

## A new species of the genus *Iberanum* Gnezdilov, 2003 (Homoptera: Cicadina: Issidae) from Sardinia

### Новый вид рода *Iberanum* Gnezdilov, 2003 (Homoptera: Cicadina: Issidae) с Сардинии

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KEY WORDS: Cicadina, Issidae, *Iberanum*, new species.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Cicadina, Issidae, *Iberanum*, новый вид.

**ABSTRACT.** *Iberanum nuragicum* sp.n. is described from Sardinia Island (Italy). The new species differs from the closely related *Iberanum dlabolai* Gnezdilov, 2003 in broader and longer subapical processes of phallobase and in hind margin of style, concave before base of capitulum.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** *Iberanum nuragicum* sp.n. описан с острова Сардиния (Италия). Новый вид отличается от близкого вида *Iberanum dlabolai* Gnezdilov, 2003 широкими и длинными субапикальными отростками фаллобазы и выемчатым при основании головки задним краем стилуса.

The genus *Iberanum* Gnezdilov, 2003 belongs to the subtribe Agalmatiina Gnezdilov, 2002, closely related to the genera *Agalmatum* Emeljanov, 1971 and *Tingissus* Gnezdilov, 2003 [Gnezdilov, 2003]. The genus is distributed in North Spain and Sardinia, comprises 2 species, including the species described below.

The type material is deposited in the following collections: CDSL — Department of Fruit Science and Plant Protection, Section of Agricultural Entomology, University of Pisa, Italy; CAG — Collection of Prof. Dr. A. Guglielmino, Viterbo, Italy; ZIN — Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

#### *Iberanum nuragicum* sp.n.

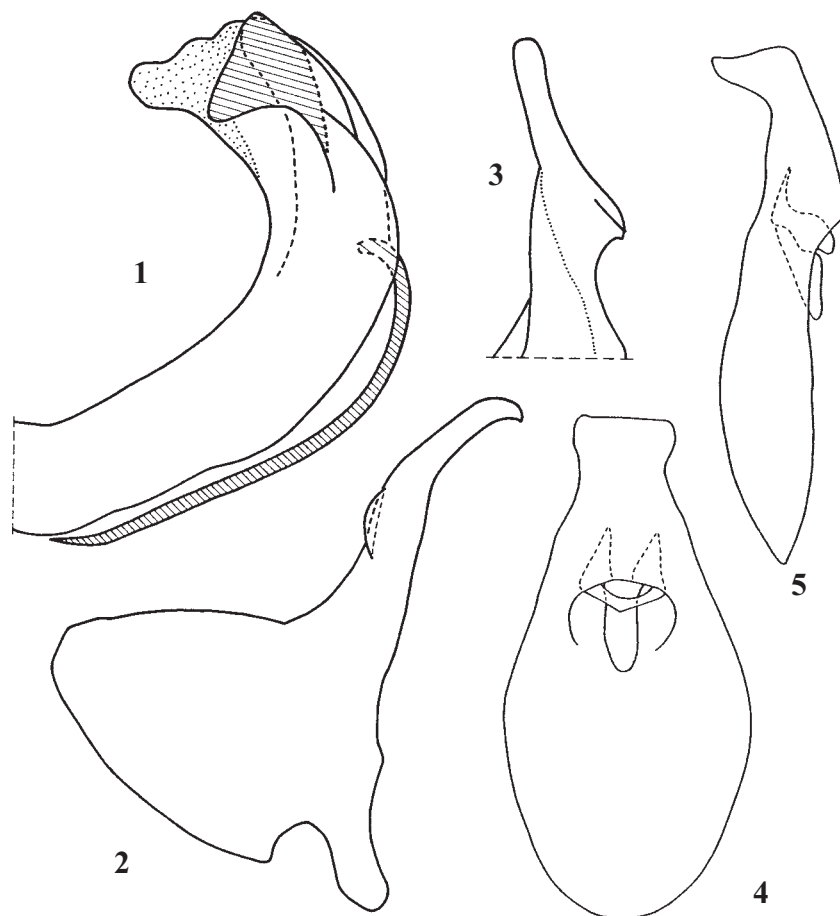
Figs 1–5.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂, Italy, Sardegna Island, M. te Limbara (Sassari — c/o Passo La Variante), 600 m, 23.VIII.1997 (A. Guglielmino & C. Bückle) [CAG]. Paratypes. Italy, Sardegna Island: 2 ♂♂, Pantaleo (Cagliari), - 400 m, 9.VIII.1997 (A. Guglielmino & C. Bückle) [CAG]; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 60 km E Sassari, Berchidda vill., 4–24.III.2001; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 24.V–27.VI.2001; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 27.VI–13.VII.2001 (all leg. V. Mazzoni) [CDSL, ZIN].

