J. Insect Biodivers. Syst. 10 (4), 983–993

https://jibs.modares.ac.ir

OPEN ACCESS

Tarbiat Modares University Press | Research Article | https://doi.org/10.61186/jibs.10.4.983 | **ISSN**: 2423-8112

Entomological Society of Iran | Taxonomy | *https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:736F2FEE-87BC-4A04-B627-60B1A505EAAE*

Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Platylomia* Stål (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae) in China with description of a new species

Cheng-Bin Wang

Engineering Research Center for Forest and Grassland Disaster Prevention and Reduction, Mianyang Normal University, 166 Mianxing West Road, Mianyang 621000, Sichuan, P. R. China.

✉ *entomologist@qq.com* *https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7913-8779*

Received:
11 July, 2024

Accepted:
05 September, 2024

Published:
07 September, 2024

Subject Editor:
Fariba Mozaffarian

ABSTRACT. A new species of cicada, *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.** (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae) is described from Yunnan, China. Illustrations of the habitus and diagnostic characters of the new species are presented. It most resembles *P. shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014 from Shaanxi, China. Diagnostic characters of the two species are compared in detail. *Platylomia insignis* Distant, 1912 and *P. operculata* Distant, 1913 are commented on their distributions in China, and *P. strongata* Lei, 1997 is proposed as an **unavailable name** and a ***nomen nudum***. In addition, an updated list of all 23 known species of the genus *Platylomia* are presented.

Keywords: Dundubiini, taxonomy, new species, morphology, unavailable name, Oriental Region

Citation: Wang, C.-B. (2024) Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Platylomia* Stål (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae) in China with description of a new species. *Journal of Insect Biodiversity and Systematics*, 10 (4), 983–993.

INTRODUCTION

Platylomia Stål, 1870 (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae, Dundubiini, Dundubiina) presents 23 species extensively distributed throughout the Oriental Region, including 13 species occurring in China (Metcalf, 1963; Sanborn, 2013; Wang & Wei, 2014; present study). Because the taxonomic history of *Platylomia* was well reviewed respectively by Wang & Wei (2014) and Hajong & Limatemjen (2021), the repetitious details need not be given here. Although the genus as part of the fauna of China has been recently revised (Wang & Wei, 2014), there are some issues that need to be addressed regarding synonyms, valid names and distributions of the species. Wang & Wei (2014) provided a key to eight Chinese species, and described *Platylomia shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014, a remarkable species quite different to the congeners. However, three species, *P. insignis* Distant, 1912, *P. operculata* Distant, 1913 and *P. strongata* Lei, 1997, were excluded from the fauna of China without explanation. Later in the same year, Lee (2014) coincidentally made the same taxonomic combination as Wang & Wei (2014) that transferred *Platylomia juno* Distant, 1905 to *Macrosemia* Kato, 1925. Then, three species, *P. duffelsi* Pham & Constant, 2015 and *P. minhi* Luu, Pham & Constant, 2022 were described both from Vietnam (Pham & Constant, 2015; Luu et al., 2022), and *P. kohimaensis* Hajong & Limatemjen, 2021 was reported from Northeast India (Hajong & Limatemjen, 2021). In addition, Hayashi & Usui (2017) reassigned *Macrosemia diana* (Distant, 1905) and *M. pieli* (Kato, 1938) back to their original combinations in *Platylomia*.

In the present study, a new species from Yunnan Province of China, which resembles *P. shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014 very much, is described and illustrated. The differential diagnosis for the two species is provided. In addition, comments about some species of *Platylomia* from China and an updated list of all known species are presented.

Corresponding author: Wang, C.-B., ✉ *entomologist@qq.com*

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Five males of the new species were collected from Diqing Prefecture of Yunnan Province (China) in May 2022 and a year later in the same month, three males were collected from Nujiang Prefecture of the same province. After field work, the specimens were kept in a freezer (-20°C). About half a year later, the specimens were relaxed and softened in water at room temperature for 24 hours and then placed in distilled water for cleaning and dissection. To examine the male genitalia, the pygofer (containing the aedeagus), together with sternite VIII, were detached and treated with a 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution at room temperature for 12 hours. They were then placed in distilled water to remove the remaining KOH and prevent any further bleaching. After examination, the body parts were mounted on a slide using Euparal Mounting Medium for future studies. Images were taken with a Canon MP-E 65 mm 1–5× Macro lens on a Canon EOS 5DS R. Images of the same object at different focal planes were combined using Zerene Stacker 1.04 stacking software. Adobe Photoshop CS6 was used for post processing. The description was carried out on dry specimens. Morphological terminology follows Moulds (2005, 2012) and higher taxonomy follows Marshall et al. (2018) and Simon et al. (2019). Measurement criteria in millimetres (mm) follows Wang & Liu (2022).

