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A NEW GENUS *NAROWALENUS* (HOMOPTERA: FULGOROIDEA: FLATIDAE) FROM PAKISTAN

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A new genus viz., Narowalenus has been erected to accomodate *N. globosus,* sp. nov. from Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

The flatid planthoppers are very important plant pests and these constitute the largest family of the superfamily Fulgoroidea. Walker (1851, 1870), Melichar (1903), Kirkaldy (1903) and Metcalf (1955) contributed a lot to this family from Ceylon, Thailand and Philippines. Distant (1906) made the largest contribution by describing 86 species belonging to 43 genera from this part of the oriental region. Metcalf and Bruner (1948) described a number of genera and species from Cuba and Guam, whereas Ghauri (1973) and Datta (1979) recorded some serious pests of tea plantation belonging to this family from southern India. Shakila (1989) recorded 11 genera and 21 species in the family Flatidae for the first time from Pakistan. The genus *Narowalenus* is a new genus of the family Flatidae erected by the present author on the basis of one new species, i.e. *N. globosus* from Pakistan.

Narowalenus gen. nov., has been erected to accomodate one species viz., *N. globosus.* This genus comes close to *Neovariata* Shakila from which it could be differentiated on the basis of pattern of head, its carination, shape of aedeagus and to some extent the shape of paramere. This new genus can be diagnosed as under:

Diagnosis: Head distinctly narrow, vertex almost rectangular, slightly less than twice as broad as long; pronotum in length almost equal to vertex; frons and clypeus confluent, carination absent.

Tegmina twice as long as broad, apex smoothly rounded; marginal cross veins all along coastal and apical margins, marginal granulation more dense in claval region.

Anal segment moderately long, a ventral apical triangular extension projected considerably behind pygofer; aedeagus moderately long in ventral view, a ventral process present at about mid-length; a pair of semicircular and a small spiny apical process present; paramere, in lateral view, roughly rectangular, broader at apex, dorsal apical process spiny and prominent.

Type species: *Narowalenus globosus,* n.sp.

Narowalenus globosus, n.sp.

Male:

Form and colour: Length of male 4.0 mm; general body colour green, eyes dark brown, tip of labrum brownish, spines on legs blackish, pronotum and mesonotum ochraceous brown, veins green.

Head and thorax: Head including eyes distinctly narrowed than transverse width of pronotum, vertex almost rectangular in shape, slightly less than twice as broad as long, with a slight antero-median convexity; pronotum much broader than long, its length nearly equal to that of vertex, scutellum triangular; frons and clypeus confluent, carination absent (Fig. 1 A-C).

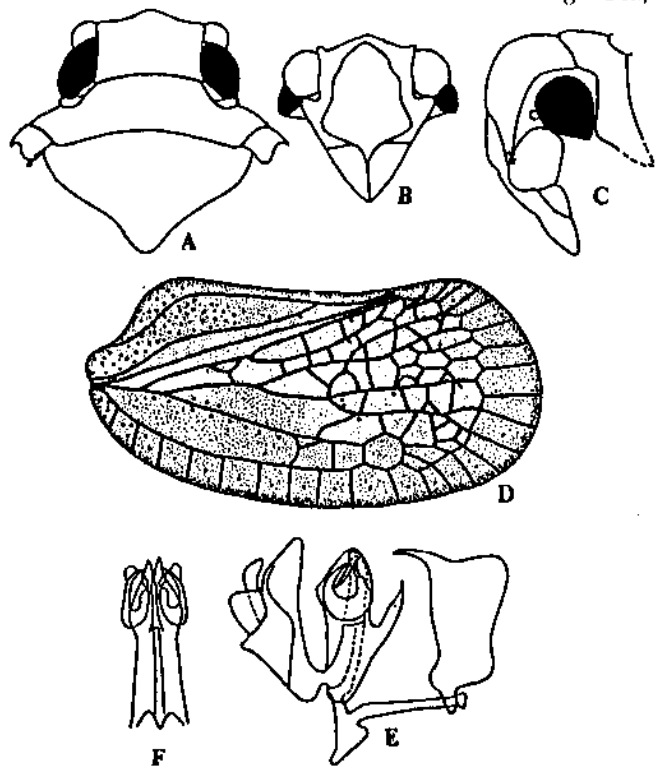

Fig. 1. *Narowalenus globosus*, sp. nov.
A-C. Head dorsal ventral and lateral views; D. Tegmina;
E. Male genitalia; F. Aedeagus, ventral view.

Tegmina, nearly twice as long as broad, with apex smoothly rounded; coastal margin convex, posterior margin slightly concave, marginal cross veins all along coastal and apical margins, cross veins quite distant with marginal cells finely granulated, granulation sparse all over disk, more dense in claval region; apical half of disk possessing reticulate venation (Fig. 1 D).

Genitalia: Anal segment, moderately long in lateral view, with a ventral apical triangular shaped extension, projected considerably behind pygofer; aedeagus, in ventral view, moderately long, in lateral view, with a ventral process arising at about mid-length, a pair of semicircular apical processes and another part of small spiny apical process also present, main body of aedeagus expanded pre-apically, forming a dorsal protuberance; paramere, in lateral view, roughly rectangular, broader at apex than at base, dorsal apical process spiny and prominent (Fig. 1 E-F).

Type material: Holotype male, Narowal (Punjab, Pakistan). *Cynodon dactylon* 25.IX.1972; allotype female, with the same data as that of the holotype; (deposited in Zoological Museum, University of Karachi, Karachi-Pakistan).

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