



Extension of the genus *Paruzelia* (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Tropiduchidae) to Borneo with the discovery of a new species

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Abstract

A new species of *Paruzelia* Melichar, 1903, *P. rawette* n. sp., is described from Borneo, Sabah (Malaysia). The species is compared with *P. psyllomorpha* Melichar, 1903 and *P. salome* Fennah, 1984, both described from Sri Lanka. Male genitalia and habitus are illustrated. An identification key and a distribution map is provided for all three species of the genus. The biogeography of the genus is discussed.

Keywords: Auchenorrhyncha, canopy fogging, Fulgoroidea

Introduction

Identification of recent material in the RBINS (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences) collection, has lead to the discovery of a new species of *Paruzelia* Melichar, 1903, *P. rawette* n. sp. collected in Borneo (Sabah, Malaysia). Two species are currently described in the genus: *P. psyllomorpha* Melichar, 1903 and *P. salome* Fennah, 1984, both known only from Sri Lanka. This paper describes the new species and compares it to the other species of the genus. An illustrated key to the species is also presented. Fennah (1982) placed the genus in the tribe Neommatissini Fennah, 1982. The tribe Neommatissini includes three genera (Fennah, 1982): *Neommatissus* Muir, 1913, *Paruzelia* Melichar, 1903 and *Teramnon* Fennah, 1969. The tribe can be recognized by the following combination of features (Fennah, 1982): head much narrower than pronotum; vertex as long as broad, with anterior margin angulate; frons medially carinate; pedicel of antennae cylindrical, with microsetae extending to base; apical segment of labium longer than broad; tegmina with membrane as large as corium and clavus small; venation simple, with a single line of transverse veinlets, or four subapical cells, or tegmina reduced, narrow and strap-like; posterior tibiae with two spines laterally; gonostyli bilaterally symmetrical, not elongate; first valvula of ovipositor with two teeth on ventral margin and at least 4 teeth on dorsal margin; third valvula with teeth at apex, not toothed on dorsal margin and with less than five teeth on ventral margin.

Material and methods

The genitalia were extracted after boiling the abdomen for about one hour in a 10% solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) at approximately 100°C. The pygofer was separated from the abdomen and the phallic complex dissected for examination. The entire genitalia were then placed in glycerin for conservation. A hind wing has also been mounted.

The genitalia, as well as other characters useful for identification, are figured. A distribution map produced by the software *CFP 2.0* (Barbier & Rasmont, 2000) and photographs of habitus are also provided.

The following acronyms are used for the measurements (following Constant, 2004): BF, breadth of the frons; BT, breadth of the thorax; BTg, breadth of the tegmina; BV, breadth of the vertex; LF, length of the frons; LM, length of the mesonotum; LP, length of the pronotum; LT, total length; LTg, length of the tegmina; and LV, length of the vertex.