PRIAMUS

RESULTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES ON ENTOMOLOGY

ERGEBNISSE DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN UNTERSUCHUNGEN
AUS DEM GEBIET DER ENTOMOLOGIE

ENTOMOLOJİ ALANINDAKİ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALARIN
SONUÇLARI

AHMET ÖMER KOÇAK

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★ P R I A M U S
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edited by

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P R I A M U S

Entomoloji Alanındaki Bilimsel Araştırmaların Sonuçları

yazar ve naşir

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Ö N S Ö Z

" PRIAMUS " Entomoloji (Böcek Bilimi) alanında on yıldan beri sürdürülen bilimsel araştırmaların sonuçlarını kapsamaktadır.

Diğer memleketlerde de olduğu gibi, Türkiye'de de hayvan grupları arasında böcekler zengin tür sayısı ile en önemli yeri tutar. Böcek türlerinin tesbiti bu bakımdan diğer gruplara göre kendine has güçlükler gösterir. Bu tesbitler yapılırken şüphesiz her yazarın ortaya koyduğu sonuç kesinlikle doğrudur denilemez. Doğruluğu ancak aynı konuların yeniden incelenmesinden sonra kesinlik kazanabilir.

Türlerin tesbitinden söz ederken, sadece türlerin teşhisi değil,aynı zamanda türün taksonomik yönden incelenmesi, türlerin birbirleriyle olan akrabalık derecelerinin tesbiti ve bu işlemler yapılırken gerekli uluslararası nomenklatür kurallarına da uyulması gerekir. Ayrıca türlerin gelişme safhaları,larvalarının beslenme şekli ve besin bitkilerinin tesbiti de bilinmesi gereken önemli hususlar arasında yer almaktadır. Ancak tüm bu bilgilerden sonradır ki türün tabiatta oynadığı rolün ne olduğu hususunda bir ön fikre sahip olabiliriz.

Bir memleketin böcek faunasının tesbiti uzun zaman isteyen, yetenekli ve sabırlı araştırmacılara ihtiyaç gösteren bir iştir. Bugün memleketimizde yaşadığı bilinen böcek türlerinin sayısının 40 000-50 000 civarında olduğu söylenebilir. Bu türler bilinmelerine rağmen hala çözülmemiş pek çok taksonomik,biyolojik ve nomenklatür açısından sorunlara sahiptir. Böcek alemi içerisinde ise Lepidopter'ler(=Gündüz ve Gece Kelebekleri) gerek tür sayısının çokluğu,gerek se söz edildiği gibi çözülmemiş problemlerinin fazlalığı nedeniyle önemli bir yer tutarlar. Aynı zamanda ülke eko-

nomilerine zarar veren türlerinin az olmaması da bu grubun önemini arttırmaktadır. Türkiye'de bugüne kadar 5 000 civarında kelebek türünün yaşadığı tesbit edilmiştir,ancak halen sürdürülen araştırmalarla bu sayının çok daha artacağı kesindir.

Neden Priamus ?

Priamus bu bilim dalının kurucusu isveçli Caroli Linnaeus tarafından 1758 yılında basılmış meşhur "Systema Naturae" adlı eserinin 10.baskısında bilimsel olarak tanımlanmış ilk kelebek türüdür. Linnaeus bu ismi Batı Anadolu eski medeniyetlerinden batık şehir Truva'nın o devirdeki kralı Priamus'tan almıştır.

Priamus adlı bu kitapta böcekler arasında özellikle Lepidopter'ler üzerine taksonomik,faunistik ve biyolojik çalışmalar neşrolacaktır. Diğer böcek grupları için de benzeri çalışmalara imkân oranında yer verilecektir. Priamus aslında amaç değildir.Amaç Türkiye böcek faunasının tesbiti ve bunun yayınlanmasıdır.Tabiatı ile bu işin bir kişi tarafından gerçekleştirilmesi imkânsızdır.Ancak belli bir grup hayvan faunasının bir ölçüye kadar tesbiti yapılabilir,bunun yanısıra taksonomik ve biyolojik problemlerinin bir ölçüye kadar çözümü sağlanabilir.Esas amaç olan fauna tesbitine ulaşabilmek için gerekli tüm ara çalışmalar Priamus adlı bu kitapta toplanacaktır.

Priamus'ta çıkacak yazılar İngilizce ya da Almanca olacak ancak her konu için bir Türkçe özetin yanısıra yine İngilizce veya Almanca özete de yer verilecektir.

Bir yandan bilimsel araştırmaların halen devam etmesi, bir yandan da sınırlı maddi olanaklar nedeniyle Priamus fasiküller halinde yayınlanacaktir. Yıl içerisinde birkaç fasikülün yayınlanabileceği tahmin edilen Priamus'un ciltlerini her yılki fasiküller teşkil edecektir. Priamus'un on ciltte tamamlanacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

Ankara,23 Şubat 1981 A.Ö.K.

This book is intended for the contribution to the knowledge of the Insect Fauna especially Lepidoptera, Homoptera, Neuroptera of Turkey and of the palearctic Insects of taxonomical importance.

Under the title "Priamus" the works on the following subjects are planned to publish: taxonomical, nomenclatural, faunistic works; check-lists, short catalogues and faunistic notes on aforementioned groups.

The main publication languages are English, German and Turkish; besides each paper within Priamus includes a summary in Turkish and English or German.

Priamus will be published in parts. Each volume will be composed of the parts published in a year.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the following foundations: DAAD "Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst" (Bonn, W.Germany), supported my scientific programm financially by means of a grant between the years of 1977-1979 as I was in Karlsruhe. LNK "Landessammlungen für Naturkunde Karlsruhe", provided working facilities during my visit there in 1977-1980, and also BLB "Badische Landesbibliothek" (Karlsruhe, W.Germany).

My sincerest thanks are due to Mr.Günter Ebert (Department of Macrolepidoptera of LNK) and the staff of this department, who were ungrudging of their help and encouragement to me.

Ankara, 23rd February 1981 A.Ö.K.

ON THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS: PROTEREBIA ROOS&ARNSCHEID,1980 (SATYRIDAE,LEPIDOPTERA)

by

Ahmet Ö.Kocak

Abstract: Taxonomic status of Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN,1788, type-species of the genus Proterebia ROOS&ARNSCHEID,1980 is discussed;consequently it is proposed as junior subjective synonym of Papilio afra FABRICIUS,1787.

Proterebia is recently established by ROOS&ARNSCHEID (Mitt. MÜnch.ent.Ges.70:11;1980) with the type-species Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN,1788.They gave also a number of published names of this species as synonyms of Papilio phegea.Among them only two names were described originally,namely Papilio afer ESPER,1783 and Papilio afra FABRICIUS. Other names were used in the related literature subsequently. Papilio afer ESPER,1783 cannot be used as valid name for this taxon,as it is junior primary homonym of Papilio afer DRURY,1782. The other,Papilio afra,is,however,described by FABRICIUS earlier than it had heretofore been supposed to have been. In the second volume of "Mantissa Insectorum" FABRICIUS proposed a new name with a description for this species as follows:

> "413.P.N.G. alis integris fuscis:ocellis sex,posticis Afra cinereo venosis.
> Papilio Afer Esp.pap.tab.83.fig.4.5.
> Habitat in Russiae australioris desertis Dom.Bocher.
> Statura et magnitudo omnino P.Blandinae. Antennarum clava subtus excauata. Alae omnes supra nigrae ocellis circiter sex. Subtus anticae nigrae basi litura ferruginea ocellisque 5-6 duobus maioribus, posticae fuscae cinereo venosae ocellis sex vel septem."

FABRICIUS used this name in his Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta,Tom III,Pars I,1793,page 236 secondarily,which is currently considered wrongly as the first description!

I propose,therefore,Papilio afra FABRICIUS,1787 as the valid type-species of Proterebia ROOS&ARNSCHEID,1980 with the following synonyms:

P r o t e r e b i a ROOS&ARNSCHEID,1980
Mitt.MÜnch.ent.Ges.70:11

Type-species:Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN,1788 sensu ROOS&ARNSCHEID,1980(=Papilio afra FABRICIUS,1787 Mant.Ins.2:41, no.413)by original designation and monotypy.

The species occurs in the palearctic region.

Proterebia afra(FABRICIUS,1787) (stat.n.)(comb.n.)

Papilio afra FABRICIUS,1787 Mantissa Ins.2:41,no.413.

Papilio afer ESPER,1783 Die Schmett.1(2):161,tab. 83 figs.4,5;nec Papilio afer DRURY,1782 Ill.ex. Ent.3:tab.136,fig.1,2.

Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN,1788 Naturg.eur.Schmett.1: 101,no.42 (syn.n.)

Zusammenfassung: Nach der Überprüfung der taxonomischen Stellung der Typusart,Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN,1788,neu aufgestellter Gattung:Proterebia ROOS&ARNSCHEID,1980 wird Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN als jüngeres subjektives synonym von Papilio afra FABRICIUS,1787 vorgeschlagen.

Özet: Bu kısa çalışmada geçenlerde tanımlanan yeni bir kelebek cinsinin,Proterebia ROOS ve ARNSCHEID,1980,tip türü Papilio phegea BORKHAUSEN,1788 daha önce tarif edilmiş olan Papilio afra FABRICIUS,1787 nin subjektif sinonimi olarak bildirilmiştir.

References

BORKHAUSEN,M.B.,1788: Naturgeschichte der europäischen Schmetterlinge I.Tagschmetterlinge,36+288 S.,Frankfurt.

FABRICIUS,J.C.,1787:Mantissa Insectorum.Tom 2,382S.,Hafniae.

FABRICIUS,J.C.,1793:Entomologia systematica emendata et aucta,Tom 2,Pars I,487 S.,Hafniae.

ROOS,P.&L.ARNSCHEID,1980:Die systematische Stellung von Erebia phegea(BORKHAUSEN,1788).Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Erebien XII. (Lepidoptera,Satyridae).- Mitt.Münch.ent.Ges.70:1-14,10 Abb. München.

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ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME GENERA OF THE FAMILY PSYCHIDAE(LEPIDOPTERA)

by

Ahmet Ö.Koçak

Abstract: After revising the type-species of some Psychid genera,new synonyms are proposed. Two genera are also discussed relating regard to their dates of publication.

A) On the Genera Deuterohyalina and Lepidoscioptera DALLA-TORRE.

These two genera of the subfamily Oiketicinae were currently attributed to the author DALLA-TORRE with the reference Int.ent.Z. 14:56(1920). DALLA-TORRE proposed these names, Deuterohyalina and Lepidoscioptera as the replacement names for the preoccupied names, Hyalina RAMBUR,1866 and Scioptera RAMBUR,1866 respectively. It is interessant to note that DALLA-TORRE described these genera in 1913 in the journal "Entomologische Mittheilungen", and he, hisself overlooked to give this reference in his subsequent works, like "Das System der Psychiden.-Ent.Jb.36:129-131,1927;Nomenklatorische Bemerkungen zu den Psychiden....-Ibid.38:143-144,1929;Psychidae in Lepid. Cat.,Pars 34:133,136,1929. In his work entitled "Die Typusarten der paläarktischen Psychidae-Gattungen" DIERL(1968:7,10)listed these genera with the date of 1920 and reference cited above. In his recent Check-List, LERAUT(1980:56,57) followed DIERL's publication;therefore his statements on these genera are not correct. The correct references are, however, given in MEAVE's Nomenclator Zoologicus vol.2:52, 901;1939. They are notified below:

Deuterohyalina DALLA-TORRE,1913 Ent.Mitt.2(11):329

replacement name for Hyalina RAMBUR,1866 Cat.syst.Lep. Andalusia(2):310;nec SCHUMACHER,1817,nec STUDER,1820 non ALBERS,1850

Type-species:Phalaena Bombyx albida ESPER,1787.Subsequently designated by TUTT,1900 Nat.Hist.Brit.Lep.2:415-416.

