

Janusz NAST

Homopterological Notes XIII-XX¹

[With 10 text-figures]

XIII

Pentastiridius beieri (WAGN.), comb.n. (Cixiidae)

This apparently montane and submontane species was described by WAGNER in 1970, under the generic name *Oliarus*, from the Italian Alps (near Malles Venosta, in the Upper Adige valley) and Austria (vicinity of Vienna). The following new records are worth notice.

Poland: Rabka-Slone (ca 45 km south Cracow), July 29th 1905, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Myślenice (ca 20 km south Cracow, June 10th 1946, 1 ♂, coll. S. SMRECZYŃSKI. The above specimens were published by SMRECZYŃSKI (1910, 1954), and by the present writer (1976) under the name *P. leporinus* (L.).

USSR, Ukraine: Kolomyja (Kolomyja), May 23rd 1939, 9 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, taken from *Myricaria germanica* (L.) DESV., coll. S. SMRECZYŃSKI.

The species is a little bigger than *P. leporinus*. Total length of males 5.5–6.5 mm, that of females 6.9–8.0 mm.

¹ Cf.: Ann. Mus. Zool. Pol., Warszawa, 11, 1936: 335–338, 5 figs.; 13, 1938: 161–166, 2 figs.; 14, 1951: 193–198, 2 figs.; Acta Zool. Crac., Kraków, 2, 1958: 887–899, 24 figs.

XIV

Eurybregma bielawskii sp.n. from Bulgaria (*Delphacidae*)

Head in profile subrectangulately rounding apically. Vertex as long medially as broad at base, slightly wider at apex than at base, lateral margins somewhat concave, postocular area very distinct, apical margin sinuate, convex in the middle, somewhat concave near the lateral margins, submedian carinae not prominent, uniting at apex of vertex, Y-shaped carina very distinct, basal compartment of vertex wider at hind margin than greatest length (2.5:1); frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part (1.3:1), widest at two thirds from base, lateral margins somewhat concave between eyes, then slightly convex, median carina usually distinct only in its anterior (lower) half, then obliterate, the point of forking (marked only by colouring) being from between eyes to the upper margin of frons; postclypeus a little longer than wide (1.2:1); antennae slightly surpassing frontoclypean suture, second joint longer than first (2.7:1); ocelli small, distinct, blemmata present. Pronotum with the disc

