

**NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILY  
CALISCELIDAE FROM SOUTHWESTERN MADAGASCAR  
[ HEMIPTERA: FULGOROIDEA ]**

BY

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SUMMARY

*New genus and new species of the tribe Caliscelini is described from Toliar Province of Madagascar.*

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**Key words:** Caliscelini, new genus, new species, Toliar

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The family Caliscelidae was recently discovered in Madagascar, with 5 genera and 6 species recorded for the first time (GNEZDILOV & BOURGOIN, 2009). One more monotypical genus was added by GNEZDILOV (in press). Currently Madagascan caliscelid fauna comprises 7 genera with 8 species including the genus and species described below – 2 genera of the tribe Augilini Baker from the subfamily Ommatidiotinae Fieber and 5 genera of the tribe Caliscelini Amyot & Serville from the subfamily Caliscelinae Amyot & Serville. New genus described below belongs to the tribe Caliscelini.

The terminology of the head follows EMELJANOV (1995). Photographs of the specimen were made with Nikon video camera SMZ 1500, images are produced using the software ACT-2U Combine Z5. The holotype is deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France).

***Madaceratops* n. g.**

Type species: *Madaceratops adelinae* sp. n.

Derivato nominis: Generic name is derived from “Madagascar” and Greek « κερως » (horn) and « μετωπο » (frons). Masculine in gender.

**Diagnosis.** Female. Metope wide (0.8 times as wide as long), with sublateral carinae joint at the apex of acute horn above metopoclypeal suture (Fig. 1). Sublateral carinae are nearly joint at upper margin of metope. Metope bearing granules along lateral keels and sublateral carinae (in between them), it is rugose between sublateral carinae. Metopoclypeal suture distinct, convex. Postclypeus big. Post- and anteclypeus with median carina which is in shape of laterally flattened

rectangular process on postclypeus (Fig. 2). Pedicel with short finger-shaped apical process. Coryphe pentagonal, transverse, with median carina, posterior margin nearly straight. Rostrum with very short apical segment. Pronotum with median carina and traces of larval sensory pits and with granules along the lateral margins. Anterior and posterior margins of pronotum nearly straight, lateral margins convex, paradiscal fields invisible, paranotal fields large, ovoid. Mesonotum about twice as long as pronotum at middle line, with median and lateral carinae. Fore wings do not reach hind margin of 3rd tergite. Venation rudimentary, with Radius visible. Hind tibia with single lateral spine at about midlength. First metatarsomere without intermediate spines. Female 7th sternite with convex hind margin. Female anal tube narrowly rounded apically. Pygofer with convex hind margin below the anal tube.

**Comparison.** The new genus is closely related to the monotypical genus *Sphenax* Gnezdilov & Bourgoïn, 2009, which is also known after females only and recorded from Toliar Province, according to the shape of the head and body and the coloration. The new genus is distinguished by the presence of metopial horn and median process of postclypeus (Fig. 2) – contrary to wedge-shaped metopial proboscis in *Sphenax* (Gnezdilov & Bourgoïn, 2009, fig. 46).

### *Madaceratops adelinae* sp. n.

(Figs 1-2)

**Derivato nominis:** The species is named after collector, Dr. Adeline Soulier-Perkins (MNHN, Paris, France).

**Female.** Total length (from the apex of metopial horn to the apex of anal tube): 4.1 mm.

Morphology as mentioned for the genus. General coloration light brown yellowish. Metope dark brown between lateral keels and sublateral carinae, except light yellow granules, and light yellow between sublateral carinae, except light brownish apex of the horn. Scapus dark brown. Pedicel with black apical process. Coryphe, pronotum and dorsal part of mesonotum light yellow. Lateral parts of mesonotum brown. Fore wings brown except light yellow costal margin and wide light yellow claval stripe. Abdominal tergites brown except wide light yellow stripe medially. Abdominal sternites III–VI each with pair of large brown or dark brown lateral patches. Gonoplasts dark brown, each with large yellow patch. Fore and middle femora and tibiae with brown or dark brown stripes. Fore and middle tarsi and third metatarsomeres dark brown. Apices of spines black.

Male. Unknown.

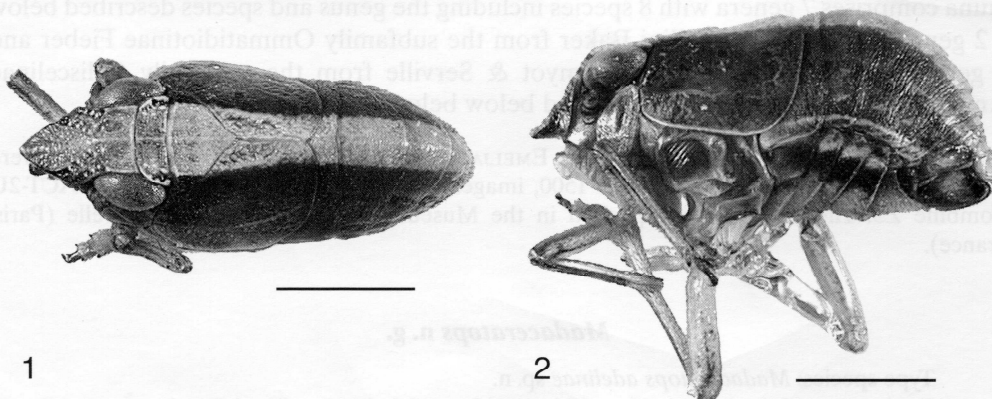


Fig. 1-2, *Madaceratops adelinae* gen. n. and sp. n. — 1, dorsal view. — 2, lateral view (scale bar: 1 mm).

**Holotype female:** Madagascar, Toliar Province, Atsimo-Andrefana Region, Toliar, arboretum euphorbe de Anj Petignat, 24 m, 23°24.816 S 43°45.337 E, 14.III.2006, A. Soulier-Perkins leg. (MNHN(EH)16586).

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