

PAPER DETAILS

TITLE: Preliminary list of Auchenorrhyncha with notes on distribution and importance of species in Turkey. VII. Family Cicadellidae Ulopinae, Megophthalminae, Ledrinae, Macropsinae, and Agallinae

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**Preliminary list of Auchenorrhyncha with notes on distribution
and importance of species in Turkey. VII. Family Cicadellidae :
Ulopinae, Megopthalminae, Ledrinae, Macropsinae and Agallinae**

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Summary

This paper includes Cicadellid species, namely Ulopinae, Megopthalminae, Ledrinae, Macropsinae and Agallinae which are collected up to the end of 1979. By this study, totally 26 species belonging 12 genera are recorded. From which seven species : *Macropsis cerea* (Germ.), *M. marginata* (H. S.), *M. mendax* (Fieb.), *Hephathus nanus* (H. S.), *Agallia consobrina* Curt., *A. harrarensis* Mel. and *Dryodurgades reticulatus* (H. S.) are new records for Turkey. Distribution, abundance and the plants name that are collected of each species are given.

Introduction

Since the family Cicadellidae comprising many species, it is found impossible to give all the species recorded in Turkey in one paper of this periodical publication. Therefore the list of Cicadellidae species will be given in several sections.

Turkish Cicadellidae fauna is more extensively known than the other families of Auchenorrhyncha. However, very few species recorded previously from the subfamilies included in this paper. Fahringer (1922) included only one species of Macropsinae in his list from Turkey. Zachvatkin (1946)

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described a new genus and species from the material collected in Turkey, and listed two more species of Agallinae. Metcalf (1966) listed two species Macropsinae and four species of Agallinae according to Puton (1886) in addition to the above mentioned authors. Dlabola (1957a) listed altogether about 9 species of Ulopinae, Megophtalminae, Macropsinae and Agallinae. In his later publications (1971a, b; 1977a and 1981) he added 14 more species belonging to these subfamilies. In addition to the above authors, Linnavuori (1965) collected several specimens of two Macropsinae and one Agallinae species in Turkey.

The economical importance of these species is not so serious. None of them has been reported to be destructive on any cultivated plants up to now. However *Ledra aurita* L. has been found in Blacksea Coast Region attacking to hazelnut trees. But its damage on these trees is not very important at the moment. Some species of Macropsinae and Agallinae are known to be the vector of some virus diseases in the USA and Europe, but none of them have been found in Turkish fauna. Some of them feed on forest trees, but do not cause economical damage.

Identifications of the species in this list were made by authors and some by Dr. Dlabola, of Prague to whom the authors wish to express their sincere thanks. The synonymy and Palearctic distribution of each species are taken from Nast (1972).

Cicadellidae

Ulopinae

Ulopa trivia Germar, 1821

Synonymy : *Ulopa decussata* Germ., 1821; *U. lugens* Germ., 1821; *U. germari* Fieber, 1872; *U. trivia elbursica* Dlab., 1979.

General Distribution : Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1957a, 1981) reported this species from Ankara (Çamlıdere - Işık dağı, Mogan gölü), Edirne, Nevşehir (Ürgüp) and Malatya (Balaban).

Material examined : Ağrı (Hamur), Ankara (Çubuk, Çubuk Baraj I, Eymir gölü, Karagöl, Lalahan), Bilecik (Söğüt), Çanakkale (Gökçeada), Çorum, Denizli (Çardak - Çanbaşı), Elazığ (Harput), Gümüşhane (Kelkit,

Kop), İzmir (Bozdağ), Kastamonu, Manisa (Gölmarmara), Mardin (İdil, Sultansehmuz, Yukarıkonak), Muğla (Fethiye - Seki), Rize (Kaçkar dağı), Siirt, Sivas (Suşehri), Urfa (Siverek) - Totally 52 specimens.

Occurrence : Common, but in small numbers.

Biological note : Specimens were collected on steppe vegetation and starting from the beginning of June through the end of August. Emelyanov (1964) has given *Echium vulgare* as host plant of this species. Dlabola (1979, 1981) reported it from steppe and forest steppe with *Echium* and on some plants under willows.

Megophthalminae

Megophthalmus scabripennis Edwards, 1915

General Distribution : Albania, Bulgaria, England, France (also Corsica), Greece, Israel, Italy, Turkey, USSR. (Georgia), Yugoslavia, Iran (Dlabola, 1981).

