



Review of the oriental Issid genus *Tetricodes* Fennah (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Issidae) with the description of one new species

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Abstract

Species in the genus *Tetricodes* Fennah, 1956 (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Issidae: Parahiraciini) are reviewed. The genus consists of two species: *T. polyphemus* Fennah, 1956 and *T. songae* Zhang & Chen, **sp. nov.**. The male of *T. polyphemus* Fennah, collected from Leigongshan National Natural Reserve, Leishan, Guizhou Province, and Pianma, Lushui, Yunnan Province, is reported and described for the first time. The generic characteristics are redefined. The main morphological characters and male genitalia of the two species are described, or redescribed, and illustrated. A key to species in the genus is provided.

Key words: Parahiraciini, *Tetricodes songae*, *Tetricodes polyphemus*, China, Oriental Region, Taxonomy

Introduction

The issid genus *Tetricodes* was established by Fennah (1956) based upon a single female specimen from Suisapa, Lichuan District, Hubei, China (type species: *Tetricodes polyphemus* Fennah, 1956). We propose that it is transferred from the tribe Thioniini Melichar, 1906 to the tribe Parahiraciini Cheng & Yang, 1991 (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Issidae: Issinae) according to the diagnosis of the tribe by Cheng and Yang (1991a, b) and Gnezdilov and Wilson (2005, 2007).

The tribe Parahiraciini was erected by Cheng and Yang (1991b) for the genus *Parahiracia* Ouchi, 1940 on the basis of the elongate ovate body and the number of median sensory pits of the meso- and metanotum (10 and 8 each side, respectively) in the 5th instar larva (Cheng and Yang, 1991a, b). The genera of Parahiraciini are characterized by two adult apomorphies, beetle-like, convex, elongate, and apically narrowed forewings with a net of cross veins and long fore and middle legs. The tribe is also characterized by having well-developed three- or two-lobed (anal lobe more or less reduced) hindwing, with a deep notch between the remigium and the vannus, and a net of cross veins in the distal part (Gnezdilov and Wilson, 2005, 2007). The tribe comprises nine genera including the genus *Tetricodes* Fennah redescribed below (*Flavina* Stål, 1861, *Mincopius* Distant, 1909, *Fortunia* Distant, 1909, *Narinosus* Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2005, *Bardunia* Stål, 1863, *Scantinius* Stål, 1866, *Pinocchias* Gnezdilov & Wilson, 2005, *Neodurium* Fennah, 1956 and *Tetricodes* Fennah, 1956) with 25 species distributed in eastern and southeastern Asia (Ran *et al.*, 2005; Gnezdilov and Wilson, 2007; Zhang and Chen 2008).

The genus *Tetricodes* is only known to occur in southern China. To date, only one species has been described: *T. polyphemus* Fennah, 1956 (Hubei: Lichuan; Guizhou: Leishan).

In this paper, the species of the genus *Tetricodes* are reviewed. *Tetricodes songae* Zhang & Chen, collected from Leigongshan National Natural Reserve, Leishan, Guizhou Province, is described as new to