



Two new genera and two new species of Oriental dictyopharid planthoppers (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Dictyopharidae) from Sri Lanka and southern India

ZHI-SHUN SONG & AI-PING LIANG¹

Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China.

E-mail: songzs@ioz.ac.cn

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: liangap@ioz.ac.cn

Abstract

Two new Oriental dictyopharid genera are described from Sri Lanka and southern India, respectively. *Truncatomeria* **gen. nov.** is established based on a single known species from Sri Lanka. Its type species, *Dictyophora* [sic] *viridistigma* Kirby, 1891 was first described in *Dictyophara* and then assigned to *Centromeria* Stål by Distant (1906). However, it bears many different characters from other *Centromeria* species and should be transferred to a new genus. The second new genus, *Paradictyopharina* **gen. nov.** is established for two new species, *P. parallela* **sp. nov.** and *P. spina* **sp. nov.**, both from southern India. The new genus is externally similar to *Dictyopharina* Melichar, but can be distinguished from the latter by the differences of its mesonotum, fore femora, hind tibiae and aedeagus. Photographs of the adults of all species are presented. Descriptions of the two genera and their included species are provided together with structural illustrations.

Key words: Fulgoroidea, new genus, new species, Oriental region

Introduction

The planthopper family Dictyopharidae is one of the largest families of 28 Fulgoromorpha families currently recognized, including nearly 760 described species in 159 genera (not 400 genera as stated by Song & Liang 2006a), widely distributed in most parts of the world, especially in the tropical regions such as South America, Oriental region and the East Indies (Metcalf 1946; Bourgoïn 2008).

While reviewing *Centromeria* Stål, 1870 species in the Oriental region (Song & Liang, in prep.), we suggested that *C. viridistigma* (Kirby 1891) was placed incorrectly in the genus. The species was first described as *Dictyophara* by Kirby (1891), and then assigned to *Centromeria* by Distant (1906). It has been considered a *Centromeria* species for more than a century by reason of the body color and the frons with median carina very strongly produced, similar to *Centromeria* species. Based on examination of type material and morphological comparative studies, the species should be transferred to a new genus because it bears many different characters from true *Centromeria* species.

The authors have redescribed the genus *Dictyopharina* Melichar, 1903 in the Oriental region and added four new species from southern China and Southeast Asia (Song & Liang 2006a, b). While examining specimens identified as *D. viridissima* Melichar, 1903 from Sri Lanka and India, we found several specimens representing two new species in a new genus.

In the present paper, two new Oriental dictyopharid genera are described from Sri Lanka and southern India, respectively. The first new genus, *Truncatomeria* **gen. nov.** is established based on a single known species, *Dictyophora* [sic] *viridistigma* Kirby from Sri Lanka. The second new genus, *Paradictyopharina* **gen. nov.** is established for two new species, *P. parallela* **sp. nov.** and *P. spina* **sp. nov.**, both from southern India.