

Taxonomy and phylogeny of the Old World jumping plant-louse genus *Paurocephala* (Insecta, Hemiptera, Psylloidea)

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Fifty-one species are recognized in the genus *Paurocephala*, with an additional 14 species which remain unnamed. Thirty-five species are described as new, and five species are synonymized: *P. pumilae* and *P. zhejiangensis* with *P. chonchaiensis*, *P. debregeasiae* with *P. sauteri*, and *P. guangxiensis* and *P. tremae* with *P. trematos*. Two varieties, *P. psylloptera maculipennis* and *P. psylloptera setifera*, are raised to species level. *P. bifasciata* is reinstated from former synonymy with *P. chonchaiensis*, and *Anomoterga kleinhofiae* is transferred back to *Paurocephala*. Lectotypes are designated for *P. brevicephala*, *P. chonchaiensis*, *P. psylloptera*, *P. sauteri*, *P. setifera* and *P. wilderi*. The four New World species of *Paurocephala* are not considered to be congeneric with the Old World species and will be transferred to *Dictidophlebia*. Two South African species, *P. bicarinata* and *P. hottentotti*, are removed from *Paurocephala* and have to be accommodated in a new genus in the Diaphorininae. Thus *Paurocephala* is an Old World genus with nine Afrotropical and 42 Indo-Australian described species. Keys for the identification of adults and fifth instar larvae are provided. All 51 named species are diagnosed and illustrated, and information is given on distribution and host plants. Based on two cladistic analyses, one using adult characters only, and one using both adult and larval characters, four monophyletic species groups are recognized. In both analyses a basal group of 10 species, the *brevicephala*-group, forms the sister group to all other *Paurocephala* spp. The Afrotropical species are monophyletic and, together with one Oriental species constitute the *gossypii*-group. In the analysis with adult characters only, the *gossypii*-group is the sister taxon of the *kleinhofiae*-group and, both together, are the sister group of the *psylloptera*-group, the largest species group with 27 species. In the analysis of adult and larval characters, the relationships between the last three species groups are not resolved. The result of the phylogenetic analysis confirms the synonymy of the subgenus *Thoracocorna* with *Paurocephala*. Known host plants of *Paurocephala* spp. belong to the Malviflorae with the exception of the Afrotropical *P. insolita* which develops on Theiflorae (Theales, Clusiaceae). The *brevicephala*-, *kleinhofiae*- and *gossypii*-groups are associated with hosts of the order Malvales (Malvaceae and Sterculiaceae), whereas the *psylloptera*-group is with Urticales (Urticaceae, Moraceae and Ulmaceae).

KEYWORDS: *Paurocephala*, Hemiptera, Psylloidea, taxonomy, Urticales, Malvales, cladistics, phylogeny.

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Introduction

Among phytophagous Hemiptera, jumping plant-lice or psylloids are particularly interesting for their highly specialized host requirements. Individual psylloid species can usually complete their larval development on only one or a few closely related host species. In addition to this, related psylloids are often associated with closely related plant taxa. Psylloids constitute, therefore, a promising taxon for testing co-evolutionary hypotheses of insects and their host plants (Burckhardt and Basset, 2000).

A prerequisite for studies of this kind is a sound taxonomic and phylogenetic base. Revisions published in the last 25 years (e.g. Hollis, 1976; Brown and Hodkinson, 1988; Hollis and Broomfield, 1989; Burckhardt and Basset, 2000) and extensive collections made in the tropics and South temperate regions show, however, that our knowledge on the diversity and phylogeny of jumping plant-lice is still fragmentary. The some 3000 described species represent probably much less than half the number of globally existing species. Although the current classification based on White and Hodkinson's (1985) analysis reflects better phylogenetic relationships within Psylloidea than traditional ones (Bekker-Migdisova, 1973), the monophyly of many groups remains questionable. One of these groups is the mainly tropical genus *Paurocephala*, which has been a continuing source of confusion.

Crawford (1914) erected the genus *Paurocephala* for *P. psylloptera*, a species that was collected on *Ficus ulmifolia* (Moraceae). He noted a resemblance to species of the genus *Pauropsylla* Rübsaamen, most of which are associated with *Ficus* spp., and thereby implying a close phylogenetic relationship. This produced a lot of subsequent confusion about concept and content of both genera, which continued until the 1970s. Also, in 1975, Mathur described species of *Paurocephala*, from the Indian subcontinent, stating that they closely agree with morphological characters of *Pauropsylla*. These two genera, which were treated as closely related and placed in the same tribe (Pauropsyllini), were re-examined by Hollis (1984). He placed the genus *Paurocephala* near *Haplaphalara* Uichanco and *Moraniella* Loginova, which confirmed the placement of *Paurocephala* in the Aphalaridae proposed by several authors (Vondráček, 1957; Heslop-Harrison, 1958; Klimaszewski, 1964). *Pauropsylla*, on the other hand, was redefined within the Triozidae (Hollis, 1984).

Vondráček (1952, 1957), Heslop-Harrison (1951) and Dobreanu and Manolache (1962) included the genus *Camarotoscena* Haupt as a subgenus of *Paurocephala*. The subgenus *Thoracocorna* was established for *Paurocephala chonchaiensis* Boselli (Klimaszewski, 1970) and later synonymized with *Paurocephala* (Loginova, 1972).

Crawford (1919) and Uichanco (1921) described new varieties for series which resembled *P. psylloptera* Crawford, but which were collected on different hosts. These varietal names were still used until recently (Navasero and Calilung, 1998). Other authors (Enderlein, 1914; Crawford, 1917; 1919; Uichanco, 1921; Boselli, 1929; Kuwayama, 1931), described and/or synonymized additional Oriental taxa within *Paurocephala*, without examining type material. The consequence of this was complete confusion. The important contribution of Yang *et al.* (1986) solved some of the confusion around *P. psylloptera* Crawford. They concluded that three different species were involved; one developing on *Ficus*, one on *Trema* and one on *Morus*, all three species having restricted geographical distributions. These results were based on host plant alternation and mating experiments, courtship behaviour, acoustic analysis and adult morphology. Li and Yang (1987) described five new species of *Paurocephala* from China, but failed to examine type material of previously described species.

Petty (1924, 1933) described two *Paurocephala* species from South Africa based on absence of genal processes and presence of pterostigma. Russell (1943, 1946) described two new Afrotropical species in *Paurocephala*; though similar, they differed substantially from the type species, most conspicuously in the presence of prominent peg-like setae on the inner surface of the paramere.

From the New World, Brown and Hodkinson (1988) described two Neotropical species, *P. lanceomedia* and *P. paucivena*. They suggested that the former was closely related to the Afrotropical species, differing in the absence of peg-like setae on the inner surface of the paramere and in wing venation. They did not comment on the relationships of *P. paucivena* Brown and Hodkinson, due to lack of males and antennal structures.

Burckhardt (1996) described two *Paurocephala* spp. from Paraguay. These two species differed from all other species included in *Paurocephala* in the distinctly short head, thickened antennal flagellum and presence of a small subapical rhinarium on segment 3. He suggested that two Asian groups of *Paurocephala* can be distinguished. One group has long and slender metatibiae, a long rostrum, antennae longer than head width and long female terminalia. The second group, consisting of *P. brevicephala* Crawford, *P. kleinhofiae* Uichanco, *P. minuta* Crawford and *P. russellae* Mathur, has short metatibiae and rostrum, antennae shorter than head width and short female genitalia, which are usually upturned apically. He also suggested that the Afrotropical species are intermediate between these two Asian groups.

The aim of the present work is to redefine the genus *Paurocephala* and its constituent species as well as to examine the phylogenetic relationships within the genus.

Material and methods

Morphological terminology

Morphological terminology follows mostly Ossiannilsson (1992). Hollis (1976) is followed in the usage of the terms 'spurs' and 'spines' in relation to the metatibia. The term 'claval fold' is used instead of 'claval suture' in the forewing. Forewing vein morphology and measurements are shown in figure 1A, B. Yang *et al.* (1986) is followed for the definition of the meracanthal length.

Measurements are given in mm and were made from slide-mounted specimens using an eye-piece graticule on the dissection microscope.

Following abbreviations are used in the descriptions, keys and measurement tables. Adult psyllid: HW, head width; AL, antenna length; F1, length of first antennal flagellomere; LB, labrum length; WL, forewing length; WW, forewing width; PT, pterostigma length; RL, Rs vein length of forewing; RC, length of line connecting apices of vein Rs and Cu_{1a} of forewing; a, length of line connecting base and apex of vein M_{1+2} of forewing; b, length of line connecting base and apex of vein M_{3+4} of forewing; c, length of line connecting apices of veins M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} of forewing; d, length of line connecting apices of vein Cu_{1a} and Cu_{1b} of forewing; e, length of widest perpendicular distance to d in cell cu_1 ; ML, metatibial length; MC, meracanthus length; MP, male proctiger length; PL, paramere length; DL, length of distal segment of aedeagus; FP, female proctiger length; CL, circumanal ring length; SL, female subgenital plate length. Fifth instar larva: AL, antenna length; FL, forewing-pad length; BL, body length; BW, body width; CL, caudal plate length; CW, caudal plate width.

Material depositories

Material is conserved dry, in 70% ethanol or is mounted on microscopical slides. Specimens were examined or are cited from following depositories: BAUC, Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing, China; BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, UK; BPBM, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA; DEIC, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde Finow, Germany; EIHU, Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; IFRI, Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India; LCMI, Entomology Research Institute, Loyola College, Madras, India; MHNG, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland; MRAC, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium; NCHU, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan; NHMB, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; OMNH, Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan; TULE, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Laboratory of Entomology, Japan; UNEI, Dipartimento di Entomologia e Zoologia Agraria del Università, Portici, Naples, Italy; UPPC, Department of Entomology, University of the Philippines, Laguna, Philippines; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA (psylloid collection deposited in the USDA, Beltsville, MD, USA).

Phylogenetic analyses

The cladistic analyses were performed with WINCLADA (Nixon, 1999) and Hennig86 (Farris, 1988), using the mh and bb* search options. *Diclidophlebia dahli* (Rübsaamen) served as out group. *Diclidophlebia* is one of the two possible sister genera of *Paurocephala* (Burckhardt and Mifsud, in preparation). Successive weighting was applied when the first run resulted in several most parsimonious cladograms. The nelsen command was used to calculate consensus trees. Multistate characters were treated as unordered. For mapping the characters on the cladograms, the fast character optimization was used. Abbreviations: CI, consistency index; RI, retention index; L, tree length.

Character assessment

A number of morphological characters, some of which were not previously used in the literature dealing with *Paurocephala*, are explained in the following section. In addition to qualitative characters, quantitative characters (tables 2A–C, 3) were also used.

Adult

Head. Most species of *Paurocephala* show a moderately short head (figure 2A–C), but in some species such as *P. brevicephala*, the head is extremely short (figure 2D–F), with a high vertex length to width ratio. The length and density of setiferation on the vertex is of specific importance. Long setae on the vertex are present in *P. chonchaiensis* whereas the vertex of *P. gossypii* is covered by few inconspicuous setae. Rarely, tubercle-like structures are present on the fronto-lateral margins of the vertex such as in *P. stephaniella*. The labium length shows two extremes, very long (figure 21G) as in *P. psylloptera* or short (figure 15M) as in *P. curvata*. The antenna provides a number of diagnostic characters. In most species the antenna is longer than the head width, reaching the maximum in *P. longiantennata*. In other species it is extremely short, as long as or shorter than the head width, as in *P. brevicephala*. In most species the antenna is 10-segmented but a small number of species such as *P. brevicephala* has 8-segmented and *P. kleinhofiae* has 9-segmented

Table 1. Checklist of *Paurocephala* spp. with information on distribution and host plants.

<i>abutili</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Kenya. Host plant: <i>Abutilon mauritianum</i> (Jacq.) Medik. (Malvaceae).
<i>ambigua</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>artocarpae</i> Braza and Calilung, 1981.	Distribution: Philippines (Luzon), Malaysia (Sabah) and Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant: <i>Artocarpus</i> sp. (Moraceae).
<i>bifasciata</i> Kuwayama, 1931, stat. rev.	Distribution: China (Hong Kong), Taiwan, Japan (Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu, and Ishigaki and Iriomote Islands) and Vietnam. Host plants: <i>Ficus erecta</i> var. <i>beeheyana</i> (Hook. and Arn.) King, <i>F. foveolata</i> Pittier and <i>Covellia hispida</i> (L. f.) Miq. (Moraceae).
<i>boehmeriae</i> sp. n.	Distribution: China (Hong Kong). Host plant. <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> (L.) Gaudich. (Urticaceae).
<i>boxi</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Ghana. Host plant unknown.
<i>brendelli</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Malaysia (Malaysian Peninsula). Host plant unknown.
<i>brevicephala</i> (Crawford, 1917).	Distribution: Philippines (Mindanao, Palawan) and Malaysia (Sarawak). Host plant unknown.
<i>calcarata</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Fiji Islands. Host plant unknown.
<i>chonchaiensis</i> Boselli, 1929 (= <i>pumilae</i> Li and Yang, 1987 syn. n., = <i>zhejiangensis</i> Yang and Li, 1987 syn. n.).	Distribution: China (including Hong Kong) and Japan. Host plant: <i>Ficus pumila</i> L. (Moraceae).
<i>curvata</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Papua New Guinea and Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>dayak</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak), Brunei and Singapore. Host plants: <i>Trema tomentosa</i> (Roxb.) Hara and <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).
<i>debregeasiae</i> Yang and Li, 1987, see <i>sauteri</i> Enderlein.	
<i>distincta</i> sp. n.	Distribution: India and Sri Lanka. Host plant unknown.
<i>elegans</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>gossypii</i> Russell, 1943.	Distribution: Zaire, Sudan and Malawi. Host plant: <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (Malvaceae).
<i>guangxiensis</i> Yang and Li, 1987, see <i>trematos</i> Yang <i>et al.</i>	
<i>hollisi</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Tanzania. Host plant unknown.
<i>insolita</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Angola. Host plant: <i>Psorospermum febrifugum</i> Spach (Clusiaceae).
<i>javanica</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Java). Host plant: <i>Ficus</i> sp. (Moraceae).
<i>kleinhofiae</i> Uichanco, 1921, comb. rev.	Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao) and Taiwan. Host plant: <i>Kleinhovia hospita</i> L. (Sterculiaceae).
<i>lienhardi</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah). Host plant unknown.
<i>lii</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>longiantennata</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Papua New Guinea. Host plant unknown.
<i>lucida</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Ethiopia. Host plant unknown.
<i>macrochaetis</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>maculipennis</i> Uichanco, 1921.	Distribution: Philippines including Palawan. Host plant: <i>Ficus nota</i> (Moraceae).
<i>marginata</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>martini</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Singapore. Host plant unknown.
<i>mathuri</i> sp. n.	Distribution: India (Uttar Pradesh). <i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb. (Malvaceae).
<i>medleri</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Nigeria. Host plant unknown.
<i>minuta</i> Crawford, 1919.	Distribution: Philippines (Luzon). Host plant unknown.
<i>mui</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Indonesia (Tanimbar Island). Host plant unknown.
<i>muta</i> sp. n.	Distribution: India. Host plant unknown.
<i>oceanica</i> sp. n.	Distribution: India (Andaman Islands). Host plant unknown.
<i>palawanensis</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Philippines (Palawan). Host plant: <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).
<i>papuana</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Papua New Guinea. Host plant unknown.
<i>phalaki</i> Mathur, 1975.	Distribution: India (Bengal, Madras). Host plant unknown.
<i>polaszeki</i> sp. n.	Distribution: Bangladesh. Host plant: <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).
<i>psylloptera</i> Crawford, 1913.	Distribution: Philippines, Indonesia (Sumatra, Sulawesi) and Malaysia (Sabah). Host plant: <i>Ficus</i> spp. (Moraceae).

Table 1. (Continued).

<i>pterospermi</i> sp. n. Distribution: Philippines (Palawan) and Malaysia (Sabah). Host plant: <i>Pterospermum</i> sp. (Sterculiaceae).
<i>pumilae</i> Li and Yang, 1987, see <i>chonchaiensis</i> Boselli.
<i>robusta</i> sp. n. Distribution: Philippines (Palawan). Host plant unknown.
<i>russellae</i> Mathur, 1975. Distribution: India (Uttar Pradesh). Host plant: <i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb. (Malvaceae).
<i>sauteri</i> Enderlein, 1914 (= <i>debregeasiae</i> Yang and Li, 1987 syn. n.). Distribution: China and Taiwan. Host plant: <i>Morus alba</i> L. (Moraceae).
<i>setifera</i> (Crawford, 1919). Distribution: Philippines (Luzon). Host plant: <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).
<i>similis</i> sp. n. Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>sinuata</i> sp. n. Distribution: Ghana and Nigeria. Host plant unknown.
<i>stephaniella</i> sp. n. Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>stigmatalis</i> sp. n. Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah). Host plant unknown.
<i>sulawesiana</i> sp. n. Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi). Host plant unknown.
<i>tremae</i> Yang and Li, 1987, see <i>trematos</i> Yang <i>et al.</i>
<i>trematos</i> Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1986 (= <i>guangxiensis</i> Yang and Li, 1987 syn. n., = <i>tremae</i> Yang and Li, 1987). Distribution: Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, China and Malaysia. Host plant: <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).
<i>urenae</i> Russell, 1946. Distribution: Zaire. Host plant: <i>Urena lobata</i> L. (Malvaceae).
<i>wilderi</i> Crawford, 1927. Distribution: American Samoa. Host plant unknown.
<i>zhejiangensis</i> Yang and Li, 1987, see <i>chonchaiensis</i> Boselli.

antenna. In 10-segmented antenna, a single rhinarium is present subapically on segments 4, 6, 8 and 9; in 9-segmented antenna on segments 3, 5, 7 and 8; in 8-segmented antenna on segments 3, 4, 6 and 7. The presence or absence of a long basal seta on distal antennal segments offers a good character for species discrimination. Some species, such as *P. psyloptera*, have such a seta on segment 9, others such as *P. brevicephala*, on segments 7 and 8. The length of the terminal setae is in general much shorter than the antennal flagellum, but in a few species such as *P. brevicephala* and *P. elegans* it is as long as or longer than the flagellum. Antennal rhinaria often bear a single transparent seta, which is relatively long as in *P. muiri*. The Afrotropical species mostly lack these setae, but in species such as *P. brevicephala* and *P. kleinhofiae* a bifid seta (figure 2J) is present reaching the maximum expression in *P. martini*.

Hind legs. The meracanthus is always present; short and apically blunt (figure 7J) as in *P. gossypii*, long curved ventrally and subacute apically (figure 28N) as in *P. setifera* and very long, straight ventrally (figure 14G) as in *P. calcarata*. The majority of species such as *P. psyloptera* and *P. chonchaiensis* have a relatively long metatibia, in *P. brevicephala* it is short and as stout as long or shorter than the metafemur. The Afrotropical species are intermediate in this character. Apical metatibial spurs are usually not strongly sclerotized nor black, a character shared by some Neotropical *Diclidophlebia* spp. The metatibia usually bears similar spurs laterally, forming two rows in *P. psyloptera*, one row in *P. brevicephala* and reduced to two or three stout setae in *P. wilderi*. The Afrotropical species and two Asian species lack these lateral stout setae.

Forewing. The venation and setiferation of the forewing provide diagnostic characters for species identification. The length and density of setiferation on forewing veins is in general of specific importance. The length and ratios of several veins and connections therein are also useful for species determination. The pterostigma can

Table 2A. Measurements of adult *Paurocephala* species (N = number of measured specimens).

Species	N	HW	WL	MC	MP	PL	DL	FP
<i>abutili</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.49	1.59–1.73	0.07–0.08	0.18–0.19	0.18–0.19	0.11	0.54–0.57
<i>ambigua</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.66–0.75	1.61–2.01	0.07–0.08	0.14–0.15	0.23–0.24	0.21–0.22	0.61–0.66
<i>artocarpae</i>	3♂ 3♀	0.62–0.70	1.74–2.10	0.11–0.12	0.23–0.25	0.28–0.30	0.23–0.24	0.77–0.84
<i>bifasciata</i>	4♂ 4♀	0.58–0.63	1.80–2.02	0.09–0.14	0.20–0.21	0.15–0.18	0.14–0.16	0.67–0.72
<i>boehmeriae</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.57–0.60	1.71–1.95	0.10–0.11	0.23	0.22	0.17–0.18	0.69–0.71
<i>boxi</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.50–0.53	1.30	0.04–0.05	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.53
<i>brendelli</i>	2♂ 1♀	0.56–0.59	1.44–1.63	0.05–0.08	0.14–0.16	0.11–0.12	0.13	0.54
<i>brevicephala</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.67–0.72	1.54–1.85	0.07–0.08	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.52
<i>calcarata</i>	3♂ 1♀	0.49–0.56	1.51–1.68	0.18–0.19	0.15–0.16	0.18–0.19	0.14	0.63
<i>chonchaiensis</i>	4♂ 4♀	0.52–0.62	1.44–1.76	0.09–0.11	0.17–0.19	0.14–0.17	0.13–0.15	0.54–0.60
<i>curvata</i>	2♂ 1♀	0.60–0.62	1.59–1.76	0.10–0.11	0.19–0.20	0.20–0.21	0.19	0.58
<i>dayak</i>	6♂ 6♀	0.56–0.65	1.56–2.05	0.08–0.11	0.22–0.25	0.24–0.30	0.18–0.21	0.71–0.91
<i>distincta</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.73–0.75	2.12–2.24	0.17–0.18	0.25	0.23	0.16	0.75
<i>elegans</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.46	1.07–1.27	0.05–0.06	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.56
<i>gossypii</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.48–0.51	1.29–1.49	0.06–0.07	0.15–0.16	0.17–0.18	0.11–0.12	0.49–0.55
<i>hollisi</i>	4♂ 1♀	0.50–0.58	0.88–1.51	0.05–0.07	0.15–0.16	0.18–0.20	0.16–0.18	0.59
<i>insolita</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.54–0.57	1.49–1.61	0.08	0.19	0.20	0.16–0.17	0.60–0.61
<i>javanica</i>	3♂ 3♀	0.64–0.74	1.78–2.15	0.12–0.13	0.21–0.24	0.25–0.27	0.19–0.23	0.72–0.75
<i>klienhoferiae</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.47–0.51	1.05–1.29	0.05–0.06	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.48
<i>lateralis</i>	1♂	0.43	1.10	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.07	–
<i>lienhardi</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.53–0.56	1.71–1.95	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.52
<i>lii</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.51–0.54	1.34–1.41	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.51
<i>longiantennata</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.75–0.84	2.59–3.15	0.12–0.14	0.35–0.36	0.29–0.30	–	1.15–1.16
<i>lucida</i>	1♀	0.59	2.20	0.08	–	–	–	0.71
<i>macrochaetis</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.57–0.58	1.50–1.62	0.08–0.09	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.65
<i>maculipennis</i>	5♂ 3♀	0.65–0.75	1.98–2.32	0.09–0.10	0.25–0.29	0.25	0.19–0.21	0.80–0.90
<i>marginata</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.62–0.66	1.95–2.15	0.09–0.10	0.24	0.28	0.20–0.21	0.81–0.83
<i>martini</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.61–0.67	1.68–1.83	0.07–0.08	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.53
<i>mathuri</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.55–0.58	1.46–1.63	0.05–0.06	0.14	0.14	–	0.53
<i>medleri</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.49–0.51	1.32–1.37	0.04–0.05	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.58
<i>muii</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.59–0.60	1.49–1.56	0.12–0.13	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.72
<i>muta</i>	4♂ 4♀	0.55–0.59	1.51–1.81	0.09–0.10	0.22–0.24	0.24–0.26	0.19–0.20	0.80–0.83
<i>oceanica</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.59–0.63	1.68–1.78	0.08–0.09	0.24	0.25	0.19	0.79
<i>palawanensis</i>	1♂ 2♀	0.58–0.62	1.49–1.80	0.08–0.09	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.78–0.90
<i>papuana</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.58–0.64	1.74–1.90	0.13–0.15	0.21–0.22	0.19–0.20	0.17	0.81–0.85
<i>polaszeki</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.56–0.57	1.41–1.56	0.09	0.21–0.22	0.21–0.22	0.15–0.17	0.65
<i>psylloptera</i>	5♂ 5♀	0.58–0.67	1.63–2.07	0.14–0.17	0.20–0.22	0.21–0.23	0.17–0.18	0.76–0.89
<i>pterospermi</i>	4♂ 4♀	0.61–0.71	1.59–1.83	0.08	0.14	0.19–0.20	0.18–0.20	0.55–0.58
<i>robusta</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.64–0.66	0.68–1.49	0.06–0.07	0.14–0.17	0.15	0.12–0.16	0.54–0.55
<i>sauteri</i>	3♂ 2♀	0.58–0.66	1.71–2.10	0.09	0.21–0.23	0.21–0.23	0.16–0.17	0.72–0.73
<i>setifera</i>	2♂ 2♀	0.58–0.62	1.71–1.93	0.08–0.10	0.25–0.28	0.28–0.30	0.21–0.22	0.88–0.89
<i>similis</i>	1♂ 2♀	0.60–0.65	1.68–1.95	0.12–0.13	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.83–0.86
<i>sinuata</i>	3♂ 3♀	0.47–0.51	1.27–1.49	0.07–0.08	0.15–0.16	0.14	0.14	0.55–0.56
<i>stigmatalis</i>	1♀	0.52	1.78	0.08	–	–	–	0.80
<i>sulawesiana</i>	2♂ 1♀	0.65–0.71	1.54–1.88	0.08	0.14–0.15	0.13	0.12–0.14	0.55
<i>trematos</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.57–0.62	1.66–1.88	0.09–0.10	0.22	0.23–0.24	0.18	0.72
<i>urenae</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.45–0.47	1.44–1.56	0.07–0.08	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.54
<i>wilderi</i>	1♂ 1♀	0.53–0.55	1.56–1.71	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.56

be either as transparent as the rest of the forewing or completely brown as in *P. marginata*. The shape and length of pterostigma in relation to the length of the Rs vein is used to separate species groups. The apices of veins along the outer wing margin sometimes bear a dark dot as in *P. pterospermi*, or the veins are darkened with a marginal diffused pattern as in *P. marginata*. In general, most *Paurocephala* spp. have no distinct wing pattern; notable exceptions are *P. chonchaiensis*, *P. phalaki* and *P. bifasciata* with two brown bands, one in the middle stretching from the anal to costal break and one apically (figure 12A, B). In *P. stephaniella* an extensive

Table 2B. Ratios of adult *Paurocephala* species.

