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**BORROWER:****DLM :: Main Library****PATRON:****Bartlett, Charles R**

## PATRON ID:

bartlett

## PATRON ADDRESS:

## PATRON PHONE:

## PATRON FAX:

## PATRON E-MAIL:

bartlett@udel.edu

## PATRON DEPT:

Entomology

## PATRON STATUS:

fac

## PATRON NOTES:

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## Society.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.—A meeting of the Entomological Club was held on July 21st, 1938, at 'Woodhouse,' Stroud, Dr. Harry Eltringham in the Chair.

Members present in addition to the Chairman: Mr. H. Willoughby Ellis, Mr. Jas. E. Collin, Mr. W. Rait-Smith. Visitors present: Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, Mr. H. W. Holloway, Dr. Sheffield Neave, Sir Edward B. Poulton, Mr. Austin Richardson, Mr. C. J. Wainwright.

The guests arrived by train and car during the morning in time to enjoy the floral prospect of the gardens which, notwithstanding the inclement season, presented a gay scheme of colour.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, the items on the menu being enumerated in the Chairman's special Latin. The humour of these 'original descriptions' greatly amused the gathering. After luncheon Sir Edward B. Poulton said that his friend Canon St. Aubyn Rogers had taken advantage of the Air-mail to send him on July 4th last, five living pupae of *Papilio dardanus* together with their female parent, of the form *cenea*. The box arrived about July 12th and as the Hope Department was unusually cold for the time of year, Professor Hale Carpenter had taken them to warmer quarters in his house. That very morning he found that the first of these had most tactfully emerged over night so as to be ready to appear at the Club Meeting. It was a female of the form *hippocoön* and was the first living specimen of *dardanus* to be seen in England. Its behaviour was most ingratiating, fanning its wings not violently, but just so that the members and their friends could see the pattern favourably.

After luncheon a meeting of the Club was held, during which Dr. Sheffield Neave and Dr. Richard Armstrong were elected members of the Club.

The Chairman's very complete and interesting laboratory and some of his current work attracted many of the Company. During the afternoon, in delightfully fine and warm weather, motor trips were arranged through the adjacent beautiful Cotswold country, where the panorama of the valley of the Severn and the estuary of the river in the far distance were clearly seen and much admired. The visitors who could not remain left before dinner; those who were able to stay the night were entertained by Dr. and Miss Eltringham and left during the next morning. A most happy and entertaining meeting.—H. WILLOUGHBY ELLIS, *Hon. Secretary*.

### SOME HOMOPTERA NEW TO THE BRITISH LIST.

BY W. E. CHINA, M.A.

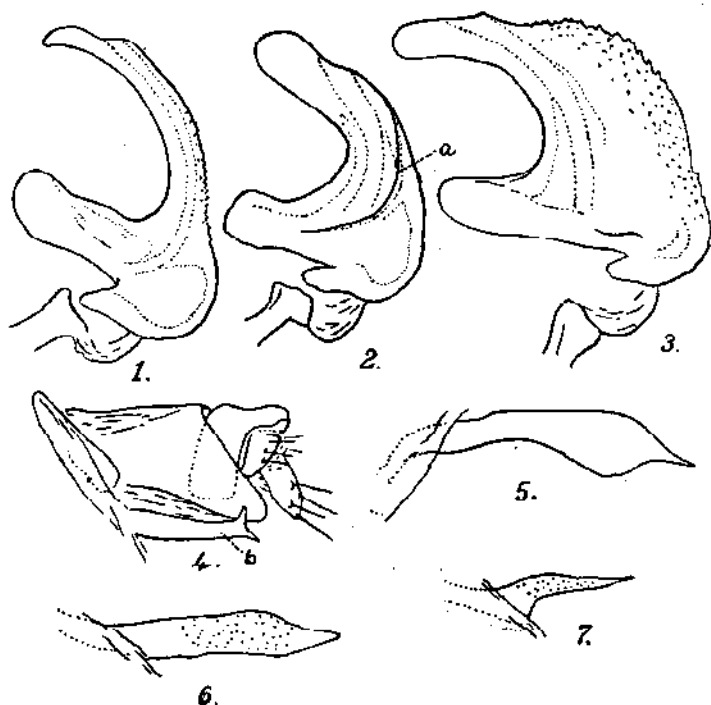
On page 191 *et seq.* of this Magazine, I have published a list of corrections and additions to the British List of Homoptera. The species newly recorded therein are now described for the first time in a British Journal. It is to be hoped that these descriptions will enable British collectors to identify the species and so add to our knowledge of their distribution in this country. My thanks are due to Messrs. Daltry and P. Harwood for bringing several species to my notice.

