

A New Genus of the Family Issidae (Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha) from Vietnam

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Abstract—A new genus and new species of the family Issidae, *Cicimora sicildia* gen. et sp. n., are described from Vietnam. The taxon holds an intermediate position between groups *Augila* and *Symplana* in taxonomic characters.

According to the system proposed by Fennah (1987), the new representative belongs to the subtribe Augilina of the tribe Ommatidiotini. Genera belonging to this subtribe were previously placed in both the family Issidae and the family Lophopidae on the basis of the structure of hind tarsi, whose variation exceeds the standard limits established for these families.

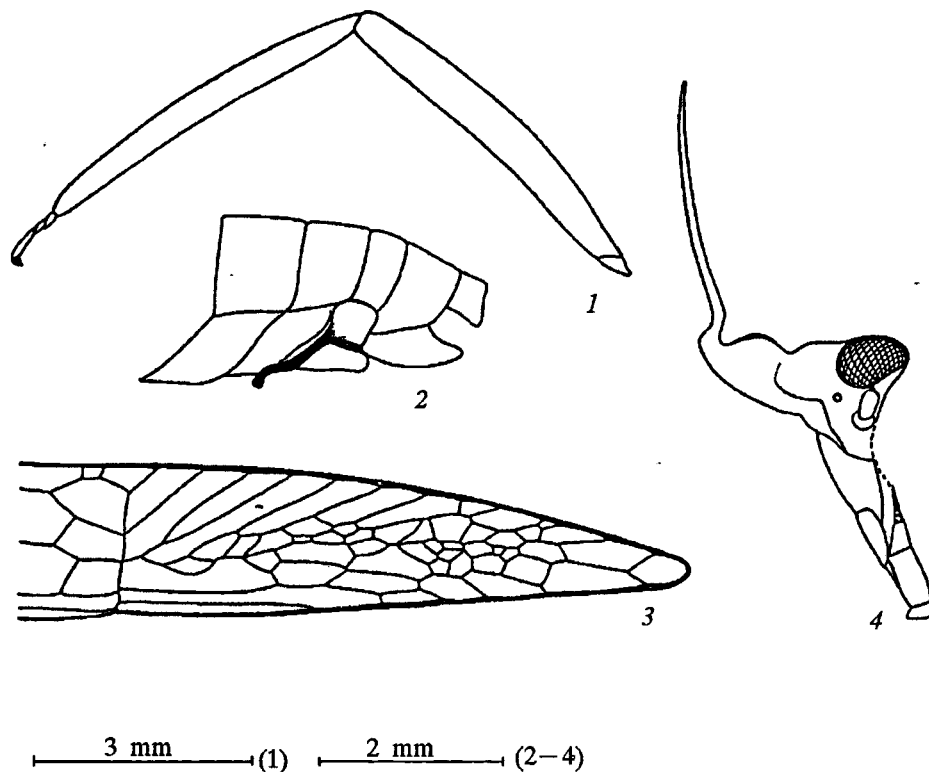
GENUS *CICIMORA* EMELJANOV, GEN. N.

Type species *Cicimora sicildia* Emeljanov, sp. n.

Description. Body narrow, linear, strongly elongate. Wings long and narrow. Legs long. Many body parts (in particular, metope, clypeus, rostrum, and abdominal sternites) sparsely covered with thin, long, erect hairs; similar hairs on middle and hind femora slightly inclined. Fore femora and all tibiae covered with more common, coarse hairs. Basal part of head process (Fig. 4) thick, conical, directed forward; longer and very narrow apical part originates from apex of thick part; it bends first upward, then (at a small distance from its base) obliquely forward-upward; apex pointed. Eyes longitudinally elongate, convex, slightly wider than coryphe. Basal part of coryphe parallel-sided, protruding forward beyond eyes by more than $2/3$, undulate in lateral view, weakly emarginate above anterior margin of eye and strongly emarginate at the middle of preocular part. Clypeal part of head (in lateral view) deflected downward; metopal part bends sharply forward from postclypeus and lies almost horizontally, only smoothly approaching coryphe margin. Lateral carinae of metope follow bend of medial line and disappear at middle of thick basal part of head process. Medial metopal carina present only near clypeus, at bend of metope; intermediate ones, on the contrary, begin at