Species	AL/HW	AL/F1	LB/HW	WL/HW	WL/WW	PT/WL	RL/WL	RL/RC
<i>abutili</i>	1.08–1.15	4.44–4.92	0.17–0.21	3.23–3.53	2.41–2.50	0.25–0.27	0.49–0.53	1.33–1.45
<i>ambigua</i>	0.61–0.64	4.17–4.80	0.13–0.14	2.44–2.70	2.12–2.29	0.28–0.32	0.50–0.52	1.30–1.36
<i>artocarpae</i>	1.23–1.35	4.24–4.50	0.21–0.23	2.76–3.00	2.22–2.28	0.20–0.23	0.52–0.54	1.23–1.37
<i>bifasciata</i>	1.52–1.62	4.71–5.05	0.22–0.25	2.98–3.30	2.24–2.39	0.20–0.22	0.47–0.51	1.14–1.29
<i>boehmeriae</i>	1.45–1.72	4.77–5.12	0.25–0.30	3.02–3.27	2.26–2.34	0.23–0.25	0.52–0.54	1.28–1.34
<i>boxi</i>	0.95–1.04	5.30–5.50	0.16	2.59	2.16	0.31	0.55	1.38
<i>brendelli</i>	0.69–0.75	6.83–7.83	0.10–0.12	2.59–2.75	2.36–2.48	0.30–0.31	0.50–0.54	1.43–1.57
<i>brevicephala</i>	0.55–0.59	4.88–5.00	0.09–0.10	2.29–2.59	2.33–2.45	0.25–0.26	0.49–0.51	1.36–1.47
<i>calcarata</i>	1.36–1.55	4.00–4.14	0.21–0.22	2.86–3.11	2.14–2.23	0.25–0.27	0.50–0.53	1.25–1.37
<i>chonchaiensis</i>	1.26–1.36	4.82–5.62	0.22–0.27	2.70–2.87	2.16–2.27	0.20–0.22	0.48–0.51	1.15–1.23
<i>curvata</i>	1.24–1.28	3.57–4.10	0.11–0.12	2.63–2.82	2.13–2.18	0.22–0.23	0.50–0.51	1.26–1.30
<i>dayak</i>	1.52–1.73	4.00–4.95	0.23–0.29	2.80–3.15	2.13–2.27	0.21–0.24	0.52–0.53	1.23–1.32
<i>distincta</i>	1.51–1.56	4.48–4.62	0.24–0.25	2.92–2.97	2.29–2.42	0.29–0.30	0.53	1.33–1.43
<i>elegans</i>	0.55	5.40	0.12	2.32	2.26–2.44	0.27–0.28	0.49–0.50	1.18–1.30
<i>gossypii</i>	0.80–0.89	5.22–6.43	0.19–0.21	2.54–2.98	2.39–2.47	0.27–0.28	0.50–0.53	1.39–1.53
<i>hollisi</i>	1.29–1.39	4.56–5.14	0.18–0.21	2.95–3.21	2.30–2.56	0.19–0.21	0.48–0.52	1.21–1.27
<i>insolita</i>	0.84–0.95	4.45–4.82	0.20–0.22	2.71–2.85	2.21–2.35	0.24–0.27	0.48–0.50	1.20–1.29
<i>javanica</i>	1.09–1.25	4.14–4.50	0.19–0.22	2.76–2.95	2.10–2.18	0.20–0.23	0.48–0.52	1.20–1.28
<i>klienhoferiae</i>	0.78–0.83	5.13–5.25	0.12–0.13	2.24–2.54	2.12–2.15	0.32–0.33	0.54–0.55	1.33–1.34
<i>lateralis</i>	0.83	5.43	0.11	2.53	2.37	0.25	0.55	1.52
<i>lienhardi</i>	1.00–1.05	4.92	0.09–0.10	3.23–3.51	2.29–2.33	0.23–0.27	0.42–0.44	1.21–1.26
<i>lii</i>	0.80–0.81	3.91–4.18	0.10	2.63	2.47–2.50	0.22–0.25	0.51–0.53	1.31–1.43
<i>longiantennata</i>	2.23–2.38	4.90–5.17	0.27–0.31	3.43–3.75	2.24–2.30	0.18–0.21	0.48–0.51	1.17–1.21
<i>lucida</i>	1.27	4.71	0.16	3.69	2.50	0.28	0.49	1.28
<i>macrochaetis</i>	1.35	5.60	0.20–0.23	2.65–2.77	2.12–2.22	0.25–0.26	0.54	1.30
<i>maculipennis</i>	1.78–2.01	4.55–5.35	0.22–0.25	2.79–3.33	2.18–2.28	0.17–0.20	0.47–0.49	1.13–1.20
<i>marginata</i>	1.63–1.67	4.44–4.56	0.27	3.13–3.40	2.16–2.32	0.22–0.24	0.52–0.54	1.26–1.32
<i>martini</i>	0.58–0.62	5.00–5.86	0.11–0.12	2.73–2.74	2.34–2.38	0.27–0.31	0.48–0.51	1.28–1.36
<i>mathuri</i>	0.82	3.92–4.36	0.14–0.15	2.67–2.79	2.39–2.40	0.30	0.50–0.51	1.26–1.38
<i>medleri</i>	1.00–1.08	5.60–6.75	0.17	2.68	2.25–2.33	0.31–0.33	0.52–0.55	1.24–1.33
<i>muii</i>	1.33–1.40	4.14–4.15	0.19	2.54–2.58	2.21–2.26	0.23–0.24	0.50–0.51	1.30–1.31
<i>muta</i>	1.41–1.49	4.40–4.82	0.25–0.28	2.72–3.09	2.21–2.37	0.20–0.22	0.49–0.52	1.24–1.34
<i>oceanica</i>	1.45–1.51	4.52–4.85	0.25–0.27	2.82–2.83	2.19–2.21	0.25	0.51–0.52	1.24–1.30
<i>palawanensis</i>	1.10–1.32	4.35–5.00	0.23–0.24	2.59–2.90	2.24–2.32	0.23–0.26	0.51–0.53	1.25–1.36
<i>papuaana</i>	1.51–1.65	4.08–4.33	0.26–0.27	2.97–3.10	2.17–2.29	0.22–0.25	0.51–0.59	1.30–1.49
<i>polaszeki</i>	1.08–1.15	4.71–5.31	0.23–0.25	2.54–2.80	2.26–2.33	0.24–0.26	0.51–0.52	1.27–1.32
<i>psylloptera</i>	1.51–1.70	4.16–4.57	0.23–0.30	2.70–3.14	2.24–2.38	0.20–0.23	0.50–0.54	1.26–1.41
<i>pterospermi</i>	0.59–0.66	4.20–4.78	0.09–0.11	2.47–2.69	2.27–2.43	0.26–0.29	0.47–0.52	1.37–1.50
<i>robusta</i>	0.54–0.59	5.43–6.33	0.10–0.13	2.25–2.55	2.17–2.30	0.25–0.28	0.48–0.50	1.29–1.35
<i>sauteri</i>	1.44–1.55	4.52–4.81	0.21–0.23	2.92–3.07	2.13–2.26	0.23–0.26	0.51–0.54	1.24–1.29
<i>setifera</i>	1.50–1.73	4.25–4.95	0.25–0.27	2.92–3.24	2.26–2.36	0.22–0.23	0.51–0.52	1.23–1.28
<i>similis</i>	1.39–1.44	4.26–4.57	0.21–0.22	2.79–3.04	2.16–2.23	0.24–0.25	0.50–0.52	1.23–1.27
<i>sinuata</i>	1.08–1.23	5.08–6.00	0.17–0.20	2.59–2.98	2.30–2.44	0.17–0.21	0.46–0.49	1.22–1.33
<i>stigmatalis</i>	1.89	4.16	0.29	3.43	2.43	0.30	0.51	1.35
<i>sulawesiana</i>	0.57–0.61	4.78–5.38	0.07–0.09	2.36–2.65	2.36–2.52	0.25–0.27	0.47–0.50	1.36–1.47
<i>trematos</i>	1.07–1.35	4.28–4.74	0.18–0.23	2.88–2.99	2.21–2.27	0.24	0.52–0.54	1.28–1.35
<i>urenae</i>	1.04–1.08	4.47–5.20	0.21–0.22	3.18–3.31	2.46–2.68	0.28–0.31	0.48–0.49	1.27–1.40
<i>wilderi</i>	1.50	4.14	0.10–0.13	2.95–3.12	2.41–2.42	0.27–0.28	0.51–0.53	1.33

brown pattern is present apically. Surface spinules on the wing membrane can be completely absent as in *P. elegans*, present in cells within the distal half of the wing as in *P. psylloptera* or cover all cells as in *P. robusta*. Surface spinules tend to form more extensive fields in females than in males. The density of surface spinules can be dense as in *P. chonchaiensis* or sparse as in *P. bifasciata*. An additional character is the absence, as in *P. elegans*, or presence, as in *P. psylloptera*, of radular spinules.

Thorax. All *Paurocephala* species possess a horn on metascutellum (figure 2G–H). It is shallow in species such as *P. urenae* and *P. wilderi*, basally wide and short as

Table 2C. Ratios of adult *Paurocephala* species.

Species	a/b	a/c	d/e	ML/HW	MP/HW	FP/HW	FP/SL	FP/CL
<i>abutili</i>	1.40–1.46	1.02–1.27	3.93–4.24	1.25–1.37	0.37–0.38	1.10–1.15	2.07–2.19	3.00
<i>ambigua</i>	1.30–1.42	1.11–1.28	3.00–3.59	0.74–0.83	0.21–0.23	0.82–0.90	2.69–2.71	2.59–2.83
<i>artocarpae</i>	1.38–1.49	1.15–1.23	3.40–3.92	1.37–1.46	0.36–0.40	1.12–1.27	1.91–1.98	3.56–3.90
<i>bifasciata</i>	1.31–1.44	1.18–1.35	3.06–3.87	1.24–1.28	0.33–0.35	1.09–1.17	2.11–2.29	3.23–3.57
<i>boehmeriae</i>	1.54–1.76	0.98–1.11	4.29–5.27	1.33–1.43	0.39–0.40	1.17–1.22	1.74	3.32–3.75
<i>boxi</i>	1.17	1.17	2.78	0.89–0.94	0.40	1.00	2.33	4.00
<i>brendelli</i>	1.36–1.43	1.67–1.79	2.94–3.21	0.76–0.79	0.25–0.29	0.90	2.19	2.71
<i>brevicephala</i>	1.43–1.75	1.27–1.31	3.82–4.26	0.66–0.72	0.20	0.72	3.06	3.67
<i>calcarata</i>	1.35–1.52	1.09–1.25	3.83–4.17	1.36–1.48	0.29–0.31	1.14	1.86	3.53
<i>chonchaiensis</i>	1.23–1.34	1.28–1.61	2.85–3.19	0.98–1.14	0.29–0.34	0.97–1.04	2.42–2.56	3.00–3.20
<i>curvata</i>	1.38–1.39	1.11–1.29	3.19–3.43	1.08–1.11	0.31–0.32	0.92	2.44	3.81
<i>dayak</i>	1.35–1.54	1.06–1.27	3.52–4.23	1.20–1.42	0.37–0.42	1.23–1.39	1.88–2.21	3.26–3.48
<i>distincta</i>	1.32–1.43	1.25–1.61	4.19–5.13	1.44–1.50	0.34	0.99	2.55	3.43
<i>elegans</i>	1.28–1.35	1.44–1.52	2.71–2.91	0.90	0.36	–	2.27	3.69
<i>gossypii</i>	1.32–1.44	1.30–1.42	3.82–4.56	0.92–1.00	0.30–0.32	1.02–1.09	2.08–2.23	3.22–3.47
<i>hollisi</i>	1.52–1.80	0.97–1.02	2.75–3.00	0.98–1.02	0.29–0.31	1.02	3.00	2.86
<i>insolita</i>	1.23–1.35	1.30–1.46	2.39–2.63	0.87–0.95	0.33–0.35	1.07–1.12	2.00–2.17	3.25–3.37
<i>javanica</i>	1.27–1.39	1.14–1.27	2.95–3.38	1.28–1.37	0.32–0.34	0.97–1.05	1.90–2.00	2.96–3.08
<i>klienhoferiae</i>	1.29–1.31	1.17–1.37	3.04–3.14	0.81–0.83	0.32	0.94	2.55	2.83
<i>lateralis</i>	1.35	1.64	3.40	0.70	0.26	–	–	–
<i>lienhardi</i>	1.62–1.63	1.00–1.03	4.06–4.33	0.93–0.95	0.30	0.93	2.29	2.39
<i>lii</i>	1.45–1.48	1.35–1.38	2.96–3.58	0.84–0.89	0.30	0.95	2.25	3.38
<i>longiantennata</i>	1.62–1.98	1.05–1.20	3.48–3.80	1.51–1.61	0.45–0.46	1.38–1.39	2.05–2.07	3.97–4.07
<i>lucida</i>	2.04	1.12	3.76	1.11	–	1.19	2.34	3.95
<i>macrochaetis</i>	1.47–1.52	1.06–1.08	4.57–4.80	1.45–1.47	0.35	1.11	1.92	3.63
<i>maculipennis</i>	1.63–1.86	1.02–1.13	3.44–3.82	1.33–1.59	0.36–0.42	1.19–1.23	2.07–2.11	3.54–3.96
<i>marginata</i>	1.52–1.77	1.04–1.10	4.00–4.20	1.45–1.58	0.38	1.23–1.31	2.10	3.74–4.00
<i>martini</i>	1.44–1.46	1.21–1.26	3.18–3.33	0.77–0.85	0.28	0.79	2.80	3.11
<i>mathuri</i>	1.67–1.78	1.14–1.25	3.29–3.33	0.94–0.97	0.25	0.90	2.67	3.11
<i>medleri</i>	1.43–1.50	1.11–1.15	2.92–3.00	1.04–1.06	0.42	1.13	2.26	4.07
<i>muii</i>	1.48–1.54	1.03–1.14	4.08–4.24	1.22–1.27	0.34	1.19	2.08	3.23
<i>muta</i>	1.34–1.58	1.00–1.09	4.08–4.58	1.40–1.54	0.38–0.41	1.34–1.44	2.05–2.26	3.58–3.83
<i>oceanica</i>	1.45–1.50	1.13–1.14	3.67–3.73	1.34–1.35	0.40	1.25	2.33	3.65
<i>palawanensis</i>	1.32–1.52	1.23–1.39	3.73–4.17	1.16–1.38	0.39	1.32–1.44	1.90–1.93	3.46–3.80
<i>papuana</i>	1.48–1.67	1.00–1.15	4.22–4.88	1.46–1.56	0.35–0.37	1.26–1.38	1.91	4.09–4.10
<i>polaszeki</i>	1.32–1.48	1.09–1.18	3.26–3.77	0.97–1.00	0.37–0.39	1.15	2.30	3.14
<i>psylloptera</i>	1.39–1.61	0.98–1.19	3.84–4.58	1.40–1.69	0.31–0.36	1.21–1.34	1.93–2.09	3.48–3.75
<i>pterospermi</i>	1.29–1.50	1.07–1.67	3.47–3.88	0.70–0.77	0.21–0.23	0.78–0.86	2.64–2.95	2.52–2.95
<i>robusta</i>	1.46–1.53	1.17–1.31	3.22–3.63	0.68–0.76	0.22–0.26	0.81–0.83	3.17–3.63	2.85–2.90
<i>sauteri</i>	1.60–1.68	1.06–1.19	4.88–5.33	1.18–1.36	0.35–0.37	1.10–1.15	2.05–2.20	3.80–3.85
<i>setifera</i>	1.47–1.54	1.11–1.29	3.28–4.20	1.40–1.63	0.44–0.48	1.42–1.48	1.86–1.92	3.72–3.92
<i>similis</i>	1.36–1.41	1.15–1.19	3.88–4.08	1.39–1.50	0.33	1.28–1.34	1.82–1.83	4.00–4.14
<i>sinuata</i>	1.42–1.54	1.13–1.21	3.13–3.54	0.90–1.00	0.30–0.34	1.09	2.68–3.05	2.81–2.90
<i>stigmatalis</i>	1.83	1.00	5.79	1.44	–	1.55	2.13	3.27
<i>sulawesiana</i>	1.47–1.52	1.38–1.67	3.50–4.36	0.68–0.72	0.21–0.23	0.77	2.90	2.90
<i>trematos</i>	1.41–1.52	1.07–1.14	3.85–4.20	1.10–1.17	0.35–0.38	1.16	1.95	3.17
<i>urenae</i>	1.38–1.45	1.26–1.29	3.33–4.00	1.06–1.10	0.33	1.14	1.90	3.00
<i>wilderi</i>	1.71–1.77	1.05–1.08	4.80–5.00	1.16	0.30	1.02	2.81	2.95

in *P. brevicephala* and distinctly long as in *P. psylloptera*, *P. chonchaiensis* and *P. elegans*. The length and density of setiferation on the dorsum of thorax is of specific importance. Long setae are present in *P. setifera*, whereas *P. gossypii* has short setae.

Abdomen. On the sides of the first visible abdominal tergite, a patch of small inconspicuous to relatively long spines represents an autapomorphy of the Paurocephalinae. In some species, such as *P. setifera* and *P. maculipennis*, it forms a stalked process which is forward directed. This structure is considerably larger in males than in females (figure 4A, B). A horn-like structure is present on each tergite

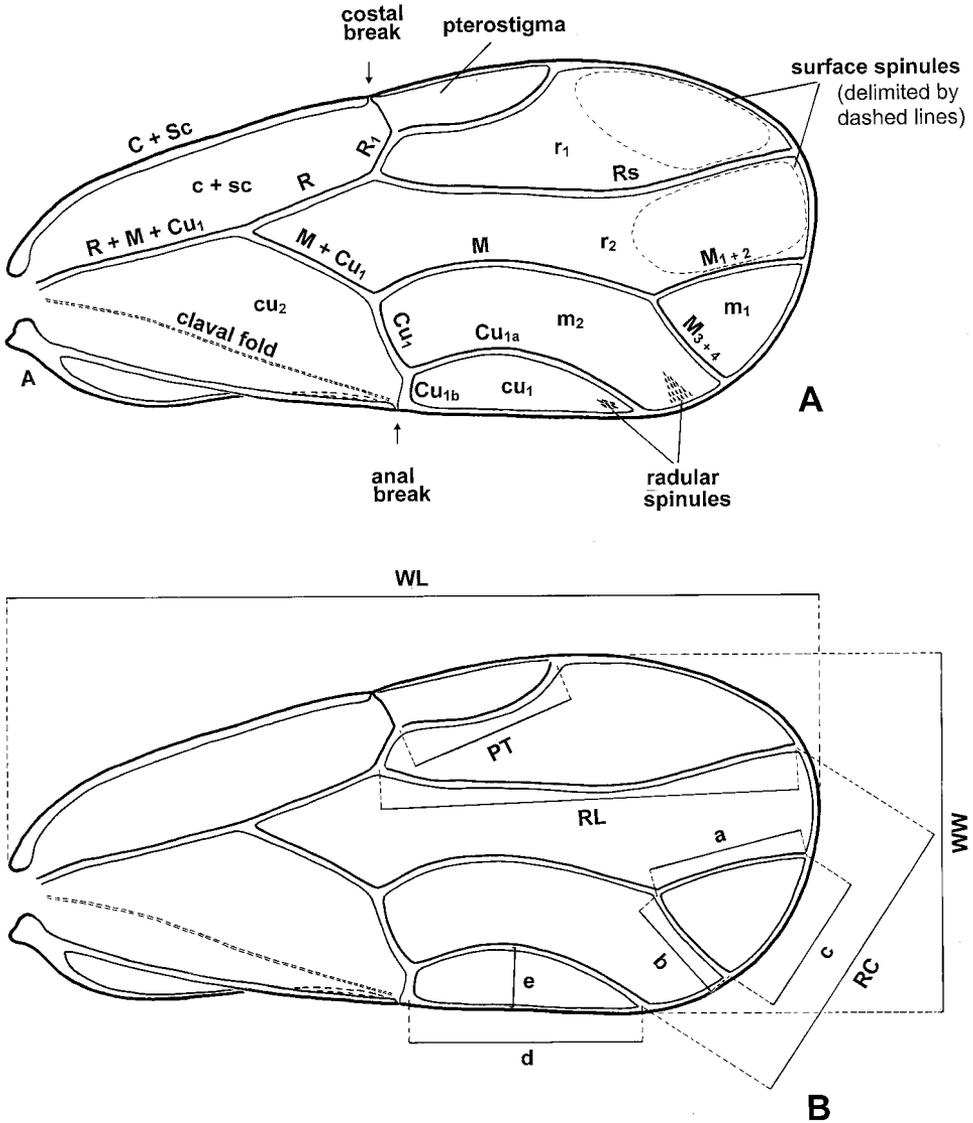


FIG. 1. Forewing: (A) morphological terminology; (B) lines indicating measurements when quantifying length of veins and connections.

in a few species as *P. russellae*. On the tergites short simple setae are generally present laterally whereas in *P. lucida* stout setae are present on the first four visible tergites (figure 5I).

Genitalia. As in other psylloids, genitalia offer a multitude of good diagnostic and phylogenetically informative characters. The male proctiger is simple and tubular (figures 14A–F, 30A–C), as in *P. brevicephala*, and *P. wilderi*, but in the majority of cases it bears distinctly subdivided plates posteriorly (figures 7A–C, 23). Setae on the inner surface of the paramere may be simple as in *P. brevicephala*, stout and short (figure 15D) as in *P. wilderi*, and *P. psylloptera*, stout and long (figure 15B) as in *P. artocarpae* or massive and peg-like (figure 7D, E) as in *P. gossypii*. The number

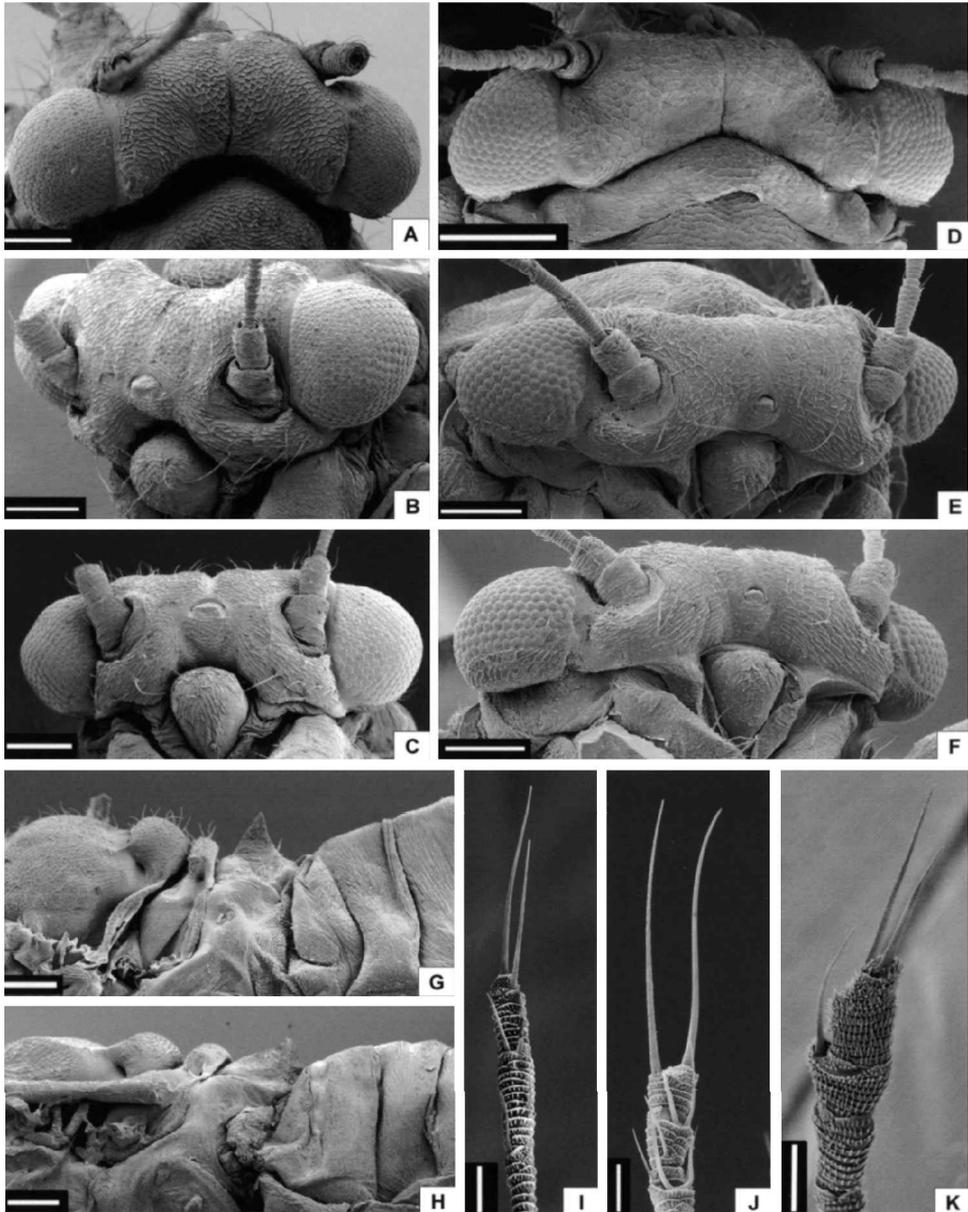


FIG. 2. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A–C, G, I) *P. psylloptera*; (D–F) *P. sulawesiana*; (H) *P. cf. brevicephala*; (J) *P. martini*; (K) *P. hollisi*. (A, D) Head, dorsal view; (B, E) head, oblique frontal view; (C, F) head, oblique ventral view; (G, H) metascutellar horn, lateral view; (I–K) distal antennal segments. Scale bar: A–H, 0.1 mm; I–K, 0.03 mm.

and position of these setae are important for species determination. The apex of the proximal segment of the aedeagus is often inflated and longer postero-ventrally than antero-dorsally. The apical part of distal portion is usually well differentiated from the stem (figure 10C, D), as in *P. kleinhofiae*; it is less differentiated (figure 32I–N) in species such as *P. brevicephala*. In most cases, the female genitalia are cuneate and relatively long (figure 3A) as in *P. setifera*, but in some species they are short

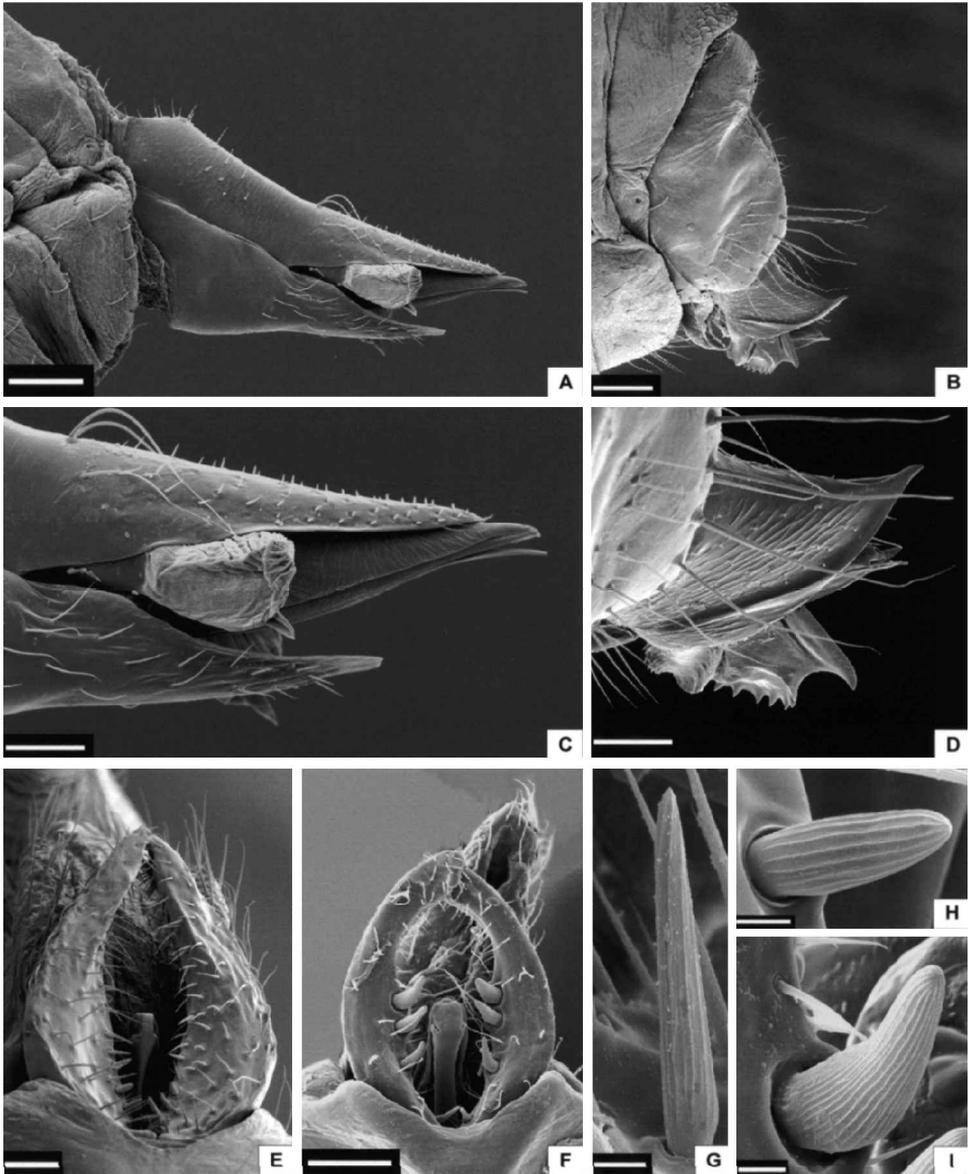


FIG. 3. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, B, E, H) *P. psyloptera*; (C, D) *P. martini*; (F, I) *P. gossypii*; (G) *P. artocarpae*. (A, C) Female genitalia, lateral view; (B, D) apex of female genitalia with lateral valvula; (E, F) paramere, posterior view; (G–I) stout and peg-like seta on inner surface of paramere. Scale bar: A, C, 0.1 mm; B, D, F, 0.05 mm; E, 0.03 mm; G, I, 0.005 mm; H, 0.003 mm.

and upturned apically (figure 3B) as in *P. brevicephala*. The circumanal ring can be oval (figure 6C) or cruciform (figure 6D) and the number of pore rows can be two or reduced to one (figure 16C, D, F) as in *P. wilderi*. The lateral valvulae are usually membranous (figure 3C) but in a few species, such as *P. brevicephala* and *P. mathuri*, they are highly sclerotized with ventral serrations (figure 3D).

