Two new species of Anabunda Emeljanov (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Achilidae) from Australia

MELINDA L. MOIR1* & MURRAY J. FLETCHER2
1Forest and Ecosystem Science, University of Melbourne, Water Street, Creswick, VICTORIA 3363, Australia
2Orange Agricultural Institute, Forest Road, Orange, NSW 2800, Australia
*Corresponding author.

Abstract

Two new species of Achilini from eastern Australia are described and keys to the genera of Achilini in Australia, and species of the genus Anabunda, are provided. In addition, the type species of Anabunda is redescribed and the recorded distribution extended. The new species are Anabunda murrayfletcheri sp. nov. from Queensland, and A. minuta sp. nov. from New South Wales and Queensland. Both represent short-range endemic species, possibly under threat because of rapid urbanisation within their ranges. Biogeography and plant associations are discussed briefly.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Fulgoroidea, fungus bugs, New South Wales, Queensland, short-range endemic species

Introduction

The Australian Achilidae have not been reviewed in their entirety since Fennah’s (1950) review of genera, which recorded 20 species in Australia. The subfamily Achilinae consists of 7 tribes worldwide; the Achilini, Plectoderini, Rhotalini, and Tropiphlepsiini are represented in Australia. Fletcher (2004) published an electronic key to the Australian tribes, and Fletcher and Larivière (2001+) list the current 30 species.

The Achilini is a Gondwanan tribe, distributed predominantly in Australia (13 species); south-east Asia including Papua New Guinea, Borneo, and Indonesia (6 species); and Brazil (2 species). Emeljanov (2005) added a number of new species and genera to the Australian fauna. Moir and Fletcher (2005) published an electronic key to the Australian genera. Fletcher and Larivière (2001+) list the current 30 species.

Accepted by C. Schaefer: 1 Sept. 2006; published: 5 Oct. 2006