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**A NEW PLANTHOPPER SPECIES OF THE GENUS Perkinsiella
KIRKALDY (HOMOPTERA, DELPHACIDAE)
FROM VIETNAM ***

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A new species of *Perkinsiella* Kirkaldy, 1903, close to *P. saccharicida* Kirkaldy, 1903, was found among the planthopper collections made in Vietnam in 1986 by A. V. Gorokhov of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. An examination of the figures of *P. saccharicida* in the latest publications shows that

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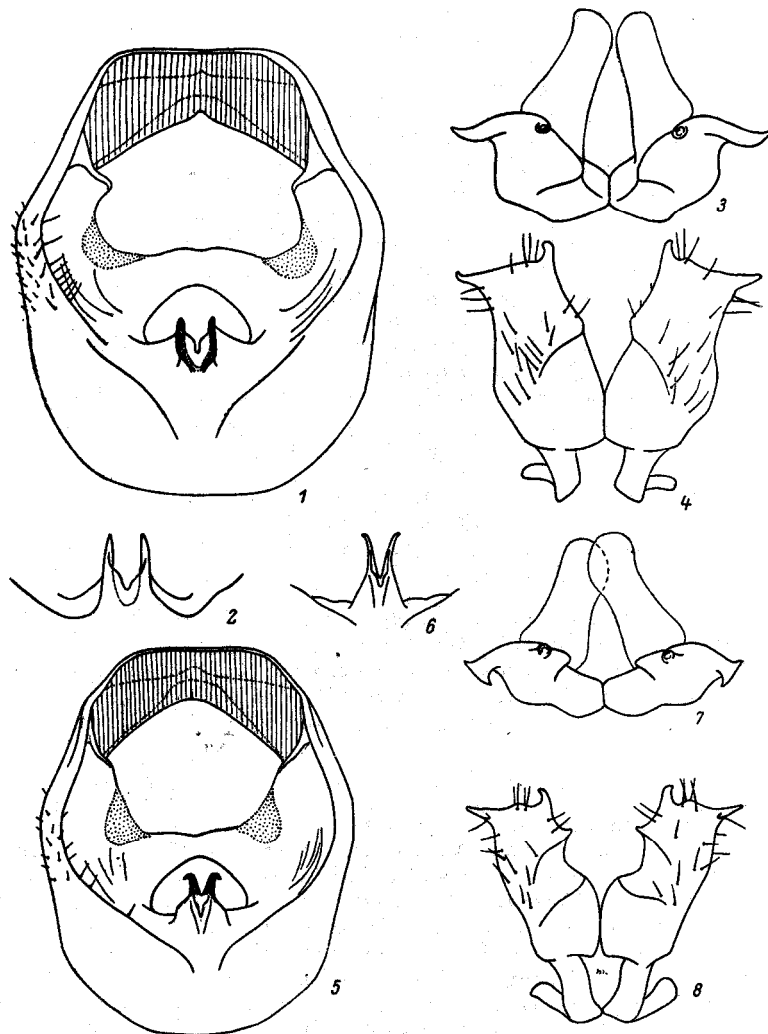


Fig. 1-8. *Perkinsiella* Kirkaldy. 1-4) *P. saccharicida* Kirkaldy: 1) pygophore in rear view; 2) processes of posteroventral margin of pygophore in ventral view; 3) styli in dorsal view; and 4) styli in rear view; 5-8) *P. miriamae* sp. n.: 5) pygophore in rear view; 6) processes of posteroventral margin of pygophore in ventral view; 7) stylus in dorsal view; and 8) styli in rear view.

in several cases the data recorded for *P. saccharicida* actually do not pertain to it, but to the new species described here. There is no doubt that *P. saccharicida* has been indicated erroneously, instead of *P. miriamae* sp. n., from Papua, New Guinea (Fennah, 1979) and Reunion Island (Asche, 1985). It is evident from this conclusion that all the data on distribution, damage and mode of life of *P. saccharicida* beyond the limits of the Hawaiian Islands, from where it was described, require reexamination and confirmation. The material of *P. saccharicida* available in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Fig. 1-4, 9-11), completely coincides with the type specimens and figure of Kirkaldy (1906, 1907), made from the Hawaiian specimens.

Thanks to the kind help of Dr. G. M. Nishida, Curator of the entomological collection at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, I was able to study the type series

