

**Types of Flatidae VII, lectotype designations  
and taxonomic notes on species in the Zoological Museum  
of the HUMBOLDT-University Berlin**

(Homoptera)

By

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With 15 figures in the text

**Abstract**

Type specimens of 25 Old World species of Flatidae named by MELICHAR and JACOBI were examined. The genital characters of 15 holotype or lectotype males were illustrated.

New combinations are *Neosalurnis gracilis* (MELICHAR), from *Phyllyphanta*, *Phyllphanta declivis* (JACOBI), from *Lawana*, and *Sanurus indecora* (JACOBI), from *Neomelicharia*.

New synonymies are *Siphanta insularis* JACOBI, a junior synonym of *Sanurus dubius* MELICHAR, and *Lawana verticiplana* JACOBI, a junior synonym of *Phyllyphanta producta* (SPINOLA). *Nephesa intrusa* MELICHAR is resurrected as a valid species, not a synonym of *Poeciloptera rorida* WALKER.

The type specimens of Flatidae in the HUMBOLDT University Zoological Museum were examined in connection with my research on this family in Southeast Asia. Most of the types are based on materials described by MELICHAR, 1901, 1902, during the preparation of his monographic revision of the Flatidae. Also present are types of species described by JACOBI, 1941, that were collected during the RENSCH Expedition to the Lesser Sunda Islands.

The identity of many flatid species described by earlier workers has remained enigmatic, because in addition to inadequate descriptions, very few types have been illustrated or the male genitalia examined. Accurate identification in the Flatidae requires a knowledge of characters of the male genitalia. Therefore, male syntypes were selected as the lectotypes wherever possible, and the genitalia illustrated. The authenticity of the syntypes was verified by reference to data recorded in the original publication.

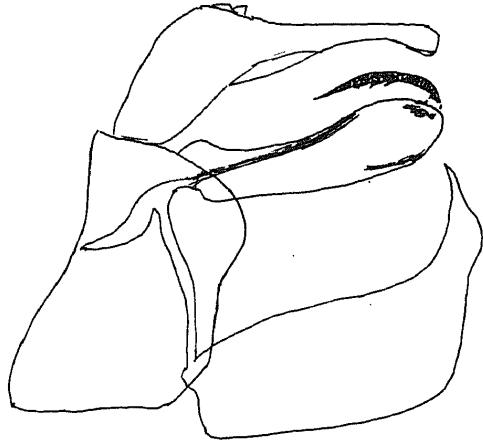
To preserve the historical status of the types, the label data associated with each specimen were recorded precisely by the following format: (1), (2), (3), etc., indicate the sequence of original labels on the pin from top to bottom. A slash (/) shows the separation of the printed or written lines on each label. Lastly, a red label with my hand printed lectotype or paralectotype designation is attached to each specimen.

This research was made possible by the help of Dr. U. GÖLLNER-SCHIEDING, to whom I express grateful acknowledgement at this time.

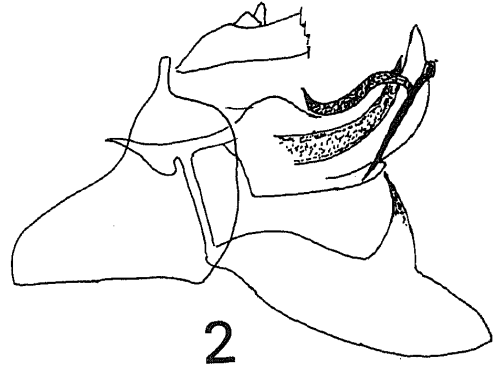
**Alphabetical list of types**

*correcta* MELICHAR, 1902, p. 53 (*Mesophylla*)

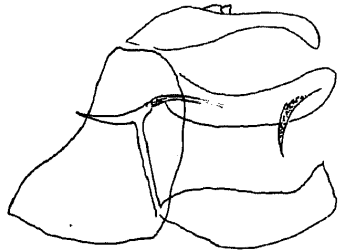
Lectotype ♂ — (1) Type (orange label) (2) N. Kamerun/Joh-Albrechtshöhe/III. 96/



