

HACKBERRY NIPPLEGALL MAKER—*Pachypsylla celtidismamma*; HACKBERRY BLISTERGALL MAKER—*P. celtidisvesicula*

HOST: Hackberry

IDENTIFICATION, LIFE CYCLE, AND DAMAGE: Adult psyllids are about 4–5 mm long, and look like miniature cicadas. The tiny, yellowish nymphs rapidly become enveloped by gall tissue and are rarely seen. Nipplegalls are light green, nipple-shaped, and about 4 mm in diameter. Blistergalls are 3–4 mm in diameter, green, and slightly raised.

Psyllids overwinter as adults in bark cracks and crevices. After mating in spring females lay eggs on new growth. Nymphs feed on new growth all summer, causing galls to form on the undersides of leaves. In September, large numbers of adults emerge from galls and collect around doors and windows.

Insect injury occasionally causes premature leaf drop, but trees are not seriously damaged.

CONTROL: Control is not generally needed. Leaves can be sprayed with carbaryl in spring (May



Galls of hackberry nipplegall maker

in Nebraska) when leaves are expanding. Raking and burning infested dead leaves kills beneficial wasps that parasitize the psyllids and overwinter inside the galls.