



## *Neogergithoides*, a new genus with a new species from China (Hemiptera: Issidae)

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### Abstract

*Neogergithoides* **gen. nov.** is described from China with *N. tubercularis* **sp. nov.** as the type species. Morphological structures, male and female genitalia and female internal reproductive organs of the new species are described and illustrated. A key to genera of Hemisphaeriini is provided. The genus is compared to other superficially similar genera.

**Key words:** Taxonomy, Fulgoromorpha, *Gergithoides*, *Macrodaruma*, female internal reproductive organs

### Introduction

Hemisphaeriini, originally a subfamily in the family Issidae, was established by Melichar (1906) and can be recognized easily by the following combination of characteristics: body hemispherical; head (including eyes) slightly narrower than pronotum, more or less produced; tegmen generally convex and thick, no claval suture and veins indistinct; hind wing developed or not, shorter than tegmen.

There are 11 genera of the Hemisphaeriinae recorded in Metcalf's catalogue (1958). Subsequently, the genus *Mithymna* Stål was transferred to the family Nogodinidae (Fennah, 1967). Hori (1969) designated *Gergithus iguchii* Matsumura as the type species of *Ishiharanus* Hori by body nitid in color, pronotum very short, and frons levigate. Che *et al.* (2007) suggested treating *Ishiharanus* Hori, 1969 as a junior synonym of *Gergithus*. Based on tapering vertex, frons tricarinate, pronotum with median and foliaceous lateral carinae, the genus *Macrodaruma* was established based on a single specimen from Vietnam by Fennah (1978). Chan & Yang (1994) split two genera, *Epyhemisphaerius* and *Euhemisphaerius*, from *Hemisphaerius*. Gnezdilov (2003) transferred *Pseudohemisphaerius* Melichar to the tribe. Zhang *et al.* (2006) established the genus *Choutagus* based on the special characters of the vertex, tegmen and male genitalia. The genus *Darumara* Matsumura, 1916 was considered as a synonym of *Gergithoides* Schumacher, 1915 by Gnezdilov (2009).

Currently, Hemisphaeriini is considered to comprise 12 genera, distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions. In the present paper, a new genus and species, *Neogergithoides tubercularis* gen. & sp. nov. from China is described and illustrated within Hemisphaeriini. The 12 genera in Hemisphaeriini can be distinguished from one to another by the following key. The key is partly revised from Chan & Yang (1994), and illustrations of some species is provided.

### Key to genera of Hemisphaeriini

1. Wing longer than half length of tegmen ..... 2
- . Wing shorter than half length of tegmen ..... 7
2. Frons with median carina absent ..... 3
- . Frons with complete median carina ..... 4
3. Frons smooth, without tubercles (Fig. 54) ..... *Gergithus* Stål
- . Frons finely rugose, with a row of tubercles along lateral margin (Fig. 48). ..... *Mongoliana* Distant
4. Frons with complete median carina and lateral margin not elevated, with a row of tubercles along lateral margin (Fig. 45) ...  
..... *Gergithoides* Schumacher