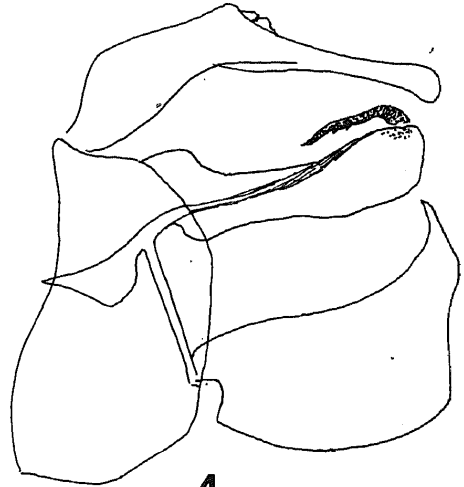
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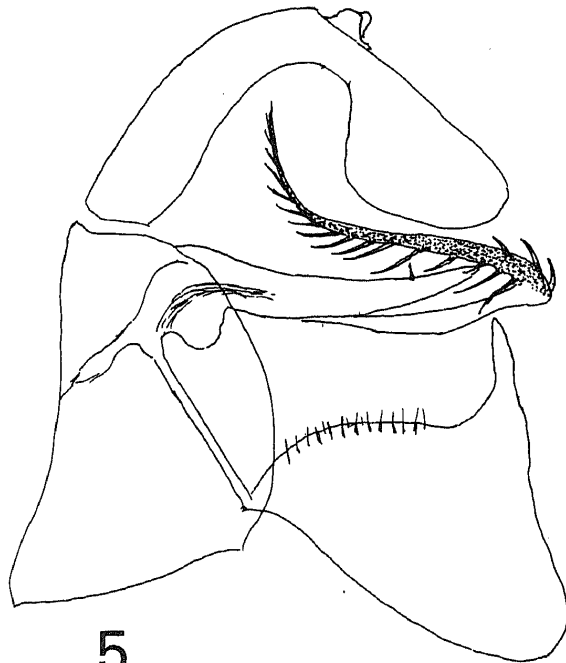
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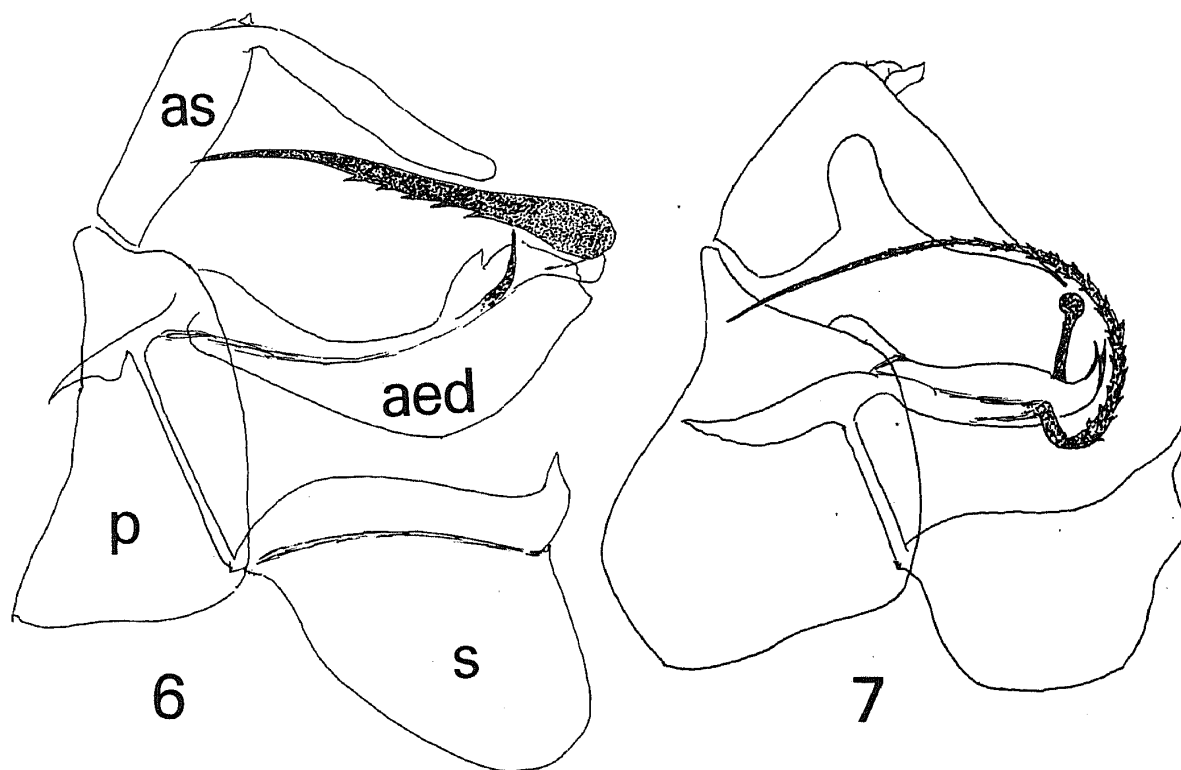
3



4



5



Figures 1-7

Left lateral view of male genitalia. 1, *Cerynia albata* var. *incurva* MELICHAR. 2, *Uxantis scissa* MELICHAR. 3, *Ormenis ornata* MELICHAR. 4, *Cerynia trilineata* MELICHAR. 5, *Cryptoflata nigrolimbata* MELICHAR. 6, *Mesophylla correcta* MELICHAR. 7, *Phyllyphanta sinensis* var. *gracilis* MELICHAR. aed = aedeagus, as = anal segment, p = pygofer, s = style.

