

Two New Palaearctic Species of *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798 (*Homoptera*,  
*Delphacidae*)

by

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Only five Palaearctic species of the genus *Delphax* Fabr. were recorded by Metcalf [2]; all of them had been earlier revised by Hibaut [3], later one species from Turkestan was described by Linnavuori [1].

Owing to the courtesy of Dr. A. F. Emeljanov I had the opportunity to study the collection at the Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Leningrad discovering two new species. I express my sincere thankfulness to Dr. H. J. Müller (Jena, G.D.R.) for the loan of type specimen of *Araeopus meridionalis* Hpt.

*Delphax armeniacus* sp. n. (Figs. 1—7)

Vertex light brown, face brown with whitish band on lower margin of frontoclypeus and another one consisting of separate spots between lower corners of eyes. Pronotum and scutellum yellowish white with brown sides. Forewings semitransparent with zigzag-shaped brown stripe which has light patches near claval apex and near apical part at costal margin.

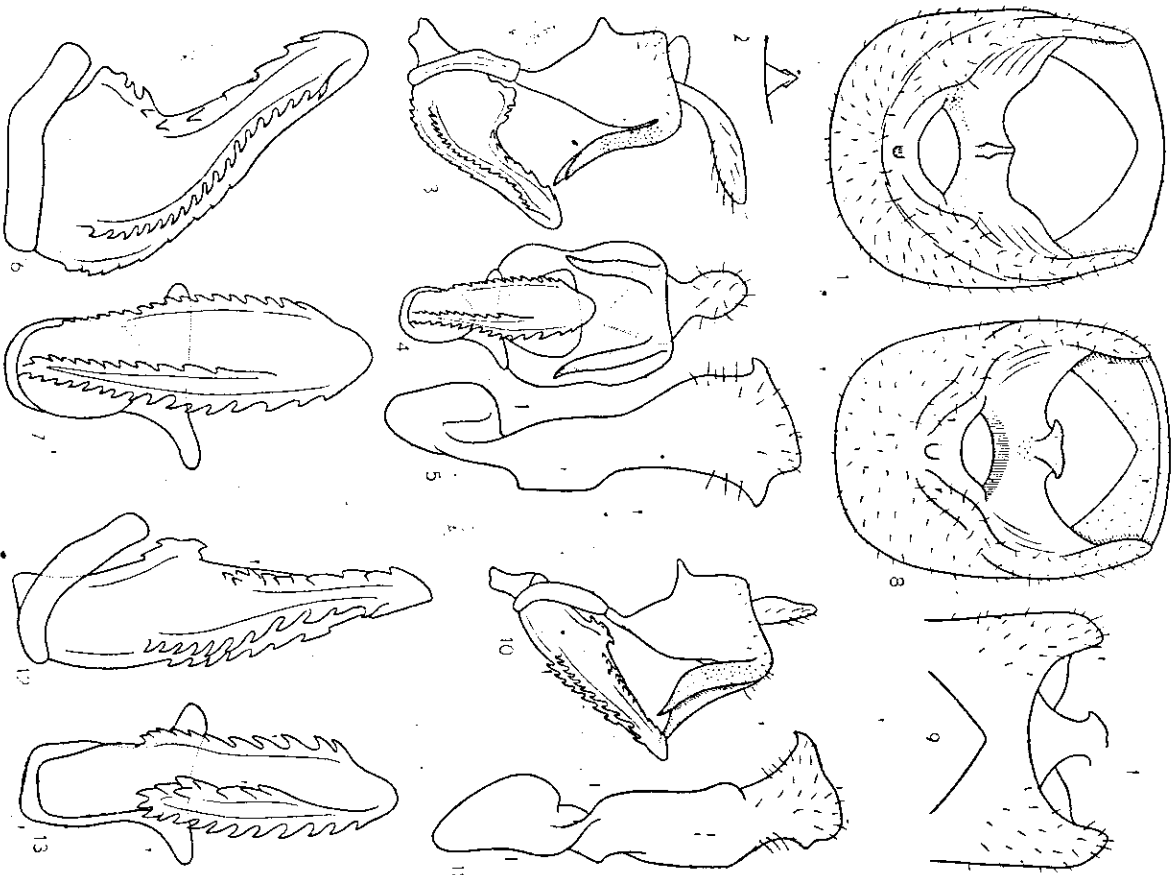
The new species is well distinguished from all known Palaearctic species by the male genital structure. Genital phragma with high crest bearing one small tooth on each side (Figs. 1, 2). Anal tube with processes of nearly equal length (Figs. 3, 4). Penis broadened immediately above the base, with three serrated crests on its ventral side, extending from the base to apex (Figs. 6, 7). Theca short, with connected branches.

Length of body to ends of forewings 6.3 mm.

Holotype (macropterous male): Armenia, Dzhuga near Dzhulfa an Araks, Sept. 9, 10, 1931, Ryabov coll.