1. *Agallia laevis* Rib. and 2. *Agallia aspora* Rib.

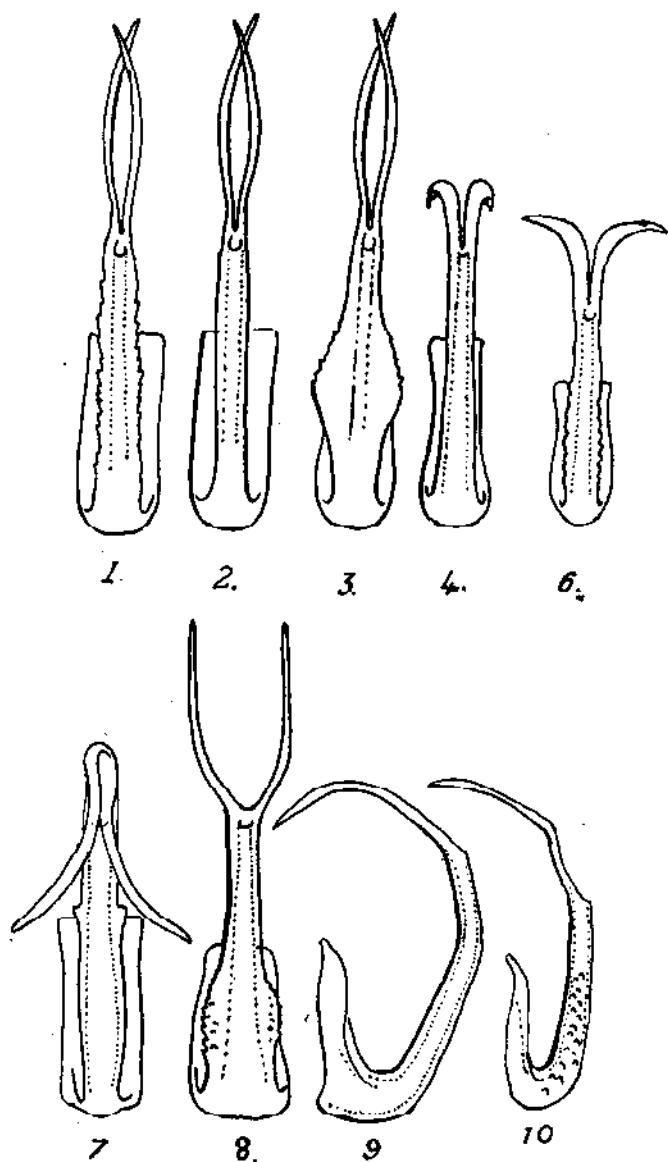
In the Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse LXVII, 1935, Dr. H. Ribaut split up *Agallia venosa* (Fall.) into four species based on

the structure of the male genitalia and the appendages of the anal tube. Three of these, *A. venosa* (Fall.), *A. laevis* Rib. and *A. aspera* Rib., he records from Britain. It is probable that a study of British material on these lines might reveal still further species. In the meantime these three species are best separated by reference to Ribaut's figures given herewith. Apparently *A. laevis* Rib. and *A. aspera* Rib. cannot be distinguished except by means of the genital characters, but according to Ribaut *A. venosa* (Fall.) may be distinguished from both these species by the rugosity of the tegmina which is equally pronounced on the discal cells as at the extremity of the clavus, and by the veins of the corium being more irregularly delimited and bordered with punctures even some distance from the base of the tegmen.