L. CONRADT S. (3) Syn-Typus (red label) (4) *Mesophylla/correcta* n. sp./MELICHAR (Dissected).

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 6). The female syntype cited by MELICHAR was not found in the Berlin Museum. According to METCALF, 1957, the genus *Phylliana* METCALF, 1952, which is a replacement name for *Mesophylla* MELICHAR, 1901, includes species from the Philippines and Africa. A study of the genitalia showed that African species differ from Philippine species in the pattern of structures. However, the two populations cannot be differentiated by external morphological characters. FENNAH, 1957, illustrated the male genitalia of several species in the African complex, including *correcta*.  
(= PHYLLIANA)

*declivis* JACOBI, 1941, p. 289 (*Lawana*)

Lectotype ♀ — (1) Sunda-Exp. RENSCH/W. Soembawa/Soembawa Besar/24.4 — 2. 5. 1927 (2) Type (red label) (3) 31 (4) Syntypus/*Lawana/declivis* JAC, 1941/det. SCHÖNEFELD 1978 (red label).

A paralectotype female is in the Dresden Museum. This species has the head and tegminal characters of *Phyllyphanta* of authors. The presence of one posttibial preapical spine excludes the species from *Lawana*. **NEW COMBINATION (= PHYLLYPHANTA)**

*demota* MELICHAR, 1902, p. 22 (*Cryptoflata*)

Lectotype ♂ — (1) S. Kamerun/Lolodorf/L. CONRADT S. (2) (illegible writing)/CONRADT (3) Syn-Typus (red label) (4) *Cryptoflata/demota*/MELICHAR det. (Dissected).

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 8). FENNAH, 1957, also illustrated the male genitalia of a specimen identified as *demota*.

**electa** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 109 (*Colgar calochroma* var.)

Lectotype ♂ — (1) 4619 (2) Luzon, Tagor (3) Syn-Typus (red label) (4) (*Atella*)/*Colgar/calochroma*/var. *electa*/MELICHAR det. (Dissected). Paralectotypes 3 ♀♀ — Same labels as the lectotype.

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 9). METCALF, 1957, included *calochroma* WALKER and *calochroma* var. *electa* in the genus *Neomelicharia* KIRKALDY, 1903, which is a replacement name for *Colgar* MELICHAR, 1901, nec KIRKALDY 1900. However, characters of the male and female genitalia exclude *calochroma* from *Neomelicharia*. A new genus is required for *calochroma*, *electa*, and other undescribed species in the Philippines.

**flavoguttata** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 21 (*Cryptoflata*)

Lectotype ♀ — (1) Cat. No./5115 (2) Ceylon/NIETNER (3) *Cryptoflata/flavoguttata* MELICHAR det. (4) Syn-Typus (red label).

Paralectotypes 2 ♀♀ — Same labels as the lectotype.

I have designated as lectotype the syntype with spread tegmina that shows a longitudinal pair of orange lines on the pro- and mesonotum. This marking is faded but discernible in the paralectotypes. Most of the orange spots on the tegmina of the lectotype have dark centers. The halo spots of the paralectotypes are absent or poorly developed. A study of the male genitalia is needed for better understanding of this species, but the male syntype cited by MELICHAR in the original description was not found in the Berlin Museum. METCALF, 1957, listed this species as a variety of *Flata stellaris* (WALKER).

**fuscmarginata** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 78 (*Ormenis*)

Paralectotype ♀ — (1) Sumatra, Deli/Ober Sangkak/1894 M. WILDE S. (2) Syn-Typus (red label) (3) *Ormenis/fuscomar-ginata*/MELICHAR det.

The lectotype ♀ is in the Vienna Museum. METCALF, 1957, placed this species in *Melicharia*, but should be associated with the genus *Anaya*, as done by MELICHAR, 1923. (= ANAYA)

**gracilis** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 56 (*Phyllyphanta sinensis* var.)

Lectotype ♂ — (1) Assam/HARTERT. (2) *Paracromna/gracilis*/MELICHAR det. (3) Syn-Typus (red label) (Dissected).

Paralectotype ♀ — (1) Ober-Assam/HARTERT. (2) Syn-Typus (red label) (3) *Paracromna/gracilis*/MELICHAR det.

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 7). The genitalia and other characters show that *gracilis* is a valid species close to *Neosalurnis reticulatus* DISTANT.

