

Introduction

Linné (1758) described the genus *Chermes* to include 14 species. Of these, nine are now accepted as psyllids, one (*abietis*) is an adelgid, one (*ulmi*) an aphid, and three are treated as *nomina dubia*. This has caused considerable nomenclatorial confusion, and for a detailed account of this the reader should refer to Eastop (1963). Geoffroy (1762) proposed the name *Psylla* to replace *Chermes* L. Among Scandinavian authors, Fallén, Zetterstedt, Ekström, Boheman, Thomson, Reuter (1880), and Wahlgren have used the name *Chermes* for psyllids, but Dahlbom, Reuter (1881), W.M. Schøyen, O. Jacobsen, E. Strand, Tullgren, Lundblad, Bovien, Hellén, Lindberg, and Ossiannilsson have accepted *Psylla* Geoffroy. As late as 1934, Wahlgren argued the case for *Chermes* but after an application by Eastop (1963), the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature validated the names *Psylla* and *Psyllidae* and suppressed the generic name *Chermes* (Opinion 731, 1965).

Of the 14 species of *Chermes* described by Linnaeus in "Fauna Svecica", ed. 2 (1761), eight can be identified as psyllids. Zetterstedt (1828, 1838) added 10 species to the Swedish list. Fallén (1826) recorded "*Tettigonia*" *exilis* Web. & Mohr from Scania and Vestrogothia. This species was originally described from material from Smolandia. Dahlbom (1851) described "*Psylla*" *malachitica* and recorded *Craspedolepta sonchi* (Foerster) under the name of *Psylla picta* (Zett.). Boheman (1851, 1853, 1876) also added two species to the Swedish list. Thomson (1877) recorded 17, and Reuter (1880, 1881) 11, additional species (excluding synonyms). In the present century, work on the Swedish psyllid fauna has been done by Tullgren (1917, 1923), Tullgren & Wahlgren (1920-22), Lundblad (1920, 1926, 1928, 1929), Wahlgren (1934), Heslop-Harrison (1951), Ossiannilsson (1939-1987), Ossiannilsson & Jansson (1981), Burckhardt (1986a), and Conci, Ossiannilsson & Tamanini (1988). The total number of psyllid species currently known from Sweden is 93.

The first psyllid recorded from Norway was "*Chermes*" *nebulosa* (Zetterstedt, 1838). Siebke (1874) listed 24 species, including *nebulosa*. Thomson (1877) described "*Chermes*" *zetterstedti* from Norway. Reuter (1881, 1882) added 3 species. Further contributions to the Norwegian psyllid fauna were made by W.M. Schøyen (1889, 1902, 1905), Embrik Strand (1902, 1905), T.H. Schøyen (1926), Ossiannilsson (1943c, 1962,

1963), Lauterer (1971), Furunes & Ossiannilsson (1976), Hågvar & Hågvar (1975), and Taksdal (1977). The Norwegian list now comprises 70 species.

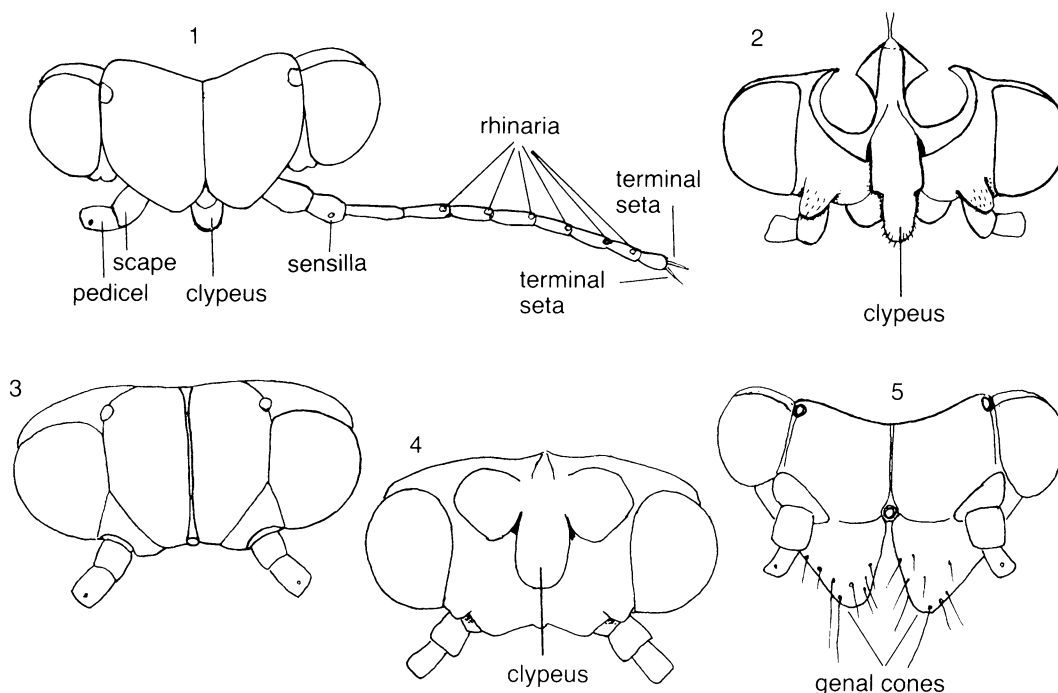
The "Catalogus Psyllodearum in Fennia hactenus lectarum" (Reuter, 1876) includes 36 species. Hellén & Suomalainen (1935) listed 59 species. In the "Verzeichnis der ostfennoskandischen Homoptera Psyllina" (Lindberg & Ossiannilsson, 1960), the number of recorded species was 68, and this figure increased to 80 in the Checklist by Huldén & Heikinheimo (1984). In the present book, 84 species are recorded as belonging to the East Fennoscandian psyllid fauna.