about the same level at which median carina disappears; they run parallel close to each other and continue, only slightly converging, to apical tetragonal part, forming its ventrolateral edges; dorsolateral edges formed by coryphe margins. Antennae small, remote from margin of metope; ocelli located anterior to antennae, at the level of their upper margin. Rostrum thick and short; its apical segment hoof-shaped, no longer than wide; apex of rostrum lies between middle coxae. Pronotum with rather smooth carinae; disc hexagonal with distinct median carina, rather long, diverging posteriad antero-lateral carinae, and weak, nearly parallel postero-lateral ones. Postocular carinae also smoothed, laterally turning into indistinct lateral tubercles. Posterior margin of pronotum medially sinuate. Scutum large, elongate, with 3 longitudinal carinae, lateral ones slightly converging posteriad. Fore wings extremely elongate and narrow, with parallel-sided basal part and also very elongate, sagittiform membrane (Fig. 3). Nodal line of veins located slightly posterior to apex of abdomen. Apices of folded hind wings reach to middle of fore-wing membrane. Legs long; fore legs (Fig. 1) especially strongly elongate; fore tibiae and femora of about the same length, slightly dilated and strongly flattened. Middle and hind legs thin and long, typical of the tribe. Middle femora about half as long as fore ones; middle tibiae noticeably longer than middle femora. Hind tibiae bear 1 lateral tooth in apical third and 6 (2 + 4) apical teeth. Basal hind tarsomere lacks lateral teeth.

Female genitalia. Antero-medial angles of 1st valviferes protrude to form long processes, directed forward and downward laterally to sternite VII, with this sternite protruding backward between the processes in the form of truncated lobe (Fig. 2).



Figs. 1-4. *Cicimora sicildia* gen. et sp. n., ♀: (1) lateral view of fore leg; (2) lateral view of apex of abdomen [starting with segment VI]; (3) apex of fore wing; (4) lateral view of head.

The character set of the new genus does not fit in the key provided by Fennah (1987). This genus is close to the *Augila* group in rostrum morphology (thick rostrum with short apical segment), and to the *Symplana* group in the structure of metope ("frons"), bearing intermediate carinae nearly along its entire length, except for the base, and median carina only at base. It resembles the *Augila* group in the shape of the head process, and the *Symplana* group in that the coryphe ("vertex") is not inclined forward. Among peculiar features are the weakly dilated fore femora and tibiae and also strongly elongated wings.

Cicimora sicildia Emeljanov, sp. n. (Figs. 1-4).

Description. General coloration pale, orange-brown. Reddish stripe with dark-brown margins runs dorsally along body, occupying the entire coryphe, including narrow apical process. Anterior convexity of basal part of coryphe occupied by black spot expanding laterally to preocular areas; coryphe behind this spot reddish laterally and brown medially; brown stripe short of the spot, while reddish areas confluent to separate it from black spot. Medial field of metope

reddish-brown, lateral fields whitish-brown in basal part; lateral carinae paler, almost white. Eyes dark. Dark area of pronotum restricted to disc having dark-brown fields and reddish carinae; stripe running along median carina broadening posteriorly to form red spot. Mesonotal disc narrow, elongate, brown with reddish carinae and dark-brown margins of alary grooves behind disc. Stripe runs farther along metanotum and medial part of abdominal tergites. Stripe on metanotum brown; scutellum reddish (excluding wings); stripe on abdomen reddish-brown; anterior and posterior margins of each tergite black within area covered by stripe. Wings hyaline; fore wings slightly darkened along posterior margin, more intensely darkened toward apex of clavus, becoming brown to dark-brown on posterior margin of membrane; dark stripe on folded wings duplicates that on abdomen, continuing to fore-wing apices. Ventral body surface paler than dorsal one, slightly greenish; posterior margins of abdominal sternites blurred, whitish. Middle and hind legs pale, brown-greenish. Fore legs reddish-brown; femora in distal half at lower margin of inner (anterior) surface with 4-5 distant black spots and smaller

reniform speckles between them. Lateral surface of tibiae with 5–6 large oval spots and a few smaller spots between them; apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of tibiae without spots. Apex of tibia black along the margin; spots present on inner surface of tibiae, but easily seen in transmitted light on outer surface as well.

Body length in female, 19.2 mm; without wings ~ 11.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, Buon Luoi, 20 km N of Kannack, 25.IV–V.1995 (Gorokhov).

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