

CIXIIDAE OF TAIWAN, PART IV. STENOPHLEPSINI WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

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Shun-Chern Tsauro (1989) Cixiidae of Taiwan, part IV. Stenophlepsini with description of a new species. *Bull. Inst. Zool., Academia Sinica* 28: 81-85. One Stenophlepsini, *Euryphlepsia yamia*, is newly described. A key to the tribe of Bothriocerinae is given.

Key words: Cixiidae, Stenophlepsini, *Euryphlepsia yamia*.

The Bothriocerinae which contains Bothriocerini and Stenophlepsini represents a peculiar group of Cixiidae. The former tribe was recently revised by Tsauro and Lee (1987) and the latter one is revised in the present article. A key to the tribes is given. A new species from Taiwan also reported here.

The Stenophlepsini was erected by Muir in 1922 which includes the genera *Euryphlepsia* and *Stenophlepsia*. Eight years later Jacobi (cf. Metcalf, 1936) established genus *Gonyphlepsia* which was endemic in Australia. Total seventeen species in the three genera of this tribe were described and recorded in the Oriental and Australian regions. *Euryphlepsia* is a small genus with ten species hitherto known, ranging from West Calorine Islands, New Guinea, Borneo to the Philippines. The new species, *Euryphlepsia yamia* is the northern most Stenophlepsini we ever knew. It is also the only one in the species of Stenophlepsini which occurring in Taiwan. The types are deposited in the Department of Entomology, National Chung

Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan, Republic of China.

Key to the tribes of Bothriocerinae in Taiwan

1. Tegmina partially overlapping; $Sc+R$ forked near base; post tibia with 6-8 teeth, first tarsal segment with 7-8 teeth.....Bothriocerini Stål
Tegmina slightly tectiform; $Sc+R$ forked near stigma; post tibia with 10-11 teeth, first tarsal segment with 11-12 teeth.....
.....Stenophlepsini Muir

Tribe Stenophlepsini

Body small. Tegmina not overlapping, wider at apex than at base, Cu_1 forked after middle. Venation sometimes reduced.

Genus *Euryphlepsia* Muir

Euryphlepsia Muir, 1922. *Philip. J. Sci.*, 20(1): 114.
—: Fennah, 1956. *Insects of Micronesia*. 6(3): 75.

Type species: *Euryphlepsia amboinensis* Muir (original designation).

Description (modified from Muir,

1922): Body small (3-4 mm), slightly covered with powdery wax. Vertex widest at base, with a transverse carina; lateral carinae elevated and running into frons; base roundly emarginated. Apex of frons about three times width of base, median carina distinct to median ocellus. In lateral aspect frons convex distally, subantennal process without any seta on it, contiguous to lateral carina of frons. Clypeus large, with distinct median and lateral carinae. Antennae with second segment much wider than long. Mesonotum tricarinated. Tegmina subparallel-sided or slightly widened toward rounded apex, with 9 apical cells, without any granules and seta. *Sc+R* thickened, forked near stigma, joined to *M* about middle of clavus, costal cell large, apical and cross veins usually pigmented. Post tibia without lateral spine, with 8-13 teeth apically. First segment of hind tarsi with 9-13 teeth, second with 8 (except in *E. vangoethemi* with 10-11 teeth). Male genitalia: lateral angle of pygofer usually with 1 or 2 productions, sometimes straight. Genital styles expanded distally, sometimes slightly concave medially. Anal segment extremely asymmetrical, left side on ventral margin produced a stout lobe, a slender one on right side. Anal style usually long, except in *E. thersites*. Aedeagus usually with three spinose processes arising on ventral margin. Female genitalia: pygofer ovate, concave basally to accommodate the ovipositor. Ovipositor complete.

