

A New Species of the Planthopper Genus *Nymphorgerius* Oshanin (Homoptera, Dictyopharidae) from Iran

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Abstract—A new species of *Nymphorgerius* Oshanin, *N. rostratus* sp. n., is described from Iran (Gilan Province).

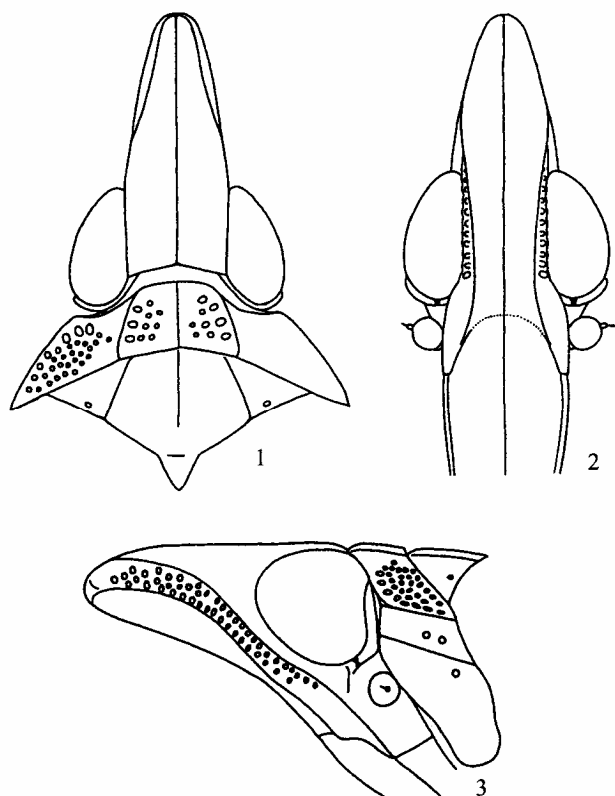
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Owing to courtesy of Dr. Mike Wilson (Cardiff, Great Britain), I have received for examination material on planthoppers of the subfamily Orgeriinae from the collection of the National Museum of Wales. As the result of examination, a new species from Iran (Gilan Province) is described in the present communication. The holotype of the new species is deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Wales (Cardiff, Great Britain).

Genus *NYMPHORGERIUS* Oshanin

Nymphorgerius rostratus Emeljanov, sp. n.

Description. The species is distinguished from the congeners in the beak-shaped curved cephalic process. Coryphe longitudinally convex; metope, in contrast, rather sharply concave. Coryphe by nearly 2/3 projecting forward beyond eyes, parallel-sided between and somewhat in front of eyes, then cuneiformly narrowed toward pointed apex. Metope narrow, elongate, slightly widened below eyes and in area of epiclypeal lobes. Intermediate carinae parallel nearly from clypeus to anterior (dorsal) margins of eyes, slightly diverging to clypeus; in front of eyes, these carinae first diverging nearly up to total width of metope (making lateral margins of metope invisible in front view), and then cuneiformly converging toward apex, forming on whole rather smooth lanceolate figure. Lateral carinae of metope clearly pronounced between eyes, strongly smoothed in front of eyes. Sensory pits on lateral areas of metope forming 2 rows, pits of 3rd row present in apical 1/3, outer row ventrally extending somewhat farther than inner row, epiclypeal pits absent. Postclypeus running into metope up to level of antennae. Clypeus on whole longitudinally convex; together with metope, it forming gently sloping S-shaped curve in lateral view. Postclypeus also transversely convex, wider than basal part of metope, but slightly narrower than lateral margins of lobes. Pronotum with sharply separated disc that with 2 entire rows of sensory pits and 1–3 pits of 3rd row at each side. Paranotal lobes without mammoids, flat; 2 humeral pits and 1 pectoral pit present. Elytra with weakly relief system of additional veins, presutural vein pronounced, subcostal carina (vein) outlined only at base of wing. Abdominal tergites with distinct in-



Figs. 1–3. *Nymphorgerius rostratus* sp. n.: (1) anterior part of body, dorsal view; (2) face, anteroventral view; (3) anterior part of body, lateral view.

termediate carinae. Tergites IV and V with 3 pits at each side, tergites VI and VII with 4 pits, tergite VIII with approximately 4 + 2 lateral pits not separated from paradiscal area. Legs moderately slender, linear, not flattened; hind tibia with 4 lateral teeth. First and second tarsomeres with about 10 and about 16 teeth, respectively.

Body pale brown, nearly without drawing. Lateral lobes of metope vaguely darkened to brown in area of sensory pits. Black spot present below eye at border of postocular carina, where latter passing into oblique genal carina. Sensory pits on pronotum slightly darkened, pectoral areas with scattered dark speckles. Mesoscutal disc with vague darkening near posterior margins between carinae. One pair of black (dark brown) vague spots lying at elytral base lateral to basal cell; cells of elytral venation slightly infuscate closer to posterior margin of elytra. On abdomen, sensory pits slightly darkened, carinae slightly paler than background. Fore and middle femora and tibiae with fine yellow spots between carinae. On apex of hind femur, intervals between carinae in dorsal and lateral areas regularly darkened in form of longitudinal stripes weakening and vanishing toward base; anterodorsal side of hind tibia with fine spots.

Body length of male 5.4 mm.

Material. Holotype: ♂, Iran, Gilan, Sang Rud, 29–30.VII.2003, R. and S. Linnavuori (National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, Great Britain).

The new species can be attributed to a group of the species characterized by the incomplete development of the subcostal carina of the elytra (*N. transcasicus* Sidorsky group) (Emeljanov, 1997), but it occupies an isolated position in the group, owing to the absence of mammoids which present in all the species of this group. The new species also differs in the tectiform junction of the median areas of the metope in the region lying in front of the eyes.

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