



## Two new species of the Oriental genus *Neodurium* Fennah (Hemiptera: Fulgoro- morpha: Issidae) from Southwest China

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### Abstract

Two new species of *Neodurium* Fennah (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Issidae: Parahiraciini), *N. weiningensis* Zhang & Chen, sp. nov. (Guizhou: Weining) and *N. duplicadigitum* Zhang & Chen, sp. nov. (Yunnan: Dali), are described from Southwest China. Male genitalia of the new species are illustrated. A key for identifying the species of *Neodurium* is included.

**Key words:** Fulgoroidea, Parahiraciini, new species

### Introduction

The genus *Neodurium* Fennah, belonging to the tribe Parahiraciini of the family Issidae (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea) was established by Fennah (1956) based on specimens of *N. postfasciatum* Fennah from Hubei Province of China. Two more species have been reported, also from China: *N. digitiformum* Ran & Liang, and *N. flatidum* Ran & Liang (Ran *et al.*, 2005). The genus *Neodurium* was originally placed by Ran & Liang (2005) in the issid tribe Thioniini. Recently, the tribe Parahiraciini was erected within the Issidae by Cheng & Yang (Cheng & Yang, 1991a, 1991b) for the single genus *Parahiracia* Ôuchi, 1994 on the basis of beetle-like convex, elongate and apically narrowing fore wings, long fore and middle legs in comparison with hind legs, well-developed 2-lobed (anal lobe more or less reduced) hind wings with deep incision between remigium and vannus and hind wings with net of transverse veins distally (Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2005, 2006). Therefore, we transfer the genus *Neodurium* to the tribe Parahiraciini, which is characterized by well-developed 2-lobed (anal lobe more or less reduced) hind wings with a deep incision between the remigium and vannus.

In this paper we describe two new species of *Neodurium*: *N. weiningensis* Zhang & Chen sp. nov. and *N. duplicadigitum* Zhang & Chen sp. nov., from Southwest China. A key to all known species of this genus is also given. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China.

### Material and methods

Morphological terminology follows Chan & Yang (1994). The genital segments of the examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and drawn from preparations in glycerin jelly using a light microscope. Illustrations of the specimens were made by using Leica MZ12.5 stereomicroscope. Spinal formula means the num-