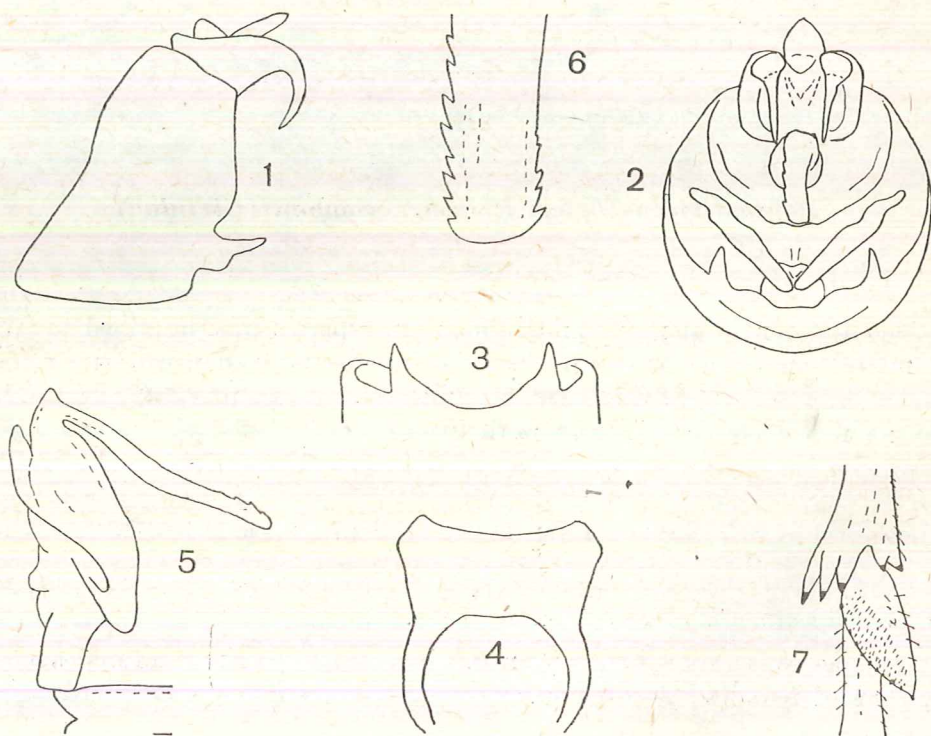


Fig. 1-7. *Eurybregma bielawskii* sp. n., holotype. 1 - pygofer, lateral view, 2 - the same, posterior view, 3 - the same, from below, 4 - upper support of aedeagus, 5 - aedeagus, left side, 6 - the same, posterior view, 7 - right post-tibial spur.

shorter in middle line than broad at anterior margin, lateral carinae concave, not attaining hind margin. Total length of mesonotum longer than that of pronotum (2.8:1). Post-tibial spur (fig. 7) with numerous sensory hairs and 1+10 teeth.

Face and vertex ebony with yellow keels, pronotum yellow with two longitudinal black stripes, mesonotum orange-yellow with two black submedian broad stripes (being continuation of the pronotal stripes) and with black side portions. Fore wings (in macropters) semitransparent, with 3 longitudinal brown streaks: one along the costal margin at some distance from it, broadening towards the apex of the wing and connected there with a similar streak running from the base along the corio-claval suture, and the third streak situated along the comissural margin of the wing. Legs yellowish with longitudinal black stripes. Abdomen above yellow with four longitudinal black bands; abdomen beneath black with yellowish spots; male genital segment black; ovipositor yellow with black and brown spots.

Male genitalia as figured (fig. 1-6). Pygofer comparatively long, posterior opening about as long as broad, dorso-lateral angles obtuse; two medioventral strong processes spaced and directed caudad; spines of the anal tube long, strongly curved. Aedeagus compressed dorsoventrally, directed downwards.

Total length (macropters): ♂ 4.7 mm, ♀ 4.7-5.0 mm.

Holotype male and one male and three female paratypes (all macropters): Bulgaria, Mt. Vitosha, Momina Skala, altitude 1500 m, May 22nd 1959, coll. R. BIELAWSKI. The holotype and three female paratypes are located in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; one male paratype is in the collection of the Hungarian Natural-History Museum, Budapest.

The new species has the general appearance similar to that of other species of the genus *Eurybregma* SCOTT. It differs in colouration and in having two spines at the lower margin of pygofer; other genitalic characters are also distinctive.

Named in honour of a friend of mine, Dr. Ryszard BIELAWSKI, a well known coleopterologist and keen collector, to whom I am very much indebted for a rich and extremely interesting material gathered by him in numerous countries.

XV

On *Eurysa rubripes* (MATS.), comb.n. (*Delphacidae*)

The synonymy of this species, erroneously described under the generic name *Metropis* FIEB., runs as follows:

Metropis rubripes MATSUMURA, 1910, p. 36.

Eurysa laeticiae DLABOLA, 1967, p. 31, figs. 1-5, syn. n.

shorter in middle line than broad at anterior margin, lateral carinae concave, not attaining hind margin. Total length of mesonotum longer than that of pronotum (2.8:1). Post-tibial spur (fig. 7) with numerous sensory hairs and 1+10 teeth.

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Eurysa lacticiae DLABOLA, 1967, p. 31, figs. 1-5, syn. n.

The above statement has been made after a comparison of the types of *M. rubripes* (kindly lent me by Dr. S. TAKAGI, Sapporo) with the description and drawings published by DLABOLA.

The original series in MATSUMURA's collection consists of 4 specimens pinned together into a block of elder core: one male (selected herewith as lectotype and marked with a round piece of red paper), and three females (paralectotypes). They are labelled as follows: "Siracusa; MATSUMURA", and "*M. rubripes* n. sp." (on one side of the label) and "*Metropis* n. sp." (on reverse side), and "*Stiroma*", and a blank red label.

The species is known only from Italy: Sicily and Puglia.

