



Research article

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***Gergithoides* Schumacher, 1915 in Vietnam,  
with two new species, and taxonomic notes on the genus  
(Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae)**

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<sup>2</sup>[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:E34CB863-7E3B-4E8F-8738-B41C07D9F5F9](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.296)

**Abstract.** Two new species of the genus *Gergithoides* Schumacher, 1915 (Issinae, Hemisphaeriini), *G. gnezdilovi* sp. nov. from Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park in Central Vietnam and *G. nui* sp. nov. from Pia-Oac National Park in North Vietnam, are described. These are the only species of the genus formally recorded from Vietnam to date. Habitus, details and male genitalia are illustrated and a distribution map is provided. Four females representing three or four additional species, known from females only, are mentioned and illustrated. Taxonomic and biogeographical updates based on a thorough review of the literature are proposed and discussed for *G. carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915, *G. rugulosus* (Melichar, 1906) and *G. undulatus* Wang & Che, 2003.

**Keywords.** Global Taxonomic Initiative, Annam, Tonkin, planthopper, Fulgoroidea.

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## Introduction

Schumacher (1915) described the genus *Gergithoides* to accommodate one new species from Taiwan: *G. carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915 with one variety, *uniformis*. The year after, Matsumura (1916) described the genus *Daruma* to accommodate one new species from Taiwan: *D. nitobei* Matsumura, 1916. The name *Daruma* was replaced by *Darumara* by Metcalf (1952), because it was preoccupied by *Daruma* Jordan & Starks, 1904, a fish genus in the family Cottidae (Pisces: Actinopterygii: Scorpaeniformes). *Darumara* was proposed as a junior synonym of *Gergithoides*, under the misspelled name “*Darma*”, by Ishihara (1965a), who also proposed “*Darma*” (= *Darumara*) *nitobei* as a junior synonym of *G. carinatifrons*. Hori (1969) followed this view but Chan & Yang (1994) did not take

Ishihara's (1965a) work into account and still considered *Darumara* as a separate genus and *D. nitobei* as a good species. Gnezdilov (2009) synonymized again *Darumara* under *Gergithoides*, and *D. nitobei* under *G. carinatifrons*, without any reference to Ishihara's (1965a) previous action, and his view was followed by subsequent authors (Rahman *et al.* 2012; Chen *et al.* 2014).

*Gergithoides carinatifrons* was mentioned by Esaki (1932) and Kato (1933) in works treating the Japanese entomological fauna, and hence recorded from Japan by Metcalf (1958). It remains, however, unclear whether the species was actually recorded from Japan or if it was mentioned because, at that time, Taiwan was under Japanese rule (1895–1945), as Kato (1933) stated for the species “in mountainous areas in Taiwan, not abundant”, but did not formally mention Japan (M. Hayashi pers. comm., May 2016). Ishihara (1965a) gave the first distribution data for Japan (Shikoku), and Hori (1969) added the Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ishigaki and Iriomote Islands), and illustrated the male genitalia and two specimens, but failed to indicate the origin of the specimens figured (he examined specimens from Taiwan as well as from Japan). Chan & Yang (1994) also mentioned the species from Taiwan and Japan. They provided a redescription and illustrated the male genitalia based on Taiwanese material. The species was also erroneously recorded from South Korea by Kwon & Huh (1995, 2001) based on misidentified specimens (Rahman *et al.* 2012) which were later described as a separate species, *G. jejudoensis* Rahman, Kwon & Suh, 2012. Additional records of the species from China were given by Che *et al.* (2003) (Hainan) and by Chen *et al.* (2014) (Guizhou). The latter record was based on the examination of female specimens only.

Jacobi (1944) added one species to the genus by transferring *Gergithus rugulosus* Melichar, 1906 into *Gergithoides*. The species was described from Malaysia (Melichar 1906) and listed from Fukien (= Fujian), China by Jacobi (1944). It was also later mentioned from China by Che *et al.* (2003), based on male specimens from Fujian and female specimens from Guangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan. Chen *et al.* (2014) added the province Guizhou to the list of Chinese records based on males and females, and illustrated the male genitalia based on Chinese material.

Recently, Che *et al.* (2003) added two species, *G. gibbosus* Chou & Wang, 2003 from Hainan and *G. undulatus* Wang & Che, 2003 from Guangxi and Hainan. The holotype of the latter species is a male from Guangxi, while all paratypes are female specimens from Hainan. The male genitalia were illustrated for both species. Additional recent data from the type locality were given for *G. gibbosus* by Chen *et al.* (2014), who also illustrated the habitus and male genitalia of a specimen attributed to *G. undulatus* originating from Hainan.

Finally, Chen *et al.* (2014) described *G. caudospinosus* Chen, Zhang & Chang, 2014 from Guizhou.

The genus currently contains 6 species and one subspecies (Che *et al.* 2003; Rahman *et al.* 2012; Gnezdilov *et al.* 2014; Chen *et al.* 2014) distributed from Malaysia to China, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan and Vietnam (Bourgoin 2016).

The genus was first mentioned from Vietnam by Gnezdilov *et al.* (2014) based on a single female collected in Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park, Lam Dong Province.

The study of the material of Issidae collected during fieldwork in the frame of our Global Taxonomic Initiative project “A Step further in the Entomodiversity of Vietnam” and of unmounted specimens in the collections of the Vietnam National Museum of Nature revealed 4 or 5 additional species for the country. The description of *Gergithoides* species requires the characters of the male genitalia and unfortunately males are available for only two species, which are both new to science.

The present paper aims at describing the two new species and giving an overview of the other Vietnamese material currently available. We also provide a critical review of a number of pending taxonomic issues within the genus.

## Material and methods

The specimens were captured by hand using small transparent vials with which they were slowly covered or by sweeping the lower vegetation and bushes in the forest. The specimen illustrated alive was transferred in a mesh pop up cage (Exo Terra Explorarium®) and photographed with a Sony DSC-H300 camera. Although not completely natural, this system has the great advantage of minimizing the risk of escaping.

The genitalia were extracted after boiling the abdomen in a 10% solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) at about 100°C. Some drops of saturated alcoholic Chlorazol black solution were added for contrast (Carayon 1969). The pygofer was separated from the abdomen and the aedeagus dissected with a needle blade for examination. The organs were then placed in glycerine for preservation in a vial attached to the pin of the corresponding specimen. The metatibiotarsal formula gives the number of spines on (side of metatibia) apex of metatibia/apex of first metatarsus/apex of second metatarsus.

The classification follows Wang *et al.* (2016).

The measurements were taken as in Constant (2004) and the following acronyms are used:

- BF = maximum breadth of the frons
- BTg = maximum breadth of the tegmen
- BV = maximum breadth of the vertex
- LF = length of the frons in median line
- LTg = maximum length of the tegmen
- LT = total length (apex of head to apex of tegmina)
- LV = length of the vertex in median line

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 700D camera equipped with a Tamron DI SP 90 mm macro lens, staked with CombineZ software and optimized with Adobe Photoshop CS3. Observations were done with a Leica MZ8 stereo microscope.

The Chinese material was not available for study and we based our observations for *G. carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915, *G. rugulosus* (Melichar, 1906) and *G. undulatus* Wang & Che, 2003 on the published illustrations (see also FLOW: <http://hemiptera-databases.org/flow/?page=explorer&db=flow&lang=en&card=taxon&rank=species&id=9851>, <http://hemiptera-databases.org/flow/?page=explorer&db=flow&lang=en&card=taxon&rank=species&id=9852> and <http://hemiptera-databases.org/flow/?page=explorer&db=flow&lang=en&card=taxon&rank=species&id=16115>).

Acronyms used for the collections:

- MMBC = Moravske Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
- MNHN = Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
- NHRS = Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden
- RBINS = Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium
- VNMN = Vietnam National Museum of Nature, Hanoi, Vietnam

Original labels are quoted verbatim within square brackets.

