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Homopterological Notes XXI-XXV¹

[With 17 Text-figures]

XXI

On *Anakelisia unicolorum* DLAB. et MÜLL. (*Delphacidae*)

This species was recently (1973) described from Hungary and Bohemia. The following new records are worth to be mentioned.

Poland: Białowieża National Park (Eastern Poland), on a marshy place with sedges, along the Narewka river, 2nd September 1949, 1 brachypterous male, collected by J. NAST (erroneously recorded from Poland (NAST 1972: 33; 1976: 15 and 188) under the name *A. fasciata* (KBM.); Warszawa-Gocławek, 7th September 1956, 1 brachypterous male, collected by Sz. NOWAKOWSKI.

U.S.S.R. Ukraine: Dobrowlany near Zaleshchiki, 30th July to 7th August 1932, on *Phragmites*, 6 brachypterous males and 6 females, 12 macropterous females, collected by S. SMRECZYŃSKI.

A. unicolorum DLAB. et MÜLL. seems to have more eastern distribution in Europe than *A. fasciata* (KBM.). The last species was hitherto recorded from England, France, Sweden, Denmark, F. R. Germany, German D. R., Bohemia, Hungary and Romania (the last two records require verification).

¹ Cf.: Ann. Mus. Zool. Pol., Warszawa, 11, 1936: 335-338; 13, 1938: 161-166; 14, 1951: 193-198; Acta Zool. Crac., Kraków, 2, 1958: 887-899; Ann. Zool., Warszawa, 34, 1977: 27-37.

XXII

A new species of *Macropsis* LEW. from Poland (*Cicadellidae*)

Over 70 Palaearctic species are known in *Macropsis*. Description of a new salicivorous species is given below.

Macropsis najas sp. n.

Most of the head and thorax, brownish-red (a red or pinky tint is especially well visible in living specimens). Anteclypeus with minute pale hairs; in males the lateral sides of anteclypeus somewhat darkened; discoidal spots absent or marked only by indistinct shades. The antennal ledges straight or bent, sometimes asymmetrically shaped in the same specimen; this character cannot serve to the unfailing discrimination of species within the genus *Macropsis*. In both sexes, a distinct black spot over the prothoracic sternites. Dark spots absent from posterior tibiae.

Male genitalia as figured (Fig. 3-6). Aedeagus similar to that in *M. cerea* (GERM.), but with anterior profile much more incurvate, nearly so as in *M. impura* (BOH.) and *M. haupti* WAGN. (for comparison see fig. 3 in the paper of WAGNER (1950). Paramere S-shaped before its tip.

End of the female abdomen as figured (Fig. 8); ovipositor projecting slightly from the genital segment; the gonapophyses as in Fig. 9 and 10.

The larva (Fig. 11) brownish-red, glabrous, with very distinct dots on the whole body.

Dimensions, in millimetres:

Male. Overall length: 4.8-5.0; breadth of head, including eyes: 1.50-1.57; length of pronotum: 0.54-0.69; breadth of pronotum: 1.42-1.50; length of scutellum: 0.73-0.86; breadth of scutellum: 0.66-0.73.

Female. Overall length: 5.1-5.6; breadth of head, including eyes: 1.57-1.72; length of pronotum: 0.69-0.81; breadth of pronotum: 1.52-1.62; length of scutellum: 0.83-0.98; breadth of scutellum: 0.69-0.86; length of ovipositor: 1.37.

