

canals are fully covered with diverse plants.

- f. Up to 1969, the area was not open to visitors, neither Greek nor foreign, without a special permission. Being close to the borders it was considered as an area of military importance.

The birds and other animals

The ornithological interest of Lake Mikra Prespa was revealed by European ornithologists and birdwatchers at the late sixties. Since then, more than 220 bird species have been observed here. Almost half of them are breeding species. Among these, the most impressive are the two highly endangered species of European pelicans: *Pelecanus crispus* and *P. onocrotalus* which nest here in mixed colonies of one hundred pairs. In addition the following rare species breed here: *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *P. pygmaeus*, *Ardea cinerea*, *A. purpurea*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Platalea leucorodia*. It is also the only place in Greece where *Podiceps nigricollis*, *Mergus merganser* and *Egretta alba* nest.

The other vertebrate groups of the area are incompletely known. From my personal

observations, I can say that, in the area of the National Park, exist:

18 (at least) species of reptiles. (8 snakes, 8 lizards, 1 tortoise and 1 turtle).

11 (at least) species of amphibians. (3 tailless and 8 tailed).

Concerning the fish, it is known that there are 12 species in the Lake Mikri Prespa, (among them, one — *Barbus prespensis* — which is endemic) and at least one species, in the small river at the north of the Park.

Up to this moment I have recorded 30 species of mammals but the list is incomplete regarding rodents and bats. However the existence of the bear, the wolf, and the otter (ommiting the badger, the beech marten, the roe deer, the wild boar e.t.c.) is enough to give an idea of the quality of nature here.

The Arthropoda and other taxa are very little known, but, from the already existing data — as well as from a brief glance by an experienced observer — the richness of the area becomes immediately apparent.

Review of the Rhynchota in Greece

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Rhynchota or Hemiptera are an order of insects represented in Greece by a large number of species. It comprises the two suborders Heteroptera and Homoptera.

Heteroptera are a group which contains about 1000 species of which 777 have been reported for Greece by many European specialists. Unfortunately, there are no representatives of this material in Greece.

The other group, Homoptera, comprises in Greece two series: the Auchenorrhyncha and the Sternorrhyncha. Auchenorrhyncha,

as Hemiptera, contain a large number of species. The estimations for Greece surpass 1000. This group of insects, comprising two superfamilies (Fulgoroidea and Cicadoidea), is very little studied in Greece and many families are taxonomically difficult. Until 1980, only 268 species were reported from Greece. Now this number has increased to 375, including the data on the family Delphacidae that was presented in 1980 by 5 species and now by 112. The Sternorrhyncha are classified in four superfamilies (Psylloidea,

Aleurodidea, Aphidoidea and Coccoidea) Although all of these groups are very harmful to agricultural crops, only the important Coccoidea species are studied (about 80 species). However, Sternorrhyncha are also a difficult group taxonomically and the number of species likely to occur in Greece is estimated as 400 - 500 species.

Six years ago, the author, together with colleagues from the Universities of Marburg (W. Germany) and Wageningen (Holland), started extensive investigations on the Hemipterofauna of Greece (Heteroptera and Homoptera - Auchenorrhyncha). All our material collected until now is estimated as about 800 Heteroptera species and 900 Auchenorrhyncha species. We started publishing our results for each family.

Except for some Psylloidea species, we did not deal with the Sternorrhyncha series, although they are also a very important group.

Conclusively, Hemiptera are represented in Greece by over 2500 species and representative material should sometime be deposi-

ted in a collection or a museum in Greece.

Review of the Rhynchota in Turkey

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By the virtue of its bridge between Europe and Asia as well as its proximity to Arabia through with which contact to Africa, one can find species three continents in Turkey. For this reason, Turkey always attracted by insect collectors which many of them visited to this country periodically. As a result of this a number of taxonomic papers have been published here and there, and these are far from completion. Therefore, we feel that this completion should be done sooner or later and the authors have started to study on this group since 1969 and will continue until accomplishing not only this very large group but as well as the other groups of insects. This means that this study will continue for ever

and will certainly yield many more species in future.

The aim of this summarized paper is to provide systematic compilation of information about hemipterous (except Aphidoidea and Coccoidea) fauna of Turkey and to show how far we went ahead. This list includes all identified species which collected virtually from all over Turkey under the project of insect survey is being carried out by the Plant Protection Department, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ege, Izmir since 1969. They are deposited in our Department as well as Plant Protection Institute in Ankara (only Auchenorrhyncha).