



A new genus and two new species in the tribe Selizini (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Flatidae) with a checklist for the tribe from China

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Abstract

This paper describes one new flatid genus, *Armorseliza* **gen. nov.**, two new species and one new combination. This new genus is assigned to the tribe Selizini. A key to genera and a checklist of all known species of the tribe Selizini from China are provided.

Key words: Hemiptera, planthoppers, Fulgoroidea, China, taxonomy, morphology

Introduction

The Flatidae tribe Selizini was established by Melichar (1923) and included into subfamily Flatinae by Metcalf (1957). The tribe Selizini Melichar, 1923 is the second largest tribe covering 51 genera, with 16 genera distributed in the Neotropical region, 11 genera in the Oriental region, 9 genera in the Australasian region, 11 genera in the Afrotropical region, 4 genera in the Palearctic region and 4 genera in the Nearctic region (Bourgoin 2018).

Members of the Selizini can be recognized by the following combination of the characters (Melichar 1923): body brown or dark brown; body length about 10 mm; antennal segment I very short, ring-like, segment II tubular; pronotum with postocular eminence conical; tegmen elongated, often twice as long as broad, with bulla at base of vein ScP+RA, costal margin sinuate before apex or not, and vein Pcu and A1 strongly elevated and heavily pustulate.

There are 40 genera of the Selizini recorded in Metcalf's catalogue (Metcalf 1957). Subsequently, 13 additional genera have been established in the tribe: *Afrodascalía* Fennah, 1957; *Exomella* Fennah, 1957; *Afroseliza* Fennah, 1961; *Afrocyarda* Fennah, 1965; *Stenocyarda* Fennah, 1965; *Hameishara* Linnavuori, 1973; *Austrodascalía* Fletcher, 1988; *Barsac* Fletcher, 1988; *Dascanga* Medler, 2001; *Cryptobarsac* Fletcher et Moir, 2002, *Pseudoseliza* Peng, Wang et Zhang, 2010b; *Peyrierasus* Stroiński et Świerczewski, 2013 and *Griveaudus* Stroiński et Świerczewski, 2014. Medler (1996, 1999, 2006) transferred four genera into the tribe: *Meulona* Zia, 1935; *Paraflatoptera* Lallemand, 1939; *Satapa* Distant, 1906 and *Zecheuna* Zia, 1935. Meanwhile, he (1999, 2006) also excluded the following genera: *Daeda* Banks, 1910; *Flatula* Melichar, 1901; *Anaya* Distant, 1906 and *Ketumala* Distant, 1906.

Currently, in the Oriental region, the tribe comprises 10 genera (*Farona* Melichar, 1902; *Gomeda* Distant, 1906; *Meulona* Zia, 1935; *Paraflatoptera* Lallemand, 1939; *Paragomeda* Distant, 1914; *Paraketumala* Distant, 1912; *Pseudoseliza* Peng, Wang et Zhang, 2010b; *Satapa* Distant, 1906; *Seliza* Stål, 1862a; *Zecheuna* Zia, 1935), of which six genera are recorded from China (Bourgoin, 2018).

In this paper, we establish a new genus *Armorseliza* **gen. nov.** for *Seliza lignaria* (Walker, 1851), which differs from *Seliza* as defined by Stål (1862b), with *Armorseliza lignaria* (Walker, 1851) **n. comb.** and two additional species *A. acontia* **sp. nov.** and *A. nigromaculata* **sp. nov.** All of these species are described and illustrated, and a key to males is provided.

Materials and methods

The venation terminology follows Bourgoïn *et al.* (2015), male genitalia terminology follows Bourgoïn and Huang (1990), and female genitalia terminology follows Bourgoïn (1993). All measurements are in millimeters (mm). The external morphology was observed under a Leica ZOOM 2000 stereomicroscope. The male genitalia were treated with 10% NaOH solution at 100°C for several minutes, rinsed with water, immersed in droplet of glycerol and dissected following standard procedures. They were observed under a Leica ZOOM 2000 stereomicroscope. Photographs of the specimens were made using a Leica M205A microscope with a Leica DFC Camera. Images were produced using the software version LAS (Leica Application Suite) V3.7. Photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CS6. Abbreviations for collections mentioned in the text are as follows:

NWAFU	Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, China;
CAU	China Agricultural University, Beijing, China;
IZCAS	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China;
CAF	Chinese Academy of Forestry, Beijing, China.

Taxonomy

Order Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758

Suborder Fulgoromorpha Evans, 1946

Superfamily Fulgoroidea Latreille, 1810

Family Flatidae Spinola, 1839

Subfamily Flatinae Spinola, 1839

Checklist of Selizini from China

Armorseliza gen. nov.

Armorseliza lignaria (Walker, 1851) **n. comb.**

Distribution: China (Fujian, Hainan, Hubei, Guangdong, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan).

Armorseliza acontia sp. nov.

Distribution: China (Hainan, Guizhou).

Armorseliza nigromaculata sp. nov.

Distribution: China (Hainan, Guangdong).

Gomeda Distant, 1906

Gomeda unicolorata Peng, Zhang et Wang, 2010a: 29.

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Meulona Zia, 1935

Meulona parva Zia, 1935: 530; Medler 1999: 63, fig. 26.

Distribution: China (Guangxi).

Pseudoseliza Peng, Wang et Zhang, 2010b

Pseudoseliza crassiprocessa Peng, Wang et Zhang, 2010b: 49.

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Satapa Distant, 1906

Satapa ferruginea (Walker, 1851: 333); Stål 1862b: 490; Medler 1990: 143.

Distribution: China.

Seliza Stål, 1862a

Seliza vidua (Stål, 1854: 248), Stål 1862a: 312;

Distribution: China (Hong Kong).

Zecheuna Zia, 1935

Zecheuna tonkinensis Zia, 1935: 533.

Distribution: China (Hainan, Guangxi).

Key to genera of the tribe Selizini from China

1. Tegmina with a short vein Scp+R at base cell 2
- Tegmina without vein Scp+R at base cell 6
2. Metatibia lateral spine absent *Satapa* Distant
- Metatibia lateral spine present 3
3. Tegmen with the sutural angle not produced 4
- Tegmen with the sutural angle produced as a prominent lobe 5
4. Tegminal apical margin convex *Zecheuna* Zia
- Tegminal apical margin truncate *Gomeda* Distant
5. Head pointed in lateral view, tegmen with 2 subapical lines, costal margin evenly convex before apex
..... *Pseudoseliza* Peng, Wang et Zhang
- Head convex in lateral view, tegmen with 1 subapical line, costal margin sinuate before apex *Armorseliza* **gen. nov.**
6. Metatibia with 1 lateral spine *Meulona* Zia
- Metatibia with 2 lateral spines *Seliza* Stål

Armorseliza **gen. nov.**

Type species. *Flatoides lignaria* Walker, 1851; by present designation.

Etymology. The generic name is a combination of the words: “armor” meaning a special protective clothing over people’s bodies and the name of the genus *Seliza*, which means this new genus resembles *Seliza*. The gender is feminine.