## Results

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816  
Order Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758  
Suborder Auchenorrhyncha Duméril, 1806  
Infraorder Fulgoromorpha Evans, 1946  
Superfamily Fulgoroidea Latreille, 1807  
Family Issidae Spinola, 1839  
Subfamily Issinae Spinola, 1839  
Tribe Hemisphaeriini Melichar, 1906  
Subtribe Hemisphaeriina Melichar, 1906  
  
Genus *Gergithoides* Schumacher, 1915

*Gergithoides* Schumacher, 1915: 126. Type species: *Gergithoides carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915 by monotypy.

*Daruma* Matsumura, 1916: 103 (preoccupied). Type species: *Daruma nitobei* Matsumura, 1916, by original designation. Synonymized by Ishihara (1965a: 208) under the erroneous spelling “*Darma*”.

*Darumara* Metcalf, 1952: 227. New name for *Daruma* Matsumura, 1916. Synonymized by Gnezdilov (2009: 85) [erroneous: already synonymized by Ishihara (1965a)].

*Darma* Ishihara, 1965a: 208. Misspelling of *Daruma*.

We follow the definition of the genus given in the key to the genera of Hemisphaeriini proposed by Sun *et al.* (2012), with the following distinctive set of characters: (1) posterior wing longer than half length of tegmen; (2) frons with complete median carina; (3) lateral margins of frons not elevated and (4) a row of tubercles along lateral margin of frons.

## Note

Ishihara (1965a) was the first to propose *Daruma* as a junior synonym of *Gergithoides*, although he should have used the name *Darumara* as proposed by Metcalf (1952). It seems that Chan & Yang (1994) were not aware of Ishihara’s (1965a) synonymy, as they considered *Gergithoides* and *Darumara* as separate genera. More recently, Gnezdilov (2009) reinstated Ishihara’s (1965a) view but erroneously stated that he proposed a new synonymy instead.

## Species included

*G. carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915  
*G. caudospinosus* Chen, Zhang & Chang, 2014  
*G. gibbosus* Chou & Wang, 2003  
*G. gnezdilovi* sp. nov.  
*G. jejudoensis* Rahman, Kwon & Suh, 2012  
*G. nui* sp. nov.  
*G. rugulosus* (Melichar, 1906)  
*G. undulatus* Wang & Che, 2003

## Remarks

The species of *Gergithoides* should be identified based on the comparison of the male genitalia with reliable illustrations. Considering the numerous pending issues regarding the identity of the species of *Gergithoides*, it is currently unwise to propose an identification key to the species.



*Gergithoides gnezdilovi* sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A727E4D8-CCB1-4572-B3DB-78DB3D9972C6](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-10000000/v1)

Figs 1–2, 5

**Diagnosis**

*G. gnezdilovi* sp. nov. can be recognized by the spiral-shaped trispinose process of the phallobase.

**Etymology**

The species is dedicated to our colleague and friend Dr Vladimir M. Gnezdilov (St Petersburg, Russia), great specialist of the family Issidae.

**Type material**

**Holotype**

VIETNAM: ♂, dissected, right hind wing mounted, Fig. 1A–E [Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Vietnam, Lam Dong prov., Bidoup-Nui Ba N.P., 12°26' N 108°30' E, 21–25.vii.2014, day coll., Leg. J. Constant & J. Bresseel, GTI Project, I.G.: 32.779] (RBINS).

**Description**

MEASUREMENTS AND RATIOS. LT: ♂ (n = 1): 5.2 mm. LTg/BTg = 2.0; BV/LV = 1.65; LF/BF = 1.2.

HEAD (Fig. 1A, C–D). Vertex broader than long in midline, brown with margins carinate and yellowish; in dorsal view, anterior margin convex, posterior one concave and lateral converging anteriorly; disc excavate, with obsolete tubercles. Side of head yellowish brown. Frons elongate and rugulose, brown; median carina yellowish, extending from dorsal margin down to level of base of eyes; row of yellowish tubercles along dorsal and lateral margins extending to level of base of eyes; lateral margins yellowish under eyes. Fronto-clypeal suture marked with yellowish colour at angles. Clypeus brown, elevated medially. Scape short, ring-shaped, black; pedicel bulbous, brown. Labium brown, with last segment longer than broad and shorter than penultimate.

THORAX (Fig. 1A, C). Brown. Pronotum very short, with median carina, and anterior and posterior margins carinate; disc concave; row of yellowish tubercles along anterior margin extending on paranotal fields to level of base of eyes; another oblique row of 3 yellowish tubercles on each side of disc, parallel to anterior margin. Mesonotum short, slightly coriaceous, with obsolete median carina and obsolete impressed point on each side of disc; transverse carina along anterior margin yellowish; 4–5 yellowish tubercles grouped at each external angle; yellowish spot on each side of scutellum; apex of scutellum marked with black. Tegulae brown.

TEGMINA (Fig. 1A, C). Strongly convex; broader than long when taken together in dorsal view; impressed at basocostal angle; subcoriaceous with dense reticulum of slightly raised veins and veinlets; main veins barely distinct basally; beige with broad transverse dark brown band at proximal third; small black spot in middle of sutural margin.

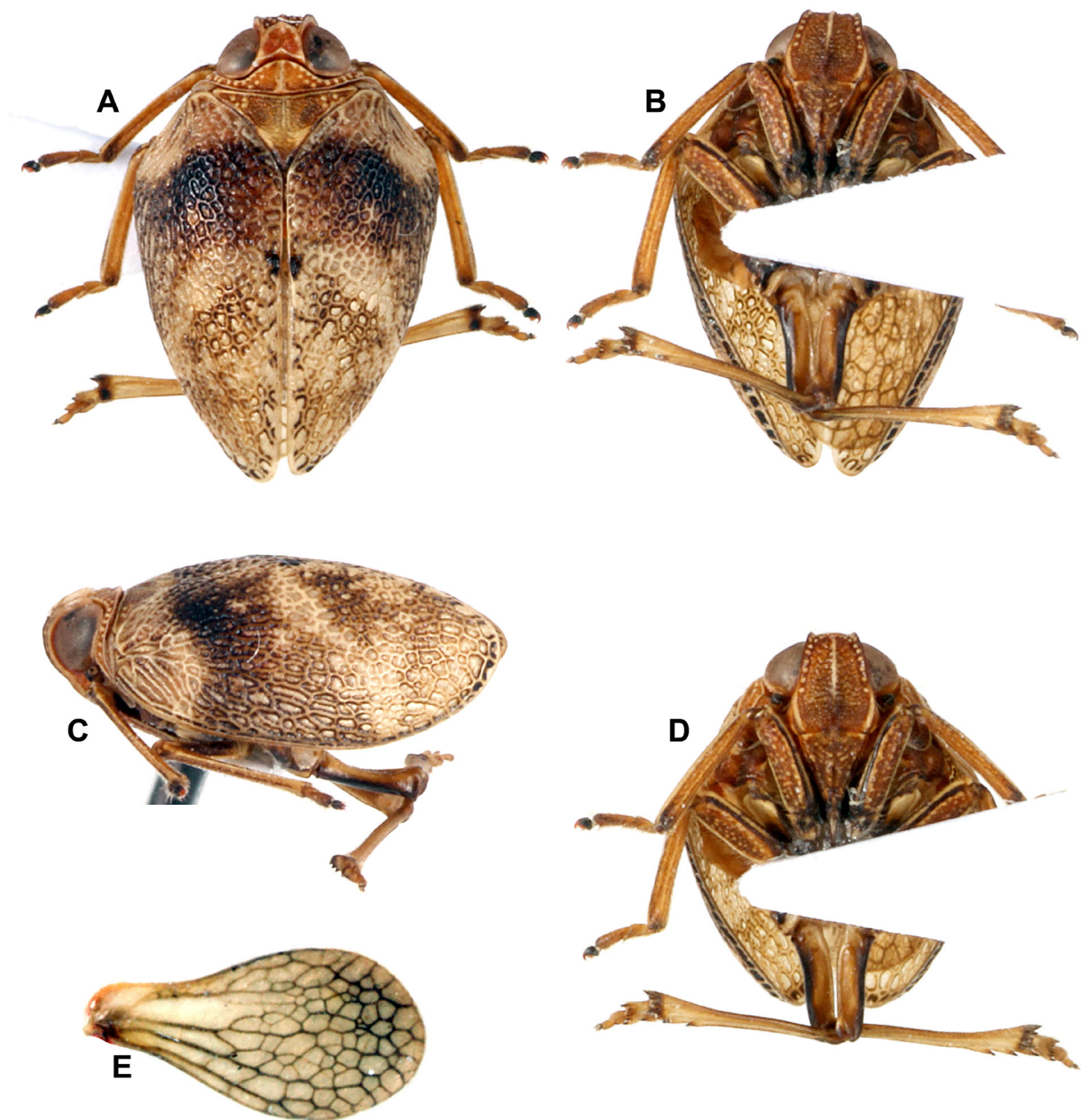
HIND WINGS (Fig. 1E). Brown, unilobed, with veins darker, slightly shorter than tegmina. Venation reticulate, with main longitudinal veins distinct basally (C, ScP+R, MP, CuA); numerous cross-veinlets. Anal area absent. Costal and cubital margins slightly sinuate, distal margin rounded.

