

Article



Two newly recorded genera and three new species of the tribe Cedusini (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Derbidae) from Korea

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Abstract

Three new derbid species, *Produsa koreana* **sp. nov.**, *Hauptenia palgongsanensis* **sp. nov.** and *Hauptenia tripartita* **sp. nov.** of the tribe Cedusini (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Derbidae) are described and illustrated from Korea. They represent the first record of the genera *Produsa* Szwedo, 2006 and *Hauptenia* Szwedo, 2006 and the tribe Cedusini in the Korean fauna. Identification keys to the known species of *Produsa* and *Hauptenia* are provided.

Key words: Planthoppers, Fulgoroidea, *Produsa, Hauptenia*, Auchenorrhyncha

Introduction

The tribe Cedusini Emeljanov, 1992 (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Derbidae: Cidusinae) was reviewed by Szwedo (2006) and currently includes eight genera and approximately 240 known species (Szwedo 2006; Bourgoin 2011). Szwedo (2006) established two new genera of Cedusini, *Produsa* and *Hauptenia*, based on previously known species from Taiwan. *Produsa* Szwedo, 2006 includes two species, *P. concava* (Yang & Wu, 1993) (type species) and *P. cubica* (Yang & Wu, 1993), both transferred from *Cedusa* by Szwedo (2006). *Hauptenia* Szwedo, 2006 includes five species, *H. fellea* (Yang & Wu, 1993), *H. glutinosa* (Yang & Wu, 1993), *H. idonea* (Yang & Wu, 1993), *H. jacula* (Yang & Wu, 1993) and *H. magnifica* (Yang & Wu, 1993) (type species), all transferred from *Malenia* by Szwedo (2006). Prior to this study, the two genera are endemic to Taiwan.

While studying the derbid specimens in the insect collection of the Kyungpook National University, Korea, we found three undescribed species of *Produsa* and *Hauptenia* of Cedusini from Korea. The purpose of this paper is to describe the three new derbid species from Korea. They represent the first record of the genera *Produsa* Szwedo, 2006 and *Hauptenia* Szwedo, 2006 and the tribe Cedusini in the Korean fauna.

Material and methods

Dried specimens were used for the description and illustration. External and internal morphology were observed under a stereo microscope (Olympus SZH12) and characters were measured with an ocular micrometer. The length of body was measured from the apex of head to tip of tegmen. Illustrations were scanned with HP Scanjet 4850 and imported into Adobe Photoshop CS3 for labeling and plate composition. Spinal formula means the numbers of apical spines of the hind tibiae and 1st and 2nd hind tarsomeres.

Morphological terminology follows Yang and Wu (1993). The term "anal segment" used here means the whole tubular structure of the male genitalia and the "anal style" indicates the process of the anal segment.

Specimens examined in the present study are deposited in the collection of the School of Applied Biosciences, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea (KNU).

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