XVI

Systematic position of *Siebererella* SCHM. (*Achilidae*)

The genus *Siebererella* was established in 1926 by SCHMIDT as a representative of the tribe *Hiracini* in the family *Tropiduchidae*. However, it belongs with no doubt to the family *Achilidae* (tribe *Rhotalini*) and includes at present only one species, *S. backhoffi* SCHM., described from Buru I. (Indonesia).

The second tarsal joint in hind legs is here only slightly reduced and provided with a row of spines. A close relation between *Siebererella* SCHM. and *Rhotala* WALK., already pointed out by SCHMIDT, is unquestionable. The types of *S. backhoffi*, investigated by me, show all the essential features of *Rhotala*. Head is very narrow, eyes small, globose, pronotum with its central part between keels strongly elevated and elongated forward. Hind wings notched at Cu_2 . Hind tibiae with 5 lateral and 5 apical spines. Second joint of hind tarsi (terminal spines included) shorter than first. Five spines at the end of first and second tarsal joints of the hind leg. Male genital organ is in the main similar to that illustrated by FENNAH (1950) for *Rhotala ambigua* FOWL. Anal segment well developed, flat, considerably widened apically, when seen from above. Pygofer with a long lateral process in its upper part. Medioventral processes paired, free from margin of pygofer, sunk with their bases into the pygofer inside. Paramere widened towards end, rounded apically, provided with a hook-like lateral process near the base, and with another, pointed process directed mesad.

XVII

On the genus *Belbina* STÅL (*Fulgoridae*)

The genus *Belbina* was established by STÅL in 1863 in two papers (STÅL 1863a, 1863b). The first of them, published in No. 7-9 of the "Entomologische Zeitung", issued in July-September 1863. Apart from *B. falleni*, described

as a new species, STÅL mentioned there also *Enchophora servillei* "que ad *Belbinae* genus etiam est referenda" (p. 233). It is obvious that one of the two species could be selected as the type-species of *Belbina*. The second paper by STÅL (1863b) was issued in Parts VII-VIII of the "Transactions of the Entomological Society" published as late as between October and December (*Belbina* in December 1863). STÅL described there the genus *Belbina* as an "n.g." and added: "Aphanae affine genus, ad quod pertinet *Enchophora sicca* WALK. (it was one and only species mentioned). The action made by STÅL is difficult to explain the more so as in the voluminous paper devoted to African *Hemiptera* (STÅL 1866) *Enchophora* (resp.) *Belbina sicca* WALK. is lacking, and only three species of *Belbina* are listed: *B. falleni*, *B. servillei* and *B. variegata*. The first (though invalid) selection of the type-species for *Belbina* STÅL was that made by METCALF (1947). METCALF, basing apparently on the second paper by STÅL (1863b), recognized in his Catalogue that *Enchophora sicca* WALK. is the type-species (by monotypy) but at the same he transferred it (the type-species!) to another genus (*Pyrgoteles* GERST., 1873 = *Druentia*: METC., 1947, nec STÅL, 1866) which was based also on the same type-species. The first valid designation of the type-species was made by LALLEMAND (1959) who selected *Belbina falleni* STÅL, 1863, that is a species originally included in the nominal genus *Belbina* STÅL (1863a).

Belbina STÅL

Belbina STÅL, 1863 (July-September). Type-species: *Belbina falleni* STÅL, 1863, by subsequent designation by LALLEMAND, 1959.

Belbina: METCALF, 1947.

The genus thus defined contains at present the following species: *Belbina blotei* LALL., *B. falleni* STÅL, *B. lambertoni* LALL. (+ var. *minuta* LALL.), *B. pionneani* LALL., *B. recurva* LALL., *B. servillei* (SPIN.) (= *Enchophora servillei* SPINOLA), and *B. vicina* LALL. The species of this genus are restricted in their distribution only to Madagascar.

The preoccupied generic name *Belbina* STÅL, 1863 (December) belongs to *Pyrgoteles* GERST. (see below).