Diagnosis. The genus *Armorseliza* differs from the genus *Seliza* Stål, 1862 by the following characters (Stål, 1862a): tegmina with a very short vein Scp+R at base cell (tegmina without vein Scp+R at base cell in *Seliza*); anterior margin of head evenly convex (anterior margin of head conical in *Seliza*); male genital style isosceles triangular (male genital style semicircular in *Seliza*); phallic complex with processes branched (phallic complex with processes not branched in *Seliza*).

Description. Small-sized planthoppers (8–10 mm long). Overall color dark brown or black. Head (Fig. 3) narrower than pronotum. Vertex wider than long, anterior margin evenly convex or truncate in dorsal view. Frons broader than long, usually with longitudinal median carina; lateral margins convex or obtusely angled, apical portion of frons concave. Pronotum (Figs 3, 4) with anterior margin evenly convex, sometimes concave in the middle, median carina weak; postocular eminences strongly conical. Tegmina (Fig. 2) usually 2 times longer than wide, costal membrane broader than costal cell; costal margin slightly sinuate before apex, apical margin convex with one subapical line of crossveins; three longitudinal veins arising from basal cell (Scp+R, Mp, CuA), vein Scp+RA crossing elevated bulla. Metatibia with two lateral spines.

Male genitalia. Pygofer (Fig. 6) ring-like. Genital style (Fig. 6) isosceles triangular, with one process at dorsocaudal portion. Anal tube apex bipartite in dorsal view. Phallic complex (Fig. 7) slightly arched; periandrium tubular, with lateral emargination moderately wide, dorsolateral emargination shallow, dorsal lobe produced caudad into large membranous plates, lateral lobe with a large process, ventral lobe slender. Aedeagus (Figs 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 25) bipartite.

Distribution. Oriental region (China).

Armorseliza lignaria (Walker, 1851) **n. comb.**

Flatoides lignarius Walker, 1851: 413

Seliza lignaria (Walker, 1851), transferred by Stål, 1862b: 489

Seliza dubitans Walker, 1858: 101, synonymized by Stål, 1862b: 78

Poeciloptera punctifrons Walker, 1858: 118, synonymized by Atkinson, 1886: 78

Seliza angulifrons Jacobi, 1915: 176, synonymized by Medler, 1986: 107

Diagnosis. The species differs from other members of this genus by the following characters: mesonotum (Fig. 3) with 3 carinae, apical fourth of aedeagus (Figs 7, 12, 19) with a pair of cephalad and 3-branched processes, dorsal apical part of aedeagus without tooth.

Description. Size. Body length 8.2–9.8 mm.

Coloration. Overall color dark brown or black; head mottled brown, margins of frons slightly darker, two pairs of black spots—the first pair at the anterior margin of head, the second pair at the lateral margins of head, clypeus with oblique stripes; eyes black, ocelli red; pronotum and mesonotum dark brown or black; tegmina dark brown with darker veins, Y-stem of clavus black.

Head. Head (Fig. 3) including eyes narrower than pronotum; vertex wider than long, rounded into frons; anterior margin convex or truncate; lateral margins raised; posterior margin shallowly emarginate, disc depressed, almost covered by anterior margin of pronotum. Frons wider than long, widest at midline, lateral margins carinate, median longitudinal carina strongly raised at dorsal portion, T-shaped, slightly weak at ventral portion; frontoclypeal suture shallowly convex, clypeus convex (Fig. 5). Rostrum extending to metatrochanter. Ocelli present. Antennae very short (Fig. 4).

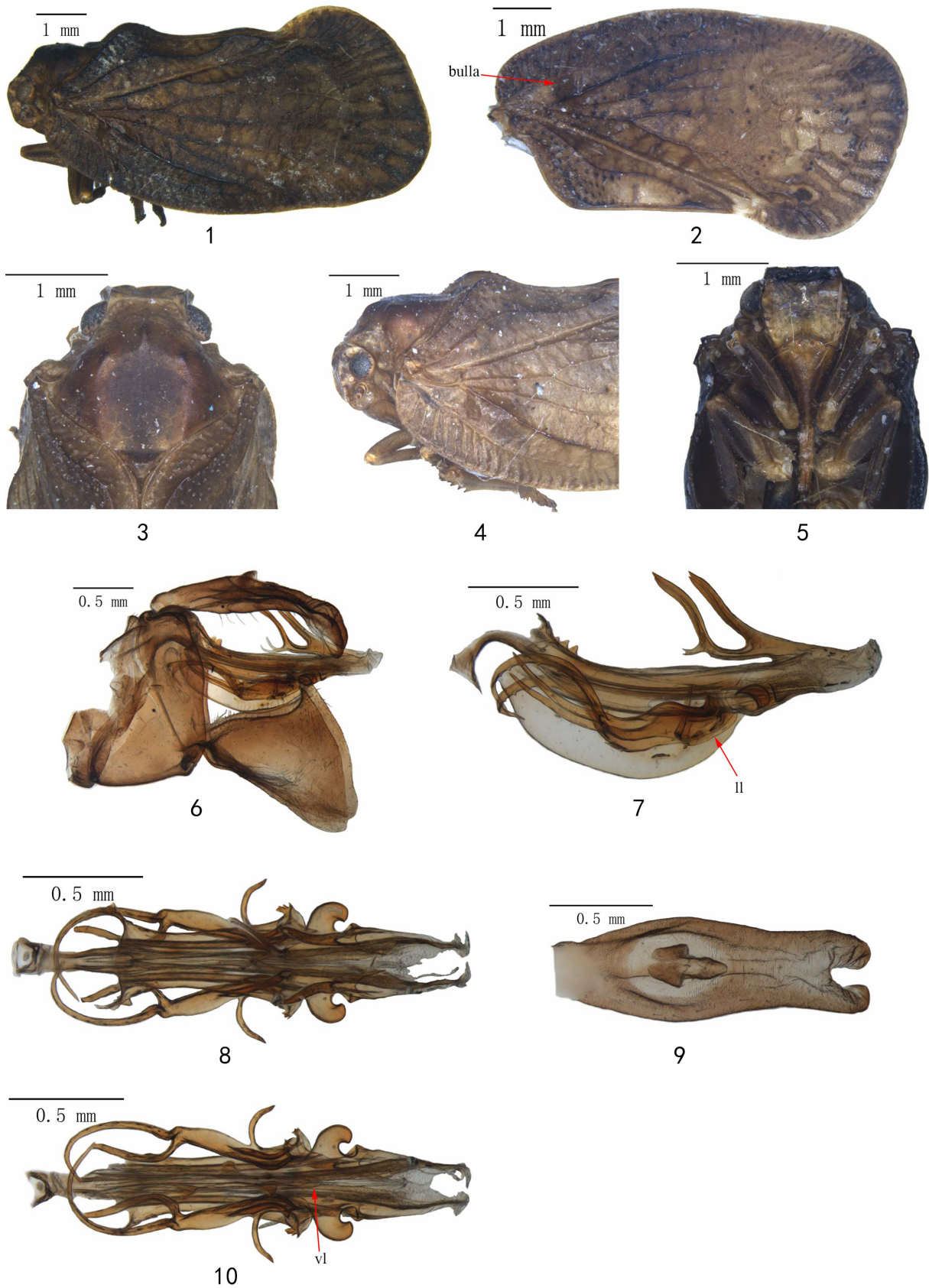
Thorax. Pronotum (Figs 3, 4) with anterior margin evenly convex, median carina weakly visible, postocular eminences conical. Mesonotum (Fig. 3) with anterior margin convex, disc flat with three carinae or sometimes in form of three eminences in anterior part. Metatibia with six spines apically; metatarsal basal segment with nine or ten spines apically.

