Zootaxa 3609 (3): 351–359
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3609.3.11
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:96D45543-1A31-41AE-913F-EDBA6869B021

Anoeconeossa bundoorensis sp. n., a new psyllid (Hemiptera: Psylloidea) from *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Myrtaceae) from Southeast Australia

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Abstract

Anoeconeossa bundoorensis **sp. n.** is described from *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Myrtaceae) from southern Victoria in Southeast Australia. It is placed in the *A. communis* Taylor species-group as the paramere lacks combs of black rods. It differs from other members of the species-group, *A. communis* and *A. bullata* Taylor as it lacks an anterobasal expansion on the paramere and from *A. unicornuta* Taylor as the inner horn-shaped process of the paramere is reduced to a short spine and the apical expansion is more elongate, with a corresponding greater length of equidistant setae. Taxonomically relevant morphological details are illustrated and the species is diagnosed from other eucalypt inhabiting congeners. Information on the biology is presented.

Key words: Sternorrhyncha, Spondyliaspidinae, systematics, morphology, distribution

Introduction

The Australian Psylloidea comprises more than 350 described species in over 50 genera (Hollis 2004). All 8 currently recognised psylloid families (Burckhardt & Ouvrard 2012) occur in Australia, although five are poorly represented. By far the greatest diversity occurs in the families Psyllidae and Aphalaridae with hyperdiverse radiations of *Acizzia* (Psyllidae: Acizziinae) on Fabaceae and other plant families (Yen 2002; Hollis 2004; Taylor & Moir 2009) and the Spondyliaspidinae (Aphalaridae) on Myrtaceae (Moore 1964, 1983; Taylor 1987, 1990; Burckhardt 1991; Hollis 2004). The Spondyliaspidinae contains 24 genera (Burckhardt 1991, Burckhardt & Ouvrard 2012) which, apart from *Boreioglycaspis* Moore, *Ctenarytaina* Ferris & Klyver and *Eurhinocola* Crawford, are exclusively native to the Australian continent. The subfamily displays a wide range of life strategies such as lerp builders, gall inducers, shoot feeders and inquilines in vacated lerps (Moore 1983; Taylor 1987, 1990; Burckhardt 1991; Hollis 2004). With the eucalypts as a dominant feature of the Australian flora with 700–900 recognised species (Brooker 2000; EUCLID 2006) it is not surprising that they are hosts to the vast majority of this subfamily. Indeed, psyllids of the genera *Agelaeopsylla* Taylor, *Anoeconeossa* Taylor (17 spp.), *Australopsylla* Tuthill & Taylor, *Blastopsylla* Taylor, *Blepharocosta* Taylor, *Cardiaspina* Crawford (24 spp.), *Creiis* Scott, *Cryptoneossa* Taylor, *Dasypsylla* Froggatt, *Eucalyptolyma* Froggatt, *Glycaspis* Taylor (137 spp.), *Hyalinaspis* Taylor, *Kenmooreana* Taylor, *Lasiopsylla* Froggatt, *Phellopsylla* Taylor, *Phyllolyma* Scott, *Platyobria* Taylor and *Spondyliaspis* Signoret exclusively feed on eucalypts [number of described species of significant radiations indicated in parenthesis]. Spondyliaspidine genera with other myrtaceaous hosts include *Boreioglycaspis*, *Ctenarytaina*, *Eriopsylla* Froggatt, *Leptospermonastes* Taylor and *Syncarpiolyma* Froggatt (Burckhardt 1991; Hollis 2004).

Notably, a number of spondyliaspidines are recorded as introductions and major pests of eucalypt plantations in many countries including *Blastopsylla occidentalis* Taylor, *Cardiaspina fiscella* Taylor, *Cryptoneossa triangula* Taylor, *Ctenarytaina eucalypti* (Maskell), *Ct. spatulata* Taylor, *Eucalyptolyma maideni* Froggatt, *Glycaspis*

Accepted by L. Mound: 17 Dec. 2012; published: 30 Jan. 2013