

VÝSLEDKY ZOOLOGICKÉ EXPEDICE NÁRODNÍHO MUSEA V PRAZE
DO TURECKA.

RESULTS OF ZOOLOGICAL SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION OF THE
NATIONAL MUSEUM IN PRAHA TO TURKEY.

14.

HEMIPTERA III.

Homoptera — Psyllinea.

KAREL VONDRÁČEK

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In the months May—September 1947 the National Museum in Praha undertook an exploring zoological expedition to Turkey. There were collected rich materials from which those of *Psyllinea* were kindly placed in my hands for the sake of identification. Therefore I am much obliged to the authorities of the National Museum in Praha, and especially to Dr. L. Hoberlandt for the privilege of examining this material.

As far as *Psyllinea*, the finds were only accidental, as no special collecting of *Psyllinea* was made. Though the collected material is counting several hundred specimens, only few species are represented. As no special studies on *Psyllinea* of Turkey hitherto were made, the captures of the Expedition are of particular interest. Excepting several specimens collected in Serbia and Bulgaria during the journey to Turkey, the whole of materials were found in Central and South Anatolia principally. Collecting was carried out by using nets in going, or while driving in a car, or by rapping down. The most specimens were collected near

Ankara-Baraj, about 10 km north of Ankara. It is a steppe, but along the river a strongly cultivated region with predominating orchards and vineyards. Small valleys are overgrown with tamarisks. Another finds were done near

Beynam, village about 40 km southwest of Ankara. Material was collected around the village at the border between steppe and forested area;

Hasanoglan, village about 40 km northeast of Ankara — region with wild fruit-trees and here and there with remnants of oak scrub;

Moğ an-gölü, a shallow salt lake 15 km south of Ankara. The southeastern margins of the lake are sandy and stony, the southwestern part with abundant vegetation.

Adana — with extensive fields of cotton, cereals, maize, and olive groves.

Feke, small mountain village in the central mountain range of Eastern Taurus. Collecting on sandy and stony banks of the river with a dense growth of tamarisks.

Ağapınari, about 15 km south of Feke. Conifers predominating (collecting by light trap).

Alata, village near Mersin, a harbour town on the coast of the Mediterranean. Large orchards and banana plantations. Natural growth formed by *Arbutus*, *Quercus coccifera*, wild olives, myrtle, *Erica arborea*, *Buxus sempervirens*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, and scattered trees of *Pinus brutia*.

Beyşehir gölü, large fresh-water lake about 80 km west of Konya, town on the southern margin of the Inner Anatolian steppe region. Collecting on sandy and stony shores, dispersely overgrown with reed.

(More detailed information in the paper of L. HOBERLANDT and K. TÁBORSKÝ (1952) and that of L. HOBERLANDT (1952)].

In the whole, the material includes representants of 11 species, from which 2 are new and 1 species is redescribed and completed (description of male).

Material examined:

Family LIVIIDAE EDW.

Livia juncorum LATREILLE 1798.

Svilenarad, Bulgaria, June 14.—18., 1947, 1 specimen, male;
Moğ an gölü, Anatolia, July 5., 1947, 1 specimen, male.

Diraphia crefeldensis (MINK.) 1855.

Beynam, Anatolia, June 28., 1947, 1 spec., female.

Family APHALARIDAE EDW.

Xanioptera setosa W. WAGNER 1947.

(Fig. 1., 2.)

In 1870 OSHANIN described a new species *Aphalara pilosa* on the base of specimens collected in Central Russia and Transcaucasia (USSR). Another founds of the same species were recorded from England by J. EDWARDS, designated first as *Aphalara artemisiae* FÖRSTER (1896), and later as *Aphalara pilosa* OSHANIN (1908). Further founds of these forms were recorded by CERUTTI (1937) from Swiss, and by A. HANDLIRSCH from Millstädter See in Carnia (original specimens in Museum of Nat. Hist. in Wien). W. WAGNER received new material of the same species from Dr FRANZ who collected them on steppe-meadows near Döllach in Molltal (Carnia; 1947). Also F. Löw figured such a specimen from Sarepta (Central Russia; 1882) under the designation of *Aphalara pilosa* OSHANIN. W. WAGNER having examined this specimen (deposited in the Museum of Nat. Hist. in Wien) and compared it

with those he got from Dr FRANZ, found that the specimen figured by Löw did not agree either with the description given by OSHANIN or with those specimens already mentioned above and designated as *Aphalara pilosa*. For that very reason he divided the existing species *A. pilosa* OSH. into two other species: *Aphalara pilosa* OSHANIN, now correctly *Craspedolepta pilosa* (OSH.), corresponding with the description and materials of OSHANIN and including also the materials of EDWARDS (1896, 1908), and CERUTTI (1937), furthermore the quotation in AULMANN's Catalogue (1913), the description of H. HAUPT (1935), and the specimens of HANDLIRSCH and Dr FRANZ. The specimen of Sarepta was the base of a new species *setosa*, belonging recently to the genus *Xanioptera*, erected for it specially by G. ENDERLEIN (1921). W. WAGNER had only one specimen, i. e. Löw's specimen, female of this form at his disposal. As the material collected by the Expedition of the National Museum in Praha contains three specimens, the one of which is the male, I am able to complete the description given by W. WAGNER, as follows.