*Delphax alachanicus* sp. n. (Figs. 8—13)

Vertex and face brown, the latter with whitish bands as in previous species. Pronotum and scutellum yellowish white with brown sides. Forewings brown, each with five light markings: near the base at costal margin, on basal part of clavus

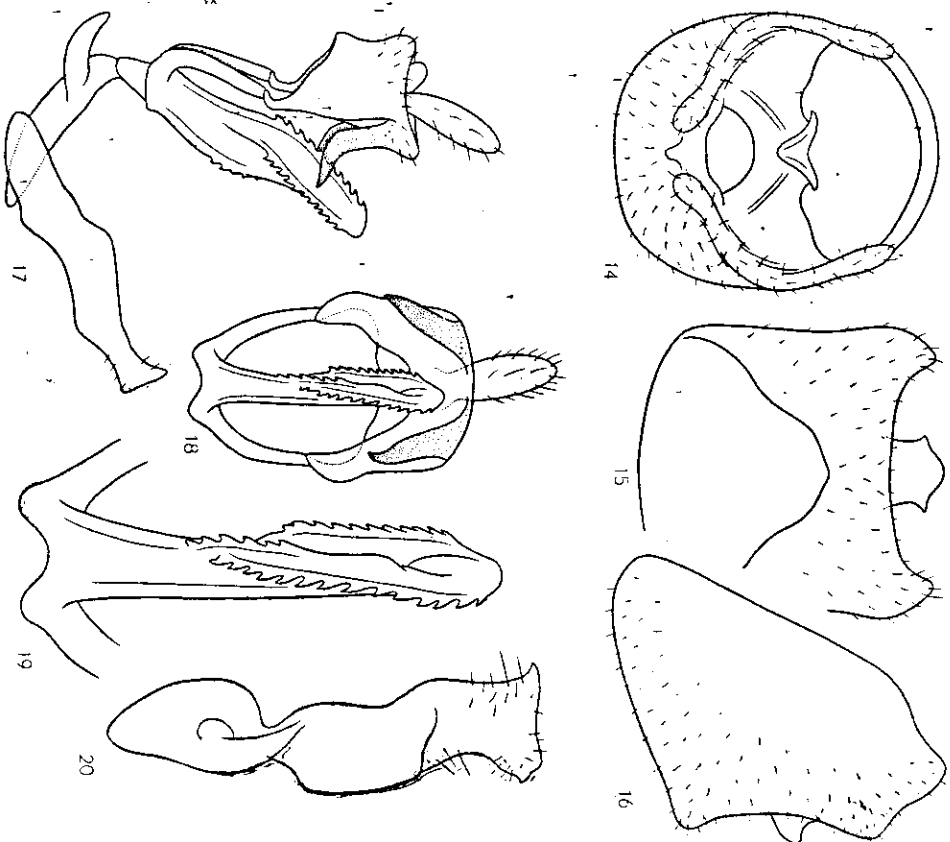


Figs. 1-13

*Delphax armeniacus* sp. n.: 1 - male pygophore, caudal view; 2 - prolongation of genital phragma from above; 3 - anal tube and penis, from the side; 4 - anal tube and penis, caudo-ventral view; 5 - style; 6 - penis, from the side; 7 - penis, caudo-ventral view.  
*Delphax alachanicus* sp. n.: 8 - male pygophore, caudal view; 9 - the same from above; 10 - anal tube and penis, from the side; 11 - style; 12 - penis, from the side; 13 - penis, caudo-ventral view.

near its outer margin, on claval apex and two others near apical part of costal margin.

The new species is well distinguished from all known Palearctic species by the male genital structure. Genital phragma with high crest bearing two teeth

