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Cecidopsylla sinensis sp. n., a new species of jumping plant-lice from China and Hong Kong (Hemiptera: Psylloidea: Calophyidae)

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Abstract. *Cecidopsylla sinensis* sp. n. is described and illustrated from specimens collected in Canton and Hong Kong. The new species is closely related to *Cecidopsylla schimae* Kieffer and *C. horakae* Burckhardt, from which it differs in the shape of the male and female terminalia.

INTRODUCTION

Cecidopsylla is a small genus of jumping plant-lice with an Indo-Australasian distribution. Currently, eight species are recognised, three of which develop on *Schima wallichii* (Theaceae) and one each on *Geijera parviflora* (Rutaceae) and *Banksia marginata* (Proteaceae) respectively. The larvae of species on *Schima* induce leaf roll galls and the others pit galls on the leaves. In the adult stage species are well-defined by their genital morphology (Mathur, 1973, 1975; Taylor, 1984; Yang, 1984; Fang & Yang, 1986; Burckhardt, 1991).

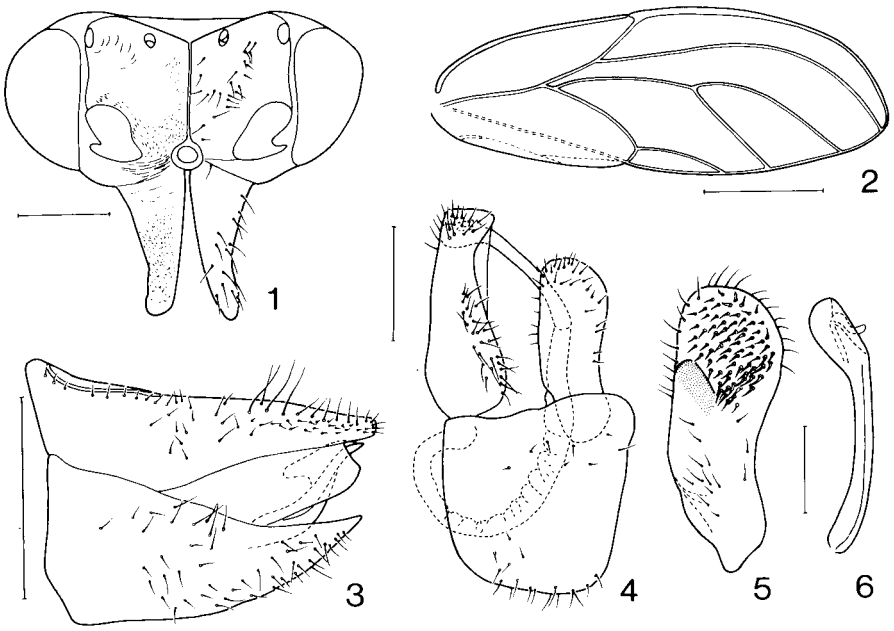
Burckhardt (1991) revised the genus, provided a key to the described species, analysed the phylogenetic relationships within the genus and discussed biogeographic and host plant relationships. In addition to the eight described species, Burckhardt (1991) mentioned a ninth from Hong Kong, which was not described in the absence of male material. Recently males became available for study. The purpose of the present paper is to describe and illustrate the species and discuss relationships to its congeners.

Material is deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (MHNG) and Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa (ZMPA).

Cecidopsylla sinensis sp. n.

DESCRIPTION. Adult. Coloration. Body variably greenish to yellowish. Genal processes brown; antennal segments 1–3 ochreous, 4–10 brown. Thorax with some ochraceous patches dorsally. Forewing membrane transparent and colourless, except for the posterior margin which may be indistinctly infumate; veins yellowish to ochraceous. Apicotarsi brown.

STRUCTURE. Head (Fig. 1) with weak surface sculpture on vertex along fore-margin and coronal suture. Forewings (Fig. 2) indistinctly pointed apically, pterostigma narrow basally with subparallel margins. Terminalia as in Figs 3–6. Male proctiger relatively massive. Parameres in side view irregularly lanceolate with truncate apex; inner surface bearing a strongly sclerotised tooth-like process slightly above the middle near the fore margin; apical half covered densely with spines. Female proctiger with almost straight



Figs 1–6: *Cecidopsylla sinensis*. 1 – head, dorsal view; 2 – forewing; 3 – female terminalia; 4 – male terminalia; 5 – paramere, inner surface; 6 – distal portion of aedeagus. Scale bars: 1, 4 = 0.2 mm, 2 = 1.0 mm, 3 = 0.5 mm, 5, 6 = 0.1 mm.

dorsal margin distal to circumanal ring. Ventral margin of subgenital plate weakly, relatively evenly, curved.

Holotype ♂: People's Republic of China, Cun-hua, 96 km NE of Canton, 29.xi.1965, collector unknown (ZMPA).

Paratypes: 1♂, same data as holotype (MHNG). 2♀, Hong Kong, New Territories, Kadoorie Farm, 200–400 m, 3.xii.1988 (C. Lienhard lgt.) (MHNG).

Host plant unknown.

DISCUSSION

Cecidopsylla sinensis is closely related to *C. schimae* Kieffer and *C. horakae* Burckhardt based on the vein R of forewing, which is more than 3 times as long as vein M + Cu, and the inner surface of the paramere, which has the tooth-like process situated in apical half and which lacks spines in basal half. *C. sinensis* shares with *C. schimae* the brown band along the posterior forewing margin, but differs in the larger body size, the apically truncate male paramere, and the more sinuate dorsal margin of the female proctiger. *C. sinensis* differs from *C. horakae*, apart from the presence of a brown band along the posterior forewing margin, in the apically more angular forewing, the more robust genal processes, the apically broader male paramere and the dorsal margin of the female proctiger which is less sinuous. *C. sinensis* keys out with *C. schimae* in the key provided by Burckhardt (1991).

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