

Two new *Stiromella* Wagn. from Mongolia (*Homoptera*, *Delphacidae*)

by

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Among a fairly rich material of *Homoptera*, collected by the expeditions to the Mongolian People's Republic, organized in the last years by the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, I found two interesting and new species belonging to the genus *Stiromella* Wagn. This so far monotypic genus was erected in 1964 [2] to contain *Criomorpha obliquus* Wagn. described in 1948 by W. Wagner from Austria (Vorarlberg) [1] and recorded hereafter from the north-east Alps [3].

Two new species described below have all the essential characters of *Stiromella* Wagn., which are: double frontal keels, parameres very long and divergent, and the aedeagus strongly compressed laterally.

Stiromella luctuosa sp.n.

Head brown, frontal keels somewhat paler. Pronotum brown, narrowly bordered with pale brown and with its lateral lobes darker. Mesonotum dark brown with a paler tip. Legs dark brown, especially hind femora and tibiae. Fore wings short, reaching at most to the middle of the fourth tergite, brown, semitranslucent, the nervation concolorous with the wing surface. Hind wings rudimentary. Abdomen black, male genitalia wholly black, ovipositor sheath brownish.

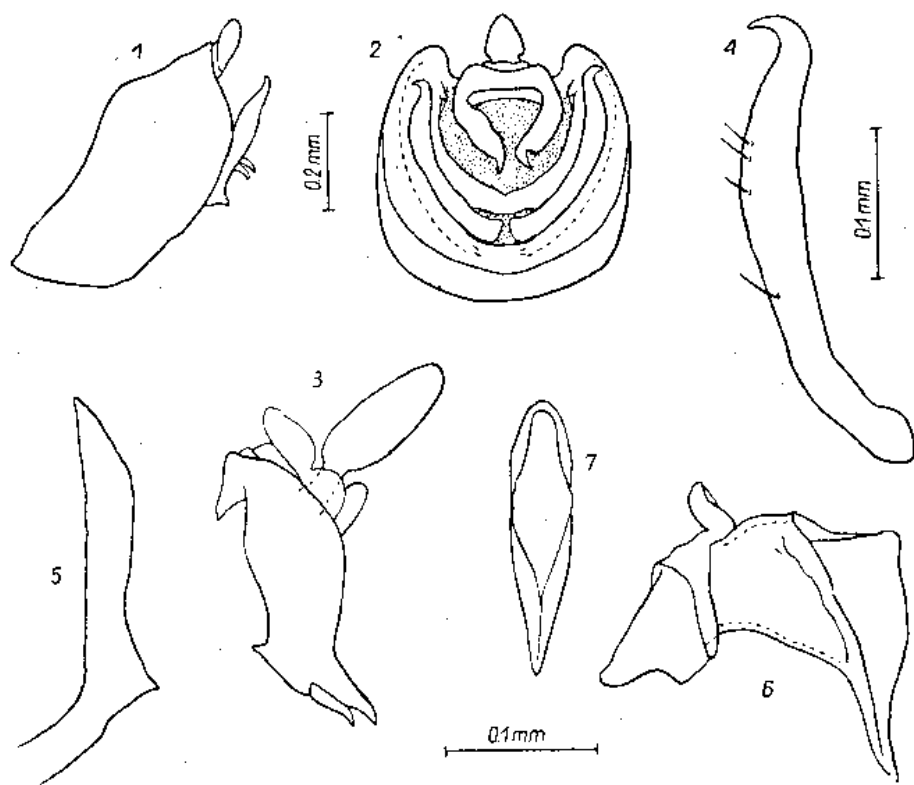
Dimensions in millimeters:

Male (brachypterous). Length of body: 1.95–2.05; length of head: 0.18–0.22; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.72–0.77; breadth of head, between eyes: 0.28–0.30; length of frons: 0.47–0.52; maximal breadth of frons: 0.35–0.36; length of pronotum: 0.17–0.18; length of mesonotum: 0.28–0.32; length of fore wing: 0.81–0.84; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.62–0.67.

Female (brachypterous). Length of body: 2.10–2.45; length of head: 0.20–0.22; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.72–0.81; breadth of head, between eyes: 0.28–0.30; length of frons: 0.54–0.56; maximal breadth of frons: 0.35–0.40; length of pronotum: 0.18–0.22; length of mesonotum: 0.30–0.32; length of fore wing: 0.82–0.90; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.67–0.71.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 1–7). Genital segment short, its upper hind angles markedly elongated, hind margins strongly declivous in the antero-ventral

direction. Genital segment in posterior view comparatively low and broad. Appendages of the anal tube situated at its ventral margin, nearly straight, directed postero-ventrally. Parameres very long and slender, slightly arched, gradually broadening distally; apex strong curved outwards in form of a hook. Viewed from side, the parameres are at first horizontal, then bent upwards and provided with a blunt tooth at their hind margin. Aedeagus laterally compressed, triangular, with a prolongation of its postero-ventral angle.



