

Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Kuvera* Distant (Homoptera: Cixiidae)

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Latoliarus Dlabola is synonymized with *Kuvera*, *Kuvera pallidula amurensis* Anufriev, up-graded to species rank, and *K. bassarukini* sp. n. described from Sakhalin.

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The genus *Kuvera* was described by Distant (1906) as monotypic from a single female from Burma (collected at Ruby Mines, about 100 km N of Mandalay). Earlier and later, several species of this genus were described by Matsumura (1900, 1914), Melichar (1902) and Muir (1922) in *Oliarus*, *Cixius* or *Kuvera* from Japan, Taiwan, Sichuan, and Himalaya. Recently, Anufriev (1988) published a revision of this genus and Tsaour & al. (1991) described from Taiwan some additional new species.

I describe here a new species from Sakhalin, regard as a separate species the continental subspecies of *Kuvera pallidula* Mats. and synonymize with *Kuvera* the genus *Latoliarus* Dlabola from Afghanistan.

Certainly, a number of *Kuvera* species will be described from continental China, but already now it may be assumed that the generic area of *Kuvera* is a palaearctic one (according to the nomenclature of Semenov-Tian-Shansky, 1936), or stenopean-orthrian (according to the nomenclature of Emeljanov, 1974).

Kuvera Distant, 1906

Kuvera Distant, 1906. Type species *K. semihyalina* Distant, 1906.

Latoliarus Dlabola, 1957, syn. n. Type species *L. brunneus* Dlabola, 1957.

Kuvera brunnea (Dlabola, 1957), comb. n.

Latoliarus brunneus Dlabola, 1957.

The synonymy is based on the original description and illustrations of *Latoliarus brun-*

neus. *L. brunneus* is a typical member of the genus *Kuvera*. In particular, the left process of the apex of theca has typical configuration with hooked tip, the flagellum is also typical of *Kuvera*. The right process of the apex of theca is also typical but very long.

Kuvera amurensis Anufriev, 1988, stat. n.

Kuvera pallidula amurensis Anufriev, 1988.

Two subspecies, *K. p. pallidula* Matsumura, 1914 and *K. p. kerzhneri* Anufriev, 1988, differ in the coloration only, but *K. p. amurensis* has distinct morphological peculiarities of genitalia. I consider *K. p. amurensis* as a good allopatric species.

- 1(2). Right apical process of theca directed obliquely anterad-laterad, nearly straight, with top a little curved forward. Distal article of the lateral process of penis (flagellum) relatively neared to base of article and shifted to the left ***K. pallidula* Mats.**
- 2(1). Right apical process of theca directed forward along the wall of theca, then sharply turns backward and at the top again forward. Distal article of the lateral process of penis relatively far from base of article and shifted upwards ***K. amurensis* Anufriev.**

Kuvera bassarukini sp. n.

Holotype. ♂, Russia, Sakhalin Isl., 30-50 km of Uglegorsk, 29-30.VII. 1992 (Bassarukin).

Paratypes. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, the same data.

The holotype and paratypes are kept in the collection of the Zoological Institute RAS, St.Petersburg. It is the first record of the genus *Kuvera* from Sakhalin.

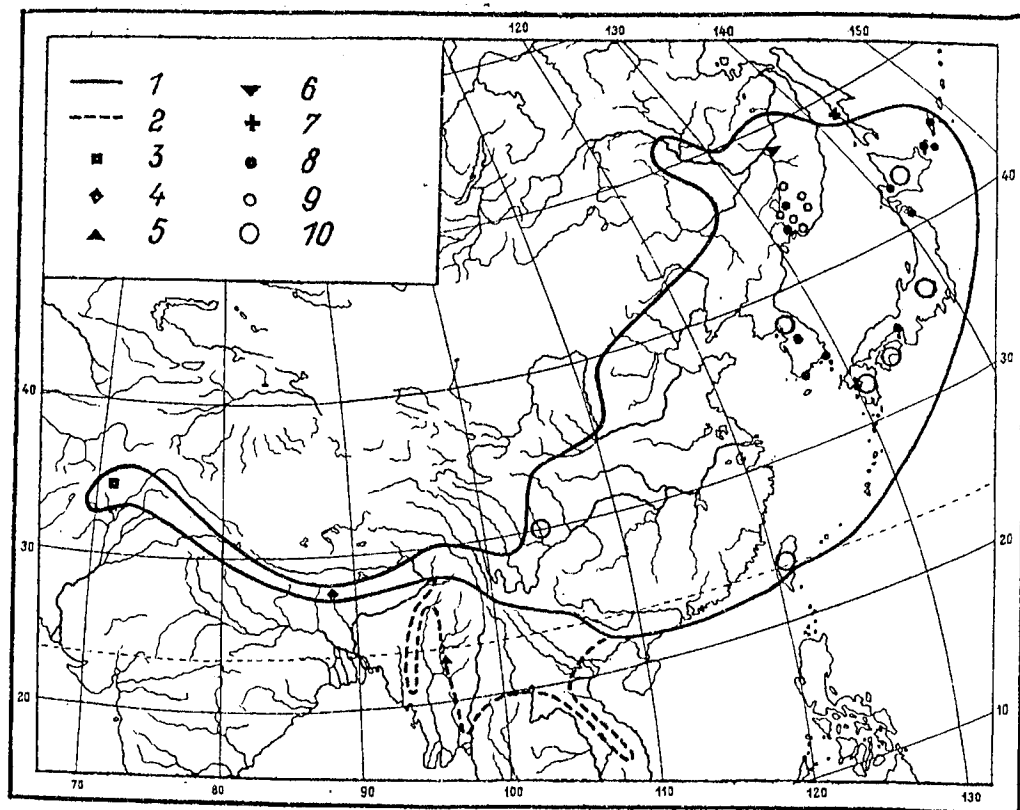


Fig. 1. Distribution of the genus *Kuvera* Dist. 1, limits of Palearctica; 2, limits of adjacent territories with subtropical mountain belt; 3, *K. brunnea* Dlab.; 4, *K. brunetti* Muir; 5, *K. semihyalina* Dist.; 6, northernmost capture of *K. ussuriensis* Vilb.; 7, *K. bassarukini* sp. n.; 8, *K. flaviceps*; 9, other *Kuvera* species; 10, approximate limits of distribution range of the genus.