NEW COMBINATION (= NEOSALURNIS)

**inclinata** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 53 (*Mesophylla*)

Paralectotype ♀ — (1) 4620 (2) Luzon, Tagor (3) Syn-Typus (red label) (4) *Mesophylla/inclinata*/MELICHAR det.

The lectotype male is in the Stockholm Museum. Paralectotype females are in the Stockholm and Paris Museums. *Phylliana* METCALF, 1952, is a replacement name for *Mesophylla* MELICHAR, 1902, which is preoccupied by THOMAS, 1901. (= PHYLLIANA)

**incurva** MELICHAR, 1901, p. 219 (*Cerynia albata* var.)

Lectotype ♂ — (1) 13122 (2) Ostjava/1500'/FRUHSTORFER (3) *Cerynia albata/v. incurva*/MELICHAR det. (4) Syn-Typus (red label). (Dissected) 13; Paralectotype ♂ — Same labels as lectotype except (1) 13123 Paralectotypes 2 ♀♀ — (1) 13121 (2) Java Kau/Gebirge/DRIEME V. (3) *Cerynia albata/var. incurva*/MELICHAR det. (4) Syn-Typus (red label).

The lectotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 1). The tegmen of *Cerynia albata* STÅL has a variable pattern of black lines, but *incurva* can be distinguished by the short oblique line at the apex of the clavus being united with the short curved line extending apically nearly parallel with the sutural angle. The black line marking the transverse crease is narrowed to a thin crescent.

**indecora** JACOBI, 1941, p. 289 (*Neomelicharia*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Sudan Exp. RENSCH/Namigda/Lombok/17. 3. 1927 (2) Typus (red label) (3) 33 (4) Holotypus ♂/*Neomelicharia indecora* JACOBI 1941/det. SCHÖNEFELD 1978 (red label).

The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 14). Characters of the head, tegmina and genitalia show that this species belongs in the genus *Sanurus*. The species differs from *Sanurus dubius* MELICHAR.

**NEW COMBINATION (= SANURUS)**

**insularis** JACOBI, 1941, p. 289 (*Siphanta*)

Lectotype ♀ — (1) Sunda Exp. RENSCH/(illegible locality)/3. III. 1927 (2) Type (red label) (3) 32 (4) Syntypus/*Siphanta insularis* JAC 1941/det. SCHÖNEFELD 1978 (red label) (5) *Sanurus venosus*/MELICHAR/det. M. J. FLETCHER.

A paralectotype ♀ is in the Dresden Museum. This species is a junior synonym of *Sanurus dubius* MELICHAR.

**NEW SYNONYMY (= SANURUS)**

**intrusa** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 103, pl. III, fig. 7 (*Nephesa*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Type (orange label) (2) Sumatra/Deli/MARTIN G. (3) Holotype (red label) (4) *Nephesa intrusa* n. sp./MELICHAR det. (Dissected).

The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 11). The external appearance of the holotype is superficially similar to *Poeciloptera rorida* WALKER, and MELICHAR's illustration misled DISTANT, 1910, in establishing *intrusa* as a synonym. However, study of the male genitalia revealed that specimens from Borneo, the type locality of *rorida*, differ from specimens in Malaya and Java. Therefore, *intrusa* is resurrected as a good species.

**REVISED STATUS**

**javana** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 182 (*Atracis*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Ost-Java/1900<sup>o</sup>/FRUHSTORFER (2) Holotypus (red label) (3) Fl. A./*javanus*/MELICHAR det.

The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 10). MELICHAR, 1923, placed this species in *Rabocha*, which was considered to be a synonym of *Cerfennia* STÅL, 1870, by METCALF, 1957.

**(= CERFENNIA)**

**kirbyi** MELICHAR, 1901, p. 229 (*Hansenia*)

Lectotype ♀ — (1) Type (orange label) (2) 5071 (3) Ceylon Nietner (4) Syn-Typus (red label) (5) *Hansenia kirbyi*/MELICHAR det.

The male syntype in the original description was not found in the Berlin Museum. A female syntype in KIRKALDY's collection was cited by MELICHAR also. Confusion existed in the application of generic and specific names until the correct nomenclature of *Adelidoria glauca* KIRBY was established by METCALF, 1952. This species is widespread and common in Ceylon.

**(= ADELIDORIA)**

**nigrolimbata** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 20 (*Cryptoflata*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Kamerun, Lolo-/dorf 15. VI. 95./L. CONRADT S. V. (2) Holotypus (red label) (3) *Cryptoflata nigrolimbata*/MELICHAR det. (Dissected).

The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 5). This species does not appear to be represented among the seven African species of *Cryptoflata* illustrated by FENNAH, 1957.