This genus is considered by LERAUT(1980:56) as junior subjective synonym of Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865(see below).

Lepidoscioptera DALLA-TORRE,1913 Ent.Mitt.2(11):329

replacement name for Scioptera RAMBUR,1866 Cat.syst.Lep. Andalousie 1(2):307;nec WESTWOOD,1840.

Type-species:Phalaena Tinea plumistrella HÜBNER,1793.

This genus is considered by LERAUT(1980:57) as valid (see below).

B) Status of the Genus:Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865.

Oreopsyche was based by SPEYER in 1865 on a number of species. SPEYER didnot designate the type of this genus.Subsequent designations were made by several authors.One of the designation of the type is Psyche pyrenaella HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1852 made by TUTT(1900),which is considered validly by DIERL(1968:12). LERAUT(1980:56) followed DIERL and listed Oreopsyche as a valid genus for the species, including pyrenaella HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1852.

While studying on the type-species of some genera, I noticed that this designation was not the oldest one. Psyche tenella SPEYER, is designated subsequently by KIRBY(1892:514) as the type of the genus Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865. This action is available, as tenella is one of the originally included species and this designation must be regarded as valid, as it takes precedence over the designation made by TUTT(1900).

Another genus related to this problem is Standfussia TUTT. This genus was established on the species Psyche tenella SPEYER, 1851, which is the type-species of Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865, as well. Although Standfussia TUTT is considered by DIERL(1968:15), LERAUT (1980:87) et al. as the valid genus name, I propose it as junior objective synonym of Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865, and also Lepidoscioptera DALLA-TORRE,1913 as a subgenus of Oreopsyche SPEYER. Instead of Oreopsyche sensu TUTT, I propose Ptilocephala RAMBUR, 1866 as the valid genus name.

New synonyms and combinations within the subfamily Oiketicinae proposed above may be summarized as follows:

(Synonymy among generic and specific names arranged after LERAUT(1980))

Ptilocephala RAMBUR,1866
Cat.syst.Lep.Andalousie 1(2):307
Type-species: Phalaena Bombyx atra ESPER,1785.
The valid species is Psyche angustella HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1847, as atra ESPER,1785 is junior primary homonym of atra LINNAEUS,1767.

Subgen. Ptilocephala RAMBUR,1866
=Oreopsyche sensu TUTT,1900 (syn.nov.)
=Hyalina RAMBUR,1866 op.cit.,310;nec SCHUMACHER,1817(Mollusca)
=Carchesiopsyche WALLENGREN,1869
=Pyropsyche CHAPMAN,1903
=Deuterohyalina DALLA-TORRE,1913 replacement name for Hyalina.

Ptilocephala(s.str.)plumifera(OCHSENHEIMER,1810) (comb.n.)
P.(s.str.)angustella(HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1847) (comb.n.)
P.(s.str.)graminella(VIEWEG,1789) (comb.n.)
P.(s.str.)sicheliella(BRUAND,1858) (comb.n.)
P.(s.str.)pyrenaella(HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1852) (comb.n.)
P.(s.str.)vesubiella(MILLIERE,1872) (comb.n.)
P.(s.str.)albida(ESPER,1787) (comb.n.)

Subgen. Bourgognia AGENJO,1954
[illegible] included by KOZHANTSHIKOV,1950 and by DIERL 1968)
[illegible] (comb.n.)

P.(B.)silphella(MILLIERE,1871) (comb.n.)
P.(B.)leschenaulti(STAUDINGER,1866) (comb.n.)

Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865
Stettin ent.Ztg.26:249-252
Type-species:Psyche tenella SPEYER,1862
subsequent designation by KIRBY,1892:514.

Subgen.Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865
=Standfussia TUTT,1900 (syn.n.)
Nat.Hist.Brit.Lep.2:416
Type-species:Psyche tenella SPEYER,1862
(This genus is here proposed as junior objective synonym of Oreopsyche SPEYER,1865)

Oreopsyche(s.str.)tenella(SPEYER,1862) (comb.n.)

Subgen.Lepidoscioptera DALLA-TORRE,1913 (comb.n.)
=Scioptera RAMBUR,1866 nec WESTWOOD,1840
O.(Lepidoscioptera)plumistrella(HÜBNER,1793) (comb.n.)

(to be continued)

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BUSZKOIANA nom.nov. A Replacement Name in the Family Pterophoridae(Lepidoptera)

by
Ahmet Ö.Kocak

Abstract: A Replacement name,Buszkoiana nom.nov. is proposed for the subgenus Richardia BUSZKO,1978 in the family Pterophoridae.

The subgenus Richardia is established by BUSZKO in 1978 on the type species Pterophorus capnodactylus ZELLER,1841. This name is,however,preoccupied by Richardia ROBINEAU&DESVOIDY,1830 Mém.présentés Acad.R.Sci.Inst.France 2:728(Diptera),and under Article 53 it must be rejected and replaced. I propose,therefore,a replacement name for Richardia BUSZKO,1978, Buszkoiana nom.nov. after the original author,with the type-species Pterophorus capnodactylus ZELLER,1841.

Reference: BUSZKO,J.,1978,Über systematische Stellung der Gattungen in der Gattungsgruppe Stenoptilia-Platyptilia(Lep.,Pterophoridae).-Polskie Pismo Ent.48: 67-79,Wroclaw.

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FURTHER NOTES ON THE HOMONYMY OF THE SPECIFIC NAMES OF LEPIDOPTERA*)

by

Ahmet Ö. Kocak

Abstract: In this paper fifteen species-group names of West-Palearctic Lepidoptera, which are junior primary homonyms, are discussed. Seven replacement names are proposed and eight junior available synonyms validated.

★

The following specific names are currently used as valid names for the related taxa. It is for the first time notified that they are junior primary homonyms and under Article 53 of I.C.Z.N. any name that is a junior homonyms of an available name must be rejected and replaced. And also Article 60 runs:" A rejected homonym must be replaced by an existing available name, or, for lack of such a name, by a new name".

In accordance with these two Articles seven replacement names are established, and instead of eight rejected homonyms, their junior available synonyms are proposed validly.

These names are as follows:

Fam. SATYRIDAE

1) Pseudochazara mercurius (STAUDINGER, 1887) (stat.n.)

Papilio agave ESPER, 1783 Die Schmett.1(2):tab.84 fig.4 (non-binominal)

Papilio Nymphalis hippolyte ESPER, 1784 Ibid.1(2):164; nec Papilio hypoolyte DRURY, 1782 Ill.exot.3:17,77, tab.14, figs.3,4.

Papilio alcyone FABRICIUS, 1787 Mant.Ins.2:38, n.399; nec DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775 Ankündung syst.Werkes Schmett.Wiener Gegend:169.

Papilio agave BORKHAUSEN, 1788 Naturg.eur.Schmett.1:102; nec CRAMER, 1775 Uitl.Kap.1:tab.20, fig.H,I.

Satyrus mercurius STAUDINGER, 1887 Stettin ent.Ztg.48:58.

As cited above the species should be called as mercurius STAUDINGER, 1887, as it is the oldest available name for the species. But as subspecies a replacement name for hippolyte ESPER is needed. I propose, therefore, esperi nom.nov., which can be combined with mercurius as follows:

Pseudochazara mercurius esperi nom.nov.

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*) The article partly issued in [illegible] 139-146, 1990 and Commun. [illegible] Ankara 14(C3): [illegible]

2) Kirinia climene lecerfi(nom.nov.)

Pararge climene alticola le CERF,1913 Annls.hist.nat.Déléq. Perse,Entomologie 2:41,pl.1 fig.3;nec Pararge megera alticola VERITY,1911 Boll.Soc.ent.ital.42:269.

I propose here a new name,lecerfi(nom.nov.) for alticola le CERF,1913,as it is junior primary homonym of alticola VERITY,1911.

Fam. LYCAENIDAE

3) Vacciniina morgiana (KIRBY,1871) (sp.rev.)

Lycaena hyrcana LEDERER,1869 Horae Soc.ent.ross.6:78,tab.4 fig.6,7; nec Lycaena hyrcanus FELDER,1860 Sber.Akad.Wiss.Wien 1860: 455,n.28.

Cupido morgiana KIRBY,1871 A Synonymic Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera:369 n.232(proposed as a replacement name for hyrcana LEDERER nec FELDER).

Though morgiana KIRBY,1871 was overlooked for a long time, today it must be treated as valid name for the species,as hyrcana LEDERER,currently considered validly,is junior primary homonym of hyrcana(=us)FELDER,1860.

Fam. NOTODONTIDAE

4) Gluphisia rurea (FABRICIUS,1787) (stat.n.)

Phalaena Bombyx crenata ESPER,1785 Die Schmett.3:245,tab. 47 fig.3,4;nec Phalaena Noctua crenata HUFNAGEL,1767 Berl.Mag.3:402.

Bombyx rurea FABRICIUS,1787 Mant.Ins.2:114 n.67.

I propose here rurea FABRICIUS as the valid name of this species,as crenata ESPER,1785,which is currently considered validly (cf.LERAUT 1980:152),is junior primary homonym of crenata HUFNAGEL, 1767.

Fam. LASIOCAMPIDAE

5) Dendrolimus ledereri(nom.nov.)

Bombyx bufo LEDERER,1861 Wien.ent.Monatschr.5:153,tab.2, fig.1;nec Bombyx bufo FABRICIUS,1787 Mant.Ins.2:121 n.118.

I propose here a new name,ledereri(nom.nov.) for bufo LEDERER,1861 as it is junior primary homonym of bufo FABRICIUS,1787.

This species is currently placed in the genus Dendrolimus GERMAR,1812.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE

6) Agrotis obesa tauricola(nom.nov.)

Agrotis obesa fusca CORTI,1932 in SEITZ:Die Großschmett. (suppl.)3:46,5k ♂;nec Agrotis cinerea fusca BOISDUVAL,1837 Icones Hist.Lép.2:pl.78 fig.4.

I propose here a new name,tauricola(nom.nov.) for fusca CORTI,1932,as it is junior primary homonym of fusca BOISDUVAL,1837.

7) Hermonassa staudingeri (nom.nov.)

Agrotis modesta STAUDINGER,1895 Dt.ent.Z.,Iris 8:309; nec Agrotis modesta MOORE,1881 Proc.zool.Soc.Lond.(1881):351.

Hermonassa modesta STAUDINGER:BOURSIN 1967 Z.Wien.ent. Ges.52:37.

I propose here a replacement name,staudingeri(nom.nov.) for modesta STAUDINGER,1895,as it is junior primary homonym of modesta MOORE,1881.

This species is currently considered as a species of the genus Hermonassa WALKER,1865(cf.BOURSIN 1967:37).

Fam. PYRALIDAE

8) Aurana legatalis (HÜBNER,1825) (sp.rev.)

Tinea legatella HÜBNER,1796 Samml.eur.Schmett.8:35,tab.11 fig.71;nec Tinea legatella DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 Ankündung syst. Verkes Schmett.Wiener Gegend:319.