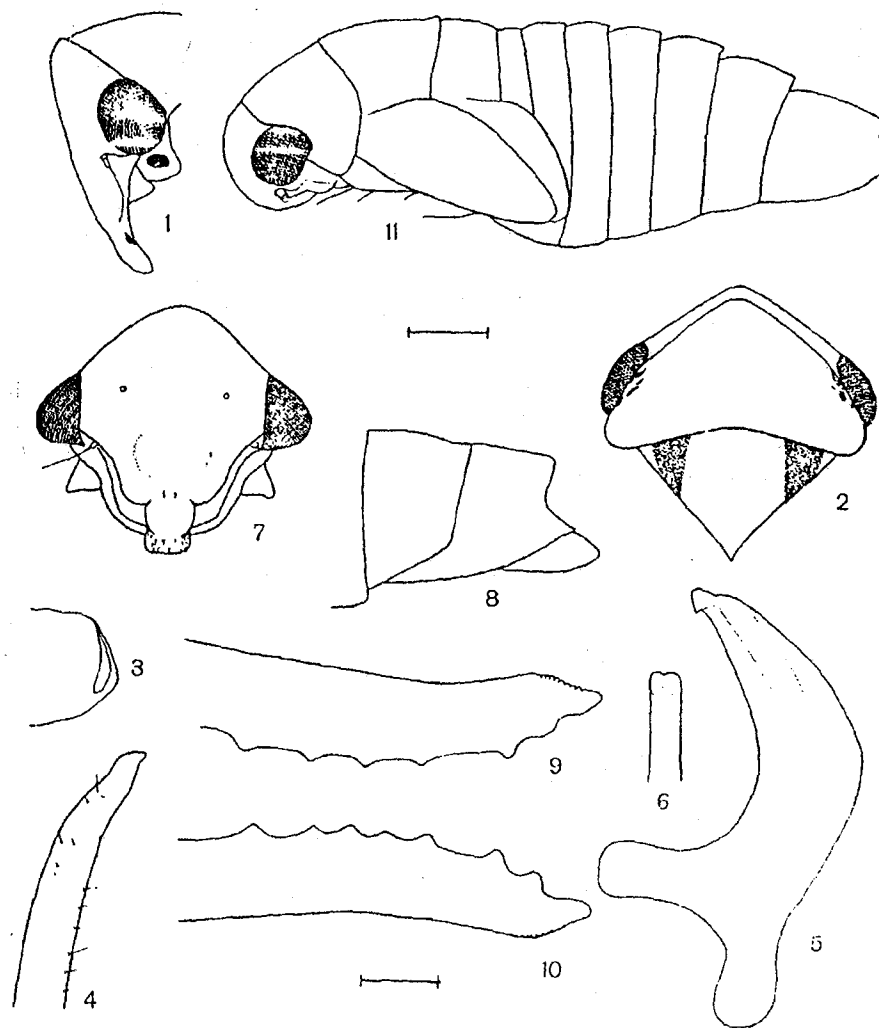
Larva. Length of body (fifth stage): 4.1-4.3 mm.

Host plant: *Salix alba* L.

Holotype male: Poland, Kielce Province, Krzyzanowice near Pińczów, 27th July 1956, collected by J. NAST.

Paratypes: the same locality and date, 4 males, 13 females; the same locality, 26th July 1956, 2 males, collected by J. NAST; Warszawa-Bielany, 11th August 1956, 1 female, collected by J. NAST and Sz. NOWAKOWSKI; Zamość Province, Kornie, 16th June and 21st July 1966, 1 male, 6 females, 2 larvae, collected by I. DWORAKOWSKA.

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



Figs. 1-11. *Macropsis najas* sp. n. 1 - male, head from side, 2 - male, head and thorax from above, 3 - male, pygofer from side, 4 - left paramere, 5 - aedeagus from side, 6 - aedeagus from behind, 7 - female, face, 8 - female, end of abdomen from side, 9 - right gonapophysis, 10 - left gonapophysis, 11 - larva. Upper scale: 0.5 mm, lower scale: 0.1 mm. (After a drawing made by Dr. I. DWORAKOWSKA).

Closely related to *M. cerea* (GERM.) and differs from it in having more uniform brownish-red general colouration and no dark markings on the fore wings. The new species is longer, slightly robuster and with more obtuse crown than *M. cerea* (GERM.). The profile of aedeagus, the shape of paramere and other morphological characters, as well as the host plant, are arguments for specific distinctness of *M. najas* sp. n. Since most of *Macropsis* species have a comparatively wide geographic distribution, it is possible that the new species, known only from Poland, has not been distinguished from *M. cerea* (GERM.) till present.

