

Auchenorrhyncha collected in the Canavese district (Northwest Italy)

(Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha)

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Abstract: The results of Auchenorrhyncha collection excursions in the Canavese district (Italy, Piedmont) are presented, that were held during the 14th Central European Auchenorrhyncha Meeting (07.09. – 09.09.2007) and the 4th European Hemiptera Congress (10.09.–14.09.2007) in Ivrea are given. Two new species for Italy, and several new species for Piedmont were found.

Zusammenfassung: Die Ergebnisse von Zikaden-Sammelexkursionen im Distrikt Canavese (Italien, Piemont) werden präsentiert, die im Rahmen des 14. Auchenorrhyncha-Tagung (07.-09. – 09.09.2007) und des 4. Europäischen Hemipteren-Kongresses (10.09. – 14.09.2007) in Ivrea durchgeführt wurden. Zwei neue Arten für Italien und zahlreiche neue Zikadenarten für Piemont wurden festgestellt.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Italy, Piedmont, Canavese

1. Introduction

During the 14th Central European Auchenorrhyncha Meeting and the 4th European Hemiptera Congress, Auchenorrhyncha specialists collected at various sites during the meetings. The results of these collecting activities in Piedmont are presented for each sampling site.

2. Sampling sites and species lists

2.1. Monti Pelati (07.09.2007)

Position of Monti Pelati: 460 m a.s.l., E 7°44'19" N 45°24'16"

The reserve Monti Pelati extends for about 3 km in a NE-SW direction, with a maximum width of about 1,200 m, which fits between the large lateral moraine on the right of the town of Ivrea and the Canavese hills. The Monti Pelati are formed by about 150 ha of small barren hills completely different from the rest of the green Canavese district. This is a thermic climatic island, with maximum temperatures always higher of 4-5 degrees than the surrounding territory. The vegetation is scanty, among the trees there are only a few specimens of birch, oak, and Scots pine. There are herbaceous plants that are now rare in the plains, such as wild orchids, which are mixed with reeds and other Mediterranean plant species.

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Species collected at Monti Pelati

<i>Adarrus exornatus</i> Ribaut:	7 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀
<i>Allygidius furcatus</i> Ferrari:	1 ♀
<i>Aphrodes</i> sp.:	1 ♀
<i>Arocephalus languidus</i> (Flor):	3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Arocephalus longiceps</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♀
<i>Balclutha punctata</i> (Fabricius):	1 ♂
<i>Balclutha rosea</i> (Scott):	11 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, 7 nymphs
<i>Balclutha saltuella</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♀
<i>Chiasmus conspurcatus</i> (Perris):	1 ♀
<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus):	2 ♀♀
<i>Cixius nervosus</i> (Linnaeus):	1 ♂
<i>Dictyophara europaea</i> (Linnaeus):	6 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Dictyophara multireticulata</i> Mulsant & Rey:	2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Ditropis pteridis</i> (Spinola):	4 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Edwardsiana</i> sp. (prope <i>tersa</i>) (Edwards):	1 ♂
<i>Erythria pedemontana</i> Vidano:	1 ♂
<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i> (Fabricius):	1 ♀, 1 nymph
<i>Eurhadina concinna</i> (Germar):	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Ficoxyba ficaria</i> (Horváth):	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Forcipata major</i> (Wagner):	1 ♂
<i>Goniagnathus brevis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer):	1 ♂
<i>Idiocerus vicinus</i> Melichar:	1 ♂
<i>Jassargus</i> sp.:	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Jassargus</i> gr. <i>obtusivalvis</i> (Kirschbaum):	27 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀
<i>Jassargus bisubulatus</i> (Then):	49 ♂♂, 30 ♀♀
<i>Jassargus dentatus</i> D'Urso:	2 ♂♂
<i>Kelisia monoceros</i> Ribaut:	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Laodelphax striatellus</i> (Fallén):	3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i> (Say):	1 ♂, 7 ♀♀
<i>Muellerianella extrusa</i> (Scott):	3 ♂♂
<i>Muirodelphax aubei</i> (Perris):	1 ♂, 4 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus albipennis</i> (Fabricius):	2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus campestris</i> (Fallén):	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Neophilaenus infumatus</i> (Haupt):	9 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus):	5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus minor</i> (Kirschbaum):	2 ♂♂
<i>Orientus ishidae</i> (Matsumura):	3 ♀♀
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i> (Linnaeus):	2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀
<i>Platymetopius</i> cf. <i>undatus</i> (De Geer):	1 ♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Psammotettix</i> sp. (prope <i>alienus</i>) (Dahlbom):	1 ♂
<i>Psammotettix confinis</i> (Dahlbom):	10 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀
<i>Ribautiana</i> sp.:	1 ♀
<i>Selenocephalus obsoletus</i> (Germar):	6 ♀♀
<i>Thamnotettix dilutior</i> (Kirschbaum):	2 ♀♀
<i>Toya propinqua</i> (Fieber):	2 ♀♀
<i>Turrutus socialis</i> (Flor):	2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀
<i>Ulopa reticulata</i> (Fabricius):	1 ♀, 1 nymph
<i>Viridicerus ustulatus</i> (Mulsant & Rey):	1 ♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Zygina flammigera</i> (Fourcroy):	1 ♂
<i>Zygina schneideri</i> (Günthart):	1 ♀
<i>Zyginidia pullula</i> (Boheman):	16 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀

