

A new species of the genus *Cyphopterus* Amyet (Hom., Flatidae) from the Selvage Islands.

By

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The discovery of a species of the Flatid genus *Cyphopterus* Amyet (1847) on the Selvage Islands, to the north of the Canary Islands, is very interesting, although scarcely unexpected. This leafhopper genus, with its fairly numerous species, is distributed over the Macronesian islands as well as the adjoining parts of the Mediterranean. One species is known from the Azores, 2 species from the Madeira archipelago, 14 from the Canary Islands and 6 from the Cape Verde Islands. Further, one species is known from Mogador on the Moroccan coast. Scattered reports from the western part of the Mediterranean relate to the species *adscendens* (H. S.); but it is possible that these reports actually refer to several different species. After detailed examination, I have described a specimen from Algeria which I provisionally refer to *adscendens*. The finding of a species on one of the little Selvage Islands completes the picture of the distribution of this genus.

Below is given a list of the *Cyphopterus* species known to date:

Azores	
azoricum nom. nov. ¹⁾	São Miguel, Terceira, Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Flores
Madeira archipelago	
retusum Walker 1851	Madeira
fauxveli Noualhier 1897	Madeira, Ilheu Chão, Deserta Grande
Selvage Islands	
salvagensis n. sp.	Grand Piton
Canary Islands	
grancanariense Lindberg 1953	Gran Canaria
fortunatum Lindberg 1953	Tenerife
psammophilum Lindberg 1953	Fuerteventura
pallidum Lindberg 1953	Fuerteventura
gomerense Lindberg 1953	La Gomera
occidentale Lindberg 1953	Hierro, La Gomera
odontospermi Lindberg 1953	Lanzarote
eremicum Lindberg 1953	Fuerteventura, Lanzarote
halophilum Lindberg 1953	Gran Canaria

¹⁾ I have identified the *Cyphopterus* species from the Azores (1941, 1954) with a species from Madeira and named it *curvipenne* Walk. (as a synonym of *retusum* Walk. cf. China 1938, footnote p. 54). However, later examination has revealed that the Azores *Cyphopterus* is a distinct species (*azoricum* nom. nov.).

Canary Islands	
graciosae Lindberg 1953	Graciosa
salinum Lindberg 1953	Fuerteventura
tenerifae Lindberg 1953	Tenerife
buenavistae Lindberg 1953	Tenerife
grossum Lindberg 1953	La Gomera, Tenerife
Cape Verde Islands	
septentrionale Lindberg 1958	Santo Antão, São Vicente
costicola Lindberg 1958	São Nicolau
salense Lindberg 1958	Sal
sotaventonis Lindberg 1958	São Tiago, Fogo
nicolauense Lindberg 1958	São Nicolau
montanum Lindberg 1958	Santo Antão
Morocco	
mogadoricum Lindberg 1953	Mogador
Mediterranean	
adscendens (H.S.) 1835	Southern France, Italy, Sardinia

The *Cyphopterus* species are characterized by a fairly similar shape. Characters by which the species may be distinguished include the form of the head parts, the form of the fore-wings, and the shape of the male genitalia. In particular, the appendix arising from the penis is of different shapes and serves to distinguish the separate species. The shape of the 10th abdominal segment also affords a valuable diagnostic character. The *Cyphopterus* species have strongly reduced hind-wings or these are wholly wanting. This feature has certainly had a bearing on the limited range of the species. The possibility of active dispersal is slight, nor is the relatively plump body of the *Cyphopterus* species adapted for wind dispersal.

The species occurring in the Maderia archipelago have several features in common (the form of the body, the shape of the appendix of the penis) and the same is true of the Cape Verde Island group, derivation from a common ancestor being thus indicated for each of these groups. In this respect, the 14 species found on the Canary Islands differ more from each other. The species from Mogador is allied to several of the Canary Island species. The new species from the Selvage Islands described below is also most nearly related to the Canary Island species and to the Moroccan species.

Whereas most of the Canary Island species seem to live on halophytes, in the Cape Verde Islands montane species occur side by side with the halophils. One (*fauveli*) of the species from the Madeira archipelago is a halophil, the other (*retusum*) occurs on the central uplands of the island of Madeira. It seems to me probable that the species now occurring on the islet of Grand Piton, in the Selvage Island groups, is a halophil.

C. salvagensis n. sp.

In comparison with the species of the genus *Cyphopterus* hitherto described, the present species can be said to be of medium size and fairly thickset. Ground

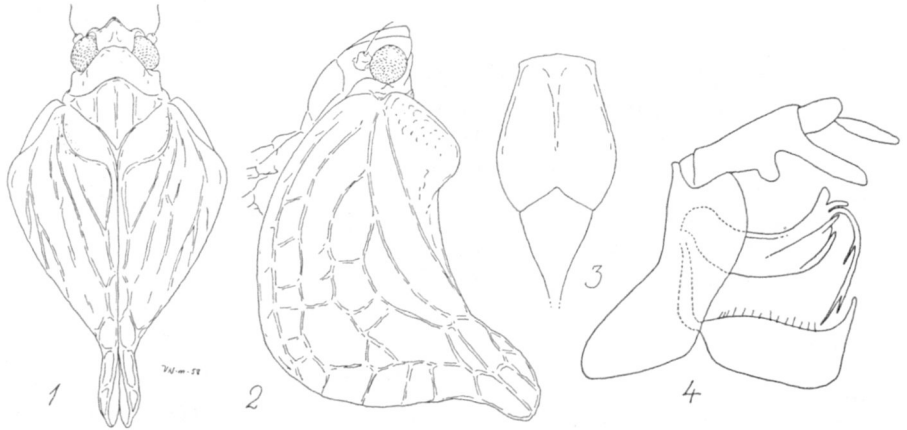


Fig. 1—4. *Cyphopterus salvagensis* n. sp. — Fig. 1. view from above fig. 2. from the left, fig. 3. frons and clypeus (from in front), fig. 4. 9th—12th abdominal segments of ♂ (from the left).

colour light brown, flecked and marbled with dark brown; the general impression of the species thus fairly dark. The darkest parts are the relatively strongly elevated clavus keel and the almost upcurving tips of the fore-wings.