Fifth instar larva. The antenna is often distinctly 3-segmented as in *P. urenae*

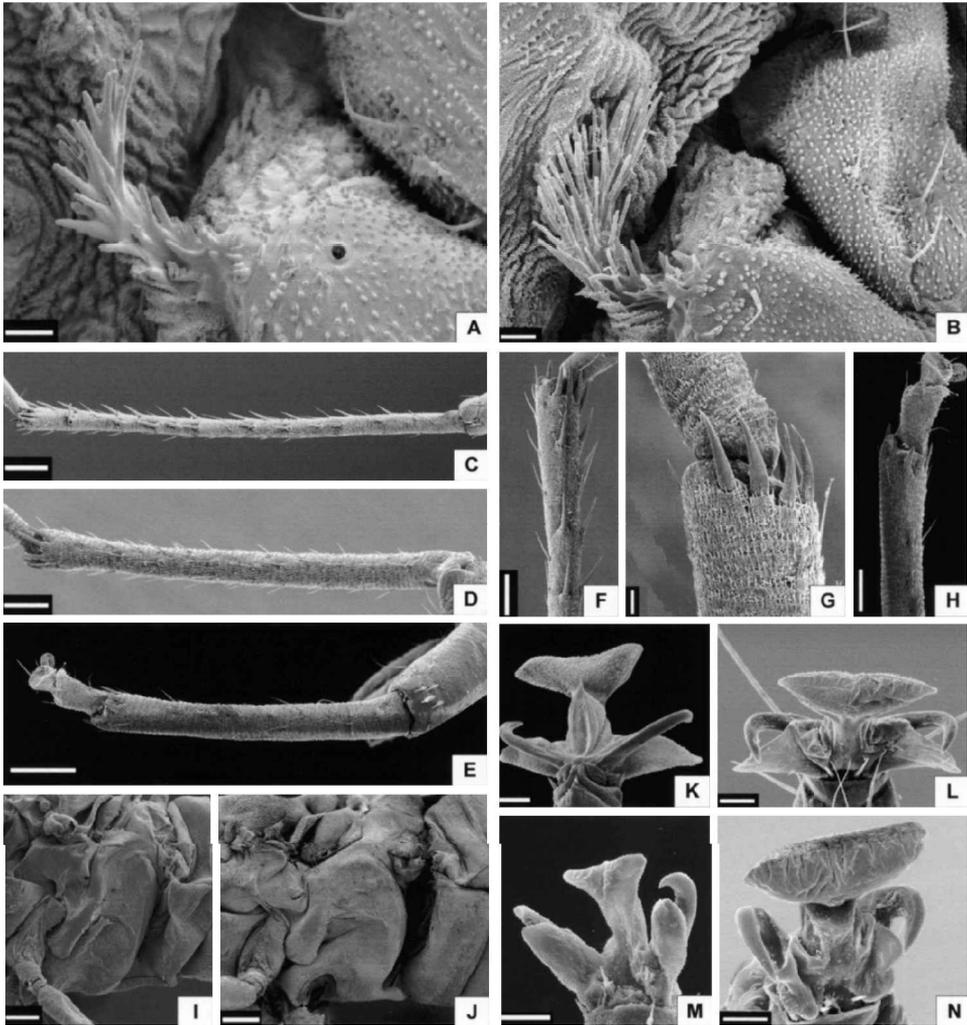


FIG. 4. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A–C, F, I, K, L) *P. psylloptera*; (D, G) *P. hollisi*; (E, H, J) *P. cf. brevicephala*; (M) *P. chonchaiensis*; (N) *P. sulawesiana*. (A, B) Patch on first visible abdominal tergite, lateral view (A♀, B♂); (C–E) metatibia, lateral view; (F–H) apex of metatibia; (I, J) metacoxa, lateral view; (K) fifth instar larval tarsal arolium, dorsal view; (L–N) fifth instar larval tarsal arolium, ventral view. Scale bar: A, B, G, K–N, 0.01 mm; C, E, I, J, 0.1 mm; D, F, H, 0.05 mm.

and *P. brevicephala*, but in *P. setifera* and other species the flagellum is incompletely subdivided. Only in *P. boehmeriae* and *P. maculipennis* proper segmentation is present. Presence and shape of sectasetae, simple setae or lanceolate setae on different parts of the dorsum are also important in defining species. Most larvae do not have a humeral lobe, but this is developed (figure 45) in species such as *P. brevicephala*. The shape of the caudal plate is rounded in species as *P. brevicephala* and relatively long in others, while all Afrotropical species have distinct long tubercle-like extensions marginally (figures 35, 36). The position of the anus can be either ventral (figure 35) as in *P. gossypii* Russell or terminal (figures 39, 40) as in *P. artocarpae*. The outer circumanal ring is composed of one row of pores (figure 35), which in

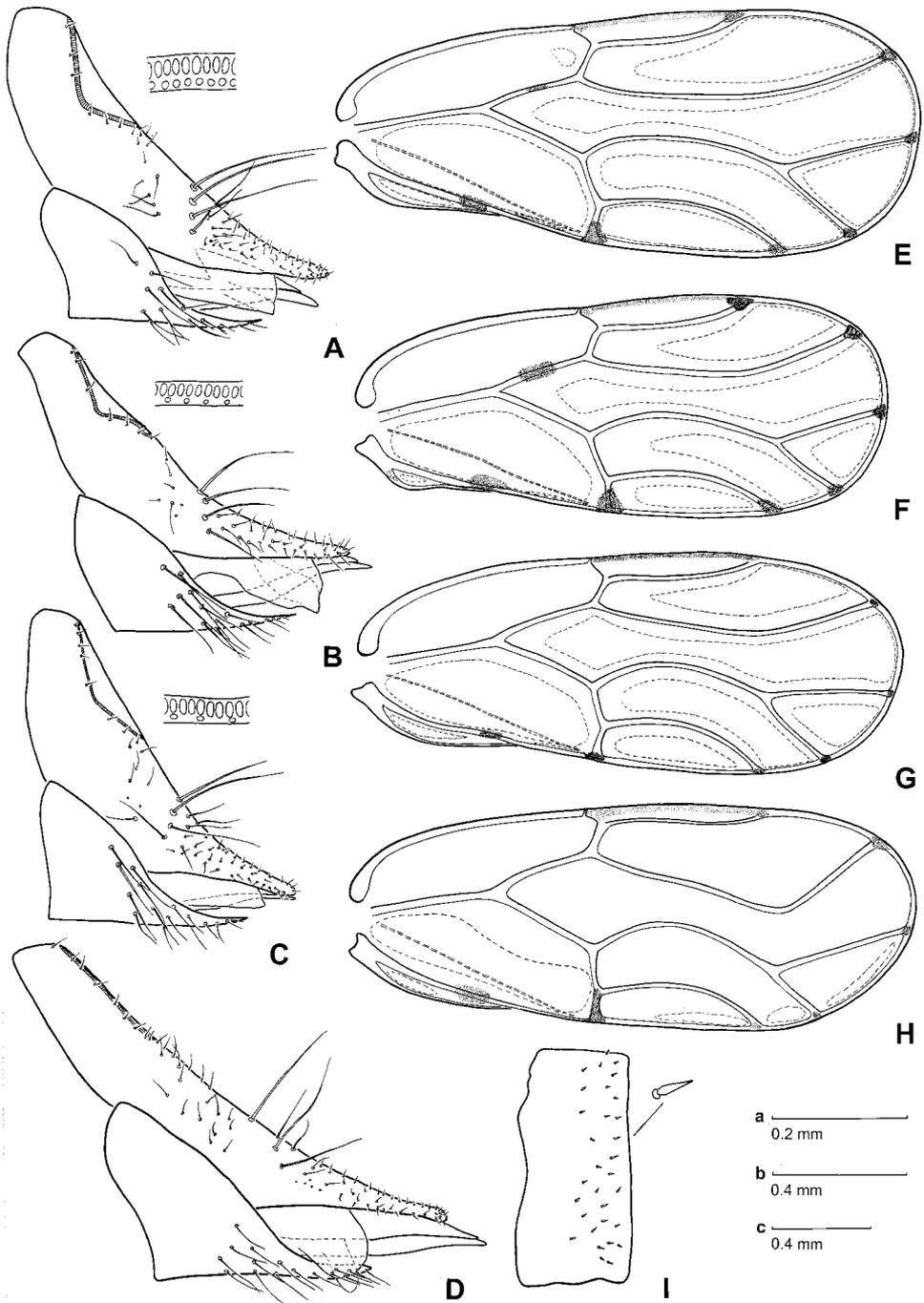


FIG. 5. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, E) *P. abutili*; (B, F) *P. gossypii*; (C, G) *P. urenae*; (D, H, I) *P. lucida*. (A–D) Female genitalia, lateral view (A–C including section of female circumanal ring, outer pores above); (E–H) forewing; (I) third visible abdominal tergite, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A–D, I; b, E–G; c, H.

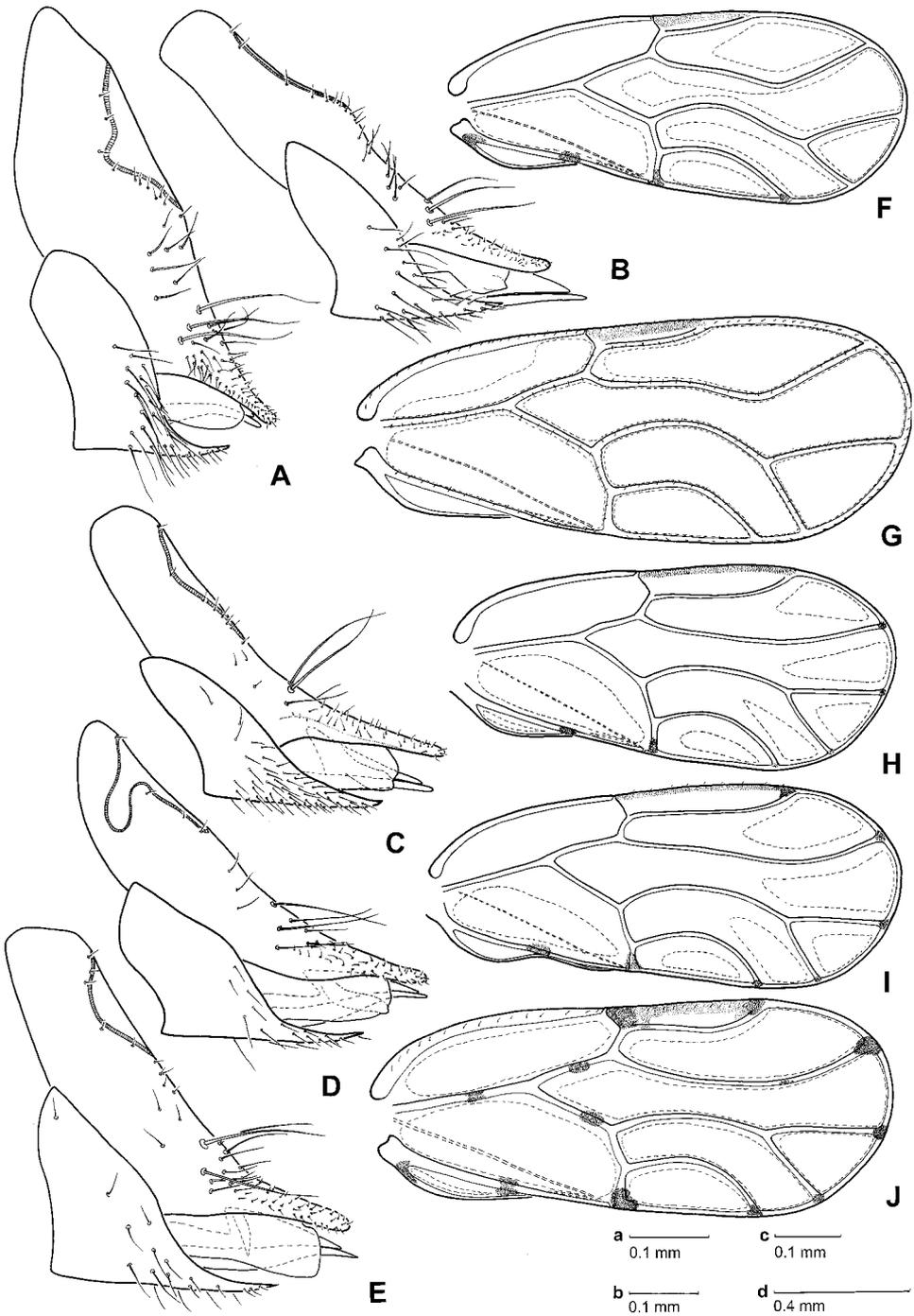


FIG. 6. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, F) *P. hollisi*; (B, G) *P. sinuata*; (C, H) *P. boxi*; (D, I) *P. medleri*; (E, J) *P. insolita*. (A-E) Female genitalia, lateral view; (F-J) forewing. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C, D; c, E; d, F-J.

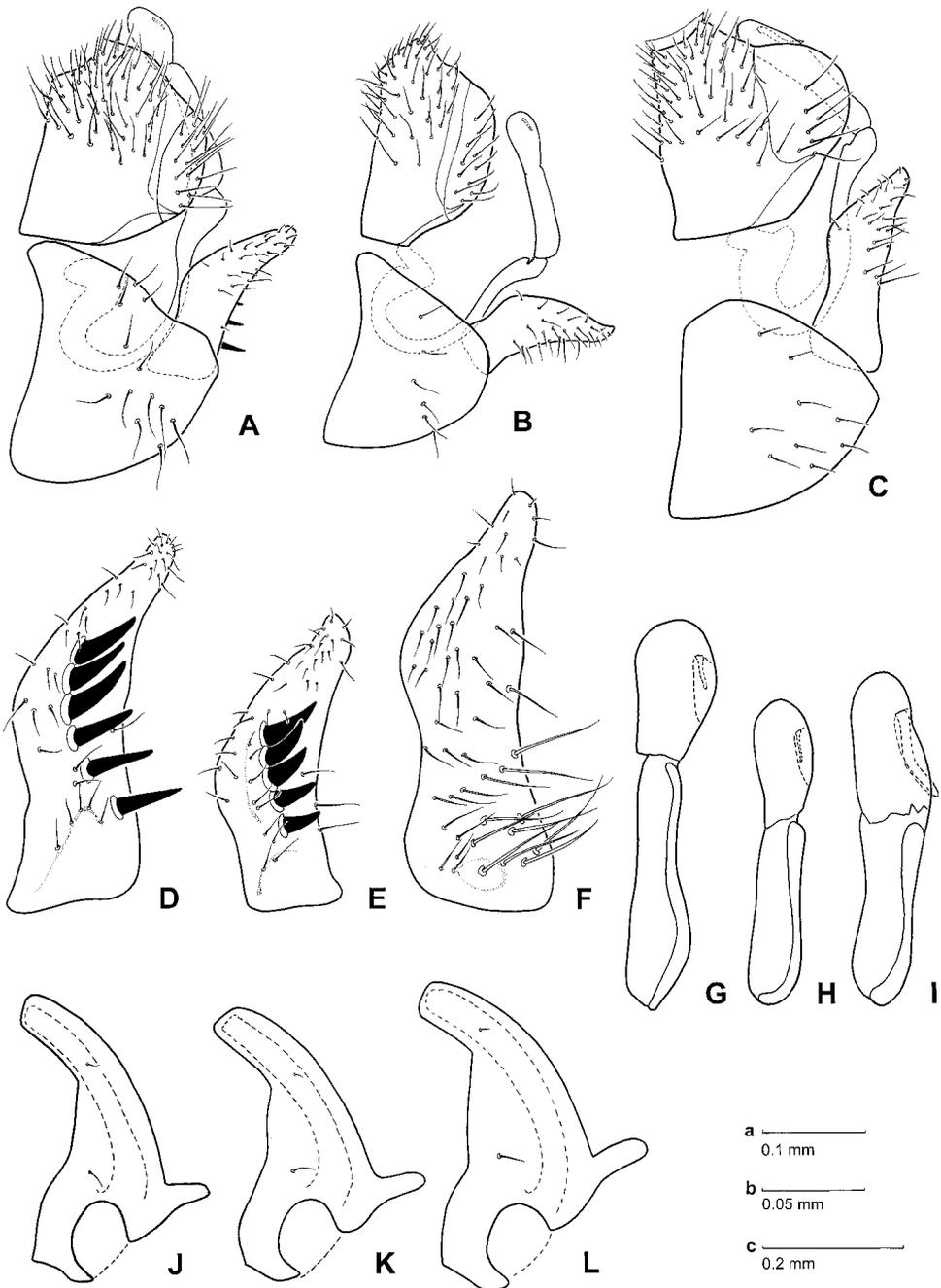


FIG. 7. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, D, G, J) *P. hollisi*; (B, E, H, K) *P. sinuata*; (C, F, I, L) *P. insolita*. (A-C) Male genitalia, lateral view; (D-F) paramere, inner surface; (G-I) distal segment of aedeagus; (J-L) metacoxa, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A-C; b, D-I; c, J-L.

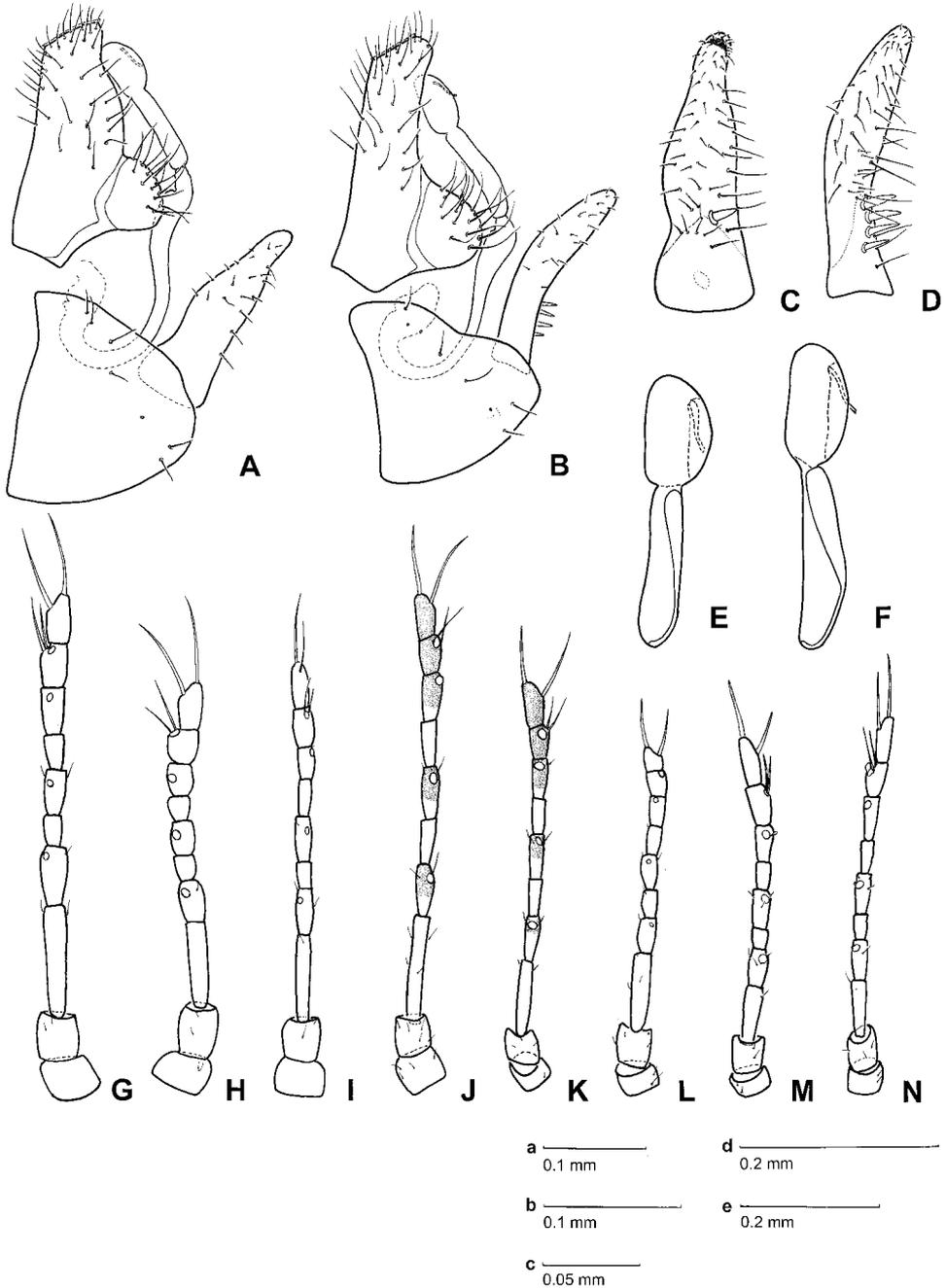


FIG. 8. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, C, E, M) *P. boxi*; (B, D, F, N) *P. medleri*; (G) *P. abutili*; (H) *P. gossypii*; (I) *P. urenae*; (J) *P. hollisi*; (K) *P. sinuata*; (L) *P. insolita*. (A, B) Male genitalia, lateral view; (C, D) paramere, inner surface; (E, F) distal segment of aedeagus; (G–N) antenna. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C, D; c, E, F; d, G–I; e, J–N.

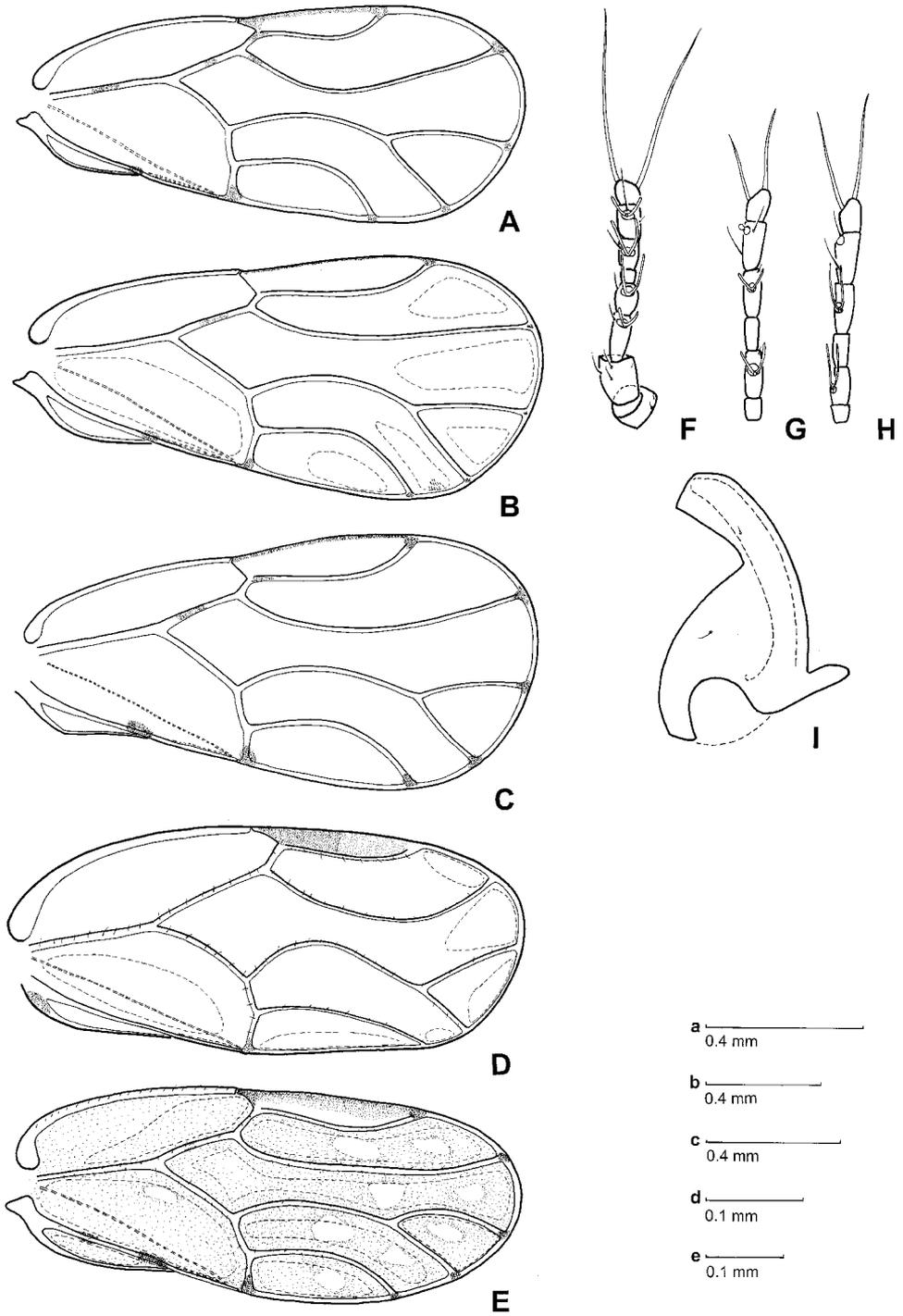


FIG. 9. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, F) *P. elegans*; (B, G, I) *P. kleinhofiae* (Taiwan); (C, H) *P. kleinhofiae* (Philippines); (D) *P. lienhardi*; (E) *P. brendelli*. (A-E) forewing; (F) antenna; (G, H) distal segments of antenna; (I) metacoxa. Scale bar: a, A-C; b, D; c, E; d, F-H; e, I.

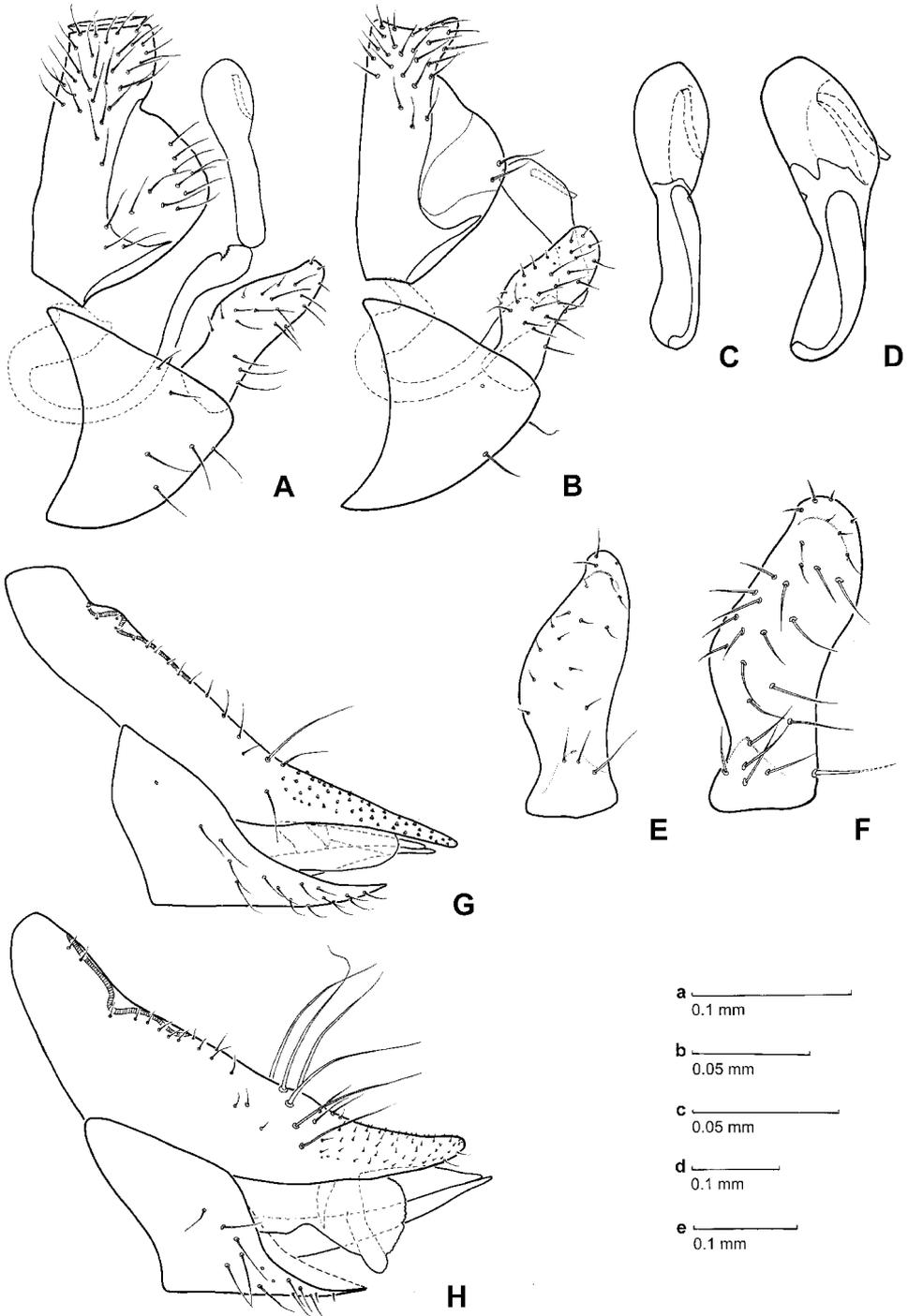


FIG. 10. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, C, E, G) *P. elegans*; (B, D, F, H) *P. kleinhofiae* (Taiwan). (A, B) Male genitalia, lateral view; (C, D) distal segment of aedeagus; (E, F) paramere, inner surface; (G, H) female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C, E; c, D, F; d, G; e, H.

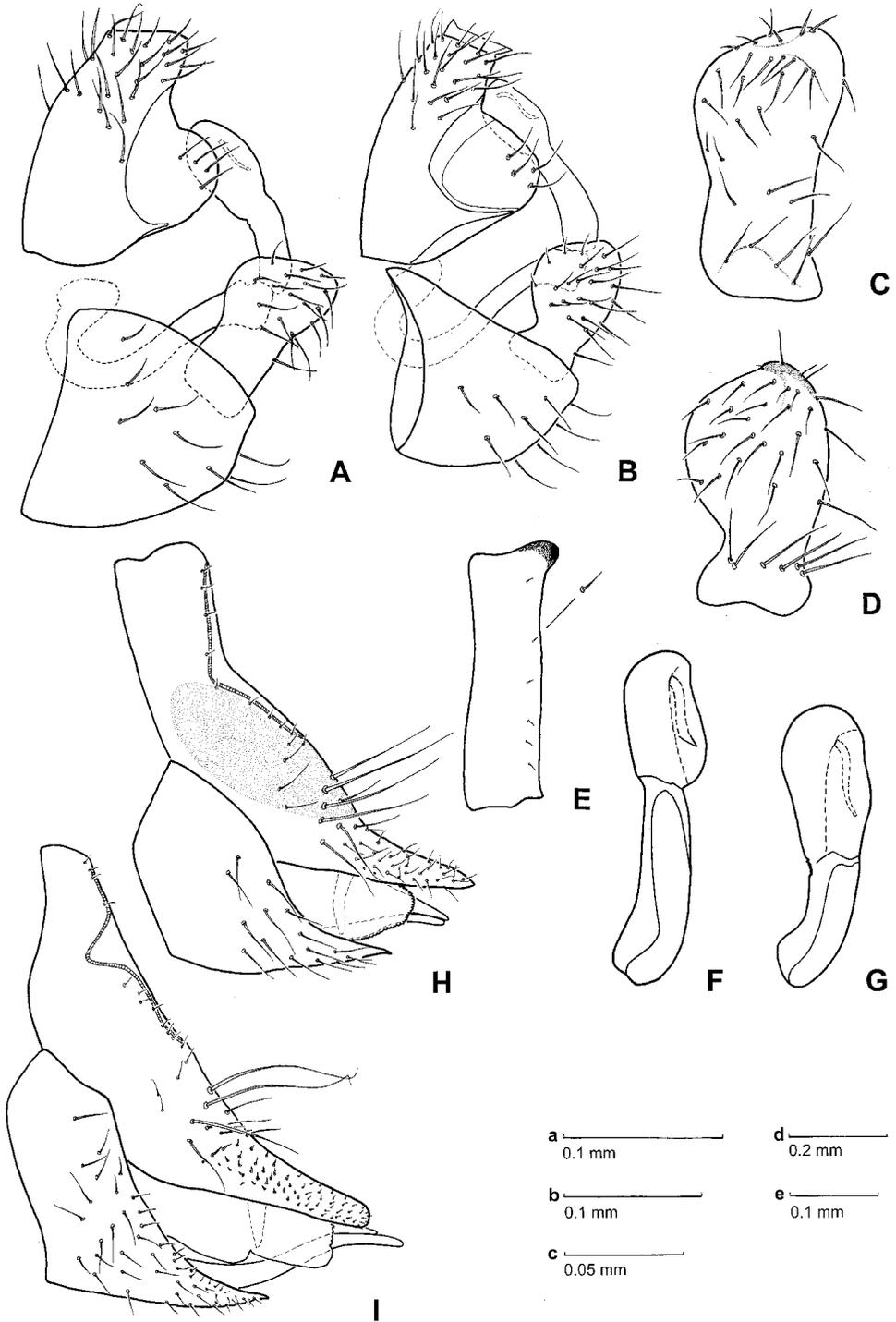


FIG. 11. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, C, F, H) *P. lienhardi*; (B, D, E, G, I) *P. brendelli*. (A, B) Male genitalia, lateral view; (C, D) paramere, inner surface; (E) third visible abdominal tergite, lateral view; (F, G) distal segment of aedeagus; (H, I) female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A; b, B; c, C, D, F, G; d, E; e, H, I.