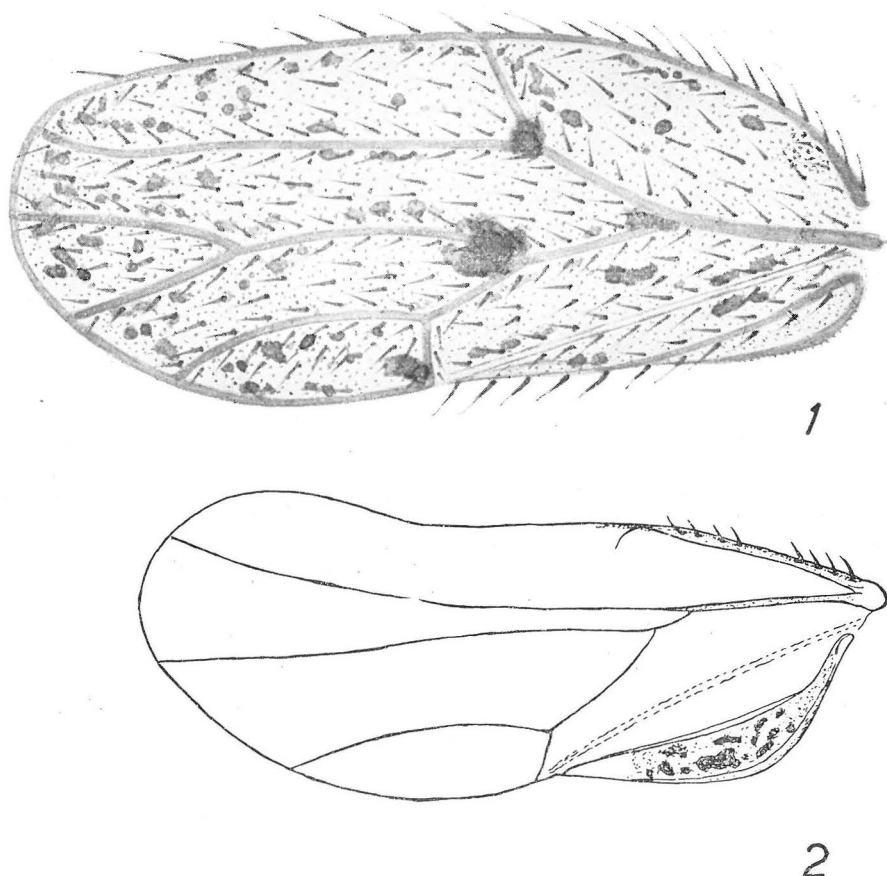


Fig. 1. *Xanioptera setona* W. WAGNER. — 1. Fore-wing. 2. Hind wing.

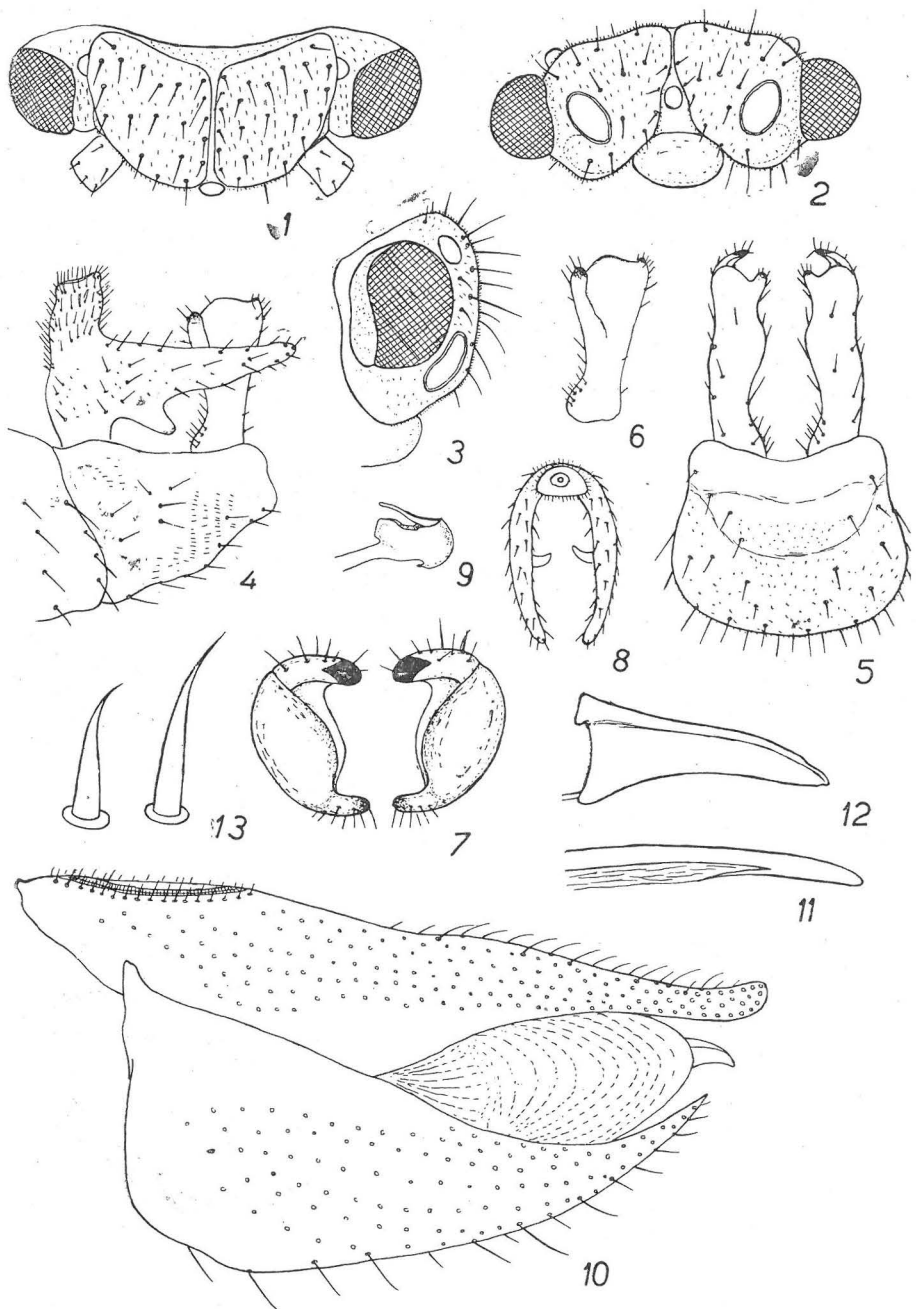


Fig. 2.

