



Revision of the Eurybrachidae (XIII). The new Australian genus *Chewobrachys* (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha)

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Abstract

The new genus of Eurybrachidae *Chewobrachys* n. g. (Hemiptera, Fulgoromorpha) is described for two species from Eastern Australia, *Platybrachys sanguiflua* (Walker, 1858) and *Chewobrachys limbourgi* n. sp. The new combination *Chewobrachys sanguiflua* (Walker, 1858) n. comb. is proposed and *Platybrachys insignis* Distant, 1892 is proposed as a junior synonym of *C. sanguiflua*. The male and female genitalia are illustrated and photos of habitus, distribution maps and biological data are provided with the description of the species. A key to the species of *Chewobrachys* is given. Lectotypes are designated for *Eurybrachys sanguiflua* Walker, 1858 and *Platybrachys insignis* Distant, 1892. The new genus is provisionally placed in the tribe Platybrachyini Schmidt, 1908.

Key words: Platybrachyini, *Acacia*, *Platybrachys*

Introduction

This paper is the thirteenth of a series intended to revise the family Eurybrachidae. This study starts with the revision and (re)definition of each genus and will result in a proposal of a more natural classification in the family. This will also allow tentative understanding of the phylogeny and zoogeography of the family.

In this paper, *Chewobrachys* n. g. is created in the process of dismantling the heterogeneous Australian genus *Platybrachys* Stål, 1859 (Constant, 2006c). Walker (1858) described *Eurybrachys sanguiflua* from Moreton Bay (Queensland, Australia). Stål (1862) transferred the species into his genus *Platybrachys* Stål, 1859 which was defined by the following main features (Stål, 1861, 1862): (1) no infra-ocular spine, (2) clavus closed, (3) hind tibiae with 3 lateral spines, (4) combined length of pro- and mesonotum equal to breadth of thorax, (5) antennae short. The only other reference to the species was by Hacker (1924) in a list of the common species of *Platybrachys* occurring around Brisbane. Many specimens of *Platybrachys lanifera* (Stål, 1854), the type-species of the genus, and of several closely related species have been examined within this paper. It is evident that *P. sanguiflua* (Walker, 1858), as well as one closely related, undescribed species, cannot be placed in the same genus as *P. lanifera* because (1) the first hind tarsomere bears a distinct pad of microsetae ventrally in the *P. lanifera* group but such a pad is obsolete in *P. sanguiflua*, (2) the hind wings are always dark brown and unicolorous in the *P. lanifera* group but are marked with red basally and with white in *P. sanguiflua*, (3) the male genitalia have a very homogeneous shape in the *P. lanifera* group which is completely different from those of *P. sanguiflua*, (4) members of the *P. lanifera* group live on trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* (family Myrtaceae) while *P. sanguiflua* lives on *Acacia* (family Fabaceae). For these reasons *P. sanguiflua* is removed from *Platybrachys* and placed in the new genus *Chewobrachys* together with the new species *Chewobrachys limbourgi* n. sp. *Platybrachys insignis* Distant, 1892 is synonymised below with *P. sanguiflua*. Distant (1892) described *P. insignis* from Peak Downs, Queensland, and stated that the species can