LEGS (Fig. 1A–D). Elongate and slender, yellow-brown with dark brown line along exteroventral margin of femora. Onychium of pro- and mesotarsi, apex of tibiae and of lateral spines of metatibiae dark brown. Posterior tibiae with 2 lateral spines on apical 1/3 and 6 apical spines.

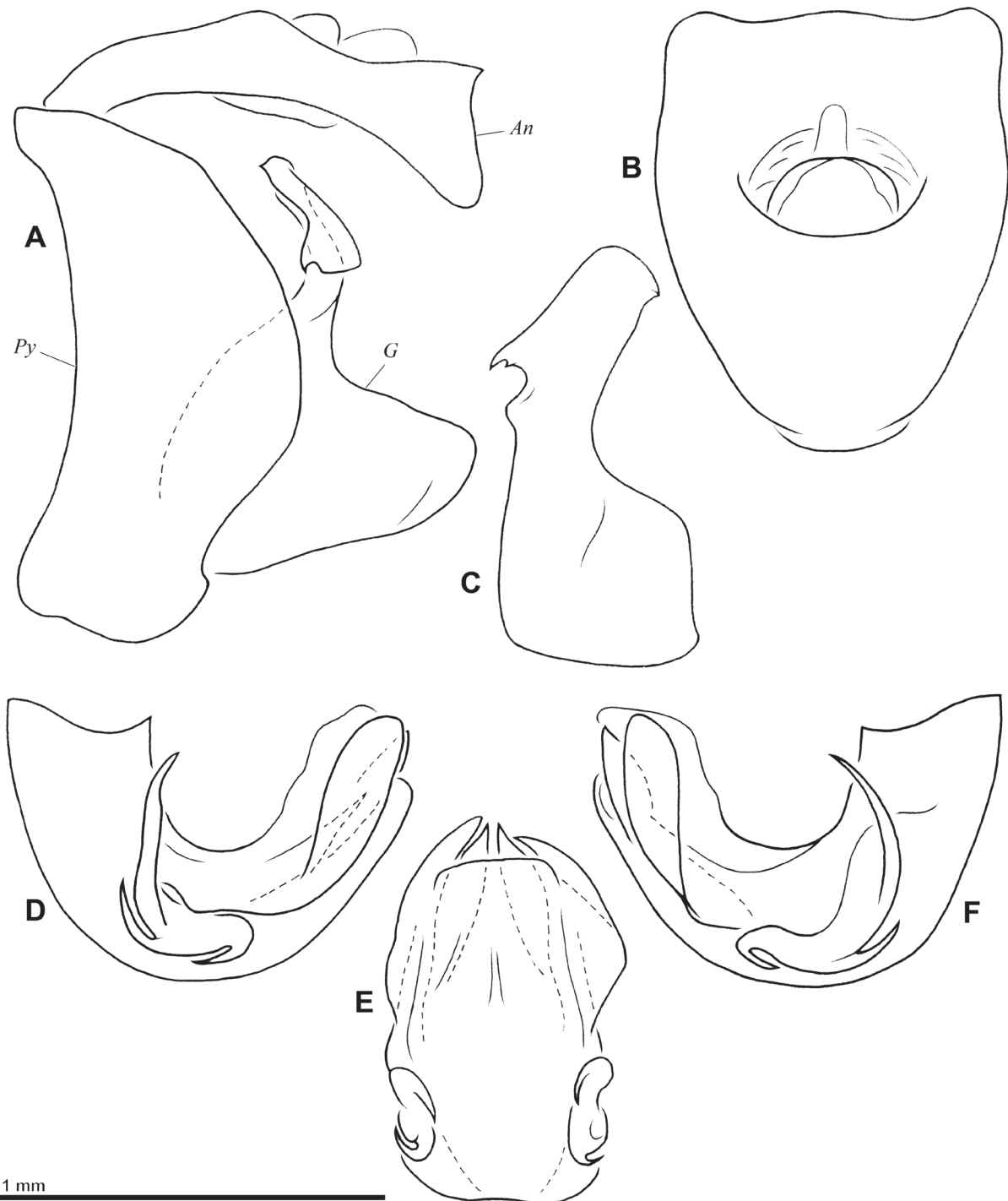
METATIBIOTARSAL FORMULA. (2) 6/9/2.

### Male genitalia

Pygofer higher than broad and with posterior margin strongly rounded, with base sinuate in lateral view (Fig. 2A); ventral margin rounded in lateral view (Fig. 2A). Gonostyli (Fig. 2A, C) elongate in lateral view, emarginate dorsally at base of capitulum; capitulum well developed, elongate and projecting dorsointernally; with small tooth on dorsal margin and a basolateral laminate process with anteroventral hook; convex externally at base of capitulum (Fig. 2C). Anal tube (Fig. 2A–B) 1.25 times as long as broad, slightly curved ventrally in lateral view, dorsoventrally flattened, with sides broadly rounded, sinuate on apical third, and apicolateral angles roundly projecting ventroposteriorly. Aedeagus strongly



**Fig. 1.** *Gergithoides gnezdilovi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂, total length: 5.2 mm. **A.** Habitus, dorsal view. **B.** Habitus, ventral view. **C.** Habitus, lateral view. **D.** Habitus, normal view of frons. **E.** Right hind wing.



**Fig. 2.** *Gergithoides gnezdilovi* sp. nov., ♂, genitalia. **A.** Pygofer, anal tube and gonostylus, left lateral view. **B.** Anal tube, dorsal view. **C.** Left gonostylus, posterior view. **D.** Aedeagus, left lateral view. **E.** Aedeagus, posteroventral view. **F.** Aedeagus, right lateral view. Abbreviations: *An* = anal tube; *G* = gonostylus; *Py* = pygofer.

curved posterodorsally, rather simple (Fig. 2D, F). Phallobase with lateral process at basal half showing 3 spines; posterior spine hooked ventroanteriorly, ventroanterior spine curved dorsally and anterodorsal spine longer, projecting dorsally (Fig. 2E–F); phallobase with laminate process on each side, with right one projecting slightly further laterally than left one (Fig. 2D–F) and 2 median processes pointed apically (Fig. 2E). Ventral lobe of phallobase broad and truncate dorsally, slightly oblique apically (Fig. 2E).

### Biology

*G. gnezdilovi* sp. nov. was collected at the end of July on lower vegetation, in moist evergreen mountain forest at an altitude around 1600 m a.s.l.

### Distribution

The species is currently recorded only from Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park, Lam Dong Province (Fig. 5).

### *Gergithoides nui* sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3FE5C1D7-90AD-47E6-9F08-3D1E83A3E792](https://doi.org/10.3896/eb.urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3FE5C1D7-90AD-47E6-9F08-3D1E83A3E792)

Figs 3–5

### Diagnosis

*Gergithoides nui* can be recognized by (1) the shape of the lateral process of the phallobase, with posterior spine strongly hooked anteroventrally and anteroventral spine strongly curved dorsally and elongate, (2) the ventral lobe of the phallobase, with dorsal margin emarginate on each side and indentated in middle, and (3) median posterior processes of phallobase pointed apically, and laterally emarginate subapically.

