

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW TROPIDUCHID FROM JAPAN (HOMOPTERA:
FULGOROIDEA)

BY R. G. FENNAH

The genus *Trichoduchus* comprises three species, *pilosus* (Horv.) from South Europe, *biermani* Damm. from Java, and *china* Wu (= *biermani* Muir not Damm.) from Macao, China. Our knowledge is based on extremely few specimens—not more than half a dozen in the case of the asiatic species—but it is evident that both brachypterous and macropterous forms occur, and that macropterous forms vary in the intensity of tegminal pigmentation.

The fortunate capture of a pair of *Trichoduchus* in Japan by Dr. P. W. Oman has greatly extended the known range of the genus. His specimens, which have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum, are described below. Thanks are tendered to Dr. Oman and Dr. David Young for the privilege of examining this rare material.

Trichoduchus Bierm.

Bierman 1910 *Nat. Mus. Leyd.* 33:28. Haplotype, *T. biermani* Damm. *loc. cit.*: 29.

Trichoduchus japonicus sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Vertex between basal angles as broad as long in middle line; clypeus with a subconical prominence near its middle. Posttibiae with two spines laterally, seven apically; basal metatarsal joint with four spines and one subspinose elevation.

Ochraceous yellow; head and thorax marked with fuscous brown as shown in figures; thoracic pleurites fuscous with edges narrowly pale stramineous, femora coarsely speckled and tibiae twice ringed with fuscous, abdomen fuscous except at lateral margins. Tegmina (brachypterous) fuscous-piceous; about fifteen cuneiform spots around margin from base of costa to apex of clavus, three or four narrow transverse bars in basal third of cell Sc + R, a narrow transverse bar and a quadrate area in basal third of discal cell M, an irregular area between Cu 1 and claval suture, and about five small areas in clavus, three of them along posterior margin, hyaline. Veins concolorous with ground. Wings absent.

Anal segment of male short, apical margin transverse, anal foramen at middle. Pygofer moderately broad, posterolateral margins shallowly convex. Aedeagus with phallus long, narrowly tubular, weakly sigmoid, surrounded in its basal sixth by a membranous collar (phallobase) from which arises on left a slender filament which lies alongside phallus to

its apex, and a rather stouter ventral median subfilamentous process lying below phallus. Genital styles irregularly trapezoidal with ventral margin longest and dorsal margin shortest, apical margin very oblique; dorsal margin bearing a short vertical lobe near base, and distally a hook-like process, directed laterad, and a ledge-like flange on inner face arising at same level as this process.

Female genitalia as figured.

Male: length, 3.1 mm.; tegmen (brachypterous), 2.8 mm. Female: length, 3.5 mm.; tegmen (brachypterous), 3.0 mm.

Holotype male of species and one female, Japan: Honshu, Kyoto, Oct. 5, 1951, Oman.

This material differs from *T. pilosus* (Horv.) in the proportions of the vertex, and from *T. biermani* Damm, and *T. china* Wu in tegminal venation and markings. It agrees to some extent with the incomplete description of *T. china* but most of the points of agreement are probably of generic value: this is almost certainly so with the female genitalia. It differs from *T. china* in the pigmentation on the frons and thorax, and in the pallid markings of the tegmina: these in *T. china* have yellow veins on a dark ground and three round yellowish spots, one in each of the first and second median cells and a third over the radius, as in *T. biermani*.

It is perhaps worth adding that although *T. biermani* and *T. china* are here accepted at their nominal value as distinct species, the differences between them have never been explicitly stated and cannot be satisfactorily inferred from the descriptions.