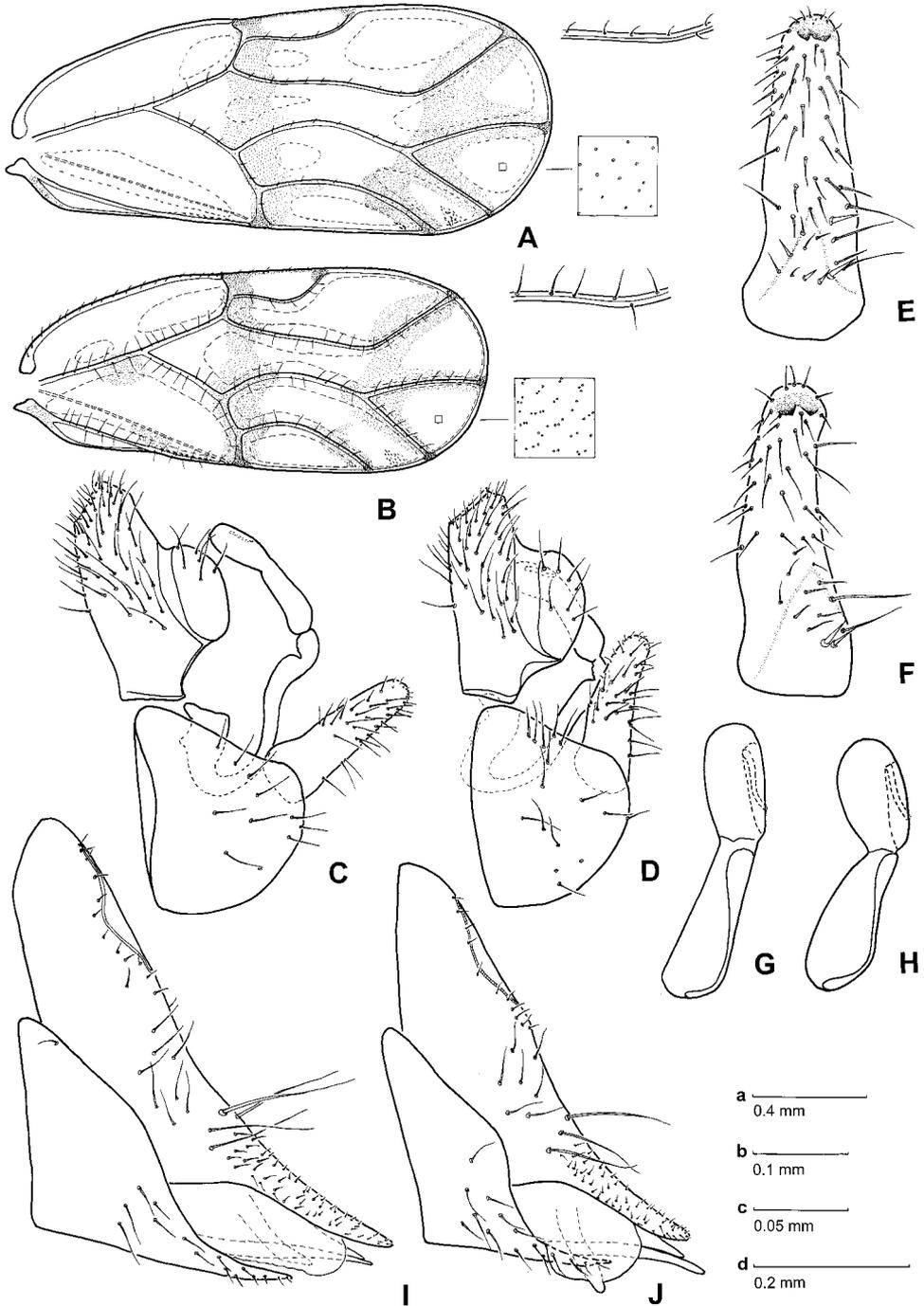


FIG. 12. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, C, E, G, I) *P. bifasciata*; (B, D, F, H, J) *P. chonchaiensis*. (A, B) Forewing (including detail of middle part of Rs vein, and surface spinules in cell m_1); (C, D) male genitalia, lateral view; (E, F) paramere, inner surface; (G, H) distal segment of aedeagus; (I, J) female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C, D; c, E–H; d, I, J.

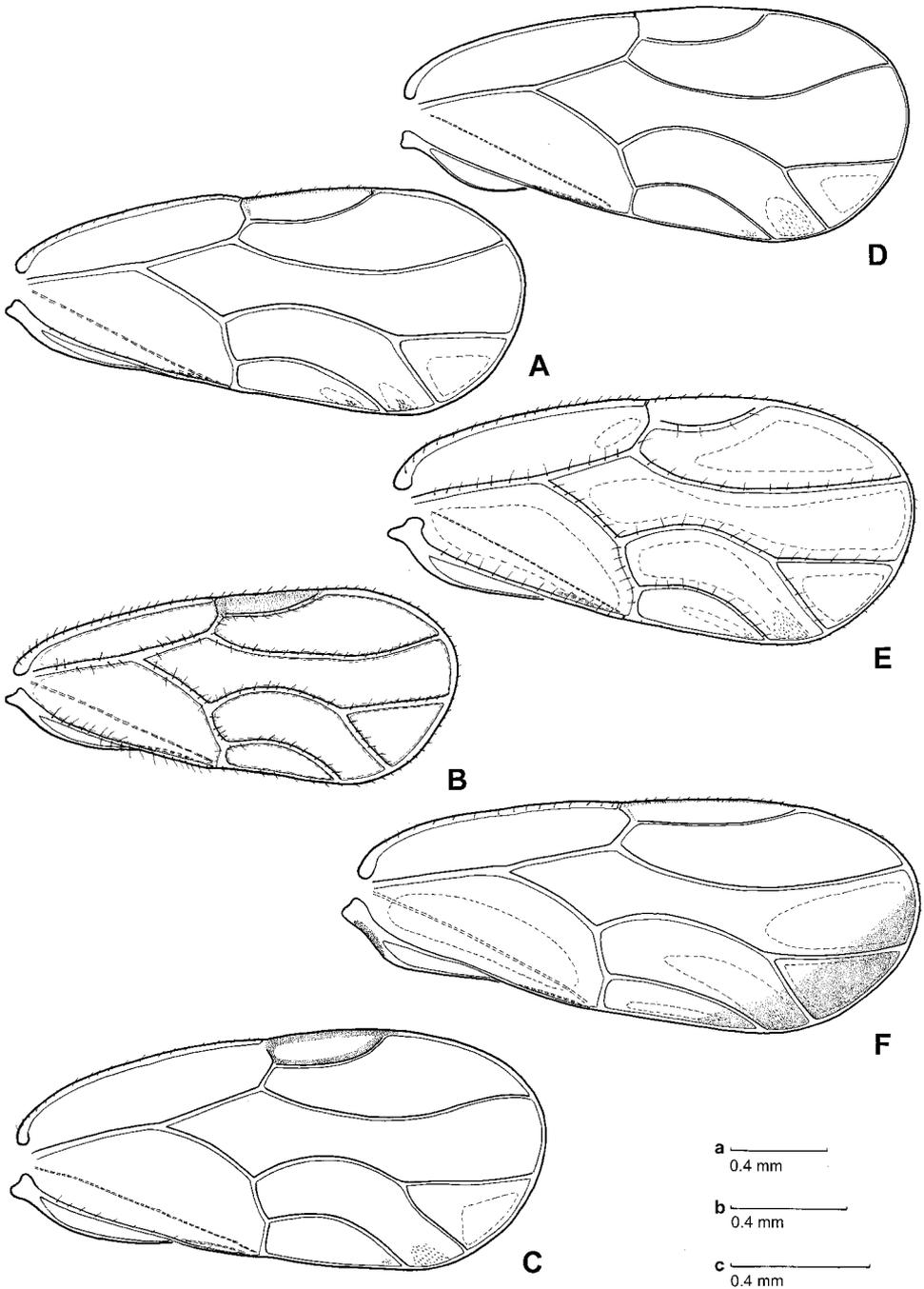


FIG. 13. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. similis*; (B) *P. artocarpae*; (C) *P. curvata*; (D) *P. calcarata*; (E) *P. javanica*; (F) *P. wilderi*. (A–F) Forewing. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C–E; c, F.

some species is expanded laterally (figures 37, 38) as in *P. curvata* and *P. chonchaisensis*, or with additional pores at irregular intervals (figure 39) as in *P. artocarpae*. The arolium is distinctly expanded basally in several species (figure 4K–N).

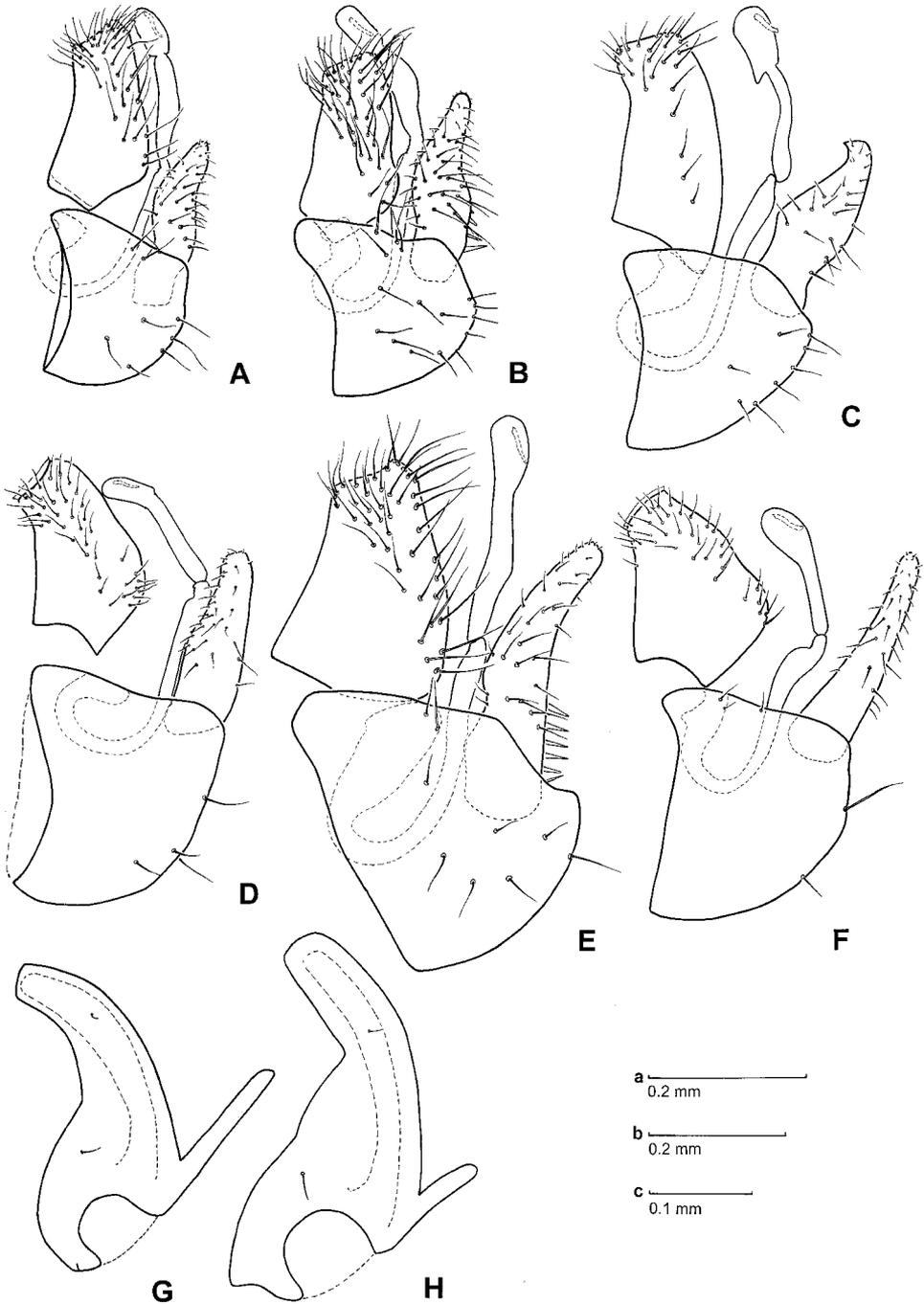


FIG. 14. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. similis*; (B) *P. artocarpae*; (C, H) *P. curvata*; (D, G) *P. calcarata*; (E) *P. javanica*; (F) *P. wilderi*. (A-F) Male genitalia, lateral view; (G-H) metacoxa. Scale bar: a, A; b, B, G, H; c, C-F.

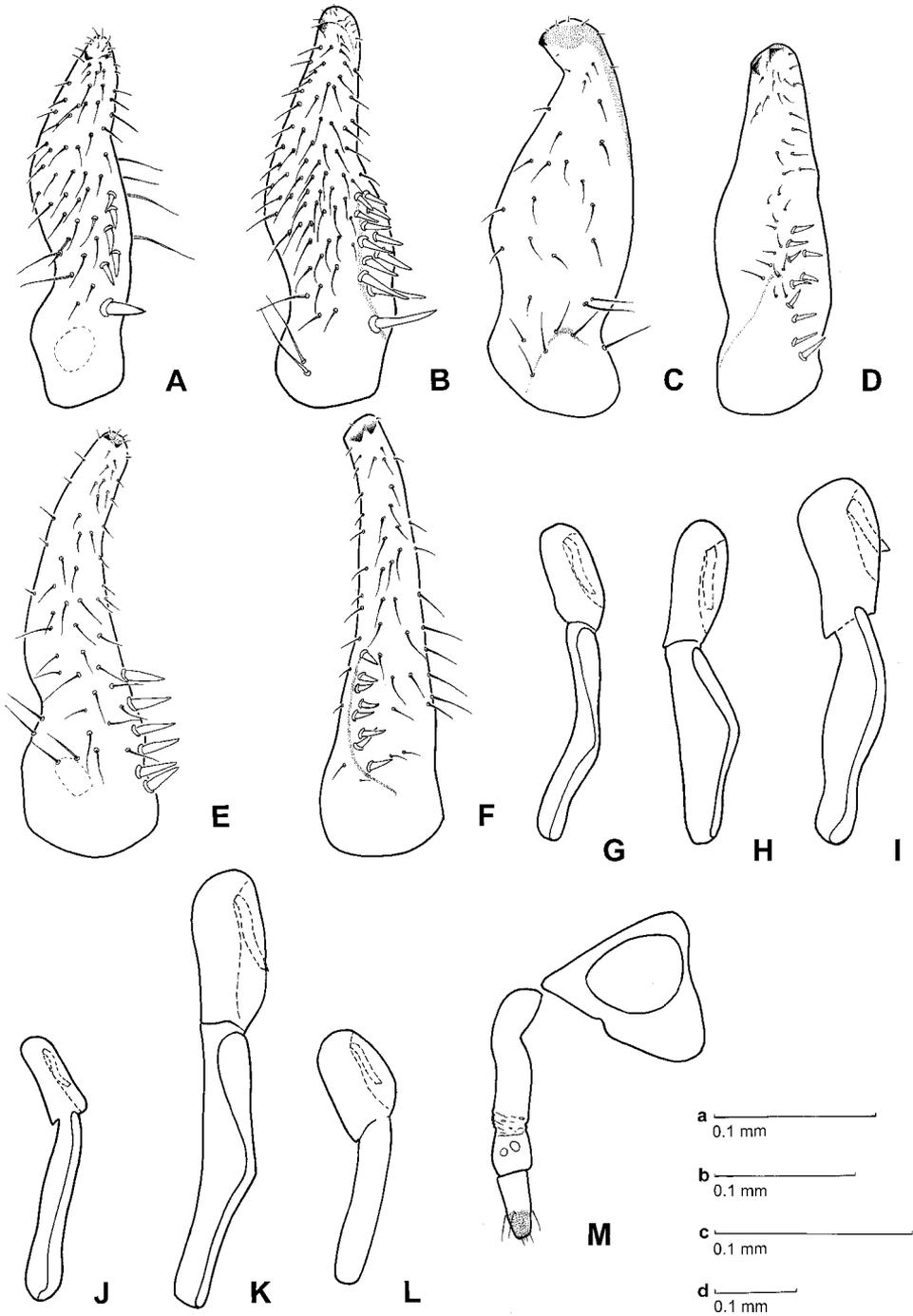


FIG. 15. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, G) *P. similis*; (B, H) *P. artocarpae*; (C, I, M) *P. curvata*; (D, J) *P. calcarata*; (E, K) *P. javanica*; (F, L) *P. wilderi*. (A-F) Paramere, inner surface; (G-L) distal segment of aedeagus; (M) clypeus and labium, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A, G; b, B, E, H; c, C, D, F, I-K; d, M.

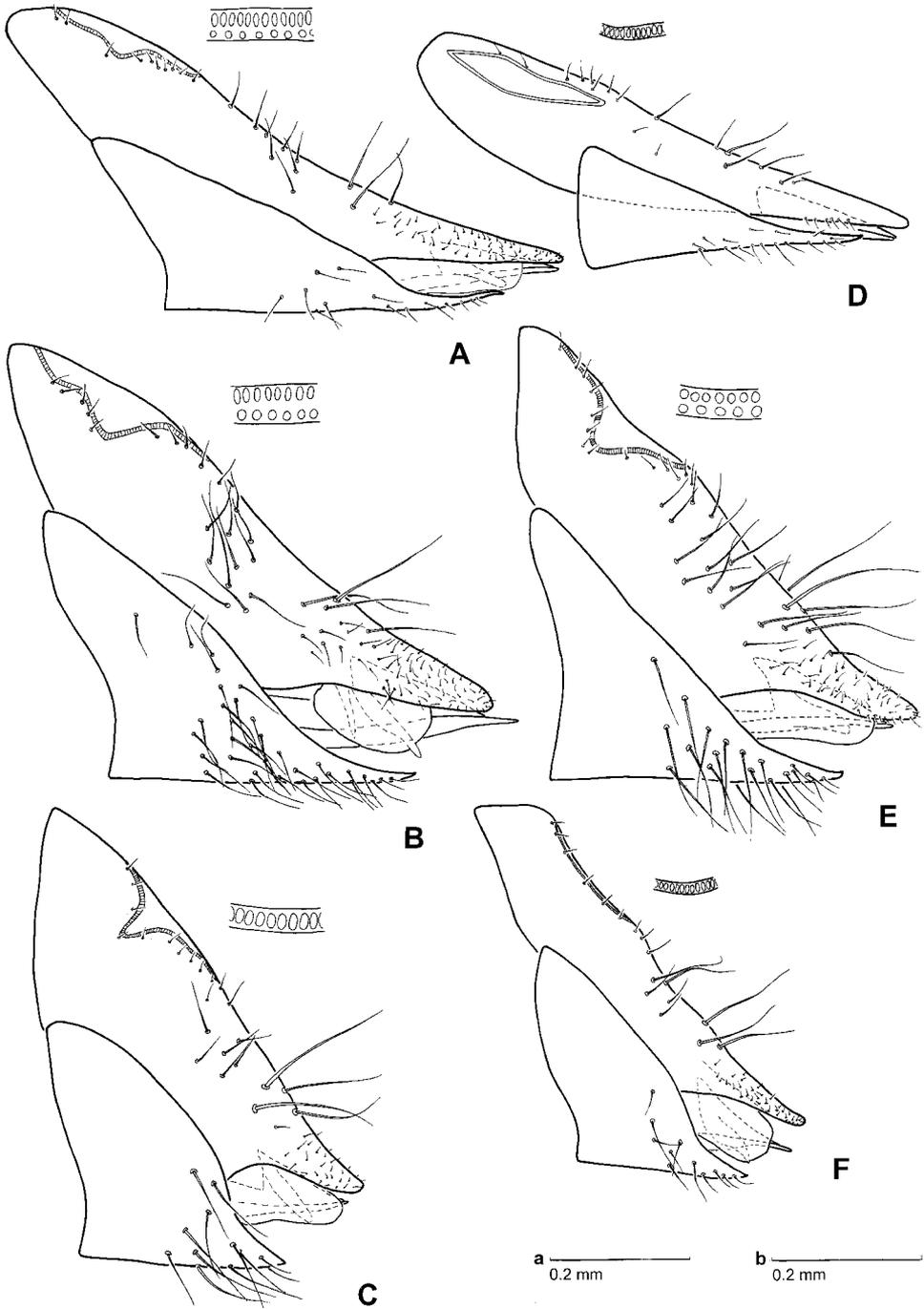


FIG. 16. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. similis*; (B) *P. artocarpae*; (C) *P. curvata*; (D) *P. calcarata*; (E) *P. javanica*; (F) *P. wilderi*. (A–F) Female genitalia, lateral view (including section of female circumanal ring, outer pores above). Scale bar: a, A, B, E; b, C, D, F.

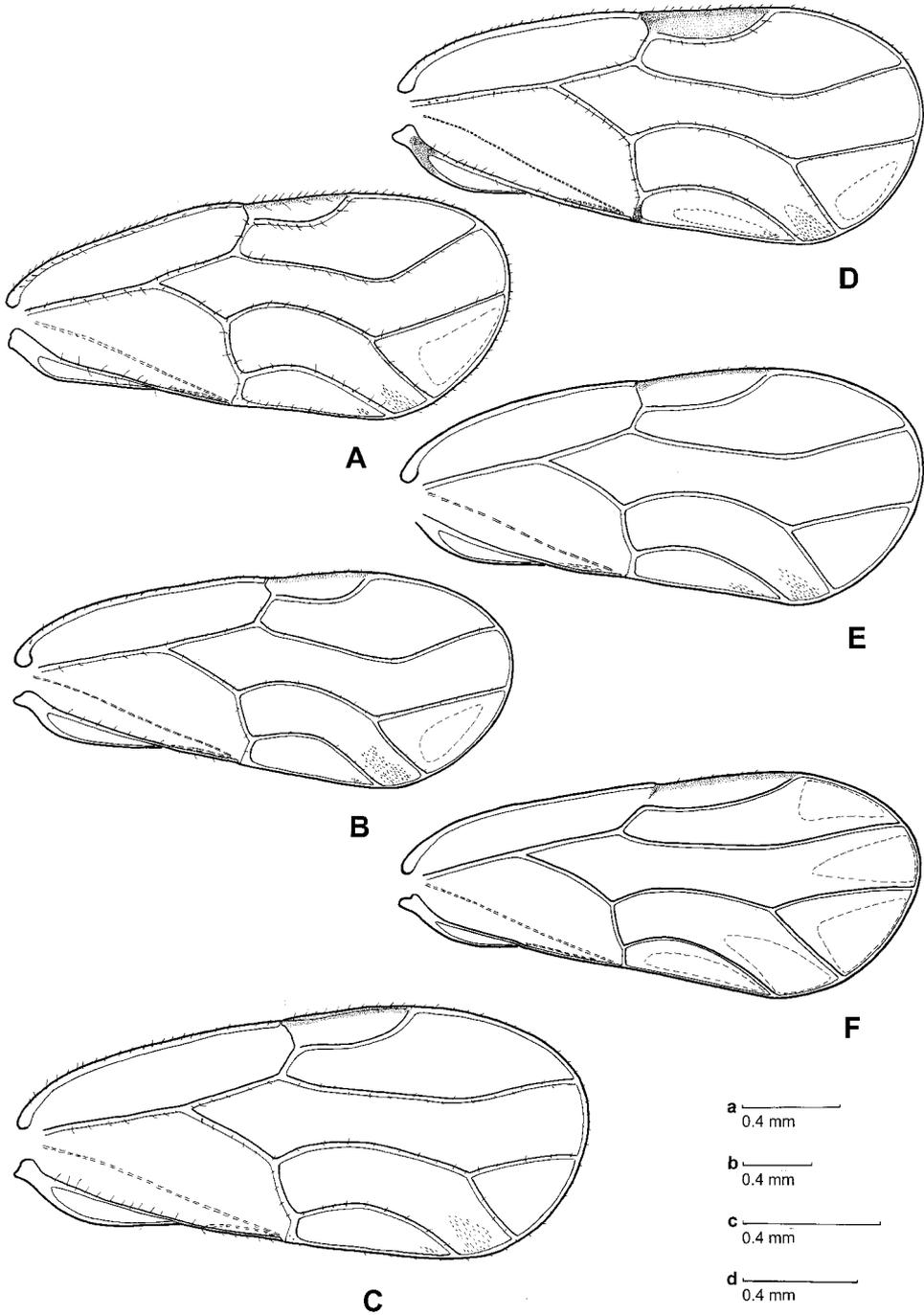


FIG. 17. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. maculipennis*; (B) *P. longiantennata*; (C) *P. psyloptera*; (D) *P. muiri*; (E) *P. papuana*; (F) *P. distincta*. (A–F) Forewing. Scale bar: a, A, F; b, B; c, C, D; d, E.

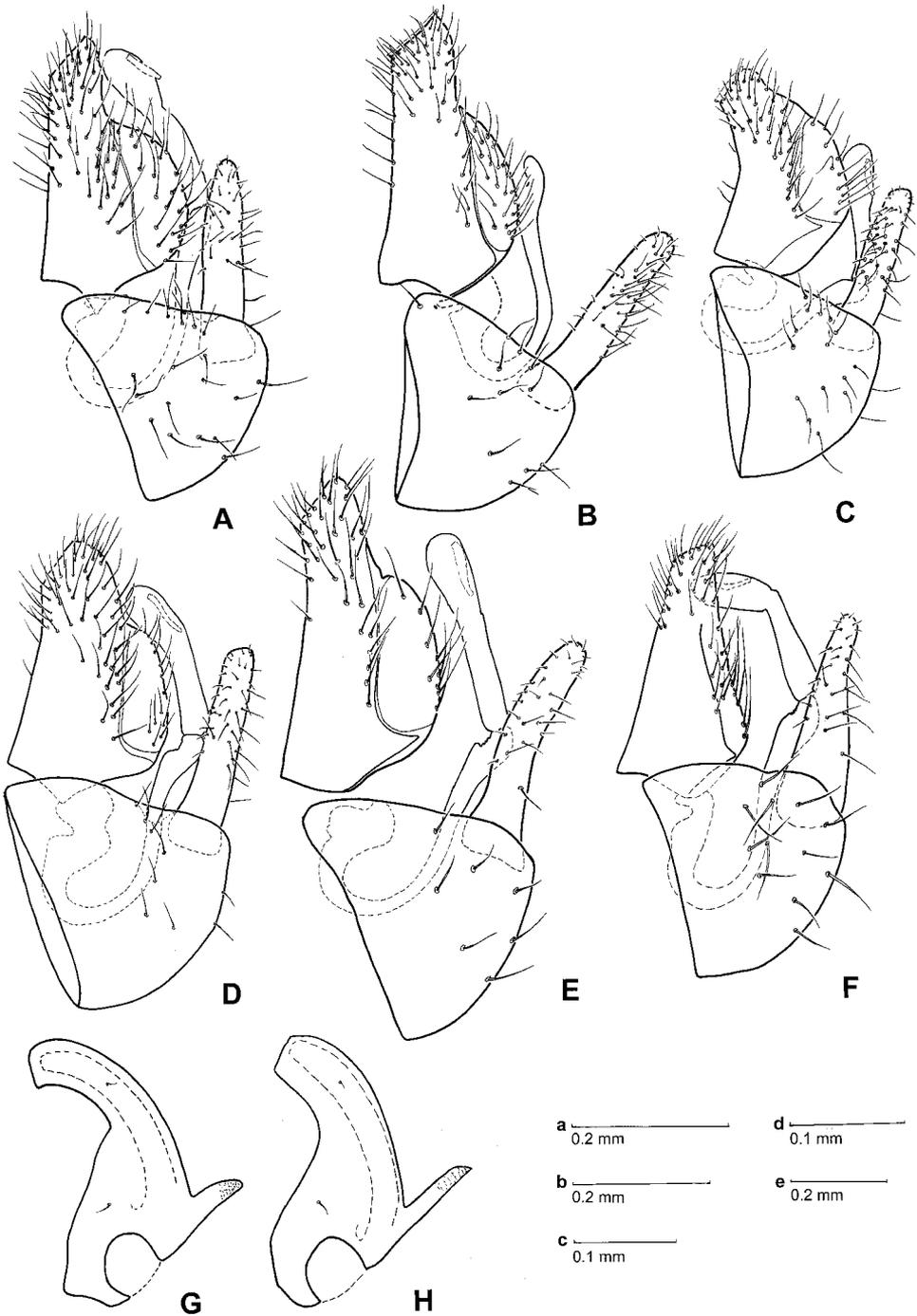


FIG. 18. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, G) *P. maculipennis*; (B) *P. longiantennata*; (C, H) *P. psyloptera*; (D) *P. muii*; (E) *P. papuana*; (F) *P. distincta*. (A-F) Male genitalia, lateral view; (G, H) metacoxa. Scale bar: a, A, C; b, B; c, D, F; d, E; e, G, H.