Zophodia legatalis HÜBNER,1825 Verz.bek.Schmett.370, n.3556(an unjustified emendation of legatella but has status in nomenclature therefore can be used as a replacement name)

I propose here legatalis HÜBNER,1825 instead of legatella HÜBNER,1796 as the valid name of this taxon,as the latter is junior primary homonym of legatella DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775.

This species is considered under the genus Aurana WALKER, 1863(cf.LERAUT 1980:112).

9) Zophodia grossulariella(ZINCKEN,1818) (sp.rev.)

Tinea convolutella HÜBNER,1796 Samml.eur.Schmett.8:33,tab. 8,fig.34;nec DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 Ankündung syst.Verkes Schmett.Wiener Gegend:134.

Phycis grossulariella ZINCKEN,1818 Mag.Ent.(Germar)3:144.

I propose here grossulariella ZINCKEN,1818 as the valid name of this species,as convolutella HÜBNER,1796 is junior primary homonym of convolutella DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775.

This species is currently considered under the genus Zophodia HÜBNER,1825(cf.LERAUT 1980:112).

10) Batesa alienalis (EVERSMANN,1844) (sp.rev.)

Pyralis nostualis EVERSMANN,1844 Bull.Soc.Nat.Moscou 17: [illegible] Tinea nocualis HÜBNER,1796 [illegible]

6,fig.38.

Pyralis alienalis EVERSMANN,1844Faun.Lepid. Volgo-Uralensis:451.

I propose here the name alienalis EVERSMANN,1844 as the valid for this species,as noctualis EVERSMANN,1842 is junior primary homonym of noctualis HÜBNER,1796.

This species is currently considered under the genus Ratasa HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1849(cf.ROESSLER 1973:46).

Fam. ARGYRESTHIIDAE

11) Argyresthia rudolphella(ESPER,1791) (sp.rev.)

Phalaena Tinea rudolphella ESPER,1791 in Naturforscher 25:43,tab.2 fig.1.

Tinea pygmaeella HÜBNER,1813 Samml.eur.Schmett.,Tineae, tab.51 fig.353(non-binominal)

Tinea pygmaeella CHARPENTIER,1818 Verz.eur.Schmett.88; nec DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 Ankündung syst.Werkes Schmett.Wiener Gegend:141.

Tinea pygmaeella HÜBNER,1813,which is currently considered validly(cf.LERAUT 1980:82,n.1598),does not enter into homonymy,as it is described without generic name! But in CHARPENTIER's List,it is made available firstly. I consider pygmaeella CHARPENTIER,1818 is junior primary homonym of pygmaeella DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775;therefore it must be rejected and replaced under the Article 53.

According to LERAUT(1980:82)this species has only one synonym,semifasciella STEPHENS,1834. But,in his work,WERNEBURG(1864: 378) mentioned an other species, Tinea rudolphella described by ESPER in 1791. He treated this species as conspecific with pygmaeella HÜBNER and added: "....Letztere bezeichnet sicher pygmaeella und der Name rudolphella hat als der älteste einzutreten".

I propose,therefore,rudolphella ESPER,1791 as the valid name of this species.

Fam. TINEIDAE

12) Episcardia fuscoviolacella (RAGONOT,1895) (sp.rev.)

Tinea violacella REBEL,1893 Stettin ent.Ztg.54:42; nec Tinea violacella HAWORTH,1828 Lep.Brit.,585.

Tineola fuscoviolacella RAGONOT,1895 Bull.Soc.ent.Fr. (1895):CV.

Tinea violacella REBEL,1893,which is placed by PETERSEN (1957:573)in the genus Episcardia RAGONOT,1895 and currently considered validly,is junior primary homonym of violacella HAWORTH, 1828;therefore it must be rejected and replaced. I propose here

fuscoviolacella RAGONOT,1895 as the valid name,which is proposed by PETERSEN(1957:573) as synonym of violacella REBEL,1893.

13) Elatobia bugrai (nom.nov.)

[illegible] atratella STAUDINGER,1870 Horae Soc.ent.ross.7:93.; [illegible] [illegible] 1785 in FOURCROY:Entomologia Parisiensis[illegible]:33 .

I propose here a replacement name,bugrai(nom.nov.) for atratella STAUDINGER,1870,as it is junior primary homonym of atratella GEOFFROY,1785.

This species is currently placed under the genus Elatobia HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1853(cf.PETERSEN 1957:138,140-141).

14) Tinea tunusensis (nom.nov.)

Tinea striatella LUCAS,1942 Bull.Soc.ent.Fr.47:126;nec DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 Ankündung syst.Werkes Schmett.Wiener Gegend:135.

I propose here a replacement name,tunusensis(nom.nov.) for striatella LUCAS,1942(described from Tunis),as it is junior primary homonym of striatella DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775.

15) Archinemapogon yildizae (nom.nov.)

Tinea laterella THUNBERG,1794 Diss.ent.Ins.Suecica 7:94; nec DENIS& SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 Ankündung syst.Werkes Schmett.Wiener Gegend:137.

Tinea arcuatella STAINTON,1854 Ins.Brit.,Lep.Tineina,29; nec SCHRANK,1802 Fauna Boica 2(2):107.

T.laterella THUNBERG,1794 is currently considered as valid species name under the genus Archinemapogon ZAGULYAEV,1962 (cf.ZAGULYAEV 1964:365;LERAUT 1980:59,n.380).This name is junior primary homonym;therefore it must be rejected.

T.arcuatella STAINTON,1854,which is considered as sole synonym of this species(cf.LERAUT 1980:59),is also junior primary homonym;therefore it must be rejected.

There is no available synonym of this species;therefore I propose here a replacement name,yildizae(nom.nov.).

This species has been discussed nomenclaturally in Communs Fac.Sci.Univ.Ankara 24(C3):15,1980.

C O R R I G E N D A :

In my recent paper on the homonymy of some species-group [illegible] published in Nota Lepid.2(4):[illegible],[illegible].1980 appeared some

printing errors,which are needed to correct. I should like to take this opportunity to give these corrections below:

1) On the page 141: Lycaeides idas dalmaticola KOCAK,1980 is proposed as a replacement name for dalmatina NEUSTETTER,1938 Ent. Rdsch.55:315,as it is junior primary homonym of dalmatina WAGNER,1909 under the same genus Lycaena FABRICIUS,1807. As dalmatina NEUSTETTER is proposed by HEYDEMANN(ibid.55:372) as subjective synonym of Lycaena argyrognomon f.croatica GRUND,1913 Int.ent.Z.7:127,this replacement name should be also regarded as subjective synonym of croatica GRUND,which is considered currently as a subspecies of idas.

2) On the page 142: kudrnai(nom.nov.) was proposed in the following way:

" Agriades pyrenaicus kudrnai(nom.nov.)
pro Lycaena orbitulus rebeli TULESCHKOV,1932 Mitt.bulg. ent.Sofia 7:101;nom.preocc. Lycaena alcon rebeli HIRSCHKE, 1904 Jahr.Wien.ent.Ver.15:110-111.
I propose a new name,kudrnai(nom.nov.) for rebeli TULESCHKOV,which is invalid,as it is junior primary homonym of rebeli HIRSCHKE,1904„

This species is currently considered under the genus Agriades HÜBNER.

3) On the page 144: Yigoga forcipula obscurior DRAUDT,1933 is considered as a subspecies of nigrescens HÖFNER(after VARGA,pers.comm.); therefore new name proposed by me belongs to nigrescens in the following way:

Yigoga nigrescens turcicola(KOCAK,1980)
Nota lepid.2(4):144 (replacement name for obscurior DRAUDT, 1933 nec STAUDINGER,1889)

4) On the page 144: Yigoga nigrescens amasina TURATI,1919 is considered as a subspecies of forcipula(after VARGA,pers.comm.); therefore new name proposed by me belongs to this species in the following way:

Yigoga forcipula amasicola (KOCAK,1980)
Nota lepid.2(4):144 (replacement name for amasina TURATI, 1919 nec STAUDINGER,1901)

My thanks are due to Prof.Dr.Z.LORKOVIC(Zagreb) and Dr.Z.VARGA (Debrecen) for their kind interests and helps in this matter.

Zusammenfassung: Bei der Abfassung der vorliegenden Arbeit ist es meine Absicht eine möglichst richtige Synonymie der als homonym beschriebenen Lepidopterenarten zu geben. Die von mir in den Nota lepid.2(4):136-149,1980 und Communs Fac.Sci.Univ.Ankara 24(C3):7-25, 1980 bekannt gemachte Arbeiten enthalten in dieser Beziehung einige Ersatznamen. Nach der Untersuchungen habe ich nochmals fünfzehn

Lepidopterennamen festgelegt,die sie Homonym sind. Acht von der verworfenen Homonymen sind durch vorhandenen verfügbaren Namen, und die Reste durch neuen Namen ersetzt.

Ö z e t: Bu calısma kalema alınırken amac homonim olarak tarif edilmis Lepidopter türlerinin mümkün oldugu kadar dogru sinonimlerini vermekti. Bu konudaki tanım daha önce Nota lepid.2(4): 139-146,1980 ve Communs Fac.Sci.Univ.Ankara 24(C3):7-25,1980 de yayınlanan calısmalarım bazı yedek isimleri kapsamaktadır. Arastırmalardan sonra homonim olan onbes Lepidopter türü daha tesbit edilmistir. Burada bunların sekizinin yerine gecerli sinonimler,geri kalanlar icin de yedek isimler teklif edilmistir.

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ZAGULYAEV,A.K.,1964,Nemapogoninae.in Fauna of the U.S.S.R. Lepidoptera vol.4 No.2 Tineidae,vii+436pp.(transl. from Russian),Moskva&Leningrad.

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ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME GENERA OF LEPIDOPTERA

by
Ahmet Ö.Kocak

Abstract: Under this title some genera of Lepidoptera are discussed nomenclaturally. In this part of this article the following genera are examined: Adela LATREILLE,1796,Nemotois HÜBNER, 1825(Adelidae),Tiessa BRANDT,1939,Namanganum RIESEN,1891,Sartha STAUDINGER,1891,Brachionycha HÜBNER,1819,Platydia GUENEE,1854, Yidalpta NYE,1975,Leptophara BILLBERG,1820,Eudocima BILLBERG,1820, Psephea BILLBERG,182o and Xantha BILLBERG,1820(Noctuidae).

1) On the Nomenclature of Two Adelid Genera.

a) Adela LATREILLE,1796

Last year this genus has been considered by some authors in their works with various type-species,designators and references to the original description.

In his doctoral thesis,KÜPPERS(1980:20) treated the genus Adela LATREILLE,1796 with the reference "Gen.Crust.Ins.,4:224"with the type-species "Phalaena viridella SCOPOLI,1763". This reference, which is completely wrong,and the type-species belong to MEYRICK (1912:8).

In the same year,SCHMIDT-NIELSEN(1980:162)cited the genus Adela LATREILLE,1796 with the correct reference,Préc.Caract.Insect.: 147,and the type-species Phalaena(Tinea)reaumurella LINNAEUS,1758 Syst.nat.(ed.10)1:540,which is designated subsequently by LATREILLE, 1810 Considérations générales sur l'Ordre naturel des Animaux:441.