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1957a) reported it from Ankara (Çamlidere-Işık dağı).

Material examined : Bursa (İznik), İzmir (Balçova, Ödemiş-Bozdağ), Manisa (Gölmarmara, Sultanyayla), Muğla (Bodrum) - Totally 11 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Adults were mostly collected in mid-May and some at the beginning of June, on grass, *Olea europaea*, *Castanea vesca* and *Vitis vinifera*. Ribaut (1952) and Dlabola (1957a, 1961, 1981) reported this species on Graminae weeds, sometimes on shrubs.

Ledrinae

Ledra aurita (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonymy : *Cicada cristata* Schreber, 1759; *C. secunda* Schafer, 1767.

General Distribution : Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR., Yugoslavia, Turkey (Dlabola, 1977b).

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1977b) reported it from Ordu (Perşembe, Ünye).

Material examined : Artvin (Hopa - Sarp), Bursa (Mudanya - Kurşunlu), Gümüşhane, Ordu (Perşembe - Ünye), Rize, Samsun, Tekirdağ (Saray), Uşak - Totally 11 specimens.

Biological note : Adults and nymphs were collected starting June, through September, they are collected on trees, such as *Ulmus*, *Alnus*, *Quercus*, *Juglans regia*, *Corylus avellana* and also on weeds. Females insert their eggs in young shoots by cutting with their ovipositor. These cuttings became larger and make scars. The shoots can not develop normally and sometimes dry up. The damage on *Corylus avellana* is especially important in Italy (Viggiani, 1970). However, in Turkey at the moment it is not observed to be economically important on *Corylus avellana*.

Macropsinae

Oncopsis alni (Schrank, 1801)

Synonymy : *Cicada fenestrata* Schrank, 1776 (Primary homonym); *C. schranki* Gmelin, 1790 (Nomen oblitum); *Iassus ferruginus* Curtis, 1837; *Pediopsis heydenii* Kbm., 1868.

General Distribution : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR., Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1977b) recorded this species from İzmir (Ödemiş - Bozdağ 1500 m.).

Material examined : İzmir (Ödemiş - Bozdağ) - Totally 3 specimens.

Occurrence : Very occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected at the last week of June and July. Ribaut (1952) stated that the host plant of this species is *Alnus*. Also Emelyanov (1964) reported Betulaceae, especially *Alnus* as host plant of this species.

Oncopsis flavicollis (Linnaeus, 1761)

Synonymy : *Cicada reticulata* Gmelin, 1790 (Primary homonym); *C. diadema* F., 1794; *C. triangularis* F., 1794; *Jassus fruticola* Fall., 1806; *Cercopis fuscula* Gravenhorst 1807; *Jassus nigrifolius* Zett., 1828; *J. fruticola obscurus* Zett., 1828; *J. fruticola pallens* Zett., 1828; *Jassus personatus* Curtis, 1837; *Iassus pulchellus* Curt., 1837; *I. reticulatus* Curt., 1837; *J. frontalis* Curt., 1837; *Jassus fruticola capucinus* Zett., 1840; *Bythoscopus*

dubius Fieb., 1863; *B. flavicollis ochraceus* Rey, 1894; *Oncopsis flavicollis hyalina* Wagner, 1944; *O. flavicollis luteomaculata* Wagn., 1944.

General Distribution : Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia, and Iran (Dlabola, 1971a).

Distribution in Turkey : According to Metcalf (1966) this species had been listed from Turkey by Puton (1886) under the name of *Jassus diadema* F., Dlabola (1971a), confirmed the presence of this species in Turkey by reporting it from Bolu (Düzce - Akçakoca).

Material examined : Adapazarı, Artvin (Borçka, Central province), Samsun (Bafra), Sivas (Süçehri - Ortakent) - Totally 13 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected starting from mid - May through mid - July, on *Corylus avellana*, *Costanea vesca*, *Tamarix* sp. and some on weeds. *Betula*, *Tilia*, *Alnus*, *Corylus avellana* were reported as host plants of this species by Ribaut (1952), Emelyanov (1964) and Dlabola (1971a). Also *Salix*, *Carpinus* and *Pinus* were reported as host plants by Dlabola (1971a, 1981).

Macropsis cerea (Germar, 1837)

Synonymy : *Pediopsis planicollis* Thomson, 1870.

