

Two New Species of Auchenorrhynchous Insects from the Temperate Asia

(Homoptera)

With 19 figures

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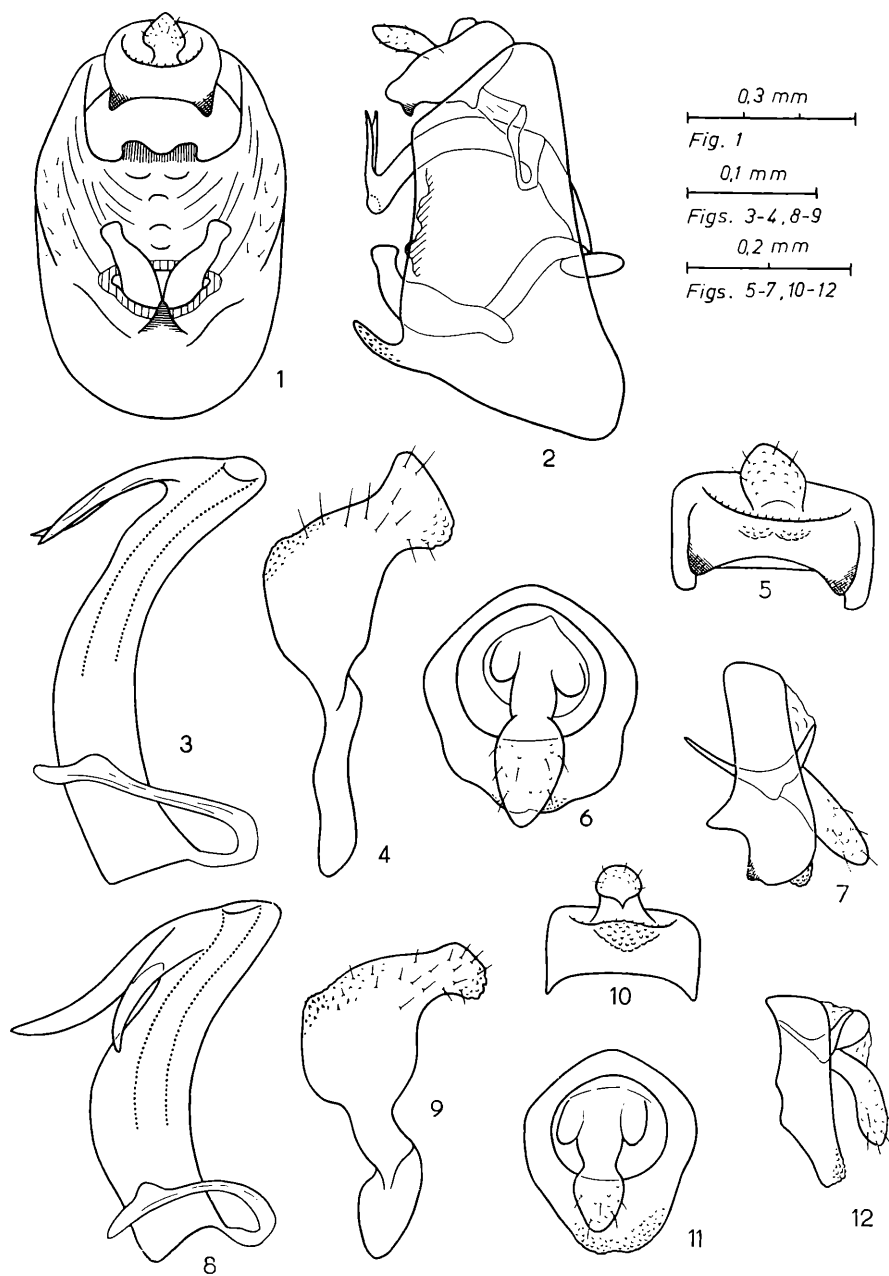
Summary. Descriptions of two new species are given 1) *Acanthodelphax transuralica* sp. n. (*Delphacidae*) from both the Perm and the Magadan regions of USSR as well as from Mongolia; it is allied to European *A. spinosa* (FIEB.) differing from it in more wide and short anal tube supplied with two teeth, in widened and truncated style apex and in comparatively long and narrow penis; 2) *Scaphoidella stenopaea* sp. n. (*Cicadellidae*) from the Amur region, Maritime Territory and North China differing from *S. arboricola* VILB. in better developed pattern of head as well as in nearly straight penis shaft supplied with two apical processes.

Looking through the new materials of Auchenorrhynchous insects from various parts of Temperate Asia I found some new species among them, two of which are described below. I am obliged to Dr. A. F. EMELJANOV (Zoological Institute, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad) and Dr. E. G. MATYS (Institute of the Biological Problems of the North, Far East Centre, Acad. Sci. USSR, Magadan) for giving the above mentioned materials to my disposal. Types of the species described are preserved in the collection of Leningrad Zoological Institute, part of paratypes in the author's collection.