**DESCRIPTION.** Similar to members of the genus *Agalmatum* Emeljanov, 1971. Metope slightly longer than wide, with weak median keel, sublateral keels visible only as pigmented traces, lateral keels convex. Coryphe transverse (3 times as wide as long), anterior margin obtusely protruding, posterior margin concave. Surface of coryphe curved inwards. Pronotum 1.3 as long as coryphe, curved inwards medially, anterior margin strongly convex. Scutellum 1.2–1.25 times as long as pronotum, with 3 concavities of surface. Fore wing 2 times as long as wide, scarcely narrowing apically, apices widely rounded, with wide hypocostal plate; R 2 M 3 CuA 1, longitudinal veins very distinct, transverse veins weakly visible. Hind wing reaching abdominal tergite VIII. Hind tibia with 2 lateral teeth and 8–11 intermediate sole setae apically. Metatarsomere I with 7 intermediate sole setae apically. Arolium of pretarsus with one pair of sensillae ventrally, bearing one pair of narrow elongated dorso-lateral plates. Unguitractor triangular-shaped, with truncated broad distal part extending to the bases of claws only and narrow proximal part. Claw with 3 long setae.

**Coloration.** General coloration yellowish brown. Fore wing sometimes with dark brown to black spots. Abdominal tergites black, sternites and genital segments yellowish brown, sometimes with black spots. Teeth and sole setae of hind legs black. Well pigmented specimens as following: metope covered with dark brown dots, its upper angles and anteclypeus dark brown; coryphe dark brown excluding median line; pronotum with dark middle part and sensory pits; scutellum dark; fore wing with dark brown longitudinal veins and apical cells bearing dark brown spots; femora and tibia with longitudinal dark brown stripes.

**Male.** Pygofer with weakly convex posterior margin. Anal tube oval, narrow basally, lateral sides turned down. Anal column short (0.17 as long as anal tube), wide. Dorso-lateral lobes of phallobase not narrowing apically, with a pair of broad triangular apical processes (in lateral view); ventral margins of lobes turned down. Ventral lobe of phallobase long, wide, rounded apically. Apical dorsal part of phallobase in shape of unsclerotized and weakly pigmented sack. Aedeagus with a pair of long ventral hooks, gradually narrowing apically, slightly curved and reaching base of penis. Hind margin of style



Figs 1–5. *Iberanum nuragicum* sp.n.: 1 — penis, lateral view; 2 — style, lateral view; 3 — capitulum of style, dorsal view; 4, 5 — male anal tube, dorsal view (4), lateral view (5).

Рис. 1–5. *Iberanum nuragicum* sp.n.: 1 — пенис, вид сбоку; 2 — стилус, вид сбоку; 3 — головка стилуса, вид сверху; 4, 5 — анальная трубка самца, вид сверху (4), вид сбоку (5).

concave before base of capitulum; dorso-caudal angle widely rounded (in lateral view). Capitulum of style long, narrow, not narrowing apically (in dorsal view); apical tooth claw-shaped; lateral tooth in shape of narrow plate (in lateral view).

Female. Anal tube elongate, weakly narrowed basally and apically; apex truncate with weak notch (in dorsal view). Anal column short (about 0.25 as long as anal tube). Anterior connective lamina of gonapophyse VIII with 3 teeth in the apical group (lower tooth very weak) and 4 teeth bearing keels in the lateral group (lower tooth smoothed).

Body length: males 4.1–4.6 mm; females 4.6–5.0 mm.

COMPARISON. The species differs from the closely related *Iberanum dlabolai* Gnezdilov, 2003 in broader and longer subapical processes of phallobase and in hind margin of style concave before base of capitulum.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is derived from nuragi, an ancient sardinian term that indicates a characteristic prehistoric monument of Sardinia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We are sincerely grateful to Prof. Dr. A. Guglielmino (University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy) for the opportunity of studying the material.

## References

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