General Distribution : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR.

Distribution in Turkey : This species constitutes a new record for Turkey.

Material examined : Erzurum (İspir - Serçeme deresi), Gümüşhane (Kelkit, Şiran) - Totally 6 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : All specimens were collected in mid - July on *Salix*. Ribaut (1952) also has given *Salix capraea*, *S. cinerea*, *S. aurita*, *S. triandra*, *S. purpurea* as host plants of this species.

Macropsis glandacea (Fieber, 1868)

Synonymy : *Macropsis glandacea viridiceps* Wagner, 1941.

General Distribution : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Spain, USSR., Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1981) reported this species from Nevşehir (Ürgüp), collected in mid - June of 1970.

Biological note : Ribaut (1952) and Emelyanov (1964) reported this species living on *Ulmus*.

The authors have no representative material of this species.

Macropsis gramineae (Fabricius, 1798)

Synonymy : *Macropsis populi* Edw., 1919.

General Distribution : Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia, Iran (Dlabola, 1974).

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1957a) had previously collected specimens in Ankara (Ayaş, Baraj, Beynam) and later (1981) reported from Maraş (Nurhak dağı - Karahan geçidi, 1880 m).

Material examined : Adıyaman (Kahta), Ağrı (Taşlıçay), Ankara (Çubuk, Çubuk Baraj II, Karagöl, Eymir gölü, Kayaş, Lalahan, Beypazarı), Bitlis (Tatvan), Çanakkale (Eceabat), Diyarbakır (Lice, Ziyaret köyü), Edirne (Havsa, Lalapaşa), Elazığ (Hazar gölü, Karakoçan), Eskişehir (Mahmudiye), Gümüşhane (Şiran), Kırklareli (Pınarhisar), Konya (Akşehir), Kütahya (Domaniç), Manisa (Alaşehir, Sultanyayla), Tokat (Central province, Artova), Trabzon, Tunceli, Van (Başkale) - Totally 195 specimens.

Occurrence : Common, sometimes in large numbers.

Biological note : Specimens were collected starting from late May through late August, mostly on *Populus* and some on *Salix*. Ribaut (1952) and Dlabola (1981) also have given *Salix*, especially *P. nigra* as host plant.

Macropsis marginata (Herrich - Schaffer, 1836)

Synonymy : *Pediopsis nassata notatifrons* Rey, 1891; *P. latestriata* Strobl, 1900; *Macropsis virescens lucifer* Wagner, 1941; *M. marginata injucunda* Wagner, 1950; *M. marginata ossiannilssoni* Wagner, 1950.

General Distribution : Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR., Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : This is the first record of this species in Turkey.

Material examined : Erzurum (İspir - Serçeme deresi), Kırşehir (Kaman) - Only two specimens of the form *latestriata* Strobl.

Occurrence : Very occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected in mid - July and mid - August, on *Salix*. Ribaut (1952) has given *S. purpurea* as a host plant of this species.

Macropsis megerlei (Fieber, 1868)

Synonymy : *Pediopsis bipunctata* Leth., 1876; *P. limbopunctata* Reuter, 1885; *Macropsis megerlei ornata* Lind., 1926.

General Distribution : Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : Linnavuori (1965) recorded this species from Turkey for the first time near Bolu, on *Rosa* sp.

Material examined : Bolu (Central province, Mengen), Çankırı (Çerkeş) - Totally 10 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected in mid - July and August on *Rosa canina* and *Verbascum*. Ribaut (1952) has also reported *Rosa canina* as a host plant of this species.

Macropsis mendax (Fieber, 1868)

Synonymy : *Pediopsis ulmi* Scott, 1873.

General Distribution : Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, USSR., (Nearctic Region).

Distribution in Turkey : It is a new record for Turkey.

Material examined : Gaziantep, Manisa (Sultanyayla) - Totally 9 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected late May through the beginning of June, on *Populus* sp., *Prunus avium*, *Pistacia vera*. Ribaut (1952) and Emelyanov (1964) have given *Ulmus* as a host plant of this species.

Macropsis scutellata (Boheman, 1845)

Synonymy : *Pediopsis tibialis* Scott, 1874

General Distribution : Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korean Peninsula, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia (Oriental region).

Distribution in Turkey : This species previously reported from Istanbul (Polenezköy) on *Rubus cavesius* by Fahringer (1922).