### Etymology

“*Nui*” is the Vietnamese word for mountain. It refers to the mountainous origin of the type specimens and is used as a noun in apposition.

### Type material

#### Holotype

VIETNAM: ♂, dissected, right hind wing mounted, Fig. 3A–E [Coll. VNMN., Vietnam, Cao Bang prov., Pia Oac N.P., 10.viii.2012, Leg. H.T. Pham] (VNMN).

#### Paratype

VIETNAM: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (RBINS).

### Description

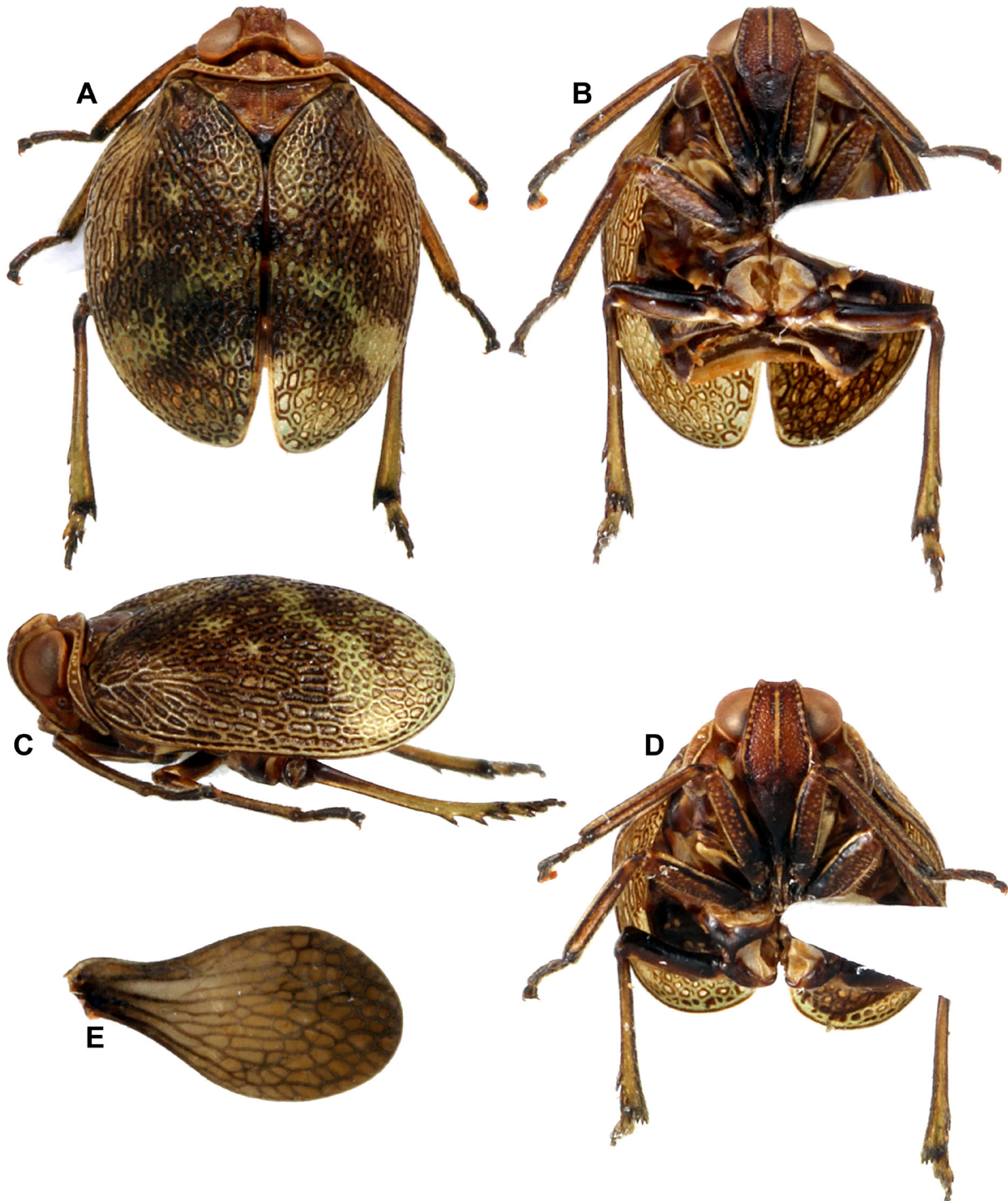
MEASUREMENTS AND RATIOS. LT: ♂ (n = 2): 5.3–5.4 mm. LTg/BTg = 2.0; BV/LV = 1.65; LF/BF = 1.28.

HEAD (Fig. 3A, C–D). Vertex broader than long in midline, brown with margins carinate; anterior margin convex, posterior one concave and lateral converging anteriorly; disc excavate, with obsolete tubercles. Side of head yellowish brown. Frons elongate and rugulose, brown; median carina yellowish, extending from dorsal margin down nearly to frontoclypeal suture; row of yellowish tubercles along dorsal and lateral margins, extending to level of base of eyes; lateral margins yellowish under eyes; lateral margin under eye and median carina on dorsal ½ bordered with dark brown. Clypeus black-brown, elevated medially. Scape short, ring-shaped, black; pedicel bulbous, brown. Labium dark brown, with last segment longer than broad and shorter than penultimate.

THORAX (Fig. 3A, C). Brown. Pronotum very short, with median carina, and anterior and posterior margins carinate; disc concave; row of yellowish tubercles along anterior margin extending on paranotal

