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On a small collection of aphids (*Homoptera, Aphidoidea*) from Armenia

The aphid fauna of Armenia is very little known. The only records of Armenian aphids were published by TUMANJAN and ČILINGARJAN and are concerning mainly with aphids of economic importance. All these records are recently summarized by TUMANJAN (1961) which listed 75 species of aphids from Armenia.

During the III Conference on Insect Protection in Yerevan I found some opportunity to collect aphids near Yerevan and at the Lake Sevan. The small collection consists of 18 aphid species only but several of them were previously not recorded from Armenia and two species are new to the whole fauna of the U.S.S.R. All the specimens are preserved in the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

LIST OF SPECIES

Tuberculatus maximus HILLE RIS LAMBERS, 1974

Agviran, 17.IX.1976, one al. viv. female found on the underside of a leave of *Quercus* sp.

This recently described species was hitherto known only from Iran and Turkey and is new to the fauna of Armenia and the U.S.S.R. It belongs to the subgenus *Tuberculoides* VAN DER GOOT and differs from other members of this subgenus with 3 pairs of spinal processes on abdomen by the distinct pigmentation at the ends of the veins of the fore wings and the uniformly long spinal hairs of its embryos.

Aphis euphorbiae KALTENBACH, 1843

Garni, 16.IX.1976, numerous apt. viv. females taken from the terminal shoots of *Euphorbia* sp.

Widely distributed in Europe and Middle Asia this common aphid seems to be new to the fauna of Armenia.

Aphis verbasci SCHRANK, 1801

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, al. and apt. viv. females found on the undersides of the leaves of *Verbascum* sp.

The species is widely distributed in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Middle Asia on *Verbascum* spp. and *Buddleia* spp. and is always visited by ants. New to the fauna of Armenia.

Brachycaudus helichrysi (KALTENBACH, 1843)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, many apt. viv. females taken from the leaves of *Cynoglossum officinale*.

B. helichrysi is a noxious aphid known as a vector of virus diseases and is spread all over the world on a very great number of plants. It migrates from *Prunus* spp. to plants of the families *Compositae* and *Boraginaceae* and more rarely of other families.

Brevicoryne crambinistataricae BOZHKO, 1953

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, many apt. viv. females found on the underside of a leaf of *Crambe tatarica*.

This very little known aphid was originally described from Ukraine. BOZHKO (1953) has found in the collection of the Zoological Institute in Leningrad a slide with this species which was found by MORDVILKO in Yerevan. The species is sometimes (SHAPOSHNIKOV 1964, EASTOP et HILLE RIS LAMBERS 1976) considered to be a synonym of *Brevicoryne crambe* BOZHKO, but this is not true. It differs from *B. crambe* by the length and shape of the body hairs and the siphunculi. The body hairs of *B. crambe* are always short and distinctly spatulate, those of *B. crambinistataricae* long with blunt apices. The siphunculi of the first species are longer, little swollen and brownish, those of the second species short, strongly swollen basally and yet black. *B. crambe* lives on the terminal shoots, *B. crambinistataricae* always on the underside of the basal leaves.

Coloradoa absinthii (LICHTENSTEIN, 1885)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, one apt. viv. female thrashed from *Artemisia absinthium*.

This European species, which lives monoeciously on *Artemisia absinthium*, is new to the fauna of Armenia. The Armenian specimen differs in no way from the European ones.

Plectrichophorus glandulosus (KALTENBACH, 1843)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, 3 apt. viv. females taken from the underside of the leaves of *Artemisia absinthium*.

This Palaearctic species is very common wherever its main host plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*, occurs but has hitherto not been recorded from Armenia.

Acyrtosiphon bidentis EASTOP, 1953

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, one apt. viv. female thrashed from *Achillea* sp. together with *Macrosiphoniella tapuskae*.

A polyphagous species known from Africa (Morocco, Kenya) and the Middle East (Yemen, Turkey, Libanon, Iran), and according to LECLANT et REMAUDIÈRE (1974) recorded from Tadzhikistan as *A. ilka* MORDV. by NARZIKULOV. New to the fauna of Armenia.

In the key of EASTOP (1971) the single Armenian specimen runs to *A. ilka* MORDV., but using the more precise key of LECLANT et REMAUDIÈRE (1974) one comes unmistakably to *A. bidentis* EASTOP. *Acyrtosiphon ilka* MORDVILKO, 1914 was described from a single fundatrix taken from *Papaver nudicaule* at Ilka in Transbaykalia and is probably identical with *A. bidentis* or *A. lambersi*, but this question can not be solved at present and *A. ilka* is best regarded as a nomen dubium.

Measurements of the Armenian specimen: Body 2.13 mm, antennae 2.24 mm, antennal joints III-VI: 0.49 : 0.41 : 0.37 : 0.16 + 0.64 mm respectively; siphunculi 0.53 mm, cauda 0.25 mm with 10 hairs, ultimate segment of rostrum 0.12 mm with 8 accessory hairs, hind tarsal segment II 0.14 mm. Length of antennal hairs 0.006-0.010 mm, articular diameter of antennal joint III 0.028-0.030 mm, of mid-dorsal abdominal hairs 0.004 mm, of those on abdominal tergite VIII 0.012 mm. Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III 0 and 1; number of hairs on 1st antennal joint 5 and 6.