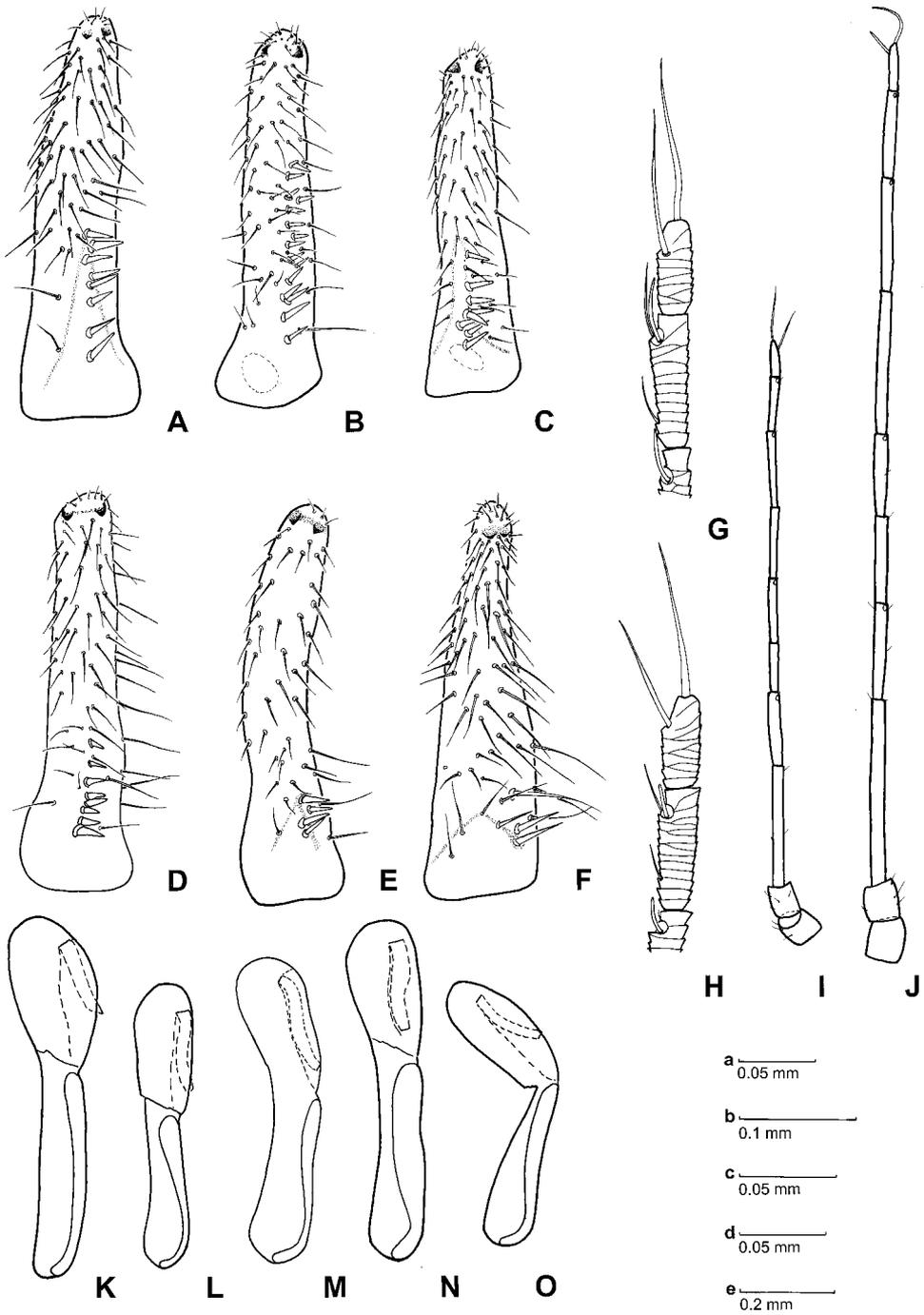


FIG. 19. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, I, K) *P. maculipennis*; (B, J) *P. longiantennata*; (C, G, L) *P. psyллоptera*; (D, H, M) *P. muiri*; (E, N) *P. papuana*; (F, O) *P. distincta*. (A-F) Paramere, inner surface; (G, H) distal segments of antenna; (I, J) antenna; (K-O) distal segment of aedeagus. Scale bar: a, A, C, G, H, K, L, O; b, B; c, D, E, M, N; d, F; e, I, J.

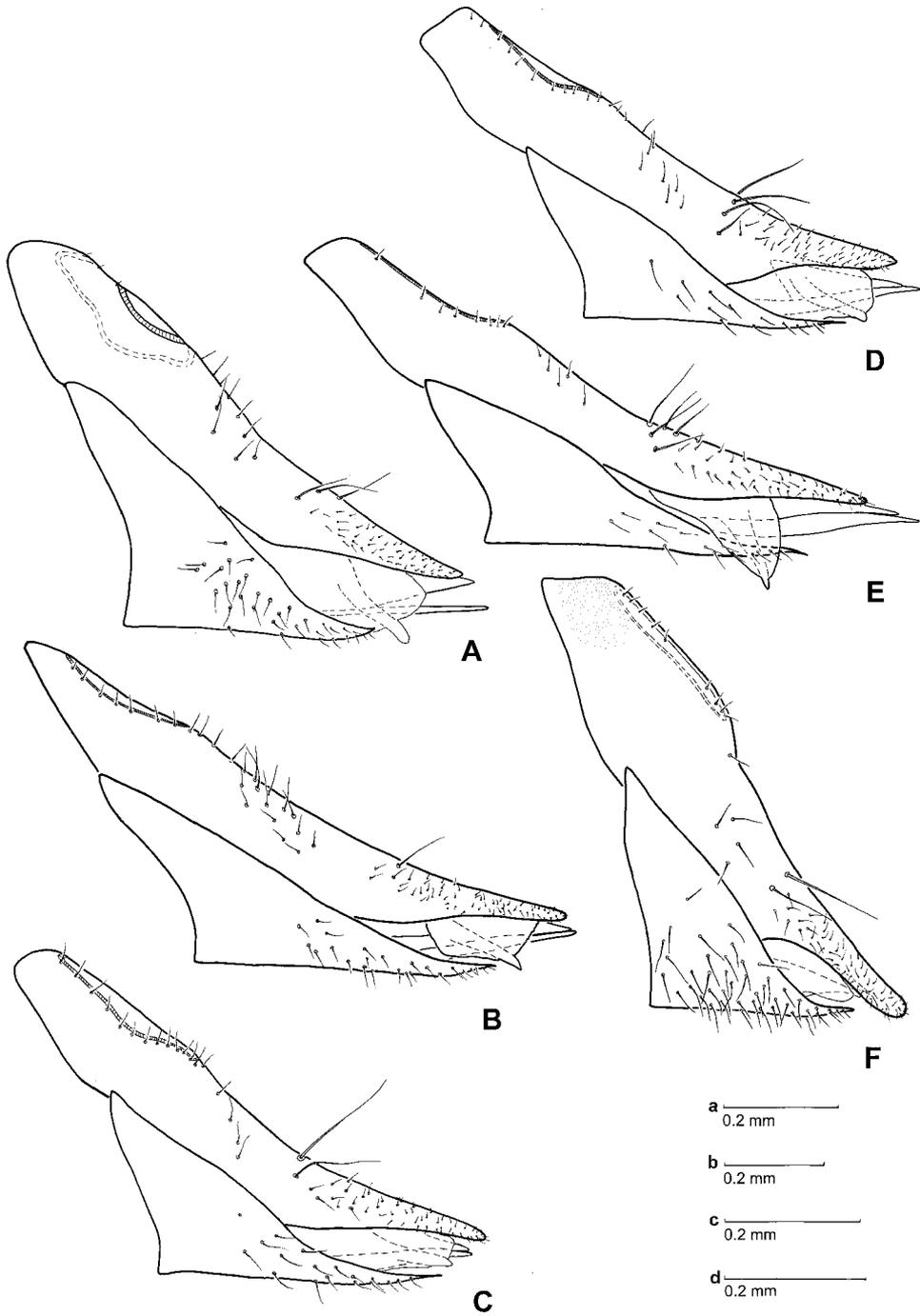


FIG. 20. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. maculipennis*; (B) *P. longiantennata*; (C) *P. psyloptera*; (D) *P. mui*; (E) *P. papuana*; (F) *P. distincta*. (A–F) Female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A; b, B; c, C, E, F; d, D.

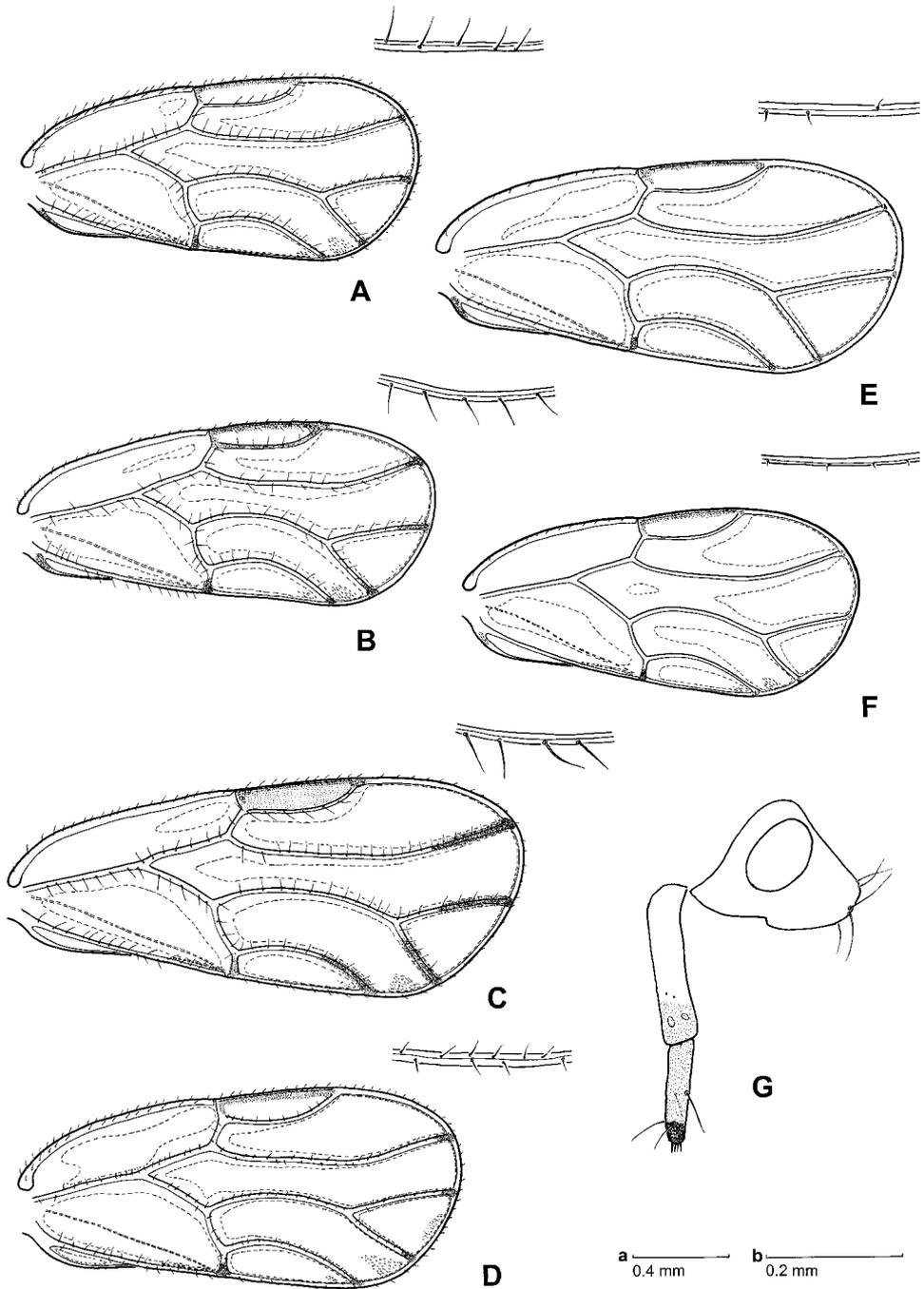


FIG. 21. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, G) *P. dayak*; (B) *P. oceanica*; (C) *P. marginata*; (D) *P. palawanensis*; (E) *P. trematos* (from Taiwan); (F) *P. trematos* (from Sarawak). (A-F) Forewing (including detail of middle part of Rs vein); (G) clypeus and labium, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A-F; b, G.

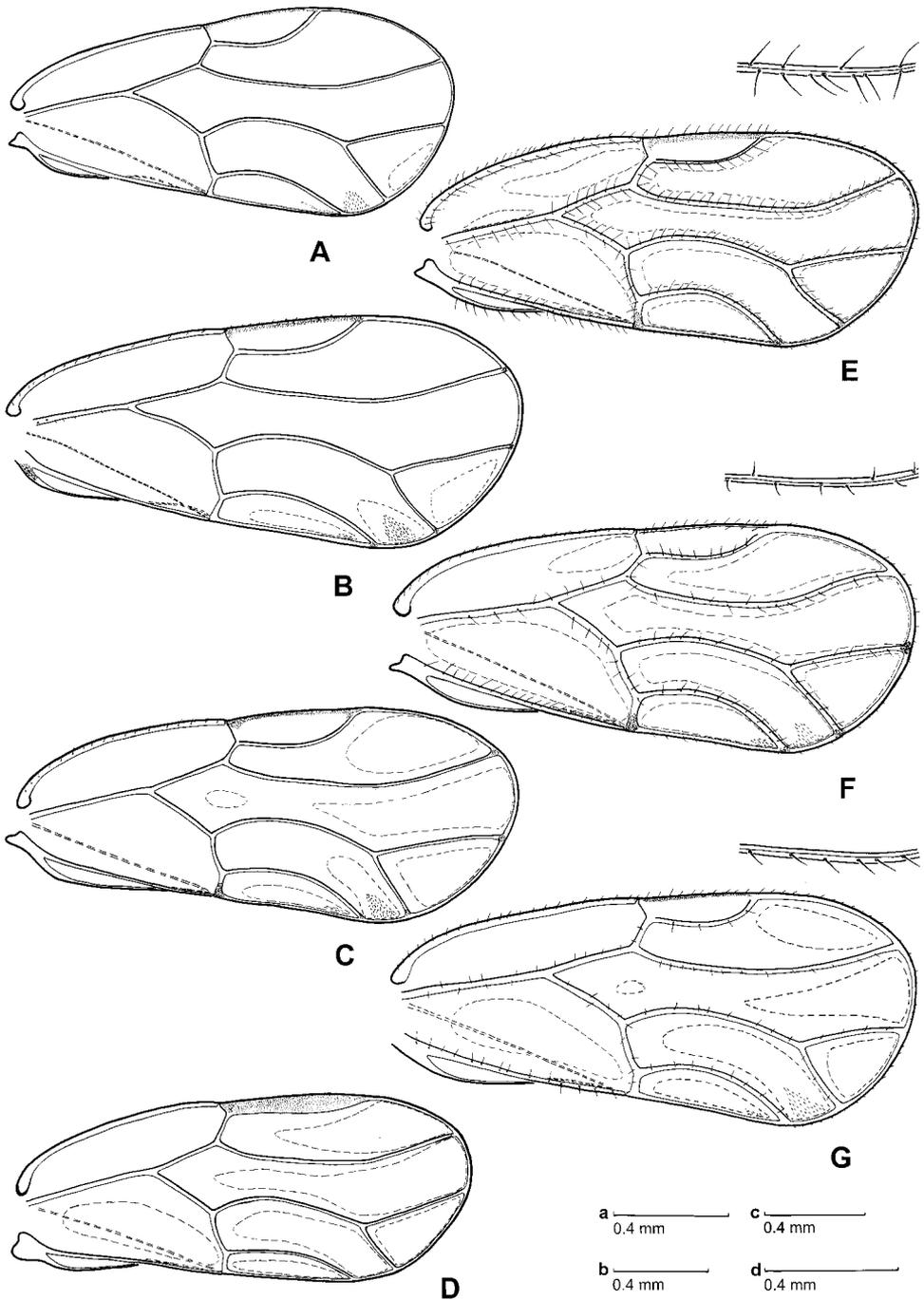


FIG. 22. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. macrochaetis*; (B) *P. sauteri*; (C) *P. boehmeriae*; (D) *P. stigmatalis*; (E) *P. setifera*; (F) *P. polaszeki*; (G) *P. muta*. (A–G) Forewing (E–G including details of middle part of Rs vein). Scale bar: a, A; b, B; c, C–E; d, F, G.

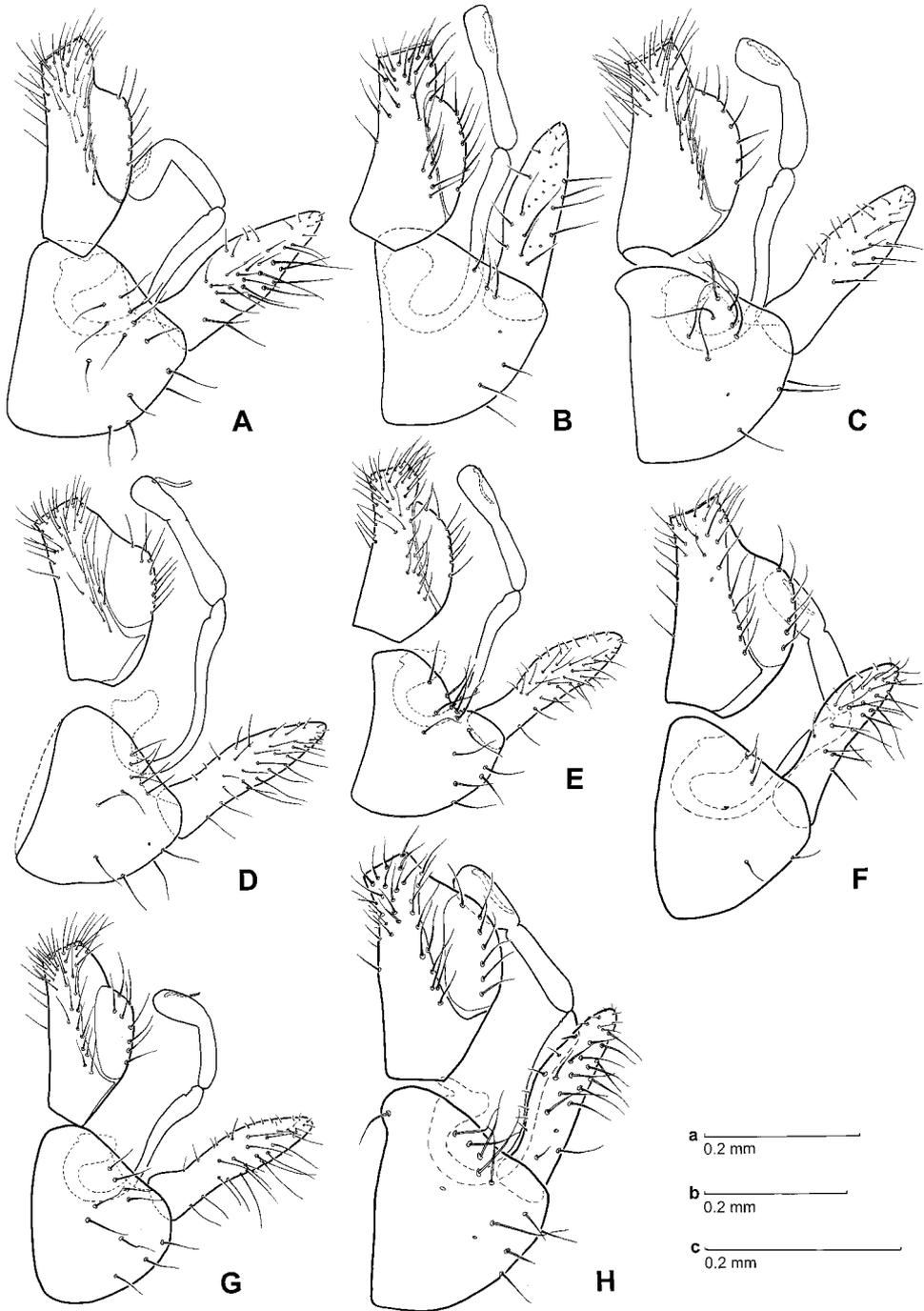


FIG. 23. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. dayak*; (B) *P. oceanica*; (C) *P. marginata*; (D) *P. palawanensis*; (E) *P. trematos*; (F) *P. macrochaetis*; (G) *P. sauteri*; (H) *P. boehmeriae*. (A-H) Male genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A-D; b, E, G; c, F, H.

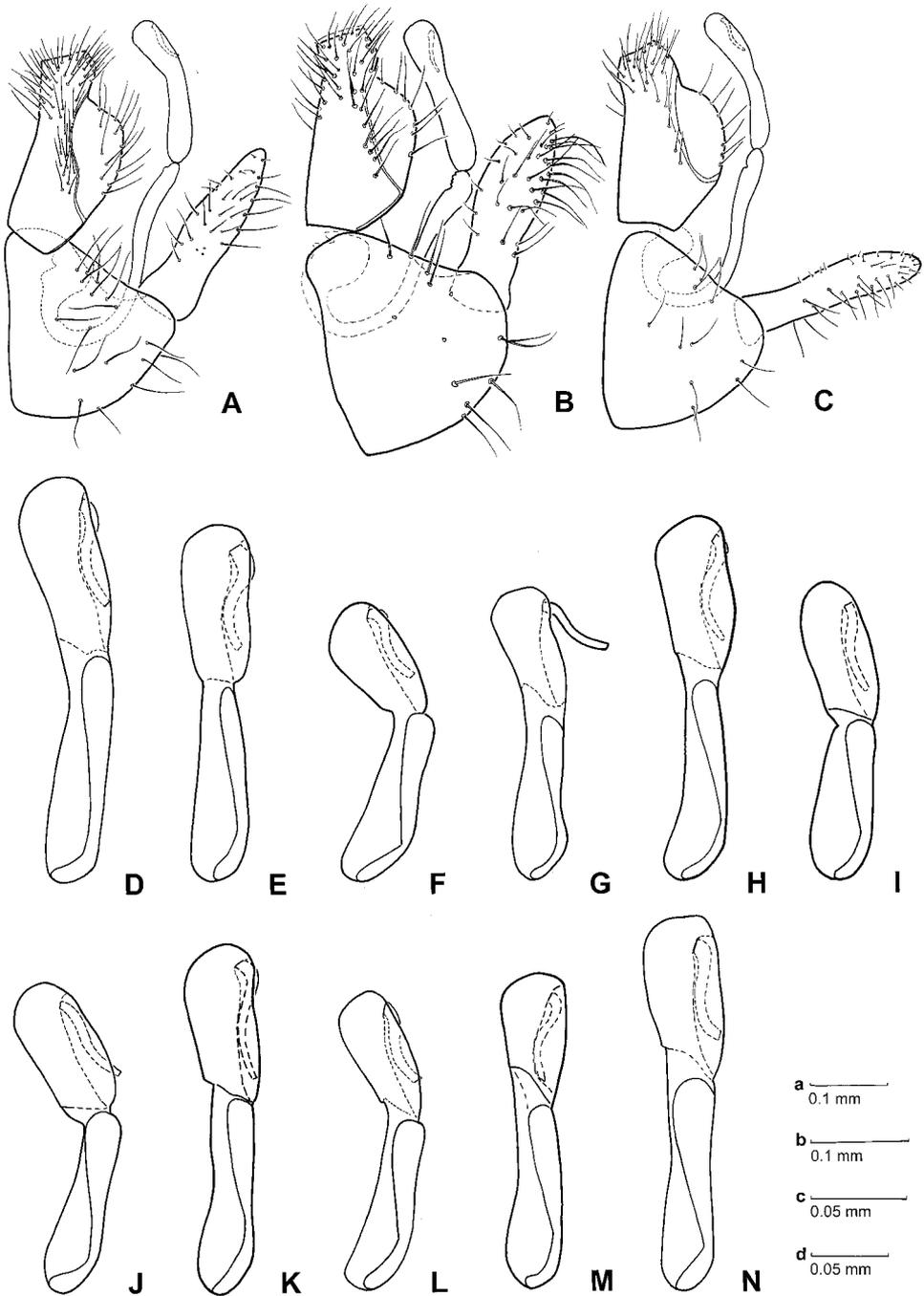


FIG. 24. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, L) *P. setifera*; (B, M) *P. polaszeki*; (C, N) *P. muta*; (D) *P. dayak*; (E) *P. oceanica*; (F) *P. marginata*; (G) *P. palawanensis*; (H) *P. trematos*; (I) *P. macrochaetis*; (J) *P. sauteri*; (K) *P. boehmeriae*. (A–C) Male genitalia, lateral view; (D–N) distal segment of aedeagus. Scale bar: a, A, C; b, B; c, D, E, H–K, M, N; d, F, G, L.

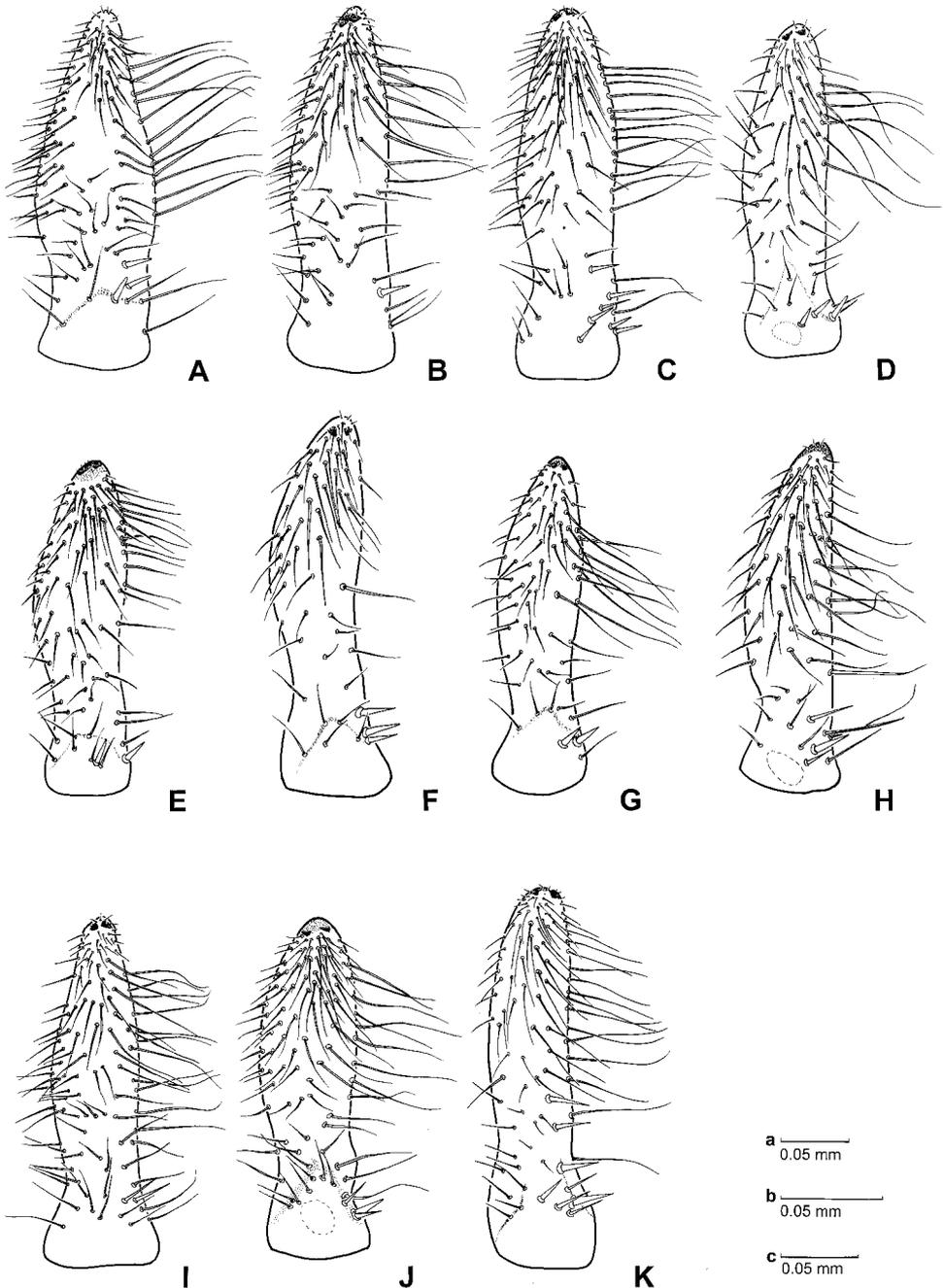


FIG. 25. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. dayak*; (B) *P. oceanica*; (C) *P. marginata*; (D) *P. palawanensis*; (E) *P. trematos*; (F) *P. macrochaetis*; (G) *P. sauteri*; (H) *P. boehmeriae*; (I) *P. setifera*; (J) *P. polaszeki*; (K) *P. muta*. (A-K) Paramere, inner surface. Scale a, A-E, G, I; b, F; c, H, J, K.