2.2. Lake Viverone (11.09.2007)

Position of Lake Viverone: 247 m a.s.l., E 8°01'22" N 45°24'04"

The Lake Viverone, placed in a depression of glacial origin, represents, with a surface of about 6 km², the largest basin of the morainic amphitheatre of Ivrea. The southwestern shore of the lake is characterized by areas flooded with *Fragmiteto-caricetum* meadows and areas with trees, including alder, willow, hornbeam, hazel, oak, and elm. Stable meadows alternate with areas under cultivation, mainly maize and wheat, and wooded areas with a mixture of broadleaf trees with a rich undergrowth, typical of the Canavese district.

Species collected at Lake Viverone:

<i>Aconurella prolixa</i> (Lethierry):	1 ♂
<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i> (Ossiannilsson):	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Aphrodes</i> sp.:	2 ♀♀
<i>Aphrophora alni</i> (Fallén):	1 ♂
<i>Aphrophora pectoralis</i> Matsumura:	11 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀
<i>Arboridia</i> sp.:	1 ♀
<i>Arboridia ribauti</i> (Ossiannilsson):	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Arocephalus grandii</i> Servadei:	not counted
<i>Arocephalus languidus</i> (Flor):	1 ♂
<i>Arocephalus longiceps</i> (Kirschbaum):	2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Arthaldens striifrons</i> (Kirschbaum):	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Austroagallia sinuata</i> (Mulsant & Rey):	1 ♂
<i>Balclutha punctata</i> (Fabricius):	1 ♀
<i>Balclutha saltuella</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♀
<i>Chiasmus conspurcatus</i> (Perris):	not counted
<i>Chloriona sicula</i> Matsumura:	not counted
<i>Chlorita viridula</i> (Fallén):	3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus):	32 ♂♂, 64 ♀♀, 11 nymphs
<i>Cixius</i> sp.:	not counted
<i>Conomelus lorifer dehnelti</i> Nast:	2 ♂♂
<i>Delphax ribautianus</i> Asche & Drosopoulos:	4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Dicranotropis</i> gr. <i>hamata</i> (Boheman):	not counted
<i>Dikraneura variata</i> Hardy:	1 ♂
<i>Doratura stylata</i> (Boheman):	1 ♂, 6 ♀♀
<i>Dryodurgades dlabolai</i> Wagner:	not counted
<i>Ebarrius cognatus</i> (Fieber):	1 ♂
<i>Edwardsiana avellanae</i> (Edwards):	not counted
<i>Edwardsiana salicicola</i> (Edwards):	1 ♂
<i>Empoasca pteridis</i> (Dahlbom):	1 ♂
<i>Empoasca vitis</i> (Goethe):	1 ♀
<i>Erythria manderstjernii</i> (Kirschbaum):	3 ♀♀
<i>Eupteryx aurata</i> (Linnaeus):	not counted
<i>Eupteryx curtisii</i> (Flor):	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Euscelis</i> sp.:	3 ♀♀
<i>Euscelis incisus</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♀
<i>Fieberiella florii</i> (Stål):	not counted
<i>Idiodonus cruentatus</i> (Panzer):	1 ♂
<i>Japananus hyalinus</i> (Osborn):	7 ♀♀
<i>Jassargus allobrogicus</i> (Ribaut):	4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Jassargus</i> cf. <i>bisubulatus</i> (Then):	1 ♀
<i>Javesella pellucida</i> (Fabricius):	not counted