Tegmen (Fig. 2). Tegmina elongate, about 2.2 times longer than wide, costal membrane wider than costal cell at the level of bulla (Fig. 2); costal margin sinuate, apical margin convex. Three veins arising (Scp+R, Mp, CuA) from basal cell; Scp+R stem very short, ScP+RA crossing raised bulla; Y-stem of anal veins short and highly raised; one subapical line present.

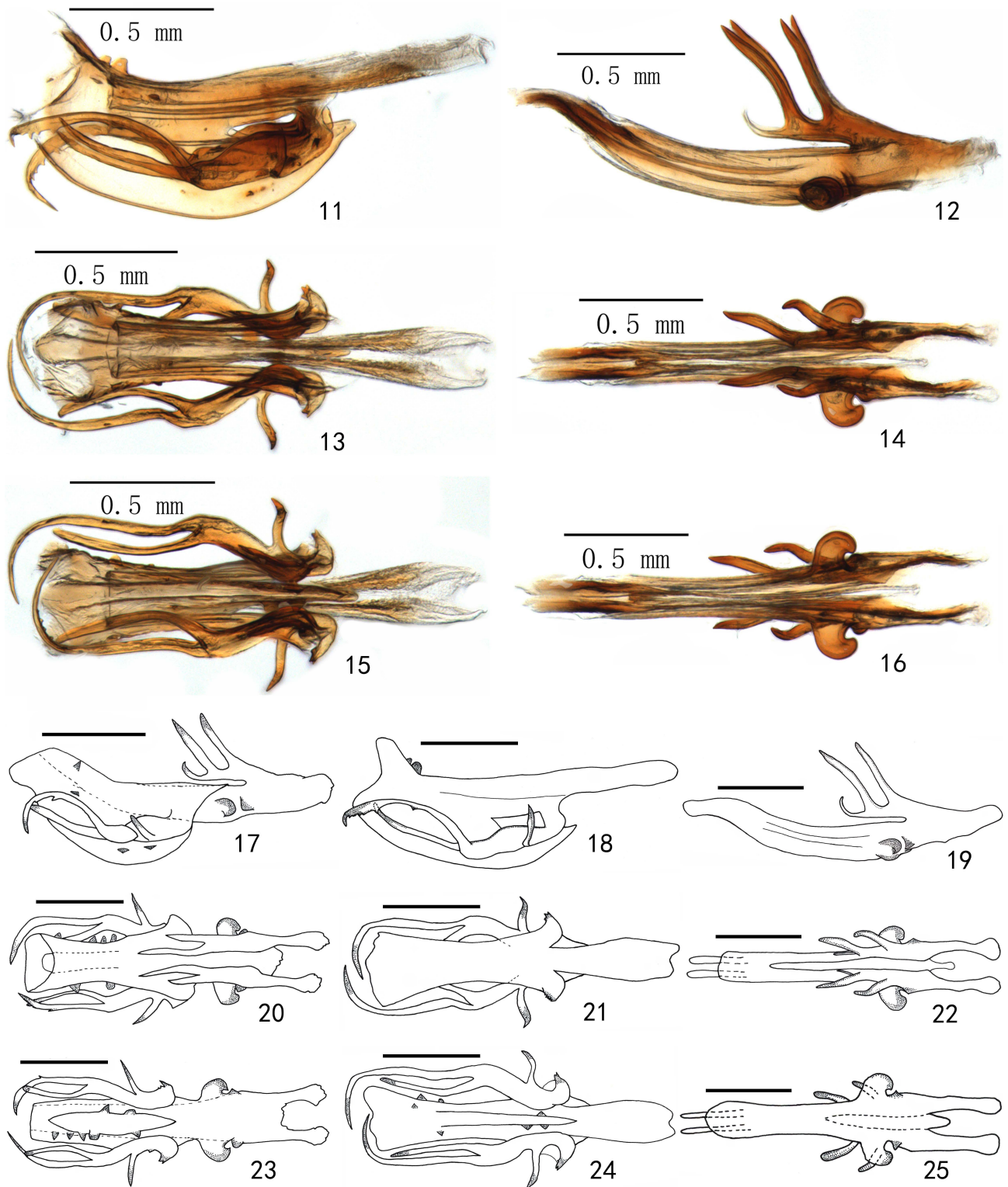
Male terminalia. Anal tube (Figs 6, 9) in lateral view almost straight, apex bent down and inflated, with shallow incision in dorsal view. Pygofer (Fig. 6) ring-like. Genital style (Fig. 6) almost isosceles triangular, ventral margin strongly convex, apical margin oblique, as long as dorsal margin, with single process at dorsocaudal portion. Phallic complex (Figs 7, 8, 10, 17, 20, 23) slightly arched. Perianthrium (Figs 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 24) tubular, dorsal part membranous, dorsolateral emargination shallow; lateral emargination moderately wide; dorsal lobe produced caudad, lateral lobe with narrow 3-branched process, ventral lobe slender, apex acute in ventral view. Aedeagus (Figs 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 25) bipartite; a pair of long cephalad, 3-branched processes at apical fourth of dorsal portion; each side of apex without process; lateral portion with an even prominence beneath a hooked process.

Female terminalia. Anal segment (Fig. 31) small, oval in dorsal view, apex slightly concave; anal foramen in basal half. Gonocoxa VIII (Figs 28, 34) nearly triangular, apically with 5–7 teeth; dorsal margin evenly concave or straight; ventral margin moderately convex. Posterior connective laminae of gonapophysis IX (Figs 29, 32) nearly slender triangular, apically acute; gonospiculum situated at base of gonapophysis IX (Figs 30, 33), apex angled in lateral view, basal margin angled in dorsal view. Gonoplac (Figs 27, 35) nearly trapezoidal, ventral margin evenly concave; apical and dorsal margins convex and sclerotized, with two rows of strong teeth in posterior view; external row with 15–16 teeth along dorsal margin to the apex of ventral margin; internal teeth relatively small comparing to the lateral teeth, arranged irregularly, in number of 12–14, mainly located on the dorsal margin to the upper half of posterior margin; long setae on the dorsal part of posterior margin present.

