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A new genus of the tribe Parahiraciini from China, with notes on the tribe (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Issidae)

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Abstract

The new issid taxon, *Folifemurum duplicatum* **gen. et sp. nov.** from China is described and illustrated. This description includes external morphology of the adult, and structures of the male and female genitalia. The genus is placed in the tribe Parahiraciini. A diagnosis of *Folifemurum* **gen.nov.** is given and is compared to the related genus *Neodurium* Fennah. In addition, a key to all genera of the tribe is provided.

Key words: Fulgoromorpha, issid, planthopper, *Neodurium*

Introduction

The tribe Parahiraciini is distinguished by the following characters: tegmen convex (beetle-like), plus long fore and middle legs (Gnezdilov & Wilson 2007). Currently the tribe comprises 11 genera with 39 species found in eastern and southeastern Asia (Gnezdilov 2011; Wang & Wang 2011). The tribe is also characterized by having well-developed two- or three-lobed (anal lobe more or less reduced) hind wings with a deep notch between the remigium and vannus, and a net of transverse veins in the distal part, which were regarded as plesiomorphies by Gnezdilov and Wilson (2007). Although the variability in the head and fore wings between genera is well documented, little information is available on varieties of the hind wings. Compared with the well-developed three- or two-lobed species, hind wings of *Neodurium duplicadigitu* Zhang & Chen (Zhang *et* Chen 2008: Figs 12–13) are distinctly reduced and differ as follows; hind wings with simple veins only 0.4 times as long as forewings, and slightly incised on the margin into two lobes. In addition to hind wings, almost all of the species within this tribe have a deep and complete claval suture on the tegmen, with the exception of *Neodurium* Fennah, which is either present but obscure apically (Wang & Wang 2011: Figs 5, 12) or absent. Most of the genera excluding *Flavina*, *Paratetricodes*, *Fusiisus*, *Neodurium*, and *Tetricodes* are characterized by a well developed metopial proboscis (Gnezdilov & Wilson 2007; Zhang *et* Chen 2008, 2009, 2010; Wang & Wang 2011; Ran *et al.* 2005; Ran *et* Liang 2006; Zhang *et al.* 2010), which is treated as an essential character to differentiate groups within Parahiraciini.

In the present paper, *Folifemurum duplicatum* **gen. et sp. nov.** from China, without developed metopial proboscis, claval suture and developed hind wings, is described and illustrated, and placed into the tribe Parahiraciini.

Material and methods

The terminology of the head and body follows Chan & Yang (1994) and Emeljanov (1995), and the terminology of female and male genitalia follows Bourgoïn (1993) and Gnezdilov (2003), respectively. Spinal formula of hind leg indicates number of spines at apex of hind tibia and tarsomeres I and II. The genital segments of the examined