Adela was established by LATREILLE in 1796(l.c.),but any species included originally. Under the Article 69(ii) the nominal species-group taxa that were first subsequently and expressly referred to it are to be treated as the only originally included species. To my knowledge, Adela has been first subsequently used by LATREILLE in 1802 in SONNINI's Hist.nat.Crust.Ins.3:417 with a single nominal species, Alucita reaumurella FABRICIUS,1775 Syst.ent.: 670,a subsequent combination of reaumurella LINNAEUS,1758(see above). Article 69(ii)(2) runs:"If only one nominal species was first subsequently referred to a genus,it is ipso facto the type-species by subsequent monotypy". Alucita reaumurella FABRICIUS is,therefore, to be considered as the type-species of Adela LATREILLE,1796,by subsequent monotypy. Type-designation made by LATREILLE,1810(l.c.)is, therefore,invalid!

b) Nemotois HÜBNER,1825

This genus was established by HÜBNER in 1825(Verz.bek. Schmett.,416-417) and its type-species designated subsequently. SCHMIDT-NIELSEN(1980:162)cited the type-species of this genus as Tinea schiffermillerella DENIS&SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 designated by FLETCHER,1929 Mem.Dep.Agric.India,Ent.Ser.11:146.

Article 69(a)(iv) runs:"If an author designates(or accepts another's designation)as type-species a nominal species that was not originally included,and if,but only if,at the same time he synonymizes that species with one of the originally included species,his act constitutes designation of the latter as type-species of the genus".

Under this Article,type-species of this genus was, to my knowledge,designated by MEYRICK(1912 Gen.Ins.133:4) as Alucita fasciella FABRICIUS,1775 Syst.Ent.:670 ,earlier than that of FLETCHER(1929). The latter is,therefore,to be considered invalid. A.fasciella FABRICIUS,1775 is the valid name of this species,as it takes precedence over the name schiffermillerella DENIS&SCHIFFER-MÜLLER,1775(cf.Opinion 516:1958,Opin.int.Comm.zool.Nom.19:1-44).

Nemotois HÜBNER,1825 is considered as junior subjective synonym of Nemophora ILLIGER&HOFFMANNSEGG,1798.

2) On the Nomenclature of some Noctuid Genera.

a) Tiessa BRANDT,1939

It was established by BRANDT,1939(Ent.Rdsch.56(25):271) on the type-species Raphia cheituna BRANDT,1939(l.c.),by monotypy.

Tiessa was proposed as a subgenus.

It was not recorded by NEAVE(Nomencl.zool.5,6) and also by NYE(1975)!

b) Namanganum RIESEN,1891 or Sartha STAUDINGER,1891 ?

Namangana STAUDINGER,1888(Stettin ent.Ztg.49:52) is junior homonym of Namangana STAUDINGER,1888(ibid.49:28),and by original author a replacement name,Sartha was proposed in 1891(ibid. 52:229). This replacement name was placed in NEAVE's Nomencl.zool., and NYE's Generic Names of Moths of the World I:440,1975. The fact, which is overlooked up today, is Namangana STAUDINGER,1888(op.cit., 52) has been replaced by Namanganum RIESEN,1891(Stettin ent.Ztg.52: 15) earlier than Sartha STAUDINGER,1891(op.cit.,229).

RIESEN stated:"Meines Ermessens ließe sich am einfachsten aus dem Dilemma herauskommen,wenn an zweiter Stelle statt Namangana gesetzt würde Namanganum und mirabile statt mirabilis...."

I am quite clear on this point that Namanganum is replaced objectively for Namangana STAUDINGER,1888;therefore I propose this name as valid for the species,and Sartha STAUDINGER,1891 as junior objective synonym of Namanganum RIESEN,1891,proposed unnecessarily.

Namanganum RIESEN,1891 was not recorded by NEAVE(Nomencl. zool.1-6;1939-1966) and also by NYE(1975)!

The full synonymy is given below;

Namanganum RIESEN,1891(March)
Stettin ent.Ztg.52(1/3):15
Type-species:Namangana mirabilis STAUDINGER,1888
Stettin ent.Ztg.49:52(of the genus Namangana STAUDINGER, 1888)by monotypy.
Type-species is proposed by RIESEN as mirabile instead of mirabilis STAUDINGER.

Namangana STAUDINGER,1888
Ibid.49:52
Type-species:Namangana mirabilis STAUDINGER,1888 Ibid. 49:52,by monotypy.
A junior homonym of Namangana STAUDINGER,1888 Ibid.49: 28(Noctuidae). The objective replacement names are Namanganum RIESEN,1891 and Sartha STAUDINGER,1891.

Sartha STAUDINGER,1891(June) (Syn.nov.)
Ibid.52:229
Type-species:Namangana mirabilis STAUDINGER,1888 Ibid. 49:52,by monotypy.
Proposed unnecessarily as an objective replacement name for Namangana STAUDINGER,1891(see Namanganum RIESEN,1891)

c) Brachionycha HÜBNER,1819

This genus was established by HÜBNER in 1819(Verz.bek. Schmett.:144),but its type-species designated subsequently.

According to NYE(1975:86),type-species Phalaena Bombyx nubeculosa ESPER,1785 Die Schmett.3:248,pl.48 fig.6,by subsequent designation by HAMPSON,1906 Cat.Lepid.Phalaenae Br.Mus.6:202.So far as I know,there is an earlier designation made by KIRBY in 1892 (Syn.Cat.Lepid.Heterocera I:562). This makes HAMPSON's designation invalid. The acceptance of KIRBY's designation,however,would make no difference to the generic concept.

d) Platydia GUENEE,1854 and Yidalpta NYE,1975

Yidalpta was proposed as a replacement name for Platydia GUENEE,1854,as it was junior homonym of Platydia COSTA,1852(sensu NYE,1975:508).

According to NEAVE(Nomencl.zool.3:787;1940) COSTA's name is Platidia with the same reference to it just as cited by NYE, that is, Fauna Regno Napoli 10 Anim.Molli(5),Brachiopodi:47,1852. Platidia COSTA,1852 was not mentioned and discussed by NYE,while he proposed his new name,Yidalpta.

As I have no copy of COSTA's work,I cannot examine this name whether it is correct,but if NEAVE's citation is correct, Platydia GUENEE,1854 cannot be regarded as homonym of Platidia COSTA, 1852 as NYE considered. Therefore,the validity of the name Yidalpta needs confirmation.

e) Leptophara BILLBERG,1820 and Eudocima BILLBERG,1820

Leptophara was proposed by BILLBERG in 1820(Enumeratio Insect Mus.G.J.Billberg:85) without any included species.On the other hand,Eudocima was proposed by BILLBERG(l.c.) on the same page but after Leptophara with a sole species,Phalaena salaminia CRAMER, 1777,which is the type of the genus by monotypy.The author was, however,cited as FABRICIUS. In the genus Leptophara,NYE(1975:193) inserted firstly a species,Phalaena salaminia CRAMER,1777,thus made it the type of this genus by subsequent monotypy.

I don't know why NYE considered Leptophara as junior objective synonym of Eudocima,though it was described prior to Eudocima. Contrarily,I propose Leptophara BILLBERG,1820 as the valid name for the taxon,as it takes precedence over the name Eudocima BILLBERG,1820.

f) Psephea BILLBERG,1820

Psephea was not recorded by NYE(1975)! It is,therefore, cited below:

Psephea BILLBERG,1820

Enumeratio Insect Mus.G.J.Billberg:86

Type-species:Noctua caricae FABRICIUS,1775 Syst.Ent.: 596,n.23,by original designation and monotypy.

I think that the following three genera belong to the family Noctuidae,or described originally in Noctuidae.If this is true,they should be added to NYE's Catalogue!

Canaea WALKER,1863

J.Proc.Linn.Soc.,Zoology 7(1864):73

Banisia WALKER,1863
Ibid.7(1864):77
Astygisa WALKER,1863
Ibid.7(1864):192

g) Emendation or Original Description ?

Article 33 runs:" (a) Emendations. Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name is an "emendation". (i) A "justified emendation" is the correction of an incorrect original spelling,and the name thus emended takes the date and authorship of the original spelling.(ii) Any other emendation is an "unjustified emendation";the name thus emended has status in nomenclature with its own date and author,and is a junior objective synonym of the name in its original form".

Such intentional changes have been made by BILLBERG(1820) and proposed Orthoa BILLBERG,1820(Enumeratio Insect.Mus.G.J.Billberg:85) instead of Orthosia OCHSENHEIMER,1816,Hada BILLBERG(op. cit.,86)instead of Hadena SCHRANK,1802,Achatis BILLBERG(op.cit.,87) instead of Achatia HÜBNER,1813,and Xantha BILLBERG(op.cit.,88) instead of Xanthia OCHSENHEIMER,1816.

I am of the opinion that all of them should be treated as unjustified emendation with their own dates and author,and are junior objective synonym of the names in their original forms. Suggestions on these names are,however,different.

Achatis BILLBERG,1820 was considered by NYE(1975:487) as an original genus name,not as unjustified emendation of the genus Achatia HÜBNER,1813!

Orthoa BILLBERG,1820 was considered by NYE(1975:354) as an original genus name,not as an unjustified emendation of Orthosia OCHSENHEIMER,1816!

Hada BILLBERG,1820 was considered by NYE(1975:226) as an original genus name,not as an unjustified emendation of Hadena SCHRANK,1802!

But, Xantha BILLBERG,1820 was n o t considered as an original genus name,on the contrary,was considered as an unjustified emendation of Xanthia OCHSENHEIMER,1816 !?

Achatis BILLBERG and Orthoa BILLBERG are currently considered as junior objective synonyms of Trachea OCHSENHEIMER,1816 and Orthosia OCHSENHEIMER,1816 respectively. But Hada BILLBERG with its different type-species is a valid genus name,while Xantha BILLBERG is junior objective synonym of Xanthia OCHSENHEIMER,1816,as it is an unjustified emendation!

I am of the opinion that what is accepted for Xantha BILLBERG,1820 must be also accepted for the other three genera,incl. Hada BILLBERG,1820.

(to be continued)

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Zagulyaevella(nom.nov.) in the family Tineidae(Lep.)

by

Ahmet Ö.Kocak

Brachys was proposed by ZAGULYAEV in 1979(Fauna U.S.S.R., Tineidae:Meessiinae:314) with the type-species Meessia brachyptera P.d'E.,1974,by original designation.

Brachys ZAGULYAEV,1979 is junior homonym of Brachys SOLIER, 1833 Annls.Soc.ent.Fr.2:312(Coleoptera),and under the Article 53 it must be rejected and replaced.

I propose a replacement name,Zagulyaevella(nom.nov.) for Brachys ZAGULYAEV,1979 after the original author.

*

I would like to call attention to an other Tineid name, Tineopis ZAGULYAEV,1960(Fauna U.S.S.R.,Tineidae,Tineinae:209), which is in recent works cited as incorrect subsequent spelling, namely,‡Tineopsis!

Tineopsis was in fact proposed twice by FELDER,1861 as Arctiid,and by DYAR,1914 as Pyralid. This time Tineopsis was misspellt by BRADLEY,1972 in KLOET&HINCKS's Check-List on page 8 and followed by LERAUT(1980:60).‡Tineopsis BRADLEY,1972 has no status in nomenclature and therefore does not enter into homonymy (Article 33b).

References:

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ZAGULYAEV,A.K.,1960,Fauna SSSR.Nasecomie cesuecrilie, Nastoiascie moli(Tineidae) Ciasti trelia,Podsemeistvo Tineinae, 4,3:1-267,figs.(russ.).

NEUE HOMOPTEREN AUS DER TÜRKEI-I

V.Kartal

Abstract: In this paper a neu species,Concavifer bolkarensis(sp.n.)(Cicadellidae) is described,and eight Cicadellid-one Issid-species are recorced from Turkey for the first time.