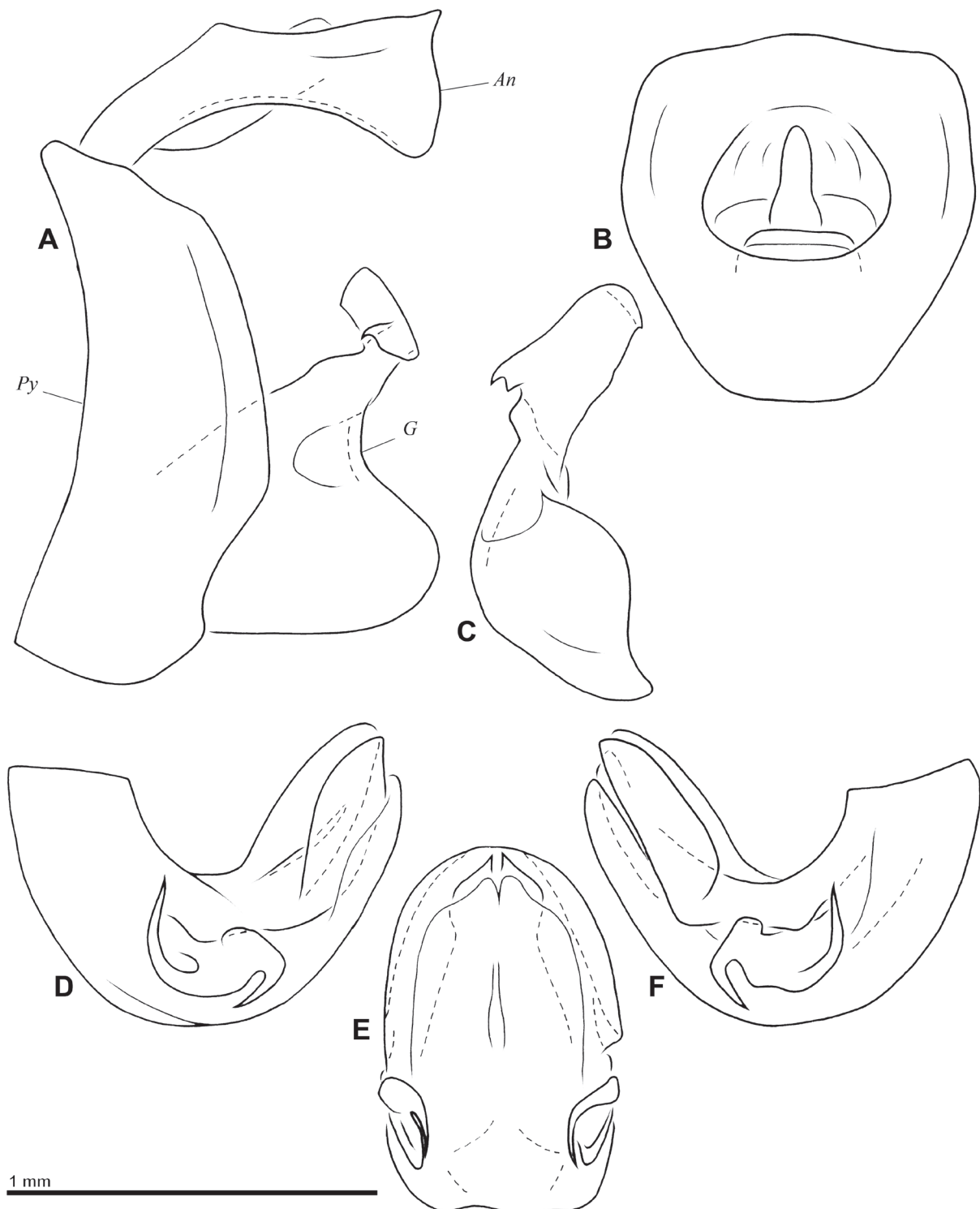


fields to level of base of eyes; another oblique row of 3 yellowish tubercles on each side of disc, parallel to anterior margin. Mesonotum short, slightly coriaceous, with obsolete median carina and obsolete impressed point on each side of disc; transverse carina along anterior margin yellowish; 4–5 yellowish tubercles grouped at each external angle; yellowish suffused marking on each side of scutellum; apex of scutellum marked with black. Tegulae brown.



**Fig. 3.** *Gergithoides nui* sp. nov., holotype, ♂, total length: 5.3 mm. **A.** Habitus, dorsal view. **B.** Habitus, ventral view. **C.** Habitus, lateral view. **D.** Habitus, normal view of frons. **E.** Right hind wing.





**Fig. 4.** *Gergithoides nui* sp. nov., ♂, genitalia. **A.** Pygofer, anal tube and gonostylus, left lateral view. **B.** Anal tube, dorsal view. **C.** Left gonostylus, posterior view. **D.** Aedeagus, left lateral view. **E.** Aedeagus, posteroventral view. **F.** Aedeagus, right lateral view. Abbreviations: *An* = anal tube; *G* = gonostylus; *Py* = pygofer.

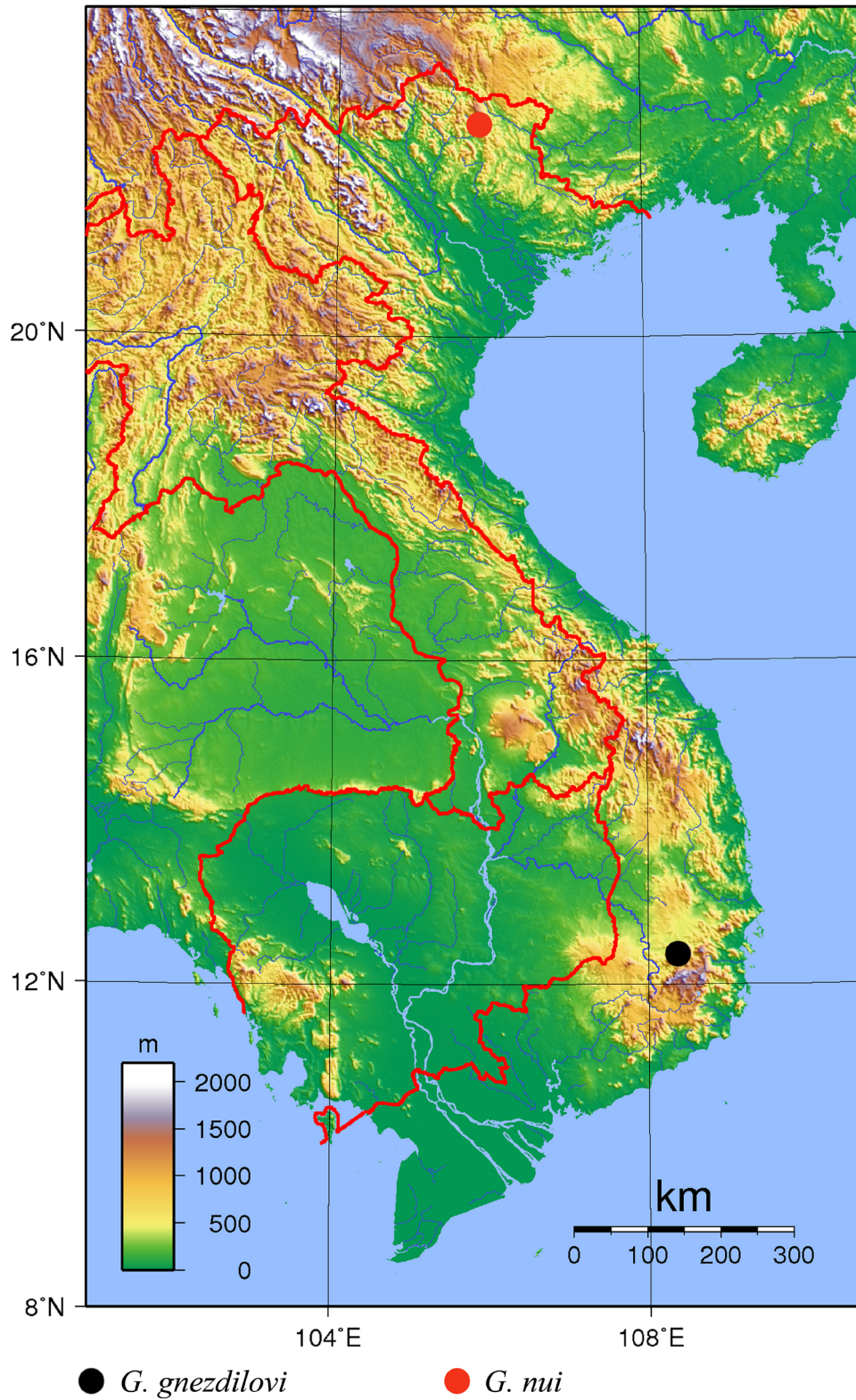


Fig. 5. Distribution map of *Gergithoides gnezdilovi* sp. nov. and *G. nui* sp. nov.

TEGMINA (Fig. 3A, C). Strongly convex; broader than long when taken together in dorsal view; impressed at basocostal angle; subcoriaceous with dense reticulum of slightly raised veins and veinlets; main veins barely distinct basally; pale green-brown, with brown to black irregular markings; broad transverse dark brown patch at apical third; small black spot in middle of sutural margin.

HIND WINGS (Fig. 3E). Brown, unilobed, with veins darker, slightly shorter than tegmina. Venation reticulate, with main longitudinal veins distinct basally (C, ScP+R, MP, CuA); numerous cross-veinlets. Anal area absent. Costal and cubital margins sinuate, distal margin rounded.

LEGS (Fig. 3A–D). Elongate and slender, brown with black-brown line along externoventral margin of femora; black-brown line on ventral carinae of tibiae; base and apex of tibiae, apex of tarsi and apex of metatibial spines black-brown. Posterior tibiae with 2 lateral spines on apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  and 6 apical spines.

METATIBIOTARSAL FORMULA. (2) 6/8–9/2.

### Male genitalia

Pygofer higher than broad and with posterior margin slightly rounded, protruding laterally in median  $\frac{1}{2}$ , dorsal and ventral  $\frac{1}{4}$  sinuate in lateral view (Fig. 4A); ventral margin rounded in lateral view (Fig. 4A). Gonostyli (Fig. 4A, C) elongate in lateral view, emarginate dorsally at base of capitulum and depressed at level of emargination; capitulum well developed, elongate and projecting dorsointernally; with small tooth on dorsal margin and a basolateral laminate process with anteroventral hook; convex externally at base of capitulum (Fig. 4C). Anal tube (Fig. 4A–B) nearly as broad as long, curved ventrally in lateral view, dorsoventrally flattened, with sides subparallel on apical half; apicolateral angles roundly projecting ventrally. Aedeagus strongly curved posterodorsally, rather simple (Fig. 4D, F). Phallobase with lateral process at basal half showing 2 spines; posterior spine strongly hooked ventroanteriorly, ventroanterior spine elongate, strongly curved dorsally, and slightly sinuate apically (Fig. 4E–F); phallobase with laminate process on each side, with right one more developed and projecting slightly further laterally than left one (Fig. 4D–F) and 2 median processes pointed apically, and lateral margin sinuate antepically (Fig. 4E). Ventral lobe of phallobase broad, with apical margin emarginate on each side and indentated medially (Fig. 4E).