The type material of the new species is deposited in the following institutional and private collections: **MYNU** – Invertebrate collection of Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, China; **cJZZ** – private collection of Jin Zhang, Zhangjiakou, China; **cLFW** – private collection of Lei Feng, Weifang, China.

RESULTS

Taxonomic hierarchy

Order Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758

Family Cicadidae Batsch, 1789

Subfamily Cicadinae Batsch, 1789

Tribe Dundubiini Atkinson, 1886

Genus *Platylomia* Stål, 1870

Platylomia insignis Distant, 1912

Remarks. Distant (1912) described this species from Bhutan. However, Kato (1934) catalogued it as part of the Chinese Cicadidae fauna without explanation. The species was not included in the review and key to Chinese species recently published (Wang & Wei, 2014). However, I retain it as part of the Chinese fauna for the time being because it is very likely a range extension from a country that borders China. However, voucher specimens need to be found in future.

Platylomia operculata Distant, 1913

Remarks. This species was synonymized with *P. radha* (Distant, 1881) by Beuk (1998) but resurrected by Boulard (2005). Although Wang & Wei (2014) mentioned in the introduction the resurrection of *P. operculata*, the authors didn't include it in the key to the species of *Platylomia* of China. A possibility is that they still considered *P. operculata* as junior synonym of *P. radha* because they did not have access to Boulard's article or disagreed with the resurrection. I retain it in the Chinese fauna but the actual range of the species needs further investigation.

Platylomia strongata Lei, 1997 *nomen nudum*

Remarks. *Platylomia strongata* Lei, 1997 was introduced in the book "*The Cicadidae of China (Homoptera: Cicadoidea)*" (Chou et al., 1997), merely with a name in the corrigenda and a habitus photo in the plate part, without any description or definition throughout the book. It is proposed that it represents an **unavailable name** and is a ***nomen nudum*** according to the Fourth Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999: Article 13.1).

***Platylomia jini* Wang sp. nov.** (Figs 1A–C; 2A–F; 3A–C) [*Chinese common name:* 璀马蝉]
https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D1B172DC-B124-497F-8B75-B449A038C402

Type material. 8♂♂. **Holotype** ♂, CHINA, Yunnan: Diqing Prefecture, Weixi County, Weideng Township, Xinnong Country [新农村], 1800 m, 24.V.2022, Xue-Zhou Li [李学舟] leg. (MYNU). **Paratypes:** 4♂♂, same data as holotype (1♂ in MYNU and 3♂♂ in cJZZ); 3♂♂, CHINA, Yunnan: Nujiang Prefecture, Fugong County, Maji Township, Bushishuilidishan [不施水里底山], 10–13.V.2023, Xin-Fa Yu [余新发] leg. (cLFW).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Mr. Jin Zhang [张璀] (Zhangjiakou, China), a Chinese amateur, for his help in my taxonomic study of Cicadidae. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Differential diagnosis. *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.** shares with *P. shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014 the following characteristics which in combination can be distinguished them from other congeners: infuscations distinctly present on r, r-m, m and m-cu crossveins, as well as on apices of longitudinal veins of apical cells; male opercula not reaching sternite VIII; male opercula with outer margin straight; abdomen generally black on dorsum. However, it is easily to differentiate the new species from the latter (Wang & Wei, 2014: fig. 1) by the combination of the following characteristics (*P. shaanxiensis* in brackets): anteclypeus black, with a "T"-shaped brownish fascia along midline and basal margin (entirely black); pronotum with submedian fasciae extending across pronotal collar to posterior margin (not extending across pronotal collar), and a pair of small center spots on lateral angles of pronotal collar (a pair of fasciae along lateral angle margins of pronotal collar); mesonotum with median fascia rather wide, dramatically broadened posteriorly, occupying scutal depressions (relatively narrow and a pair of large spots on scutal depressions), and accessory fasciae not joining lateral fasciae posteriorly (joining lateral fasciae posteriorly); cruciform elevation with black median fascia extending to posterior arms and paired black markings on anterior arms (without black median fascia, only with paired black markings on anterior arms); profemur with primary spine prostrating, with apex rounded (oblique, with apex pointed); tergite 2 with one small, ill-defined, brownish median spot (with three large, distinct, reddish brown medial spots); apex of operculum reaching posterior margin of sternite VI (reaching posterior margin of sternite V); uncus slender, without constrictions, slightly curving medially at apices and slightly curving outwards at apices in lateral view (broad, with constrictions at about apical 1/4, slightly curving laterally at apices and slightly curving inwards at apices in lateral view); aedeagus slender but short, strongly thinned in apical 1/3, and almost straight except base in lateral view (slender and long, tapering apically, and extremely sinuate in lateral view).