Acyrtosiphon lambersi LECLANT et REMAUDIÈRE, 1974

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, 8 apt. viv. females taken from *Glaucium* sp.

LECLANT et REMAUDIÈRE (1974) have described this species from *Glaucium* spp. and give the distribution of it as Europe (South France, Corsica, Greece) and Middle East (Turkey, Lebanon, Iran). The species was hitherto not been recorded from the U.S.S.R. and Armenia. It is most nearly related to *A. bidentis* EASTOP and *A. chelidonii* (KALTENBACH), but differs from the first by having a shorter processus terminalis, shorter cauda and a distinct

subapical constriction of the siphunculi and from the second species by having a longer cauda, longer siphunculi, a shorter ultimate segment of rostrum and more secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III.

Measurements of the Armenian specimens: Body 1.90–2.22 mm, antennae 1.80–2.11 mm, length of the antennal joints III–VI: 0.43–0.53: 0.30–0.40: 0.28–0.38: 0.14–0.17 + 0.42–0.49 mm respectively; siphunculi 0.39–0.51 mm, cauda 0.22–0.25 mm with 6–8 hairs, ultimate segment of rostrum 0.12–0.13 mm with 5–8 accessory hairs, second segment of hind tarsus 0.14–0.16 mm. Length of antennal hairs 0.006–0.008 mm, articular diameter of antennal joint III 0.030 mm, of the mid-dorsal hairs 0.006 mm, of the hairs on androminal tergite VIII 0.010–0.014 mm. Secondary rhinaria on antennal joint III 5–8; number of hairs on Ist antennal joint 6–9.

Uroleucon aeneum (HILLE RIS LAMBERS, 1939)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, numerous apt. and al. viv. females taken from the terminal shoots of *Carduus* sp.

This species, of which a full account is to be found in HILLE RIS LAMBERS' monograph (1939), was described originally as a subspecies of *U. jaceae* (L.) and, so far known, confined to *Carduus* spp. It is new to the fauna of Armenia.

Uroleucon chondrillae (NEVSKY, 1929)

Gekhard, 16.IX.1976, numerous apt. viv. females found on the terminal shoots of *Chondrilla juncea*.

Widely distributed in South and Middle Europe, the Middle East and Middle Asia and confined to *Chondrilla* spp., this species was hitherto not been recorded from Armenia.

Uroleucon oichorii (KOCH, 1855)

Agviran, 17.IX.1976, one apt. viv. female thrashed from *Lapsana* sp.

Widely distributed in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, Middle East and Middle Asia but not recorded from Armenia.

Uroleucon sonchi (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Gekhard, 16.IX.1976, one al. and many apt. viv. females taken from the terminal shoots of *Sonchus arvensis*.

A species confined to *Sonchus* spp. with world-wide distribution.

Macrosiphoniella absinthii (LINNAEUS, 1758)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, one al. and numerous apt. viv. females found on the terminal shoots of *Artemisia absinthium*.

Widely distributed in North Africa, Europe, West Siberia, Middle East and confined to *Artemisia absinthium*.

Macrosiphoniella artemisiae (BOYER DE FONSCOLOBME, 1841)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, some apt. viv. females taken from the underside of leaves of *Artemisia absinthium*.

The species, confined mainly to *Artemisia vulgaris*, is widely distributed in North Africa, Europe, West Siberia, Mongolia, Middle East and Middle Asia but has not been recorded from Armenia. The Armenian specimens differ in no way from the European ones.

Macrosiphoniella papillata HOLMAN, 1962

Garni, 16.IX.1976, one apt. viv. female thrashed from *Centaurea* sp. together with *M. staegeri*.

First described by HOLMAN (1962) from *Centaurea diffusa* and *C. solstitialis*, from Crimea, the species was later found in Middle Asia by NARZIKULOV. It is new to the fauna of Armenia.

Macrosiphoniella staegeri HILLE RIS LAMBERS, 1947

Garni, 16.IX.1976, one apt. viv. female thrashed from *Centaurea* sp.

Known from Europe and Turkey and recently recorded from Middle Asia by NARZIKULOV. New to the fauna of Armenia.

Macrosiphoniella tapuskae (HOTES et FRISON, 1931)

At Lake Sevan, 17.IX.1976, some apt. viv. females thrashed from *Achillea* sp.

An oligophagous species with nearly world-wide distribution. The Armenian aphids in all respects agree well with the European specimens.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: Przyczynek do znajomości mszyc (*Homoptera, Aphidoidea*) Armenii]

Praca zawiera omówienie 18 gatunków mszyc zebranych przez autora jesienią 1976 r. w Armenii. Dwa z nich, a mianowicie *Tuberculatus maximus* H.R.L. i *Acyrtosiphon lambersi* LECL. et REMAUD., nie były dotąd znane z obszaru Związku Radzieckiego, a 10 gatunków nie było dotąd notowanych z Armenii.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: К познанию тлей (*Homoptera, Aphidoidea*) Армении]

В работе рассмотрено 18 видов тлей, собранных автором осенью 1976 года в Армении. Два вида, а именно: *Tuberculatus maximus* H.R.L. и *Acyrtosiphon lambersi* LECL. et REMAUD., не были известны до настоящего времени с территории Советского Союза, а 10 видов не отмечались до сих пор из Армении.

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