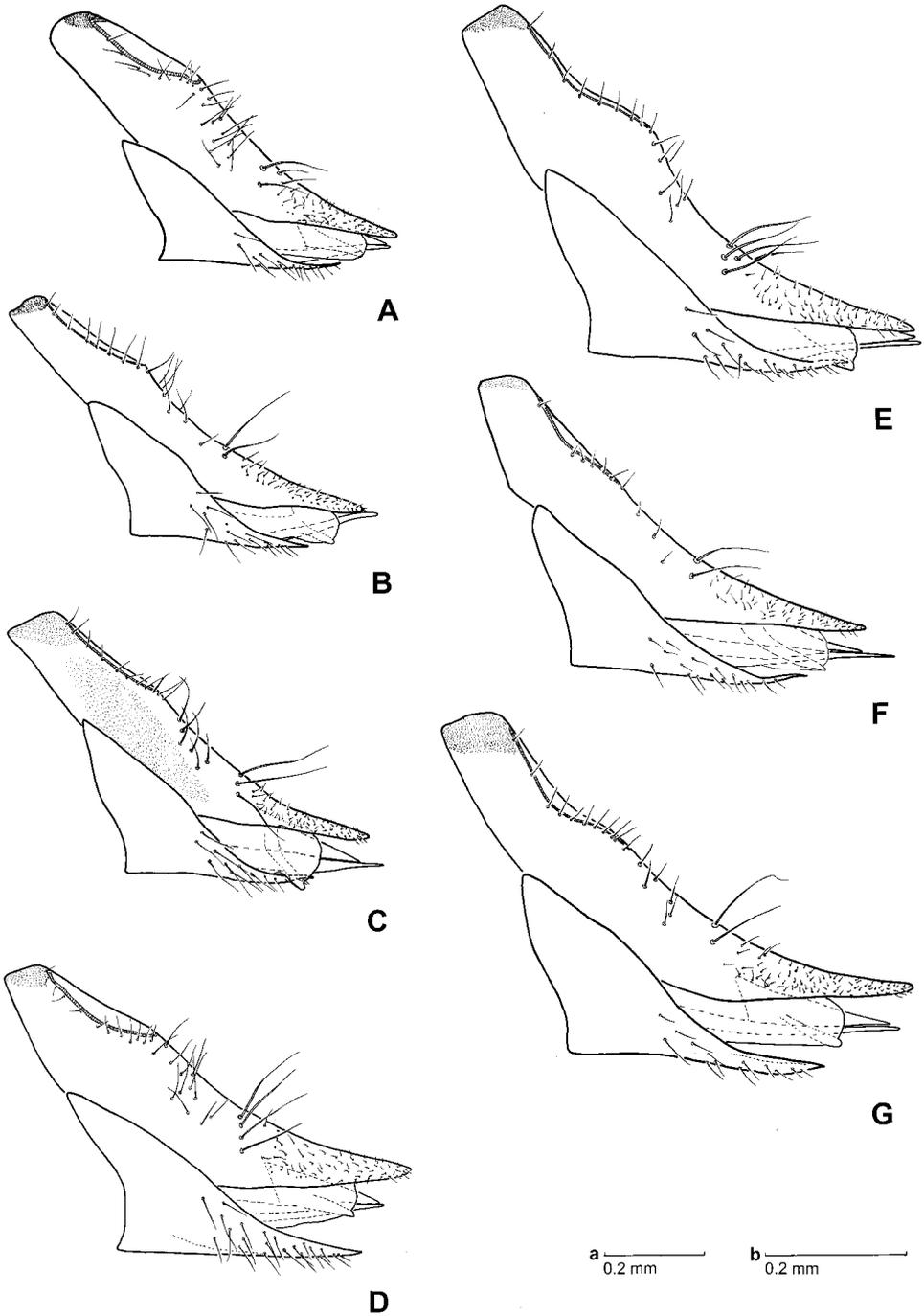


FIG. 26. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. dayak*; (B) *P. oceanica*; (C) *P. marginata*; (D) *P. palawanensis*; (E) *P. trematos*; (F) *P. macrochaetis*; (G) *P. sauteri*. (A–G) Female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A–D; b, E–G.

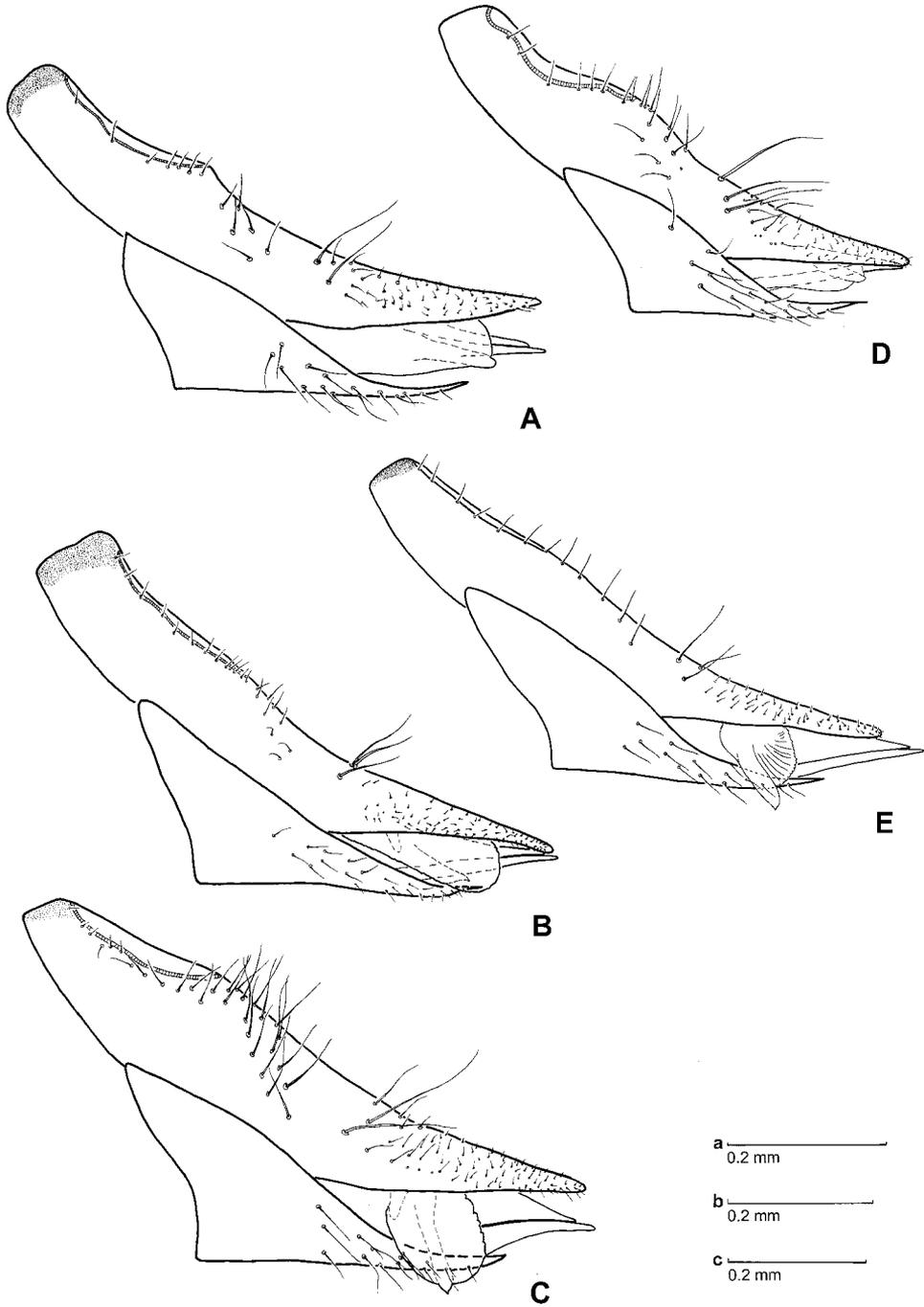


FIG. 27. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. boehmeriae*; (B) *P. stigmatalis*; (C) *P. setifera*; (D) *P. polaszeki*; (E) *P. muta*. (A–F) Female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A, D; b, B; c, C, E.

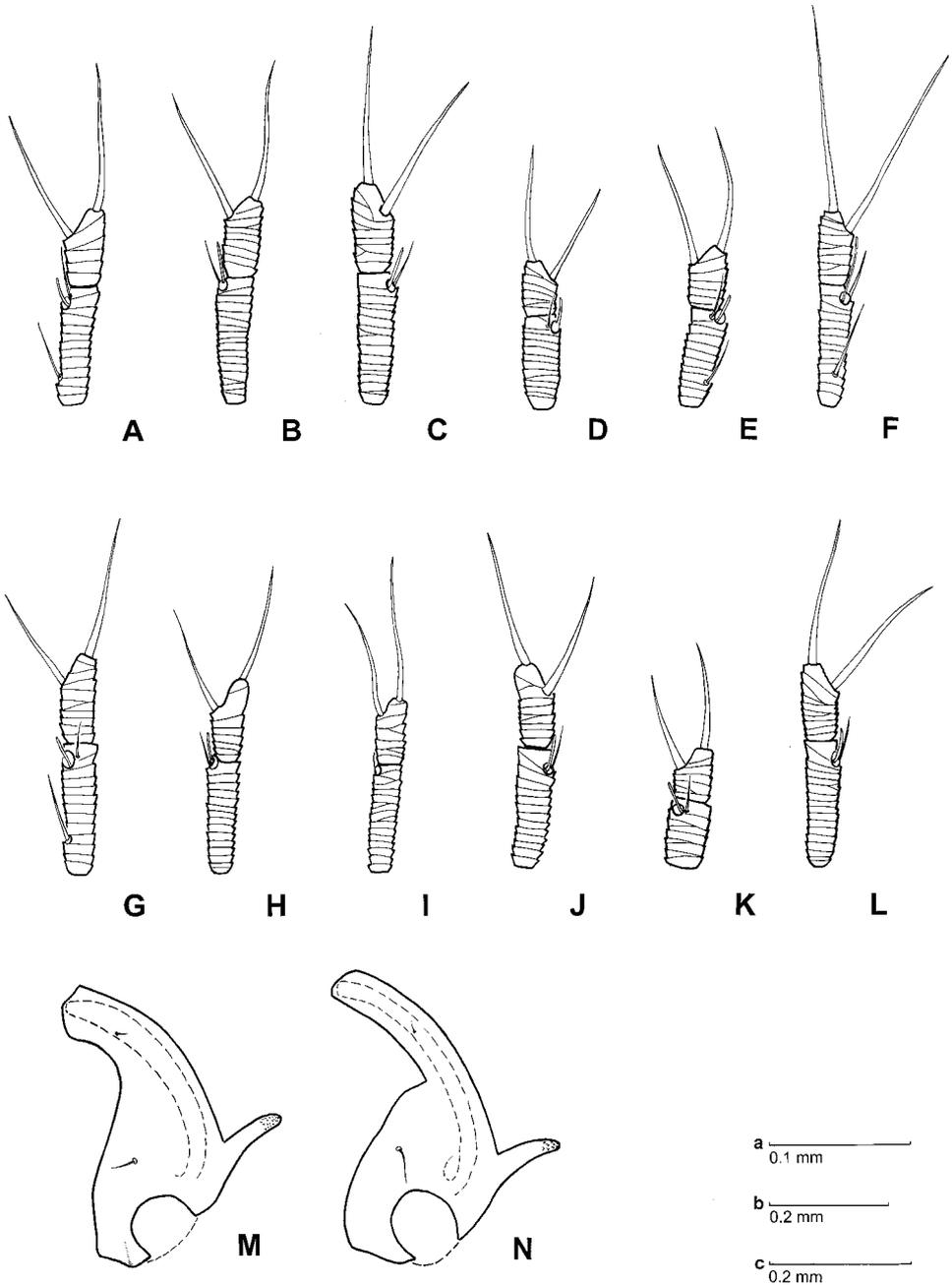


FIG. 28. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. dayak*; (B) *P. oceanica*; (C) *P. marginata*; (D) *P. palawanensis*; (E) *P. trematos*; (F) *P. macrochaetis*; (G) *P. sauteri*; (H, M) *P. boehmeriae*; (I) *P. stigmatalis*; (J) *P. setifera*; (K, N) *P. polaszeki*; (L) *P. muta*. (A–L) Antennal segments 9 and 10; (M, N) metacoxa. Scale bar: a, A–L; b, M; c, N.

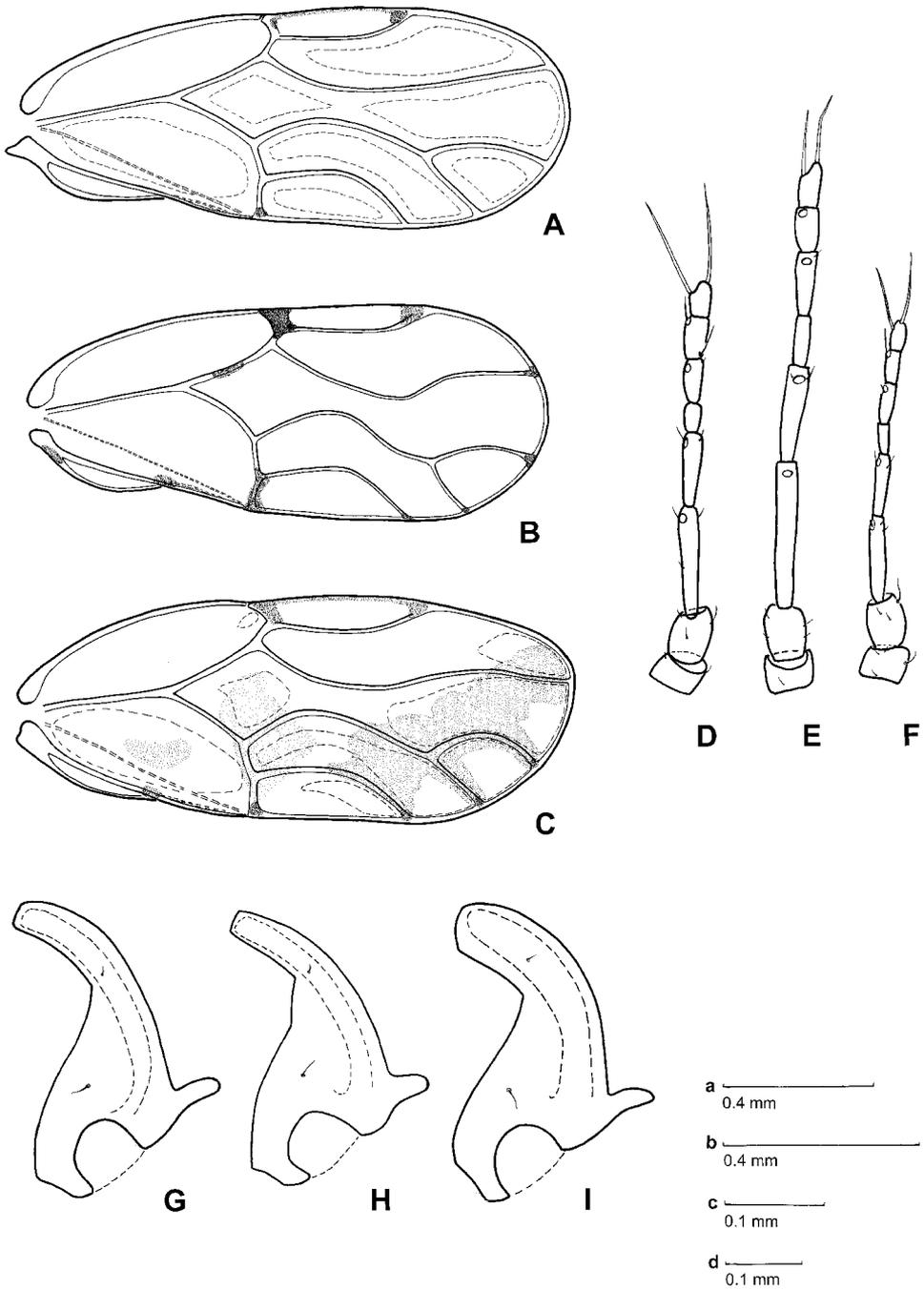


FIG. 29. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, D, G) *P. lii*; (B, E, H) *P. mathuri*; (C, F, I) *P. stephaniella*. (A-C) Forewing; (D-F) antenna; (G, H) metacoxa. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C; c, D-F, I; d, G, H.

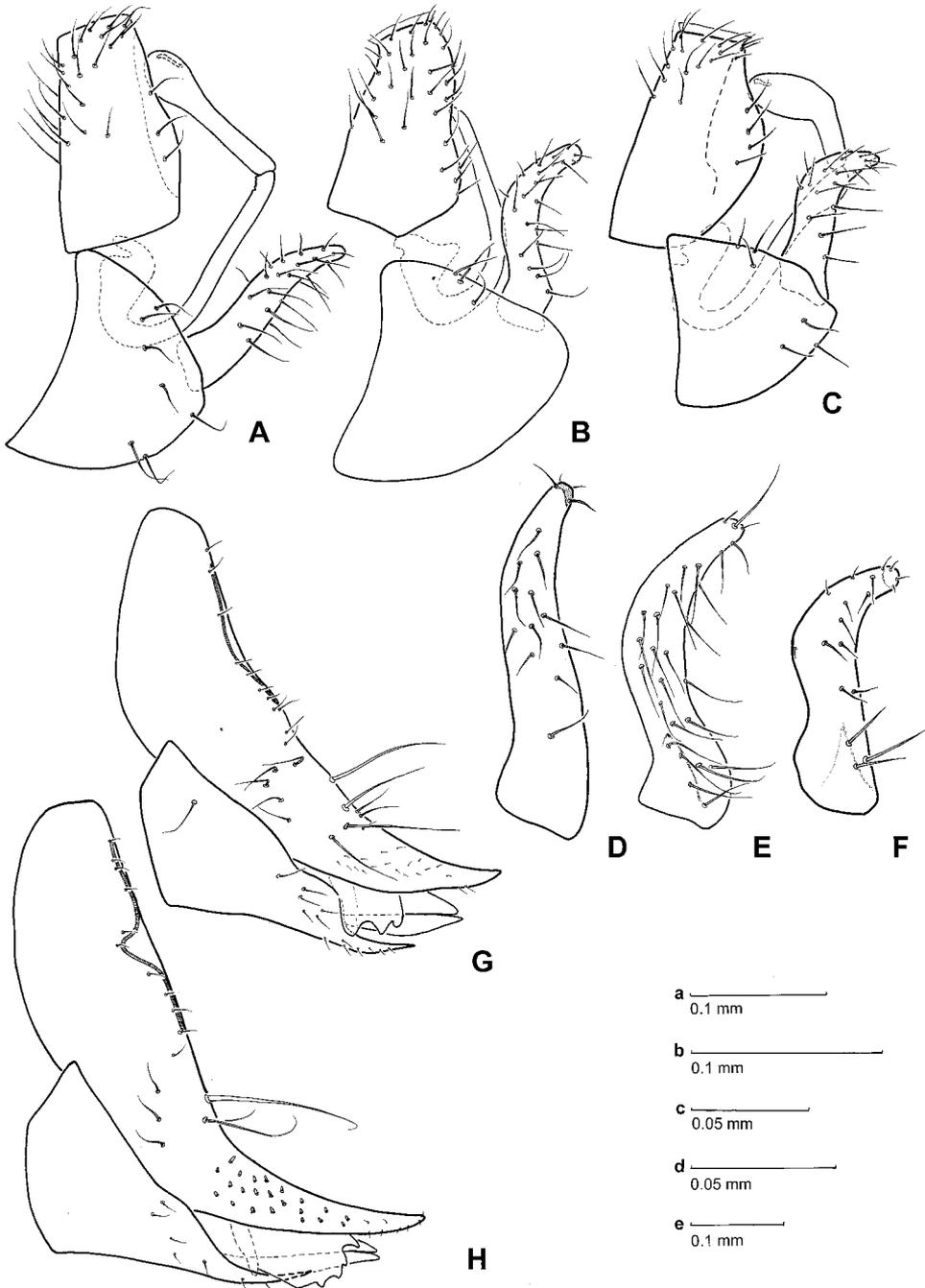


FIG. 30. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, D, G) *P. lii*; (B, E, H) *P. mathuri*; (C, F) *P. stephaniella*. (A-C) Male genitalia, lateral view; (D-F) paramere, inner surface; (G, H) female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C; c, D, E; d, F; e, G, H.

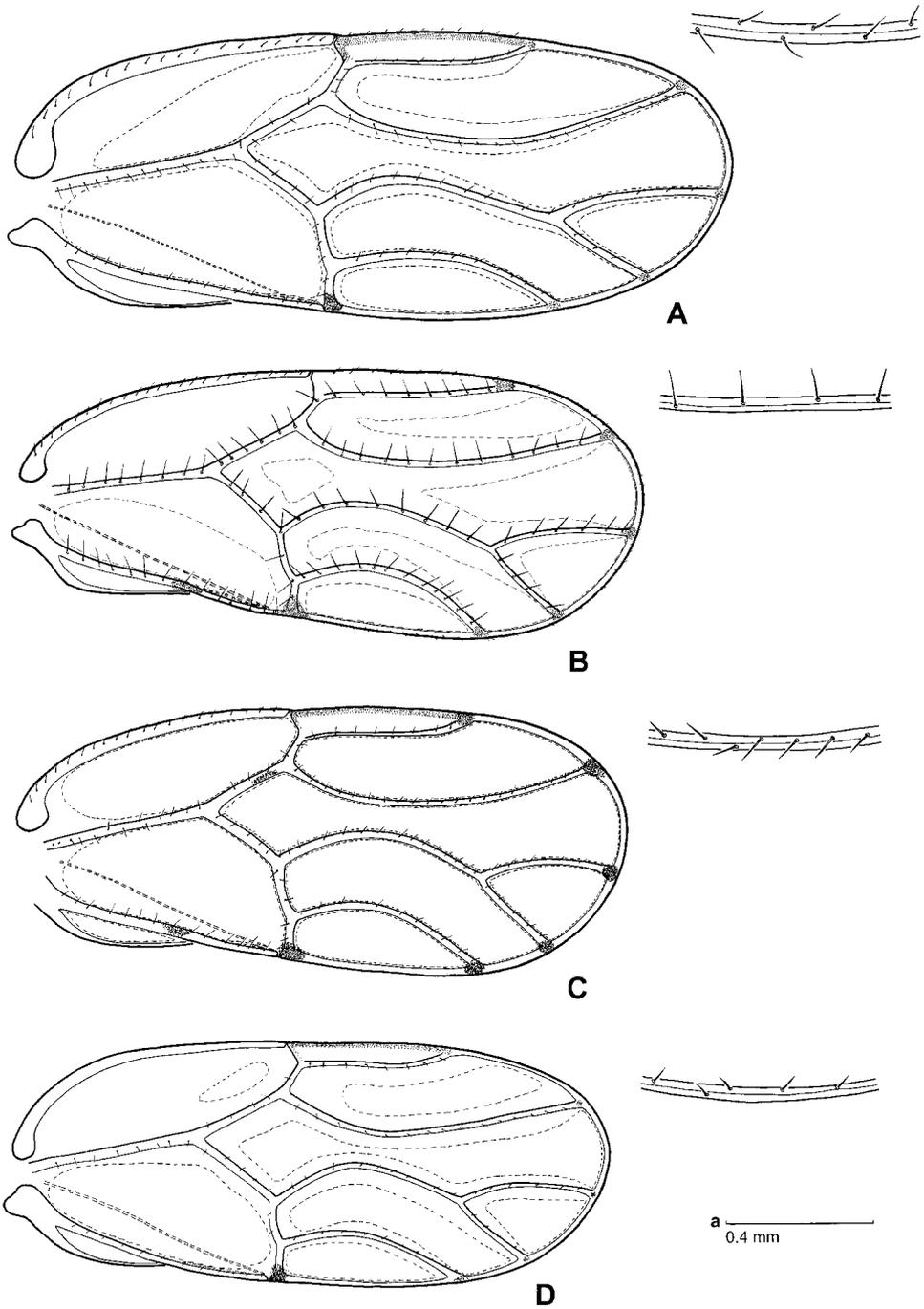


FIG. 31. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. brevicephala*; (B) *P. martini*; (C) *P. robusta*; (D) *P. sulawesiana*. (A-D) Forewing (including detail of middle part of Rs vein). Scale bar: a, A-D.

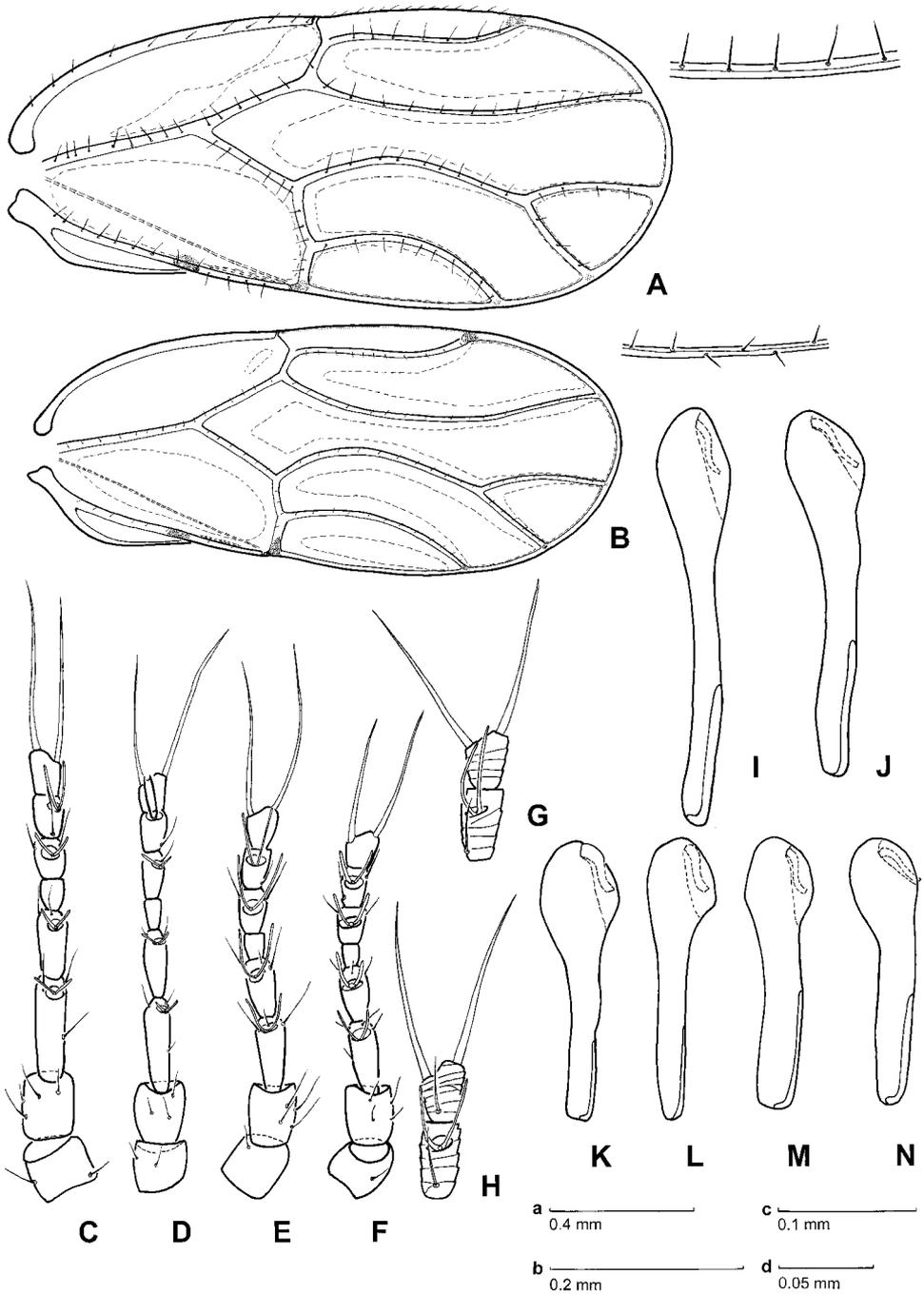


FIG. 32. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, C, I) *P. ambigua*; (B, D, J) *P. pterospermi*; (E, K) *P. martini*; (F, L) *P. robusta*; (G, M) *P. sulawesiana*; (H, N) *P. brevicephala*. (A, B) Forewing (including detail of middle part of Rs vein); (C-F) antenna; (G, H) antennal segments 7 and 8; (I-N) distal segment of aedeagus. Scale bar: a, A, B; b, C-F; c, G, H; d, I-N.