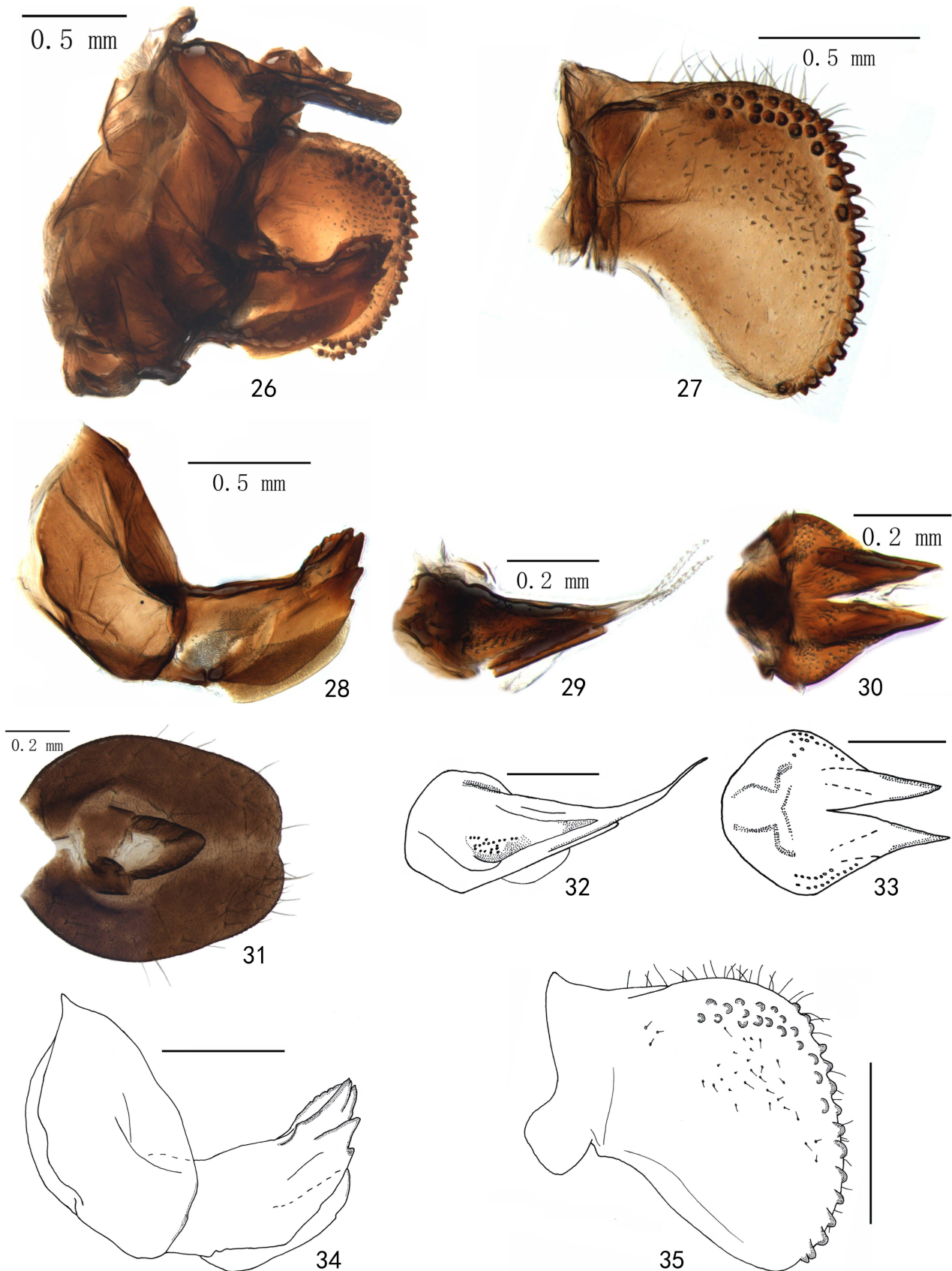
Material examined. 2♂♂, Chenzhou, Hunan Province, China, 26.vii.1985, Zhang Yalin & Cai Yonghui (NWAUFU); 1♀, Guilin, Shaowu, Fujian Province, China, 14.vii.1963, Chou Io (NWAUFU); 1♀, Huangkeng, Jianyang, Fujian Province, China, 290m, 21.vi.1960, Jiang Shengqiao (IZCAS); 1♂, Gushan, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China, 2.vii.1963, Chou Io (NWAUFU); 1♀, Bawangling, Hainan Province, China, 26.v.1983, Zhang Yalin (NWAUFU); 1♀, Menghai, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, China, 27/31.v.1974, Chou Io & Yuan Feng (NWAUFU); 1♀, Huangkeng, Jianyang, Fujian Province, China, 8.vii.1963, Chou Io (NWAUFU); 1♀, Tongguling, Hainan Province, China, 42m, 27.viii.2009, Wang Manqiang & Meng Rui (NWAUFU); 3♀♀, Pikeng, Shaowu, Fujian Province, China, 19.vii.2006, Peng Lingfei & Yuan Xiangqun (NWAUFU); 1♀, Longqishan, Fujian Province, China, 5.viii.2006, Peng Lingfei & Yuan Xiangqun (NWAUFU); 1♀, Bawangling, Hainan Province, China, 176m, 18.v.2008, Men Qiulei



FIGURES 1–10. *Armorseliza lignaria* (Walker) **n. comb.** (1) habitus, left lateral view; (2) tegmen, showing bulla; (3) head and thorax, dorsal view; (4) head and thorax, left lateral view; (5) head, frontal view; (6) male genitalia, left lateral view; (7) phallic complex, lateral view, showing lateral lobe (ll); (8) phallic complex, dorsal view; (9) male anal tube, dorsal view; (10) phallic complex, ventral view, showing ventral lobe (vl).



FIGURES 11–25. *Armorseliza lignaria* (Walker) **n. comb.** (11) perianthium, lateral view; (12) aedeagus, lateral view; (13) perianthium, dorsal view; (14) aedeagus, dorsal view; (15) perianthium, ventral view; (16) aedeagus, ventral view; (17) phallic complex, lateral view; (18) perianthium, lateral view; (19) aedeagus, lateral view; (20) phallic complex, dorsal view; (21) perianthium, dorsal view; (22) aedeagus, dorsal view; (23) phallic complex, ventral view; (24) perianthium, ventral view; (25) aedeagus, ventral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.



FIGURES 26–35. *Armorseliza lignaria* (Walker) **n. comb.** (26), female terminalia, left lateral view; (27) gonoplac, lateral view; (28) gonapophysis VIII, lateral view; (29) gonapophysis IX, lateral view; (30) gonapophysis IX, dorsal view; (31) anal segment, dorsal view; (32) gonapophysis IX, lateral view; (33) gonapophysis IX, dorsal view; (34) gonapophysis VIII, lateral view; (35) gonoplac, lateral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

(NWAUFU); 1♂, Baoguosi, Emeishan, Sichuan Province, China, 600m, 15.vi.1957, Zheng Leyi & Cheng Hanhua (NWAUFU); 1♀, Baoguosi, Emeishan, Sichuan Province, China, 600m, 15.vi.1957, Zheng Leyi & Cheng Hanhua (NWAUFU); 1♀, Jiugongshan, Tongshan, Hubei Province, China, 5.viii.2001, He Zhiqiang (NWAUFU); 1♂, Xingcun, Chongan, Fujian Province, China, 6.vi.1960, Zhang Yiran (IZCAS); 2♀♀, Dinghushan, Guangdong Province, China, 19.vii.1985, Zhang Yalin (NWAUFU).

Armorseliza acontia sp. nov.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Greek word “aconto”, which refers to the aedeagus having a long spine.

