



A new genus and ten new species of jumping plant lice (Hemiptera: Triozidae) from *Allocasuarina* (Casuarinaceae) in Australia

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Abstract

Twelve species of jumping plant lice, Hemiptera: Psylloidea, in two genera are recognised from plants of the genus *Allocasuarina* (Casuarinaceae) in Australia. *Aacanthocnema* Tuthill & Taylor comprises two species that are here redescribed, *Aa. casuarinae* (Froggatt) and *Aa. dobsoni* (Froggatt), together with four **new species**, *Aa. burckhardti* Taylor, *Aa. huegelianae* Taylor, *Aa. luehmannii* Taylor, and *Aa. torulosae* Taylor. A **new genus**, *Aacanthocasuarina* Taylor, comprises six **new species**: *Ac. acutivalvis* Taylor, *Ac. campestris* Taylor, *Ac. diminutae* Taylor, *Ac. muellerianae* Taylor, *Ac. tasmanica* Taylor, and *Ac. verticillatae* Taylor. Both genera are characterised by an elongate habitus, short Rs and short, triangular radial and cubital fore wing cells, ventrally produced genal processes beneath angular, overhanging apical margin of vertex, antennae short, and nymphs characteristically elongate, heavily sclerotised and scale-like. Species of *Aacanthocasuarina* have rhinaria on antennal segments 4, 6, 8 and 9, the hind tibia has 1 outer and 2 inner spurs and the female proctiger has a posterior apical hook. In contrast, species of *Aacanthocnema* lack rhinaria on antennal segment 8 and sclerotised spurs on the hind tibia, and the female lacks a posterior apical hook on the proctiger. *Trioza banksiae* Froggatt **stat. rev.** is removed from *Aacanthocnema*. Keys to genera and species are provided, together with notes on their biology, host associations and biogeography.

Key words: biogeography, *Casuarina*, host-plant association, Psylloidea, Sheoak