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A New Genus and a New Species of Indonesian Leafhopper (Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae)^{1,2,3}

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Abstract. A new genus and a new species, *Halimunella tadauchii* **gen. & sp. nov.**, collected from the Gunung Halimun National Park, West Java, Indonesia, is described.

Key words: *Halimunella*, new species, new genus, Indonesia, Java.

Introduction

The cicadellid subfamily Selenocephalinae was synonymized to Deltocephalinae by Zahniser *et al.* (2010), and classified into five tribes: Adamini, Drabescini, Hypacostemmini, Ianeirini and Selenocephalini. In Indonesia, 19 species of seven genera under Drabescini and Selenocephalini are recorded (Fletcher & Larivière 2005; Kamitani *et al.* 2006, Webb 1981, Zhang and Webb 1996): *Bhatia* Distant, *Drabescus* Stål, *Dryadomorpha* Kirkaldy, *Moluccasia* Zhang et Webb, *Mysolis* Kirkaldy, *Parohinka* Webb and *Rengatella* Zhang et Webb. In Java, no species of Selenocephalini is recorded and seven species of Drabescini are recorded: two species of *Drabescus*, two species of *Bhatia*, one species of *Dryadomorpha* and two species of *Parohinka*.

The Gunung Halimun National Park represents the largest sub-mountain forest remaining on Java Island. As fagacean trees are abundant in this national park, two species of Drabescini were described, based on the holotype collected from this park (Kamitani *et al.* 2006). Furthermore, the authors found a very unique leafhopper when we surveyed here in 1997.

Halimunella Kamitani, gen. nov.

Type species: *Halimunella tadauchii* **sp. nov.**

Body brown. Clypeus, clypellus, lora, and gena pale green; vertex pale green, with a reddish orange marginal band anteriorly; eye pale green with a reddish orange band. Pronotum pale green with 2 pairs of apical and subapical orange marginal markings; scutellum pale green, with several orange markings. Fore wing brownish semi-transparent, with dark brown veins; some cross veins with black markings. Ventral surface of thorax and abdominal segments pale green.

Head slightly wider than pronotum, 1.1 times as wide as pronotum; ocelli on margin of vertex, close to eyes; vertex roundly produced, medial length 0.26 times as long as length next to eyes; apex of vertex transversely striate; laterofrontal suture of face extending to corresponding ocellus; transclypeal suture distinct; antennal pit deep with indistinct antennal ledge; antennae rather long, nearly half body length. Pronotum about twice as wide as long; side margins of pronotum slightly long, weakly carinate, shagreen; scutellum (mesonotum) shorter than pronotal length, shagreen; hind femur with apical setal formula 2 + 2 + 1; one of middle setae very small. Fore wing with 3 subapical cells; first and third subapical cells open; second subapical cell closed; appendix of fore wing

narrow.

Male genitalia. Pygofer lobe small with about 23 macrosetae on posterior half and several short fine setae on ventral margin; postventral margin not dentated. Valve triangular. Subgenital plate long, immediately tapered at basal 1/4, with several short setae on outer margin and apical region; apical region weakly sclerotized. Style robust; apical process rather long, rounded apically, strongly pointed toward outside. Connective Y-shaped with short stem, articulated with aedeagus at apex; arms long. Aedeagus asymmetrical in posterior view, with a full turned basal projection; aedeagal shaft very short; dorsal apodeme very small; gonopore apical.

Remarks. This new genus is similar externally to *Roxasella* Merino but can be distinguished by its pronotal markings and male genitalia.

Etymology. This new generic name, *Halimunella*, honors Gunung Halimun National Park, the type locality.

***Halimunella tadauchii* Kamitani, sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1-8)

Colour and external characters as in generic description.

Male genitalia as in generic description with long pygofer lobe with dense macrosetae. Aedeagal shaft wide and short in lateral view, directing dorsally; basal aedeagal projection long and wide in lateral view, thin in posterior view, full turned.



Figs. 1-2. *Halimunella tadauchii* gen. and sp. n.

Body length to tip of folded forewing (mean). ♂, 7.5-8.7 mm (8.2 mm); ♀, 8.1-8.7 mm (8.4 mm).

Holotype. ♂, [W. Java: Indonesia] Gn. Kendeng (alt. 1,300m), Gn. Halimun National Park, 13 viii. 1997, Coll. S. Kamitani. **Paratypes.** [W. Java] 3♂, same data as holotype except 9 viii. 1997; 1♂, same data as holotype except 11 viii. 1997; 1♂, Cikaniki (alt. 900m), Gn. Halimun National Park, 13 viii. 1997, Coll. S. Kamitani; 1♂, same data except 14 viii. 1997. The holotype and part of the paratypes are deposited in the Museum, Zoologicum Bogoriense, Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Science, Cibinong, Indonesia. The rest of the paratypes are kept in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

Distribution. Indonesia: W. Java (Gunung Halimun National Park).