**ornata** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 95 (*Ormenis*)

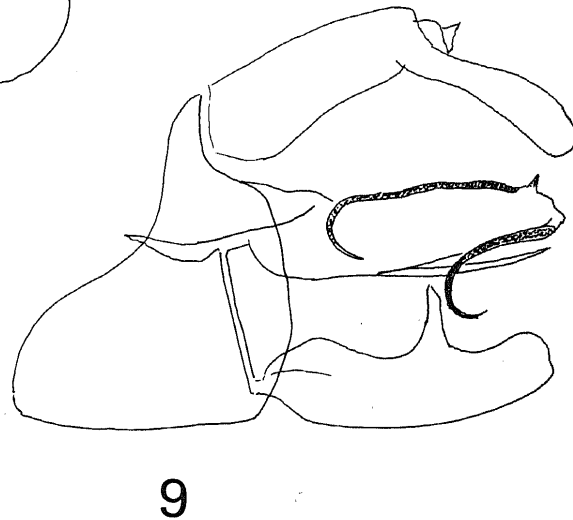
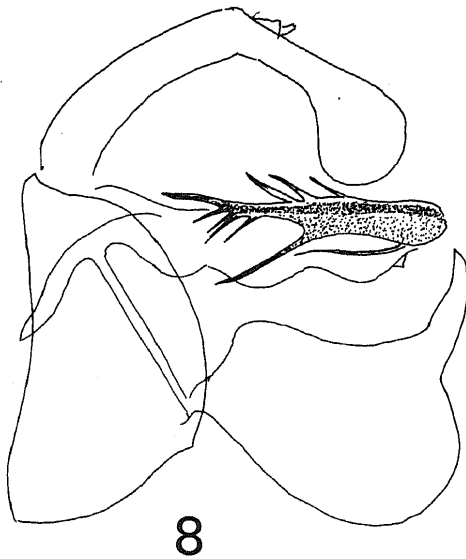
Holotype ♂ — (1) Ostjava/Tengger Gbg. 4000'/FRUHSTORFER S. (2) *Ormenis/ornata*/MELICHAR det. (3) Holotypus (red label). (Dissected).

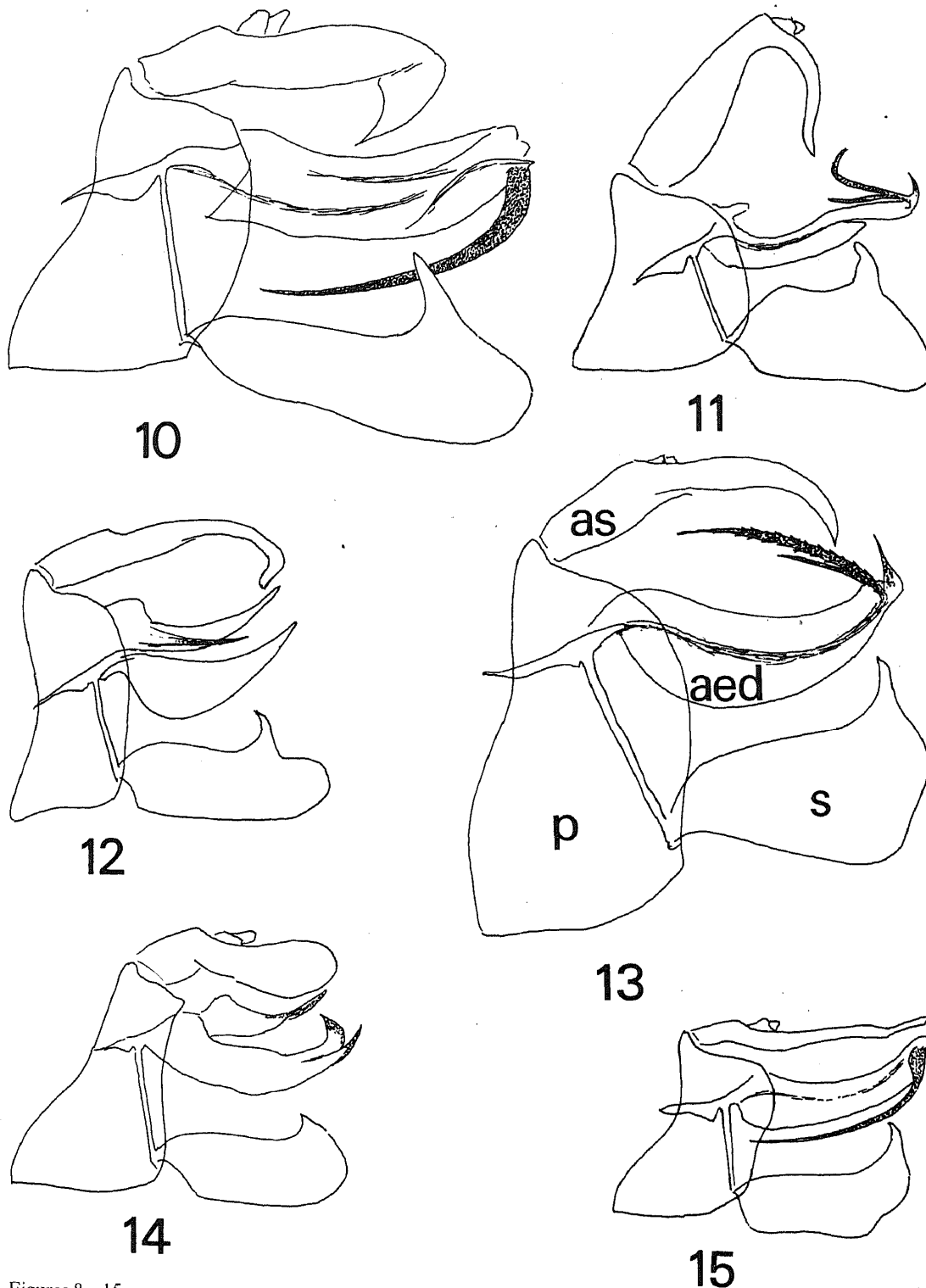
The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 3). Although listed in *Anaya* by METCALF, 1957, the species has a more elongate front and different tegminal characters than other species in that genus.