*Agallia laevis* Rib. was recorded from Wales (Pendine IX, 1907, coll. E. A. Butler, *vide* Ribaut).



TEXT FIGURE 1.—Penis in left lateral view: 1, *Agallia venosa* (Fall.); 2, *Agallia laevis* Rib., showing lateral ridge (*a*); 3, *Agallia aspera* Rib.; 4, Anal block of *Agallia venosa* (Fall.), showing left appendage (*b*) of anal collar; 5, Left appendage of anal collar of *Agallia laevis* Rib.; 6 and 7, Left appendage of *Agallia aspera* Rib., showing the range of individual variation. (All figures after Ribaut.)



TEXT FIGURE 2.—1, *Macrosteles fieberi* Edw., penis in full view; 2, *M. salinus* Reut., same; 3, *M. lividus* Edw., same; 4, *M. laevis* Rib., same (extremity foreshortened); 5, *M. sexnotatus* Fall., same (extremity foreshortened); 6, *M. sexnotatus* Fall., same (extremity foreshortened); 7, *M. horvathi* Wagner, same; 8, *M. viridigriseus* Edw., same; 9, *M. laevis* Rib., lateral view of penis; 10, *M. sexnotatus* Fall., same. (All figures after Ribaut).

*Agallia aspera* Ribaut was recorded from England (Oxfordshire, Chiltern Hill, VIII, 1918, coll. E. A. Butler, *vide* Ribaut).

*Agallia venosa* (Fall.) typical form was recorded from Scotland (Norman coll. 23-6 *vide* Ribaut).

3. *Aphrodes bicinctus* Schrk. var. *obtusifrons* Kbm.

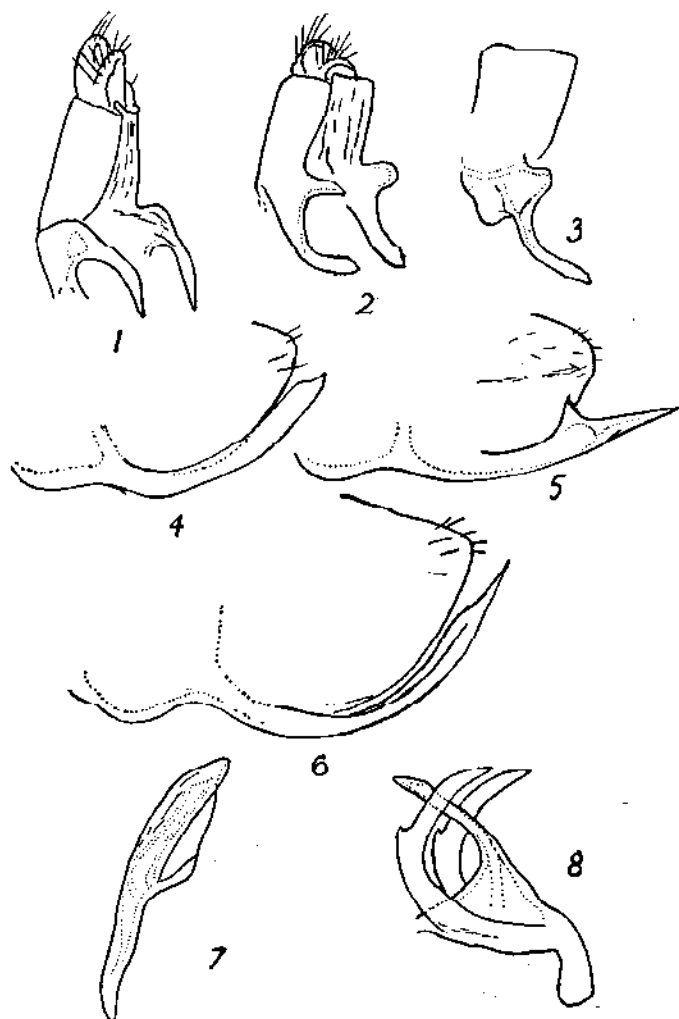
This variety of a variable species is easily distinguished from the typical form by its smaller size, apically rounded instead of angular vertex, much less distinctly marked head and pronotum in the male. The genitalia are identical in the two forms. British specimens have been identified by Dr. Ribaut.