Remarks. The external characters of this new species are similar to *Roxasella philippina* (Merino, 1936) but its male genital characters are rather similar to those of some species of *Isaca* Walker. The shape of full turned basal aedeagal projection is slightly different in type locality (Gunung Kendeng) and Cicakini.

Etymology. The specific name, *tadauchii*, honors Prof. Osamu Tadauchi (Kyushu University), who is a specialist on Hymenoptera.

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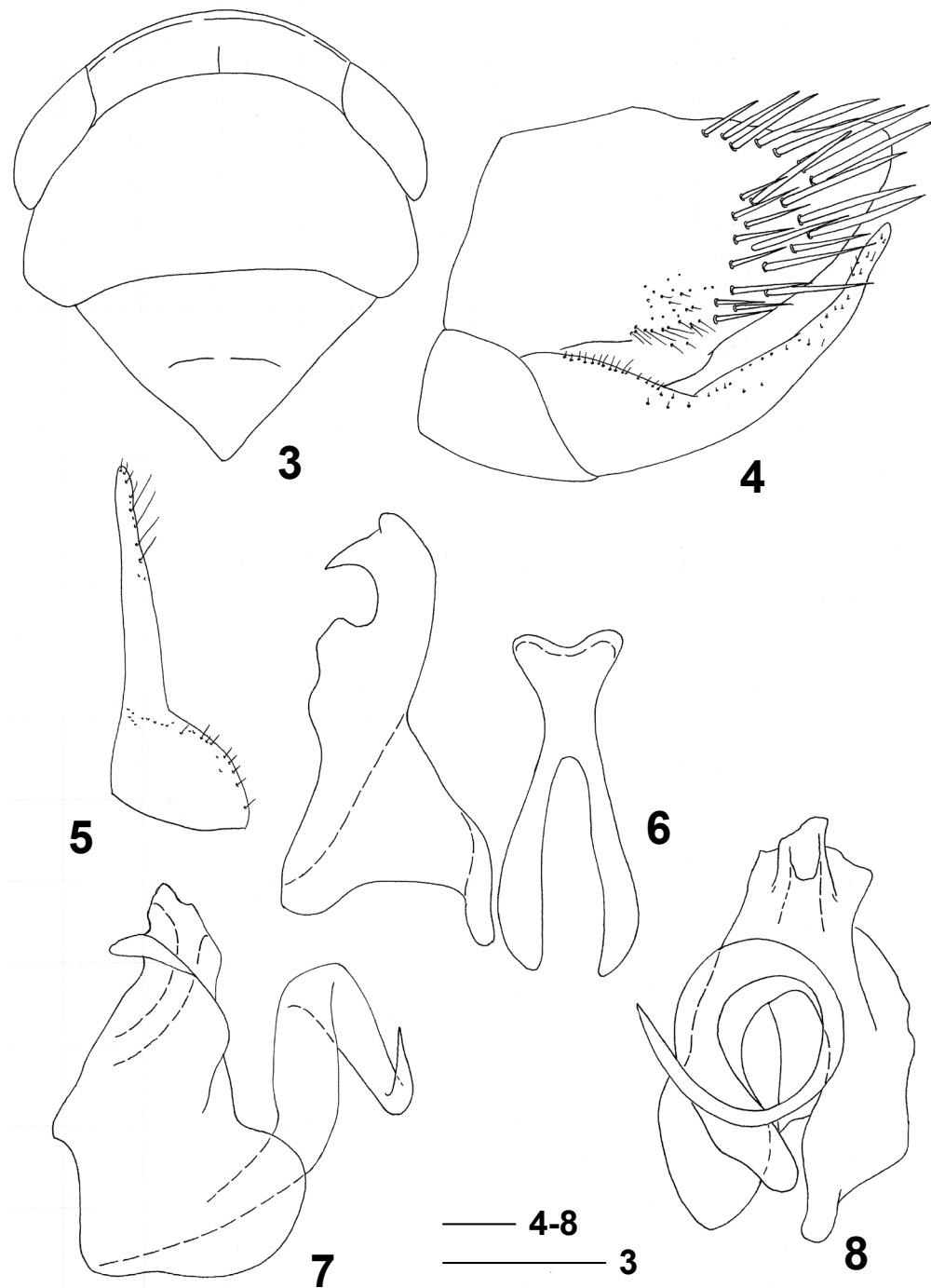
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NEW LEAFHOPPER GENUS FROM INDONESIA

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Figs. 3-8. *Halimunella tadauchii* gen. and sp. n. 3, head, pronotum and mesonotum in dorsal view; 4, pygofer in lateral view; 5, genital plates in ventral view; 6, styles and connective in dorsal view; 7, aedeagus in lateral view; 8, aedeagus in posterior view.