Frons above roundly produced, with clear median keel reaching to lower edge of frons. Lateral keels also clearly demarcated. Seen in profile, frons subequal in length to cheeks. Eyes $\frac{1}{3}$ again as long as frons and cheeks together. Vertex somewhat transverse; ratio of length of vertex to breadth 8: 11.

Pronotum behind $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as its length at the median, where it is one and a half times as long as the vertex. Scutellum as long as vertex and pronotum together.

Fore-wings relatively narrow. Clavus keel high, with obtuse-angled — not rounded — contour. Seen from above, the tips of the fore-wings form an appendix arising from a narrow base and widening towards the apex. Seen from the side, the tip forms an upwardly and backwardly directed lobe. Hind-margins of fore-wings laterally of the tip somewhat truncate.

♂ (Fig. 4): End tooth of parameres relatively long and straight. Penis and penis sheath sub-equal in thickness throughout their whole length, without ventral arcuation. Filiform appendices of the penis sheath slightly curved, with two short branches, one before the middle and one close to the tip. Basal teeth wanting. 10th abdominal segment elongated at apex, with short ventral tubercles in the middle.

Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀) and 2 paratypes in the collection of Dr. C. Gonzalez Padron, 4 paratypes in the author's collection.

Selvaige Islands: Grand Piton, 11. V. 1953, 8 specimens.

The new species of *Cyphopterus* occurring on Grand Piton seems to me to resemble most closely the species *eremicum* Lindb. and *pallidum* Lindb. from

the so-called *Purpuraria* (Fuerteventura and Lanzarote) as well as *mogadoricum* Lindb. from the coast of Morocco. To the first-named species *selvagensis* shows a closer general resemblance in the shape of the male genitalia and of the 10th abdominal segment, whilst to the species *pallidum* and *mogadoricum* it shows a certain likeness in regard to the form of the body and the fore-wings.

I extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Celestino Gonzalez Padron, M.D., for handing over to me for determination this material of a new species of *Cyphopterus*, presumably the first leafhopper to be found on the seldom visited little Selvage Islands.

Zur Kenntnis der Opiinen Finnlands (Hym., Brac.).

Von

W. H e l l é n

Die Braconidengruppe *Opiinae* umfasst eine Menge Arten, die schwierig voneinander zu unterscheiden sind. Aus Finnland, wo diese Gruppe ziemlich wenig erforscht worden ist, sind bis jetzt 27 Arten angeführt worden. Seit alten Zeiten befindet sich im hiesigen Zoologischen Museum ein beträchtliches Material von diesen Tieren, das kürzlich von dem *Opius*-Spezialisten Dr. M. FISCHER in Wien liebenswürdig zur Bestimmung übernommen worden ist. Gleichzeitig kontrollierte er die Determination der meisten hiervon früher angeführten Arten. Als Resultat dieser Bearbeitung werden unten 42 in Finnland zuvor nicht angetroffene Arten verzeichnet. — Ferner ist zu erwähnen, dass die bei uns nicht gefundene Art *Opius exilis* Hal. aus dem Svir-Gebiet in Russisch-Karelien (Gumbaritza: Platonoff) angetroffen worden ist.

Aus unseren Verzeichnissen sind folgende unrichtig determinierte Arten zu streichen: *O. castaneiventris* Thoms. (= *brevipalpis* Thoms.), *longicauda* Thoms. (= *caudatulus* Thoms.) und *procerus* Wesm. (= *carbonarius* Nees).

Opius aethiops Hal. ♂. N: Esbo, Fredriksberg (Frey), Hoplax (Lindqvist). Sb: Leppävirta (Palmén). Ob: Oulu (Wuorentaus).

O. arenosus Szepl. ♀. Kb: »Car. bor.» (Woldstedt).

O. basirufus Fisch. ♀. St: Reposaaari (Lauro).

O. brevipalpis Thoms. ♂. Ik: Sakkola (Hellén). St: Reposaaari (Lauro).

O. brevisulcus Thoms. ♀. Ka: Räisälä (Aro).

O. caesus Hal. ♀. N: H:fors (Nylander). St: Reposaaari (Lauro).

O. caudifer Fisch. ♀. Ab: Hiitis (Reuter). N: Tvärminne, Helsinge (Hellén).

O. cingulatus Wesm. ♂, ♀. Ab: Vichtis (Frey). N: Sibbo (Stenius). St: Reposaaari (Lauro).

O. circulator Nees. ♀. Ab: Vichtis (Frey). Ka: Hamina (Thuneberg).

O. comatus Wesm. ♀. Ik: Sakkola (Hellén).

O. diversipes Szepl. ♂. Ab: Pargas (Ingelius).