are, in this respect, intermediate. The most important host family is the Fabaceae which has surprisingly few psyllid galls whereas Sapindales and Myrtaceae bear many cecidogenous psyllids. In some cases (e.g. *Schinus*) one plant can host several psyllid species inducing different gall types (superhost). A problem in the study of psyllids galls is the literature which is plagued with misidentifications of the psyllids and of their hosts.

Key words: Hemiptera; Psylloidea; gall morphology; host plants; superhost.