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In vorliegenden Arbeit wird beschrieben ein neue Art, Concavifer bolkarensis(sp.n.),und einige Arten der Cicadelliden u. Issiden aus der Türkei zum ersten Mal gemeldet.

Die Gattung Concavifer DLABOLA,1960 wurde bis jetzt nur aus Iran ,Iraq,U.S.S.R und Israel als monotypisch bekannt. Diese aus Taurusgebirge erst hier berichtete Gattung ist neu für die Türkei.

Concavifer ist vertreten in der Türkei mit einer neuen Art,bolkarensis mit der folgenden Beschreibung:

Concavifer bolkarensis (sp.n.)

Gehörigkeit:

Diese neue Art ähnelt nach dem gespaltenen Aedeagus der Neoaliturus-Arten und nach dem langen Fühler,sehr kurzen Stylus, und langen Genitalplatten der Platymetopius-Arten. Aber durch keine Anhänge an den Pygophorlappen gehört diese Art an der Gattung Concavifer DLABOLA,1960.

Diagnose:

Es stimmt im Gestalt,Proportionen mit der Typus-Art Concavifer marmoratus DLABOLA,1960 überein(vgl.DLABOLA 1960:tab.4,Abb.4). Oberseite ohne punktiert,Vorderflügelnerven braun umgesäumt, Scheitel mit 12 ovalen braunen Flecken,dadurch weicht es erheblich von der Typus-Art ab. Diese neue Art unterscheidet sich durch gegeneinander ellipsförmig gebogene Aedeagus-Äste,an der Spitze schrag geschnittene Stylus und Verhältnis VII.Sternit zu vorhergehende Sternit 1/3 mal kurzer als bei der Typus-Art.

Beschreibung:

Holotypus ♂ : Körpergestalt und Proportionen ähnlich C.marmoratus DLABOLA,1960,aber noch kleiner(4mm.). Verhältnis Körperlänge (von Kopf bis Vorderflügelspitze) zu maximaler Körperbreite:2.89; maximale Kopfbreite zur medianer Kopflänge:3.75;Pronotumbreite zu medianer Pronotumlänge:2.04;Kopfbreite:1.125mm.

Färbung und Zeichnung: Scheitel gelbbräunlich,mit 12 ovalen dunkelbraunen Flecken(Abb.a),die im ähnlichen Abstand verteilt. Pronotum graugelblich mit dunkelbraun netzförmig verteilten Zeich - nungen. Grundfarbe vom Scutum gelb,an den vorderen Winkeln fünf-

eckig dunkelbraun,am hinteren Teil U-förmig braun gefleckt.Am vorderen Teil stehen nebeneinander zwei dunkelbraune Punkte.Vorderflügel graugelblich,alle Nerven dunkelbraun umgesäumt,aber die Quernerven am Costalrand ovale,die spitzige Apikalzellen bis zwei Drittel und die Clavusspitze dunkelbraun gefleckt. Anteclypeus schwarz mit den quer gelben Strichen.Postclypeus schwarz an der vorderen Winkeln dreieckig gefleckt.In der Mitte stehen zwei längliche Strichen. Brust schwarz,nur die dorsale Teile schwach gelb gefleckt. Tergit- u. Sterniten schwarz, die Ränder bandförmig gelb gestrichen. Die Beine gelb braun gefleckt. Die Tibien der vorderen und mittleren Beinen am Außenrand mit drei ovalen,an der Spitze ringförmig braunen Flecken. Hintertibien am Innenrand mit länglich bandförmig braun gestrichen.Basis jeder großen Dornen braun punktiert.

Genitalien: Pygophor ohne Anhänge(Abb.d,e).Am Dorsalrand lappenförmig verlängert und Analrohr überragend.Seitlich von Vorderen Basis bis die Mitte nach oben schräg gekielt. Auf der Dorsalseite 14-16 Makrochäten,auf der Ventralseite dünne Borsten stehen. Genitalklappen schlank dreieckig zugespitzt,bogenförmig nach oben leicht gekrümmt.Am Außenrand in einer Reihe mit 9-10 Makrochäten, vor diesen viele lange (2 bzw.3 mal länger als Makrochäten)Borsten stehen.

Stylus kurz,klauenförmig,an der Spitze schräg geschnitten (Abb.c).

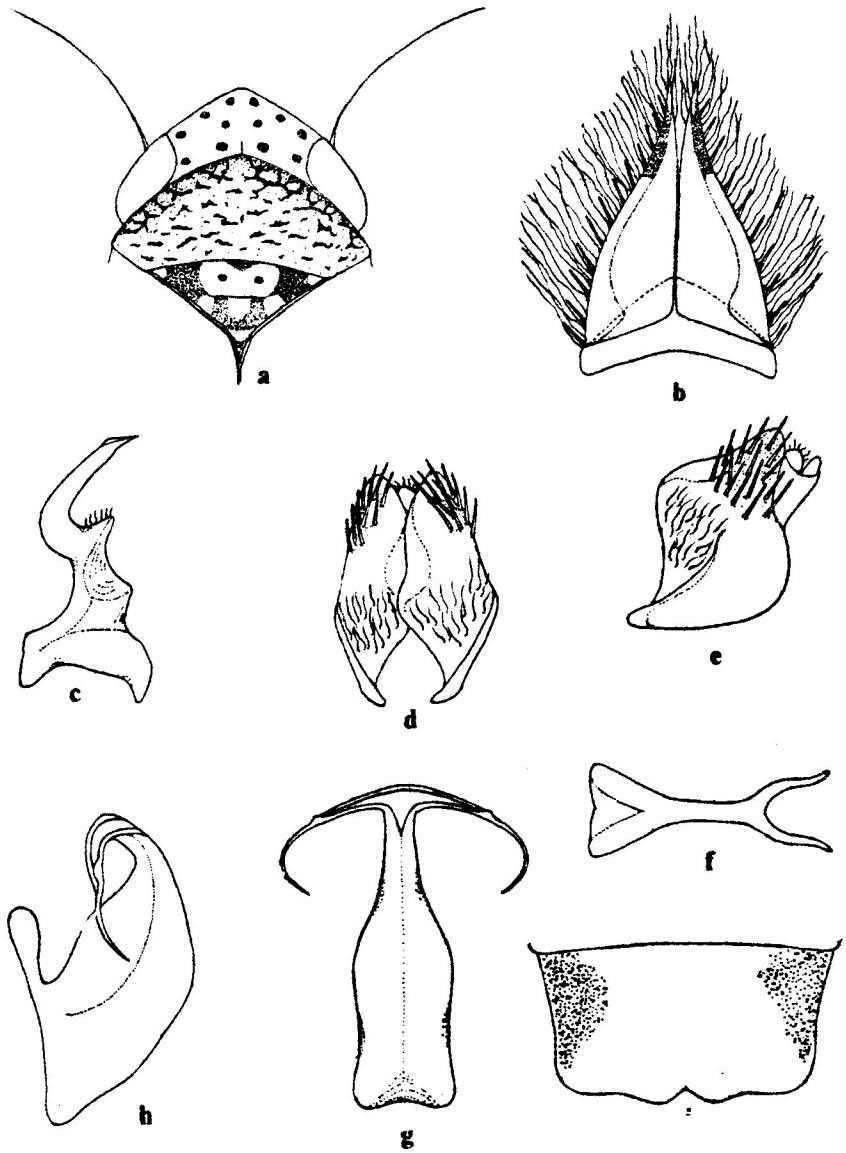
Aedeagus kurz und dick(Abb.g,h).Aedeagusstiel in Hintenansicht flaschenförmig,seitlich schwach abgeflachtet.An der Spitze in zwei gespalten.Diese zwei Äste nadelförmig zugespitzt und nicht wie C.marmoratus halbkreisförmig nach unten(vgl.DLABOLA 1960:tab.3 Abb.42),sondern ellipsförmig gegeneinander gerichtet(Abb.g).

Konnektiv kurz,an der Spitze dreieckig verdickt(Abb.f).

Paratypen: Körperlänge:bei ♂♂ m=3.88mm.(3.8-4.0mm.);bei ♀♀ m=4.03mm.(4.0-4.1mm.).Verhältnis Körperlänge(von Kopf bis Vorderflügelspitze)zu maximaler Körperbreite: bei ♂♂ m=2.86(2.77-3.05); bei ♀♀ m=3.39(3.33-3.48).Maximale Kopfbreite zu mediamer Kopflänge: bei ♂♂ m=3.60(3.30-3.80);bei ♀♀ m=3.31(3.13-3.50).Kopfbreite:bei ♂♂ m=1.125mm.(1.075-1.15mm.);bei ♀♀ m=1.20mm.(1.17-1.22mm.).

Die Körper von Männchen und Weibchen ähnlich gefärbt und gezeichnet wie Holotypus,nur die Farben Zeichnungen und Flecken bei den Weibchen heller als bei den Männchen.

Die Genitalien bei den Männchen gleich wie beim Holotypus. Bei Weibchen VII.Sternit zweimal länger als vorhergehende Sternit. Am Vorderrand in der Mitte V-förmig kurz eingeschnitten. Am hinteren



Concavifer bolkarensis(sp.n.)
a)Vorderkörper b) Genitalplatten c) Stylus d)Pygophor in Ventralansicht e)Pygophor in Lateralansicht f)Konnektiv g)Aedeagus in Hinten h)Aedeagus in Lateralansicht(Holotypus ♂); i)7.Sternit des Weibchen(Paratypus).

Ecken breit abgerundet.

Typenmaterial:Holotypus(♂) u. Paratypen(13 ♂♂,12 ♀♀):S. Türkei,Prov.Konya,Bolkar Daglari,Dikenlidere 1950m.,8.8.1980 leg. V.KARTAL. Weitere Paratypen(2 ♀♀) vom gleichen Fundort 5.7.1980; (1 ♂) Prov.Nigde,Buldurus-Poyrazoglu 1900m.,25.7.1980;(1 ♀) Prov. Konya ,Bolkar Daglari,Civci deresi 2100m.,5.7.1980;(1♀) Prov.Konya Bolkar Daglari,Asar Deresi 1900m.5.7.1980 am Licht gefangen! leg. V.KARTAL. Holotypus und Paratypen in Coll.V.KARTAL.

Typen Examplaren auf Gramineen gefangen.

**

Folgende Arten sind neu für die Türkei!

Fam.ISSIDAE

1) Mycterodus carpathicus LOGVINENKO,1974

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung: U.S.S.R.

Untersuchtes Material: 3 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀ NW.Türkei,Prov.Bursa, Uludag 1600m.,22.7.1977 ;1 ♂ . Uludag 1300m.,22.7.1977 leg.V.KARTAL.

Fam.CICADELLIDAE

2) Dryodurgades dlabolai WAGNER,1963

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung:Ungarn,Italien,U.S.S.R.(Moldavia, S.Russia),Yugoslawien.

Untersuchtes Material: 4 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ C.Türkei Prov.Ankara, Kızılcahamam 1000m.,16.9.1978 leg.V.KARTAL.

3) Dryodurgades reticulatus(HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1834)

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung:S.SO.Europa(nach WAGNER 1963)

Untersuchtes Material: S.Türkei,Prov.Nigde,Demirkazık 1700m.9.8.1980;1 ♀ Prov.Konya,Eregli 1200m.2.8.1980 am Licht gefangen leg.V.KARTAL.

4) D.ratulina instabilis(RIBAUT,1948)

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung: Afghanistan,Zypern,Egypten, Griechenland,Israel,Italien,Libien.