4. *Macrosteles salinus* Reut.

This species has not previously been recorded from Britain. Several specimens were taken by Mr. H. W. Daltry in a salt-marsh at Neston, Wirral, Cheshire, on June 29th, 1936. These were identified by Dr. H. Ribaut as *Cicadula salina* Reut. This species was originally described as a variety of *Cicadula sexnotata* and belongs to that group of species. These latter are distinguished by the structure of the aedeagus. This organ in *Macrosteles salinus* Reut. strongly resembles that of *M. fieberi* Edw. and differs only in the smooth non-serrated sides of the penis shaft. The anterior processes cross one another at the tip just as do those of *M. fieberi*; (*M. lividus* Edw. which is regarded by Wagner as a variety of *M. fieberi* Edw. has the sides of the penis shaft dilated as well as serrate). These three species are thus closely allied and might be regarded as forms of the same species. The difference between them is best shown in the accompanying text-figure 2 which includes a similar view of the penis of all the species in the *sexnotata* group at present known from Britain. In the case of the very similar *M. sexnotatus* and *M. laevis*, the lateral view of the penis is also given. Note also the tuberculate shaft in *sexnotatus* as opposed to the smooth shaft in *laevis*.

5. *Empousca decipiens* Paoli and 6. *E. pteridis* Dahlb.  
(= *tulgreni* Rib.).

Judging by British Museum material and according to Ribaut's figures the species formerly determined by Edwards as *Chlorita viridula* Fall. is actually composed of the above two species. The true *viridula* Fall. is not definitely known to occur in Britain, although it may well do so. These two species both run down to *viridula* in Edwards' key but differ from one another in the structure of the anal tube and genitalia. The differences are best



TEXT FIGURE 3.—1, *Empoasca flavescens* F., anal block showing paired processes; 2, *E. pteridis* Dahlb., same; 3, *E. decipiens* Paoli, same; 4, *E. flavescens* F., left lobe of pygophor showing ventral appendage; 5, *E. pteridis* Dahlb., same; 6, *E. decipiens* Paoli, same; 7, *E. decipiens* Paoli, lateral view of penis; 8, *E. viridula* Fall., same. (All figures after Ribaut.)

appreciated by a study of text-fig. 3. Both *E. decipiens* Paoli and *E. pteridis* Dahlb. belong to the *E. flavescens* F. group in the males of which the paired processes of the anal tube are short and feebly developed (text-fig. 3, Nos. 1-3) and the lobes of the pygophor are furnished with long appendages on their ventral margins (text-fig. 3, Nos. 4-6).

In *E. viridula* the free part of the penis is composed of three branches (text-fig. 3, No. 8), whereas in *E. decipiens* and *E. pteridis* Dahlh. it is simple (text-fig. 3, No. 7).

7. *Typhlocyba staminata* Ribaut.

In the E.M.M. for April, 1928, pp. 80-83, Edwards gave a key to the British species of *Typhlocyba* (= *Anomia* Edw.). On page 83, sect. 33, with regard to *avellanae* Edw. he wrote: 'The stem of the aedeagus sometimes bears on each side just below the appendage an extremely slender acicular process almost two-thirds as long as the appendage and following an almost similar curve, but this supplementary process is often reduced to a mere stump.' Ribaut has now shown (Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse, LXI, p. 334, figs. 1-4, 1931) that this form represents a distinct species and has named it *staminata* Ribaut. In addition to the above supplementary process the anterior appendages form an ogive rather than a semi-circle, and the lobes of the pygophor are provided with only three bristles at the base and two or three hairs on the posterior margin. Occurs on hazel.

8. *Erythroneura ribauti* Ossiannilsson and 9. *E. parvula* Boh.

