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A new species of the genus *Dundubia* Amyot & Serville (Homoptera, Cicadidae) from Borneo

by

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ABSTRACT. — *Dundubia gravesteini* is described as a new species after a single male from Borneo.

A collection of Cicadidae belonging to the genus *Dundubia* Amyot & Serville, 1843 was recently kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. H. Strümpel of the Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany. A part of this material, belonging to *Dundubia terpsichore* (Walker, 1850) and some new species closely related to *terpsichore*, has been described in a previous publication (Bloem & Duffels, 1976). In the present paper the study of the *Dundubia*-material of the Hamburg Museum will be completed by the description of a new species related to *D. rufivena* Walker, 1850.

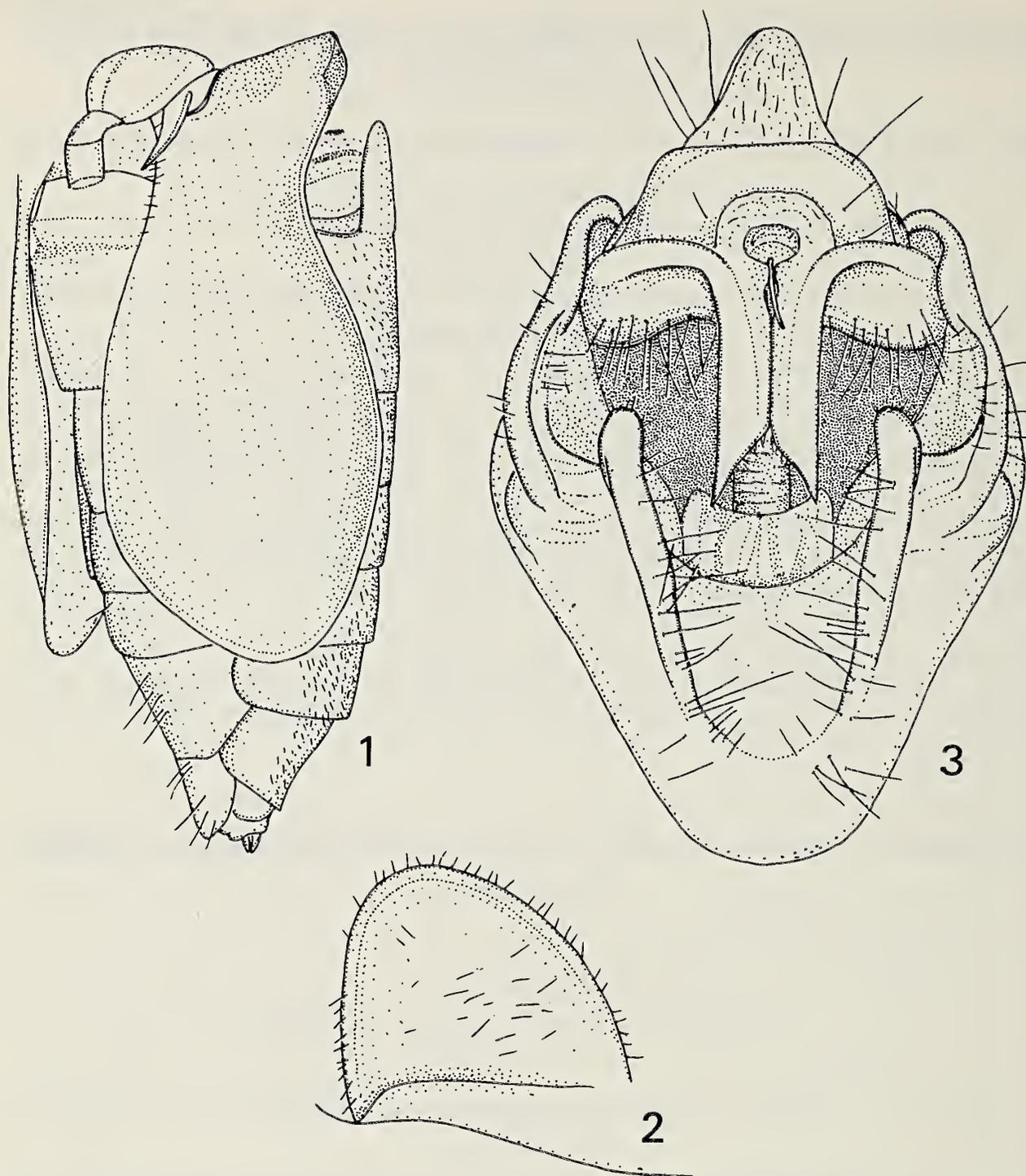
Dundubia gravesteini n. sp.

figs. 1—3

This species is distinguished from the other species of the genus by the peculiarly shaped male operculum, which reaches the seventh abdominal segment, and by the structure of the male genitalia.