***Acanthodelphax transuralica* sp. n. (Figs. 1–7)**

Outwardly it looks like other species of the genus, *A. denticauda* (BOHEMAN, 1847) and *A. spinosa* (FIEBER, 1866), especially like the latter.

General coloration of head and thorax is lightly- or yellowish-brown, of abdomen dark-brown or black. Head is often darkened between the keels, especially on frons and clypeus in areas adjoining the keels. Scutellum is slightly darkened towards sides. Episternites of mesothorax and pleurites of metathorax are darkened too. Forewings semitransparent with light veins. Abdomen of males is black with whitish dorsal side of genital segment and lightening to whitish above its ventral tooth to sides from styles. Abdomen of female is dark-brown with some dark patches.



Figs. 1-12.

1-7 *Acanthodelphax transuralica* sp. n.

1 male, genital segment, caudal view - 2 the same, lateral view - 3 penis from side - 4: style - 5: anal tube, caudal view - 6: the same from above - 7 the same from side.

8-12: *A. spinosa* (FIEB.) (the specimen from Germany)

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Male genitalia resemble those in *A. spinosa*, but differ in the following:

A. transuralica sp. n.
(Figs. 1–7)

Anal tube (Figs. 5–7) in dorsal view is nearly round, widely rounded at posterior margin; it is comparatively wide in lateral aspect and supplied with two teeth.

Styles (Fig. 4) strongly widened and axelike truncated at apex.

Penis (Fig. 3) comparatively long and narrow, slightly narrowed at apical third in lateral aspect; apical processes of penis are nearly of equal length.

A. spinosa (FIEB.)
(Figs. 8–12)

Anal tube (Figs. 10–12) in dorsal view is oval, comparatively narrowly rounded at posterior margin; it is more narrow in lateral aspect and deprived of teeth.

Styles (Fig. 9) slightly roundly widened at apex.

Penis (Fig. 8) short and wide, with apical processes of different length.

Length of the body Males 1.9–2.1 mm, females 2.3 mm.

Holotype brachypterous male. USSR, Magadan region, Ola valley, 10 km N Kljopka, June 27, 1975, MATYS coll.

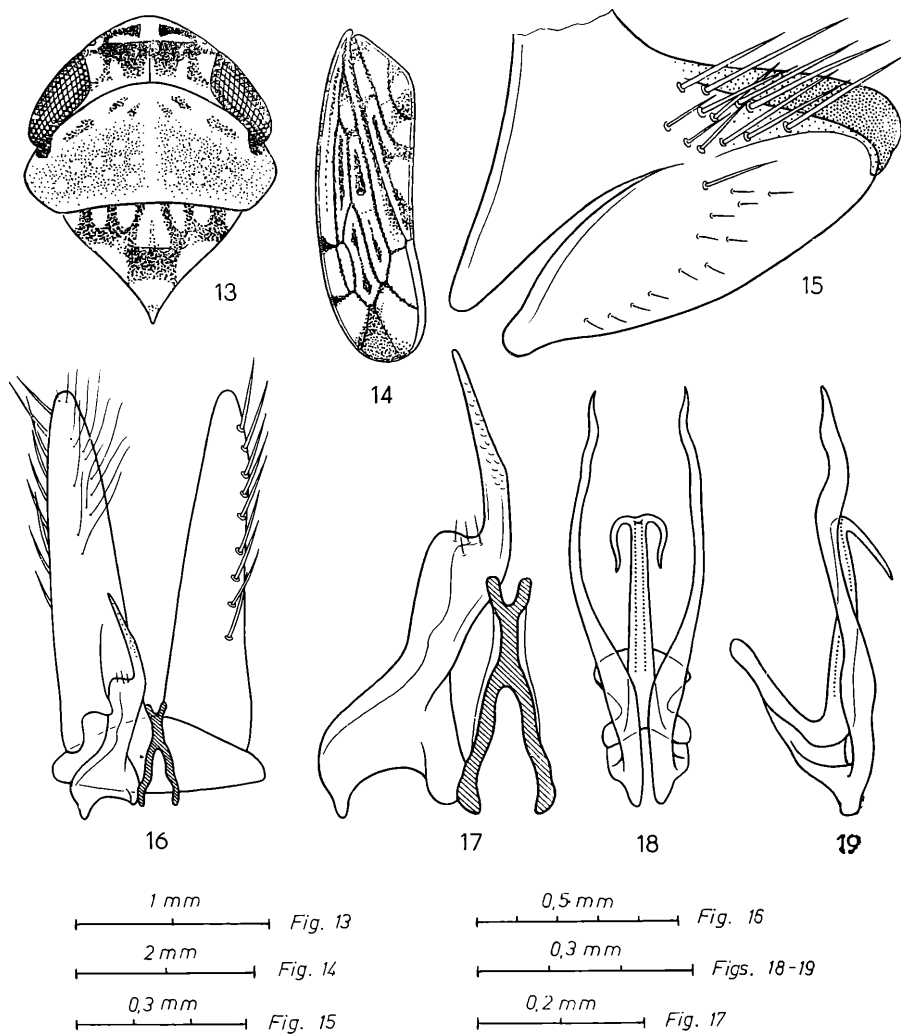
Paratypes. USSR Magadan region, Ola valley, 10 km N Kljopka, June 27, 1975, 2 brachypterous males and 1 brachypterous female, MATYS coll.; 50 km N Magadan, June 26–27, 1975, 3 macropterous males and 5 macropterous females, MARSCHAKOV coll.; Perm region, Chusovoj distr., Srednjaja Us'va, June 18, 1957, 1 brachypterous male, FILIPOVA coll. **Mongolia** Central aimak, Zaisan locality, southern slope of Bogdo-Ula mountain, July 4, 1967, 5 brachypterous males and 2 brachypterous females, KERZHNER coll.; Hubsugal aimak, 45 km E Tsetserleg-somon, July 1, 1968, 2 macropterous males, EMELJANOV coll.; Central aimak, 14 km E Ulan-Bator, June 20, 1967, 1 brachypterous male, EMELJANOV coll.

