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The Oriental lanternfly genus *Scamandra*: new species and taxonomical notes (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Fulgoridae)

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Abstract

Three new species and one new subspecies are described: *Scamandra lumawigi* sp. n. (Luzon, Philippines), *S. huangi* sp. n. (Taliabu Island off Sulawesi), *S. vanvyvei* sp. n. (Sulawesi) and *S. vanvyvei pelengana* ssp. n. (Peleng Island off Sulawesi). The status of *Scamandra mucorea* Gerstaecker, 1895 is revised and the species is no more considered a subspecies of *S. hermione* Stål, 1864. The new name *Scamandra stanjakli* Constant, 2013 is proposed to replace *S. jakli* Chew Kea Foo et al., 2010 which is a junior homonym of *S. jakli* Rolcík, 2008. Male genitalia are illustrated for *S. huangi*, *S. hermione*, *S. lumawigi*, *S. mucorea* and *S. jakli*. Habitus illustrations are provided for all species except *S. stanjakli*. New distribution records are given for *S. mucorea* and *S. stanjakli*.

Key words: taxonomy, lanternbug, Aphaeninae, planthoppers

Introduction

The genus *Scamandra* was described by Stål (1863) to accommodate *Aphana rosea* Guérin-Méneville, 1834 (Sumatra and Java) and 3 other species: *S. hecuba* Stål, 1863 (Malaysia), *S. semele* Stål, 1863 (Malaysia) and *S. lachesis* Stål, 1863 (Philippines). Gradually species were added and 21 species and 4 subspecies are presently recorded in the genus, distributed from Peninsular Malaysia to the Philippines and Sulawesi and neighbouring islands (Metcalf, 1947; Lallemand, 1963; Nagai & Porion 1996, 2002 and 2004; Rolcík, 2008; Chew Kea Foo et al., 2010). The genus is placed in the Aphaenini Distant, 1906 of the Aphaeninae Blanchard, 1847 (Metcalf, 1947).

In the process of identifying recent material of Fulgoridae from SE Asia, three new species and one new subspecies of *Scamandra* Stål, 1863 have been found: *Scamandra lumawigi* sp. n. (Luzon, Philippines), *S. huangi* sp. n. (Taliabu Island off Sulawesi), *S. vanvyvei* sp. n. (Sulawesi) and *S. vanvyvei pelengana* ssp. n. (Peleng Island off Sulawesi). It also appeared obvious that some taxonomical changes have to be proposed within the genus: *Scamandra mucorea* Gerstaecker, 1895 is a good species and not a subspecies of *S. hermione* Stål, 1864, and the new name *S. stanjakli* Constant, 2013 is proposed to replace *S. jakli* Chew Kea Foo et al., 2010 which is a junior homonym of *S. jakli* Rolcík, 2008. The genus *Scamandra* now contains 25 species and 4 subspecies.

A set of characters allowing easy recognition is given for each species treated in the present paper. More taxonomic work is necessary on the genus, especially within the species from the Greater Sunda, Philippines and Sulawesi, before any identification key can be proposed.

Material and methods

The type specimens or photos of the types of all species mentioned have been examined.

The genitalia were extracted after boiling the abdomen or its last segments for about one hour in a 10% solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) at about 100°C. The pygofer was separated from the remains of the abdomen and after examination in ethanol, the whole placed in glycerine for preservation. Observations were done with a Leica MZ8 stereomicroscope. Pictures were taken with a Canon EOS 300 D camera with Sigma DG Macro lens and optimized with Photoshop CS3.