*E. ribauti* Oss. is the *E. parvula* of Ribaut nec Boh. There has been considerable confusion over *E. parvula* auct. In 1924 Edwards separated *E. pallidifrons* Edwards from the original composite species. In 1932 I stated (in MacGill, Bull. Ent. Res. XXIII, Pt. I, March 1932, p. 34) that there was no authentic British male specimen of *E. parvula* Boh. on record and figured an Austrian male. When Ribaut's 1931 paper (Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse LXII, p. 404) came to my notice I realised that this Austrian specimen was identical with his *E. disjuncta*. Since then Ossiannilsson has shown (Opusc. Ent. 1937, p. 25) that *E. disjuncta* Rib. is the true *E. parvula* Boh. (thereby confirming my 1932 determination) and that Ribaut's *E. parvula* is a new species which he (Ossiannilsson) has called *E. ribauti* Oss. Both these species occur in Britain. In January of this year Mr. H. W. Daltry submitted to me specimens of *E. disjuncta* Ribaut which he had been collecting on *Helianthemum* in chalky districts. These were of course readily identified by the use of Ribaut's excellent figures. Meanwhile Mr. P. Harwood had been collecting on oaks in the New Forest, another allied species. Unfortunately no males were taken but from the distinctive tegminal colour-pattern this species was identified at once as *E. parvula* Ribaut. This of course is now

*E. ribauti* Oss. Males of *E. parvula* Boh. (= *disjuncta* Rib.) collected by Mr. Daltry are now available, but no British males of *E. ribauti* are yet known. Dr. Ribaut has expressed the opinion that we should wait until males are found before establishing the species as British. It is essential however to draw the attention of collectors to the new species if we are to obtain males. An examination of the British Museum material showed that both species had been present in the collections for many years under the name *E. parvula*, but unfortunately many of the Douglas and Scott specimens bore no locality labels. The distribution according to the British Museum material is as follows:—

*E. ribauti* Oss.:—Surrey: Shere VIII, 1899, E. A. Butler. Essex: Epping Forest 8.x.1910, E. A. Butler; Loughton 23.iv.1909, E. A. Butler; High Beech ix.1907, E. A. Butler. Both Mr. Harwood and Mr. Daltry have taken this species on oaks in the New Forest, the latter on 6.x.1937.

*E. ribauti* probably hibernates as an adult.

*E. parvula* Boh.:—Gloucester: Colesborne 28.ix.1907, J. Edwards. Surrey: Shere viii.1892, E. A. Butler; Box Hill, H. W. Daltry. Dorset: Poole Harbour viii.1904, E. A. Butler; Blandford, Handley and Swanage, P. Harwood. Camarthenshire: Pendine ix.1907, E. A. Butler. Hants: New Forest, P. Harwood. Essex: Chingford x.1890, E. A. Butler; High Beech ix.1907, E. A. Butler. Staffs: Dovedale, H. W. Daltry. Kent: Folkestone Warren and Kingsdown, near Deal, H. W. Daltry.

*E. parvula* is distinctly smaller than *E. ribauti*. The two species are readily distinguished by the colour-pattern, apart from well-marked differences in the male genitalia. *E. ribauti* has a distinct orange-yellow or brick-red shading on head, pronotum, margins of scutellum, costal margin and apical nervures of tegmina, whereas in *E. parvula* the shadings are lemon-yellow. The apical nervures in *parvula* are unicolourous save for some slight apical infuscation. Reference should be made to text-fig. 4.

