



A review of the Australian genera of the planthopper family Issidae (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha) with description of an unusual new species of *Chlamydopteryx* Kirkaldy

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Abstract

A new species of the planthopper family Issidae, with a feature which appears to mimic small salticid spiders, is described as *Chlamydopteryx mammoides* sp. nov., from Queensland, Australia. *Phaeopteryx* Kirkaldy, 1907 is placed in synonymy under *Chlamydopteryx* Kirkaldy, 1907, creating the new combination *Chlamydopteryx sidnicus* (Kirkaldy). *Tetrica scapularis* Jacobi, 1928 is transferred to the genus *Orinda* Kirkaldy as *Orinda scapularis* comb. nov. and *Orinda bimaculifrons* Jacobi, 1928 to the genus *Chlamydopteryx* as *Chlamydopteryx bimaculifrons* comb. nov. Some new records for Australian Issidae are given. A key to the described Australian issid genera is given, along with a checklist of described species.

Key words: Nomenclature, Fulgoroidea, planthopper, key

Introduction

The Australian planthopper fauna (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha) has been the subject of much recent taxonomic examination (summarised by Fletcher 2009) but the Australian representation of the family Issidae is still almost unknown. From the whole continent only 11 species belonging to six genera have been described (Kirkaldy 1906, 1907; Jacobi 1928). Below we add a new species to the Australian fauna and make some taxonomic changes which bring the known fauna to 12 species in five genera. All species are known only from the coastal margin of Eastern Australia, most of them (10 species) being restricted to Queensland and a single species extending from Queensland to New South Wales. Many additional undescribed species are known in Australian collections and further intensive study will add considerably to the known fauna.

Material and methods

Morphological terminology of the head and thorax follows Emeljanov (1995) and of the male and female genitalia follows Gnezdilov (2003b). Photographs of the new species were made using Leica MZ95 with Leica video camera DFC290, images are produced using the software Helicon Focus 4.61. Photos of Kirkaldy type specimens were taken with an Agfa ePhoto 1680 through a Carl Zeiss Stemi SV8 stereomicroscope and prepared using Photoshop®. Interpretation of Kirkaldy type material and presentation of label data follows Medler (1987).

The material examined is deposited in the following museums: AMS – Australian Museum, Sydney, NSW, Australia; ASCU – Agricultural Scientific Collections Unit, Orange, NSW, Australia; BPBM – Bishop