XVIII

Pyrgoteles GERST. versus *Druentia* STÅL (*Fulgoridae*)

STÅL (1866) based his genus *Druentia* on Ethiopian specimens which he claimed to be *Enchophora variegata* SPINOLA, 1839. However, the last species belongs to the Neotropical fauna (cf. LALLEMAND 1959, p. 98), and the Ethiopian species remained without name until 1894 when KARSCH described it under the name *Pyrgoteles cristatus* and referred to the genus *Pyrgoteles* GERSTAECKER established in 1873 for *Enchophora sicca* WALK. (cf. also GERSTAECKER 1895, p. 5). The genus *Druentia* STÅL is probably a junior synonym of *Enchophora* SPIN.

Taking into consideration the above statement, the synonymy of *Pyrgoteles* is as follows.

Pyrgoteles GERST.

Belbina STÅL, 1863 (December). [Preoccupied by *Belbina* STÅL, 1863 (July–September)].
Type-species: *Enchophora sicca* WALKER, 1854, by monotypy.
Pyrgoteles GERSTAECKER, 1873. Type-species: *Enchophora sicca* WALKER, 1851, by monotypy.
Apossoda SCHMIDT, 1911. Type-species: *Apossoda togoensis* SCHMIDT, 1911, by original designation.
Druentia: METCALF, 1947. [Nec *Druentia* STÅL, 1866, which is a Neotropical genus].

The following species and subspecies are to be included to the genus *Pyrgoteles* GERST.: *Pyrgoteles angolensis* (LALL.), **comb. n.** (= *Druentia angolensis* LALLEMAND, 1959), *Pyrgoteles cristatus cristatus* KARSCH (= *Druentia variegata*: STÅL, 1866, nec *Enchophora variegata* SPINOLA, 1839; = *Druentia maculata* RISBEC, 1950), *Pyrgoteles cristatus malaisei* (LALL.), **comb. n.** (= *Druentia malaisei* LALLEMAND, 1959), *Pyrgoteles funebris* (FENN.), **comb. n.** (= *Druentia funebris* FENNAH, 1957), *Pyrgoteles incarnata* (LALL.), **comb. n.** (= *Druentia incarnata* LALLEMAND, 1959), *Pyrgoteles machadoi machadoi* (LALL.), **comb. n.** (= *Druentia machadoi* LALLEMAND, 1959), *Pyrgoteles machadoi tangaanykana* (LALL.), **comb. n.** (= *Druentia machadoi* ssp. *tangaanykana* LALLEMAND, 1959), *Pyrgoteles reinhardi* (SCHM.), **comb. n.** (= *Apossoda reinhardi* SCHMIDT, 1911), *Pyrgoteles sicca* (WALK.) (= *Enchophora sicca* WALKER, 1851), *Pyrgoteles togoensis* (SCHM.), **comb. n.** (= *Apossoda togoensis* SCHMIDT, 1911), and *Pyrgoteles usambarae* (MEL.), **comb. n.** (= *Cornelia usambarae* MELICHAR, 1908).

The genus *Pyrgoteles* GERST. is distributed on the continent of Africa.

XIX

On *Diplocolenus sudeticus* (KOL.) (*Cicadellidae*)

There is no satisfactory evidence for an opinion that the enigmatic "*Bythoscopus?* *Penthopitta*" WALKER, 1851, would be the same as *Diplocolenus sudeticus* (KOLENATI, 1859¹) (cf. KNIGHT, 1974). WALKER did not know the species published by AMYOT in his paper of 1847 (now rejected by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature) and in his catalogue he simply repeated the AMYOT's mononym (*Penthopitta*) for the sake of completeness, referring it to *Bythoscopus*. The description given by AMYOT (an "indication" which, unfortunately, makes WALKER's name available) is very short and South of France was cited as the type-locality (not central France as it was given by METCALF, 1968, p. 1354). According to AMYOT, the species (♀) would be pitchy-black above and black beneath, the head and the anterior part of pronotum

¹ As it was stated by LANG (1947), the KOLENATI's species has been described twice: in 1859 and 1860. Though published in an obscure periodical, the first description has the priority. Only the second paper I have at my disposal.

with brownish-yellow tint or with brownish-yellow spots. It is worth notice that *D. sudeticus* (KOL.) has never been recorded from France till now.

