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A new genus of the tribe Parahiraciini (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae) from Hainan Island

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Abstract

A new issid genus in the tribe Parahiraciini (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae) is erected for *Fortunia jianfenglingensis* Chen, Zhang et Chang, 2014 (China: Hainan). Male of the species is described and illustrated for the first time. A key for the 15 genera of Parahiraciini is provided. Morphological peculiarity and phylogenetic position of the new genus and the distribution of the tribe Parahiraciini are briefly discussed.

Key words: Fulgoroidea, morphology, new genus, new combination, taxonomy

Introduction

The tribe Parahiraciini was erected as a subfamily Parahiraciinae within the family Issidae by Cheng & Yang (1991) for a single genus *Parahiracia* Ôuchi, 1940, which was transferred to Issidae from Tropiduchidae by Fennah (1982), on the basis of elongate ovate body and number of median sensory pits of meso- and metanotum (10 and 8 on each side respectively) in the fifth instar nymph (Cheng & Yang 1991a, 1991b), then it was downgraded to tribal level in the Issidae (Gnezdilov, 2003).

Soon afterwards, the study of the tribe Parahiraciini has undergone considerable progress. Firstly, genera *Fortunia* Distant, 1909, *Scantinius* Stål, 1866, *Pterygoma* Melichar, 1903, *Prosonoma* Melichar, 1906, *Bardunia* Stål, 1863 were transferred to tribe Parahiraciini basing on strongly protruding frons in shape of nasale and well developed, bi-or trilobed hind wings, and *Parahiracia* Ôuchi, 1940 was placed in synonymy under *Fortunia* (Gnezdilov *et al.*, 2004; Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2007). Later, two genera *Narinosus* Gnezdilov & Wilson, and *Pinocchias* Gnezdilov & Wilson were described, and *Clipeopsilus* Jacobi, 1944 was placed in synonymy under *Fortunia* Distant, 1909 (Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2005). The genus *Pterygoma* Melichar, 1903, was subsequently transferred to the family Caliscelidae according to examination of a male syntype (Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2006). After that, the genera *Flavina* Stål, 1861, *Mincopius* Distant, 1909, *Neodurium* Fennah, 1956, *Tetricodes* Fennah, 1956, and *Duriopsilla* Fennah, 1956 were transferred to the Parahiraciini (Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2007; Zhang & Chen, 2008, 2009; Gnezdilov, 2013). Meanwhile, *Dindinga* Distant, 1909 was placed in synonymy under *Scantinius*, *Prosonoma* was synonymized with *Bardunia*, and both *Nilalohita* Distant, 1906 and *Dolia* Kirkaldy, 1907 were placed in synonymy under *Flavina* (Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2007; Gnezdilov, 2009). Recently, several genera have been added to this tribe: *Fusiissus* Zhang & Chen, 2010, *Paratetricodes* Zhang & Chen, 2010, *Neotetricodes* Zhang & Chen, 2012 and *Folifemurum* Che, Zhang & Wang, 2013 (Zhang & Chen, 2010, 2012; Che, Zhang & Wang, 2013).

Currently, the tribe Parahiraciini comprises 14 genera with 46 species found in Eastern and Southeastern Asia, gravitating to subtropical and tropical regions (Che *et al*., 2013; Gnezdilov, 2011, 2013; Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2005, 2006, 2007; Wang & Wang 2011; Zhang *et al.* 2010; Zhang & Chen, 2010, 2012; Chen *et al.*, 2014).

The tribe Parahiraciini could be diagnosed by the following characters: body elongate ovate; frons, pronotum, and mesonotum more or less with tubercules; frons with a well-developed nasale or not; pronotum large, anterior

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