**pulchra** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 128 (*Sephena*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Neu-Guinea/Kaiser Wilh: Land/Stephansort Dez '88/ROHDE S. (2) *Sephena/pulchra*/MELICHAR det. (3) Holotypus (red label). (Dissected)

MELICHAR lapsed in citing a female in the original description. The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 12). The male genital characters of *Sephena pulchra* are similar to those of *Sephena rubrovenosa* MELICHAR, but differ in having a posteriorly directed spinous process that arises basally on the dorsal part of the aedeagus. The tegmen of the holotype is unicolorous, whereas the veins of *S. rubrovenosa* usually are heavily pigmented with red.





Figures 8–15

Left lateral view of male genitalia. 8, *Cryptoflata demota* MELICHAR. 9, *Colgar calochroma* var. *electa* MELICHAR. 10, *Atracis javana* MELICHAR. 11, *Nephesa intrusa* MELICHAR. 12, *Sephena pulchra* MELICHAR. 13, *Lawana verticiplana* JACOBI. 14, *Neomelicharia indecora* JACOBI. 15, *Atracis subtilis* MELICHAR. aed = aedeagus, as = anal segment, p = pygofer, s = style.

**rosea** MELICHAR, 1901, p. 220 (*Cerynia maria* var.)

Paralectotypes 4 ♀♀ — (1) 13124 (2) Omi-shan/West China/KRICHELDORFF S. (3) *Cerynia/maria/v. rosea*/MELICHAR det. (4) Syn-Typus (red label).

MELICHAR, 1901, lapsed in publishing *rosea* under his own name, as the name should be attributed to ATKINSON, 1886. Later, however, MELICHAR, 1923, attributed the variety to ATKINSON.

**rubropunctata** MELICHAR, 1901, p. 234 (*Lechaea*)

Holotype ♀ — (1) Type (pink label) (2) 9239 (3) Celebes/MEYER. (4) Holotypus (red label) (5) *Lechaea/rubropunctata*/MELICHAR n. sp.

The tegmina of the holotype have no trace of a submarginal line. This character state necessitates removal of *rubropunctata* from the genus *Lechaea* which has a distinctive submarginal line.

**scissa** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 161 (*Uxantis*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Neu Guinea/SCHLÜTER/(Halle) (2) *Uxantis/scissa*/MELICHAR det. (3) Holotypus (red label). (Dissected)

The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 2).

**signoreti** MELICHAR, 1901, p. 244, pl. VI, figs. 8, 8a—d (*Flatosoma*)

Lectotype ♀ — (1) Type (orange label) (2) 13162 (3) Cirndelang/FRUHSTORFER (4) Syn-Typus (red label) (5) *Flatosoma/signoreti*/MELICHAR det.

The syntypes listed in MELICHAR's collection and the Greifswald Museum have not been examined.

**stali** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 8, pl. VII, figs. 3, 3a. (*Aflata*)

Paralectotypes — ♀ (1) 10313 (2) Adelaide/SCHOMBURGK (3) *Aflata/stali*/MELICHAR det. (4) Syn-Typus (red label). ♀, same labels, except (1) 10314.

