

FULGOROIDEA OF THE ILES GLORIEUSES

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The following species formed part of a collection of Hemiptera made by Dr R. Paulian in 1958 during a visit to the Iles Glorieuses.

The islands form a compact group lying between Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, approximately 47°30' E and 11°40' S, and as is to be expected, their *Fulgoroidea* are similar to those of their larger neighbours. The collection, however, contains one novelty, a Calisceline Issid, which is not merely the first oceanic member of this tribe to be discovered, but is also substantially different from any other genus.

Family CIXIIDÆ

Oliarus Stål

Stål, 1862, *Berl. ent. Zeit.*, 6 : 306. Logotype *Cixius walkeri* Stål, 1859, *Eugenies Resa* : 272.

Oliarus nosibeanus Jacobi

Oliarus nosibeanus Jacobi, 1917, *Væltzkow Reise in Ostafrika. 1903-1905*, 3 : 528, t. 32, figs 8, 8 a.

Post-tibiæ laterally trispinose, apically with six teeth; basal metatarsal segment with about twelve teeth, second segment with about ten.

One male, sept. 16-17, 1958. R. Paulian. Recorded from Nossi-Be.

Family DELPHACIDÆ

Chloriona Fieber subgen. *Sogatella* Fenn.

Chloriona (*Sogatella*) Fennah, 1956, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, 38 : 471. Type of subgenus *Delphax furcifera* Horvath.

Chloriona (*Sogatella*) *furcifera* Horvath

Delphax furcifera Horvath, 1899, *Termeszetráji Füzetek*, 22 : 372.

The apical processes of the genital styles are of equal length, and not markedly long in relation to the total length of the style.

Two males, sept. 16-17, 1958, R. Paulian. The species is widespread.

Naturaliste malgache, XII, 1960.

Family *TROPIDUCHIDÆ**Numicia* Stål

Stål, 1866, *Hemiptera Africana*, 4 : 189. Logotype, *Numicia herbida*
Stål, 1866, *op. cit.*, 4 : 190.

Numicia dorsalis Jacobi

Numicia dorsalis Jacobi, 1917, *Væltzkow Reise in Ostafrika, 1903-1905*, 3 : 531, t. 32, figs 12, 12 a, 12 b (fig. 1. A.-B.).

The structure of the ædeagus stands well apart from that of populations of *N. insignis* Dist. so far examined, and JACOBI'S surmise that his species is a subspecies of *N. insignis* must be discounted.

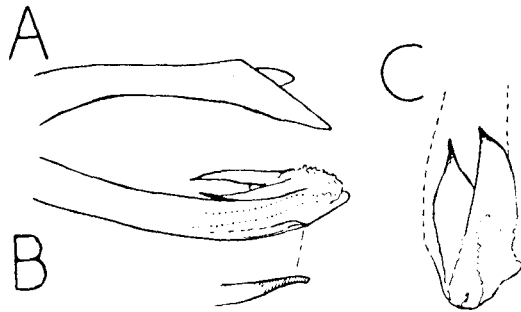


Fig. 1. — *Numicia dorsalis* Jac. : A, anal segment of male, left side;
B, ædeagus, left side; C, apex of ædeagus, dorsal view

Ten males, ten females and four nymphs, îles Glorieuses, sept. 16-17.
1958, R. Paulian. The type locality is Nossi-Be, Madagascar.

Family *ISSIDÆ**Issopulex* gen. nov.

Form ovoid. Vertex, pronotum and mesonotum medially ecarinate; vertex transverse, fully twice as broad as long, anteriorly shallowly convex, posteriorly shallowly excavate, lateral margins not elevated; base of frons visible from above, frons transversely convex, also convex in profile, and strongly recurved below level of antennæ, devoid of a median carina; eyes subreniform, reaching to base of tegmina, antennæ with second segment a little longer than broad, extending

laterad beneath insertion of third segment as a short ledge; rostrum scarcely attaining post-trochanters, subapical segment three times as long as apical, the latter not longer than broad and distinctly bent forward relative to subapical segment. Pronotum completely overlapped by eyes laterally, mesonotum twice as broad as long. Profemora and mesofemora only a little longer than corresponding coxæ, femora not foliately expanded, protibiæ and mesotibiæ cylindrical, not at all compressed, post-tibiæ armed laterally with a single spine.