Untersuchtes Material:136 ♂♂ 130 ♀♀ S.Türkei,Prov.Konya Eregli 1100m.,16.8.1980 leg.V.KARTAL.Auf kleinen Gramineen gefangen.

5) Osbornellus(Mavromoustaca)macchiae bzw.consanguineus §)

Circulifer macchiae LINDBERG,1948 Commentat.biol.10:153, 160,Abb.49A,G.

Osbornellus(Mavromoustaca)consanguineus DLABOLA,1967 Acta

§) Nach der Untersuchungen wurden festgelegt,daß macchiae und consanguineus conspezifisch sind.Als gültiger Name der Art kann man aber nicht macchiae LINDBERG,1948 verwenden,da er nach dem

ent.Mus.natn.Pragae 37:38-39,Abb.44-47(syn.n.)

Circulifer ZACHVATKIN,1935 und Osbornellus BALL,1932 sind zwei Gattungen,die nicht eng verwandt sind.LINDBERG hat im Jahre 1948 nach 1 ♂ macchiae unter der Gattung Circulifer aus Zypern beschrieben. Im Jahre 1967 hat DLABOLA wieder aus Zypern nach 1 ♂ Osbornellus(Mavromoustaca)sanguineus beschrieben.In seiner Beschreibungen hat DLABOLA consanguineus mit macchiae nicht verglichen. Nach der Genitalien-Untersuchungen habe ich festgelegt,daß macchiae zu den Osbornellus-Arten gehört. Ferner lassen die LINDBERG'schen DLABOLA'schen Originalbeschreibungen,Abbildungen die aus der Südtürkei untersuchte Examplaren mich darüber beurteilen,daß sie subjektives Synonym sind.Herr ASCHE(Marburg) hat auch gleiche Ansicht darüber (nach pers.Mitt.).

Bisher war das Weibchen dieser Art unbekannt.

Die Beschreibung von ♀ : Gestalt,Proportionen,Färbung und Zeichnung gleich wie bei ♂ (vgl.LINDBERG 1948:160;DLABOLA 1967:38), aber grösser als ♂.Körperlänge:4.5mm.(bei ♂ 4.2mm.).Kopfbreite:1.2mm. (bei ♂ 1.1mm.).Verhältnis der Körperlänge(von Kopf- bis Vorderflügelspitze)zur maximalen Körperbreite:3.33(bei ♂ 3.36).Kopfbreite zu medianer Kopflänge:3.42(bei ♂:3.38).Pronotumbreite zu medianer Pronotumlänge:2.09(bei ♂:2.00).

Genitalien: VII.Sternit dreimal breiter als seine mediane Länge.Am Vorderrand in der Mitte breitwinkelig kurz eingeschnitten. An den Vorderecken breit abgerundet.Grundfarbe braun,unter dem Einschnitt dunkelbraun-schwarz gefärbt.In der Mitte oval,Vorder u. Seitenränder schmal bandförmig gelb gefleckt.

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung: Zypern,Kreta.

Untersuchtes Material: 2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ S.Türkei Prov.Mersin Kadincik Baraji 450m. 7.9.1980 am Licht gefangen,leg.V.KARTAL.

6) Anoplotettix novaki WAGNER,1959

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung:Dalmatien.

Untersuchtes Material: 8 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ S.Türkei Prov.Adana. Umg.Pozanti 13-1500m.8.7.1980 leg.V.KARTAL.

7) Allygus mixtus(FABRICIUS,1794)

Untersuchtes Material:1 ♀ C.Türkei Prov.Ankara Kizilcahamam

Artikel 13(a)(i)nicht verfügbar ist. Artikel 13(a)(i) lautet: "Ein nach 1930 veröffentlichter Name muß nicht nur den Vorschriften von Artikel 11 genügen,sondern außerdem von e i n e r A u s s a g e begleitet sein,die Eigenschaften enthält,die das Taxon d i f f e r e n z i e r e n...."Ich schlage,deshalb,den Namen consanguineus DLABOLA, 1967 als gültigen Name dieser Art vor.-A.KOCAK

1000m. 16.9.1978 leg.V.KARTAL;2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ S.Türkei,Prov.Adana,Umg. Pozanti 13-1500m.,8.7.1980 leg.V.KARTAL.

8) Thamnotettix thrax DLABOLA,1965

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung:S.O.Bulgarien,S.Yugoslawien, Griechenland u.Syrien.

Untersuchtes Material: 1 ♂ N.W.Türkei,Prov.Bursa,Cekirge 21.7.1977 leg.V.KARTAL.

9) Scleroracus decumanus (KONTKANEN,1949)

Bisher bekannte Verbreitung:In Europa bis Bulgarien, U.S.S.R.(Altai,Kazakhstan,Moldavia,Latvia,Estonia).

Die Gattung Scleroracus Van DUZEE,1894 ist mit dieser Art zum ersten Mal aus der Türkei berichtet.

Untersuchtes Material: 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀ N.W.Türkei Prov.Bolu, Abant-Akcaalan 1200m.,11.6.1980 leg.V.KARTAL.

★

Summary: In this paper a new Cicadellid-species,Concavifer bolkarensis(sp.n.) is described from S.Turkey. This species is resemble superficially to the species marmoratus DLABOLA(type of the genus Concavifer DLABOLA)but easily distinguishable from it by the characters of the male genitalia esp. shape of aedeagus,stylus and proportion of VII.sternit of female,and also by the character of marking appearing on the head.

Apart from this,nine species are firstly recorded from Turkey.Among them,within a species,Osbornellus consanguineus DLABOLA, macchiae LINDBERG is synonymized from the standpoints of taxonomy and the rules of zoological nomenclature. Description of the female of this species is firstly given in this paper.

Özet: Bu makalede Güney Anadolu'dan yeni bir Cicadellid türü,Concavifer bolkarensis (sp.n.) tanımlanmıstır. Bu tür görünüs olarak marmoratus'a benzemektedir.Fakat erkek genital organının aedeagus,stylus sekli,diside VII.sternit'in oranı ve bas üzerindeki lekelerin farklı yapısı ile kolayca ayrılabilir.

Bundan baska dokuz tür Türkiye'den ilk defa tesbit edilmistir.Bunlardan birinde macchiae LINDBERG taksonomik ve nomenklatür acısından consanguineus DLAB.nin sinonimi olarak teklif edilmistir. Bu türe ait disi ferdin tanımı da ilk defa bu calısmada verilmistir.

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Anschrift des Verfassers:
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LIST OF THE GENERA OF TURKISH AUCHENORRHYNCHA(HOMOPTERA),WITH SOME REPLACEMENT NAMES FOR THE GENERA EXISTING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

by

Ahmet Ö.Kocak

Abstract: In this work,the genus-group names of *Auchenorrhyncha*(*Homoptera*) of the species recorded from Turkey are listed. The following replacement names are proposed for the genera,which are junior homonyms: *Dworakowskaellina*(nom.nov.) for *Am[illegible]ula* DWORAKOWSKA,1971(*Cicadellidae*),*Kalkandelenia*(nom.nov.)for [illegible] [illegible]

ANUFRIEV,1970(Cicadellidae),Jiridlabolina(nom.nov.)for Sagittifer DLABOLA,1961(Cicadellidae),Bugraia(nom.nov.)for Taeniocerus DLABOLA,1974(Cicadellidae),Burakia(nom.nov.)for Shirazia DLABOLA,1977 (Cicadellidae),Linnavuorina(nom.nov.)for Carinifer LINNAVUORI,1952 (Cicadellidae), Transcaucasica(nom.nov.) for Svanetia SCHENGELIA& DLABOLA,1964(Cicadellidae),Neobassareus(nom.nov.)for Bassareus LINNAVUORI,1979(Cicadellidae),Afralycisca(nom.nov.) for Lycisca LINNAVUORI,1979(Cicadellidae),Neobufonaria(nom.nov.)for Bufonaria EMELYANOV,1963(Cicadellidae),Neopapyrina(nom.nov.)for Papyrina EMELYANOV,1962(Cicadellidae),Emelyanogramma(nom.nov.)for Homogramma EMELYANOV,1975(Cicadellidae),Emelyanodelphax(nom.nov.)for Verriculus EMELYANOV,1976(Delphacidae),Kartalia(nom.nov.)for Zuleika DISTANT, 1912(Delphacidae).

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In the following list,it is believed that no valid generic names used for the turkish species of Auchenorryncha have been overlooked.In the preparation of this list all accessable works have been consulted. The works which my own library and those of the Department of Systematic Zoology(Ankara) do not contain,were kindly lent by my colleague Dr.V.KARTAL(Ankara).

While examining the generic names of Homoptera,which are found of my card index,I have noticed fifteen valid names,which are junior homonyms. The following replacement names have been therefore proposed in the following pages to take the place of preoccupied names. These are:

In the family Delphacidae:

Kartalia(nom.nov.) for Zuleika DISTANT,1912 Ann.Mag.nat. Hist.(8)9:193;nec Zuleika BANG-HAAS,1906 Dt.ent. Z.,Iris 19:141(Lepidoptera:Geometridae).
Range:Indo-Australian and E.Palearctic.

Emelyanodelphax(nom.nov.) for Verriculus EMELYANOV,1976 Ent.Obozr.55(2):357-363;nec Verriculus JORDAN& EVERSMANN,1904 Bull.U.S.Fish Commn.22(1902):191 (Pisces).
Range: NE.U.S.S.R.

In the family Cicadellidae:

Dworakowskellina(nom.nov.) for Amicula DWORAKOWSKA,1971 Suomen.hyönt.Aikak.37(2):99-121(proposed as a subgenus of Frutioidia ZACHVATKIN);nec Amicula GRAY, 1840 Syn.Cont.Brit.Mus.,ed.42:123,148(Mollusca).
Range: Libya.

Kalkandelenia (nom.nov.) for Matuta EMELYANOV,1966 Ent. Obozr.54(1):99;nec Matuta WEBER,1795 Nomen.Facricii 92(Crustacea);non Matuta GROTE,1874 Can.Ent.6:116 (Lepidoptera).
Range:Palaearctic.

Anufrievicla(nom.nov.) for Mulsantina ANUFRIEV,1970;nec Mulsantina WEISE,1905 Ot.ent.Z.(1905):34(Coleoptera)
Range:Palaearctic.

Diridlabolina(nom.nov.)for Sagittifer DLABOLA,1961;nec Sagittifer BOURJOT,1838 Hist.nat.Perroq.,pl.viii (Aves).

Bugraia(nom.nov.) for Taeniocerus DLABOLA,1974 Sb.faun. Praci ent.Odd.nár.Mus.Praze 15:64;nec Taeniocerus KAUP,1871 Berl.ent.Z.15:20(Coleoptera:Passalidae); non Taeniocerus BLANDFORD,1893 Trans ent.Soc.London (1893):437(Coleoptera:Scolytidae)
Range: W.Palaearctic.

Burakia(nom.nov.) for Shirazia DLABOLA,1977 Acta ent. bohemoslovaca 74(4):248-249;nec Shirazia AMSEL,1954 Ark.zool.(11)6:268(Lepidoptera).
Range: Iran

Linnavuorina(nom.nov.)for Carinifer LINNAVUORI,1952 Suomen hyönt.Aikak.18:165;nec Carinifer HAMM,1881 Bryoz. Maastr. ober Senon,27(Bryozoa).
Range:Palaearctic.

Transcaucasica(nom.nov.) for Svanetia SCHENGELIA&DLABOLA, 1964 Soobshch.Akad.Nauk.gruz.SSR 33(3):659-663;nec Svanetia HEISE,1926 Abh.Arch.Molluskenk.2(1):15(Mollusca).
Range: Transcaucasus.