Description. Closely related to *K. flaviceps* Mats. and similar to it. Macrocoryphe and upper part of eumetope ochraceous-brown; male sometimes with coryphe blackened in the middle; lower part of eumetope black with light middle keel and widely lightened lateral keels. Clypeus and areas of face lower than eyes black; postclypeus usually with keels lightened to brown. Pronotum above brown to light brown; postocular parts and lateral parts of paradiscal area except keels darkened. Paranota darkened from fore margin almost to the hind; the lower marginal keel narrowly lightened. Mesonotum nearly black; keels usually slightly lightened. Tegulae light brown. Fore wings glassy transparent; pterostigma and peripheral vein of wing membrane a little darkened; in male sometimes costal vein and claval suture (vein *CuP*) also darkened. Lower part of body, including fore and middle coxae,

black; hind coxae and other parts of all legs brown; male with femora entirely dark brown. Abdomen with lightened margins of sclerites and lateral keels. Male genitalia similar to those of *K. flaviceps*, but differ in the longer left apical process of theca, which extends to the side of its basal dilatation, in the apex of the right process of theca more strongly curved mesad and in relatively short process of distal article, with apex only a little extending beyond lateral subbasal swelling of the article.

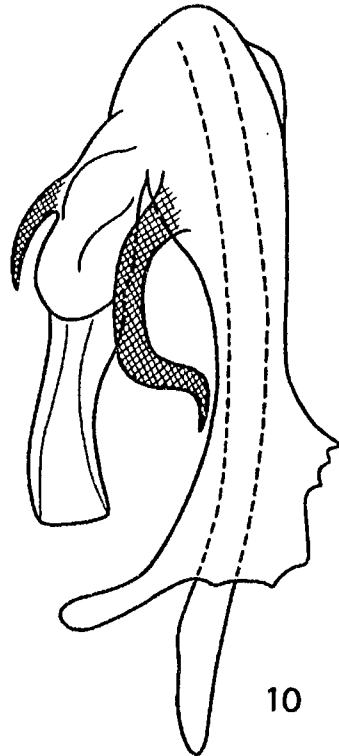
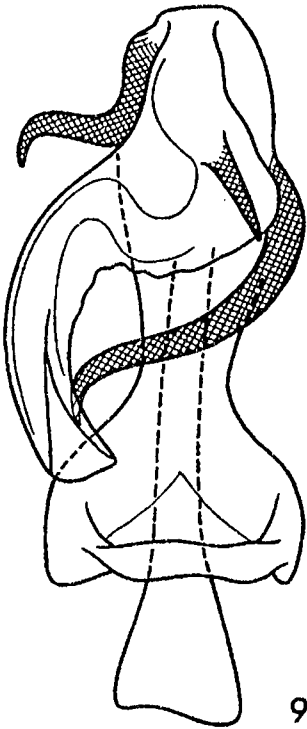
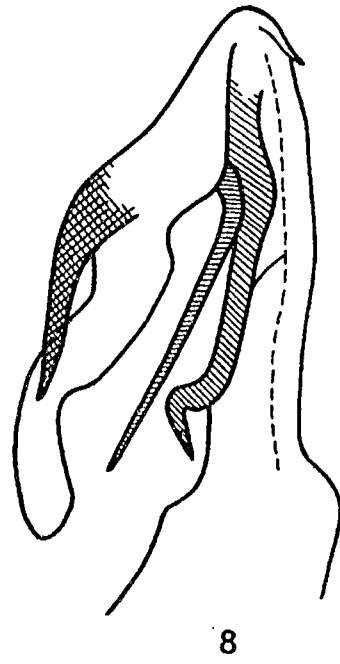
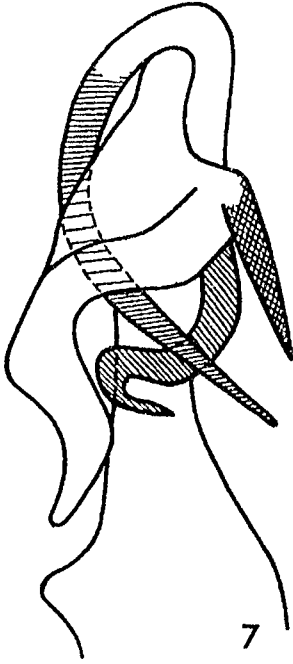
Length of male 5.9-6.0 mm, female 6.2 mm.

Acknowledgements

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Figs 2-6. *Kuvera bassarukini* sp. n., male: 2, genital block, left side; 3, penis, left side; 4, penis, dorsal view; 5, penis, right side; 6, style.



Figs 7-10. 7, 8, *Kuvera brunnea* Dlab.: 7, penis, dorsal view; 8, penis, left side; 9, 10, *K. amurensis* Anuf.: 9, penis, dorsal view; 10, penis, left side. 7, 8, after Dlabola, 1957, modified; 9, 10, after Anufriev, 1988.

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