It is obviously widely distributed in Temperate Asia in contrast to allied *A. spinosa* known from European countries only (NAST 1972); the record of *A. spinosa* from Mongolia (LOGVINENKO 1975) must be referred to *A. transuralica*.

***Scaphoidella stenopaea* sp. (Figs. 13–19)**

In outward appearance it resembles *S. arboricola* VILBASTE, 1968, the only known species of the genus described from the Soviet Maritime Territory (VILBASTE 1968); the main differences between them are clearly to be seen in male genitalia.

Yellowish with well expressed brown pattern. Vertex with a wide brown transverse band in posterior half having some lightening near posterior margin and to sides. In front of the band there is a pair of black stripes going from middle line to back margin of ocelli; each of these stripes falls into two spots in *S. arboricola* – triangular one near the middle line and arched one behind ocelli. Face with well distinguished and often partly merged dark-brown arched lines in contrast to *S. arboricola*. Low part of frontoclypeus, anteclypeus, genae and lorae are mostly brown. Pronotum with four more or less merged spots on each side along anterior margin; one more dark and distinct of them is situated behind outer margin of eye. Pronotal disk brown, lightened to middle line and posteriorly, with numerous light roundish spots partly anastomosing. Scutellum with brown pattern; two

Figs. 13-19. *Scaphoidella stenopaea* sp. n.

13: head, pronotum and scutellum from above — 14: forewing — 15: pygophore lobe — 16: genital valve, genital plates, connective and style — 17: connective and style — 18: aedeagus from above — 19: the same from side.

triangular spots on sides of anterior margin, two spots on sides of scutellar suture and an apical spot remain light-yellow. Forewings light, semitransparent, with black or dark-brown veins and darkenings in most cells; two spots on inner claval margin at confluences of anal veins as well as two spots on transverse veins in costal field are the darkest.

Male genitalia are well distinguishable. Pygophore lobes with a hook-like process on inner surface near dorsal margin project outside the caudal angle. Styles are longer than in

S. arboricola, with long apical part having slightly visible projection near the middle of inner side. Connective X-shaped, with long anterior branches and short posterior ones. Aedeagus includes a penis proper and a pair of long paraphyses connected with it. Penis shaft nearly stright, with subapical gonopore and a pair of thin returning latero-apical processes. Connective more long, the nearly stright penis shaft supplied with apical processes distinguish the species under description from *S. arboricola*.

L e n g t h of the body to the ends of forewings Males 4,3–4,7 mm, females 5,1 mm.

H o l o t y p e male. USSR: Amur region, Korsakovo, baited with light, August 7, 1959, KERZHNER coll.

P a r a t y p e s. U S S R Amur region, Korsakovo, August 5–8, 1959, 2 males, KERZHNER coll.; Soviet Maritime Territory, Yakovlevka, August 10–11, 1926, and September 1, 1926, 2 males and 1 female, DYAKONOV and FILIPIEV coll. C h i n a Mukden, July 12, 1952, 1 male, RUBTSOV coll.

The name of the species originates from the nemoral zoogeographical region in the East Asia „Stenopaea” (EMELJANOV 1974), where it is distributed.

The genus *Scaphoidella* VILBASTE, 1968, with allied genera *Allotapes* EMELJANOV, 1964 and *Phlepsidius* EMELJANOV, 1961 represent south-palaearctic derivates of reach and diverse pantropical fauna of leafhoppers related with the genus *Scaphoideus* UHLER, 1889.

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