



First record of the family Caliscelidae (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea) from Madagascar, with description of new taxa from the Afrotropical Region and biogeographical notes

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Abstract

The family Caliscelidae is revised and listed in the Afrotropical Region and is recorded from Madagascar for the first time. *Signoreta victorina* gen. et sp. n., *Calampocus sphaeroides* gen. et sp. n., *Patamadaga pauliani* gen. et sp. n., *Sphenax cuneus* gen. et sp. n., *Afronaso gryphus* sp. n. and *A. malagasicus* sp. n. are described from Madagascar. *Rhinoploeus iwa* gen. et sp. n. is described from Zambia and *Caliscelis swazi* sp. n. from Republic of South Africa and Swaziland. *Nubianus* gen. n. is erected for *Issopulex nasutus* Linnavuori, 1973. *Issopulex chloe* Linnavuori, 1973 is transferred to the genus *Savanopulex* Dlabola and *Caliscelis eximia* Stål, 1859 to the genus *Chirodisca* Emeljanov. *Afronaso rhinarius cuneiceps* Fennah, 1957 is upgraded to species level. *Populonia curculioforma* Dlabola, 1987 is placed in synonymy under *A. rhinarius cuneiceps*, *Populonia hammersteini* Schmidt, 1932 under *Homaloplasis curvata* Melichar, 1908, *Ugandana fennahi* Dlabola, 1987 under *Afronaso bayoni* Schmidt, 1911, and *Caliscelis dreyfus* Fernando, 1957 under *Caliscelis eximia* Stål, 1859. New faunistic records are proposed. The possible Gondwanan origin and monophyly of the Caliscelidae are briefly discussed.

Key words: Augilini, Caliscelini, Gondwanaland, taxonomy, new genus, new species, new combination, biogeography

Introduction

The family Caliscelidae Amyot et Serville, 1843 is a small fulgoroid family distributed in all zoogeographic regions but which lacks global synthesis. This is due to its recent recognition at the family level by Emeljanov (1999) that raised the former issid subfamily Caliscelinae (Fennah, 1954) to family level after revision of the ovipositor morphology, a separation recently also supported by molecular analysis (Urban & Cryan, 2007). Since this recognition, issid taxa have been progressively re-investigated (Gnezdilov, 2002, 2003a, 2003b) and several taxa have already been transferred to Caliscelidae following various revisions (Gnezdilov, 2008; Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2006).

Currently the family comprises two subfamilies with four tribes: Ommatidiotinae Fieber, 1875 (Ommatidiotini Fieber, 1875, Augilini Baker, 1915, Adenissini Dlabola, 1980) and Caliscelinae Amyot et Serville, 1843 (Caliscelini Amyot et Serville, 1843) (Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2006; Gnezdilov, 2008). The tribe Adenissini comprises four subtribes: Pteriliina Gnezdilov et Wilson, 2006, Coinquendina Gnezdilov et Wilson, 2006, Adenissina Dlabola, 1980 and Bocrina Emeljanov, 1999. The subfamily Ommatidiotinae is represented in the Afrotropical Region by two tribes (Adenissini and Augilini), and each tribe has one genus (three species in total). The Caliscelinae (Caliscelini) is also represented in the Afrotropical Region, with 17 genera and 27 species (listed below).

The Afrotropical fauna of the family Caliscelidae has been described by several workers during the last