Diagnosis. This new species can be distinguished from other species of the genus by the following characters: mesonotum (Fig. 38) with median carina; apical fifth of aedeagus (Figs 42, 47, 54) with a pair of cephalad long and unbranched processes; aedeagus with a sharply short process at apical fourth of lateral portion; lateral lobe of periandrium with dorsal margin serrated.

Description. Size. Body length 8.3–9.2 mm.

Coloration. Head mottled brown, margins of frons slightly darker, clypeus with oblique stripes; vertex slightly darker than frons; eyes black, ocelli red; pronotum mottled brown; mesonotum and legs dark brown; tegmina brown with darker veins, Y-stem of clavus dark brown.

Head. Head (Fig. 38) including eyes narrower than pronotum; vertex wider than long, rounded into frons; anterior margin convex; lateral margins raised; posterior margin shallowly emarginate, disc depressed, almost covered by anterior margin of pronotum. Frons (Fig. 40) wider than long; widest at midline, lateral margins carinate, median longitudinal carina strongly raised at dorsal portion, weak at ventral portion. Frontoclypeal suture shallowly convex, clypeus convex (Fig. 40). Rostrum extending to metatrochanter. Ocelli present. Antennae very short (Fig. 39).

Thorax. Pronotum (Figs 38, 39) with anterior margin slightly concave in the middle, median carina present, postocular eminences conical. Mesonotum (Fig. 38) with anterior margin convex; disc flat, with weak median carina, lateral carinae absent. Metatibia with six spines apically, and metatarsal basal segment with nine spines apically.

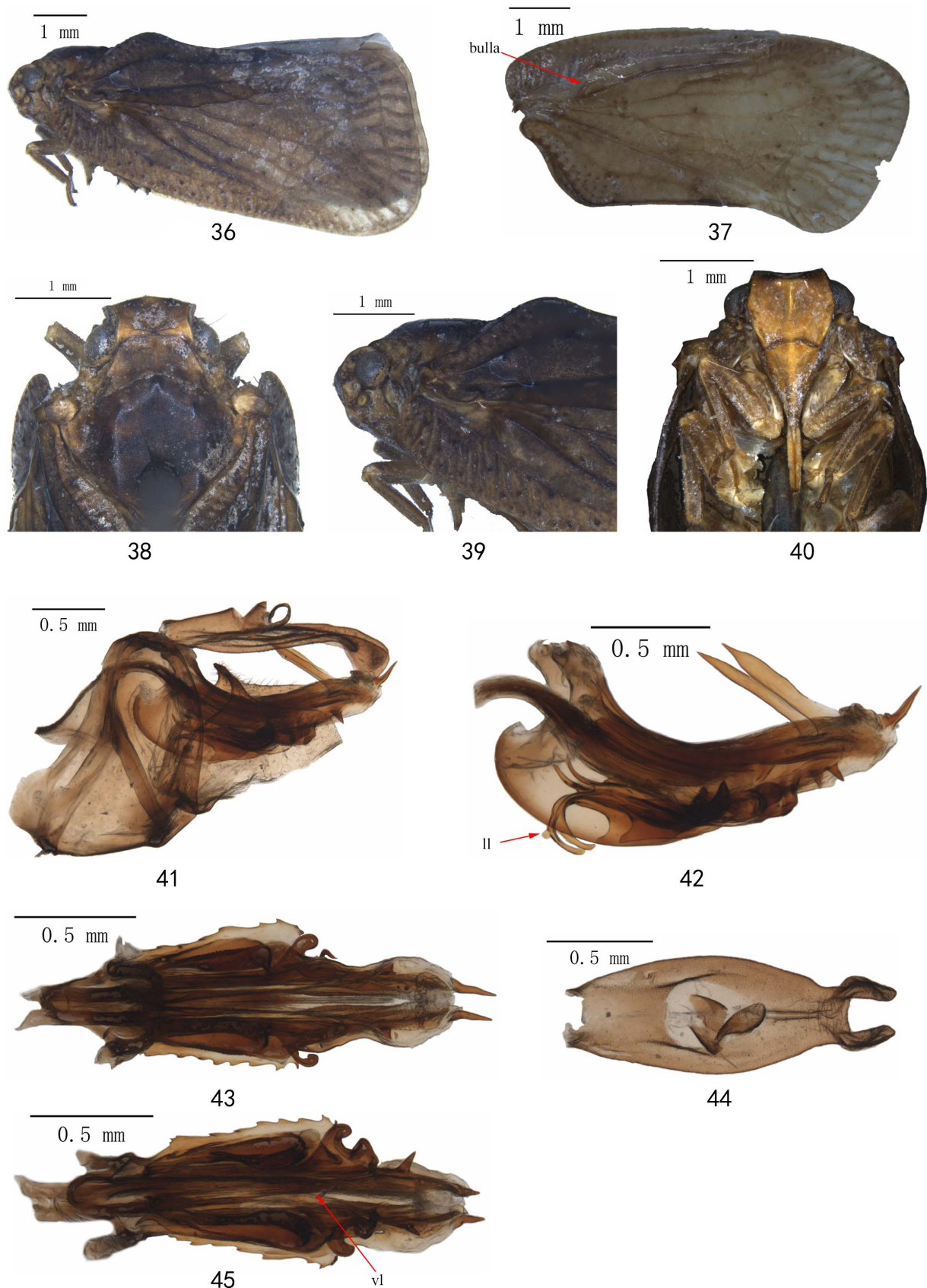
Tegmen (Fig. 37). Tegmina elongate, about 2.2 times longer than wide, costal membrane wider than costal cell at the level of bulla (Fig. 37); costal margin sinuate, apical margin slightly convex. Three veins (Scp+R, Mp, CuA) arising from basal cell; Scp+R stem very short, ScP+RA crossing bulla; Y-stem of anal veins short and highly raised, one subapical line present.

Male terminalia. Anal tube (Figs 41, 44) in lateral view almost straight, apically inflated and bipartite in dorsal view. Pygofer (Fig. 41) ring-like, anterior margin strongly sinuate, ventral margin truncate, posterior margin convex. Genital style (Fig. 41) isosceles triangular, ventral margin convex, apical margin oblique, as long as dorsal margin, with single process at dorsocaudal portion. Phallic complex (Figs 42, 43, 45, 52, 55, 58) slightly arched; periandrium (Figs 46, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59) tubular, dorsal part membranous, dorsolateral emargination shallow, lateral emargination moderately wide; dorsal lobe produced caudad, lateral lobe with a wide, 3-branched process and dorsal margin serrated, ventral lobe slender, apex acute in ventral view. Aedeagus (Figs 47, 49, 51, 54, 57, 60) bipartite, each side of apex with a caudad process; a pair of long and unbranched cephalad processes at apical fifth of dorsal portion; lateral portion with a sharply short process, a small prominence beneath a hooked process.