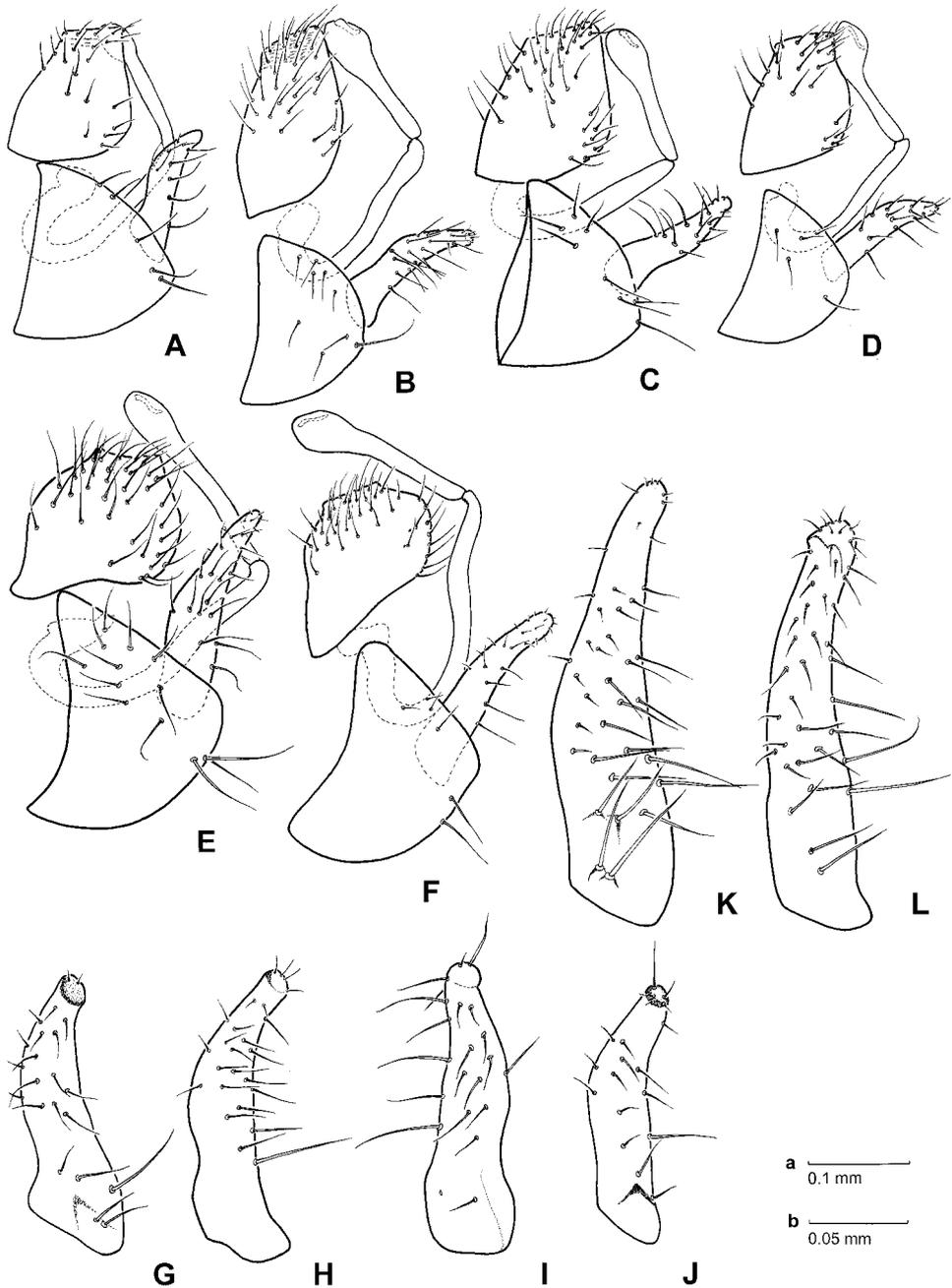


FIG. 33. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A, G) *P. brevicephala*; (B, H) *P. martini*; (C, I) *P. robusta*; (D, J) *P. sulawesiana*; (E, K) *P. ambigua*; (F, L) *P. pterospermi*. (A-F) Male genitalia, lateral view; (J-L) paramere, inner surface. Scale bar: a, A-F; b, G-L.

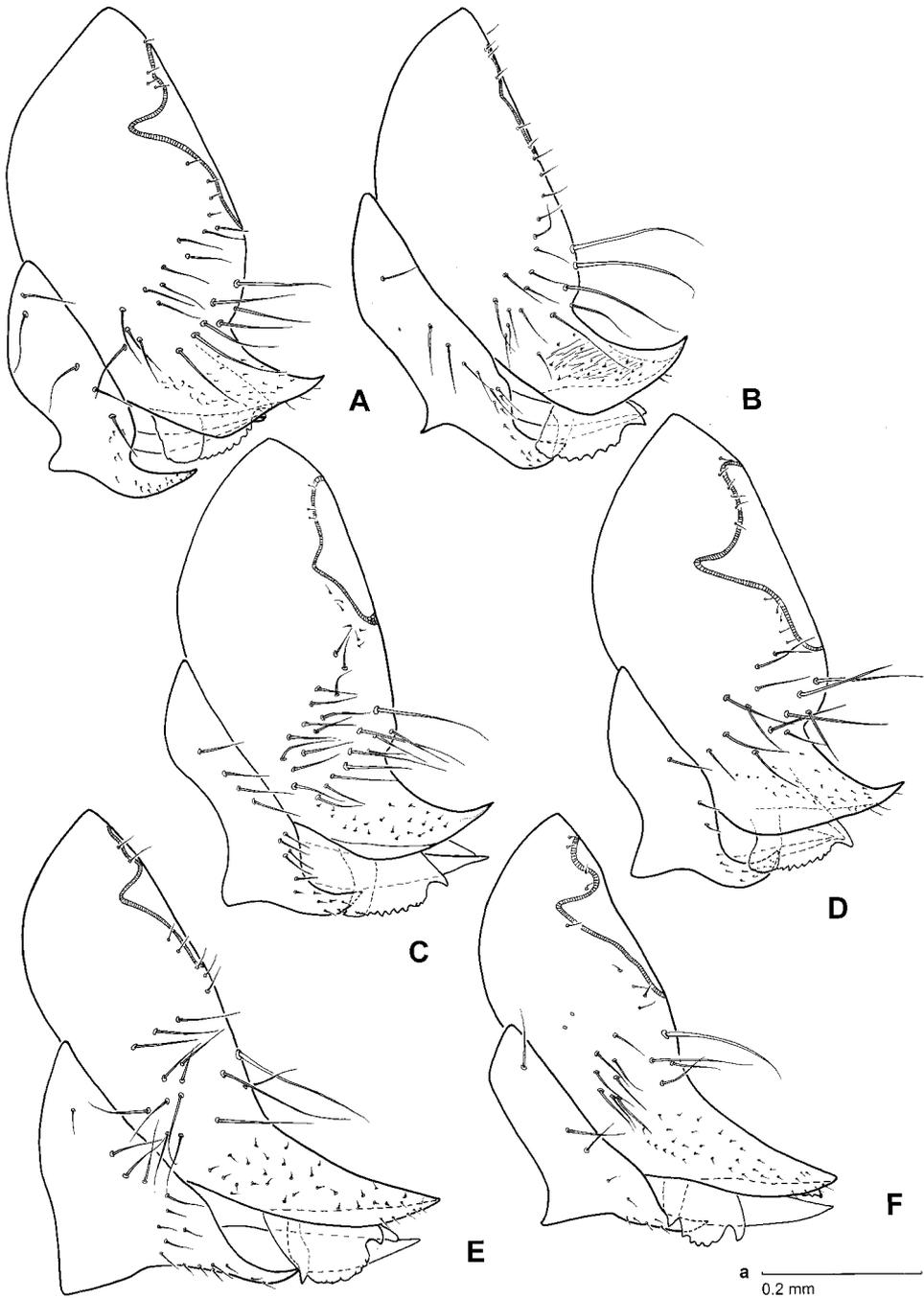


FIG. 34. *Paurocephala* spp.: (A) *P. brevicephala*; (B) *P. martini*; (C) *P. robusta*; (D) *P. sulawesiana*; (E) *P. ambigua*; (F) *P. pterospermi*. (A–F) Female genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar: a, A–F.

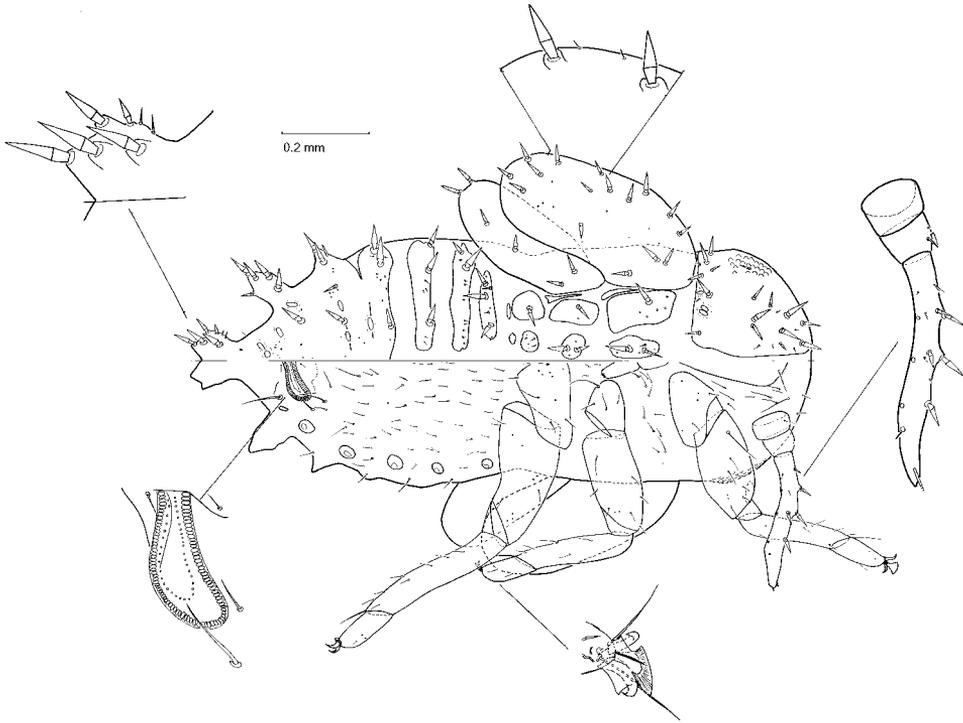


FIG. 35. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala insolita*; left dorsal, right ventral surface.

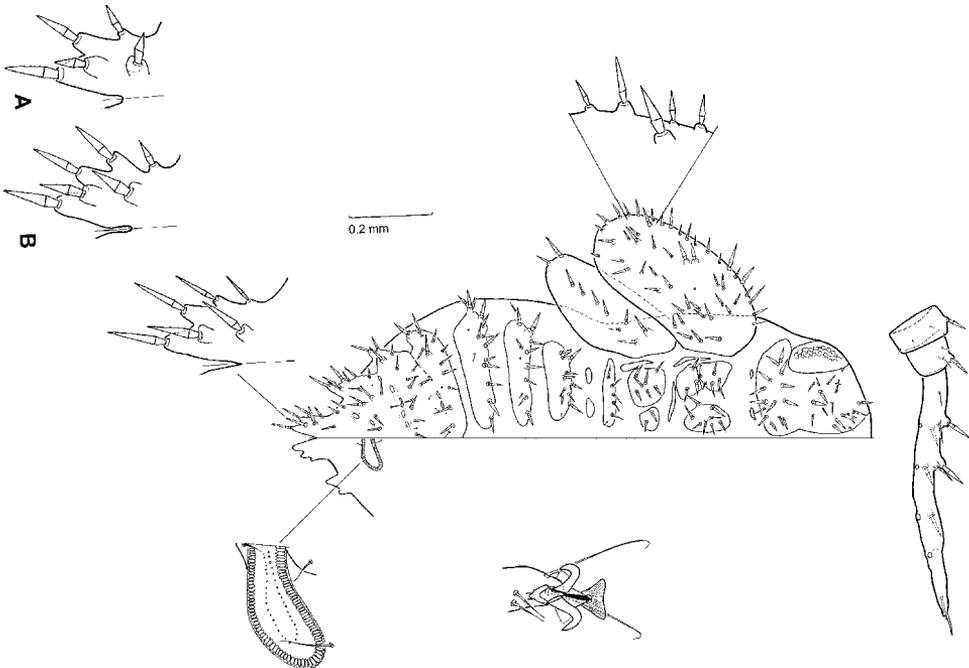


FIG. 36. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala abutili*. (A) *P. gossypii*; (B) *P. urenae*.

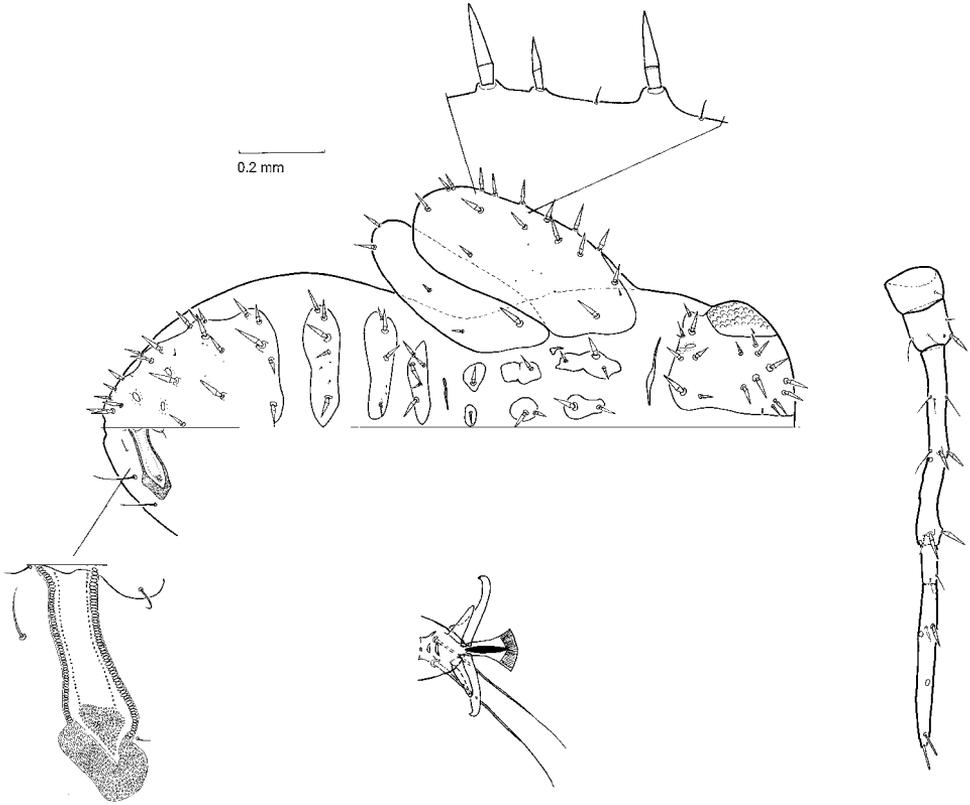


FIG. 37. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala bifasciata*.

Paurocephala Crawford

Paurocephala Crawford, 1914: 293; Hodkinson, 1983: 355; Hodkinson, 1986: 320. Type species: *Paurocephala psyллоptera* Crawford, 1914, by original designation.

Subgenus *Thoracocorna* Klimaszewski, 1970: 427. Type species: *P. chonchaiensis* Boselli, 1929, by original designation; synonymized with *Paurocephala* by Loginova, 1972: 842.

Description

Adult. Head down-curved, without genal processes; frons small to moderately sized trapezoidal. Antenna 8–10 segmented, shorter to longer than head width; with each a subapical rhinarium on segments 3, 4, 6 and 7, or 3, 5, 7 and 8, or 4, 6, 8 and 9. Thorax moderately curved dorsally, pronotum relatively long; metascutellum forming a horn-shaped structure. Forewing membrane transparent, often covered by surface spinules, rarely with pattern, pterostigma developed. Metacoxa with short to long meracanthus, straight or curved ventrally (figure 4I, J). Metatibia short to moderately long, without basal spine, weakly widening apically, bearing an incomplete crown of six to eight weakly sclerotized light apical spurs (figure 4F–H). Metabasitarsus without black spurs. Male proctiger simple, tubular, often with distinct lateral plates posteriorly. Male paramere lamellar, often with stout or peg-like setae on inner face. Distal portion of aedeagus relatively short with rounded apical dilatation. Female genitalia cuneate sometimes up-turned apically (figure 3A, B).

Fifth instar larva. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum often indistinctly subdivided, rarely 5- or 9-segmented; rhinaria formula 3333 (when 3-segmented). Tarsal arolium

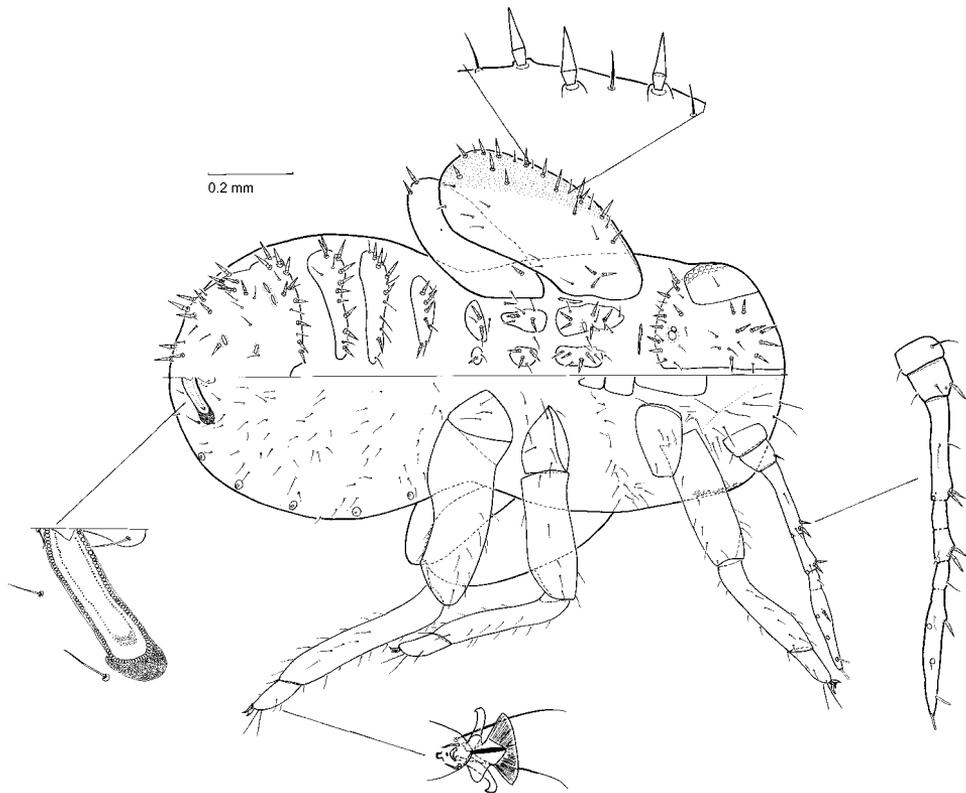


FIG. 38. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala curvata*, left dorsal, right ventral surface.

relatively short triangular to fan-shaped, basally expanded, petiolate with developed unguitactor (figure 4K–N). Sectasetae present on head, antenna, dorsal sclerites and wing pads. Anus ventral or terminal, circumanal ring simple, sometimes expanded laterally. Additional pore fields lacking.

Comments. The genus is most diverse (42 spp.) in the Indo-Australian region with a relatively small (nine spp.) Afrotropical component. Host records include Malvales (Malvaceae, Sterculiaceae) and Urticales (Moraceae, Urticaceae, Ulmaceae), with a single species on Theales (Clusiaceae). Two Afrotropical species currently included in *Paurocephala* (*bicarinata* Pettey and *hottentotti* Pettey) are excluded here and will be transferred to the Diaphoriniinae (D. Burckhardt and D. Hollis, personal communication). The four New World *Paurocephala* spp. and the Asian *P. grewiae* Kandasamy will be transferred to *Diclidophlebia* Crawford (Burckhardt and Mifsud, in preparation).

Key to *Paurocephala*

(Excluding *P. minuta* Crawford and *P. phalaki* Mathur, for which material was unavailable or insufficient).

Adults

- 1 Metatibia with simple setae laterally, different from apical spurs (figure 4D, G). 2
- Metatibia with one or two rows of stout setae laterally, similar to apical spurs (figure 4C, E, F, H). 12

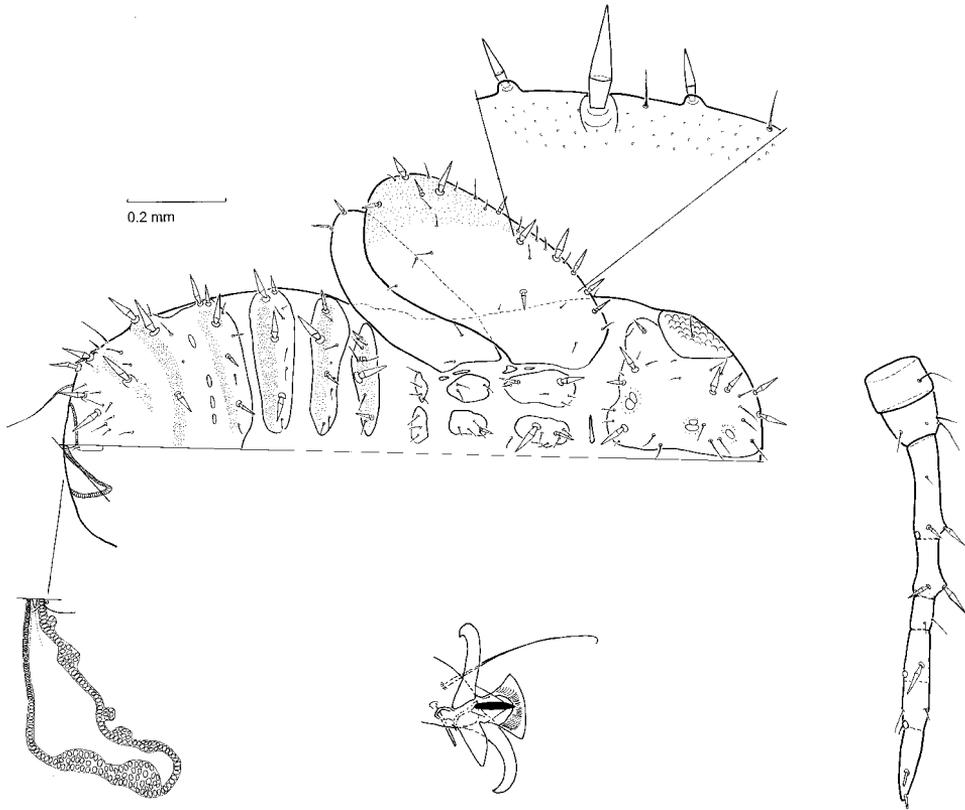


FIG. 39. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala artocarpace*.

- 2 First four visible abdominal tergites with a group of stout setae laterally (figure 5I).
- *lucida* sp. n. 3
- Abdominal tergites with one row of simple setae laterally (figure 11E). 3
- 3 Antennal segment 9 without setae or with one short seta apically. Male paramere without peg-like setae on inner surface (figure 11C, D). 4
- Antennal segment 9 with two long apical setae as long as or longer than segment. Male paramere with peg-like setae on inner surface (figures 7D, E, 8C, D). 6
- 4 Abdominal tergites each with a horn-like structure dorsally (figure 11E). Forewing pointed apically (figure 9E). *brendelli* sp. n. 5
- Abdominal tergites without a horn-like structure dorsally. Forewing rounded apically. 5
- 5 Forewing dark brown in basal half of pterostigma and base of vein A (figure 9D). Antennal rhinaria with bifid setae. Male paramere rounded apically. *lienhardi* sp. n. 7
- Forewing brown at base and apex of pterostigma, end of veins to forewing margin, towards middle of veins R+M+Cu₁, R, M+Cu₁, and A. Antennal rhinaria without bifid setae. Male paramere pointed apically. *insolita* sp. n. 8
- 6 PT<0.5 RL. 7
- PT>0.5 RL. 8
- 7 Body coloration dark brown. Surface spinules present in cell c+sc. AL/HW>1.28. *hollisi* sp. n.
- Body coloration yellow. Surface spinules absent in cell c+sc. AL/HW<1.24. *sinuata* sp. n.

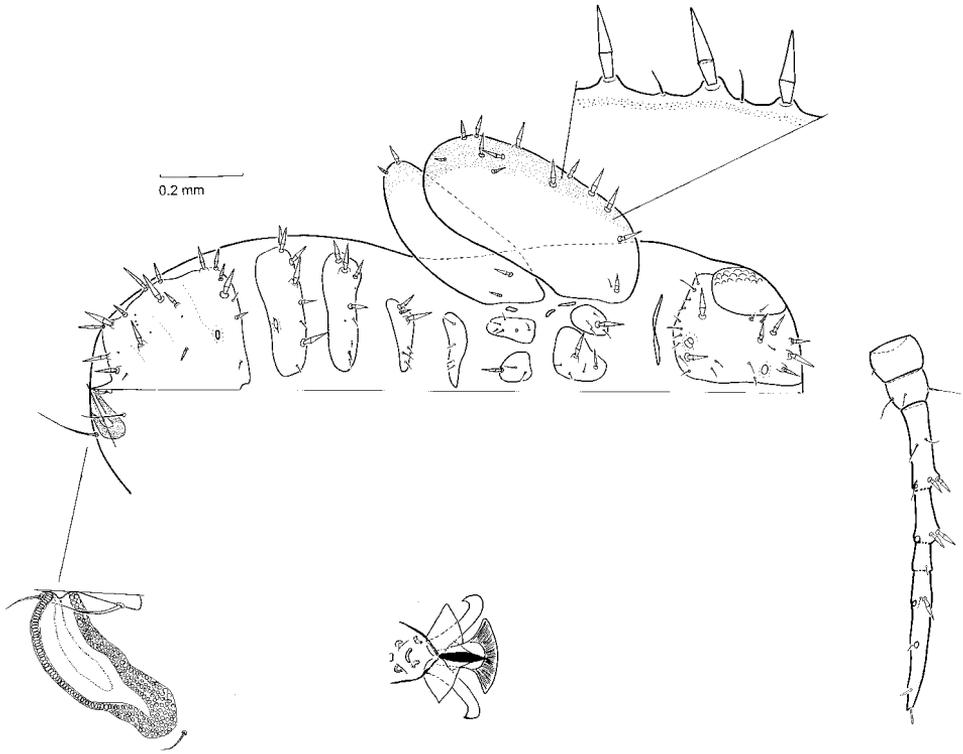


FIG. 40. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala javanica*.

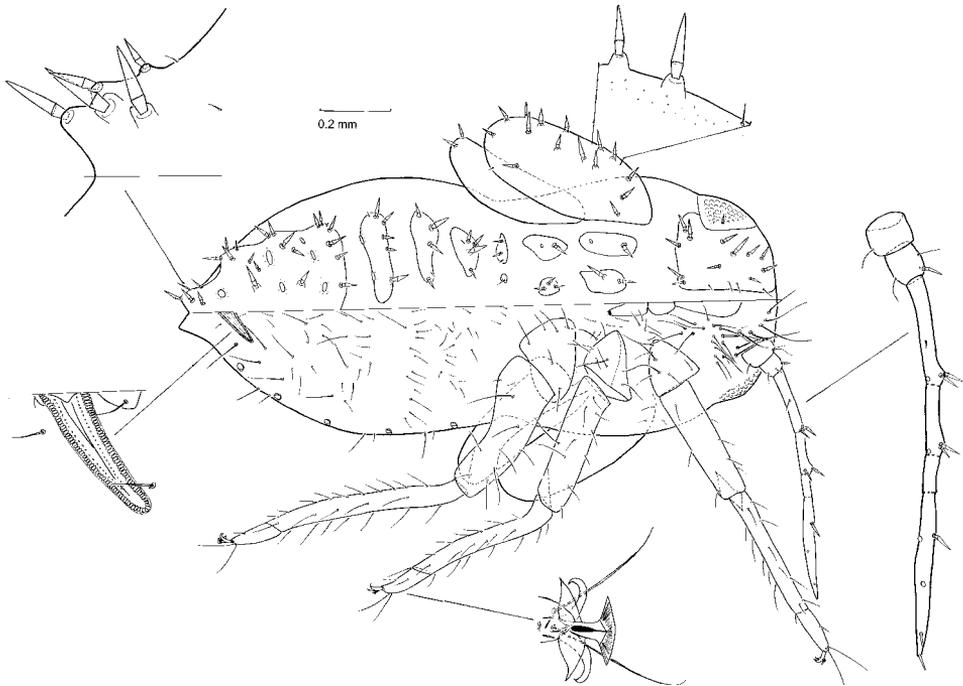


FIG. 41. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala psylloptera*, left dorsal, right ventral surface.

