Title	On the Genus Lyristes Horvath and two new Species of Cicadidae
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Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 13(2-3), 47-51
Issue Date	1939-03
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9401
Туре	bulletin (article)
File Information	13(2-3)_p47-51.pdf



# ON THE GENUS LYRISTES HORVATH AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF CICADIDAE

By

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(With two Textfigures)

The genus *Lyristes*, with *Cicada plebeja* Scop. as its genotype, was established by G. Horvath in the "Annales Histrico Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest, Vol. XXIII, p. 95, 1926".

When LINNAEUS described the genus Cicada in his Systema Naturae in 1758, the generic type was not stated, and many authors afterwards erected C. plebeja as its generic type. Even W. L. DISTANT in the "Synonimic Catalogue of Homoptera, Pt. 1, Cicadidae, p. 38, 1906" mentioned C. plebeja Scop. as the type of Cicada L. But according to G. Horvath, C. plebeja Scop. can not be the genotype, because it was described 5 years later (1763) when the genus was described.

VAN DUZEE in his Catalogue claimed that *Cicada orni* L., which was decribed only by Linnaeus in 1758, is the logotype of *Cicada*. The haplotype of the genus *Tibicen* Latr. (Orat. Regne Anim., p. 406, 1825) was established by Van Duzee in his Catalogue, but the diagnosis of this genus was not described and *C. plebeja* was only mentioned as the type. As the rational consequence G. Horvath described the new genus *Lyristes* to receive *C. plebeja* Scop.

In 1932, when E. Schmidt described and enumerated the Chinese *Cicadidae*, he referred to the genus *Lyristes* Horv., and brought the following 6 species under this genus:

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altaiensis Schmidt
flammata (Dist.) (Cicada)
Leechi (Dist.) (Cicada)
pekinensis (Haupt) (Cicada)
sinensis (Dist.) (Cicada)
wui Schmidt
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In the Oriental Region the following 12 species of Cicadidae ought to be placed in this genus Lyristes:

I. Lyristes altaiensis SCHMIDT

Peking Nat. Hist. Bull., VII, p. 120 (1932).

Distr.: China (Altai).

2. Lyristes bihamata\* (Motsch.)

Etud. Ent., p. 24 (1861) (Cicada).

Distr.: Japan, Korea, China.

form. babai (KATO)

Ent. World, VI (47) p. 91 (1938) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Honshu (Sado).

3. L. chujoi (Esaki)

Proc. Imp. Acad., XI, p. 201, f. 1,2 (1935) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Formosa.

4. L. flammata (DIST.)

Monog. Orient. Cic., p. 99 (1892) (Cicada).

Distr.: Japan, Korea, China (Sushan).

a. form. adonis (KATO)

Ent. World, I (1) p. 32, Pl. 2 (1933) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Honshu.

b. form. concolor (KATO)

Ent. World, II (7), p. 9, Pl. 9, f. 2 (Tibicen).

Distr.: Honshu (Nara).

5. L. intermedia (MORI)

Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., XII, p. 13 (1931) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Korea.

6. L. japonica (KATO)

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XV, p. 18 (1925) (Cicada).

Distr.: Japan, Korea.

a. form. dolichopterus Mori

Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., 12, p. 14 (1931) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Japan (Honshu), Korea.

b. form. echigo KATO

Ent. World, I (1), p. 31, Pl. 2 (1937) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Honshu (Echigo).

c. form. hooshiana MATS.

Ins. Mats., XI, p. 38 (1936) (Cicada).

Distr.: Honshu (Hooshi).

<sup>\*</sup> According to the author's investigation the type of andrewsi Dist. is merely an immatured specimen of bihamata Motsch, being now preserved in the British Museum, South Kenshington, London.

d. form. inmaculata KATO

Ent. World, I (1), p. 31, Pl. 2 (1937) (Tibicen).

Distr.: Honshu (Tsukubasan).

kyushuensis (KATO) 7. L.

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XXI, p. 171 (1926) (Cicada).

Distr.: Japan (Shikoku, Kiushu).

8. leechi (Dist.)

Entomologist, XXIII, p. 90 (1890) (Cicada).

Distr.: China (Wa-shan, Chia-konho).

nagashimai (Kato) 9.

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XV, p. 6 (1925) (Cicada).

