

Two new Palaearctic *Delphacidae* (Homoptera)

by

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Presented by T. JACZEWSKI on September 3, 1965

Xanthodelphax soosi sp.n.

Whole body pale yellow, partly with a dirty orange tint, without any darker markings except the brownish ocelli, eyes and ends of tarsi. Wings vitreous.

Dimensions in millimeters:

Male (macropterous). Overall length: 3.70; length of body: 2.37; length of head: 0.25; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.74; breadth of head between eyes: 0.26; length of pronotum: 0.23; length of mesonotum: 0.53; length of fore wing: 3.07; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.76.

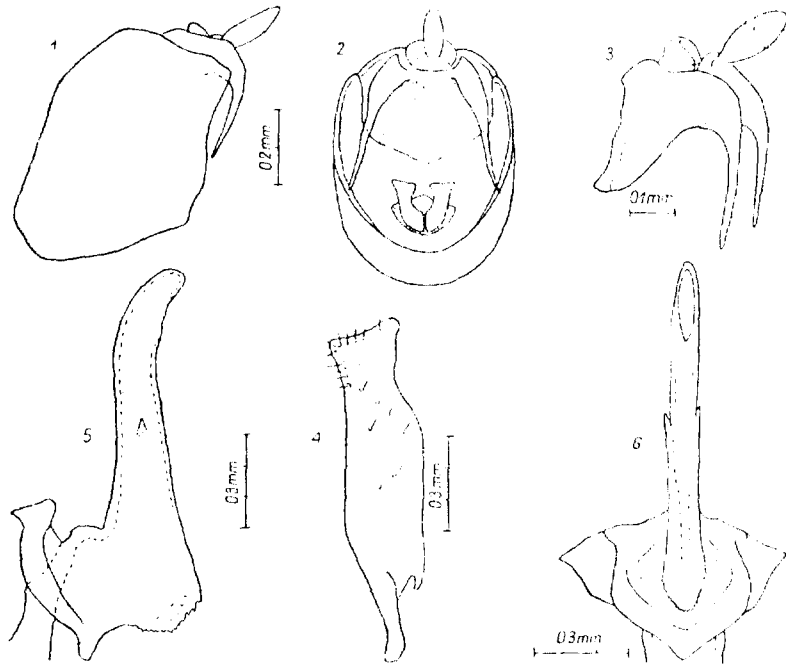
Male (brachypterous). Length of body: 2.43–2.68; length of head: 0.25–0.27; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.76–0.78; breadth of head between eyes: 0.27–0.29; length of pronotum: 0.25; length of mesonotum: 0.38–0.41; length of fore wing: 1.15–1.54; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.71–0.74.

Female (brachypterous). Length of body: 2.88; length of head: 0.29; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.79; breadth of head between eyes: 0.30; length of pronotum: 0.25; length of mesonotum: 0.47; length of fore wing: 1.15; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.70.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 1–6). Genital segment cylindrical, moderately long, its posterior margin with an obtuse projection in the upper part. Anal tube provided with two long, diverging appendages directed downwards and reaching nearly as far as the lower aperture of the genital diaphragm. Paramere comparatively short, with nearly parallel sides, somewhat constricted in its upper portion, broadening towards the end and obliquely truncate at apex. In a paratype from Sarytau Mts., the inner upper angle of the paramere is somewhat more elongated than in the specimens from Poland. Aedeagus S-shaped, compressed laterally, its shaft nearly straight, the terminal part bent posteriorly; a pair of strong lateral spines, situated somewhat beyond the middle of the shaft length, directed apically; a number of short spinules at the outer curvature of aedeagus.

Holotype (brachypterous male): eastern Poland, distr. Grajewo, Kuwasy, July 20, 1954, leg. G. Sarzała.

Paratypes: two brachypterous males, same locality, July 10, 1954; one brachypterous female, same locality, July 7, 1954; one macropterous male labelled: "Turkestan, Tekes, Sarytau, leg. G. Almásy". A proper location of these data encounters some difficulties. The Sarytau Mts. are situated in the Ketmen shoulder (central Tien Shan). Across the river Tekes runs the state boundary between the



Figs. 1—6. *Xanthodelphax soosi* sp.n., male, paratype. Poland: 1 — genital segment from left, 2 — genital segment from behind, 3 — anal tube from left, 4 — left paramere, 5 — aedeagus from left, 6 — aedeagus from behind

USSR and China. The specimen was presumably taken in the Kazakh SSR (region Alma-Ata, distr. Narynkolsk).

This species is dedicated to Dr. Árpád Soós of Budapest. Holotype and paratypes from Poland are in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa; paratype from Sarytau Mts. belongs to the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

X. soosi sp.n., which has a rather curious distribution, is closely related to *X. straminea* (Stål); it differs from the latter in having the appendages of the anal tube considerably long and thin, the parameres stout at the apex, and the aedeagus of a somewhat different shape, provided with a pair of lateral spines directed apically. I wish to note that the aedeagus of *X. straminea* (Stål) in Le Quesne's paper [2] has a somewhat different outline when compared with the specimens of this species, which I was able to study (from Sweden, Germany and Poland). In my

specimens the distal part of the aedeagus was obliquely pointed from the outer margin to the inner margin of this organ. *X. soosi* sp.n. seems to be somewhat similar to *Liburnia metcalfi* Kusn. described from Transbaikalia [1], which has the anal tube appendages very long and divergent; the colour of the latter species is completely different and the parameres longer and of another shape. *D. metcalfi* Kusn. does not seem to belong to the genus *Xanthodelphax* Wagn. [4].

