## DELPHACIDAE OF OZE, HONSHU, JAPAN

### (Hemiptera)

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The present paper is based upon the specimens collected in Oze noted for its rich and peculiar flora, Honshu. Japan, on 21st November, 1950, by Mr. HITOSHI HASEGAWA of the Agricultural Research Institute, Nishigahara, Tokyo. Although they were only of four species, I found very interesting species among them.

These specimens are preserved partially in the Entomological Laboratory, Matsuyama Agricultural College, Matsuyama, and all the rest in the Entomological Laboratory, Agricultural Research Institute, Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Prior to entering the subject, I express here my sincere thanks to Mr. HITOSHI HASE-GAWA who collected these specimens and gave me the opportunity of studying them.

### Genus Stenocranus FIEBER

## 1. Stenocranus ozenumensis sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

δ φ (macropterous form). Body mostly light brown, with a fairly distinct pale wide stripe along the median line from vertex to scutellum. Carinae on vertex and on scutellum pale. Narrow portion between lateral carina and medio-lateral carina on each side of vertex black and inner side along lateral carina of pronotum blackish. Eyes brown. Ocelli reddish black. Antennae light brown. Face with two broad black stripes between carinae, width of which is more than half the width between carinae. Tegmina mostly light brownish, subhyaline, with a remarkable black arched marking along the posterior side of M-vein, veins light brown without granules and somewhat infuscated at apices of apical veins, posterior margins of tegmina conspicuously whitish. Genitalia mostly black, parameres of the male brown except for the bases. Legs light brown, except apical one-third of the third tarsal segment which is black.

Vertex comparatively narrow, longer than pronotum. Face widest a little inferior to eyes, of length which is about twice and a half the largest width, apex of which is slightly narrower than the base of clypeus. Antennae long as for the genus, somewhat protruding the frontal apex, with the second segment which is about three times the length of the first. Scutellum a little shorter than the length of vertex and pronotum put together. Parameres of the male genitalia fairly small as shown in the Figure. Sputs each with about twelve teeth along the hind margin. Posterior basitarsus clearly longer than the other two tarsal segments put together.

Length & 5.1, \$ 5.8-6 (including tegmina); & 3, \$ 4.2 (exclud. teg.); tegmen \$ 4.4, \Q 4.7-5 mm.

Habitat: Japan (Honshu--Oze).

Holotype  $\hat{\beta}$ ; allotopotype  $\hat{\varphi}$ ; 5 paratopotypes,  $\hat{\beta}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}$   $\hat{\varphi}$ .

This new species closely resembles Stenocranus akashiensis MATSUMURA, 1935, but is separable from the latter by the remarkable black markings on the tegmina, veins being destitute of granules, mostly black genitalia, comparatively short parameres of the male genitalia, etc.

## Ganus Delphacodes Fieber

# Delphacodes striatella (FALLÉN)

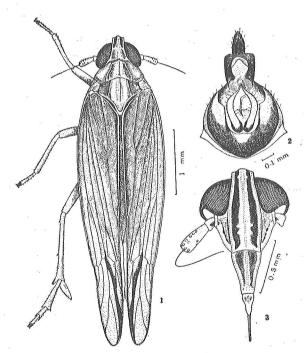


Fig. 1. Stenocranus ozenumensis sp. nov. 1. The male; 2. The male genitalia;

3. The head viewed from antero-inferiorly.

Specimens examined: 288,299.

Distribution: Europe. Siberia, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), Ryukyus, Philippines.

In Japan this is one of the commonest species injurious to the rice-plant and found among some Poaceaeweeds, too.

# 3. Delphacodes sp.

Specimens examined: 499.

I want to retain the identification of this species till the male specimen is obtained.

# Genus Megamelus

### FIEBER

Since E. C. ZIMMERMAN (1948)\* removed the wellknown taro-leafhopper, Megam elus proserpina KIRKALDY

with some allied species to it from the Genus Megamelus and assigned them to his new Genus Tarophagus, no species of the Genus Megamelus is known from the Asiatic parts of the Palaearctic Region and also from the entire Oriental Region. So the fact

<sup>\*</sup> E. C. ZIMMERMAN (1948) Ins. Hawaii, 4: 245.

that the following species, widely distributed species as it is, was found from Japan may be worthy of notice.

# 4. Megamelus notula (German) (Fig. 2)

1830 Delphax notula GERMAR, Thon. Ent. Archiv., 2: 57 (Germany).

1847 Delphax truncatipennis Boheman Öfv. Svenska Vet. Acad. Förh., 1847: 266(Skandinavia, England).

1943 Megamelus no;ula METCALF, Gen. Cat. Hemipt., Araeopidae, 210 (Catalogue).

Specimens examined: 2 & & , 89 9 (all brachypterous).

Distr.: British Isles, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Russia, Caucasus, Japan (new record), North America.

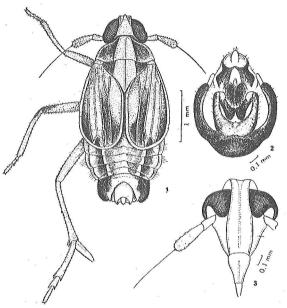


Fig. 2. Megamelus notula (GERMAR)

1. The male; 2. The male genitalia;

3. The head viewed from antero-inferiorly.