Material examined : Erzincan (Refahiye), Erzurum (Central province, Hasankale, İspir - Serçeme deresi), Kayseri (Pınarbaşı), Van (Başkale) - Totally 67 specimens.

Occurrence : Restricted rather to Central and Eastern part of Turkey and found sometimes in large numbers.

Biological note : Specimens were collected starting early July through mid - August, on *Salix* and *Elaeagnus*. Lindberg (1948) recorded it on *Rubus* in Cyprus. Ribaut (1952) and Emelyanov (1964) have given *Salix* as the primary host plant, but the first author stated that it could be found on other broad leaved trees and plants near willows.

Macropsis vicina (Horvath, 1897)

General Distribution : Austria, France, Hungary, Poland, USSR., Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia (Slovakia) (Dlabola, 1977a) and Turkey (Dlabola, 1977b).

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1977b) reported it from the specimens collected in Uşak on *Rubus fruticosus*.

Material examined : Çanakkale (Eceabat), Uşak - Totally 6 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected in late May and mid - June, on *Populus* and *Rubus fruticosus*. Ribaut (1952) has given *Populus alba* as the host plant.

Macropsidius ioculator Dlabola, 1963

General Distribution : Probably endemic to Turkey.

Distribution in Turkey : Since we have not seen Dlabola's paper, the type locality is not known by us. However, Dlabola's later work (1981) he reported from Sivas (Gürün 1600 m.).

Material examined : Ankara (Eymir gölü), Afyon (Kocatepe) - Totally 78 specimens.

Occurrence : Restricted rather to Central Anatolia and found sometimes in large numbers.

Biological note : Specimens were collected starting from late May through mid - July on *Artemisia herbaalba*, Dlabola (1981) stated that this species found on steppe vegetation.

Hephathus freyi (Fieber, 1868)

General Distribution : Algeria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Morocco, Spain (also Balearic Is.), Turkey, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iran (Dlabola, 1971b).

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1957a) first recorded this species in Adana (Kozan, Gavur dağı), Mersin (Alata) and later (1971b) reported specimens collected on the route of Esendere - Hakkari, Hakkari - Başkale and Siverek - Urfa.

Material examined : Ankara (Beypazarı, Çubuk Baraj I, Elmadağ, Hasanoglan, Şereflikoçhisar), Sinop, Urfa (Suruç) - Totally 16 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected from the beginning of June through late September, on *Artemisia*, especially on *A. herbaalba*. Ribaut (1952) has given *Artemisia campestris*, Dlabola (1981) recorded *Alhagi*, *Astragalus*, *Acontalium* and *Juniperus* in Iran as the host plants of this species and stated it lives on steppe.

Hephathus nanus (Herrich - Schaffer, 1835)

Synonymy : *Pediopsis nana cretacea* Fieber, 1868.

General Distribution : Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain (also Balearic Is.), Syria, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : It is a new record for Turkey.

Material examined : Çankırı, Çorum (Bayat), Kırklareli (Pınarhisar), Kütahya - Totally 4 adults and 3 nymphs.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Adults specimens were collected in June and nymph specimens in mid - June and beginning of August. Emelyanov (1964) has given Compositae as host plants. Ribaut (1952) stated that it could be found on low plants in meadow.

Hephathus unicolor (Lindberg, 1926)

Synonymy : *Macropsis unicolor pellucens* Lindberg, 1926; *Heptathus* (Sic.) *canus* Dlabola, 1961.

General Distribution : Romania, Turkey, USSR., Iran.

Distribution in Turkey : Linnavuori (1965) reported it first time in Turkey from Adana (Pozantı).

Biological note : Linnavuori (1965) collected the specimens on *Elaeagnus orientalis* in Turkey. Dlabola (1961) has given *Populus* and *Salix* in Uzbekistan and Turkestan and *Elaeagnus* in Iran.

The authors have no representative material of the species.

Agallinae

Agallia consobrina Curtis, 1833.

Synonymy : *Jassus puncticeps* Germar, 1837; *Agallia versicolor* Flor, 1861.

General Distribution : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, USSR., Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : This species constitutes a new record for Turkey.

Material examined : İzmir (Kozak) - Totally 5 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected in early June, on *Vitis vinifera*. Ribaut (1952) reported *Larum* as host plant of this species.