I am very much indebted to Mr. N. I. Mark and Mr. A. A. Sludskij of the Zoological Institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, Alma-Ata, for valuable information concerning the geographical names.

Conomelus dehneli sp.n.

Of same form, size and coloration as *C. anceps* (Germ.) and differing from it in the male genitalia.

Dimensions in millimeters:

Male (brachypterous). Length of body: 2.40–2.61; length of head: 0.24–0.28; breadth of head, including eyes: 0.81–0.91; breadth of head between eyes: 0.24–0.32; length of pronotum: 0.23–0.26; length of mesonotum: 0.37–0.45; length of fore wing: 0.90–1.13; maximal breadth of fore wing: 0.66–0.75.

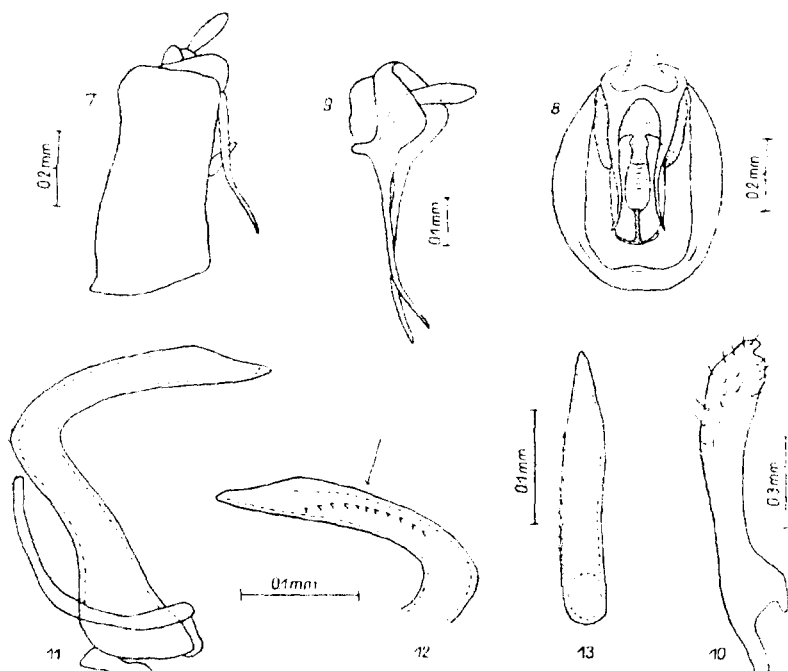
Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 7–13). Genital segment comparatively short, its upper angle not prominent, rounded. Anal tube with two long and slender processes directed downwards; when viewed from behind, the processes are S-shaped and do not reach the lower border of the genital segment. Paramere long, somewhat constricted just after its base, then broadening apically, rounded at the apex and provided with a finger-like short process directed medially. Aedeagus slender, strongly bent just beyond its middle and obliquely pointed at its end. A row of about 10–12 short spinules situated at the right side of the terminal part of the aedeagus.

Holotype (brachypterous male): eastern Poland, distr. Hajnówka, Białowieża, July 23, 1948, leg. J. Nast.

Paratypes (brachypterous males): same locality and date, one specimen; same locality, July 12, 1950, one specimen; Białowieża Forest, September 4, 1949 and July 22, 1950, two specimens; Białowieża National Park, July 19, 1948 and July 30, 1948, two specimens, leg. J. Nast.; distr. Chełm, Okszów, August 8, 1965, leg. I. Dworakowska.

The new species is named in honour of the late Professor August Dehnel, a well known Polish mammalogist, who devoted the last years of his life to the faunistic exploration of the Białowieża Forest. Holotype and paratypes are kept at the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

C. dehneli sp.n. is closely related to *C. lorifer* Rib. [3] which seems to have a wide distribution in south Europe and the southern part of Central Europe. Unfortunately, an inaccurate figure published by Ribaut [3] was made without dissection from an apparently dried specimen. In specimens at hand, which I determined as *C. lorifer* Rib., the upper angles of the male genital segment are prominent. Processes



Figs. 7—13. *Conomelus dehnelti* sp.n., male, holotype: 7 — genital segment from left, 8 — genital segment from behind, 9 — anal tube from left, 10 — left paramere, 11 — aedeagus from left, 12 — distal part of aedeagus from right, 13 — end of aedeagus, seen from the direction marked with an arrow in Fig. 12

of the anal tube are longer than in *C. dehnelti* sp.n., nearly straight, reaching to the lower border of the genital segment. Paramere longer and of a different shape. Aedeagus bent before its middle and gradually tapering to the end. The row of spinules long, situated nearly on the whole length of the terminal portion of the aedeagus. *C. dehnelti* sp. n. is externally very similar also to *C. anceps* (Germ.), but the male genitalia of both species are quite distinct. It is worth noting that *C. dehnelti* sp.n. and *C. anceps* (Germ.) occur in the same habitats and they prefer wet meadows with *Juncus* sp. On the contrary, *C. lorifer* Rib. seems to live in dry habitats.

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