The essential differences between the two species according to W. WAGNER form the spines (setae), which in *Xanioptera setosa* are 0.06 to 0.13 mm long, in *Craspedolepta pilosa* only 0.02—0.03 mm, and are in the former species more densely distributed on the fore-wings and the whole of the body, except the antennae and the upper-side of the abdomen, than in the latter species.

Colour. — General colour of the body white or greenish white. Foval impressions of vertex brownish, middle-line of the head brown. Antennae yellowish white, apical segments brown. Compound eyes orange, ocelli red. Mesopraescutum and mesoscutum light rosy or orange in the middle and with white or yellowish central longitudinal stripe. Legs light green or yellow. Membrane of the fore-wing white with diffuse little brown spots in all cells and increasing in number towards the apex of the wing. Relatively larger and darker brown spots are situated in the fork of the veins R and R + M + Cu, Cu, and apical termination of Cu. Abdomen and outer genitalia greenish white, hypandrium brownish, proctiger brown (especially round the tooth of its horizontal process), parameres and penis brown. Proctigal segment of the female with brown spot on the sides of its ventral margin, beak, and ventral valve on the lower side dark brown.

Structure. — Head 0.6 mm wide (the eyes including), vertex a little concave at the occipital region, length 0.21 mm in the middle-line. Vertex with feeble foval impressions, flat convex and rather elevated at posterior ocelli, anterior margin rounded, behind acutely angled with occiput. Genae bulged moderately. Antennae short, antennal insertions normal, elongate ovate. Compound eyes spherical and projecting out from the margin of the head. Frons free, not covered with the bases of the genae, and bearing an ocellus on its anterior margin. The whole of the head covered with fine trichoids and long setae (0.05—0.07 mm).

Thorax. — Praescutum, scutum, scutellum only slightly arching out from the general flattened surface, pronotum nearly parallel-sided, ribbon-like, its lateral extremities a little swollen and knoblike. Propleurites subequal. Surface of thorax covered with fine trichoids and long setae (0.06 mm). — Fore-wing 1.5—1.8 mm long, 0.6—0.7 mm wide. Elongate elliptic in shape, apical margin rounded. Pterostigma wanting. Veins light and projecting over the surface of the wing. Costal vein in its first third strongly arcuous, in other two thirds of the anterior margin nearly straight. R_1 relatively long, R_2 straight and in distal third sinuate with termination curved in front. R equal almost to M + Cu. Cu_2 relatively short, Cu_1 long, so that the cell cu_1 is narrow and, elongate. The dorsal side of the wing covered with fine spiny

Fig. 2. *Xanioptera setosa* W. WAGNER. — 1. Head seen from above. — 2. Head in frontal aspect. — 3. Head, lateral view. — 4. Hypandrium, proctiger, and parameres of male, lateral view. — 5. Hypandrium and parameres of male seen from behind. — 6. Paramere isolated, lateral aspect. — 7. Terminations of parameres seen from above. — 8. Proctiger of the male with horizontal processes seen from above. — 9. Termination of penis. — 10. Proctigal segment and ventral valve of female in lateral aspect. — 11. Outer valve of ovipositor. — 12. Inner valves of the ovipositor in lateral view. — 13. Spinner covering lateral sides of proctigal segment and ventral valve in female.

or papillous trichoids (2—4 μ long, at mutual distance of 6—8 μ), long setae (0.06—0.11 mm, mutual distance 0.04—0.06 mm) within the cells and along the veins. Coxal spurs well developed, black spines at the apex of metatibiae 4 + 3, stout and long (0.02—0.03 mm long, 0.01 mm broad at the base), basal metatarsite with two similar ones (one on each side).

Male genitalia. — Proctiger straight, tubular (0.18 mm long), caudad with a long, narrow horizontal process on each side (0.28—0.29 mm long), bearing a tooth curved inside on the lower margin. The upper part of proctiger covered densely with hairs, which are longer on the horizontal processes. Hypandrium 0.22 mm high at the base, 0.27 mm long, narrowing caudad. Covering with fine trichoids and diffusely with long setae. Parameres 0.28 mm long (in lateral aspect), shovel-like extended against the free end, dispersely covered with hairs. Seen from behind, parameres twice S-like curved. The upper half of paramere rather excavated from inside and terminating with two teeth: one blunt behind, and one in front on a stalky ledge.

Female genitalia. — Proctigal segment 0.69 mm long, 0.15 mm high, and 0.26 mm wide (in its broadest part), lanceolate in shape (when seen from above), its dorsal outline twice softly sinuate, the ventral nearly in the middle of its length strongly cut out towards the beak. The latter is blunt on its end and rather elevated. Long setae are present on the distal half of the proctigal segment, lateral sides and beak covered with stout and softly pointed spines in many rows. Anal field 0.16 mm long, 0.08 mm wide, and bordered with a ring of perianal glands and setae. Ventral valve deeply cut out in an arch on its upper margin, so that is projecting into a sharp curved up beak. Dimensions of proctigal segment: 0.54 mm long, 0.29 mm high behind; with long setae on the lower part, everywhere else with stout pointed spines (with the exception of the hind marginal portion). Palpi scratched across, outer valves S-like curved, inner valves 0.17 mm long, 0.06 mm high, choppershaped in lateral view.

Total length: 2.0—2.1 mm (from vertex to tip of folded wings).

Food-plant: unknown.

Distribution: 1 female from Sarepta (Central Russia), partly figured by F. Löw and W. WAGNER (fore-wing). Examined specimens from Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, July 3., 1947, 2 females, 1 male. Examined male in collections of National museum in Praha (micr. prep.) Description of female on the base of specimens in the collections ibidem.

