



A new genus of the tribe Issini Spinola (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Issidae) from China

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Abstract

Pseudochoutagus curvativus, a new genus and species of Issidae (Hemiptera) is described based on specimens from Hainan, China. The genus is compared to the superficially similar genus *Choutagus* Zhang, Wang and Che.

Key words: taxonomy, Fulgoromorpha, *Choutagus*, new species

Introduction

The subfamily Issinae is recognized by its hemispherical body; thick, convex tegmen, with claval suture; well-developed, large wings which are shorter than the length of tegmina; and hind tibia with lateral spines. According to Gnezdilov (2003, 2009), the subfamily Issinae consists of four tribes: Hemisphaeriini Melichar; Parahiraciini Cheng & Yang; Issini Spinola and Colpopterini Gnezdilov. This is because Gnezdilov (2009) considered that the presence of the trilobed hind wing was an insufficient character for the definition of a separate tribe Thioniini and therefore treated Thioniini Melichar, 1906 as a junior synonym of Issini Spinola, 1839. The distinguishing characters of the tribe Issini Spinola are the hemispherical body and the hind wing which may be normally developed, but is sometimes rudimentary. More than 140 genera and 400 species are included in this tribe and they are distributed worldwide. In the present paper, a new genus and species from the tribe Issini, *Pseudochoutagus curvativus* gen. et sp. nov. from China is described and illustrated. Based on the hemispherical body, tegmen with claval suture, bilobed hind wings and non-dilated legs, *Pseudochoutagus* gen. nov. is placed in the tribe Issini. Currently, the genus *Pseudochoutagus* only has one species *Pseudochoutagus curvativus* sp. nov., which is distributed in South China.

Material and methods

Terminology follows Chan and Yang (1994) and Gnezdilov and Wilson (2005). The genital segments of the examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and observed in glycerin jelly using a Leica MZ125 stereomicroscope. Photographs of the specimens were made using a Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope with a Q-image CCD. Images were produced using the software Synoptics Automontage. All the specimens studied are deposited in the Entomological Museum of Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University of (NWAUFU) or the College of Plant Protection, Southwest University (SWU), as indicated.