

A new species of *Paradelphacodes* from centre of European Russia (Homoptera: Delphacidae)

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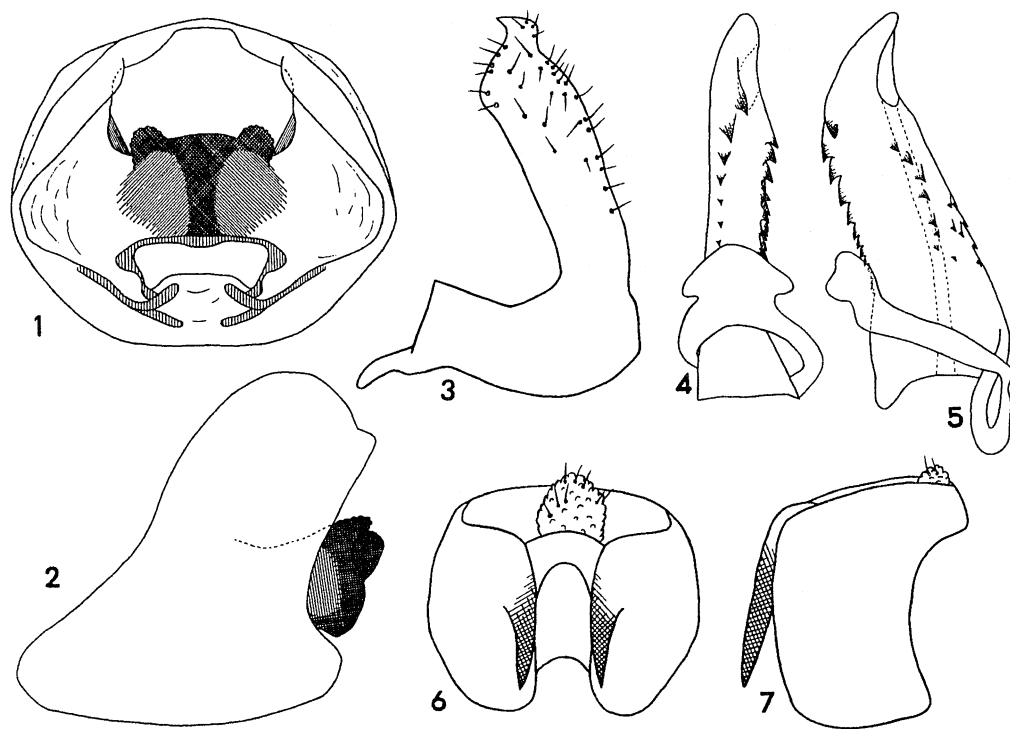
Paradelphacodes insolitus sp. n. is described from European Russia (Belgorod Prov.).

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Specimens of the new species described below have been found in the collection of St.Petersburg State University. The type material is kept in the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

***Paradelphacodes insolitus* sp. n.** (Figs 1-7)

Holotype. ♂, **Russia**, *Belgorod Prov.*, Borisovka, "Les na Vorskle" Nature Reserve, 2.VIII.1956 (Efimova).



Figs 1-7. *Paradelphacodes insolitus* sp. n.: 1, pygofer, caudal view; 2, same, lateral view; 3, style; 4, penis, dorsal view; 5, same, left side view; 6, anal tube, ventral view; 7, same, lateral view.

Paratype. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype.

Description. Body slender in males and moderately stumpy in females. Vertex as long as wide or only slightly longer, nearly parallel-sided, 1.3 times as long as pronotum, by 1/3 of its length surpassing eyes; anterior margin rounded. Vertex-face transition broadly rounded. Frons nearly parallel-sided, slightly narrowing above and below, 2.2 times as long as wide at the middle, with one well developed longitudinal carina bifurcating on transition to vertex and bordering a triangular cell. Clypeus tapering to apex, 0.55 times as long as frons, with a median carina. Rostrum somewhat longer than clypeus, slightly surpassing procoxae. Antenna cylindrical, reaching lower edge of postclypeus; scape 3 times as long as wide; pedicel somewhat wider and longer than scape. Pronotum with almost straight fore margin, slightly concave hind edge and 3 distinct carinae of which the lateral ones curved and not reaching hind edge of pronotum. Scutellum approximately twice as long as pronotum, with 3 straight distinct carinae, of which the median one not reaching the hind edge. Males macropterous, wings considerably longer than abdomen, broadly rounded apically; females brachypterous. Hind tibia with two teeth on external margin. Post-tibial spur flattened, nearly 3 times as long as wide, with a row of small teeth on lateral edge. Apex of tibia with 3 + 2 teeth. Male pygofer subcylindrical, truncate posteriorly, slightly wider than long, with deep dorsal cavity and two weak lobes on lateral edge.

Diaphragm medially with three-lobed protuberance directed up- and backwards. Anal tube subcylindrical, ventrally with a pair of parallel, not long appendages; their bases not widely spaced. Style with basal triangular protuberance and wide, nearly parallel-sided apical part; apex S-shaped, pointed. Aedeagus asymmetrical, somewhat flattened laterally, slightly curved dorsally at the base, with two rows of teeth: along dorsal margin of the shaft and on left side nearer to the ventral margin; in addition, there is a group of small teeth on ventral margin in the middle of shaft; apex of aedeagus obliquely truncated and pointed; phallotreme subapical, ventral, somewhat shifted to the left; theca ring-like.

Natural coloration not retained; all specimens strongly decoloured, pale, with strongly darkened protuberance of pygofer.

Length: body: ♂ 2.7-2.8 mm, ♀ 2.9-3.5 mm; body with wings: ♂ 3.7-3.9 mm.

Comparison. *P. insolitus* sp. n. strongly differs from other species of *Paradelphacodes* in the diaphragm having a large three-lobed protuberance (see Figs 1, 2).

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