



Revision of the Afrotropical genus *Scolopsomorpha* Melichar (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Tropiduchidae)

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Abstract

The genus *Scolopsomorpha* Melichar, 1912 is moved from the Dictyopharidae to the Tropiduchidae and 2 new species are added to the genus: *S. debakkeri* (Congo) and *S. bouardi* (Central African Republic). The genus is provisionally placed in the subtribe Eutropistina Fennah, 1982 of the Eutropistini Kirkaldy, 1906. A lectotype is designated for *Scolopsomorpha africana* Melichar, 1912. *Habitus*, male and female genitalia are illustrated and a distribution map is provided.

Key words: New species, canopy fogging, Dictyopharidae

Introduction

Melichar (1912) described the genus *Scolopsomorpha* for a species from Tanzania, *S. africana* Melichar, 1912. He placed it in the family Dictyopharidae, close to the North American genus *Scolops* Schaum, 1850. This placement was probably based on a superficial strong resemblance to *Scolops* (Figure 1A).

Materials and methods

The genitalia were extracted after boiling the abdomen or its last segments for about one hour in a 10% solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) at about 100°C. Some drops of saturated alcoholic Chlorazol black solution were added when contrasting is necessary. The pygofer was separated from the abdomen and the phallic complex dissected for examination. The whole was then placed in glycerine for preservation.

For routine identification of males, acetic acid boiling was done for a few minutes as the structures on the phallic complex and inner walls of gonostyli are directly visible after moving aside the gonostyli.

Hind wings have been mounted for a number of specimens: they have been glued on transparent plastic rectangles with water-soluble Hoyer's liquid.

The genitalia as well as other characters useful for identification are figured. A distribution map produced by the software *CFF 2.0* (Barbier & Rasmont, 2000) and *habitus* photos are also provided.

If necessary, the correct name of the localities is mentioned in brackets after the one transcribed from the label. For the labels of the types, the wording on each single label is limited by square brackets. The type specimens of the new species here described bear a label of the following type: [Holotype / Paratype ♂ / ♀ *Genus species* n. sp. Jérôme Constant det. 2009]. The etymology of the scientific names is given.

The terminology for the female genitalia follows Bourgoin (1993).

The following acronyms are used for the measurements (measurements are taken as in Constant, 2004, with LF and LV measured from the apex of the cephalic process): BF—breadth of the frons; BT—breadth of