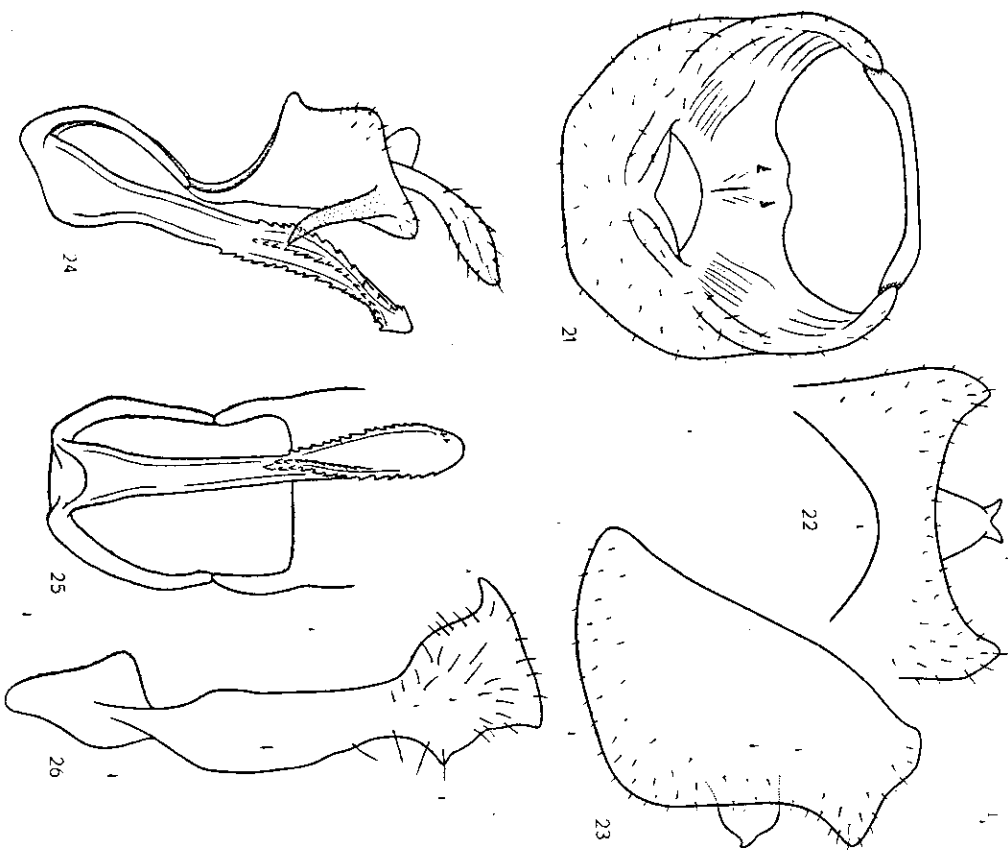


Figs. 14-20

*Delphax meridionalis* (Figs. 14-16), paratype: 14 - male pygophore, caudal view; 15 - the same from above; 16 - the same from the side; 17 - anal tube, penis, connective and style, from the side; 18 - anal tube and penis, caudo-ventral view; 19 - penis, caudo-ventral view; 20 - style.

at dorsal margin (Figs. 8, 9). Anal tube with wide processes of nearly equal length (Fig. 10). Penis on ventral side with three serrated crests beginning at some distance from base and reaching the apex (Figs. 12, 13). Theca short, with connected branches.

Length of body to ends of forewings 4.5 mm.  
 Holotype (macropterous male): China, Dyn-juan-in, Alaskan Desert, Aug.  
 12-23, 1908, Kozlov coll.



Figs. 21-26

*Delphax pulchellus* (Curt.): 21 - male pygophore, caudal view, 22 - the same from above, 23 - the same from the side,  
 24 - anal tube and penis, from the side, 25 - penis, caudo-ventral view, 26 - style

KEY TO PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF *DELPHAX* FABR.

- 1 (2). Forewings of macropterous specimens with longitudinal stripe in middle.  
 France . . . . . *Delphax narbornensis* Ribaut, 1934.

- 2 (1). Forewings with different markings.  
 3 (4). Anal tube without processes. Styles not broadened in apical part. France.  
 4 (3). Anal tube with a pair of processes. Styles broadened at apex. . . . . *Delphax inermis* Ribaut, 1934.  
 5 (12). Processes of anal tube more or less symmetrical, of nearly equal length.  
 Three serrated crests on ventral side of penis.  
 6 (9). Theca short, with connected branches (Figs. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13).  
 7 (8). Medial crest of male genital phragma with a pair of small teeth at the sides (Figs 1, 2). Processes of anal tube not broadened (Figs. 3, 4). Serrated crests of penis on ventral surface begin immediately above the base (Figs. 6, 7). Armenia (U.S.S.R.). . . . . *Delphax armenicus* sp. n. (Figs. 1-7).  
 8 (7). Medial crest of male genital phragma with a pair of large teeth at dorsal margin (Figs. 8, 9). Processes of anal tube broadened (Fig. 10). Serrated crests on ventral side of penis begin at some distance from base (Figs. 12, 13). China: Alaskan Desert . . . *Delphax atalanticus* sp. n. (Figs. 8-13).  
 9 (6). Theca long, with not connected branches (Figs. 18, 25).  
 10 (11). Medial crest of male genital phragma with a pair of large teeth on dorsal margin (Figs. 14-16). Penis of moderate length (Figs. 17-19). Style with slightly broadened apex bearing only two pointed teeth (Fig. 20). South Morea. . . . . *Delphax meridionalis* (Haupt, 1924) (Figs. 14-20).  
 11 (10). Medial crest of male genital phragma with a pair of small teeth in the middle (Figs. 21-23). Penis very long (Figs. 24-25). Style, with strongly broadened apical part bearing three pointed teeth (Fig. 26). Widely distributed in Europe. . . . . *Delphax pulchellus* (Curtis, 1833) (Figs. 21-26).  
 12 (5). Processes of anal tube asymmetrical, of unequal length. Only two serrated crests on ventral side of penis . . . . . *Delphax crassicornis* (Panzer, 1796), *Delphax orientalis* (Linnavuori, 1955).\*)

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\*) The differences between these two species are given by R. Linnavuori [1].