

POPISY NOVÝCH DRUHŮ KŘÍSŮ Z ČSR A NĚKTERÉ POZNÁMKY K SYNONYMII.

THE DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW HOMOPTERA FROM ČSR AND ANY SYNONYMICAL REMARKS.

JIŘÍ DLABOLA.

Při přípravě obšírné monografie českých a moravských křísů se mi podařilo zjistit několik nových druhů pro naši faunu, které v následujícím anglickém textu podrobněji popisuji a české znění uvedených diagnos nalezne zájemce ve zmíněné monografické publikaci po jejím vyjítí. Všechny tu uvedené druhy měl příležitost zhlédnout přední znalec palaearktických Homopter, prof. Dr. H. Riba ut, Toulouse, kterému jsem zaslal paratypy k nahlédnutí.

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While studying the homopterological material of my collection during the preparation of the large monograph dealing with Czech and Moravian fauna of the *Homoptera* (l. c.) I discovered some hitherto unknown species, which I describe in the following text.

The paratypes of all the species have been revised by Prof. Dr. H. Riba ut, Toulouse, and I desire here to express my thanks to him for his great kindness.

Oliarus fumatipennis n. sp.

Fig. 1—3. This is a small species with dark elytras. Vertex short, only $\frac{1}{2}$ of his width behind, dark, with yellow-pale keels. The anterior and posterior margin of vertex is broadly subangular, frons with median longitudinal keel forked very near apex of head. Elytras dark with distinct veins brown, spotted weakly. In the colour of the elytras is nearer to *O. cuspidatus* Fieber, but that new species is much smaller, only 4 mm (\circ).

Male genitalia. Stylus is strongly curved subapically, and on that place arising in the long process, sharply bent in other direction. Aedeagus laterally with very long spine, the latter is irregularly curved over the whole aedeagus.

Locality: Moravia, Čejč, 2 individus taken on steppe, VI. 1940, lgt. Dr. Hoffer (Typus and paratype in the coll. Dlabola).

Oliarus minutior n. sp.

Fig. 4—6. Is similar in the length of the body to *O. fumatipennis*, but is differentiated from the latter and other species in having the elytras light, infuscated and vertex of another form.

The vertex is only a little shorter than the posterior margin is wide, the anterior and posterior margin being deeply and more sharply curved. The pronotum is light without any dark tinge. The elytras are hyaline, light, with venation light yellow and less evanescent.

Male genitalia. Stylus subapically sinuated, with process, which is rather broad towards its apex; foliaceous, with more rectangular termination. Aedeagus with 3 spines, laterally rounded.

Locality: Bohemia, Bechyně, 1 \circ found in VIII. 1939, lgt. A. Kincel. (Holotypus in the coll. Dlabola).

Cixius haupli nom. nov.

Syn.: *Cixius montanus* Haupt 1924 nec *Cixius montanus* Fowler 1904.

Typhlocyba carri Edw. sensu Ossiannilsson 1946

Syn.: *Typhlocyba cruenta* var. *bohemica* Dlabačka, 1945.

Cicadella calcarata Ossiannilsson 1936

Syn.: *Eupteryx vallesiaca* Cerutti, 1939.

Psammotettix slovacus n. sp.

Fig. 7—9. Resembling *Psammotettix striatus* L. Elytra fulvous hyaline, with the inner antepical cell in the distal part darker brown marked, without other spots, the weins paler.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus short and stout, the apical part broadly foliaceous and rounded, the posterior margin slightly concave.

Locality: Slovakia, Parkán, 1 ♂ and 5 ♀, lgt. Dr. Hoffer on the steppe, VII. 1947, in coll. Dlabačka.

Mocuellus quadricornis n. sp.

Fig. 10—12. Yellow coloured and is very nearer related to *M. collinus* Boh.

1 (2) Aedeagus apically with 2 spines in the direction to the bassis. Stylus terminates with 2 very short teeth, not differently truncated at each angle

M. collinus BOH.

2 (1) Aedeagus with 4 spines on both sides. Stylus terminates with 2 teeth, differently formed, one of them being more developed.

M. quadricornis n. sp.

Locality: Moravia: Pavlovské kopce, some individus taken on the steppe, lgt. Dr. Hoffer, 24. VII. 1946. Kobylí, VIII. 1942, lgt. Kocourek.

Praganus gen. nov.

Typus generis: *Deltoccephalus hofferi* Dlab. 1947, Entom. Tidskrift 1947 : 19—20.

The heterogene genus *Deltoccephalus* auct. (sensu lato) were studied by Ribaut 1946 and is now clear, that the species *hofferi* should be separated: it is impossible to include that species in the genus *Diplocolenus* Rib. (T. gen. *abdominalis* F) not even in any other genus of that group.

Diagnose: Genital plates are long, suddenly emarginated in the greater apical part, lateraly without incision, with spines near the outer margin. The first anal segment is dorsally chitinous, pygophor lateraly with a tooth lying in the direction of the inner surface of the genital plate. Aedeagus is sagitally symmetrical, not split at its end, with 2 spines turned back. Stylus sharp like a claw, without appendices. Near to the genus *Goldeus* Rib. 1946. The description of the only known species is to be found in Ent. Tidskrift 1947, 68 : 19—20.

Sorhoanus Rib. 1946, subgenus **Rhoanarus** subgen. nov.