As the both species, *Craspedolepta pilosa* OSH. and *Xanioptera setosa* W. WAGNER are very related and the differences between them consist only in the length and density of setae, it is disputable, whether we are justified to separate the species *setosa* W. W. into a special genus *Xanioptera* as G. ENDERLEIN did (1929).

***Colposcenia osmanica* species nova.**

(Fig. 3., 1; 4.)

Colour. — General colour of the body yellow or greenish yellow. Anterior lobes of vertex and genae green. Apical segment of antennae brown. Membrane of the fore-wing yellowish white or yellow with brownish spots,

which are extended in form of oblique stripes. Two large stripes comprise nearly the apical third of the wing and are confluent, leaving only a narrow oblique light space near the fork of medial vein. The terminations of the veins R_1 , M_{1+2} , M_{3+4} , and Cu_1 are light and not occupied by the stripes. Another stripe extends from the pterostigma across to the ventral nodus of the wing, and is biramous, embracing a round light space near the cubital fork. Fourth oblique stripe is spread out from the costal cell across the first third of the wing surface. Moreover, the stripes are darker brown maculated, namely in the outer corner of r_1 cell, in the middle of cu_1 , and very distinctly (even if not in every specimen) in the proximal corner of r_2 . Male genitalia greenish, proctigal segment of female more or less brown.

Structure. — Head 0.6—0.7 mm wide (the eyes including), vertex 0.37 mm wide behind, 0.4 mm in front, length 0.2 mm in the middle-line, a little concave at the occipital region. Vertex flat, its anterior margin protracted into two rounded lobes, one on each side, the surface of which is rugose and sulcate, especially on the boundary line between vertex and genae. The latter are flat, not produced into cones. Between them is the frons, not covered with them, with an ocellus clearly visible from above. Compound eyes spherical, but slightly flattened laterally. Antennae short (0.7 mm long), antennal ratio 0.8—1.0. Surface of the head scratched and strewn with very little spines and sparse hairs.

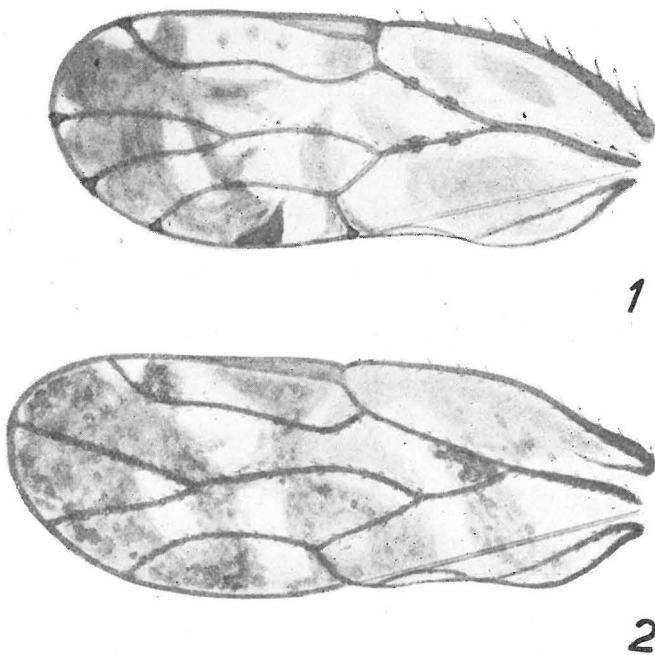


Fig. 3. Fore-wing 1. of *Colposcenia aliena* (F. Löw), 2. of *Colposcenia osmanica* spec. nova