Type species, *Issopulex gloriosus* sp. n.

This genus differs from *Caliscelis*, *Asarcopus*, *Populonia*, *Ahomocnemella* and *Rhinogaster* in the profemora being relatively much shorter in relation to the length of the procoxæ, as well as in the entire form of the body.

***Issopulex gloriosus* sp. n.** (fig. 2, A-E)

Male : length, 1.7 mm. Female : length, 2.0 mm.

Head, pronotum and mesonotum with short sparse setæ. Vertex with posterior margin transverse, very feebly concave at middle, slightly elevated above level of pronotum, about level with middle of eyes, shallowly impressed along middle line, declivous, anteriorly passing imperceptibly into frons, male finely, female coarsely punctate-rugulose, with a relatively large finely granular circular area near each eye, lateral margins slightly diverging distad; frons as long in middle line as broad, becoming more strongly convex apicad, coarsely rugulose in female, less so in male, lateral margins weakly convex, widest apart just below level of eyes, frontoclypeal suture biconcave; clypeus short, with a coarse median carina, not carinate laterally, surface smooth and polished in both sexes. Pronotum short, in middle line scarcely one third as long as an eye, laterally completely overlapped by eyes, finely or coarsely punctate — rugulose, lateroventral angles subrectangular or acutely rounded.

Mesonotum (including scutellum) in middle line a little shorter than length of an eye, transversely convex, finely rugulose in male, coarsely so in female. Tegmina brachypterous, only a little surpassing base of second visible tergite of abdomen, broader than long, coriaceous, finely or coarsely rugulose correspondingly with mesonotum, venation obsolete; anterior margin moderately convex basally, then almost straight to apical angle, which is obtusely rounded; apical margin truncate, feebly convex. Wings absent. Abdomen short, when viewed from side with dorsal margin strongly decurved caudad, lateral margins of five tergites visible; surface polished and almost smooth in male, rugulose or coarsely granular in female.

Male piceous, rostrum, forelegs and middle legs (coxae excepted) and hind legs distad of middle of femora, stramineous; tegmina piceous, scutellar and sutural margins very narrowly testaceous. Female piceous, legs substestaceous where stramineous in male, pregenital sternite testaceous; tegmina fuscous.