Figs. 1—7. *Stenomella luctuosa* sp.n., male, paratype: 1 — genital segment from left, 2 — genital segment from behind, 3 — anal tube from left, 4 — left paramere from behind, 5 — left paramere from side, 6 — aedeagus from left, 7 — aedeagus from behind

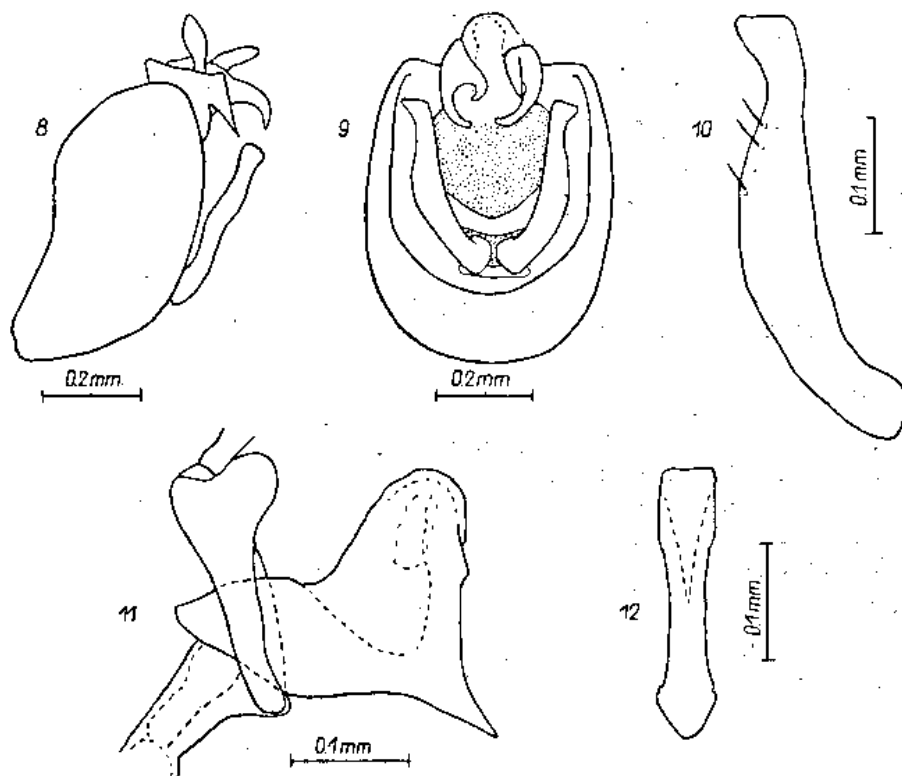
Holotype male: Mongolia, Yargail, Erdene, altitude 1700 m., June 8, 1962, collected by R. Bielawski and B. Pisarski. Paratypes: same locality and date, 5 males, 6 females.

Types kept at the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

S. luctuosa sp.n. is very closely related with *S. obliqua* (Wagn.), especially the aedeagus is nearly identical in both species. The new species differs from *S. obliqua* (Wagn.) in having the appendages of the anal tube nearly straight and the apices of the parameres strongly curved outwards. It differs from *S. vitticeps* sp.n. in having the genital segment shorter, its upper hind angle markedly elongated, and the parameres of a quite different shape (for comparison see Figs. 8—12).

Stromella vitticeps sp.n.

Vertex and frons brown, frontal keels somewhat paler, frons black between keels in form of a streak. Another longitudinal black streak is situated on the vertex and markedly broadened in half of its length. Both streaks connected with each other at the passage between vertex and frons. Clypeus dark brown, its central keel and the margins paler, sides brownish. Genae black above the genal keels and brownish below them. Pronotum dark brown, its keels being somewhat paler;



Figs. 8—12. *Stromella vitticeps* sp.n., male, holotype: 8 — genital segment from left, 9 — genital segment from behind, 10 — left paramere from behind, 11 — aedeagus from left, 12 — aedeagus from behind

lateral lobes of pronotum broadly yellowish at the margins and strongly darkened beyond eyes. Mesonotum black, along the median keel pale brown. Tegulae yellow. Legs brown. Fore wings short, reaching the middle of fourth tergite, translucent, brownish with the nervation pale. Hind wings rudimentary.

Dimensions in millimeters:

Male (brachypterous). Length of body: 2.05; length of head: 0.26; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.77; breadth of head, between eyes: 0.32; length of frons: 0.51; maximal breadth of frons: 0.37; length of pronotum: 0.19; length of mesonotum: 0.38; length of fore wing: 0.87; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.62.

Male genitalia as figured (Fig. 8—12). Genital segment comparatively short, its hind margin evenly arched. Aperture of the genital segment oval. Anal

tube provided with two claw-like spines: the right hand spine directed downwards, the left one bent medially (an accidental condition?). Parameres long, divergent, with the inner margins somewhat flexed inward, the outer margins S-shaped. Parameres constricted before their ends and obliquely truncate at apices. Aedeagus very broad, triangular, compressed laterally, its posterior lower angle sharply pointed when viewed from side and rounded in posterior view. Upper part of aedeagus membranaceous.

Holotype, male: Mongolia, Zaisan near Ulan Bator, altitude 1400 m., June 12, 1962, collected by R. Bielawski and B. Pisarski; kept at the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

The new species differs considerably from *S. obliqua* (Wagn.) in the shape of parameres and aedeagus. It differs from *S. luctuosa* sp.n. in having the genital segment longer, the parameres truncate at apices, the appendages of anal tube as well as the aedeagus of a different shape. The coloration of both species is quite distinct.

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- [3] W. Wagner, *Dynamische Taxionomie, angewandt auf die Delphaciden Mitteleuropas*, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Inst., Hamburg, (1963), 111—180, Taf. II.