

## Pest Profile



**Photo credit:** Dr. Barb Ogg and Soni Cochran; University of Nebraska Extension

**Common Name:** Hackberry gall psyllid or Hackberry nipple gall maker

**Scientific Name:** *Pachypsylla celtidismamma*

**Order and Family:** Hemiptera; Psyllidae

**Size and Appearance:**

	Adult	Egg	Larva/Nymph	Gall
<b>Length (mm)</b>	2-5mm			3-6mm
<b>Appearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resemble tiny cicadas</li> <li>• Mottled light brown with wings held roof-like over the back</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laid in springtime</li> <li>• Found on the underside of the leaves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pale yellowish-clear in color</li> <li>• Develop through the summer and begin feeding on the leaf</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green swellings of tissue on leaves</li> </ul>

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Both nymphs and adults have piercing-sucking mouthparts

**Host plant/s:** American and net-leaf hackberry

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** Hackberry nipple gall maker larvae produce warty leaf galls, sometimes nearly covering the leaf. High levels can cause restriction to only a few branches and do not produce much harm other than being unsightly; may cause premature leaf drop.

Adult psyllids can become a nuisance in and around the home.

**References:**

Cranshaw, W. (2004). *The Ultimate Guide to Backyard Bugs: Garden Insects of North America*. Princeton University Press.

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