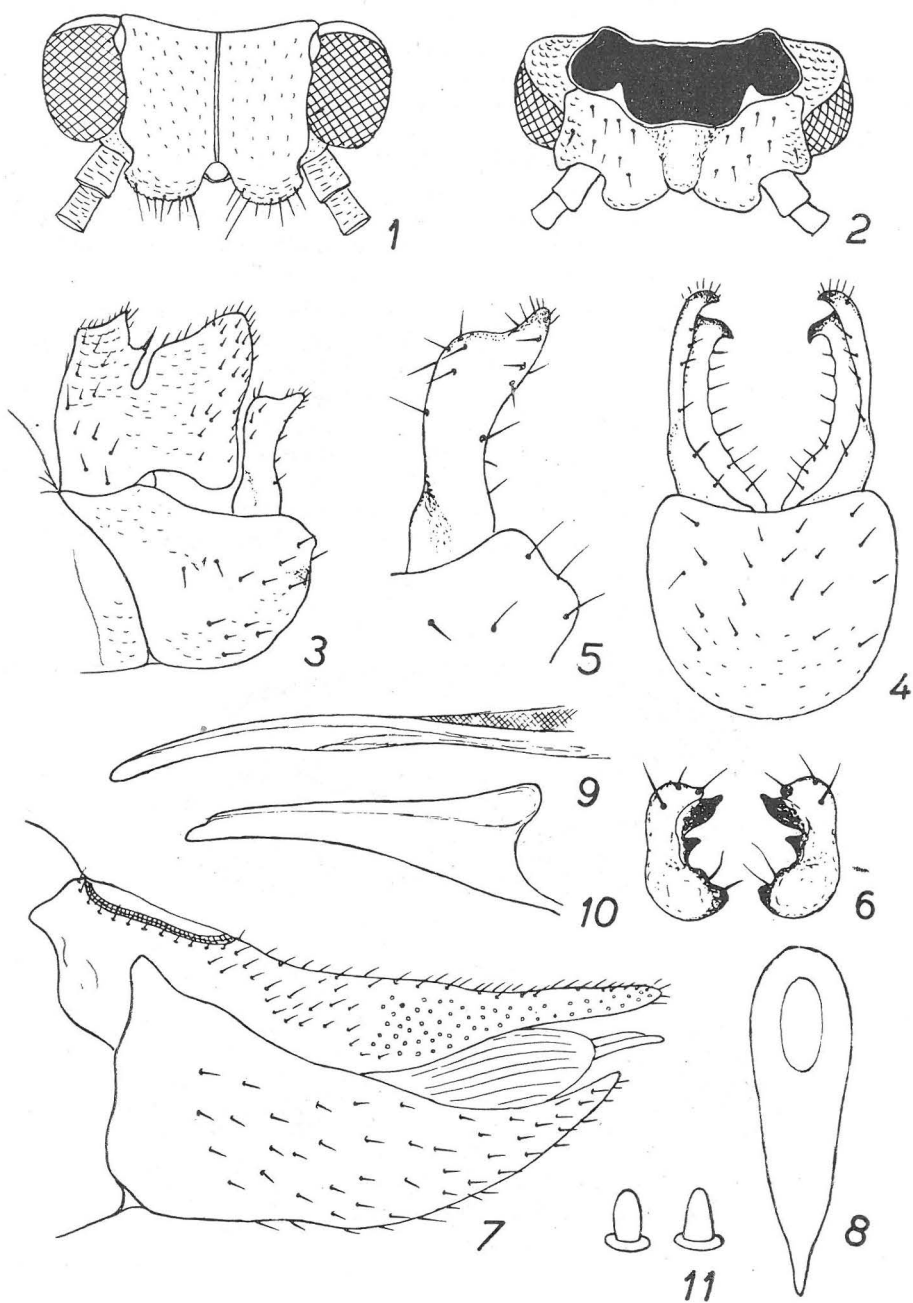


Fig. 4.

Thorax. — Pronotum parallelsided, propleurites subequal. Surface of the flat convex thorax rugose and scarcely pubescent. Meracanthi well developed. Metatibia with 3 + 2 black and stout spines at apex, basal metatarsite with 2 similar ones — one on each side. Fore-wing: 1.8—2.3 mm long, 0.7—0.9 mm wide. Elongate elliptic in shape, apical margin rounded, but cut off obliquely from behind ahead, so that the apex of the wing has found its place in a short distance above the termination of M_{1+2} . Pterostigma present, long (nearly one fourth of the wing length), narrow. Costa stout in the first half of the anterior margin of the wing, sinuate, then broken in the nodus at the beginning of pterostigma. Another nodus, opposite to this, takes its place in the middle of the posterior wing margin approximately (at the insertion of Cu_2). R longer than $R + M + Cu$ and twice as long as $M + Cu$. R_1 sinuate and distinctive of *Colposcencia* in its shape, so that the cell r_1 is narrowest in its middle, but in *osmanica* the apical third of r_1 is slightly narrower than the proximal third. With regard to the longer pterostigma, the position of r_1 , seems to be rather oblique against the anterior margin of the wing. Cu longer than $M + Cu$. M twice as long as $M + Cu$. M_{1+2} nearly straight and extending anteriorly with insertion in a small distance above the apex of the wing. Membrane of the wing wrinkled and covered either with little spines or flat warts, which are both very abundant along the costa round the whole wing, but not so in the middle of cells, leaving spineless spaces along the veins. The warts inside the cells are larger than those peripheric. According to this outfit of spines or warts, two forms of *Colposcencia osmanica* may be distinguished. Both were present in every catch in variable proportion. No other significant differences are perceptible in the specimens of either groups. Marginal back spines wanting.

Male genitalia. Proctiger 0.25 mm long, 0.12—0.14 mm wide in the middle. It is belly-shaped in its lower part, covered with short setae, which are longer at apex, and with little spiny trichoids. On its caudal side with two small processes provided each with a spine, and with two horizontal processes, one on each side. These are trapezoid in shape, 0.18 mm high in the side, where they are connected with the stem of proctiger, and 0.21 mm in the opposite parallel side. Their lower posterior corners are rather lobaceous. Covering with setae is the same like in the stem of proctiger, but the setae are longer, especially those two spines on the inner surface near the upper corner. Hypandrium 0.28 mm high, 0.30 mm long, covered diffusely with setae. Parameres in lateral aspect softly S-like curved, caudally concave, and foliately broadened at their anterior base. The upper margin of them projecting caudally in a short prominence. Seen from behind, they are O-shaped, the inner outline of them inversely pyriform. Seen from above, with an anterior tooth turned by half inward, and by half craniad. The hind tooth is on the

Fig. 4. *Colposcencia osmanica* spec. nova. — 1. Head seen from above. — 2. Head seen from below. — 3. Hypandrium, proctiger, and parameres of the male in lateral view. — 4. The same seen from behind. — 5. Paramere of male in lateral view, more enlarged. — 6. Parameres seen from above. — 7. Proctigal segment and ventral valve of female, lateral aspect. — 8. Proctigal segment of female, dorsal view. — 9. Outer valve of ovipositor. — 10. Inner valves of ovipositor in lateral view. — 11. Spines covering the beak of female proctigal segment.

swollen prominence mentioned above. Medial horizontal ledge between these teeth thickened and with a small ward. Parameres with sparse setae, which are long on the free end of them.

Female genitalia. — Proctigal segment 0.9 mm long, its dorsal outline in lateral aspect sinuate, the ventral outline arching slowly into beak. Anal field 0.2 mm long, 0.1 mm wide, with a ring of perianal glands and setae. The anterior half of the proctigal segment and its dorsal surface covered with (0.03—0.04 mm) long spiny setae, beak, and lateral sides in posterior half with little stout spines (0.01 mm long) in several rows. Ventral valve 0.7 mm long, 0.38 mm wide, diffusely setaceous and curved into a pointed beak.

Total length: 2.5—2.9 mm (from vertex to the tip of folded wings).

Food-plant: unknown, but most probably tamarisk.

Distribution: Ankara-Baraj, Anatolie, July 3.—4, 1947, Feke, Toros, Anatolia, August, 12., 1947, many specimens of both sexes. Holotype and paratypes in the collections of National museum in Praha and those of author.