### Biology

*Gergithoides nui* sp. nov. was collected in August on lower vegetation, in moist evergreen tropical mountain forest at an altitude between 1600 and 1900 m a.s.l.

### Distribution

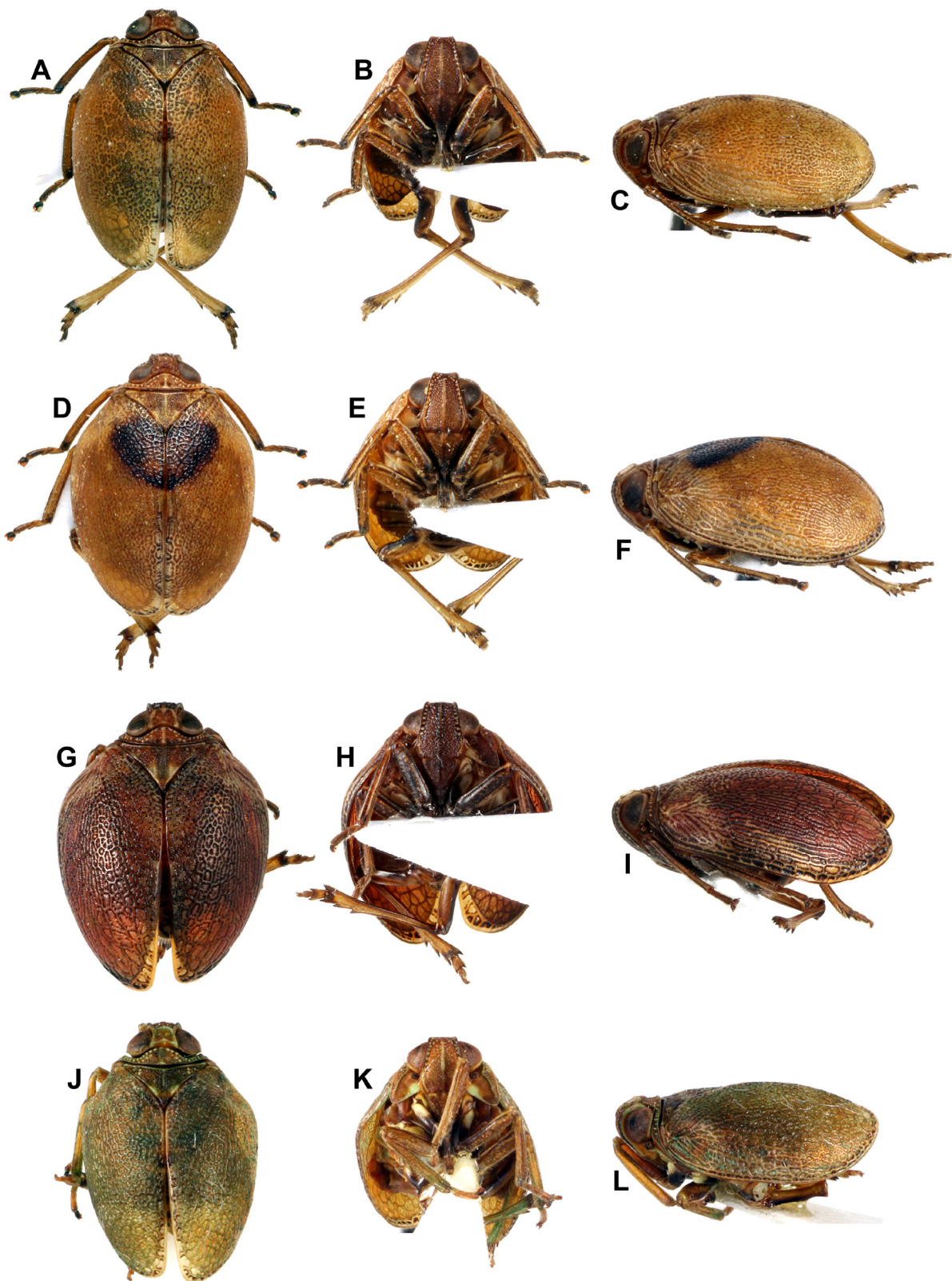
The species is currently recorded only from Pia-Oac National Park, Cao Bang Province (Fig. 5).

### *Gergithoides* sp.

Four additional female specimens of *Gergithoides* from Vietnam were also examined, representing maybe four additional species, or only three if the two specimens collected in Ba Vi National Park (Fig. 6A–C and D–F) are conspecific. This will have to be established by examination of the genitalia of corresponding males.

It appears interesting to list and illustrate those undescribed species to give a better view of the actual diversity and distribution of *Gergithoides* in Vietnam.





**Fig. 6.** *Gergithoides* ♀♀, unidentified species from Vietnam. A–C. Specimen from Ba Vi National Park (LT = 6.0 mm). D–F. Specimen from Ba Vi National Park (LT = 6.0 mm). G–I. Specimen from Da Krong Nature Reserve (LT = 6.6 mm). J–L. Specimen from Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park (LT = 5.9 mm). A, D, G, J = dorsal view; B, E, H, K = ventral view; C, F, I, L = lateral view.

### Material examined

VIETNAM: 1 ♀ (Figs 6A–C, 7) [Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Vietnam, Hanoi pr., BaVi N.P., 21°4'4" N 105°21'30" E, 25-29.vi.2015 day collecting, Leg. J. Constant & J. Bresseel, I.G.:33.092] (RBINS); 1 ♀ (Fig. 6D–F), same data (RBINS); 1 ♀ (Fig. 6G–I) [Vietnam, Da Krong Nat. R., Quang Tri prov. 16°37' N 106°47' E, 5-10.vii.2011, Leg. J. Constant & J. Bresseel, I.G.: 31.933] (RBINS); 1 ♀ (Fig. 6J–L) [Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bi Doup massif, Da Lat, Ghang Ly, 1467m, 12°11.052' N 108°40.669' E] [Museum Paris, 12-VI-2008, beating, open range & forest edge, Th. Bourgoin réc.] [Museum Paris, MNHN (EH) 22873] [*Gergithoides* sp. Gnezdilov det. 2014] (MNHN).

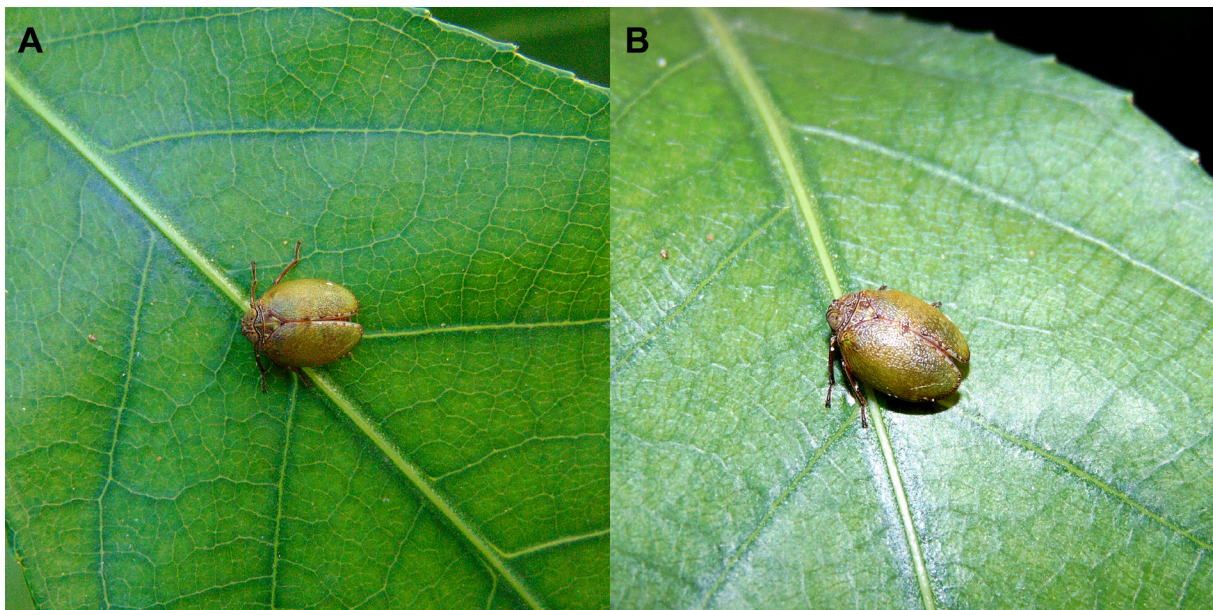
This specimen was mentioned by Gnezdilov *et al.* (2014).