Agallia harrarensis Melichar, 1911

Synonymy : *Agallia halophila* Lind., 1954; *A. halophila brevispina* Linnv., 1956; *Anaceratagallia halophila iranicola* Dlab., 1960.

General Distribution : Canary Is., Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro), USSR. (Armenia); (Ethiopian region).

Distribution in Turkey : This is the first record for Turkey.

Occurrence : Extremely occasional.

Material examined : Balıkesir (Susurluk) - Only one specimen collected in sugarbeet field by yellow pot - trap.

Anaceratagallia bispinata Dlabola, 1957

General Distribution : Endemic.

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1957a) described it from the specimens that collected in Ankara (Beynam).

Material examined : Ankara (Beypazarı, Çubuk Baraj I), Çanakkale (Gökçeada), Giresun (Şebinkarahisar), Gümüşhane (Kelkit), Tunceli, Van - Totally 16 specimens.

Occurrence : Occasional.

Biological note : Specimens were collected starting from late May through late September, on steppe vegetation.

Anaceratagallia laevis Ribaut, 1935

Synonymy : *Anaceratagallia laevis acuteangulata* Zach., 1946.

General Distribution : Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Canary Is., Cyprus, Egypt, England, France, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia, Iran (Dlabola, 1981).

Distribution in Turkey : Zachvatkin (1946) described the subspecies *acuteangulata* Zach. from the material collected in Istanbul (Bozukdere) and Izmir (Bornova). Dlabola (1957a) collected specimens in Adana (Ağapınarı, Gavur dağı, Karataş, Kozan, Misis), Ankara (Baraj, Beynam, Mogan gölü) and Konya (Kızılviran). Later Dlabola (1971b) reported the species from Eskişehir - Bilecik and recently (1981) from Erzurum 1900 m., Malatya (Darrende 1200 m.) and Nevşehir (Ürgüp).

Occurrence : Common and sometimes in large numbers.

Material examined : Ağrı (Tutak), Ankara (nearly in everywhere), Bilecik (Gölpazarı), Bitlis (Reşadiye), Çanakkale (Gökçeada), Diyarbakır (Central province, Silvan), Elazığ (Karakoçan), Hatay (İskenderun), İstanbul, İzmir (Narlıdere, İnciraltı, Dikili, Çandarlı, Çiçekli, Bayındır), Kırklareli, Malatya, Manisa (Alaşehir), Mardin (Ömerli), Muğla (Gökova, Fethiye), Nevşehir (Ürgüp), Niğde (Central province, Bor), Ordu (Mesudiye), Samsun (Bafra), Siirt (Kozluk, Central province), Urfa (Central province, Ceylanpınar, Taşlı - Siverek), Yozgat (Yerköy), Zonguldak (Ereğli) - Totally 175 specimens.

Biological note : Specimens first appeared in late April in hot places, but generally in June, abundant in July, and can be seen up to the first week of October, mainly on weeds in steppe, but sometimes found on *Medicago sativa*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Sinapis* sp., *Gossypium* sp. and some also taken from light traps. Dlabola (1981) collected on *Euphorbia*.

Anaceratagallia ribauti (Ossiannilsson, 1938)

General Distribution : Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR., Yugoslavia, Iran (Dlabola, 1981).

Distribution in Turkey : Zachvatkin (1946) stated that he had examined specimens of this species in the Turkish material, but have not given the exact locality of the specimens. Dlabola (1957a) listed it from Adana (Central province, Karataş).

Occurrence : Occasional.

Material examined : Ankara (Central province, Çubuk, Eymir gölü, Lalahan), Balıkesir (Susurluk), Çankırı (Festikhan), Malatya (Hasırcılar), Mardin (Kapılı - Silopi), Samsun (Bafra) - Totally 34 specimens.

Biological note : Specimens were collected starting from early May through the end of August, generally on weeds in steppe, a few on tobacco. Dlabola (1961) stated that it is very common in sunny high places with fresh vegetation.

Anaceratagallia tianshanica (Dubovsky, 1970)

General Distribution : USSR (Kirghizia), Iran, Turkey (Dlabola, 1981).

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1981) reported it from the material collected in Malatya (Balaban) on *Trifolium* and *Carex* in dry places.

The authors have no representative of this species.

