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A new species of the cicada genus *Semia* Matsumura, 1917 (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) from Vietnam, with a key to the species of the genus

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Abstract

A new species of cicada, *Semia gialaiensis*, is described from Kon Ka Kinh National Park in central Vietnam. Photos of the adult, illustrations of the male genitalia, a distribution map and biological data are provided. A key to the species of *Semia* based on the male adults is also given.

Key words: *Semia gialaiensis*, morphology, taxonomy, Cicadina, Auchenorrhyncha

Introduction

The cicada genus *Semia* was erected by Matsumura (1917). It belongs to the subtribe tribe Cicadini of the subfamily Cicadinae with *Leptopsaltria watanabei* Matsumura, 1907 as type species.

According to Lee & Hill (2010) the genus *Semia* Matsumura, 1917 belongs to the subtribe Psithyristriina within the tribe Cicadini; four genera are recognized within Psithyristriina: *Psithyristria* Stål, 1870, *Basa* Distant, 1905, *Semia* Matsumura, 1917, and *Pomponia* Stål, 1866. Lee (2012b) added the genus *Terpnosia* Distant, 1892 to the subtribe Psithyristriina.

Five species belong to this genus: *Semia watanabei* (Matsumura, 1907), which is found only in Taiwan (Lee & Hayashi 2003), *Semia klapperichi* Jacobi, 1944, which is found only in Fukien province, China (Jacobi 1944), and *Semia spinosa* Pham *et al.*, 2012, which is found only in Dong Nai province, southern Vietnam, while Lee, (2012a) found two more species which should be placed in *Semia*, *Pomponia lachna* Lei & Chou, 1997 and *Terpnosia majuscula* Distant, 1917, which are transferred to *Semia* to become *Semia lachna* (Lei & Chou, 1997) and *Semia majuscula* (Distant, 1917). Here we describe the sixth new species, *Semia gialaiensis*, from Gia Lai province, Tay Nguyen area, Vietnam, and provide information on its biology.

Material and methods

Eight males of the new species *Semia gialaiensis* sp.nov., were collected from the Kon Ka Kinh National Park, KBang district, Gia Lai Province in Tay Nguyen area, Vietnam. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi, Vietnam (IEBR).

Nomenclature for family, subfamily and tribal classification follows that of Moulds (2005) and Lee & Hill (2010). Morphological terminology follows that of Moulds (2012). The male genitalia of the holotype were examined and photographed using a dissecting microscope (Leica EZ4 HD). A distribution map produced by the software *CFF 2.0* (Barbier & Rasmont, 2000), and photos of habitus are provided (Figs. 1, 3).