#### 10. *Erythroneura ordinaria* Ribaut.

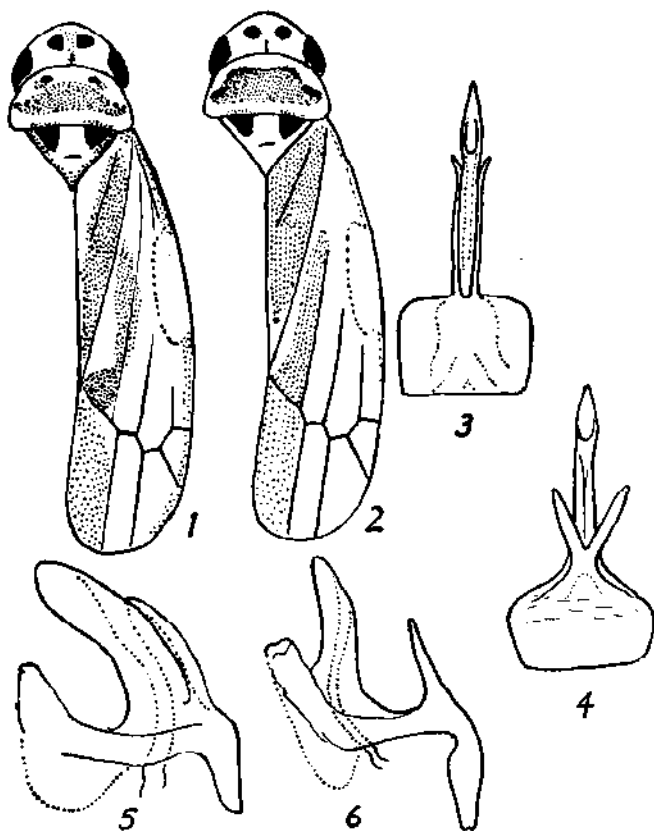
Faune de France 31, Homopt. Auchen. 1, Typhlocyidae, 1936, p. 47.

Very similar to *E. tiliae* (Geoff.). The males can be easily distinguished by the colour and relative length of the posterior tarsi. In the male of *E. tiliae* the posterior tarsi are as long or longer



than half the corresponding tibia and all three segments are black. In the male of *E. ordinaria* the posterior tarsi are shorter than half the corresponding tibia and are only black on the apical segment and the extremity of the preceding segment.

Occurs on willow.



TEXT FIGURE 4.—*Erythroneura ribauti* Oss.: 1, Dorsal view to show colour pattern; 3, Posterior view of penis; 5, lateral view of same. *Erythroneura parvula* Boh.: 2, Dorsal view to show colour pattern; 4, Posterior view of penis; 6, Lateral view of same.

# 11. *Megamelus paludicola* Lindb.

(= *Megamelus brevifrons* Haupt nec Reut.)

In January of this year Mr. H. W. Daltry submitted to me a short series of specimens of a strange-looking *Megamelus* species which Mr. P. Harwood had recently collected in the New Forest. It was identified as *Megamelus brevifrons* Reut. from Haupt's

'Zikaden' of Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas. This was confirmed by Dr. H. Ribaut who pointed out that Lindberg had recently shown that Haupt's species was distinct from Reuter's and had renamed it *M. paludicola* (Not. Ent. XVII, p. 59, 1937). This species is of course new to Britain. It is allied to *M. venosus* Germ. (= *thoulessi* Edw.) which was formerly placed in the British List under *Liburnia*, but differs in the following manner:—