Description. — **Male** (Fig. 1A & B). Measurements (mm, n = 6). Body (40.8; 39.0–43.1) long. Lengths of different body parts (holotype; range): head (3.0; 2.8–3.6), pronotum (5.0; 4.6–5.4), mesonotum (8.9; 8.6–9.5), forewing (49.8; 48.2–51.3), abdomen (23.4; 23.0–24.6); width: head (12.1; 11.9–12.7), pronotum (13.8; 13.4–15.0), mesonotum (10.5; 10.2–10.8), forewing (14.8; 14.5–15.7); tergite III (14.0; 13.8–14.7). Ratios of different body parts: (body length)/(head width) = 3.4; (pronotal length)/(head length) = 1.6; (mesonotal length excluding cruciform elevation)/(pronotal length) = 1.4; (abdominal length)/(head + pronotal + mesonotal length) = 1.4; (head width)/(pronotal width) = 0.9; (head width)/(mesonotal width) = 1.2; (tergite III width)/(mesonotal width) = 1.3; (forewing length)/(forewing width) = 3.4.

Head. With ground colour brownish, with following black markings occupying most of head: longitudinal median fascia rather broad, enclosing three ocelli, reaching frontoclypeal suture and posterior margin of head, lateral parts extending posteriorly and longitudinally into slender but short stripes, and joining lateral fasciae in anterior half; lateral fasciae rather broad, almost occupying entire area between median fascia and eyes, except not reaching anterolateral margins of head, reaching posterior margin of head but emarginate medially. Compound eyes brown. Ocelli brownish to brown. Distance between lateral ocellus and corresponding eye about 2.5 times as wide as distance between lateral ocelli. Antennae blackish. Postclypeus moderately swollen, black, with paired brownish submedian spots just anterior to frontoclypeal suture, a short brownish median fascia anterodorsally, with 14–15 brownish transverse grooves on each side. Anteclypeus black, with a "T"-shaped brownish fascia along midline and basal margin. Genae black in posterior part and ochraceous anteriorly. Lorum black except anterior end. Rostrum ochraceous with blackish apical part, just reaching posterior margins of metacoxae.