### *Gergithoides carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915

*Gergithoides carinatifrons* Schumacher, 1915: 126.

*Daruma nitobei* Matsumura, 1916: 103 (synonymised by Ishihara 1965a).

*Gergithoides carinatifrons* – Esaki 1932: 1795 (described), fig. 1 (illustrated). — Kato 1933: pl. 4, fig. 1 (illustrated). — Metcalf 1958: 120 (catalogued). — Ishihara 1965a: 208 (senior synonym of *Daruma nitobei* Matsumura, 1916 (misspelled *Darma nitobei*), recorded from Japan). — Ishihara 1965b: 131 (listed), pl. 66, fig. 6 (illustrated – specimen from Shikoku, Japan). — Hori 1969: 62 (records from Japan), figs 2, 5–7 (frons, clypeus and male genitalia illustrated), pls 2, 7–8 (habitus illustrated). — Chan & Yang 1994: 17 (described; male genitalia), fig. 5 (wings, frons and clypeus, vertex, pro- and mesonotum, and male genitalia, illustrated). — Che *et al.* 2003: 103 (keyed; recorded from Hainan, in Chinese), 107 (recorded from Hainan, in English). — Gnezdilov 2009: 85 (notes on type specimens; records from Taiwan; senior synonym of *Daruma nitobei*), figs 5–6 (dorsal and frontal view of specimen from Taiwan). — Sun *et al.* 2012: 50 (compared with *Neogergithoides tubercularis* Sun, Meng & Wang, 2012), figs 43–45 (illustrated). — Rahman *et al.* 2012: 295 (keyed). — Chen *et al.* 2014: 37 (keyed, described, recorded from Guizhou, in Chinese; distribution map), fig. 2-6



**Fig. 7.** *Gergithoides* ♀, unidentified species from Ba Vi National Park. A–B. Live specimen, 29 Jun. 2015 (photographs © J. Constant – RBINS).



(habitus, details and male genitalia illustrated – photographs of specimen from Guizhou, drawings reproduced from Chan & Yang 1994), 187 (recorded from Guizhou, in English).

*Darumara nitobei* – Metcalf 1952: 227 (*Darumara* = replacement name for *Daruma*). — Metcalf 1958: 158 (catalogued). — Chan & Yang 1994: 20 (described).

non *Gergithoides carinatifrons* – Kwon & Huh 1995: 40 (recorded from South Korea (based on misidentification, see Rahman *et al.* 2012)). — Kwon & Huh 2001: 310 (listed from South Korea, based on misidentification, see Rahman *et al.* 2012).

### Remarks

This species was described based on two specimens from Taiwan by Schumacher (1915), together with one variety, *G. carinatifrons* var. *uniformis* Schumacher, 1915. Unfortunately, the syntypes of *G. carinatifrons* are destroyed (only one hind wing still exists, see Gnezdilov 2009), but the species was redescribed by Chan & Yang (1994) based on specimens from Taiwan. It was also mentioned from Japan (Ishihara 1965a, 1965b; Hori 1969), China (Che *et al.* 2003; Chen *et al.* 2014), and South Korea (Kwon & Huh 1995, 2001).

South Korean specimens were checked by Rahman *et al.* (2012), who found them to belong to another species which they described as *G. jejuensis* Rahman, Kwon & Suh, 2012. Considering this wrong record of *G. carinatifrons* in South Korea, it remains questionable if the species is present in Japan. Indeed, the male genitalia represented in Hori's (1969) publication do not match the drawings of Chan & Yang (1994), but it is unclear if these authors used a specimen from Taiwan (where there might be more than one *Gergithoides* species) or from Japan, and this requires further investigation.

The presence of the species in China (Hainan), reported by Che *et al.* (2003) is probably based on misidentified specimens, as the characters extrapolated from their identification key (tegmina dark brown with black marking – S. Chen pers. comm. Sep. 2016) do not match the illustration of a Taiwan specimen of *G. carinatifrons* provided by Gnezdilov (2009).

The Guizhou (China) specimens identified as *G. carinatifrons* and *G. rugulosus* mentioned and illustrated by Chen *et al.* (2014) belong to the same collecting event: Xiaodanjiang, Leigongshan, Guizhou, 16 Sep. 2005. The genitalia illustrations for *G. carinatifrons* in Chen *et al.* (2014) are reproduced from Chan & Yang (1994). The specimens of *G. carinatifrons* and *G. rugulosus* illustrated in Chen *et al.* (2014) are probably conspecific and belong to a species characterized by the male genitalia illustrated under the name *G. rugulosus* in their book. However, this taxon is most likely neither *G. carinatifrons* nor *G. rugulosus*, and it represents an undescribed species.

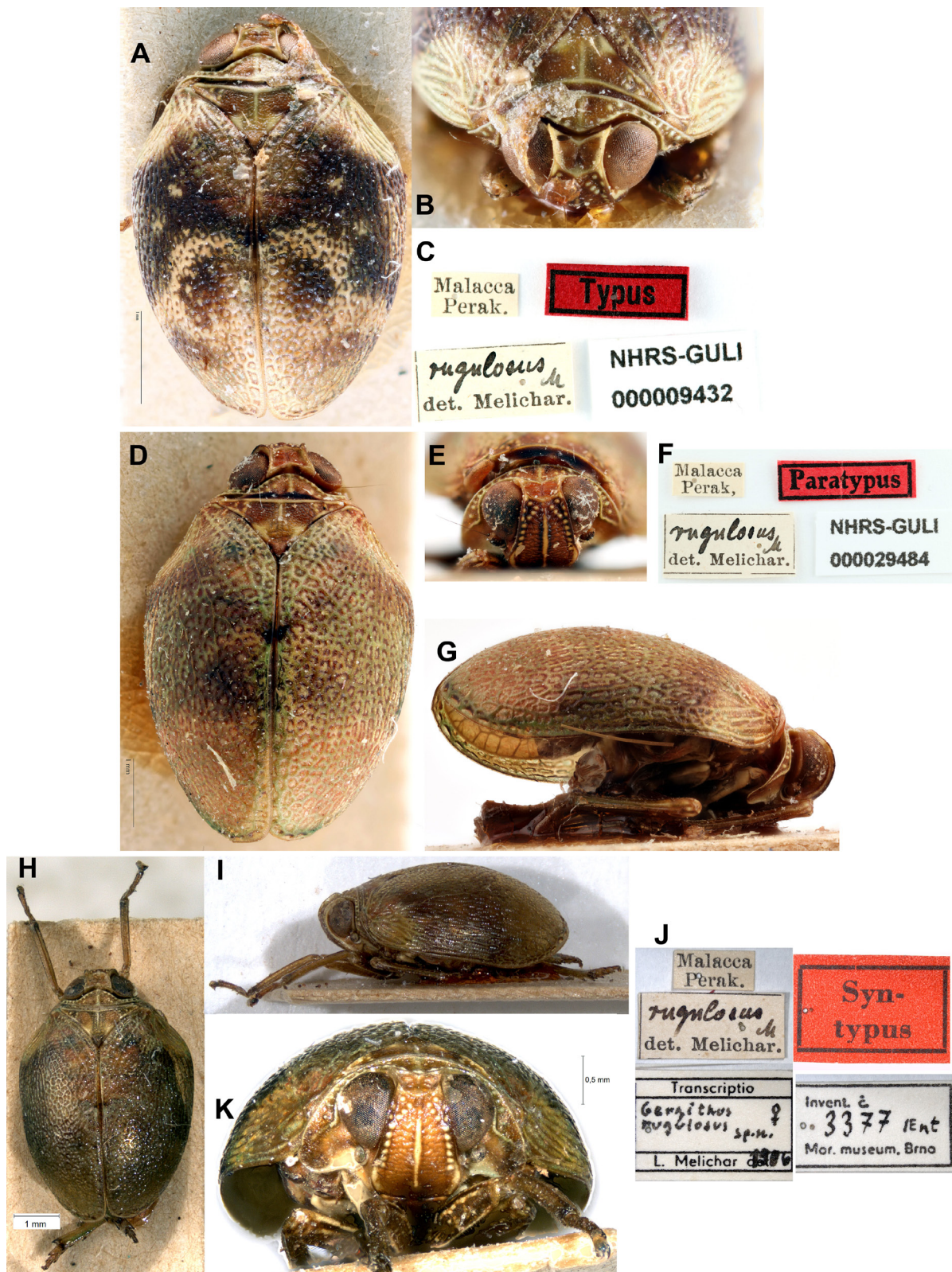
Finally, the Chinese specimen of *G. carinatifrons* illustrated and described by comparison with *Neogergithoides tubercularis* Sun, Meng & Wang, 2012 by Sun *et al.* (2012) does not match Gnezdilov's (2009) description and it belongs to another species. Unfortunately, Sun *et al.* (2012) failed to mention the origin of the illustrated specimen they attributed to *G. carinatifrons*.