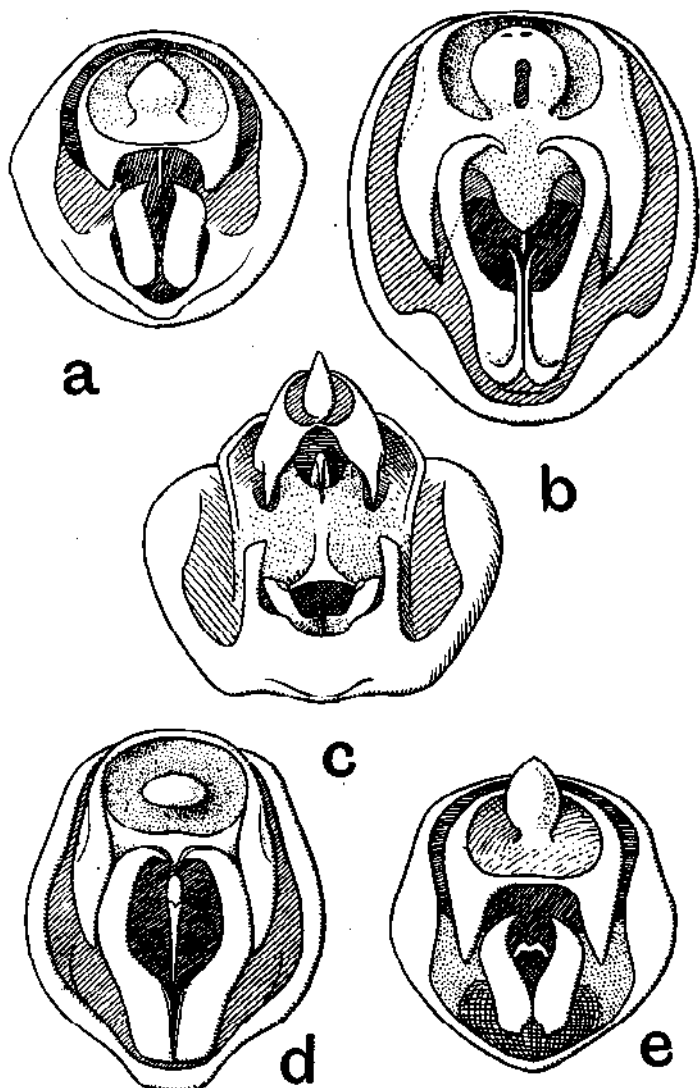
The first antennal segment is distinctly longer than wide at the end, the tegmina bear traces of markings, the tubercles on veins of tegmen give rise to hairs, and the anal tube has distinct spurs (text fig. 5, c). The British species of *Megamelus* may now be separated as follows:—

### *Megamelus* Fieb.

Side keels of pronotum straight, reaching or nearly reaching the hind margin, not curving away laterally behind eye. Frons with one median keel. Basal antennal segment at least half as long as second. Head seen from above moderately elongate. Basal segment of hind tarsi longer than the other two together. Apex of mesonotum acute, not at all rounded or tumid.

1. Side keels of pronotum barely reaching the posterior margin, posteriorly strongly divergent, the distance between their posterior extremities much longer than the middle carina. Head seen from above feebly produced in front of eyes, the middle keel not anteriorly prominent ... 2.
- Side keels of pronotum reaching the posterior margin, posteriorly only moderately divergent, so that the distance between their posterior extremities is not or very slightly longer than the middle keel. Head seen from above distinctly produced in front of eyes with anteriorly projecting middle keel ..... 4.
2. First antennal segment about as long as thick at its apex; tegmina unicolourous yellowish or reddish-brown without markings  
..... *venosus* Germ. (= *thoulessi* Edw.).
- First antennal segment much longer than thick at the apex; tegmina with more or less distinct markings ..... 3.
3. Tegminal nervures with tubercles bearing erect hairs; tegmina yellowish hyaline with a dark spot at apex of clavus and brown stripe down radial nervure ..... *paludicola* Lindb. (= *brevifrons* Haupt.).
- Tegminal nervures without piliferous tubercles; tegmina brown, with a large obscure pallid spot in middle of claval area and two distinct whitish spots along apical margin ..... *fieberti* Scott.
4. Head from above twice as long as wide at base, whole insect dark brown with a broad distinct median pale yellow stripe extending from apex of head to tip of abdomen. Male pygophor with an ovate accessory lobe on each side ..... *notula* Germ.
- Head from above less than twice as long as wide at base. Pale yellow median stripe indistinct; each tegmen with two dark brown spots, a large one at apex of clavus, another smaller in middle of apical margin, the claval commissure at base and the apical margin between the brown spots yellowish-white. Male pygophor without accessory lateral lobes ..... *quadrinaculata* Sign.

The male genitalia of the five species are figured herewith.



TEXT FIGURE 5.—End view of pygophor, showing anal tube and parameres: (a) *Megamelus venosus* Germ.; (b) *Megamelus 4 maculatus* Sign.; (c) *Megamelus notula* Germ.; (d) *Megamelus fieberi* Scott; (e) *Megamelus paludicola* Lindb.

British Museum (Natural History),  
Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.  
July 28th, 1938.