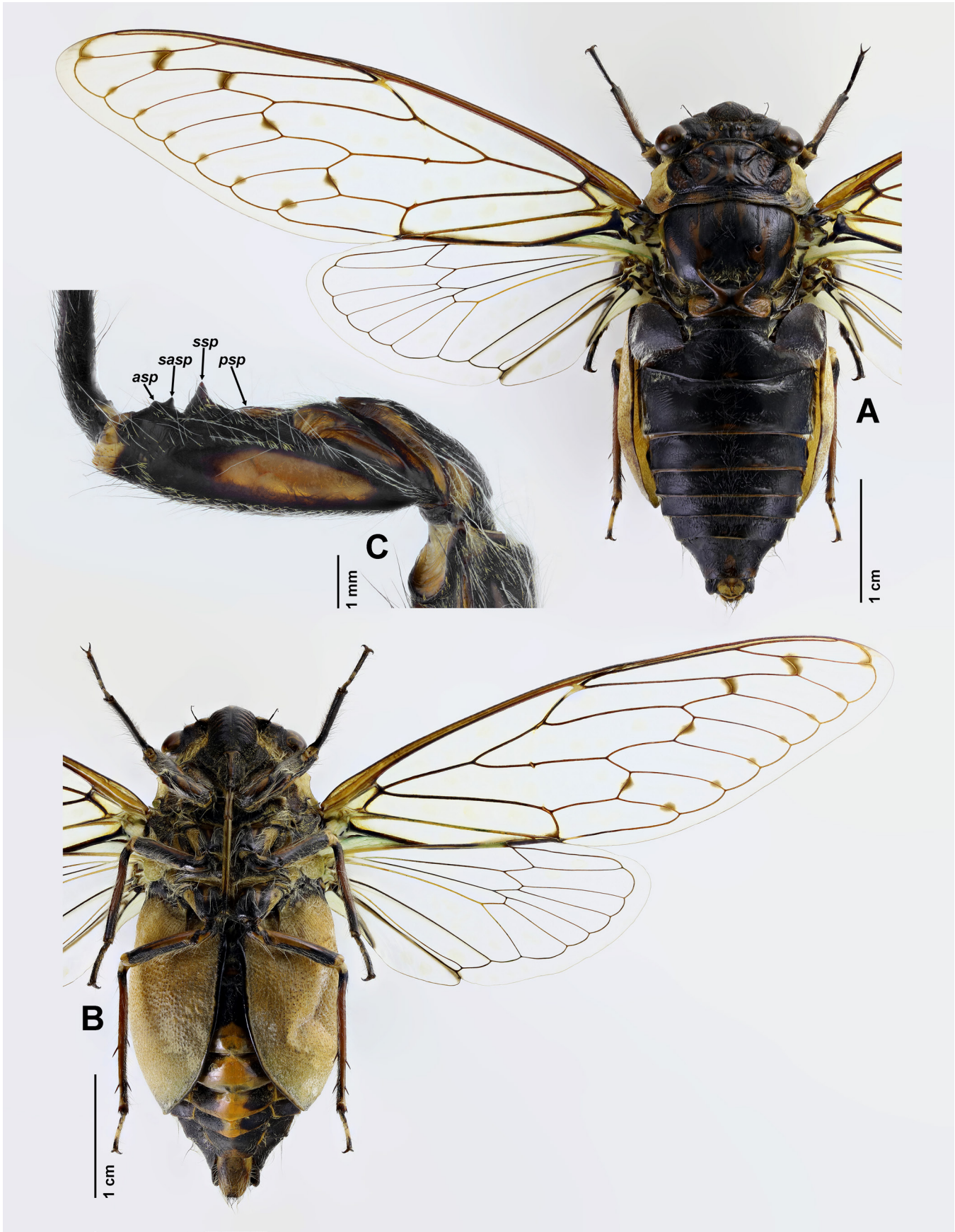

Figure 1. *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.**, ♂, holotype. **A.** Habitus, dorsal view; **B.** Habitus, ventral view; **C.** Fore femur, lateral view. Abbreviations: ***asp*:** apical spine; ***psp*:** primary spine; ***sasp*:** subapical spine; ***ssp*:** secondary spine.

Thorax. Pronotum brownish at pronotal disc, and pronotal collar ochraceous in lateral angles and lateral parts, brownish in dorsal part, with following black markings: submedian fasciae long, extending from anterior margin of pronotum across pronotal collar to posterior margin, strongly broadened at both anterior and posterior ends; paired oblique fasciae along paramedian fissures; paired oblique fasciae extending from middle parts of paramedian fissures, joining posterior parts of lateral fissures, and across pronotal collar to posterior margin; paired oblique fasciae along lateral fissures; fascia along ambient fissure; paired small center spots on lateral angles of pronotal collar. Pronotal collar with median length short, about 0.2 times as long as pronotum disc, moderately ampliate posterolaterally; lateral margins with obtuse lateral teeth at about anterior 1/3, orientating laterally; lateral angles widely rounded; surface transversely grooved. Mesonotum brownish, with following black markings: median fascia rather wide, dramatically broadened posteriorly, occupying scutal depressions, with apex reaching anterior margin of cruciform elevation; submedian fasciae wide, along parapsidal sutures, broadened posteriorly, joining median fascia; accessory fasciae short, slender, between submedian and lateral fasciae, not joining lateral fasciae posteriorly; lateral fasciae wide, along lateral sigillae, extending to posterior margin of mesonotum, and joining marginal fasciae; marginal fasciae broadened posteriorly, along apical half of mesonotal lateral margins. Cruciform elevation brownish, with black median fascia extending to posterior arms and paired black markings on anterior arms. Wing groove ochraceous, with oblique black fasciae in middle part and black outer margin. Thoracic sternites ochraceous, with short setae.

Legs. Bicoloured, ochraceous to brown with black markings. Profemur (Fig. 1C) with four spines: primary spine slender, digitiform, prostrate, with apex rounded; secondary spine subtrianglular and rather sharp; subapical spine small, slightly angled; apical spine rather small and tuberculate. Meracanthi mostly blackish with ochraceous margins, elongated triangular and slightly curving medially.

Wings. Hyaline. Forewing with 8 apical cells; ulnar cell 3 about 1.8 times as long as apical cell 5; RA 2 vein with distal portion about 1.9 times as long as proximal portion; venation generally brownish, C and R+Sc veins ochraceous; infuscations distinctly present on r, r-m, m and m-cu crossveins, and paler on apices of longitudinal veins of apical cells; nodal line absent; basal cell greyish ochraceous; basal membrane greyish ochraceous and slightly tinged with greenish. Hind-wing with 6 apical cells; venation generally brownish, C, Sc+RA, CuA and 1A veins ochraceous; jugum and longitudinal margins of vannus greyish ochraceous.

Operculum. Entirely ochraceous; leaf-shaped, with apex subrounded, reaching posterior margin of sternite VI; narrowly separated from each other medially.

Abdomen. Obconical. Tergites generally black, with one small, brownish, ill-defined median spot on tergites 2, 3 and 8; tergites 3–7 with posterior margins narrowly brownish. Timbal cover scalelike, black, densely covered with greyish hairs in lateral half, concealing timbal in dorsal view. Sternites III–VII mostly black; sternites III–VI with large, ochraceous, median patches; sternite VII ochraceous along posterior margin, subtrapezoidal, slightly emarginate in middle of posterior margin; sternite VIII (Fig. 3A) brownish with blackish oblique fasciae, oblong, slightly emarginate in middle of posterior margin, anterolateral apodemes ill-developed.