The lectotype ♀ and a paralectotype ♀ are in the Stockholm Museum. No male was found among the syntypes. The species was redescribed and the male genitalia illustrated by FLETCHER, 1979.

**subtilis** MELICHAR, 1902, p. 195 (*Atracis*)

Paralectotypes 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ — (1) 5053 (2) Ceylon/NIETNER (3) *Flatoides/subtilis*/MELICHAR det. (2 ♂♂ dissected).

The genitalia of a paralectotype male is illustrated (Fig. 15). Both dissected paralectotypes had the same genitalia as the lectotype ♂ in the Vienna Museum. (= GAJA)

**trilineata** MELICHAR, 1901, p. 219 (*Cerynia*)

Lectotype ♂ — (1) Cat. No./5066 (2) Java Su-/matra/DE HAAN (3) *Poeciloptera maria* WHITE (4) *Cerynia trili-/neata* DE HAAN/MELICHAR det. (5) Syn-Typus (red label). (Dissected).

Paralectotypes 2 ♀♀ — Same labels as the lectotype.

The genitalia of the lectotype are illustrated (Fig. 4). MELICHAR lapsed in not citing a male in the original description. The male genitalia of *trilineata* and *albata incurva* appear to be the same. However, the two species can be separated by different markings of the tegmina. The apex of the tegmen of *trilineata* has strongly developed dusky marginal and submarginal bands. The oblique and transverse black bands are bold and the short dash in the sutural angle is removed from the tip of the clavus. The base of the tegmen is strongly darkened on each side of the orange bulla.

**verticiplana** JACOBI, 1941, p. 288 (*Lawana*)

Holotype ♂ — (1) Sunda Exp. RENSCH/(illegible writing)/Sumbawa/3. V. 1927 (2) Typus (red label) (3) 30 (4) Holotypus ♀/*Lawana/verticiplana* JAC. 1941/det. SCHÖNEFELD 1978 (red label).



The holotype genitalia are illustrated (Fig. 13). The external characters and male genitalia are the same as *Phyllyphanta producta* of authors, which is a widespread species in Indonesia.

**NEW SYNONYMY (= PHYLLYPHANTA)**

**MELICHAR determinations**

- consocia* MELICHAR (*Atracis*) — 1 ex.  
*cornutipennis* KIRKALDY (*Phyllyphanta*) — 3 ex.: = *Pulastya acutipennis* (KIRBY)  
*distinctissima* WALKER (*Geisha*) — 7 ex.  
(included 1 misidentified specimen: = *Flata* sp.)  
*falcata* GUERIN (*Colobesthes*) — 8 ex.  
*ferrugata* FABRICIUS (*Nephesa*) — 11 ex.  
(included 10 misidentified specimens: = *Nephesa rosea* SPINOLA  
1 misidentified specimen: = *Flata* sp.)  
*guttifascia* WALKER (*Phyma*) — 4 ex.: = *Lawana guttifascia* (WALKER)  
*marginella* GUERIN (*Salurnis*) — 3 ex.  
*nieteri* MELICHAR (*Atracis*) — 2 ex.  
*ocellata* FABRICIUS (*Cryptoflata*) — 4 ex.  
*semanga* DISTANT (*Colobesthes*) — 6 ex.  
*spumans* BREDDIN (*Geisha*) — 1 ex.: = ? *Sabaethis* sp.

**JACOBI determinations**

- candida* FABRICIUS (*Lawana*) — 3 ex.  
*everetti* DISTANT (*Lombokia*) — 37 ex. +1 lost from pin in transit  
(misidentified: = *Siphanta patruelis* STÅL)  
Total — 90 specimens (+ 1 lost in transit)

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FENNAH, R. G. (1957): Fulgoroidea from the Belgian Congo (Homoptera Homoptera). — Anns Mus. R. Congo Belge (8<sup>o</sup>, Zool.) **59**: 1–206, 132 figs.  
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## Buchbesprechungen

EISENBEIS, G. und WICHARD, W.: **Atlas zur Biologie der Bodenarthropoden** (mit einem Geleitwort von F. SCHALLER, Wien). 1985. GUSTAV FISCHER Verlag Stuttgart, New York. XIV. 434 S., mit über 1100 raster-elektronenmikroskopischen Bildern auf 192 Tafeln und 219 Abbildungen im Text, 19,5 × 28 cm, Kst., Subs.-Preis DM 98.— (ab 1. 1. 1985 DM 118.—) ISBN 3-437-30451-8