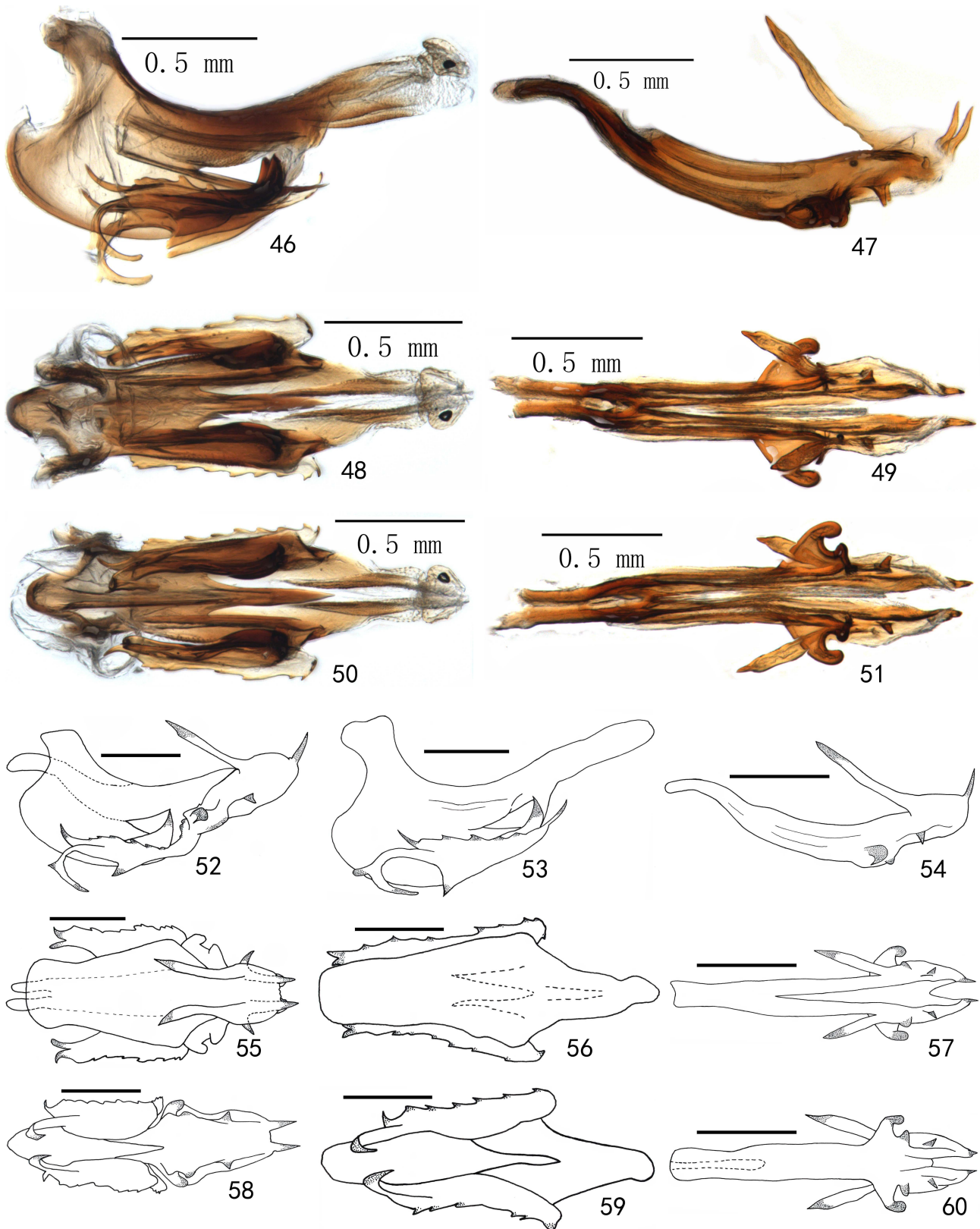
Type material. Holotype, ♂, Nada, Hainan Province, China, vi.1963, Chou Io (NWAUFU). Paratypes: 1♂, Jianfengling, Hainan Province, China, 15.xii.1974, Yang Jikun (CAU); 1♂, Jianfengling, Hainan Province, China, 2.iii.1982, Liu Yuanfu (CAF); 1♂, Nada, Hainan Province, China, 23/24.viii.1963, Chou Io & Lu Zheng (NWAUFU); 1♂, Luodian, Guizhou Province, China, 500m, 5.vi.1981, Li Fasheng (CAU).

Armorseliza nigromaculata sp. nov.

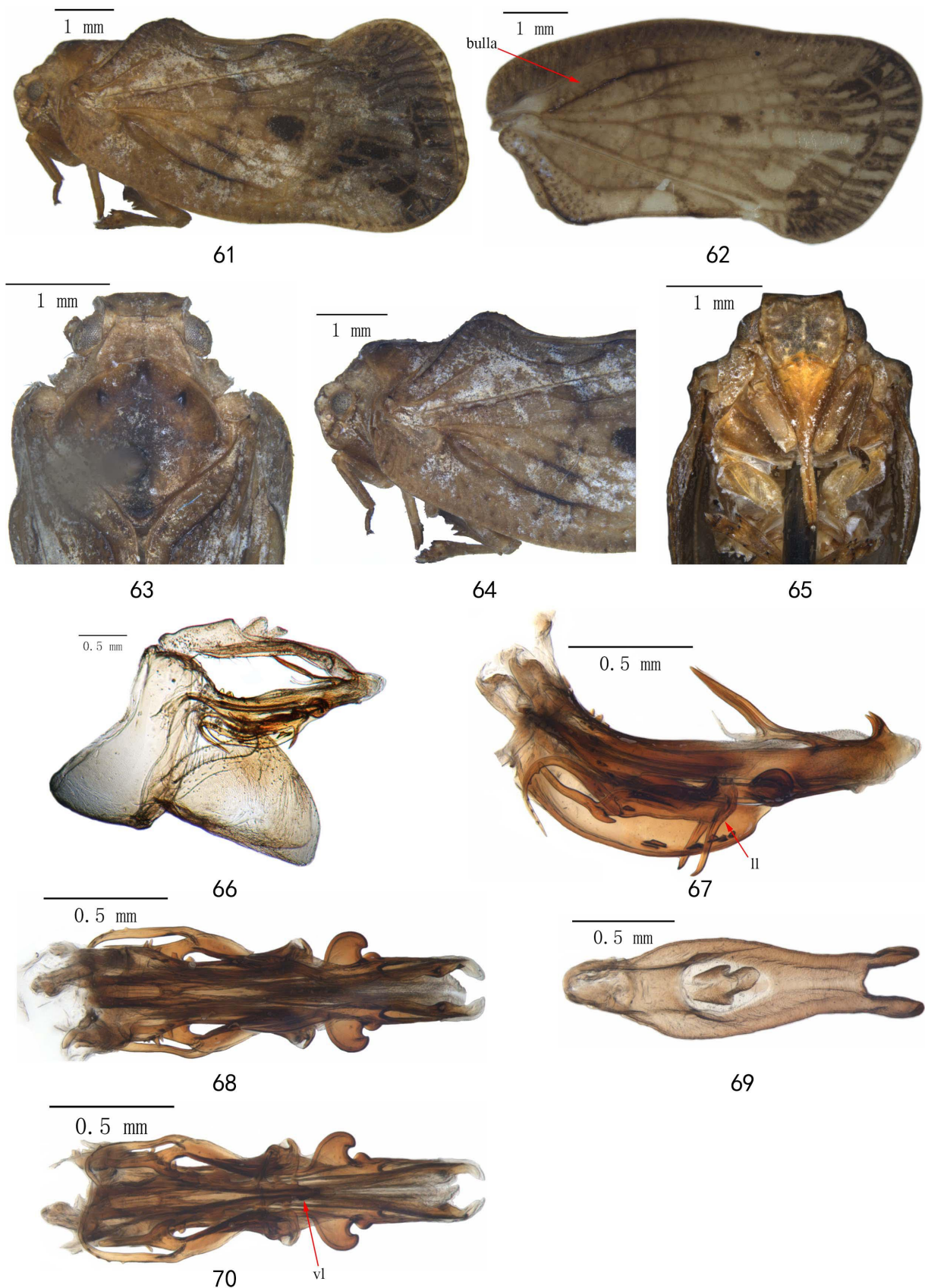
Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin words “niger” meaning black and “macula” meaning “spot”.