<i>Laodelphax striatellus</i> (Fallén):	16 ♂♂, 58 ♀♀
<i>Linnavuoriana sexmaculata</i> (Hardy):	not counted
<i>Macrosteles</i> sp.:	2 ♀♀
<i>Macrosteles laevis</i> (Ribaut):	2 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀
<i>Megadelphax sordidulus</i> (Stål):	not counted
<i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i> (Say):	22 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀, 4 nymphs
<i>Mocydiopsis</i> cf. <i>monticola</i> Remane:	1 ♂
<i>Muellerianella fairmairei</i> Perris:	not counted
<i>Neoliturus fenestratus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer):	2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus exclamationis</i> (Thunberg):	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Orientus ishidae</i> (Matsumura):	8 ♀♀
<i>Paralimnus zachvatkini</i> Emeljanov:	2 ♂♂
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i> (Linnaeus):	26 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀
<i>Psammotettix</i> sp.:	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Psammotettix alienus</i> (Dahlbom):	6 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀
<i>Psammotettix cephalotes</i> (Herrich-Schäffer):	not counted
<i>Psammotettix confinis</i> (Dahlbom):	11 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀
<i>Recilia coronifera</i> (Marshall):	2 ♂♂
<i>Recilia horvathi</i> (Then):	4 ♂♂
<i>Ribautiana tenerrima</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer):	1 ♂
<i>Ribautodelphax imitans</i> (Ribaut):	not counted
<i>Spudotettix subfuscus</i> (Fallén):	1 ♀
<i>Stictocephala bisonia</i> Kopp & Yonke:	3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Thamnotettix dilutior</i> (Kirschbaum):	not counted
<i>Toya propinqua</i> (Fieber):	7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Xanthodelphax stramineus</i> (Stål):	not counted
<i>Zyginidia pullula</i> (Boheman):	5 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀

2.3. Lake Meugliano (08.09.2007)

Position of Lake Meugliano: 715 m a.s.l., E 7°47'36" N 45°28'36"

The Lake Meugliano is a small natural basin, surrounded by a thick forest of larch and fir trees, with two higher banks and the other two with a slope degrading as a meadow to the water. Despite the low altitude, it looks like a mountain lake. It is not fueled by any tributary, but from a very rich underground water spring. This lake is of morainic origin and reaches a considerable depth towards the north shore and in the middle.

Species collected at Lake Meugliano:

<i>Aconurella prolixa</i> (Lethierry):	1 ♂
<i>Adarrus exornatus</i> Ribaut:	3 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Adarrus</i> cf. <i>multinotatus</i> (Boheman):	1 ♂
<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i> (Ossiannilsson):	5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Anoscopus</i> sp.:	1 ♀
<i>Aphrophora alni</i> (Fallén):	2 ♀♀
<i>Arocephalus longiceps</i> (Kirschbaum):	25 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀
<i>Arthaldeus striifrons</i> (Kirschbaum):	3 ♂♂, 1 ♀
<i>Balclutha punctata</i> (Fabricius):	46 ♂♂, 40 ♀♀, 6 nymphs
<i>Batracomorphus irroratus</i> Lewis:	2 ♀♀
<i>Chiasmus conspurcatus</i> (Perris):	21 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, 1 nymph
<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus):	2 ♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Deltocephalus pulicaris</i> (Fallén):	20 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀
<i>Dicranotropis</i> gr. <i>hamata</i> (Boheman):	1 ♂, 1 ♀