Neobassareus (nom.nov.)for Bassareus LINNAVUORI,1979 Revue Zool.Bot.afr.93(3):647-747;nec Bassareus HALDEMAN, 1849 J.Acad.nat.Sci.Philad.1(4):246(Coleoptera)
Range:Africa.

Afralycisca(nom.nov.)for Lycisca LINNAVUORI,1979 Revue Zool.Bot.afr.93(3):647-747;nec Lycisca SPINOLA,1840 Rev.Zool.(Soc.Cuv.)3:18(Hymenoptera).
Range: Africa.

Neobufonaria(nom.nov.) for Bufonaria EMELYANOV,1963 Zool. Zh.42(10):1561-1562;nec Bufonaria SCHUMACHER,1817 Ess.Vers.test.,76,251(Mollusca).
Range: U.S.S.R.

Neopapyrina(nom.nov.) for Papyrina EMELYANOV,1962 Trudy zool.Inst.Leningr.30:156-184;nec Papyrina MOERCH, 1853 Cat.Conch.Yoldi 2:4(Mollusca).

Emelyanogramma(nom.nov.) for Homogramma EMELYANOV,1975 Ent.rev.54(2):105(transl.);nec Homogramma GUENEE,1854 Hist.nat.Ins.,Spec.gén.Lép.8:88(Lepidoptera).

Range: U.S.S.R.

Generic names have been arranged for the families,and the references abbreviated in accordance with World List usage.

Each generic name has been checked for homonymy in the Catalogues of NEAVE(1939-1966 Nomencl.zool.1-6).

All names are arranged in alphabetical order within the families. Junior homonyms,junior objective synonyms and unavailable names are in small letters.The latter is also signed with (‡). The valid names and junior subjective synonyms are in capital letters.

All generic names,which are currently used for the species recorded from Turkey,are marked (x). Rest of the genera have not been yet recorded from Turkey.

*

List of the Genera of Homoptera

Fam.: CIXIIDAE

Acanthocixius WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88

Type-species:Cixius(Acanthocixius)carniolicus WAGNER,1939.

According to NAST(1972:14) this generic name has been designated subsequently. In this case,Acanthocixius WAGNER, 1939 must be regarded as unavailable under the Article 13(b). Acanthocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804.

Ceratocixius WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88,100.

Type-species:Cicada cunicularia LINNAEUS,1767.

According to NAST(1972:14) this generic name has been designated subsequently. In this case,Ceratocixius WAGNER, 1939 must be regarded as unavailable under the Article 13(b). Ceratocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804.

x)CIXIUS LATREILLE,1804 Nouv.Dict.Hist.nat.24:185.

Type-species: Cicada nervosa LINNAEUS,1758,by subsequent designation by CURTIS,1837.

x) ENTITHENA FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:499,514. (gen.rev.)
Type-species:Flata musiva GERMAR,1825,by monotypy.
This name regarded currently as an objective synonym of Myndus STAL,1862(cf.also NAST 1972:20),but is proposed here as valid genus name for the taxa,which are up to now considered under the genus Myndus STAL,1862,as Flata musiva GERMAR,1825 cannot be designated as the type of Myndus STAL,1862.See also below: Myndus STAL,1862.

EUMECURUS EMELYANOV,1971 Ent.Obozr.50(3):619.
Type-species:Eumecurus caudatus EMELYANOV,1971 by original designation.

‡Eumercurus is incorrect subsequent spelling of Eumecurus EMELYANOV, 1971,published in Ent.Rev.Wash.50(3):350,1971.

‡Haplacha FIEBER,1872 Katal.europ.Cicadinen(nomen nudum!)

HAPLACHA LETHIERRY,1874 Petites Nouv.Ent.1(111):444.
Type-species:Haplacha seticulosa LETHIERRY,1874,by monotypy.
Haplacha LETHIERRY,1874 is currently considered as subjective synonym of Hemitropis FIEBER,1866.

x) HEMITROPIS FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:499.
Type-species:Hemitropis bipunctata FIEBER,1866,by monotypy.

Hyalesthes AMYOT,1847 Annls.Soc.ent.Fr.(2)5:163(rejected by I.C.Z.N., cf.Opinion 686,Bull.zool.Nom.20:).

x) HYALESTHES SIGNORET,1865 Annls.Soc.ent.Fr.(4)5:128.
Type-species:Hyalesthes obsoletus SIGNORET,1865 by monotypy.
Hyalesthes was proposed firstly by AMYOT in 1847 but this name invalidated(cf.Opinion 686).Subsequently made nomenclaturally available by SIGNORET in 1865.

MYNDUS STAL,1862 Berl.ent.Z.6:307.
Type-species:Myndus pictifrons STAL,1862 Ibidem 6:307,BY PRESENT DESIGNATION!
At that time at least two different taxa had been described by GERMAR under the name "musiva-us". These are: Flata musiva GERMAR,1825 and Cicada musiva GERMAR,1830. The former is a Cixiid-,and the latter is a Cicadid-species. Three species have been included to the genus Myndus originally. These are: 1) "musivus" 2)pictifrons STAL,1862(a new species from New Yersey,with a description) 3)sordidipennis STAL,1862(a new species from Pennsylvania,with a description). The first species"musivus" [illegible]

above,or a name proposed by STAL,himself(in this case it is simply nomen nudum!).Without a clear reference to "musivus" this is nomenclaturally unavailable name;therefore cannot be validly designated or indicated as the type-species of that genus(cf.Article 67(h)).I consider here the type-species Flata musiva GERMAR,1825 designated by OSHANIN(1912)subsequently as invalid(cf.NAST 1972:20).
See also Entithena FIEBER,1866.

NANOCIXIUS WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88,94.
Type-species:Cixius discrepans FIEBER,1876,by monotypy.
Nanocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as a junior subjective synonym of Trirhacus FIEBER,1875.

NEOCIXIUS WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88,94.
Type-species:Cixius limbatus SIGNORET,1862,by monotypy.
Neocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as a junior subjective synonym of Trirhacus FIEBER,1875.

OLIARELLUS EMELYANOV,1971 Ent.Rev.Wash.50(3):351(transl.)
Type-species:Hyalesthes fulvus KUSNETZOV,by original designation.

x)OLIARUS STAL,1862 Berl.ent.Z.6:306.
Type-species:Cixius walkeri STAL,1859,by subsequent designation by DISTANT,1906.

OECLEOPSIS EMELYANOV,1971 Ent.Rev.Wash.50(3):351(transl.).
Type-species:Oliarus artemisiae MATSUMURA,by original designation.

Orinocixius WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:89,104.
Type-species:Cixius heydenii KIRSCHBAUM,1868.
According to NAST(1972:14)this generic name has been designated subsequently.In this case,Orinocixius WAGNER,1939 must be regarded as unavailable under the Article 13(b).
Orinocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804.

PARACIXIUS WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88,98.
Type-species:Cixius distinguendus KIRSCHBAUM,1868,by monotypy.
Paracixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as a junior subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804.

Pentastira AMYOT,1847 Annls.Soc.ent.Fr.(2)5:167(rejected by I.C.Z.N., cf.Opinion 686).

PENTASTIRA KIRSCHBAUM,1867 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.21:11,44.
Type-species:Pentastira major KIRSCHBAUM,1867,by subsequent designation by MUIR,1925. The date of Pentastira KIRSCHBAUM was recorded by NAST(1972:23) as "1858".
Pentastira KIRSCHBAUM,1867 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Oliarus STAL,1862.

PENTASTIRIDIUS KIRSCHBAUM,1867 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.21:11,45.
Type-species:Flata pallens GERMAR,1821,by monotypy.
The date of Pentastiridius KIRSCHBAUM was recorded by NAST(1972:23) as "1858".
Pentastiridius KIRSCHBAUM,1867 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Oliarus STAL,1862.

x)PSEUDOLIARUS HAUPT,1927 Bull.agric.Exp.Stn.Tel-Aviv 8:7.
Type-species:Oliarus fuscofasciatus MELICHAR,1902,by original designation.

x)REPTALUS EMELYANOV,1971 Ent.Rev.Wash.50(3):351(transl.)
Type-species:Cixius quinquecostatus DUFOUR,by original designation.

Sciocixius WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:89,108.
Type-species:Flata stigmatica GERMAR,1818.
According to NAST(1972:14)this generic name has been designated subsequently.In this case,Sciocixius WAGNER,1939 must be regarded as unavailable under the Article 13(b).
Sciocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804.

SPHAEROCIXIUS WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88,94.
Type-species:Cixius(Sphaerocixius)globuliferus WAGNER,1939,by monotypy.
Sphaerocixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Trirhacus FIEBER,1875.

x)Tachycixius WAGNER,1939 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.86:88,96.
Type-species:Fulgora pilosa OLIVIER,1791.
According to NAST(1972:19)this generic name has been designated subsequently. In this case,Tachycixius WAGNER,1939 must be regarded as unavailable under the Article 13(b).
Tachycixius WAGNER,1939 is currently considered as valid name!

TETRACIXIUS RIBAUT,1960 Bull.Soc.Hist.nat.Toulouse 95(1/2):197-201.
Type-species:Cixius(Tetracixius)lineolatus RIBAUT,1960,by monotypy.
Tetracixius RIBAUT,1960 is currently considered as [illegible]

subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804.

TRIGONOCRANUS FIEBER,1875 Revue Mag.Zool.3(3):349;1876 ibidem 3(4):168.
Type-species:Trigonocranus emmeae FIEBER,1876,by subsequent monotypy.

TRIRHACUS FIEBER,1875 Revue Mag.Zool.3(3):354;1876 ibidem 3(4):175-6.
Type-species:Trirhacus setulosus FIEBER,1876,by subsequent monotypy.

USSURICIXIUS VILBASTE,1968 ')
Type-species:Cixius(Ussuricixius)remmi VILBASTE,1968,by original designation ')
Ussuricixius VILBASTE,1968 is considered as junior subjective synonym of Cixius LATREILLE,1804 ')

F a m.: D E L P H A C I D A E

x)ACANTHODELPHAX LE QUENSE,1964 Proc.R.ent.Soc.Lond.(B)33:57.
Type-species:Delphax denticauda BOHEMAN,1849,by original designation.

ACHOROTILE FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:521.
Type-species:Delphax albosignata DAHLBOM,1850,by monotypy.

AGRISICULA ASCHE,1980 Marburger ent.Publ.1(4):47.
Type-species:Agrisicula ankistrofer ASCHE,1980,by original designation.

x)ALATADES DLABOLA,1957 Acta ent.Mus.natn.Pragae 31:35.
Type-species:Alatades trilineatus DLABOLA,1957,by original designation.

ANAKELISIA WAGNER,1963 Mitt.hamb.zool.Mus.Inst.(1962)60:165.
Type-species:Ditropis fasciata KIRSCHBAUM,1868,by original designation.

ARAEOPIDES RIBAUT,1948 Commentat.biol.10(8):13.
Type-species:Araeopides picta RIBAUT,1948,by original designation.
Araeopides is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Perkinsiella KIRKALDY,1903.

')Data are given after NAST(1972),as the original description is not seen by the author.

Araeopus SPINOLA,1839 Annls.Soc.ent.Fr.8:336.
Type-species:Cicada crassicornis PANZER,1796,by monotypy.
Araeopus SPINOLA,1839 is currently considered as junior objective synonym of the genus Delphax FABRICIUS,1798.

x)ASIRACA LATREILLE,1796 Préc.Car.Ins.2:202.
Type-species: Cicada clavicornis FABRICIUS,1796,by subsequent designation by LATREILLE,1810.