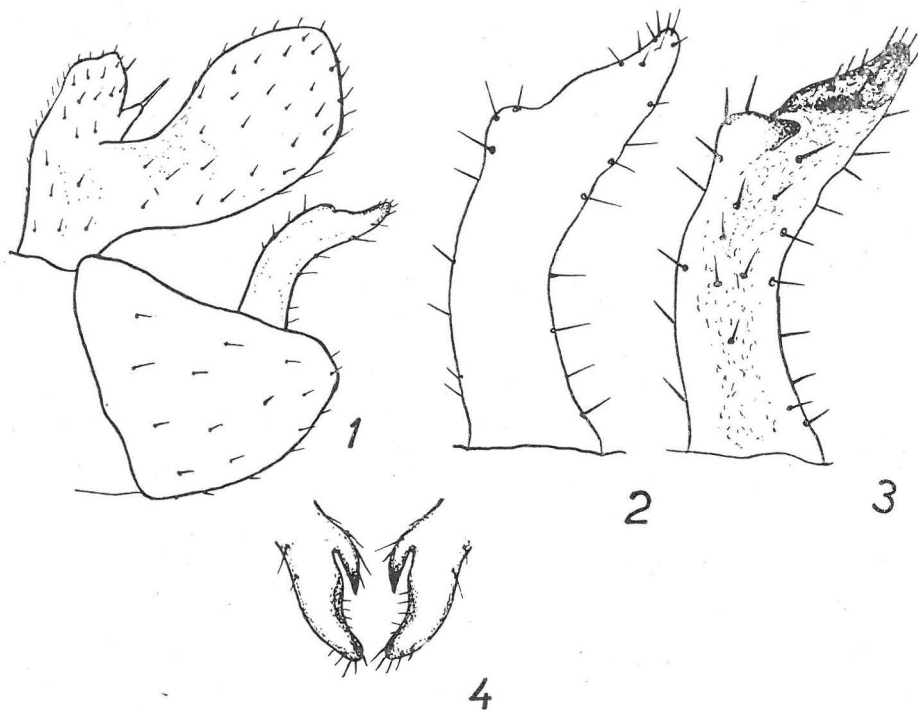


Fig. 5. *Colposcenia aliena* (F. Löw). — 1. Hypandrium proctiger, and parameres of male in lateral view. — 2. Paramere isolated, outer side. — 3. The same, inner side. — 4. Parameres seen from above.

From the genus *Colposcencia* hitherto, only one species was known, viz. *C. aliena* F. Löw, which was described under the designation *Aphalara aliena*. Another description of this species was given by G. ENDERLEIN (1929). G. HESLOP—HARRISON (1951) figured the fore-wing of *C. aliena* and male genitalia of another new and undescribed species of *Colposcencia*. This genus differs from *Aphalara* in the presence of pterostigma (like *Stigmaphalara*), and in the characteristic form of the vein R_2 in the fore-wing. The differences between *C. osmanica* and *aliena* consist also in the form of the vein R_2 , which is in *C. aliena* convex elevated in the middle of its length, so that the cell r_1 is divided symmetrically into two equal halves. This case is not in *osmanica*. The pterostigma in *C. aliena* is relatively short in comparison with that of *osmanica*. Costal field in *aliena* is not so long, as R is shorter. R is a little larger than $M + Cu$. M is also very short (equal to M_{1+2} , and to $M + Cu$). Cu is shorter than $M + Cu$. M_{1+2} is shorter than that in *osmanica*, is convex and curved backward with insertion beneath the apex of the wing. All cells of the forewing of *C. aliena* are covered densely with front spines reaching up to the veins and leaving no spineless spaces along them. Generally, the fore-wing in *C. osmanica* is more elongate than that in *aliena*. Another differences appear in male genitalia. Horizontal processes of the proctiger in *C. aliena* are otherwise shaped and much longer than those in *osmanica*. Also the parameres present differences in form and termination. (Fig. 3, —2; 5.)

***Paurocephala* (*Camarotoscena*) *hoberlandti* species nova.**

(Fig. 6.; 7.)

Colour. — Ground colour of the dorsal side of the body yellow or orange, that of the ventral side yellow. Vertex of the head and dorsum of the thorax with little, variously shaped brown or dark maculae, mostly reticularly confluent. Compound eyes dark brown, ocelli orange. Antennae yellow with

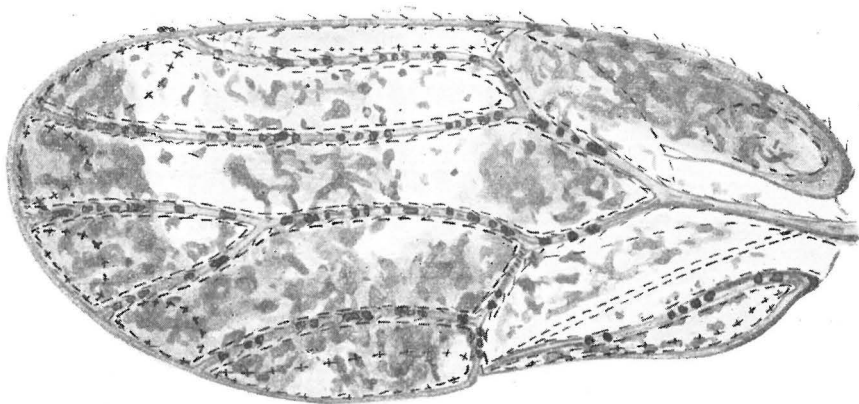


Fig. 6. *Paurocephala* (*Camarotoscena*) *hoberlandti* spec. nova. — Fore-wing.

two apical joints dark brown. Membrane of the fore-wing yellowish, with large brownish stripes, one of which bordering the apical portion of the wing and