The "Fortegnelse" of Oluf Jacobsen (1919) covers 38 psyllid species found in the European part of Denmark. This did not include four species represented only by cecidia, which were recorded by S. Rostrup (1897). Thomsen (1924) and Bovien & al. (1942) added one species each. The Danish column in "Catalogus insectorum Sueciae" XII (Ossiannilsson, 1952) mentioned 41 species, but *Camarotoscena speciosa* (Flor), *Arytainilla spartiophila* (Foerster) and *Trioza centranthi* (Vallot) were not included because they were not known to occur in Sweden. In the Catalogue of the present book, 60 species are listed as Danish.

Important contributions to the systematics and chorology of European psyllids have been made by E.L. Geoffroy (1762), A. Foerster (1848), G. Flor (1861a, b), F. Löw (1863-1888), A. Puton (1871-1898), J. Scott (1876-1883), J. Edwards (1896-1915), K. Šulc (1904-1915), G. Enderlein (1910-1929), H. Haupt (1935), G. Heslop-Harrison (1936-1960), W. Wagner (1944-1961), H.A. Schaefer (1949), K. Vondráček (1950-1959), E. Dobreanu & C. Manolache (1958-1962), M.M. Loginova (1954-1979), S.M. Klimaszewski (1961-), P. Lauterer (1963-), I.D. Hodgkinson (1971-), I.M. White (in cooperation with Hodgkinson, 1979, 1982, 1985), L. Tamanini (partly in cooperation with C. Conci, 1977-), D. Burckhardt (1978-), and C. Rapisarda (1985-).

A catalogue of the psyllids of the world was published by Aulmann (1913). The Palaearctic species were listed by Oshanin (1908, 1912), and by Klimaszewski (1973).

Handbooks for the identification of species (adults) have been written by G. Flor (1861: Livonia), J. Edwards (1896: British Isles), H.C. Blöte (1926: Netherlands), H. Haupt (1935: Central Europe), K. Vondráček (1957: Czechoslovakia), C.



Figs. 1-5. 1: *Aphalara calthae* (L.): head with left antenna in dorsal aspect; 2: same, head in ventral aspect (rostrum removed); 3: *Craspedolepta sonchi* (Frst.), head in dorsal aspect; 4: same, head in ventral aspect (rostrum removed); 5: *Psylla fusca* (Zett.), head in frontal aspect.

Ramírez Gómez (1956-1960: Spain), E. Dobreanu & C. Manolache (1962: Romania), M.M. Logino-va (1964: European USSR), S.M. Klimaszewski (1975: Poland), and I.D. Hodkinson & I.M. White (1979: Britain). Only one handbook for the identification of 5th instar nymphs has been published so far, by I.M. White & I.D. Hodkinson (1982); this covers the British fauna.

Until recently, the system of classification of the Psylloidea was discussed exclusively on the basis of adult morphology. A system using nymphal characters has been proposed by White & Hodkinson (1985). A discussion of this fascinating field is outside the scope of the present book, because characters belonging to taxa unrepresented in our part of the world would necessarily have been considered in this discussion. The system proposed by Burckhardt (1987a, b) is followed here.

With few exceptions, the illustrations for the present book have been prepared by myself. The terminalia of all species (♂♀) have been figured. Furthermore, the 5th instar nymphs of nearly all the species have been keyed and figured.

For each species, the distribution in and outside Denmark and Fennoscandia is briefly given. Information concerning the Scandinavian countries was compiled from the literature enumerated above, and from my own records based on identifications which I have done for museums and private collectors over the last 53 years. Distribution data for outside Fennoscandia and Denmark were derived mainly from Klimaszewski (1973). Information on the biology of the species has been compiled from the literature and from my own observations.

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