Atropis KIRSCHBAUM,1867 Jb.nassau Ver.Naturk.21:10,18.
Type-species: Atropis latifrons KIRSCHBAUM,1867,by monotypy.
Atropis KIRSCHBAUM,1867 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Metropis FIEBER,1866(cf.NAST 1972:42). It is also junior homonym of Atropis GLUECKSELIG,1851 Lotos 1:138(Reptilia).

Callidelphax WAGNER,1963 Mitt.hamb.zool.Mus.Inst.(1962)60:167.
Type-species: Delphax striatella FALLEN,1826,by original designation.
Callidelphax is currently considered as junior objective synonym of Laodelphax FENNAH,1963.

CALLIGYPONA SAHLBERG,1871 Notis.Sällsk.Faun.Fl.fenn.Förh.12(NS 9): 74,208.
Type-species: Calligypona albicollis SAHLBERG,1871,by monotypy.

CANTOREANUS DLABOLA,1971 Sb.faun.Praci ent.Odd.nár.Mus.Praze 14: 132.
Type-species: Megamelus olorinus DLABOLA,1961,by original designation.

x)CHLORIONA FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:519.
Type-species: Delphax unicolor HERRICH-SCHAEFFER,1835,by subsequent designation by KIRKALDY,1907.

CHLORIONIDEA LOEW,1885 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 35:353,356.
Type-species: Chlorionidea flava LOEW,1885,by monotypy.

CONICODA MATSUMURA,1900 Ent.Nachr.26:258.
Type-species:Conicoda graminea MATSUMURA,1900,by monotypy.
Conicoda MATSUMURA,1900 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Tropidocephala STAL,1853.

x)CRAMELUS FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:520.
Type-species: Delphax limbatus FABRICIUS,1803,by monotypy.

x)CRIOMORPHUS CURTIS,1833 Guide Brit.Ins.(7):194 *)
Type-species:Criomorphus albomarginatus CURTIS,1833 by [illegible]

designation.

DELPHACELLUS HAUPT,1929 Zool.Jb.,Syst.58:210.
Type-species: Liburnia putoni SCOTT,1874,by original designation.

DELPHACINUS FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:520.
Type-species:Delphax mesomela BOHEMAN,1850,by monotypy.

x)DELPHACODES FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:524.
Type-species:Delphax(Delphacodes)mulsanti FIEBER,1866, by subsequent designation by KIRKALDY,1904.

x)DELPHAX FABRICIUS,1798 Suppl.Ent.Syst.,511.
Type-species: Cicada crassicornis PANZER,1796,by subsequent designation under the Plenary Power of I.C.Z.N., Opinion 602(Bull.zool.Nom.18:246,1961).
Delphax FABRICIUS,1798 is junior homonym of Delphax (ex KLEIN)WALBAUM,1792 Artedi,Ichth.,(3)ed.2:579(Mammalia) (see NEAVE 1939 Nomencl.zool.2:30).

DICRANOTROPIS FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:521.
Type-species: Delphax hamata BOHEMAN,1847,by subsequent designation by DISTANT,1906.

DITROPIS KIRSCHBAUM,1868 ')
Type-species:Delphax pteridis SPINOLA,1839,by subsequent designation by OSHANIN,1912')

x)DITROPSIS WAGNER,1963 Mitt.hamb.zool.Mus.Inst.(1962)60:167.
Type-species:Delphax flavipes SIGNORET,1865,by original designation.

ELYMODELPHAX WAGNER,1963 Mitt.hamb.zool.Mus.Inst.(1962)60:167.
Type-species: Liburnia excisa MELICHAR,1898,by original designation.
Elymodelphax WAGNER,1963 is considered as junior subjective synonym of Unkanodes FENNAH,1956.

EMELYANODELPHAX KOCAK,1981 anteà,p.31.
Type-species:Verriculus molestus EMELYANOV,1976,designated for Verriculus EMELYANOV,1976.
Emelyanodelphax is proposed as an objective replacement name

') Data are given after NAST(1972:38),as the original description of the genus is not seen by the author. Ditropis KIRSCHBAUM,1868 is not recorded by NEAVE(1939-1966 Nomencl.zool.1-6).

for Verriculus EMELYANOV,1976,which is junior homonym of Verriculus JORDAN&EVERSMANN,1904 Bull.U.S.Fish Commn.22: (1902):191(Pisces).

EPEURYSA MATSUMURA,1900 Ent.Nachr.26:261.
Type-species:Epeurysa hawaii MATSUMURA,1900,by monotypy. Epeurysa MATSUMURA,1900 is currently considered as junior subjective synonym of Eurysa FIEBER,1866.

EUCONOMELUS HAUPT,1929 Zool.Jb.,Syst.58:212.
Type-species:Delphax lepida BOHEMAN,1847,by original designation.

Euidella PUTON,1886Cat.Hémipt.Faun.Pal.(3):72.
Type-species:Delphax basilinea GERMAR,1821,by subsequent designation by OSHANIN,1912.
Euidella PUTON,1886 is junior objective synonym of Euides FIEBER,1866.

EUIDES FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:519.
Type-species: Delphax basilinea GERMAR,1821,by subsequent designation by MUIR,1915.

×)EUIDOPSIS RIBAUT,1948 Commentat biol.10(7):13.
Type-species:Euidopsis truncata RIBAUT,1948,by original designation.

×)EURYBREGMA SCOTT,1875 Entomologist's mon.Mag.12:92.
Type-species:Eurybregma nigrolineata SCOTT,1875,by monotypy.

‡ Eurisa FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:532.
Incorrect subsequent spelling of Eurysa FIEBER,1866.

×)EURYSA FIEBER,1866 Verh.zool.-bot.Ges.Wien 16:520.
Type-species:Delphax lineata PERRIS,1857,by subsequent designation by OSHANIN,1912.

EURYSULA VILBASTE,1968 Suomen hyönt.Aikak.34(2):65-74(ex Biol.Abstr.)
Type-species: Eurysa lepida FIEBER,1866,by original designation.

(to be continued)

Nomenclatural Note on Homoptera:- In NAST's Check-List, trifasciatus FOURCROY,1785 was given validly under the genus Aphrodes CURTIS,1831 in the family Cicadellidae.This name was proposed originally as "Cicada trifasciata FOURCROY,1785". Under the Articles 52,53,57,59(a) and 60(a),Cicada trifasciata FOURCROY,1785 is junior primary homonym of Cicada trifasciata de GEER,1773,which is currently considered as junior synonym of Cicada bifasciata LINNAEUS,1758(currently placed in the genus Aphrodes CURTIS,1831(cf.NAST 1972:237);therefore it must be rejected and replaced. The rejected homonym,trifasciata FOURCROY, 1785 has two available synonyms(sensu NAST 1972:240),the oldest of these,laevus REY,1891(proposed originally as a subspecies of Acocephalus trifasciatus (FOURCROY,1785)) is proposed here as the valid name of this species, Aphrodes laevus(REY,1891) (stat.n.), and Cicada trifasciata FOURCROY,1785 is synonymized.

Zusammenfassung:- Hier ist Cicada trifasciata FOURCROY,1785 unter der Gattung Aphrodes CURTIS,1831(Cicadellidae)synonymiziert, da es jüngeres primäres Homonym von Cicada trifasciata DeGEER,1773.Der älteste verfügbare Name,laevus REY,1891 ist anstelle trifasciata FOURCROY,1785 vorgeschlagen.

Özet:- Bu kisa notta Cicada trifasciata DeGEER,1773 in primer homonimi olan Cicada trifasciata FOURCROY,1785 yerine en eski gecerli sinonimi olan laevus REY,1891 tür ismi olarak teklif edilmistir.

Reference:

NAST,J.,1972, Palaearctic Auchenorrhyncha(Homoptera).An Annotated Check List. Warszawa.

A.KOCAK.

KHAYYAMIA (nom.nov.).A REPLACEMENT NAME FOR DINARIA POPOV,1951(ORTHOPTERA) FROM IRAN

by

Ahmet Ö.Kocak

Abstract:- In this paper,a replacement name Khayyamia(nom.nov.) for Dinaria POPOV,1951 is proposed.

In the family Acrididae(Catantopinae,Conophymatini),Dinaria was established by POPOV in 1951 on the species mirzayani from Iran, designated originally as the type-species of the genus.

This genus name is a homonym due to its previous designation as a genus in Opilionida;therefore the replacement name ,Khayyamia(nom.nov.) is proposed for Dinaria POPOV,1951 in the following way:

KHAYYAMIA (nom.nov.)

Type-species:Dinaria mirzayani POPOV,1951 Proc.R. ent.Soc.Lond.(B)20(9/10):117-118 figs.10,11(designated as the type-species of Dinaria POPOV,1951)

Khayyamia is proposed as an objective replacement name for Dinaria POPOV,1951,as it is junior homonym of Dinaria HADZI,1933 Bull.Acad.Sci.math.-nat.Belgrade 1: 53,65(Opilionida:Travuniidae).

Dinaria HADZI,1933 is not recorded by NEAVE 1939-1966 Nomencl. zool. 1-6.

Zusammenfassung: Hier ist einer Ersatzname,Khayyamia(nom.nov.) anstelle Dinaria POPOV,1951 nec HADZI,1933 vorgeschlagen.

Özet: Iran'daki bir Orthopter cinsine (Dinaria POPOV,1951) Opilionida icerisindeki Dinaria HADZI,1933 nin homonimi oldugu icin yeni bir isim,Khayyamia (nom.nov.) verilmistir.

Reference:

POPOV,G.,1951,Some New Iranian Acrididae(Orthoptera).-Proc. R.ent.Soc.Lond.(B)20(9/10):110-120,figs.

LEXICON

This vocabulary contains the most important of the words and concepts in the turkish text to the extent/In diesem Wörterverzeichnis sind die wichtigsten im türkischen Text gebrauchten Worte und Begriffe in einem Ausmaß enthalten:

Alan	Branch	Gebiet
Arastirma	Research	Untersuchung
Bilimsel	Scientific	wissenschaftlich
Cilt	Volume	Band
Fasikül	Part	Heft
Nasir	Editor	Herausgeber
Nisan	April	April
Önsöz	Forword	Vorwort
Özet	Summary	Zusammenfassung
Sonuc	Result	Ergebnis
Subat	February	Februar
Yazar	Author	Autor

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Anufrieviola(nom.nov.) KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.30,32
Jiridlabolina (nom.nov.)KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.31,32
Bugraia(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.31,32
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Transcaucasica(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.31,32
Neobassareus(nom.nov.)KOCAK(Cicadellidae) p.31,32
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Neobufonaria(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.31,33
Neopapyrina(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.31,33
Emelyanogramma(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Cicadellidae) p.31,33
Emelyanodelphax(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Delphacidae) p.31,39
Kartalia (nom.nov.)KOCAK (Delphacidae) p.31

Concavifer bolkarensis(sp.n.)KARTAL (Cicadellidae) p.24

Orthoptera

Khayyamia(nom.nov.)KOCAK (Acrididae) p.41

For any errors in this part of PRIAMUS,I alone must claim full responsibility,and if readers will draw attention to them,I shall be greatful in order that correction may be made in future numbers. PRIAMUS will have served a useful purpose if it draws attention to the many gaps and inaccuracies in our knowledge of the palaearctic insects,and if it stimulates further study.-A.KOCAK.

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