XXIII

Concerning some Palaearctic Iassinae (Cicadellidae)

When establishing the genus *Straganiassus*, ANUFRIEV (1971) based it on *Stragania matsumurai* METCALF, 1966 as the type-species (= *Macropsis dorsalis* MATSUMURA, 1912, being primary homonym of *Macropsis dorsalis* PROVANCHER, 1889). In another paper (1978) ANUFRIEV synonymised *dorsalis* MATS. with *Macropsis melichari* OSHANIN, 1906 (= *Macropsis scutellaris* MELICHAR, 1902, being primary homonym of *Macropsis scutellaris* FIEBER, 1868). Basing on type-material, VIRAKTAMATH (1979) stated that *dorsalis* MATS. belongs to the genus *Iassus* F. Consequently, *Straganiassus* ANUFRIEV, 1971 and *Iassus* FABRICIUS, 1803 are subjective synonyms. On the other hand, it is obvious that *dorsalis*, as it was interpreted by ANUFRIEV, (1978) and *dorsalis* correctly interpreted by VIRAKTAMATH are not identical and, according to this, *Straganiassus* ANUFRIEV, 1971 and *Straganiassus* ANUFRIEV, 1978 should be treated as two separate genera. Unfortunately, *Straganiassus* ANUFRIEV, 1978 remained without a generic name, so I name it:

Anufrieviella gen. n.

Straganiassus: ANUFRIEV, 1978, nec 1971.

Type-species: *Macropsis melichari* OSHANIN, 1906 (= *Macropsis scutellaris* MELICHAR, 1902).

The description of this genus is sufficiently given by ANUFRIEV (1971, 1978). The genus is nearer to *Batracomorphus* LEW. than to *Iassus* F., but without lower pygofer appendages.

Anufrieviella melichari (OSHANIN, 1906), comb. n.

Macropsis scutellaris MELICHAR, 1902. (Primary homonym).

Macropsis melichari OSHANIN, 1906.

Straganiassus melichari: ANUFRIEV, 1978.

Distribution: U.S.S.R. (m. Siberia and Maritime Territory).

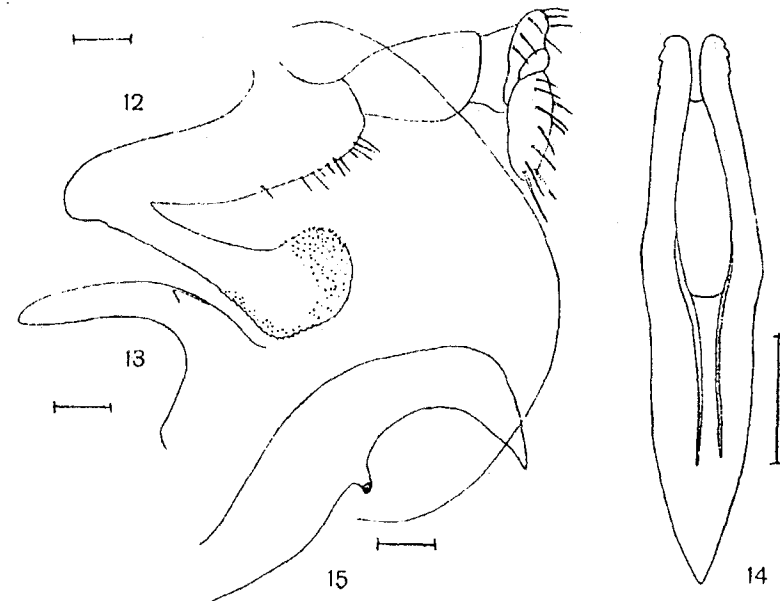
The subfamily *Iassinae* is thus represented in the Palaearctic Region by three genera. *Batracomorphus* LEWIS, 1834, s.l. (with the parameres well

developed and the anal segment devoid of processes) has a world-wide distribution (it is especially rich in Africa — more than 100 species) and there are some twenty species described from Palaearctic. *Anufrieviella* gen. n. (parameres well developed, anal segment without processes) contains only one East-Palaearctic species. The arboricole genus *Iassus* FABRICIUS, 1803 (parameres reduced, anal segment with processes) seems to be restricted to the Eastern Hemisphere and only seven so far described Palaearctic species and one subspecies belong to it. An eighth species from Europe has been described recently.