Genitalia. Pygofer subcordiform to subelliptical, more or less narrowing posteriorly in ventral and dorsal views (Fig. 2A, D & F); anal styles relatively large, less sclerotised, densely covered with short setae apically (Fig. 2A–D, F); apical stylus relatively large and long, lightly sclerotised, digitiform (Fig. 2D); basal lobes elongate, obliquely prostrating to side walls of pygofer (Fig. 2A, B); upper lobes absent; distal shoulders widely rounded at apex in lateral view (Fig. 2C). Uncus slender, lobes separated from each other medially, slightly curving medially at narrowly rounded apices (Fig. 2A & F) and slightly curving outwards at apices in lateral view (Fig. 2C). Aedeagus slender but short, strongly thinned in apical 1/3 (Fig. 3B); in lateral view, almost straight except base (Fig. 3C).

Variations. Holotype and paratypes without evident variations.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

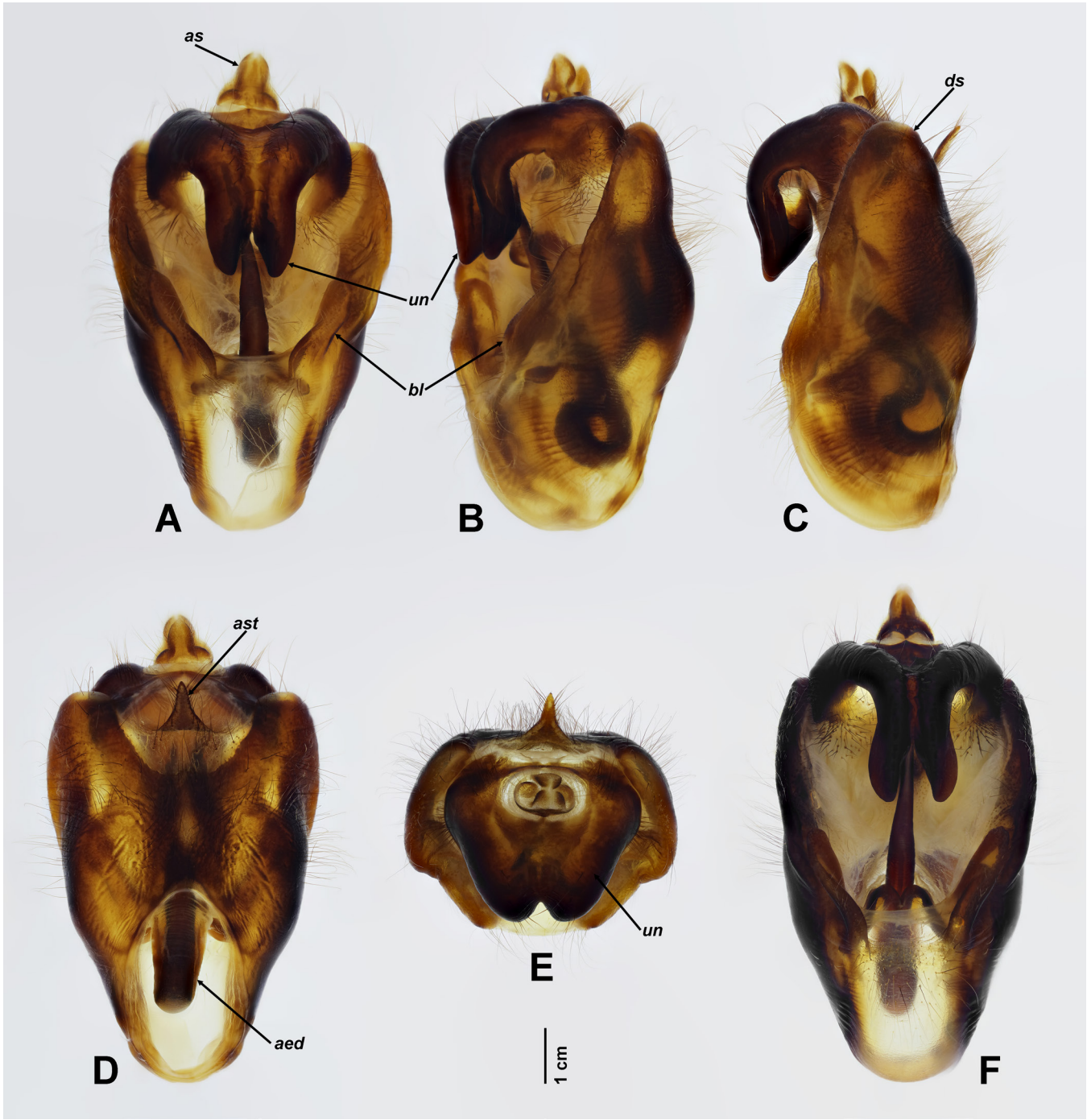

Figure 2. Pygofers of *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.**, ♂. **A–E.** Holotype; **F.** Paratype. Abbreviations: ***aed*:** aedeagus; ***as*:** anal styles; ***ast*:** apical stylus; ***bl*:** basal lobe; ***ds*:** distal shoulder; ***un*:** uncus. (**A, F.** Ventral views; **B.** Ventrolateral view; **C.** Lateral view; **D.** Dorsal view; **E.** Apical view)..

