



## A new cicada species of the genus *Psithyristriria* Stål, 1870 (Hemiptera: Cicadidae: Cicadinae: Psithyristriini) from Luzon, Philippines, with a key to the 15 species

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### Abstract

A new species of the genus *Psithyristriria* Stål, 1870, *Psithyristriria ridibunda* sp. nov., is described from Quezon, Luzon, Philippines. The new species is very similar to *Psithyristriria incredibilis* Lee & Hill, 2010, but the cubital cell is distinctly larger than the radial cell and the medial branch of the uncus lobe is much shorter than the lateral branch and has two tiny apical spines. *Psithyristriria isarogensis* Boulard & Yap, 2013 is synonymized with *Psithyristriria paracrassis* Lee, 2010. A revised key to the 15 species of *Psithyristriria* is provided.

**Key words:** *Psithyristriria ridibunda*, *Psithyristriria incredibilis*, *Psithyristriria isarogensis*, synonymy

### Introduction

The genus *Psithyristriria* Stål, 1870, known only from Luzon Island of the Philippines, belongs to the tribe Psithyristriini Distant, 1905 within the subfamily Cicadinae Latreille, 1802 (*cf.* Lee, 2014) and currently includes 15 described species. A new species of *Psithyristriria* from Quezon, Luzon Island, Philippines is described below, which was collected by the second author during his field trip to Mt. Banahaw de Lucban in Luzon in 1998. This mountain is a section of the Mt. Banahaw complex. The specimens have been preserved in the Museum of Natural History, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines (UPLBMNH).

Lee & Hill (2010) described seven new species and placed 12 species in *Psithyristriria*, providing a key to the species, all from Luzon. Lee (2010) added two new species to this genus, also from Luzon, bringing the number of species in the genus to 14, and provided a new key to the species of *Psithyristriria* to incorporate all the 14 species. Boulard & Yap (2013) recently described *Psithyristriria isarogensis* Boulard & Yap, 2013, but this species is synonymized here with *Psithyristriria paracrassis* Lee, 2010 as they are believed to be identical since no good morphological differences can be found to separate these species. With this synonymy and an addition of a new species described below, the number of species of *Psithyristriria* remains at 15. A revised key to these 15 species of *Psithyristriria* is provided in the present paper.

Terminology for morphological features generally follows that of Moulds (2005), but the terminology for wing veins and cells follows that of Lee & Hill (2010) and Lee (2010) (See also Fig. 1A). Morphological measurements were made with a vernier caliper in millimeter.

### Genus *Psithyristriria* Stål, 1870

*Psithyristriria* Stål, 1870: 712.

Type species: *Psithyristriria specularis* Stål, 1870 (Philippines).

Operculum: Greenish ochraceous, obliquely rectangular with inner and lateral corners rounded and scarcely reaching posterior margin of sternite II. Opercula widely separated.

Abdomen: Abdomen much longer than head and thorax together; covered with silvery, ochraceous, or fuscous hairs. Tergites 2–6 ochraceous with a median longitudinal broad fuscous fascia. Posterior margins of tergites 3–5 narrowly reddish orange. Tergites 7 and 8 fuscous. Tergites 3–6 with irregular fuscous spots laterally. Posterior margin of tergite 3 about as wide as mesonotum. Timbal cover ochraceous with fuscous patch posteriorly; long, slender, slightly longer than twice the width, with roundish apex. Timbal largely exposed. Abdominal sternites mostly ochraceous except for fuscous sternite VII. Posterior margins of sternites III–VI reddish orange.

Genitalia (Figs 2–3): Pygofer barrel-shaped in ventral view. Uncal lobes widely separated at base; each terminating in two thin branches: medial branch much shorter than lateral branch, with a pair of tiny apical spines; lateral branch inwardly curved, with single tip. Aedeagus very thin. Distal shoulder of pygofer well extended distally and acutely pointed. Dorsal beak triangular.

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