Iassus mirabilis Orosz.

Externally very similar to brownish specimens of *I. lanio* (L.). Overall length (♂) 7.0 mm.

Vertex short, a little longer in the middle line than next eyes. General colouration pale brown with a greenish tint. Head, and body brownish-yellow without any markings. Disc of pronotum olivaceous, its anterior part and three indistinct longitudinal streaks are of the same colour as the head. Scutellum brownish-yellow. Fore wings shiny, vitreous, a little smoky; veins less distinct,



Figs. 12-15. *Iassus mirabilis* Orosz. 12 — process of the anal segment from left, 13 — aedeagus from left, 14 — aedeagus from behind, 15 — process of the pygofer from left. Scale: 0.1 mm. (Drawn by Dr. I. DWORAKOWSKA).

shallow punctures between veins distinct. Hind wings glassy. Legs concolorous with the body.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12-14). Process of the anal segment clube-like, covered with distinct dense incrustation. Aedeagus not strongly curved in its basal part. Lower pygofer processes curved, pointed, with a tooth at the middle of their upper margin. Parameres rudimentary, subgenital plates as in *I. lanio* (L.).

Very similar to the common European *I. lanio* (L.) but with distinctive processes of the anal segment, more straight aedeagus, and different shape of the lower pygofer processes. It is different from the brown form of *I. lanio*, the genitalia of which are identical with the green form of the latter.

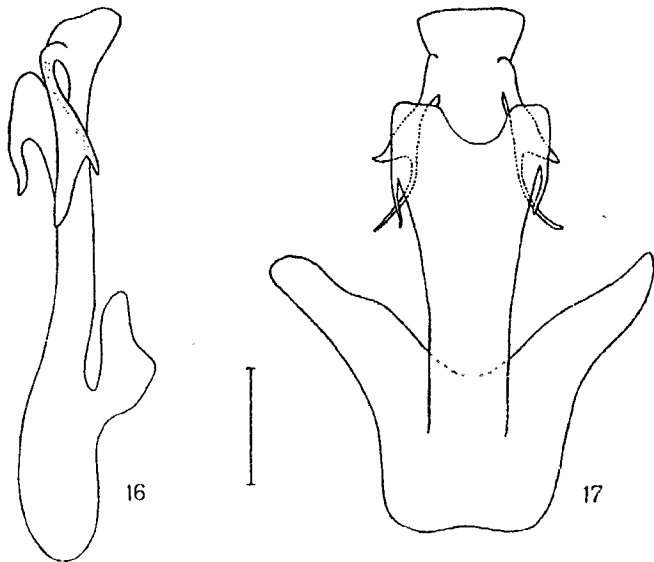
Material examined. Albania, Tirana, 10th June 1952, 1 male, collected by J. NAST. (New record). Hungary, Gant, 3rd June 1952, 1 male, collected by J. NAST.

XXIV

On two species of the genus *Adarrus* RIB. (*Cicadellidae*)

Adarrus graecornatus REM. et ASCHE.

This species, primarily intended to be described as a new one, was in the meantime described from northern Greece. Together with *A. multinotatus* (BOH.), *A. exornatus* RIB., *A. calabricus* DLAB., *A. niphanticus* LOGV. and *A. sicutulus* REM. et ASCHE it belongs to the subgenus *Adarrus* s. str.