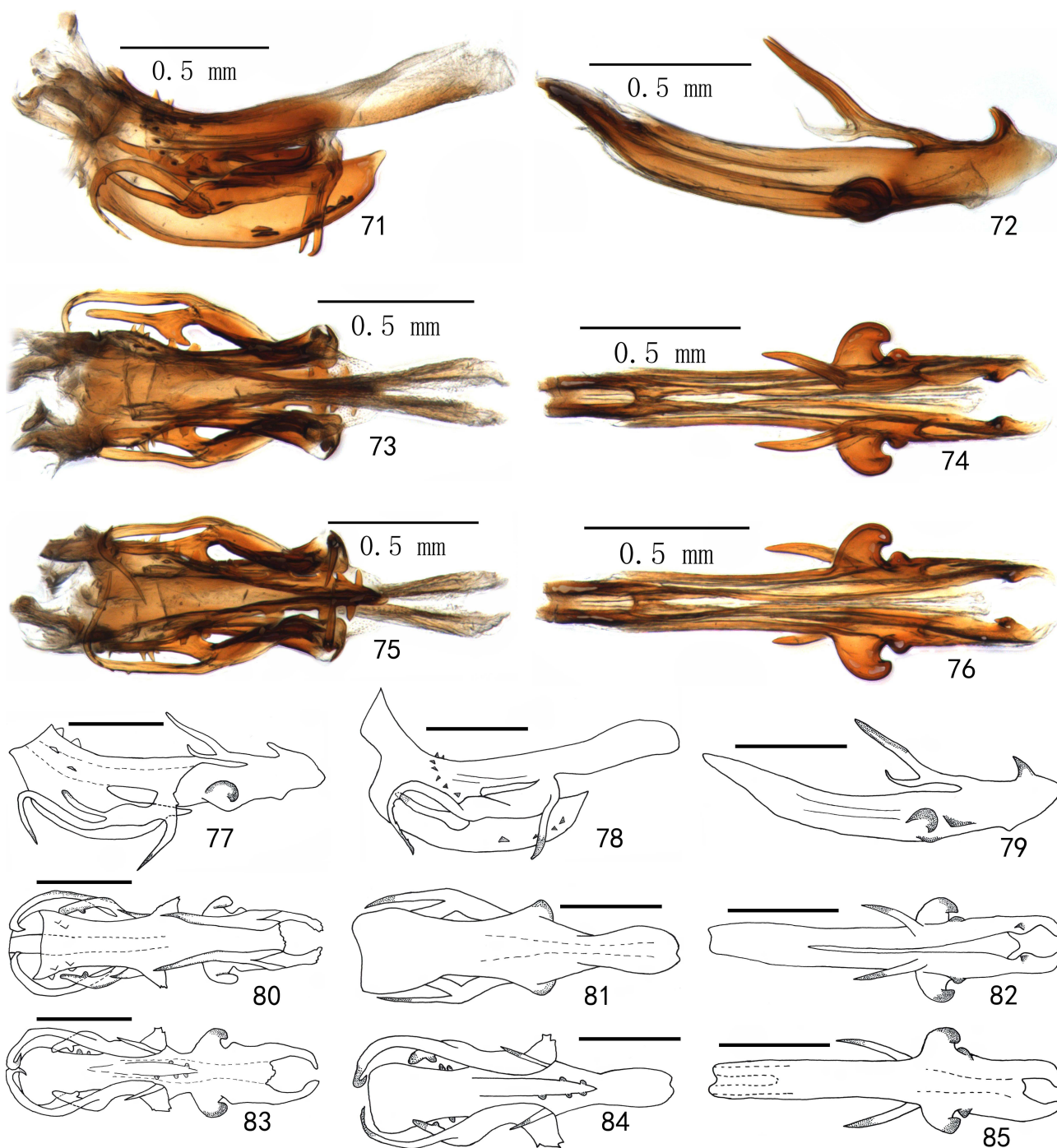
FIGURES 36–45. *Armorseliza acontia* sp. nov. (36) habitus, left lateral view; (37) tegmen, showing bulla; (38) head and thorax, dorsal view; (39) head and thorax, left lateral view; (40) head, frontal view; (41) male genitalia, left lateral view; (42) phallic complex, lateral view, showing lateral lobe (II); (43) phallic complex, dorsal view; (44) male anal tube, dorsal view; (45) phallic complex, ventral view, showing ventral lobe (VI).



FIGURES 46–60. *Armorseliza acontia* sp. nov. (46) perianthium, lateral view; (47) aedeagus, lateral view; (48) perianthium, dorsal view; (49) aedeagus, dorsal view; (50) perianthium, ventral view; (51) aedeagus, ventral view; (52) phallic complex, lateral view; (53) perianthium, lateral view; (54) aedeagus, lateral view; (55) phallic complex, dorsal view; (56) perianthium, dorsal view; (57) aedeagus, dorsal view; (58) phallic complex, ventral view; (59) perianthium, ventral view; (60) aedeagus, ventral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.



FIGURES 61–70. *Armorseliza nigromaculata* sp. nov. (61) habitus, left lateral view; (62) tegmen, showing bulla; (63) head and thorax, dorsal view; (64) head and thorax, left lateral view; (65) head, frontal view; (66) male genitalia, left lateral view; (67) phallic complex, lateral view, showing lateral lobe (ll); (68) phallic complex, dorsal view; (69) male anal tube, dorsal view; (70) phallic complex, ventral view, showing ventral lobe (vl).



FIGURES 71–85. (71) perianthrium, lateral view; (72) aedeagus, lateral view; (73) perianthrium, dorsal view; (74) aedeagus, dorsal view; (75) perianthrium, ventral view; (76) aedeagus, ventral view; (77) phallic complex, lateral view; (78) perianthrium, lateral view; (79) aedeagus, lateral view; (80) phallic complex, dorsal view; (81) perianthrium, dorsal view; (82) aedeagus, dorsal view; (83) phallic complex, ventral view; (84) perianthrium, ventral view; (85) aedeagus, ventral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species resembles *Armorseliza lignaria* (Walker, 1851) **n. comb.**, but can be differentiated by the following characters: mesonotum (Fig. 63) without carinae; apex of aedeagus (Figs 67, 72, 79) with a pair of small cephalad teeth; apical fourth of aedeagus with pair of cephalad and 2-branched processes.