*Euryphlepsia yamia** n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Male brown in coloration. Body not covered with powdery wax. Eyes black. Ocelli red. Lateroapical sides of frons and right side of median carina of postclypeus each with a prominent orange macula. Another orange spot between

pronotum and base of foreleg. Legs yellow. Tegmina with proximal two-thirds fumated with ochreous entirely, distal third hyaline, apical and cross veins black, a prominent black spot on *M-Cu*. Wings hyaline. Abdomen black. Female dark brown. Body slightly covered with powdery wax. Pronotum, tegulae, vertex, inner margin of frons and clypeus yellow. Central portion of frons and frontoclypeal suture black, and clypeus orange. Legs paler. Outer part of lateral carinae of mesonotum black.

Frons wider at widest portion than long in middle line. Median carina of clypeus obscure near frontoclypeal suture. Rostrum short, attaining mid-trochanters. Wing with *R* single, *M*₃₊₄ fused with *Cu*_{1a}. Post tibia with 10 teeth in right, 11 in left. Chaetotaxy of hind tarsi 10-11/8 in male, 12/8 in female.

Male genitalia: Pygofer moderately long, symmetrical, in ventral view inner margin produced angularly near middle, each outer margin with a ridge medially; in lateral view lateral margin produced caudad at middle in a convex lobe, another small lobe near medioventral process, outside the genital style. Medioventral process obtusely rounded. Anal segment large, asymmetrical, in lateral view left margin produced ventrad in a stout lobe tapering distally and curved; right margin produced ventrad in a long, stout lobe. Anal style long, pointed apically, longer than anal segment. Genital styles at apex shallowly incised medially, expanded and curved upward medially; in ventral view symmetrical, inner margin sinuate at basal half, outer margin evenly concave medially, rounded at apex. Aedeagus in total with 7 processes, all visible in left orientation, 6 directed cephalad, 1 caudad. Two straight ones inserted apically on the left side of flagellum, one parabolic process

* Name of a Taiwan aboriginal tribe, who inhabits on Lanshu Island, Taiwan.