Austroagallia sinuata (Mulsant et Rey, 1855)

Synonymy : *Agallia quadrisignata* Flor, 1861; *A. fieberi* Vismara, 1878; *A. sinuata laevis* Berg., 1934 (Primary homonym); *Peragallia sinuata zachvatkini* Vilbaste, 1961; *P. sinuata nasti* Dlab., 1964; *P. sinuata deserticola* Dlab., 1964.

General Distribution : Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canary Is., Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, England, France, Greece (Crete), Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Spain (also Balearic Is.), Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, Yugoslavia (Ethiopian region), Afghanistan and Iran.

Distribution in Turkey : Dlabola (1957a; 1971b; 1981), reported it from Adana (Karataş, Kozan, Central Province), Ankara (Baraj), Siirt (Baykan), Diyarbakır (Silvan), Gaziantep (Fevzipaşa), Nevşehir (Gülşehir, Ürgüp).

Occurrence : Common but in small numbers.

Material examined : Ankara (Elmadag), Diyarbakır (Central province, Devegeçidi, Silvan), Erzincan (Örek), Hakkari (Beytülşebab), İzmir (Beydağ, Çeşme), Kars (Iğdır), Kırşehir (Yılandağı), Mardin (Nusaybin), Muğla (Fethiye), Nevşehir (Nar), Samsun, Siirt (Şirnak) - Totally 47 specimens.

Biological note : Specimens were collected from early June through early October, generally on weeds, some on *Gossypium*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Panicum miliaceum*, *Heliotropium* and some taken from light traps. Lindberg (1948) and Dlabola (1957a; 1961) found the species common on steppe vegetation.

Mesagallia georgii Zachvatkin, 1946

General Distribution : Turkey.

Distribution in Turkey : Zachvatkin (l. c.) described this species from two female specimens collected from vicinity of Ankara in December of 1934.

Authors have no representative of the species.

Dryodurgades anatolicus Dlabola, 1957

General Distribution : Probably endemic to Turkey.

Distribution in Turkey : Diabola (l. c.) described this species from the specimens that collected in Adana (Bürücek - Toros). Later on Linnavuori (1965) collected one specimen about the same locality.

The authors have no representative of the species.

Dryodurgades reticulatus (Herrich - Schaffer, 1834)

General Distribution : (?) Afghanistan, (?) Albania, Austria, (?) Belgium, (?)Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, (?) France, s. Germany F.R., Greece, Hungary, (?) Iran, Italy, (?) Korean Peninsula, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, USSR., Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Turkey : This species constitutes a new record for Turkey.

Occurrence : Common and sometimes in large numbers.

Material examined : Afyon (Dinar), Ankara (Çubuk, Karagöl, Eymir gölü), Burdur, Çankırı (Ilgaz dağı), Diyarbakır (Silvan), Isparta (Eğridir), Kayseri (Pınarbaşı), Konya (Beyşehir), Kütahya (Altıntaş, Simav), Ordu (Mesudiye), Sinop (Boyabat), Uşak (Banaz), Yozgat (Çekerek) - Totally 92 specimens.

Biological note : Specimens were collected from late April, through early November, on *Pinus*, common on *Juniperus* and a few specimens on *Sesamum* and *Alhagi*. Ribaut (1952) reported it on *Quercus*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus communis* and *Ulex europaeus*.

Özet

Türkiye Auchenorrhyncha türlerinin yayılışı ve önemlerine ait notlarla ön liste. VII. Familya Cicadellidae : Ulopinae, Megopthalminae, Ledorinae, Macropsinae ve Agallinae

Bu makale, 1979 yılı sonuna kadar Türkiye'den toplanmış Cicadellidae : Ulopinae, Megopthalminae, Ledorinae, Macropsinae ve Agallinae alt familyalarına ait türleri kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışma ile toplam olarak yukarıda verilen altfamilyalardan 12 cinse bağlı 26 tür tesbit edilmiştir. Bunlardan 7 tür : *Macropsis cerea* (Germ.), *M. marginata* (H. S.), *M. mendax* (Fieb.), *Hephathus nanus* (H. S.), *Agallia consobrina* Curt., *A. harrarensis* Mel. ve *Dryodurgades reticulatus* (H. S.) Türkiye için yeni kayıtlardır. Makalede ayrıca her bir türün yayılışı, yoğunluğu ve konukçu bitkileri verilmiştir.

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