Species list of *Platylomia* Stål, 1870 [Alphabetically listed and modified from Sanborn (2013)]

1. ***Platylomia amicta* (Distant, 1889)** (= *Dundubia amicta* = *Cosmopsaltria amicta*) (India);
2. ***Platylomia bivocalis* (Matsumura, 1907)** (= *Cosmopsaltria bivocalis* = *Comopsaltria* (sic) *bivocalis*) (Taiwan);
3. ***Platylomia bocki* (Distant, 1882)** (= *Platylomia bbccki* (sic) = *Platylomia bccki* (sic) = *Platylomia bock* (sic) = *Dundubia bocki* = *Cosmopsaltria bocki*) (Yunnan; Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam);

Figure 3. *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.**, ♂. **A.** Sternite VIII, ventral view; **B.** Aedeagus, dorsal view; **C.** Aedeagus, lateral view.

4. *Platylomia brevis* Distant, 1912 (India);

5. *Platylomia diana* Distant, 1905 (= *Cosmopsaltria diana* = *Macrosemia diana*) (Fujian, Sichuan; Vietnam);

6. *Platylomia duffelsi* Pham & Constant, 2014 (Vietnam);

7. *Platylomia ficulnea* (Distant, 1892) (= *Cosmopsaltria ficulnea*) (India, Myanmar);

8. *Platylomia flavida* (Guérin-Méneville, 1834) (= *Cicada flavida* = *Cosmopsaltria flavida* = *Cosmopsaltria* (*Platylomia*) *flavida* = *Dundubia flavida* = *Dundubia flava* (sic)) (India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand);

9. *Platylomia insignis* Distant, 1912 (China; Bhutan);

10. *Platylomia jini* Wang sp. nov. (Yunnan);

11. *Platylomia kohimaensis* Hajong & Limatemjen, 2021 (India);

12. *Platylomia larus* (Walker, 1858) (= *Dundubia larus* = *Cosmopsaltria larus*) (Jiangsu; India, Sri Lanka);

13. *Platylomia lemoultii* Lallemand, 1924 (= *Playlonia* (sic) *lemoultii*) (Xizang);

14. *Platylomia malickyi* Beuk, 1998 (Yunnan; Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam);

15. *Platylomia minhi* Luu, Pham & Constant, 2022 (Vietnam);

16. ***Platylomia operculata*** **Distant, 1913** (= *Platylomia radha* (nec Distant)) (Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi, Yunnan; Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam);
17. ***Platylomia pendleburyi*** **Moulton, 1923** (Malaysia, Thailand);
18. ***Platylomia pieli*** **Kato, 1938** (= *Platylomia piei* (sic) = *Platylomia pieli elongata* Liu, 1939 = *Platylomia pieli* var. *elongata* = *Platylomia pieli trifuscata* Liu, 1939 = *Platylomia pieli* var. *trifuscata* = *Platylomia chusana* Kato, 1940 = *Macrosemia pieli*) (Anhui, Fujian, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang; Japan, Vietnam);
19. ***Platylomia plana*** **Lei & Li, 1994** (Xizang);
20. ***Platylomia radha*** **(Distant, 1881)** (= *Dundubia radha* = *Cosmopsaltria radha* = *Dundubia similis* Distant, 1882 = *Cosmopsaltria similis* = *Platylomia similis*) (Hainan, Jiangxi, Yunnan; Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam);
21. ***Platylomia shaanxiensis*** **Wang & Wei, 2014** (Shaanxi);
22. ***Platylomia stasserae*** **Boulard, 2005** (Thailand);
23. ***Platylomia vibrans*** **(Walker, 1850)** (= *Dundubia vibrans* = *Cosmopsaltria vibrans*) (Bangladesh; India; Indonesia; Malaysia).