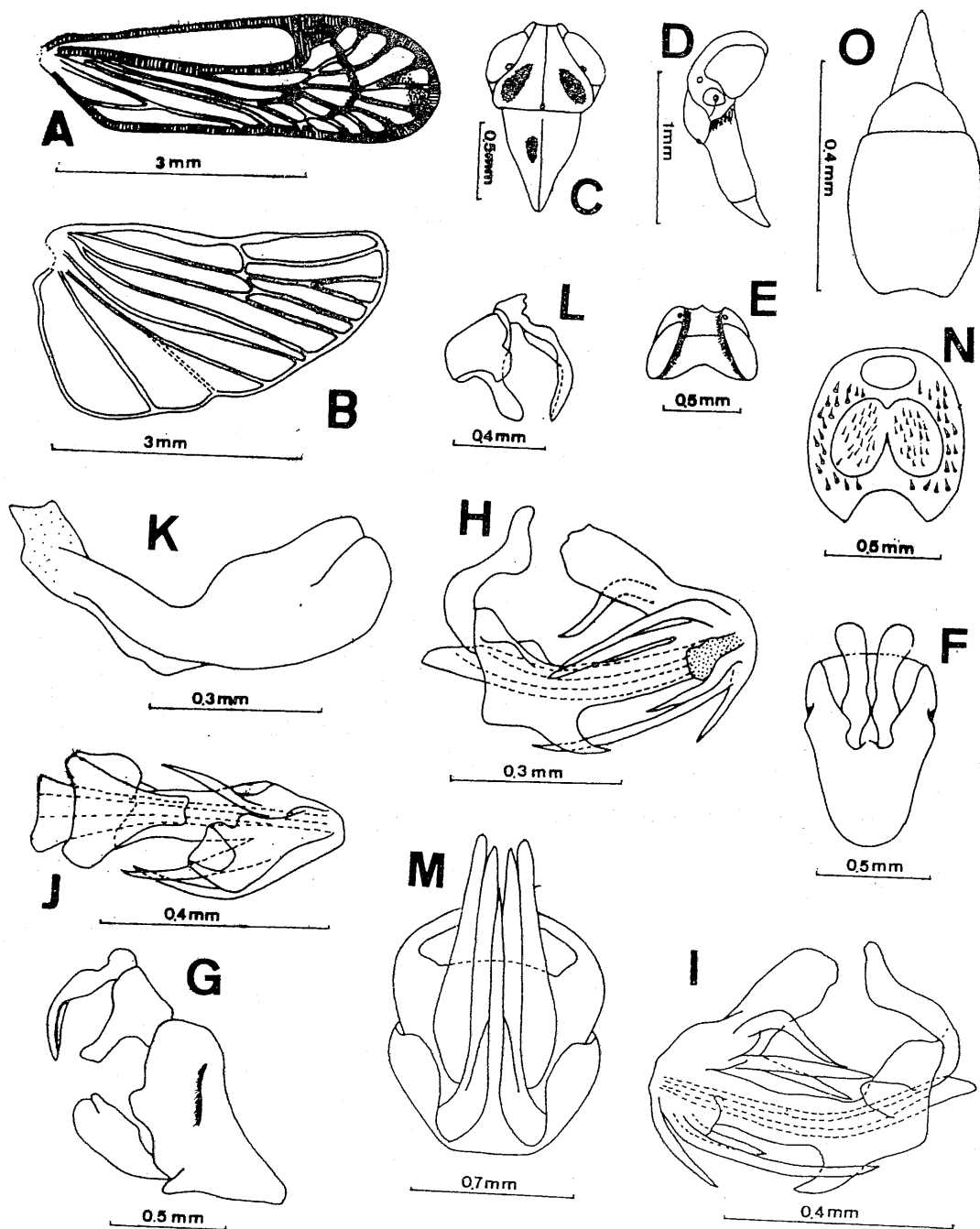


Fig. 1. *Euryphlepsia yamia* n. sp. A. Tegmen; B. Wing; C-E. Head. C. Ventral view; D. Lateral view; E. Dorsal view; F. Pygofer and genital styles, ventral view; G. Pygofer, genital style and anal segment, lateral view; H-J. Aedeagus. H. Left-side view; I. Right-side view; J. Dorsal view; K. Left genital style; L. Anal segment, left-side view; M. Female genitalia; N. Female pygofer; O. Female anal segment, dorsal view.

arising on right side of flagellum at middle, two moderately long processes implanted ventroapically, one stout process from broad base, inner margin without any tooth; flagellum sclerotized at basal half, membranous at apical half, implanted on right side of aedeagus, curving to left and directed dorsad.

Female genitalia: Pregenital sternite with smooth margin. Pygofer ovate, with two ellipse-shaped wax secreting plates fused medially and many short setae. Anal segment quadrate. Anal style with sinuate sides.

	Male	Female
Length of body (includ. teg.):	4.59 mm;	5.54 mm
Length of tegmen	: 3.92 mm;	4.46 mm
Width of mesonotum	: 1.22 mm;	1.62 mm

Holotype: Male, Lanshu, Yehyu village, Taitung Hsien. 4-VII-1985. S. C. Tsaaur.

Paratype: Female, Same locality as holotype, 21-I-1987. S. J. Fang.

Host Plant: Unknown.

Distribution: Taiwan (Lanshu Island).

Notes: This new species has a superficial resemblance to *Myndus kotoshonis* Matsumura, 2 females of *M. kotoshonis* have been caught together in the same series of sweepings and in the same locality, in having the same body size, shape of head, coloration of ocelli, maculae of tegmina, but can be distinguished by the different chaetotaxy of the hind legs (10(11)-12-8 in *E. yamia*, 6-9-6 in *M. kotoshonis*), female pygofer, absence of the subantennal process and venation of the tegmina (*Sc* and *R* forked near stigma, *M* leaving *Sc+R* at middle in *E. yamia*; *Sc*, *R* and *M* arising separately from basal cell in *M. kotoshonis*). Female is darker and larger than male.

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臺灣菱飛蝨科：(四) Stenophlepsini 族並描述一新種

曹 順 成

臺灣菱飛蝨科 Stenophlepsini 族昆蟲首度記錄於臺灣，*Euryphlepsia yamia* n. sp. 爲本族分佈於臺灣之唯一種類。本文並附 Bothriocerinae 亞科內 Stenophlepsini 族與 Bothriocerini 族之檢索表。