As a conclusion, we consider that the presence of *G. carinatifrons* outside Taiwan still needs to be confirmed by the examination of male genitalia.

### *Gergithoides rugulosus* (Melichar, 1906)

Fig. 8

*Gergithus rugulosus* Melichar, 1906: 64.



**Fig. 8.** *Gergithoides rugulosus* Melichar, 1906, syntypes. A–C. Male syntype in NHRS (photographs © G. Lindberg – NHRS). D–G. Female syntype in NHRS (photographs © G. Lindberg – NHRS). H–K. Female syntype in MMBC (photographs © I. Malenovsky – MMBC). A, D, H. Dorsal views. B. Head and thorax, dorsal view. C, F, J. Labels. E, K. Frontal views. G, I. Lateral views.



*Gergithoides rugulosus* – Jacobi 1944: 19 [transferred to *Gergithoides*; recorded from China (Fujian)]. — Metcalf 1958: 120 [catalogued]. — Che *et al.* 2003: 103 [keyed, recorded from Fujian, Guangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan (in Chinese)], 107 [recorded from Fujian, Guangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan (in English)]. — Rahman *et al.* 2012 [keyed]. — Gnezdilov *et al.* 2014: 93 [note]. — Chen *et al.* 2014: 37 [keyed (in Chinese)], 38 [distribution map], fig. 2-9 [habitus, details and male genitalia illustrated], 43 [described, recorded from Guizhou (in Chinese)], 188 [distribution, recorded from Guizhou (in English)].

### Type material examined

MALAYSIA: Syntypes of *Gergithus rugulosus* (examined on photographs, Fig. 8): 1 ♂ [Malacca, Perak] [rugulosus M det. Melichar] [Typus] [NHRS-GULI 000009432] (NHRS); 1 ♀ [Malacca, Perak] [rugulosus M det. Melichar] [Paratypus] [NHRS-GULI 000029484] (NHRS); 1 ♀ [Malacca, Perak] [rugulosus M det. Melichar] [Syn-typus] [transcriptio *Gergithus rugulosus* sp. n. ♀, L. Melichar 1906] [Invent. č 3377 / Ent, Mor. Museum, Brno] (MMBC).

### Remarks

This species was described based on 3 syntype specimens (Fig. 8) from southern Malaysia. The genitalia of the male syntype were not illustrated to date.

The species was later mentioned from China: from Fujian by Jacobi (1944), from Guangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan by Che *et al.* (2003), and from Guizhou by Chen *et al.* (2014).

Male genitalia attributed to the species were illustrated by Chen *et al.* (2014) based on a male specimen from Guizhou. It seems worth mentioning that the specimens from Guizhou are from the same collecting event as female specimens attributed by Chen *et al.* (2014) to another species, *G. carinatifrons*, and illustrated as such (see comments under *G. carinatifrons*). We consider that the specimens illustrated as *G. rugulosus* and *G. carinatifrons* by Chen *et al.* (2014) are actually conspecific and should represent a new species.

Subsequently, the presence of *G. rugulosus* in China remains highly questionable. This issue needs to be solved by the study of the genitalia of the male syntype of *G. rugulosus*.

### *Gergithoides undulatus* Wang & Che, 2003

*Gergithoides undulatus* Wang & Che, 2003 in Che *et al.* 2003: 103 [keyed, described (in Chinese)], figs 1–6 [frons, vertex, pro- and mesonotum, tegmen and male genitalia illustrated], 107 [diagnosis in English].

*Gergithoides undulatus* – Rahman *et al.* 2012: 295 [keyed]. — Chen *et al.* 2014: 37 [keyed (in Chinese)], 38 [distribution map], fig. 2-10 [habitus, details and male genitalia illustrated], 43 [described, recorded from Hainan (in Chinese)]; 188 [distribution, recorded from Hainan (in English)].

### Remarks

This species was described by Che *et al.* (2003) based on the male holotype from Guangxi and 10 female paratypes from Hainan. As no male from Hainan was examined to support the attribution of the series of female paratypes by the authors, the consistency of the type series of *G. undulatus* remains questionable.

The specimen and male genitalia illustrated in Chen *et al.* (2014) are based on material from Hainan and do not match the illustrations provided in the original description. Particularly, and compared to the latter, the following differences can be observed in the specimen from Hainan: (1) vertex more elongate,

(2) anal tube with posterior margin roundly emarginate, not bisinuate, and without ante-apical strong constriction, and (3) gonostyli more elongate.

Hence, the presence of the species in Hainan still requires confirmation by the examination of male genitalia.

## Discussion

The taxonomic and biogeographical conclusions of this study are:

- *G. carinatifrons* is currently restricted to Taiwan, is not present in South Korea and its distribution on the Chinese mainland and Japan still needs confirmation.
- *G. rugulosus* is currently restricted to Malaysia and its distribution in China still needs confirmation.
- *G. undulatus* is currently restricted to the Chinese mainland and its distribution in Hainan still needs confirmation.
- *G. carinatifrons* and *G. rugulosus* from Guizhou (China), as reported in Chen *et al.* (2014), are conspecific and belong to another, undescribed species
- *G. undulatus* from Hainan (China), currently known from female specimens only, are moved to a new, undescribed species. Males from the type locality are needed before initiating the description of this new taxon.

The present paper illustrates a common problem in the study of Fulgoromorpha and notably of small-sized taxa which require examination of male genitalia characters for specific identification: the lack of material, especially of male specimens, which sometimes leads to inaccurate species attribution. Recent issid studies (see, e.g., Gnezdilov 2015; Constant & Pham 2016) have shown that critical treatment of specimens and data are extremely important to support biodiversity and biogeographical hypotheses.

For these reasons, two new species are here described while 3–4 more are waiting for the collecting of a male specimen. We decided to illustrate those species to attract the attention of other workers to them, who might possess or collect additional material.

Natural history, host-plants and nymphal development are as yet undocumented for species of *Gergithoides*.

The tribe Hemisphaeriini in Vietnam now counts 6 genera with 21 described species (Gnezdilov *et al.* 2014; Constant & Pham 2014, 2015, 2016).

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