DISCUSSION

Beuk (2002) had already stated that the genus of *Platylomia* is paraphyletic and some groups it included are believed to belong to new genera. As described above and by Wang & Wei (2014), *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.** and *P. shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014 are two remarkable species quite different to other members of *Platylomia*. They are also similar to some members of the genera *Meimuna* Distant 1905 and *Haphsa* Distant, 1905 (Dundubiini), especially *M. crassa* (Distant, 1905) (= *H. crassa* Distant, 1905). However, both genera were not monophyletic (Beuk, 2002; Wang et al., 2021; Hill et al., 2021). For *H. crassa*, Beuk (2002) argued that it should be congeneric with *M. mongolica* (Distant, 1881) and its relatives, and a new genus should be established to accommodate them. Beuk (2002) and Lee (2008) both chose to provisionally remain it in *Haphsa*. However, soon it was transferred to *Meimuna* because Lee (2009) considered it is deemed to be more closely allied to *Meimuna* than to *Haphsa*. After comprehensive consideration, in order to avoid more taxonomical combinations, the present author would prefers to describe *P. jini* Wang **sp. nov.** under *Platylomia* tentatively, together with its closest relative *P. shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

The author confirms his contribution to the whole processing steps in the research, conceptualization, preparation, and correction of this paper. He read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

FUNDING

This study was financially supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Huaguoshan (NSFH-2024).

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIAL

The holotype and one paratype listed in this study are deposited in the Invertebrate Collection of Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, China and are available from the curator, upon request.

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

This study only included arthropod material, and all required ethical guidelines for the treatment and use of animals were strictly adhered to in accordance with international, national, and institutional regulations. No human participants were involved in any studies conducted by the authors for this article.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to Jin Zhang (Zhangjiakou, China) and Lei Feng (Weifang, China) for providing the specimens of the new species. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Michel Boulard (Villeneuve-la-Comtesse, France), Chang-Chin Chen (Tianjin, China), Qi-Zi Hao and Tian-Gou Song (both Daluochaguo), Gui-Qiang Huang (Liupanshui Normal University, Liupanshui, China), Jin-Yuan Jiang (Wuxi, China), Zhi-Shun Song (Jiangsu Second Normal University, Nanjing, China) and Hao Xu (MYNU) for their considerable help in my study. I thank three anonymous reviewers for their constructive comments on earlier versions of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

Beuk, P.L.T. (1998) Revision of the *radha* group of the genus *Platylomia* Stål, 1870 (Homoptera, Cicadidae). *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie*, 140 (2), 147–176.

Beuk, P.L.T. (2002) *Cicadas spreading by island or by spreading the wings? Historic biogeography of dundubiine cicadas of the Southeast Asian continent and archipelagos*. Internal thesis, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 323 p.

Boulard, M. (2005) Données statutaires et éthologiques sur des cigales thaïlandaises, incluant la description de huit espèces nouvelles, ou mal connues (Rhynchota, Cicadoidea, Cicadidae). *Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Travaux du Laboratoire Biologie et Evolution des Insectes Hemipteroidea*, 15, 5–57.

Chou, I., Lei, Z.-R., Li, L., Lu, X.-L. & Yao, W. (1997) *The Cicadidae of China (Homoptera: Cicadoidea)*. Tianze Eldoneio, Hong Kong, ix + 380 p., 16 pls.

Distant, W.L. (1912) Descriptions of new genera and species of Oriental Homoptera. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 8, 9 (50), 181–194. https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931208693118

Hajong, S.R. & Limatemjen (2021) *Platylomia kohimaensis* n. sp. – a new cicada species (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) from the Naga Hills in the Eastern Himalayas. *Zootaxa*, 5047 (1), 81–91. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5047.1.7

Hayashi, M. & Usui, T. (2017) New record of an alien cicada, *Platylomia pieli* (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) from Japan. *Japanese Journal of Systematic Entomology*, 23 (1), 101–102.

Hill, K.B.R., Marshall, D.C., Marathe, K., Moulds, M.S., Lee, Y.-J., Pham, T.-H., Mohagan, A.B., Sarkar, V., Price, B.W., Duffels, J.P., Schouten, M.A., Boer, A.J. de, Kunte, K. & Simon, C. (2021) The molecular systematics and diversification of a taxonomically unstable group of Asian cicada tribes related to Cicadini Latreille, 1802 (Hemiptera: Cicadidae). *Invertebrate Systematics*, 35 (5), 570–601. https://doi.org/10.1071/IS20079

ICZN (1999) *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.* 4th Edition. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, xxix + 306 p.

Kato, M. (1934) Notes on Chinese Cicadidae. *Entomological World*, 2, 144–161, pls. 61–62.