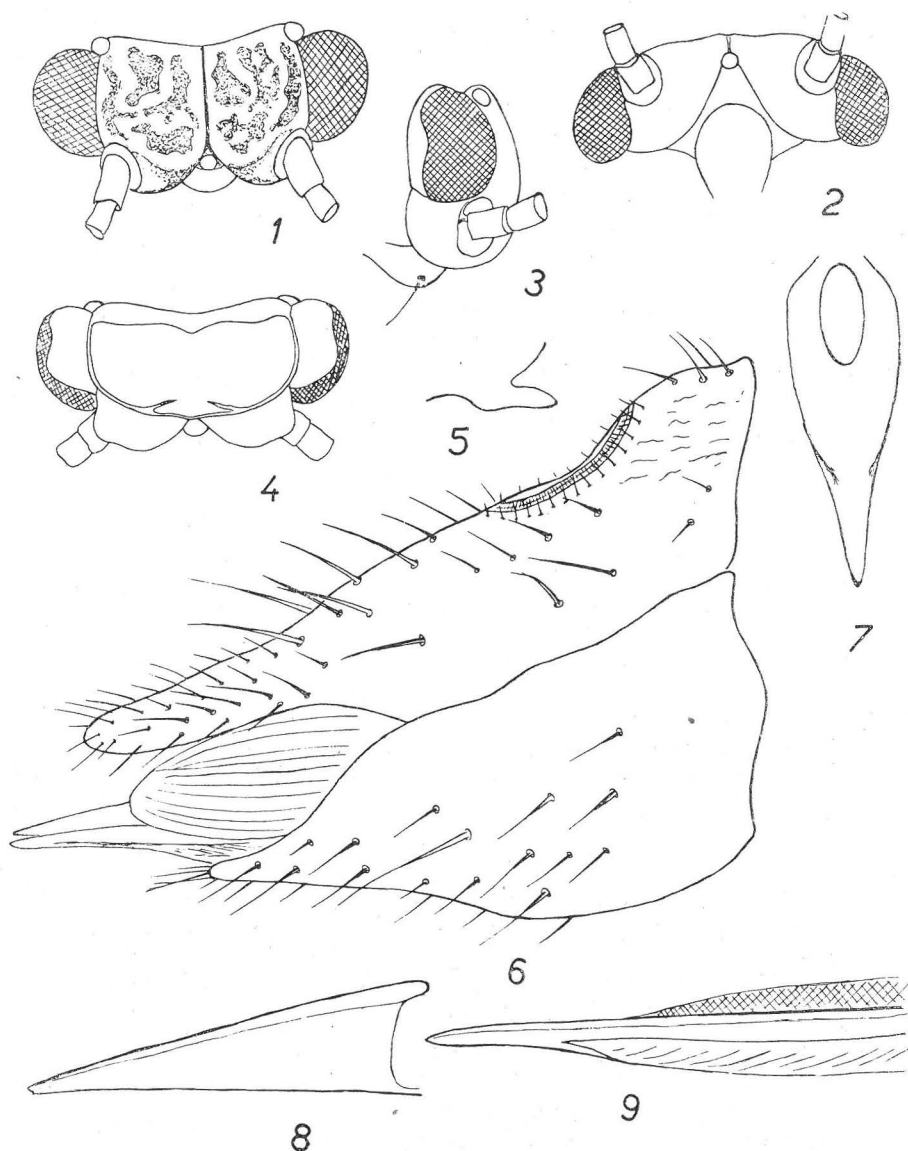


Fig. 7. *Paurocephala* (*Camarotoscena*) *hoberlandti* spec. nova. — 1. Head seen from above. — 2. Head, frontal view. — 3. Head in lateral aspect. — 4. Head seen from below. — 5. Meracanthus. — 6. Proctigal segment and ventral valve of female, lateral view. — 7. Proctigal segment of female seen from above. — 8. Inner valves of ovipositor in lateral aspect. — 9. Outer valve.

extending nearly from the apex of pterostigma to the half of the cell cu_1 , where it is confluent with another such stripe, rather lighter, spreading out across up to the pterostigma in its full length. The third stripe, darker, advances as a branch of the preceding one across the proximal third of the cell m_2 , partly over r_2 between R and M and occupies almost the whole space of the costo-subcostal cell, and in part enters also into cu_2 along the vein M + Cu. These all stripes are covered more or less densely with dark brown spots, here and there confluent in maculae of larger extent. Veins brown spotted, pterostigma very light. Proctodeal segment of female brown on its dorsal side and towards the beak.

Structure. — Head 0.65 mm (the eyes including), concave at the occipital region, length 0.24 mm in the middle-line. Vertex pentagonal in shape, so that is 0.37 mm wide behind and 0.42 mm in front. Vertex convex, its anterior margin cut out laterally above the base of antennae and broadly rounded towards the genae. Frons free, not covered with the bases of genae, and bearing an ocellus on its anterior margin. Genae strongly and broadly bulged. No distinct suture between them and frons. Eyes spherical and projecting out from the margin of the head. Ocelli relatively large. Vertex smooth and covered sparsely with fine little setae, but equally. The rest of the head (genae, frons, occiput) squamously rugged. Antennae very short (0.48 mm long), antennal ratio 0.74. Two basal joints rather broad, the other ones scarcely one third as stout as these. The third joint is 0.13 mm long; 3rd to 9th joint with rhinarium.