The species described (from France) by FIEBER (1869) under the name *Deltocephalus penthopittus* is also dubious. The drawings suggest that it does not belong to *D. sudeticus* (KOL.): the paramere is similar rather to *D. quadricornis* RIB. (described from France!), *D. quadrivirgatus* (HORV.) and *D. nigricans* (KBM.) (known to occur also in France) than to *D. sudeticus* (KOL.); the subgenital plates could belong to *D. quadricornis* RIB. and *D. nigricans* (KBM.) as well.

Taking the above under consideration I am of opinion that *D. sudeticus* (KOL.) could not be treated as a synonym of neither *Bythoscopus penthopitta* WALK. nor *Deltocephalus penthopittus* FIEB. and the last two names are to be regarded as nomina dubia until the original type-material is found. The valid name for the species in question is then *Diplocolenus sudeticus* (KOLENATI, 1859) interpreted according to the neotype designated by KNIGHT (1974). This montane species is known from Austria, Czechoslovakia (Bohemia and Moravia) and s.w. Poland.

XX

The genus *Ebarrius* RIB. (*Cicadellidae*)

Till present only two species have been referred to this genus. Both were described in 1869 by FIEBER, and redescribed in 1899 by THEN. They are closely related and apparently often confused each with other. A description of a new species, morphological details concerning *E. interstinctus* (FIEB.), and some distributional data are given below.

Ebarrius cognatus (FIEBER, 1869).

Deltocephalus cognatus FIEBER, 1869: 214, pl. 6, fig. 36.

Deltocephalus cognatus: THEN, 1899: 130, figs.

Ebarrius cognatus: OSSIANNILSSON, 1947: 214, figs. 555-557.

Material studied: numerous specimens coming from Hungary (Budapest and Balatonfüred), Bulgaria [Asenovgrad, Levskigrad, Pančarevo and Kurilo near Sofia, Rylski Manastir (1400 m), Smolyansko Ezero (1500 m), Bansko (1000 m), Klisura (850 m)], Yugoslavia (Dalmatia: Učka, 1100-1350 m) and Poland (Tatra Mts.: Sarnia Skala and Jaworzynka — new for the Tatra Mts.).

Originally described from Austria (Carinthia) and based on a female specimen. THEN redescribed the species on a material from Austria (Carinthia and Salzburg), N. Italy and N. Yugoslavia. The species is widely distributed in Europe, and was recorded also from Anatolia and Transcaucasia (Georgia and Armenia).

Ebarrius interstinctus (FIEB.).*Deltocephalus interstinctus* FIEBER, 1869: 214, pl. 6, fig. 37.*Deltocephalus interstinctus*: THEN, 1899: 126, figs.

Illustrations of male genitalia given by FIEBER (1869) and THEN (1899) were insufficient to a proper identification of this species. Other authors (LINNAVUORI 1959, RIBAUT 1952) simply copied the THEN's drawings of aedeagus. The illustrations in the paper by VILBASTE (1965) refer to a distinct species (*E. vilbastei*, sp.n., see below).

The species was described from Hungary and Switzerland; THEN based his redescription and illustrations on a material coming from Austria, N. Italy and N. Yugoslavia. In the present paper the illustrations of *E. interstinctus* were made from specimens from Hungary (fig. 8-10). The male specimen is

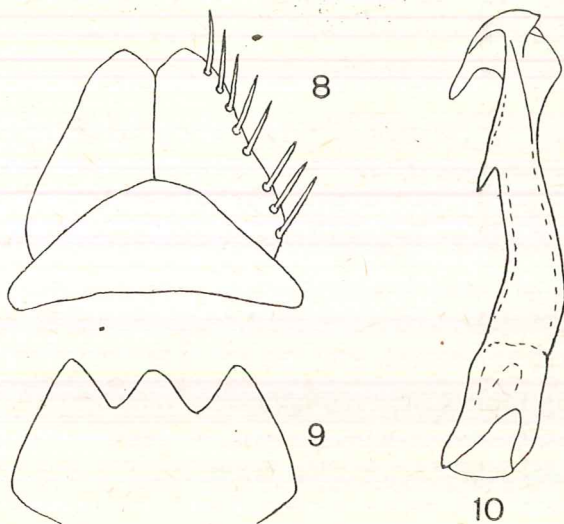


Fig. 8-10. *Ebarrius interstinctus* (FIEB.). 8 - male genital segment, ventral view, 9 - female last sternite, 10 - aedeagus, side view.

identical with a male from Raibl (Carinthia) collected by THEN and preserved in the collection of the Hungarian Natural-History Museum, Budapest; however the specimen from Raibl is much paler than the specimen from Hungary.