Figs. 16-17. *Adarrus graecornatus* REM. et ASCHE, specimen from Yugoslavia. 16 — aedeagus from right, 17 — aedeagus from behind. Scale: 0.1 mm. (Drawn by Dr. I. DWORAKOWSKA)

Pale testaceous. Similar to pale specimens of *A. multinotatus* (BOH.). Vertex with three pairs of pale brown spots: two triangles at apex, two transverse patches in the middle, and a narrow interrupted transverse line at the base of head. A transverse line on pronotum weakly developed. The nerves of fore wing accompanied in some places by brown spots. Aedeagus (Fig. 16 and 17) distinctive; it is comparatively shorter than in *A. multinotatus* (BOH.), with dissimilar subapical appendages. Parameres narrowing apically and rounded at apex.

Overall length: males 3.2-3.3 mm, females 3.4 mm.

Yugoslavia, Komolac near Dubrovnik, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 14th July 1948, collected by S. ADAMCZEWSKI. (New record.)

Adarrus reductus (MEL.)

Deltiocephalus reductus MELICHAR, 1897.

Adarrus falcatus LINNAVUORI, 1952, syn. n.

Together with *A. beirae* LDB. and *A. servodecinus* DLAB. it belongs to the subgenus *Romanius* EMELIANOV.

Description of *A. falcatus* LNV. corresponds very well to the extensive original description given by MELICHAR. The genitalia were sufficiently illustrated by LINNAVUORI. Both species were originally described from Dubrovnik.

Material examined: Yugoslavia, several localities on the Dalmatian coast and neighbouring islands — Split, Omiš, Hvar I., Komolac, Iapad, Dubrovnik, Lokrum I., Caftat (det. Dr. I. DWORAKOWSKA), numerous specimens taken between 23th June and 3rd August, and on 5th November, collected by S. ADAMCZEWSKI, W. BAZYLUK and A. RIEDEL.

XXV

On the use of geographic coordinates for designation of localities.

A warning

In his paper (1977) DLABOLA proposes the use of geographic coordinates to assign the position of small localities in the faunistic publications. What more, he anticipates a possibility of using this method for computer procedure. There is, theoretically, no logical objection against such a method. But we must bear in mind easy mistakes in publishing numerals, and such a possible mistake could have severe consequences in shifting a given locality even thousands kilometers off its actual position.

To give only some examples, I take the data from the mentioned paper. On page 37, for *Allygidius atomarius* (F.) the coordinates of a locality in Crete are given (2223/3751). At the same time DLABOLA informs (p. 21) that the first number denotes the northern geographic latitude and the second one refers

to the eastern longitude; but here, as well as in the whole paper, it was made just contrary to that; as a result, the island Crete was involuntarily placed somewhere in the southern part of the Red Sea. Under *Cixius pallipes* FIEB. (p. 22) the second number, after Kalonichtis, is wrong (it should be 3518 instead of 2518) and locates the island Crete somewhere in Sahara, unless the above error and the order of numbers were corrected.

I think that the above examples sufficiently demonstrate how dangerous the handling with numbers is when a slightest accidental error causes a great perturbation. One can imagine what would happen if we had fed a computer, that is an uncritical machine, with such misleading data!

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[Tytuł: Notatki homopterologiczne XXI–XXV]

Następujący rodzaj i gatunek opisano jako nowe: *Anufrieviella* gen. n. i *Macropsis najas* sp. n. z Polski. Wykazano nowe stanowiska *Anakelisia amicorum* DLAB. et MÜLL., *Iassus mirabilis* OROSZ i *Adarrus graecornatus* REM. et ASCHE oraz zsynonimizowano *Adarrus falcatus* LNV. z *A. reductus* (MEL.).

[Заглавис: Гомоптерологические заметки XXI–XXV]

Следующие род и вид описаны как новые: *Anufrieviella* gen. n. и *Macropsis najas* sp. n. из Польши. Приведены новые местонахождения для *Anakelisia amicorum* (DLAB. et MÜLL.), *Iassus mirabilis* OROSZ, *Adarrus graecornatus* REM. et ASCHE и синонимизирован *Adarrus falcatus* LNV. с *A. reductus* (MEL.).