Trotz intensiver Forschungsarbeiten der Bodenzooologen in den vergangenen 40 Jahren, ist vielen Biologen und erst recht allen denen, deren biologische Kenntnisse auf dem Schulwissen beruhen, das Bodenleben weitgehend unbekannt geblieben. Wer sich aber der oft mühevollen Präparation der Bodentiere unterzog, dem offenbarte sich im Mikroskop oder auch unter dem Binokular eine verwirrende Fülle von Gestalten und Strukturen. Die Elektronenmikroskopie und besonders das Scanning-Verfahren haben hier inzwischen eine neue Dimension eröffnet und dem funktionellen Reichtum der Bodentiere die Faszination optischer Darstellung der unendlichen Vielfalt gestaltlicher Differenzierungen hinzugesellt. Der vorliegende Atlas der Bodenarthropoden macht diese Vielfalt der Formen und Funktionen für einen großen Leserkreis zugänglich und durch die kurzen, fundierten Begleittexte auch funktionell durchschaubar.

Der Atlas wird jeden begeistern, der ihn einmal in die Hand genommen hat. In über 1100 überwiegend ausgezeichneten rasterelektronenmikroskopischen Bildern werden Vertreter aller bodenbiologisch wichtigen Ordnungen der Arthropoden mit ihren feinstrukturellen Besonderheiten dargestellt. Die Texte zu den Bildtafeln sind kurz und prägnant. Es wird auf funktionsmorphologische Zusammenhänge hingewiesen und ökologische Anpassungsmechanismen der Bodenarthropoden erörtert. Dem Nicht-Zoologen werden die Hinweise zur Morphologie und Biologie der behandelten Tiergruppen eine gute Hilfe sein. Dem umfangreichen Tafelteil ist ein allgemeiner Teil vorangestellt, der den Boden als Lebensraum behandelt und Ausführungen zu den Lebensformtypen und den Lebensgemeinschaften des Bodens macht. Die für die Herstellung der rasterelektronenmikroskopischen Bilder notwendige Präparationstechnik wird in einem kurzen Kapitel vorgestellt. Den Abschluß bilden ein für den systematischen Teil nach den behandelten Ordnungen gegliedertes Literaturverzeichnis und ein ausführliches Register (Arten- und Sachregister).

Das Buch ist vom Umfang und der Qualität der Abbildungen einmalig. Es muß jeden begeistern, der sich an der Vielfalt und Schönheit der Lebensformen noch erfreuen kann. Es ist gleichzeitig auch eine gute Einführung in die Bodenzologie, die leicht verständlich bis zu neuesten Forschungsergebnissen hinführt. Es besteht kein Zweifel, daß das Interesse an bodenbiologischen Fragen dadurch neu belebt wird. A. PALISSA

ČEPELÁK, J. (a kolektív): **Diptera Slovenská I** (Nematocera, Brachycera — Orthorrhapha). VEDA, vydavateľstvo Slovenskej akadémie vied, 288 Seiten, Bratislava 1984, Kčs 30.—

Ein Autorenkollektiv der ČSSR hat es unternommen, Daten zur Verbreitung der Dipteren im Gebiet der Slowakei zusammenzutragen. Im nun vorliegenden 1. Teil (von 19 Autoren) ist durch J. ČEPELÁK (Nitra) die Bearbeitung der Nematocera und der orthorrhaphen Brachycera herausgegeben worden. Mit einer Darstellung der Geschichte der Dipterologie in der Slowakei (5 Seiten) und der Gliederung dieses Gebietes in 26 Regionen und Subregionen (3 Seiten) beginnt das Buch. Danach folgt eine Übersicht über das Vorkommen der Dipteren, worin berücksichtigt sind a) alle bisher veröffentlichten Fundorte mit Angabe ihrer Region, b) neue Fundorte und c) ökologische Besonderheiten, Nahrungsart und eventuelle Bedeutung als Schädling von Larve und Imago, Flugmonate der Imagines und Häufigkeit ihres Auftretens (205 Seiten). Die Autoren haben sich darum bemüht, die heute gültigen Namen der Arten zu verwenden und geben am Ende der betreffenden Familien eine Liste von Synonyma, die ihnen wichtig erscheinen. Eine Liste (56 Seiten) beendet die Hauptteil, in der jede Art mit Angabe der Region(en) ihrer Verbreitung schnell zu finden ist. Ein Literaturverzeichnis (5 Seiten) ist ebenfalls beigegeben. — Das vorliegende Werk ist das erste dieser Art für die Slowakei. Jeder Entomologe wird sich gern auf diese fleißigen Arbeiten stützen, wenn er sich mit ökologischen und systematischen Problemen beschäftigt oder wenn er in der Schädlingsbekämpfung oder Krankheitsübertragung die beteiligten Insekten sucht. — Im Jahre 1986 soll der 2. Teil veröffentlicht werden, worin 21 Autoren gleicher Weise über die cyclorrhaphen Brachycera berichten. D. TESCHNER