

Dictyopharinae of Greece: imagines and nymphs (Homoptera: Dictyopharidae)

Alexandr F. Emeljanov¹ & Sakis Drosopoulos²

¹Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, 199034 St.-Petersburg, Russia

²Agricultural University of Athens, Department of Agricultural Biology and Biotechnology, Iera Odos 75, Votanicos, Greece

The faunistic list of Greece comprises 5 species of the subfamily Dictyopharinae: *Dictyophara europaea* L. (= *D. distincta* Mel., syn. n.), *D. multireticulata* M.R., *D. lindbergi* Metc. (= *D. acuminata* Lind.), *D. pannonica* Germ. (new record) and *Callodictya krueperi* Fieb. The first two species of the genus *Dictyophara* and *Callodictya krueperi* are widely distributed in Greece, but the material of *C. krueperi* from Greece is insufficient. *D. pannonica* is known from northern Greece only; perhaps, this is the southern margin of its range. *D. lindbergi* is known so far in Greece from Lesbos island only, but probably this species is distributed through out Greece.

Besides the imaginal characters the characters of nymphs may be used for identification of species of Dictyopharinae as well. Nymphs of all Greek Dictyopharinae, except *D. lindbergi*, are described. Nymphs of *D. lindbergi* probably would be discriminated analogically to imagoes by their long conic cephalic process. Key for identification of dictyopharid genera of Greece and species of the subfamily Dictyopharinae based on last instar nymphs (most species of the genus *Ranissus* (Orgeriinae) are very similar to each other at the last nymphal instar and undeterminable).

1(10). Wax-pore plate of abdominal tergites VI-VIII present. Fore wing-pad expanded up to apices of hind wing-pad, distal sensory pit of hind wing-pad (if present) covered by fore wing-pad. Arrangement of sensory pits on tergites IV-V dissimilar to that on tergites VI-VIII. Apical denticles of metatarsomeres I and II without subapical setae. (Subfamily Dictyopharinae).

2(3). Fore femur without denticles on apical part of hind margin. Abdominal tergite III without sensory pits. Posterodiscal carinae of pronotum absent (*Raivuna* Fenn.).

3(2). Fore femur with one or several denticles on apical part of hind margin. Abdominal tergite III with one or more sensory pits. (Posterodiscal carinae of pronotum absent or present).

4(9). Lateral and anterolateral carinae of coryphe form unbroken straight line or are bent obtuse-angularly in point where lateral carina of metope touch them. (*Dictyophara* Germ.).

5(6). Lateral and anterolateral carinae of coryphe form unbroken straight line *D. multireticulata* M.R.

6(5). Lateral and anterolateral carinae of coryphe bent obtuse-angularly in point where lateral carina of metope touch them.

7(8). Lateral carinae of coryphe convergent up to end of lateral carinae of metope. Coryphe on hind margin no less than 4 times as wide as between ends of lateral carinae of metope. *D. europaea* L.

8(7). Lateral carinae of coryphe parallel or a little divergent in their fore part. Cephalic process always very long *D. pannonica* Germ.

9(4). Lateral carinae of coryphe subapically produced obtuse-angularly. (*Callodictya* Mel.) *C. krueperi* Fieb.

10(1). Abdominal tergites without wax-pore plates. Fore wing-pads short, not expanded up to apices of hind wing-pads; hind sensory pit on hind wing-pad open, not covered by fore wing-pad. Sensory pits on abdominal tergites IV-VIII arranged uniformly. Apical denticles on metatarsomeres I and II with or without subapical setae. (Subfamily Orgeriinae).

11(14). Inner row of metopal sensory pits prolonged up to clypeal margin. Apical denticles of metatarsomeres I and II with subapical setae. (Tribe Ranissini).

12(13). Fore legs (femora, tibiae) simple, linear. (*Ranissus* Fieb.). 13(12). Fore legs foliaceous, dilatated. (*Parorgerius* Mel.) *P. platypus* Fieb.

14(11). Inner row of metopal sensory pits terminated on level of hind eye margins; lower part of metope with 1-2 remote sensory pits only. Apical row of denticles of hind tibiae comprises 7 denticles (rarely 6). Apical denticles of metatarsomeres I and II without subapical setae. (Tribe Almanini). Apical part of coryphe convex. Lateral areas of abdominal tergites without sensory pits. (*Bursinia* Costa) *B. genei* Duf.