Distr.: Japan (Hokkaido).

pekinensis (HAUPT)

Ent. Zeitschr., p. 296 (1923) (Cicada).

Distr.: China (Peking).

sinensis (DIST.)

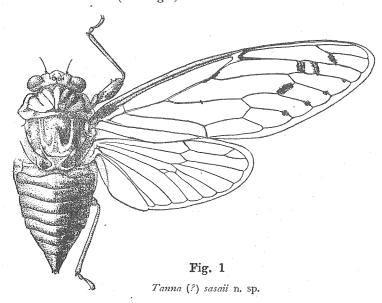
Entomologist, XXIII, p. 90 (1890) (Cicada).

Distr.: China (Chia-kon-ho).

wui Schmidt 12. L.

Peking Nat. Hist. Bull., VII, p. 119 (1932).

Distr.: China (Kwangsi).



### Tanna (?) sasaii n. sp.

Somewhat allied to Tanna japonensis Dist., but differs from the latter as follows:

Q. Body dark brown, lorae, clypeus and antennae (except the base) black; vertex and mesonotum largely black, with some yellowish markings; abdomen at the dorsum on the upper area and at the base of each segment brownish, the last 2 segments being entirely black; venter olivaceous, each segment at the end fuscous, except the last 2 which are darker; pygophor black, with a large olivaceous patch on each side. Tegmina distinctly shorter, with one extra small cell between the 2nd ulnar and the same apical cells, all the cross-veins broadly infuscated, the veins being mostly black, except the costal margin and the claval suture which are yellowish; the spots of the apical series large and more conspicuous; the hind wing with the veins black except the 4th longitudinal vein and the claval suture which are yellowish.

Body-length: 26 mm.; Tegmina-length: 38 mm.

Habitat: Sarugakio in the Prov. Gumma.

Only one female specimen was collected by MAKOTO SASAI.

The venation of this species differs from that of the Tanna Dist., but the author waits its generic identification till the capture of the male.

### Graptopsaltria nigrofuscata f. tsuchidai n. f.

Differs from the form testaceomaculata Kato (Ent. World, V (40), p. 385, 1937) in the following points:

Pronotum with the discal marking darker, so that it is not very conspicuous.

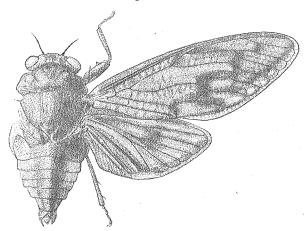


Fig. 2

Graptopsaltria nigrofuscata f. tsuchidai n. f.

Mesonotum lacks entirely the humeral and discal testaceous markings. Underside largely fuscous, the genital plate also of the same colour. Tegmina with only 4 pale testaceous spots at the marginal series.

Body-length: 39 mm.; Tegmina-length: 50 mm.

Hab.: Kiushu; one male specimen was collected by Toshio Tsuchida (23. Sept., 1922), and was presented to the author for identification through S. HIRAYAMA.

## RHOGAS PRAETOR REINHARD AS A PARASITE OF SMERINTHUS PLANUS WALKER

(HOST RECORD OF BRACONIDAE, II)

Rv

CHIHISA WATANABE (渡 邊 千 佾)

#### Rhogas praetor REINHARD

Rhogas praetor Reinhard, Berlin. Ent. Zeitschr., VII, p. 251 & 256, 3 (1863); Watanabe, Jour. Facul. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., XLII, p. 56, 9 3 (1937).

Host-Smerinthus planus WALKER

In 1937 the present writer gave Japan and Korea as habitats of this Braconid, but nothing was known in regard to its host-relationships in those districts. are, however, one female and one male reared from half-grown larvae of Smerinthus planus WALKER at Sapporo. The host-larva after death continues to cling to a twig of the food plant, and the parasite makes a cocoon inside, protected by the indurated skins of the victim. It passes the winter in such a cocoon and finally emerges through a hole just in front of the horn of the 8th abdominal segment. Further, this species has been recognized as a parasite of Smerinthus populi Linné in Europe.

Habitat: Hokkaido (Sapporo, 1º, 1ô, 1938, H. Kôno leg.) General Distribution: Europe; Japan; Korea.

<sup>[</sup>Ins. Mats., Vol. XIII, No. 2 & 3, March, 1939]