



A new genus and a new species of the tribe Mithymnini (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Nogodinidae) from Namibia, with sternal sensory pits in the adult

VLADIMIR M. GNEZDILOV¹ & MICHAEL R. WILSON²

¹Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia.

E-mail: vmgnezdilov@mail.ru, hemipt@zin.ru

²National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NP, UK. E-mail: mike.wilson@museumwales.ac.uk

Abstract

A new genus and a new species of the tribe Mithymnini – *Fovealvus nama* **sp. nov.** is described from Namibia. *Fovealvus* **gen. nov.** differs from all other genera of the tribe due to the presence of large sensory pits on VI and VII abdominal sternites in the adult.

Key words: Hemiptera, Fulgoromorpha, Nogodinidae, morphology, trichobothria

Introduction

This new species has been recognized while studying accession specimens in the collection of the Natural History Museum in London. It is externally very similar to members of the family Issidae, but the structure of the ovipositor with its triangular-shaped posterior connective lamina, narrow anterior connective lamina bearing 8 teeth, and style without lateral tooth clearly show that it belongs to the family Nogodinidae (sensu Emeljanov 1999 and Gnezdilov 2003). The higher classification of the Nogodinidae was proposed by Fennah (1978, 1984). According to the habitus and general structure of the male genitalia (phallobase and style) this new species represents a new genus close to the genus *Telmosias* Fennah, 1967 which belongs to the tribe Mithymnini. The tribe was erected in the family Nogodinidae by Fennah (1967, 1984) for *Mithymna* Stål, 1861, *Xosias* Kirkaldy, 1904, *Colmadona* Kirkaldy, 1901, *Telmosias* Fennah, 1967, *Telmessodes* Fennah, 1967, and *Stilpnochlaena* Fennah, 1967. Recently the tribe was added by *Bowesdorpia* Synave, 1956 and *Bilbilis* Stal, 1861 (included provisionally) (Gnezdilov 2007). All included genera except Australian *Bilbilis* are distributed in Southern Africa. The tribe is characterized as follows (Fennah 1967, 1984 and original data): fore wings coriaceous, sometimes with hypocostal plate; ocelli distinct; ovipositor with large, flattened laterally, gonospiculum bridge; bursa copulatrix with microsculpture; gonoplacs elongated, sometimes with teeth; female gonapophyses VIII and IX and male style are of general nogodinid type. This new genus differs from all other genera of the tribe by the presence of sensory pits on the pregenital sternites of the adult and from the closely related *Telmosias* in some peculiarities of male genitalia: particularly the aedeagus without hooks, lateral margins of anal tube with processes and style with widely rounded hind margin and caudo-dorsal angle.

Material and methods

Morphological terminology follows Gnezdilov (2003). The genital segments of examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and figured in glycerine jelly using light microscope. Pictures of specimens were