Thorax broad, almost flat convex, with praescutum, scutum and scutellum only slightly arching out from the general flattened surface. Cuticula squamously or granularly shagreened. Pronotum parallelsided, propleurites subequal. Apical ends of metatibiae with $(5+1)+4$ large black spines, basal metatarsites without similar spines, but apically flat protracted. Forewings elongate and rhomboidal in shape, apical margin rounded, but cut off somewhat obliquely from behind ahead. Apex between insertions of R_2 and M_{1+2} . Length of wings 1.88 mm, maximal width 0.87 mm (alar index 48.4). Pterostigma present, membraneous, limited by C and R_1 , which are distinctly developed in its extent. R_1 running nearly parallel with Costa along the whole length of pterostigma, so that its width is almost stabil; its length 0.7 mm (from medial fork up to end of the first third of the cell m_2). R equal to M + Cu. C in the first third of anterior margin of the wing at great length arched, then almost straight. As R_2 is feebly concave, M and M_{1+2} slightly convex, and Cu_1 very long and flat convex, there is striking the nearly parallel course of these veins in the wing — a character, which is significant for *Paurocephala* — *Camarotoscena*. Veins are prominent over the surface of the wing. Front-side spines present in the first and last thirds of the costo-subcostal cell, then in the other cells in their whole extent, more sparsely, but equally, reaching up to the veins and leaving no spineless spaces along them. A stripe of spines of greater density is extending across the wing from the apical end of the costo-subcostal cell to the nodus between the cells cu_1 and cu_2 . Marginal back-side spines, very small, are present in the cells r_1 , r_2 , m_1 , m_2 , occupying only a narrow portion of these cells along the margin of the wing, only in the cell cu_1 they reach up nearly to the half of this cell.

Female genitalia. — Proctigal segment 0.54 mm long, 0.16 mm broad, and 0.14 mm high. Lateral outline of its dorsal side rather concave in the extent of the anal field, then running down slowly in a softly concave arch towards the beak. Its ventral side broadly rounded in basal part, from the half of its length forward deeply cut out. Anal field elliptic in shape, 0.18 mm long, 0.08 mm wide, with a ring of perianal glands and setae. Proctigal segment covered sparsely with long (0.07—0.09 mm) and thin pointed setae. Ventral valve relatively short in comparison with proctigal segment (upper margin 0.44 mm, lower margin 0.33 mm, hind margin 0.25 mm). Its upper outline (in lateral aspect) twice S-like curved, in apical half suddenly descending down in great convexity towards the apex. Covered with setae in the same manner as the proctigal segment, but more densely on apex. Palpi relatively narrow and scratched longitudinally. Outer valves nearly straight, their ledge strongly sclerotised, inner valves in lateral aspect triangular with straight sides and sharply pointed. They are 0.21 mm long, 0.04 high.

Total length: 2.3 mm (from vertex to the tip of folded wings).

Food-plant: unknown.

Distribution: Alata, Anatolia, August 26., 1947, 2 female specimens.

Holotype in the collections of National museum in Praha, paratype in the collection of author.

Family PSYLLIDAE (CRAWFORD).

Diaphorina putoni F. LÖW 1878.

Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, July 3.—4., 1947, 1 spec., female.

Psylla glycyrrhizae (BECK) 1864.

Beynam, Anatolia, June 28., 1947, Moğangölü, Anatolia, July 5., 1947, 5 spec., 2 males, 3 females.

Psylla myrti PUTON 1875.

Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, July 3.—4., 1947, 2 spec., females.

Family TRIOZIDAE EDWARDS.

Trioza nigricornis FÖRSTER 1848.

Hasanoglan, Anatolia, June 13., 1947, 2 spec., 1 male, 1 female.

Trioza albiventris FÖRSTER 1848.

Mladenovac, Serbia, June 3., 1947, Hasanoglan, Anatolie, June 13., 1947, 3 spec., 2 males, 1 female.

Trioza crithmi F. Löw 1879.

Ankara-Baraj, Anatolia, June 3.—4., 1947, Adana, Anatolia, August, 1.—3., 1947, 3 spec., females.

Souhrn.

Národní museum v Praze podniklo v měsících květnu až září 1947 výzkumnou zoologickou výpravu do Turecka. Když bohatý materiál, jež výprava ulovila, byl roztríděn, byly mery, v něm obsažené, svěřeny autoru tohoto pojednání, k určení. Exemplářů bylo několik set, počet druhů zastoupených však poměrně malý, ježto se výprava nezaměřila speciálně na lov mer. Přesto obsahuje materiál vedle známých druhů dva nové. Je to jednak *Colposcencia osmanica*, jednak *Paurocephala (Camarotoscena) hoberlandti*. První druh je velmi zajímavý. Doposud byl z rodu *Colposcencia* znám toliko jediný druh *C. aliena*, popsáný F. LÖWEM původně jako *Aphalara aliena*. Oba se význačně od sebe liší jak v úpravě křídel a jejich žilnatinou, tak také výzbrojí samčích genitalií. Na druhé straně utvrzují platnost rodu *Colposcencia* ENDERLEIN. *Paurocephala (Camarotoscena) hoberlandti*, je druhý zajímavý nový druh z Turecka. Žel, že v materiálu byly jen dvě samičky. Žilnatina křídel se shoduje s druhem *speciosa* (FLOR), jenž je u nás též zastoupen. Původně byl řazen k rodu *Rhinocola*, HAUPT jej pak oddělil do nového rodu *Camarotoscena*. Tento rod nejnověji ztotožňuje HESLOP-HARRISON s *Paurocephala* CRAWFORD. Mimo uvedené vyskytli se v materiálu též zástupci jiného pozoruhodného druhu: *Xanioptera setosa* W. WAGNER. Tento druh byl teprve nedávno stanoven odloučením od *Craspedolepta pilosa* OSHANIN, avšak jen zběžně popsán na základě jediné samičky. Protože materiál turecký obsahoval jak samičky, tak i samečka, bylo možno popis druhu, jež podal jeho autor W. WAGNER doplnit a podrobněji zobrazit. Ostatní druhy, v materiálu výpravy obsažené, i jejich naleziště uvedeny jsou v anglickém textu.

Autor děkuje správě Národního musea, a zvláště pak p. Dr. Ludvíku Hoberlandtovi za laskavost, že mu byl materiál výpravy, týkající se mer, svěřen ke zpracování.

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