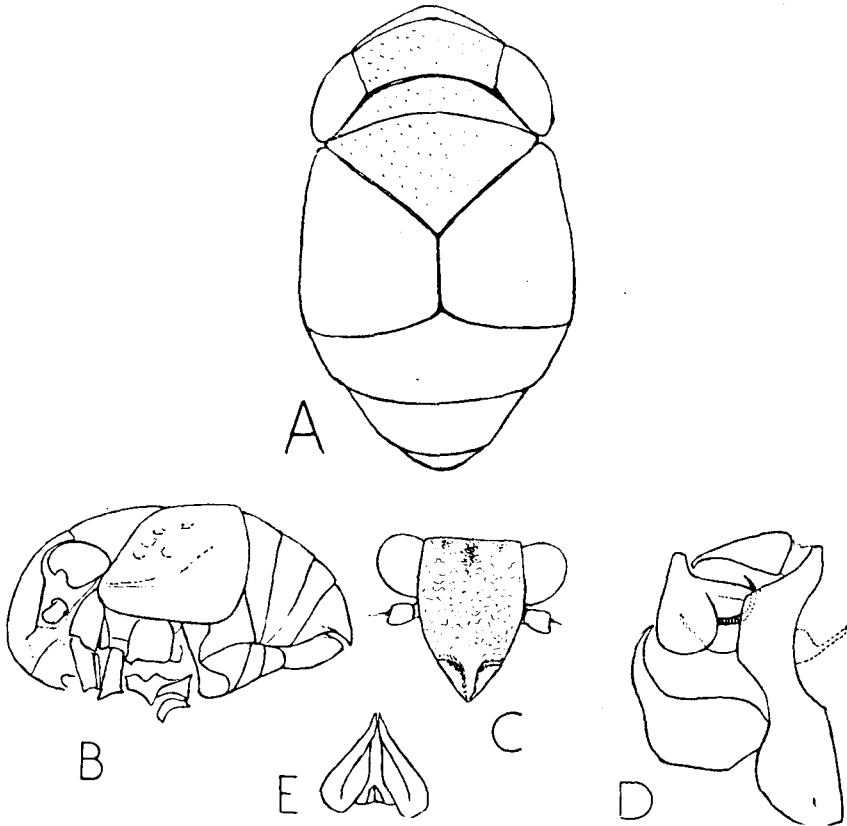


Fig. 2. — *Issopulex gloriosus* gen. et sp. n. : A, dorsal view of body; B, lateral view, legs and rostrum omitted; C, frons and clypeus; D, anal segment, pygofer, aedeagus and right genital style; E, aedeagus, posterior view.

Anal segment of male short, apically rounded. Pygofer narrow, posterior lateral margin convex in upper half, concave in lower. Aedeagus short and broadly tubular, with a transverse sclerite basally; dorsal margin in lateral view straight, ventral margin convex, a pair of lobes distally, united on their dorsal margins and steeply tectiform; on each side of aedeagus a spinose process directed cephalad, and

curved dorsocephalad towards its apex. Genital styles subquadrate with dorsal margin feebly sinuate and ventral margin straight for most of its length, dorsal apical angle produced in a long shallowly curved spinose process.

Anal segment of female short, obliquely ring-like, acutely rounded distally. Pregenital sternite with posterior margin broadly convex, weakly reflected. Ovipositor with third valvulae subovate, each broadly and shallowly sulcate longitudinally.

Holotype male and two males and one female, isles Glorieuses, sept. 16-17, 1958, R. Paulian. Type in the collection of the Institut de Recherche Scientifique, Madagascar.

Family *FLATIDÆ*

Ulundia Distant

Distant, 1910, *Insecta Transvaaliensia*, 10 : 250. Haplotype, *Ulundia decisa* Dist. 1910 *loc. cit.*

Ulundia madagascariensis (Signoret), (fig. 3, A-B)

Elidiptera madagascariensis Signoret, 1860, *Ann. Soc. ent. France.* (3) 8 : 199.

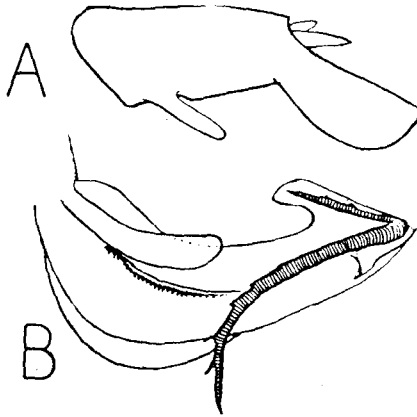


Fig. 3. -- *Ulundia madagascariensis* (Sign.) : A, anal segment of male, left side; B, aedeagus, left side

Three males and one female, sept. 16-17, 1958, R. Paulian. This species occurs in East Africa and Madagascar, and males from these areas differ a little in the shape of the lateral processes of the anal segment and the shape of the processes of the aedeagus.

Family **RICANIDÆ****Pochazoides** Signoret

Signoret, 1860, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (3), 8 : 193. Logotype, *Pochazoides maculatus* Signoret, *loc. cit.*

Pochazoides tibialis (Signoret)

Pochazia tibialis Signoret, 1860, *Ann. Soc. ent. France*, (3) 8 : 190.

Seven males and two females, sept. 16-17, 1958, R. Paulian. This species is known from Madagascar and the Comoro Is.