Lee, Y.-J. (2008) A checklist of Cicadidae (Insecta: Hemiptera) from Vietnam, with some taxonomic remarks. *Zootaxa*, 1787, 1–27. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1787.1.1

Lee, Y.-J. (2009) Taxonomic notes on the genus *Haphsa* (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) with descriptions of two new species. *Florida Entomologist*, 92 (2), 330–337. https://doi.org/10.1653/024.092.0218

Lee, Y.-J. (2014) Cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) of Laos, with the description of four new genera and two new species. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France (N.S.)*, 50 (1), 59–81. https://doi.org/10.1080/00379271.2014.934038

Luu, H.-Y., Pham, H.-T. & Constant, J. (2022) A new species of *Platylomia* Stål, 1870 (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) from Vietnam, with a key to species. *Academia Journal of Biology*, 44 (1), 23–31. https://doi.org/10.15625/2615-9023/16757

Marshall, D.C., Moulds, M., Hill, K.B., Price, B.W., Wade, E.J., Owen, C.L., Goemans, G., Marathe, K., Sarkar, V., Cooley, J.R., Sanborn, A.F., Kunte, K., Villet, M.H. & Simon, C. (2018) A molecular phylogeny of the cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) with a review of tribe and subfamily classification. *Zootaxa*, 4424 (1), 1–64. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4424.1.1

Metcalf, Z.P. (1963) *General Catalogue of the Homoptera. Fascicle VIII. Cicadoidea. Part 1. Cicadidae. Section I. Tibiceninae. No. 1502*. North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina. 585 p.

Moulds, M.S. (2005) An appraisal of the higher classification of cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea) with special reference to the Australian fauna. *Records of the Australian Museum*, 57 (3), 375–446. https://doi.org/10.3853/j.0067-1975.57.2005.1447

Moulds, M.S. (2012) A review of the genera of Australian cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea). *Zootaxa*, 3287 (1), 1–262. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3287.1.1

Pham, H.-T. & Constant, J. [2014] (2015) The genus *Platylomia* Stål, 1870 (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) from Vietnam, with description of one new species and key to species. *Tap Chi Sinh Hoc*, 36 (4), 416–422. https://doi.org/10.15625/0866-7160/v36n4.6171

Sanborn, A.F. (2013) *Catalogue of the Cicadoidea (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha). With Contributions to the Bibliography by Martin H. Villet*. Elsevier/Academic Press, London. 1001 p. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-416647-9.00001-2

Simon, C., Gordon, E.R., Moulds, M.S., Cole, J.A., Haji, D., Lemmon, A.R., Lemmon, E.M., Kortyna, M., Nazario, K., Wade, E.J., Meister, R.C., Goemans, G., Chiswell, S.M., Pessacq, P., Veloso, C., McCutchen, J.P. & Łukasik, P. (2019) Off-target capture data, endosymbiont genes and morphology reveal a relict lineage that is sister to all other singing cicadas. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 128 (4), 865–886. https://doi.org/10.1093/biolinnean/blz120

Wang, C.-B. & Liu, P.-Y. (2022) A new species of *Polyneura* Westwood, 1842 from Yunnan, China (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae). *Biodiversity Data Journal*, 10, e84554. https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.10.e84554

Wang, S.-Y., Peng, X.-D. & Wei, C. (2021) A review of the cicada genus *Haphsa* Distant, 1905 with the description of one new species from China (Hemiptera: Cicadidae) and a phylogenetic analysis of *Haphsa* and its allies. *Zootaxa*, 4991 (3), 523–538. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4991.3.5

Wang, X. & Wei, C. (2014) Review of the cicada genus *Platylomia* Stål (Hemiptera, Cicadidae) from China, with description and bioacoustics of a new species from Mts. Qinling. *Zootaxa*, 3811 (1), 137–145. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3811.1.9

مطالعه جنس *Platylomia* Stål (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae) در چین و توصیف یک گونهٔ جدید

چنگ-بین وانگ

مرکز تحقیقات مهندسی برای پیشگیری و کاهش بلایای جنگلی و مرتعی، دانشگاه نرمال میانیانگ، خیابان میانسینگ غربی ۱۶۶، میانیانگ ۶۲۱۰۰۰، سیچوان، جمهوری خلق چین

* پست الکترونیک نویسنده مسئول مکـاتبه: *entomologist@qq.com*

| **تاریخ دریـافت:** ۲۱ تیر ۱۴۰۳ | **تاریخ پذیرش:** ۱۵ شهریور ۱۴۰۳ | **تاریخ انتشار:** ۱۷ شهریور ۱۴۰۳ |

چکیـــده: یک گونه جدید از زنجرک‌ها به نام *Platylomia jini* Wang **sp. nov.** (Hemiptera, Cicadidae, Cicadinae) از استان یون‌نان کشور چین توصیف شد. این گونه بیشترین شباهت را با گونهٔ *P. shaanxiensis* Wang & Wei, 2014 که در استان شاآنشی چین توصیف شده دارد. ویژگی‌های افتراقی دو گونه به طور دقیق مقایسه شداند. علاوه بر این، هویت گونهٔ *P. strongata* Lei, 1997 به عنوان یک نام غیرقابل دسترس و غیرمعتبر پیشنهاد شد.

واژگـان کلیدی: Dundubiini، تاکسونومی، گونهٔ جدید، ریخت‌شناسی، نام غیرقابل دسترس، خاورزمین