Description of the male

Head, thorax and abdomen yellowish brown, some parts of the body with a light-greenish tinge.



Figs. 1—3. *Dundubia gravesteini*, male holotype; 1. abdomen with operculum in ventrolateral view; 2. timbal covering in dorsolateral view; 3. pygofer in ventral view.

Head. — Unicoloured without markings. Rostrum with a dark tip reaching the coxae of the hind legs.

Thorax. — Pronotum without markings. Pronotum collar somewhat lighter than the anterior part of the pronotum. Mesonotum with two pairs of obconical areas, in which the yellowish brown colour is clouded. The sublateral obconical area reaches from the anterior margin of the mesonotum nearly to the posterior margin. The paramedian obconical area reaches from the anterior margin of the mesonotum to about one third of the mesonotum disk. This pattern on the mesonotum is hardly visible without magnification.

Operculum (fig. 1). — The operculum is very long, the rounded apex reaches the anterior margin of abd. segm. 7. The operculum is narrow from its base to the posterior margin of abd. segm. 2. The basal part is half as broad as the greatest width of the apical part. The basal part is one third as long as the apical part distally of the incurvation of the lateral margin. The lateral margin is fairly concave at a level of the timbal cavity and from this point evenly convex towards

the apex of the operculum. The medial margin is weakly concave at its base up to the posterior margin of abd. segm. 2, weakly convex up to the posterior margin of abd. segm. 4 and then somewhat suddenly curved outwards towards the apex of the operculum. The surface of the operculum is strongly convex and laterally tightly encloses the abdomen.

Abdomen. — The posterior margins of the abd. segm. 4-7 have a light-greenish tinge. Timbal coverings (fig. 2) about triangular with a broadly rounded apex.

Male genitalia (fig. 3). — The uncus lobes run parallel. Each lobe is parallel-sided and fairly narrow with an oblique, sharply pointed apex. Most conspicuous are two prominent ridges forming the sides of the cupshaped basal part of the pygofer.

Measurements. — Length of body: 32.5 mm; width of head: 9.5 mm; width of pronotum: 10.0 mm; length of tegminum: 37.0 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: „Borneo” (print), „Le Moulte vend. via Reinbek Eing. Nr. 1, 1957” (print), ♂ in Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg.

The present species is described at the occasion of the 70th birthday of my friend Mr. W. H. Gravestein, who introduced me many years ago into the study of the Homoptera and Heteroptera.

Remark: The *Dundubia*-material of the Hamburg Museum contains three females bearing the same labels as the holotype of *D. gravesteini*. These specimens however perfectly fit the description of the female of *D. rufivena*, provided by Overmeer & Duffels (1967). Although future work might prove that the females of *rufivena* and *gravesteini* are very similar, in which case the three females mentioned could belong indeed to *gravesteini*, I prefer to label these specimens provisionally *Dundubia rufivena*.

Discussion. — *D. gravesteini* mostly resembles *D. rufivena*, a common species distributed throughout the Malayan Archipelago. These species are separated on account of the male operculum and the male genitalia. The operculum of *rufivena* reaches the fifth or sixth abdominal segment, the apical part distally of the lateral incurvation is two times as long as the basal part, the apical part is spoon-shaped with medial and lateral margins evenly convexly curved. The surface of the operculum is weakly convex.

The operculum of *gravesteini* reaches the seventh abdominal segment, the apical part is three times as long as the basal part. The lateral margin of the apical part is evenly convex, but the medial margin, beyond the incurvation, is weakly convex up to the posterior margin of abd. segm. 4 and then somewhat suddenly curved outwards to the apex of the operculum. The surface of the operculum is strongly convex.

The uncus lobes are sharply pointed and oblique in *gravesteini*, they are also sharply pointed but not oblique in *rufivena*. The uncus lobes run parallel in *gravesteini* and usually diverge in *rufivena* (in a few specimens they are parallel). The ridges forming the sides of the cupshaped basal part of the pygofer are much more prominent in *gravesteini* than in *rufivena*.

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