Fig. 13—15. Genus *Sorhoanus* Rib. consists of 5 species living in the marshes and localities of vegetation composed of Sphagnum and marsh grasses.

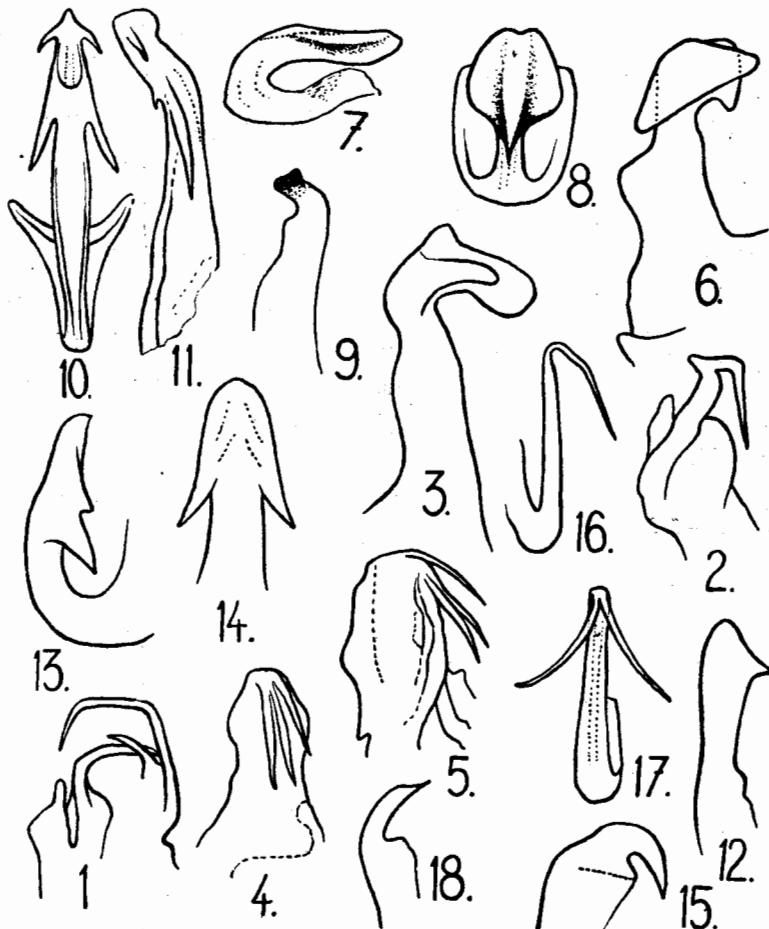
Species *Deltoccephalus* (sensu altiore) *hypochlorus* Fieb. seems to be closer related to the genus named but different in certain minor characteristics: in the genital bloc and in the ecological nature. This species lives only on xerotherm, stone and sand prairies. I include that species for that

reason as a new subgenus to *Sorhoanus* because it is not completely congeneric with him.

1 (2) Genital plates long, a little longer than pygophor. Aedeagus slender, long
Sorhoanus sensu str.
 2 (1) Genital plates much shorter than pygophor. The apex of the pygophor is
 of the same length, uncovered by the genital plates, as their length. Aedeagus shorter
 and stouter *Sorhoanus* subgen., *Rhoanatus* subgen. nov.

Typus subgeneris: *Deltoccephalus hypochlorus* Fieber 1869.

Male genitalia: Fig. 13—15.



Oiliarus tumatipennis n. sp.: fig. 1, aedeagus, ventral view; - fig. 2, aedeagus, lateral view; - fig. 3, stylus. — *Oiliarus minutior* n. sp.: fig. 4, aedeagus, lateral view; - fig. 5, aedeagus, ventral view; - fig. 6 stylus. — *Psammolettix slovacus* n. sp.: fig. 7, aedeagus, lateral view; - fig. 8, aedeagus, dorsal view; - fig. 9, stylus. — *Mocuellus quadrispinus* n. sp.: fig. 10, aedeagus, dorsal view; - fig. 11, aedeagus, lateral view; - fig. 12, stylus. — *Sorhoanus* (*Rhoanatus* subg. n.) *hypochlorus* FIEBER: fig. 13, aedeagus, lateral view; - fig. 14, aedeagus, dorsal view; - fig. 15, stylus. — *Macrosteles scoliatius* n. sp.: fig. 16, aedeagus, lateral view; - fig. 17, aedeagus, dorsal view; - fig. 18, stylus.

Macrosteles scollatus n. sp.

Fig. 16—18. Very nearer related to *M. septemnotatus* Fall. Frontoclypeus near the vertex with 2 large black spots of rectangular form, the vertex with 2 other spots. Pronotum and scutum green-yellow, scutum with lateral triangular spots. The basis of the elytras of the same colour as the pronotum, the rest being partly hyaline and brown.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus simple, direct, its end terminating in 2 crossed and turned back spines. The lateral tooth of the aedeagus not present.

In some specimens the elytras have markings similar to *M. frontalis* Scott. This new species is differentiated from *M. septemnotatus* Fall, by the slender and longer body, by the lighter brown and ochre coloured surface, and by the more developed black spotting of the head.

Locality: Holotypus: Bohemia, Šumava, Javorník, lgt. Pospišil, VII. 1942. Paratypi: Moravia, Čejč, vrch Špidlák, 26. VIII. 1942, lgt. Kocourek, V. Němčice, 1944, lgt. V. Lang, (coll. Dlabolá).

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