<i>Dictyophara europaea</i> (Linnaeus):	1 ♂
<i>Dikraneura variata</i> Hardy:	31 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀
<i>Ditropis pteridis</i> (Spinola):	1 ♂, 12 ♀♀, 1 nymph
<i>Doratura stylata</i> (Boheman):	3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Emelyanoviana mollicula</i> (Boheman):	45 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀
<i>Empoasca decipiens</i> Paoli:	1 ♂
<i>Empoasca vitis</i> (Goethe):	4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Erythria pedemontana</i> Vidano:	2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀
<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i> (Fabricius):	4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 13 nymphs
<i>Eupteryx curtisii</i> (Flor):	8 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀
<i>Eupteryx filicum</i> (Newman):	19 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀
<i>Eupteryx notata</i> Curtis:	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Eupteryx tenella</i> (Fallén):	1 ♀
<i>Euscelis incisus</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♀
<i>Forcipata major</i> (Wagner):	7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀
<i>Issus coleoptratus</i> (Fabricius):	12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 7 nymphs
<i>Jassargus bisubulatus</i> (Then):	64 ♂♂, 75 ♀♀
<i>Javesella dubia</i> (Kirschbaum):	5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Kosswigianella exigua</i> (Boheman):	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Laodelphax striatellus</i> (Fallén):	34 ♂♂, 42 ♀♀, 1 nymph
<i>Macropsis fuscula</i> (Zetterstedt):	1 ♀
<i>Macrosteles viridigriseus</i> (Edwards):	2 ♂♂
<i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i> Caldwell & Martorell:	3 ♂♂
<i>Mocydiopsis</i> cf. <i>parvicauda</i> Ribaut:	1 ♂
<i>Muellerianella brevipennis</i> (Boheman):	3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus campestris</i> (Fallén):	3 ♀♀
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i> (Linnaeus):	1 ♀
<i>Populicerus confusus</i> (Flor):	1 ♀
<i>Psammotettix confinis</i> (Dahlbom):	25 ♂♂, 42 ♀♀
<i>Rhopalopyx elongatus</i> Wagner:	54 ♂♂, 33 ♀♀
<i>Ribautiana tenerrima</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer):	2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Ribautodelphax collina</i> (Boheman):	40 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀
<i>Thamnotettix dilutior</i> (Kirschbaum):	2 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀
<i>Toya propinqua</i> (Fieber):	1 ♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Ulopa reticulata</i> (Fabricius):	1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, 3 nymphs
<i>Xanthodelphax stramineus</i> (Stål):	1 ♀
<i>Zyginella pulchra</i> Loew:	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Zyginidia pullula</i> (Boheman):	3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀

2.4. Ivrea (07.09. – 14.09.2007)

Position of Ivrea: 271 m a.s.l., E 7°52'15" N 45°28'18"

Inserted in a hilly site in the middle of the morainic amphitheatre, Ivrea is located on the river Dora Baltea, flowing from the Aosta Valley. In the peripheral areas of the town alternating polyphite meadows and woods rich in locust, oak, hornbeam, alder, birch and Aspen poplar. Human activities enrich the landscape of crops, mainly cereals and vines, orchards and vegetable gardens and exotic plants used in gardens and alleys.

Species collected at Ivrea:

<i>Aconurella prolixa</i> (Lethierry):	29 ♂♂, 37 ♀♀
<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i> (Ossiannilsson):	1 ♀
<i>Arocephalus languidus</i> (Flor):	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀

<i>Arthaldens striifrons</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 nymph
<i>Balclutha rosea</i> (Scott):	1 ♀
<i>Balclutha saltuella</i> (Kirschbaum):	1 ♂
<i>Chiasmus conspurcatus</i> (Perris):	6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 1 nymph
<i>Chlorita tamaninii</i> Wagner:	1 ♂
<i>Chlorita viridula</i> (Fallén):	2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀
<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus):	2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 nymph
<i>Cicadula quadrinotata</i> (Fabricius):	8 ♂♂
<i>Delphacodes venosus</i> (Germar):	1 ♂
<i>Dicranotropis</i> gr. <i>hamata</i> (Boheman):	1 ♀
<i>Dictyophara europaea</i> (Linnaeus):	1 ♂
<i>Doratura stylata</i> (Boheman):	1 ♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Edwardsiana ulmiphagus</i> (Claridge & Wilson):	1 ♂
<i>Empoasca pteridis</i> (Dahlbom):	1 ♂, 3 ♀♀
<i>Eupteryx zelleri</i> (Kirschbaum):	9 ♂ 1 ♀
<i>Eurhadina</i> cf. <i>concinna</i> (Germar):	1 ♀
<i>Falcotoya minuscula</i> (Horváth):	6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀
<i>Fieberiella florii</i> (Stål):	1 ♀
<i>Forcipata major</i> (Wagner):	1 ♀
<i>Hephathus</i> sp.:	1 ♂
<i>Hephathus nanus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer):	3 ♂♂
<i>Kelisia praecox</i> Haupt:	1 ♂
<i>Laodelphax striatellus</i> (Fallén):	22 ♂♂, 41 ♀♀
<i>Liguropia juniperi</i> (Lethierry):	2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀
<i>Macrostelus</i> gr. <i>laevis</i> (Ribaut):	8 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀
<i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i> (Say):	1 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Neophilaenus</i> gr. <i>exclamationis</i> (Thunberg):	1 ♂
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i> (Linnaeus):	2 ♀♀
<i>Psammotettix alienus</i> (Dahlbom):	10 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀
<i>Psammotettix confinis</i> (Dahlbom):	33 ♂♂, 38 ♀♀
<i>Psammotettix belvolus</i> (Kirschbaum):	2 ♂♂
<i>Recilia schmidgeni</i> (Wagner):	25 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀
<i>Ribautodelphax imitans</i> (Ribaut):	2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀
<i>Stictocephala bisonia</i> Kopp & Yonke:	2 ♂♂
<i>Synophropsis lauri</i> (Horváth):	1 ♀
<i>Thamnotettix dilutior</i> (Kirschbaum):	3 ♀♀
<i>Toya propinqua</i> (Fieber):	47 ♂♂, 27 ♀♀
<i>Zygina lunaris</i> (Mulsant & Rey):	1 ♂
<i>Zygina rorida</i> (Mulsant & Rey):	1 ♀
<i>Zyginidia pullula</i> (Boheman):	17 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀

3. Remarkable species

An unidentified species of *Hephathus* sp. was found by one of the authors (Gernot Kunz) in Ivrea (1 ♂). New records for Italy are *Kelisia praecox* Haupt, 1 ♂ collected in Ivrea and *Muellerianella extrusa* (Scott), 3 ♂♂ collected in Monti Pelati. Both species are known, but not published, from central Italy (Guglielmino, pers. comm.).

New records for Piedmont are:

(1) Monti Pelati: *Balclutha rosea* (Scott), *Balclutha saltuella* (Kirschbaum), *Chiasmus conspurcatus* (Perris), *Idiocerus vicinus* Melichar, *Kelisia monoceros* Ribaut, *Neophilaenus minor* (Kir-

- schbaum), *Orientus ishidae* (Matsumura), *Platymetopius* cf. *undatus* (De Geer), *Turrutus socialis* (Flor), *Zygina schneideri* (Günthart);
- (2) Viverone Lake: *Aconurella prolixa* (Lethierry), *Aphrophora pectoralis* Matsumura, *Arocephalus grandii* Servadei, *Austroagallia sinuata* (Mulsant & Rey), *Balclutha saltuella* (Kirschbaum), *Chiasmus conspurcatus* (Perris), *Chloriona sicula* Matsumura, *Delphax ribautianus* Asche & Drosopoulos, *Ebarrius cognatus* (Fieber), *Jassargus allobrogicus* (Ribaut), *Megadelphax sordidulus* (Stål), *Mocydiopsis* cf. *monticola* Remane, *Paralimnus zachvatkini* Emeljanov, *Orientus ishidae* (Matsumura), *Recilia horvathi* (Then), *Ribautodelphax imitans* (Ribaut), *Xanthodelphax straminea* (Stål);
- (3) Meugliano Lake: *Aconurella prolixa* (Lethierry), *Chiasmus conspurcatus* (Perris), *Mocydiopsis* cf. *parvicauda* Ribaut, *Rhopalopyx elongatus* Wagner, *Xanthodelphax straminea* (Stål);
- (4) Ivrea: *Aconurella prolixa* (Lethierry), *Balclutha rosea* (Scott), *Balclutha saltuella* (Kirschbaum), *Delphacodes venosus* (Germar), *Falcotoya minuscula* (Horváth), *Liguropia juniperi* (Lethierry), *Ribautodelphax imitans* (Ribaut), *Synophropsis lauri* (Horváth), *Zygina lunaris* (Mulsant & Rey).

For further literature on the Auchenorrhyncha fauna of Piedmont and Northern Italy see references in chapter 5.

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5. Literature: Auchenorrhyncha in Italy and Piedmont

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