Distribution of *E. interstinctus* (FIEB.) has not been sufficiently cleared: the species seems to be restricted to middle and southern Europe. The records from N. Europe refer with no doubt to *E. cognatus* (FIEB.), data from southern Poland (vide NAST 1976) require confirmation, its occurrence in Georgia (Kutaisi, HORVÁTH 1894) is doubtful. The localities given from the Altai Mts. and Mongolia refer to *E. vilbastei* sp. n.

Ebarrius vilbastei sp. n.*Ebarrius interstinctus*: VILBASTE, 1965: 75, fig. 45 [nec FIEBER, 1869].*Ebarrius interstinctus*: DWORAKOWSKA, 1973: 421 [nec FIEBER, 1869].

This species was erroneously referred to *E. interstinctus* by VILBASTE (1965) and DWORAKOWSKA (1973).

Spots on head paler than in *E. cognatus* and *E. interstinctus*, brownish, slightly darker than the ground. Veins of fore wings only here and there accompanied by brownish streaks or spots. Smaller than the two preceding species. Total length in male 3.6 mm, in female 3.8 mm.

Excellent illustrations of the male genitalia were already published by VILBASTE (1965, fig. 45). Subgenital plates markedly truncate, paramere strongly bevelled at the median side and serrated there, aedeagus of a characteristic shape quite different from that in *E. cognatus* and *E. interstinctus*. Last female sternite sinuate, the median tooth moderately prominent.

Holotype male and one female paratype: Mongolia, distr. Ara Khangay, Tsetserleg, altitude 2000 m, 10th September 1964, coll. W. BAZYLUK and S. M. KLIMASZEWSKI, in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Both specimens were already mentioned by DWORAKOWSKA (1973). VILBASTE recorded this species from the Altai Mts. (USSR). Specimens from Mongolia published by DLABOLA (1967 and subsequent papers) belonged most likely to *E. vilbastei* sp. n.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: Notatki homopterologiczne XIII—XX]

W kolejnych częściach Notatek autor podaje: nowe stanowiska *Pentastiridius beieri* (WAGN.) (z południowej Polski i z Ukrainiejskiej SRR), opis nowego gatunku *Eurybregma bielawskii* sp. n. z Bułgarii, synonimikę *Eurysa rubripes* (MATS.) na podstawie zbadania typów opisowych, przenosi rodzaj *Siebererella* SCHM. z rodziny *Tropiduchidae* do *Achilidae*, omawia rodzaje *Belbina* STÅL, *Pyrgoteles* GERST. i *Druentia* STÅL, przytacza dowody na odrębność gatunkową *Diplocolenus sudeticus* (KOL.) oraz omawia rodzaj *Ebarrius* RIV. i opisuje nowy gatunek *Ebarrius vilbastei* sp. n. z Mongolii.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: Гомоптерологические заметки XIII—XX]

В очередных частях заметок автор указывает: новые места обитания (в Польше и в Украинской ССР) *Pentastiridius beieri* (WAGN.), описание нового вида *Eurybregma bielawskii* sp. n. из Болгарии, синонимикю *Eurysa rubripes* (MATS.) на основании дескрипционных типов, перемещает род *Siebererella* SCHM. из семейства *Tropiduchidae* до *Achilidae*, рассматривает роды *Belbina* STÅL, *Pyrgoteles* GERST. и *Druentia* STÅL, обсуждает вид *Diplocolenus sudeticus* (KOL.) и род *Ebarrius* RIV. описывая *Ebarrius vilbastei* sp. n. из Монголии.