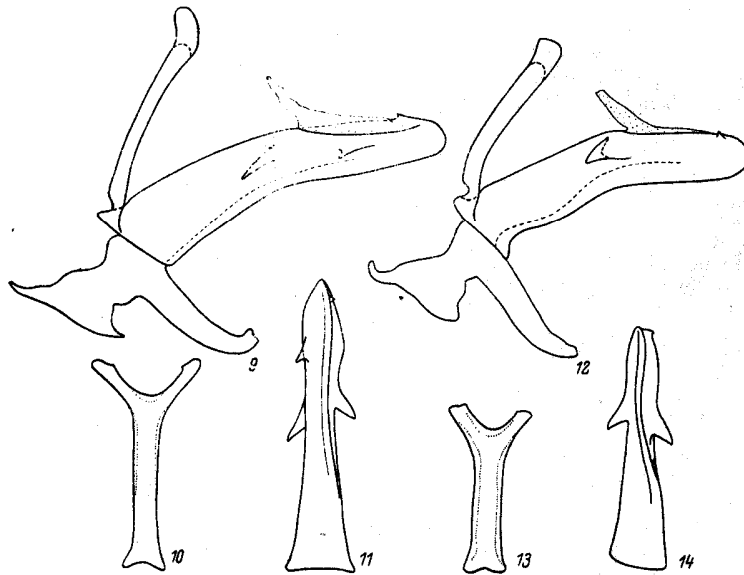


Fig. 9-14. *Perkinsiella* Kirkaldy. 9-11) *P. saccharicida* Kirkaldy: 9) penis in lateral view (from left side); 10) phallobase (suspensorium); 11) aedeagus in ventral view; 12-14) *P. miramae* sp. n.: 12) penis in lateral view; 13) phallobase (suspensorium); 14) aedeagus in lower view.

of *P. saccharicida* preserved there. This series comprises 3 specimens, 2 ♂ and 1 ♀, mounted on a single large pin. At the top of the large pin, 1 ♂ is attached by its side on a small rectangular cardboard with a handwritten label on brownish paper with black India ink by Kirkaldy: "*Perkinsiella saccharivora* Kirk. HONOLULU." A large rectangular cork plate pasted with paper on the upper surface is located under it. Two small pins with 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ are inserted into the sheet, and a piece of brownish paper with the inscription "1902" written with pencil is placed under the pin with the ♂, and the numeral 2 is written in bold above numeral 3. One more label on a brownish paper is present below under the cork place, which was handwritten in India ink by F. Muir: "This was among the original type--the material described by Kirkaldy--is probably the type."

Since there is one *Perkinsiella* species in Hawaii, whose original description and figures coincide with the peculiarities of these specimens, they should be considered as syntypes, assuming that Kirkaldy either by mistake wrote "*saccharivora*" instead of "*saccharicida*" or decided to give a different name to this species (*saccharicida*) after writing the label without replacing the label itself. Since the holotype was not indicated, I consider the male specimen fixed on the small pin as the lectotype of *Perkinsiella saccharicida* Kirkaldy, 1906. The lectotype is marked with a small red label "Lectotypus" on its pin and by a red label "Lectotypus *Perkinsiella saccharicida* Kirk., 1906, design. Emeljanov, 1987" on a common pin.

Perkinsiella miramae Emeljanov, sp. n.

Externally similar to *P. saccharicida* Kirk., but slightly more strongly pigmented, which is most noticeably manifested in the forewings.

Hindpart of vertex (corypha) light colored, pits (fossae) slightly brownish; frons and frontal part of vertex (metope) above lower margins of eyes dark brown, including carinae without light mottling at place of larval sensory pits; antennae and preocular field above ocelli also dark brown. Lower part of frons light with

dark narrow band above clypeus, away from its margins. Carinae intersecting band light, band usually arcuately broadened upward in middle part and carrying a pair of dots, indicating places of larval sensory pits. Postclypeus, frenula and parts of forecoxae adjoining frenula dark brown; this darkening is continued through sides of mesothorax and outer parts of midcoxae on sides of metethorax, forming uneven arcuate band. Apices of forecoxae also darkened. Lateral parts of dorsal surface of pronotum and shield of mesonotum darkened, carinae remain light, diffused brown stripe continuing on light sides along lower margin of pronotum away from it. Forewings dark brown, except costal and radial fields of corium and their continuations on membrane, vein of hindmargin of clavus sharply yellowish white. One light spot in each cell on membrane in darkened hindpart near alar margin. In distinction from *P. saccharicida*, darkening of corium stronger, dark patch of membrane continuing beyond limits of 4th and 5th apical cells posteriorly, and partly also anteriorly. Forewings also of short-winged ♀ reaching abdominal apex, their apices roundish, pigmentation of wings more diffused, longitudinal dark stripe extending into medial field only in basal 3/4, dark spot at base of 4th apical cell, veins also more or less darkened, except marginal costal and claval veins; however, minute spots on darkened veins distinctly prominent as darker spots at base of bristles.

The main distinction from *P. saccharicida* in the structure of ♂ genitalia of new species is in structural details of the styli, penis, and lower processes of the pygophore. The laterodistal tooth of the stylus in the new species is bifurcate, T-shaped, the middle tooth larger and closer to the mediodistal tooth, so that the latter is closer to the medial one than to the laterodistal tooth. The penis of the new species carries only one lateral tooth on the left side, the teeth of the posteroventral margin of the pygophore are longer, more closely placed, and with the apices divergent laterally.

Differences in the structure of the ovipositor were not found.

Material. Vietnam, Shonla Province, environs of Shongma Town, 3-14.V.1986, holotype--macropterous ♂, paratypes--3 macropterous ♂s, 2 macropterous ♀s, and 1 short-winged ♀ (A. Gorokhov).

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