Description. Size. Body length 8.5–9.8 mm.

Coloration. Head brown, margins of frons slightly darker, clypeus with oblique stripes; frons light brown with two black dots at top; eyes black, ocelli red; pronotum and mesonotum brown, mesonotum with three black dots at front, disc light brown, legs light brown; tegmina brown, with an oval dark spot in the middle, Y-stem of clavus dark brown.

Head: Head (Fig. 63) including eyes slightly narrower than pronotum; vertex wider than long, rounded into frons; anterior margin truncate or slightly concave; lateral margins raised; posterior margin shallowly emarginate, disc depressed, almost covered by anterior margin of pronotum. Frons (Fig. 65) wider than long; widest part at mid-line, lateral margins raised, median longitudinal carina slightly raised at dorsal portion, obsolete at ventral portion. Frontoclypeal suture shallowly convex; clypeus (Fig. 65) convex. Rostrum extending to meta-trochanter. Ocelli present. Antennae very short (Fig. 64).

Thorax. Pronotum (Figs 63, 64) with anterior margin truncate, median carina weakly visible, postocular eminences conical. Mesonotum (Fig. 63) with anterior margin convex; disc flat, without longitudinal carina. Metatibia with six spines apically; metatarsal basal segment with ten spines apically.

Tegmen (Fig. 62). Tegmina elongate, about 2.3 times longer than wide, costal membrane wider than costal cell at the level of bulla (Fig. 62); costal margin sinuate, apical margin convex. Three veins (Scp+R, Mp, CuA) arising from basal cell, Scp+R stem very short, ScP+RA crossing raised bulla; Y-stem of anal veins short and highly raised; one subapical line present.

Male terminalia. Pygofer (Fig. 66) ring-like. Genital style (Fig. 66) isosceles triangular, ventral margin convex, apical margin oblique, as long as dorsal margin, with single process at dorsocaudal portion. Anal tube (Figs 66, 69) evenly arched, apex bipartite in dorsal view. Phallic complex (Figs 67, 68, 70, 77, 80, 83) slightly arched; perianthrium (Figs 71, 73, 75, 78, 81, 84) tubular, dorsal part membranous, dorsolateral emargination shallow; lateral emargination moderately wide; dorsal lobe produced caudad, lateral lobe with a narrow, 3-branched process, ventral lobe slender with a row of small teeth, apex of ventral part acute. Aedeagus (Figs 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 85) bipartite, each side of apex with a pair of small cephalad processes; a pair of long, cephalad and 2-branched processes at apical fourth of dorsal part; lateral part with a small prominence beneath a hooked process.

Type material. Holotype, ♂, Tongguling, Hainan Province, China, 16m, 26.iv.2008, Men Qiulei (NWFU). Paratypes: 1♂, Jianfengling, Hainan Province, China, 15.xii.1974, Li Fasheng (CAU); 1♂, Jianfengzhen, Hainan Province, China, 170m, 18.vii.2009, Wang Manqiang & Meng Rui (NWFU); 1♂, Bawangling, Hainan Province, China, 600m, 18.v.2008, Fu Qiang (NWFU); 1♂, Wanning, Hainan Province, China, 10m, 14.vi.1960, Li Suofu (IZCAS); 1♂, Bawangling, Hainan Province, China, 176m, 18.v.2008, Men Qiulei (NWFU).

- *A. lignaria*
- *A. acontia*
- ▲ *A. nigromaculata*

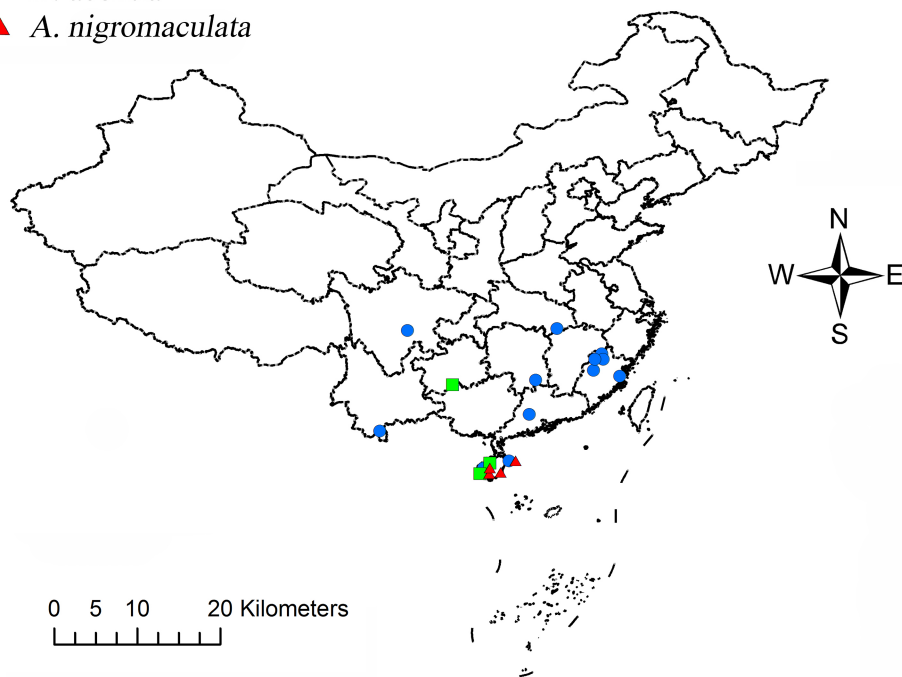


FIGURE 86. Geographical distribution of *Armorseliza* species in China.

Discussion

There are 6 genera and 7 species of Selizini known from China (Bourgoin, 2018), mostly recorded in the southern part of the country. The new genus is distributed in Hainan, Fujian, Hubei, Guangdong, Guizhou, Yunnan and Sichuan provinces, all of which have a tropical monsoon or subtropical monsoon climate and are therefore warm and rainy all year round, what matches with the observed distribution of Selizini in China. Noting the distribution data, there is a great potential for more species of Selizini to be discovered in the country.

According to the characteristics of tegmina, the known genera of Selizini distributed in China are recognized as forming two groups: the first group with tegmina possessing a short vein Scp+R at basal cell (*Gomeda* Distant, *Pseudoseliza* Peng, Wang et Zhang, *Satapa* Distant, *Zecheuna* Zia, *Armorseliza*) and the second group with tegmina without vein Scp+R at basal cell (*Meulona* Zia, *Seliza* Stål). The characters such as tegmina with a very short vein Scp+R at basal cell, postclaval sutural margin strongly convex and apical margin convex indicate that the new genus could be a relatively advanced group close to *Pseudoseliza*. However, *Armorseliza* **gen. nov.**, in contrast to the *Pseudoseliza*, has tegmina with one subapical line of crossveins, usually 2 times longer than wide and costal margin slightly sinuate before apex. Summarizing, the conclusion stated above needs to be supported by more studies on the intergeneric phylogenetic relationships within the tribe.

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