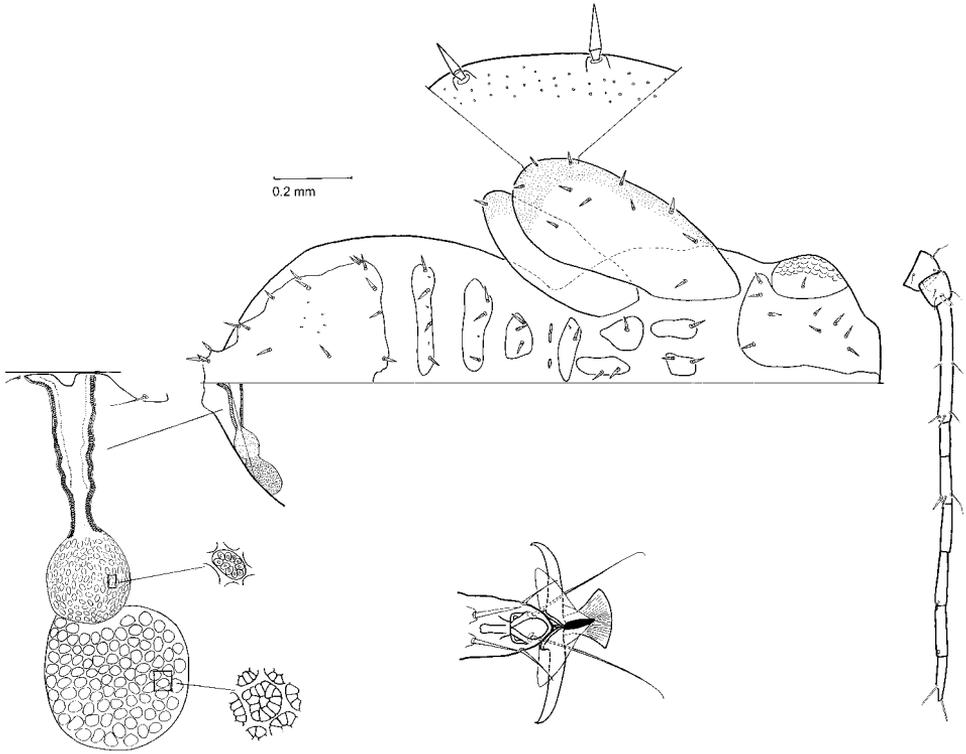


FIG. 42. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala maculipennis*.

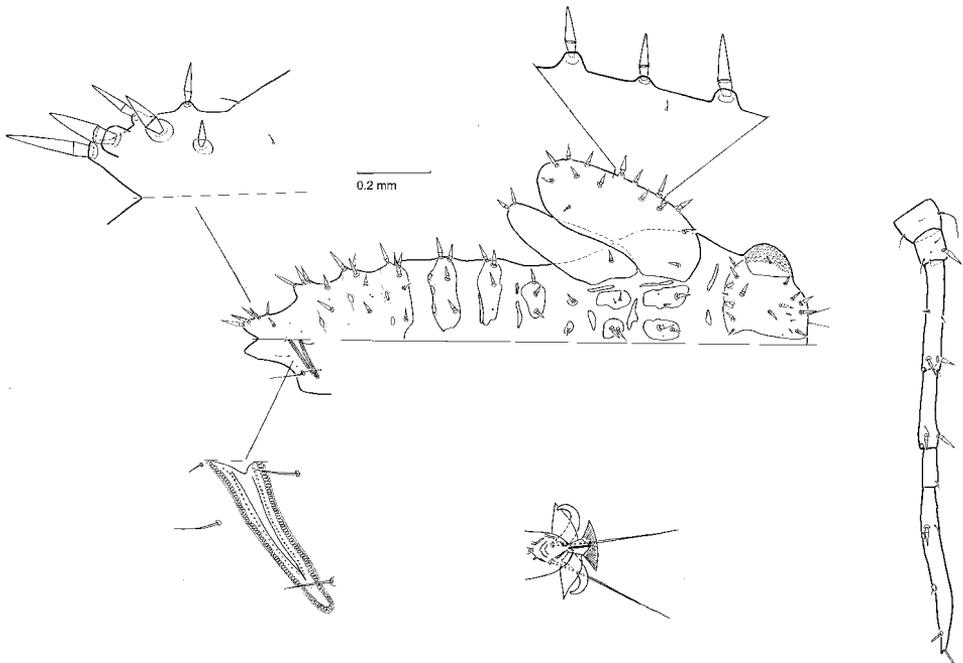


FIG. 43. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala boehmeriae*.

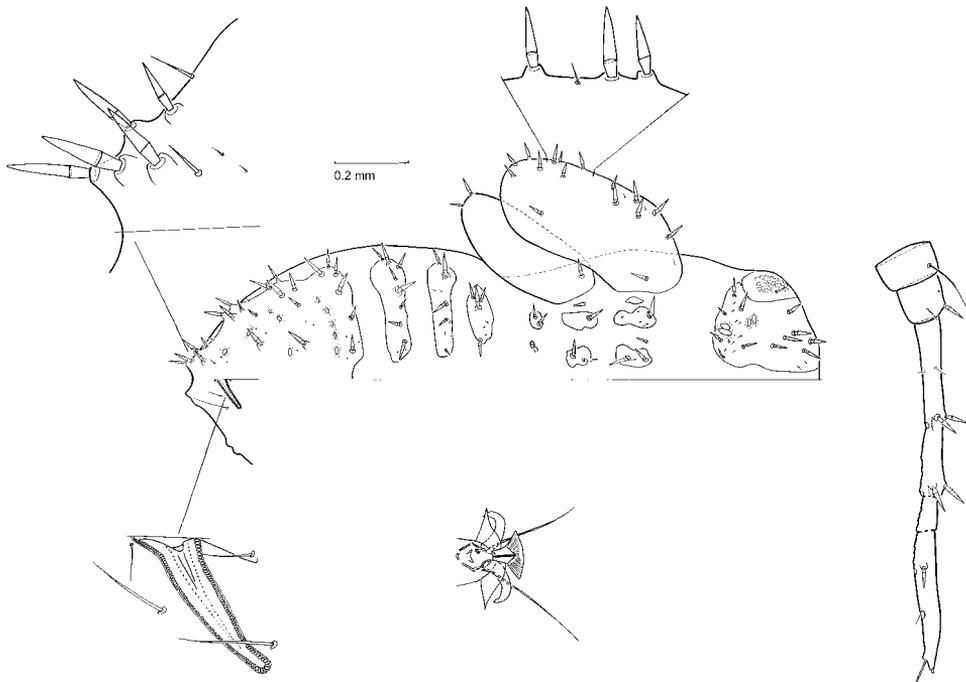


FIG. 44. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala setifera*.

- 8 WL/WW < 2.34, d/e < 3.0. Male proctiger with small rounded posterior plate (figure 8A, B). 9
- WL/WW > 2.38, d/e > 3.3. Male proctiger with elongate posterior plate. 10
- 9 a/b < 1.2. Male paramere with one or two peg-like setae in basal third of inner surface. Female proctiger with straight circumanal ring. *boxi* sp. n.
- a/b > 1.4. Male paramere with four peg-like setae in basal third of inner surface. Female proctiger with cruciform circumanal ring. *medleri* sp. n.
- 10 Antennal segments five and seven as long as wide. AL/HW < 0.9, ML/HW < 1.0. *gossypii* Russell
- Antennal segments five and seven longer than wide. AL/HW > 1.0, ML/HW > 1.0. 11
- 11 Head, pronotum, mesothoracic praescutum and scutum dark brown. Female proctiger with inner and outer rows of circumanal ring having equal number of pores (figure 5A). *abutuli* sp. n.
- Head, pronotum, mesothoracic praescutum and scutum yellow to orange. Female proctiger with inner row of circumanal ring with a reduced number of pores than outer one (figure 5C) *urenae* Russell
- 12 Abdominal tergites each with a horn-like structure dorsally. 13
- Abdominal tergites without horn like-structures dorsally. 15
- 13 Metascutellar horn pointed and elongate laterally. Terminal seta longer than flagellum *elegans* sp. n.
- Metascutellar horn curved and hump shaped laterally. Terminal seta shorter than flagellum 14
- 14 Antenna 9-segmented. *kleinhofiae* Uichanco
- Antenna 10-segmented. *russellae* Mathur
- 15 Head short, vertex length to width ratio > 2.8. Antenna 10-segmented. AL/HW > 1.1. Female genitalia with lateral valvulae membranous (figure 3A, C). 16

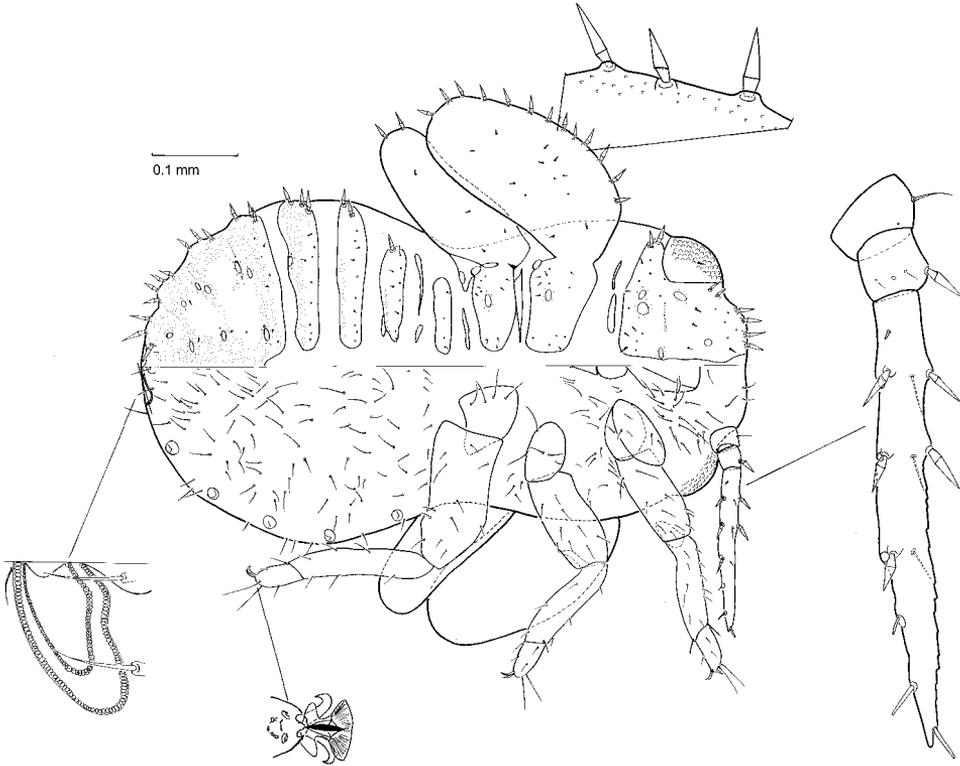


FIG. 45. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala robusta*, left dorsal, right ventral surface.

- Head long, vertex length to width ratio < 2.6. Antenna 8-segmented. AL/HW < 0.9. Female genitalia with lateral valvulae sclerotized and serrated ventrally (figure 3B, D). 41
- 16 Forewing with two brown patterns: from costal break to anal break and towards apex (from apical third of Rs vein towards apical half of Cu_{1a} vein) (figure 12A, B). 17
- Character combination different. 18
- 17 AL/HW < 1.4. Cells in apical half of forewing densely covered by surface spinules (figure 12B). Setae on Rs vein longer than distance between two adjacent ones. *chonchaisensis* Boselli
- AL/HW > 1.5. Cells in apical half of forewing sparsely covered by surface spinules (figure 12A). Setae on Rs vein as long as or shorter than distance between two adjacent ones. *bifasciata* Kuwayama
- 18 First visible abdominal tergite without a branching finger-like structure laterally. Male proctiger without lateral plates (figure 14A-F). 19
- First visible abdominal tergite with a branching finger-like structure extended on a stalk directed anteriorly, laterally. Male proctiger with lateral plates (figure 18A-F). 24
- 19 Forewing with conspicuous setae on veins; setae on Rs vein as long as or longer than distance between two adjacent ones. 20
- Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins; setae on Rs vein shorter than distance between two adjacent ones. 21
- 20 Forewing light brown; forewing cells densely covered by surface spinules. Male paramere with two layers of stout setae in basal half (figure 15B). *artocarpae* Braza and Calilung

- Forewing transparent; forewing cells sparsely covered by surface spinules. Male paramere with one layer of stout setae in basal half (figure 15E). *javanica* sp. n.
- 21 ML/HW > 1.3. Female genitalia long: FP/SL < 2, SL > 0.35 mm. 22
- ML/HW < 1.3. Female genitalia short: FP/SL > 2, SL < 0.25 mm. 23
- 22 CL > 0.16 mm. Female proctiger with oval circumanal ring. Male paramere straight posteriorly. *calcarata* sp. n.
- CL < 0.13 mm. Female proctiger with cruciform circumanal ring. Male paramere S-shaped posteriorly. *similis* sp. n.
- 23 Forewing angular apically, with a brown coloration towards apex (figure 13F). PT > 0.5 RL. Male paramere broadest basally, tapering straight towards apex, with stout setae on inner surface (figure 15F). *wilderi* Crawford
- Forewing rounded apically, without a brown coloration at apex. PT < 0.5 RL. Male paramere broadest in the middle, apical part directed anteriorly, without stout setae on inner surface (figure 15C). *curvata* sp. n.
- 24 Rs vein distinctly curved in the middle (figure 17A, B). RL/RC < 1.21. 25
- Rs vein indistinctly curved in the middle (figure 17C–F). RL/RC > 1.23. 26
- 25 Larger species: WL > 2.5 mm, AL/HW > 2.2. Male paramere with stout setae on inner surface confined to basal two-thirds (figure 19B). *longiantennata* sp. n.
- Smaller species: WL < 2.4 mm, AL/HW < 2.1. Male paramere with stout setae on inner surface confined to basal half (figure 19A). *maculipennis* Uichanco
- 26 Antennal segment 9 with a long seta in basal third (figure 28A). 27
- Antennal segment 9 without a long seta in basal third (figure 28B). 34
- 27 CL > 0.12 mm, straight laterally (figure 18H). 28
- CL < 0.11 mm, marginally curved laterally (figure 28N). 31
- 28 Base of pterostigma forming an angle > 90° to forewing margin (figure 17F). Male paramere without stout setae on inner surface. FP/SL > 2.4 *distincta* sp. n.
- Base of pterostigma forming an angle < 90° to forewing margin (figure 17A–E). Male paramere with stout setae on inner surface. FP/SL < 2.2. 29
- 29 Rs vein with 23–28 setae. AL/HW < 1.4. Seta on antennal rhinaria of segments 8 and 9 short (figure 19H). WL < 1.6, ML/HW < 1.3. *muiri* sp. n.
- Rs vein with 14–21 setae. AL/HW > 1.5. Seta on antennal rhinaria of segments 8 and 9 long (figure 19G). WL > 1.6, ML/HW > 1.4. 30
- 30 Male paramere straight, tapering towards apex, inner surface with a row of 5–8 stout setae in basal half (figure 19C). FP/CL < 3.8. *psylloptera* Crawford
- Male paramere curved posteriorly in apical third, inner surface with a group of 1–3 stout setae at base (figure 19E). FP/CL > 4.0. *papuana* sp. n.
- 31 Surface spinules present in all forewing cells, rarely absent in cell c+ sc. 32
- Surface spinules confined to cells in apical half of forewing: in cu₁, apex of m₁, m₂ and rarely in r₂. 33
- 32 Setae on Rs vein as long as or longer than distance between two adjacent ones. Male paramere widest in the middle, with long setae posteriorly (figure 25A). *dayak* sp. n.
- Setae on Rs vein shorter than distance between two adjacent ones. Paramere widest in distal third, with short setae posteriorly (figure 25E). *trematos* Yang *et al.*
- 33 Smaller species: WL < 1.62 mm, ML/HW > 1.4. Terminal seta more than three times length of antennal segment 10 (figure 28F) *macrochaetis* sp. n.
- Larger species: WL > 1.71 mm, ML/HW < 1.4. Terminal seta less than twice the length of antennal segment 10 (figure 28G) *sauteri* (Enderlein)
- 34 Rs vein with 12–22 setae 35
- Rs vein with 23–36 setae 40
- 35 Rs vein with inconspicuous setae (figure 22A–D) 36
- Rs vein with long setae (figure 21A–C). 37

- 36 Pterostigma slender and long; $PT > 0.5 RL$. Head with a distinct brown line connecting lateral and median ocelli. *stigmatalis* sp. n.
 – Pterostigma wide and short; $PT < 0.5 RL$. Character combination different *boehmeriae* sp. n.
- 37 $AL/HW < 1.2$, $ML/HW < 1.0$ *polaszeki* sp. n.
 – $AL/HW > 1.4$, $ML/HW > 1.3$ 38
- 38 $AL/HW > 1.62$. Antenna entirely brown. Apex of veins to forewing margin dark brown (figure 21C); pterostigma entirely brown. Female proctiger brown in the middle *marginata* sp. n.
 – $AL/HW < 1.52$. Antenna not entirely brown. Combination of forewing and pterostigma coloration different. Female proctiger white in the middle 39
- 39 Surface spinules absent in cell $c + sc$. Male paramere rounded apically, widest at base, with a group of 7–9 stout setae in basal half of inner surface. *muta* sp. n.
 – Surface spinules present in cell $c + sc$. Male paramere pointed apically, widest in the middle, with a group of 1–2 stout setae at base of inner surface. *oceanica* sp. n.
- 40 $AL/HW < 1.35$, $ML/HW < 1.4$. Rs vein with short setae (figure 21D). *palawanensis* sp. n.
 – $AL/HW > 1.50$, $ML/HW > 1.4$. Rs vein with long setae (figure 22E). *setifera* (Crawford)
- 41 Antennal rhinaria without bifid setae. $AL/HW > 0.8$ 42
 – Antennal rhinaria with bifid setae. $AL/HW < 0.7$ 44
- 42 Antennal segment 7 with a long basal seta. Rs vein straight in apical half. *lii* sp. n.
 – Antennal segment 7 without a long basal seta. Rs vein curved in apical half. 43
- 43 Head with three pairs of tubercles on vertex. Forewing with brown patterns: an extensive darker one towards apex and two small lighter patterns, towards centre and in cell cu_2 (figure 29C). *stephaniella* sp. n.
 – Head without tubercles on vertex. Forewing with distinct brown colour at base and apex of pterostigma, at end of veins to forewing margin, at base of vein A and at middle parts of veins A and R (figure 29B). *mathuri* sp. n.
- 44 Antennal segment 8 with a long basal seta (figure 32H). *brevicephala* (Crawford)
 – Antennal segment 8 without a long basal seta. 45
- 45 Dorsum light yellow, venter of same coloration or darker. Male paramere long, robust and straight (figure 33K, L). $AL/F1 < 4.78$ 46
 – Dorsum dark brown to red, venter whitish. Male paramere slender and curved apically (figure 33G–J). $AL/F1 > 4.78$ 47
- 46 Forewing transparent, setae on veins short (figure 32B). Surface spinules in cell $c + sc$ confined to apex. Male paramere widest at base, with an apical hook on inner surface (figure 33L). *pterospermi* sp. n.
 – Forewing light yellow, setae on veins long (figure 32A). Surface spinules in cell $c + sc$ present at apex and extending towards distal half of vein $R + M + Cu_1$ (figure 32A). Paramere widest at basal third, without an apical hook on inner surface (figure 33K). *ambigua* sp. n.
- 47 Forewing transparent. Surface spinules absent in cell $c + sc$. Antennal rhinaria with long bifid setae (figure 32E) *martini* sp. n.
 – Forewing yellowish to brown. Surface spinules present in cell $c + sc$. Antennal rhinaria with short bifid setae (figure 32F). 48
- 48 Forewing cells densely covered in surface spinules; end of veins to forewing margin dark brown; veins R and A brown towards the middle (figure 31C); $WL/WW < 2.30$ *robusta* sp. n.

- Forewing cells sparsely covered in surface spinules; end of veins to forewing margin with inconspicuous brown coloration; veins R and A not brown towards the middle (figure 31D); WL/WW > 2.35. *sulawesiana* sp. n.

Fifth instar larvae

(Of the species where larvae are known, *P. kleinhofiae* Uichanco, *P. russellae* Mathur and *P. sauteri* (Enderlein) are excluded due to lack of material. The characters of *P. mathuri* sp. n. = *P. cf. minuta* are taken from Mathur, 1975.)

1	Body form elongate, BL/BW > 1.20. CW/CL > 2	2
-	Body form rounded, BL/BW < 1.16. CW/CL < 2	14
2	Antennal flagellum not segmented or subdivided. Setae on outer margin of abdomen based upon extended tubercles (figures 35, 36).	3
-	Antennal flagellum indistinctly subdivided or segmented. Setae on outer margin of abdomen not based on extended tubercles (figures 38, 43).	6
3	Apex of caudal plate tubercle with a distinct furrow in the middle (figure 36). On Malvaceae.	4
-	Apex of caudal plate tubercle without a furrow in the middle (figure 35). On Clusiaceae	<i>insolita</i> sp. n.
4	Dorsum of forewing pad with less than 12 setae. On <i>Gossypium</i> sp.	<i>gossypii</i> Russell
-	Dorsum of forewing pad with more than 20 setae	5
5	Setae on margin of caudal plate robust (figure 36B). On <i>Urena lobata</i>	<i>urenae</i> Russell
-	Setae on margin of caudal plate slender (figure 36). On <i>Abutilon mauretianum</i>	<i>abutili</i> sp. n.
6	Anal opening at the most posterior part of abdominal margin (figures 39, 40).	7
-	Anal opening ventral (figure 41).	8
7	Forewing pads with few inconspicuous simple setae dorsally and marginally	<i>javanica</i> sp. n.
-	Forewing pads with distinct long simple setae dorsally and marginally.	<i>artocarpae</i> Braza and Calilung
8	Outer circumanal pore-ring with one row of cells	9
-	Outer circumanal pore-ring laterally forming additional pores (figure 38) or pore fields connected to it (figure 42)	11
9	Eyes not bulging out from margin	<i>psylloptera</i> Crawford
-	Eyes bulging out from margin	10
10	On <i>Trema orientalis</i> (Ulmaceae).	<i>setifera</i> (Crawford), <i>P. dayak</i> sp. n., <i>P. palawanensis</i> sp. n. and <i>P. polaszeki</i> sp. n.
-	On <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> (Urticaceae)	<i>boehmeriae</i> sp. n.
11	Antenna 9-segmented. Outer circumanal pore-ring laterally forming two additional circular pore fields connected to it	<i>maculipennis</i> Uichanco
-	Antenna 3-segmented with subdivided flagellum. Outer circumanal pore-ring laterally with additional cells	12
12	Dorsal surface with setae and simple setae. Tarsal arolium expanded <i>curvata</i> sp. n.	
-	Dorsal surface with setae only. Tarsal arolium elongate	13
13	Third antennal segment > 4.6 times segment 4	<i>bifasciata</i> Kuwayama
-	Third antennal segment < 4.5 times segment 4	<i>chonchaisensis</i> Boselli
14	Anus terminal. Setae present on dorsum and body margin	<i>mathuri</i> sp. n.
-	Anus ventral. Setae mainly confined to body margin	15

- 15 Small stout setae on dorsal sclerites (except for caudal plate) numerous and very conspicuous *pterospermi* sp. n.
 – Small stout setae on dorsal sclerites (except for caudal plate) fewer in number and less conspicuous . . . *brevicephala* (Crawford), *robusta* sp. n. and *P. sulawesiana* sp. n.

Species descriptions

The species are treated below in alphabetical order. To keep the descriptions short, six types are described in detail, and reference to them is made in the individual species descriptions. These types do not reflect phylogenetic relationships. The distribution for each species is given on the basis of the examined material and of original literature records. Catalogues such as those of Hodkinson (1983, 1986) are not included.

The *gossypii* type includes all the nine Afrotropical species (*P. abutili* sp. n., *P. boxi* sp. n., *P. gossypii* Russell, *P. hollisi* sp. n., *P. insolita* sp. n., *P. lucida* sp. n., *P. medleri* sp. n., *P. sinuata* sp. n. and *P. urenae* Russell) and one Oriental species (*P. lienhardi* sp. n.). Adult. Head short, AL/HW: 0.80–1.39; antenna 10-segmented, segments 4, 6, 8 and 9 each with a subapical rhinarium, rhinaria each with or without a special seta (except for *P. lienhardi* sp. n. with bifid setae on antennal rhinaria). WL/WW: 2.16–2.68. Metatibia without stout setae laterally (figure 4D); meracanthus short. First visible abdominal tergite with a patch of indistinct short spines laterally. Male proctiger with elongate or small rounded lateral plates posteriorly (figures 7A–C, 8A, B), inner surface with large peg-like setae (figure 3F, I) (lacking in *P. insolita* sp. n. and *P. lienhardi* sp. n. where instead long simple setae are present). Female genitalia straight apically, lateral valvulae membranous. Fifth instar larva. Body form elongate. Antenna 3-segmented. Humeral lobe absent. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones, simple setae lacking. Caudal plate elongate, with large tubercle-like extensions marginally (figures 35, 36). Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores (figure 35).

The *kleinhofiae* type includes four species (*P. brendelli* sp. n., *P. elegans* sp. n., *P. kleinhofiae* Uichanco and *P. russellae* Mathur). Adult. Head short, AL/HW: 0.55–0.83; antenna 8-segmented in *P. elegans* sp. n., segments 3, 4, 6 and 7 each with a subapical rhinarium; antenna 9-segmented in *P. kleinhofiae* Uichanco, segments 3, 5, 7 and 8 each with a subapical rhinarium; antenna 10-segmented in *P. brendelli* sp. n. and *P. russellae* Mathur, segments 4, 6, 8 and 9 each with a subapical rhinarium. A bifid seta present (except in *P. brendelli* sp. n.) on some or all rhinaria. WL/WW: 2.12–2.48. Metatibia with one to three stout setae laterally similar to apical metatibial spurs (absent in *P. brendelli* sp. n.); meracanthus short. First visible abdominal tergite with a patch of distinct long spines laterally. Male proctiger with elongate to rounded lateral plates posteriorly (figure 10A, B), inner surface without stout setae. Female genitalia straight apically, lateral valvulae membranous. Adults are characterized by a distinct horn-like structure on each tergite. Fifth instar larva. No material was available for study.

The *psylloptera* type includes 18 species (*P. boehmeriae* sp. n., *P. dayak* sp. n., *P. distincta* sp. n., *P. longiantennata* sp. n., *P. macrochaetis* sp. n., *P. maculipennis*, *P. marginata* sp. n., *P. muiri* sp. n., *P. muta* sp. n., *P. oceanica* sp. n., *P. palawanensis* sp. n., *P. papuana* sp. n., *P. polaszeki* sp. n., *P. psylloptera* Crawford, *P. sauteri* (Enderlein), *P. setifera* (Crawford), *P. stigmatalis* sp. n. and *P. trematos* Yang *et al.*). Adult. Head short, AL/HW: 1.08–2.38; antenna 10-segmented, segments 4,

6, 8 and 9 each with a subapical rhinarium, rhinaria each with or without a special seta. WL/WW: 2.12–2.43. Metatibia with stout setae laterally, similar to apical metatibial spurs (figure 4C, F); meracanthus long, curved or straight laterally. First visible abdominal tergite on either side with a stalked structure bearing long spines (figure 4A, B). Male proctiger with elongate lateral plates posteriorly (figure 23). Male paramere with inner face bearing stout setae in basal two-thirds, two hooks apically (figure 3E). Female genitalia straight apically, lateral valvulae membranous. Fifth instar larva. Body form elongate. Antenna 3-segmented (5-segmented in *P. boehmeriae* sp. n. and 9-segmented in *P. maculipennis* Uichanco), flagellum often indistinctly subdivided. Humeral lobe absent. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones and few inconspicuous simple setae. Caudal plate elongate, with shallow or no tubercle-like extensions marginally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores (in *P. maculipennis* Uichanco strongly expanded laterally, figure 42).

The *chonchaiensis* type includes three species (*P. bifasciata* Kuwayama, *P. chonchaiensis* Boselli and *P. phalaki* Mathur). Morphologically similar to the *psylloptera* type from which it differs as follows. Adult. Forewing bearing two brown bands (figure 12A, B), one in the middle (from costal break to anal break) and one apically (from apical third of Rs vein towards apical half of vein Cu_{1a}). First visible abdominal tergite with a patch of indistinct short spines laterally. Fifth instar larva. Outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores, with multipores laterally (figure 37).

The *wilderi* type includes six species (*P. artocarpae* Braza and Calilung, *P. calcarata* sp. n., *P. curvata* sp. n., *P. javanica* sp. n., *P. similis* sp. n. and *P. wilderi* Crawford). Adult. Head short, AL/HW: 1.09–1.55; antenna 10-segmented, segments 4, 6, 8 and 9 each with a subapical rhinarium, rhinaria each with or without a special seta. WL/WW: 2.10–2.42. Metatibia with stout setae laterally similar to apical metatibial spurs (reduced in number in *P. wilderi* Crawford and *P. calcarata* sp. n.); meracanthus long, often straight laterally. First visible abdominal tergite with a patch of indistinct short spines laterally. Male proctiger without lateral plates posteriorly (figure 14A–F), inner surface with stout setae in basal two-thirds (lacking in *P. curvata* sp. n.), often with two hooks apically. Female genitalia straight apically, lateral valvulae membranous. Fifth instar larva. Body form elongate. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum often indistinctly subdivided. Humeral lobe absent. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones and short to long simple setae. Caudal plate elongate, without tubercle-like extensions marginally. Anus terminal, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores having multipores at irregular intervals (figures 39, 40) or anus ventral, outer circumanal ring laterally expanded with multipores (figure 38).

The *brevicephala* type includes *P. ambigua* sp. n., *P. brevicephala* (Crawford), *P. lili* sp. n., *P. martini* sp. n., *P. mathuri* sp. n., *P. minuta* Crawford, *P. pterospermi* sp. n., *P. robusta* sp. n., *P. stephaniella* sp. n. and *P. sulawesiana* sp. Adult. Head distinctly short, antenna 8-segmented, segments 3, 4, 6 and 7 each with a subapical rhinarium, rhinaria each with or without a special seta. WL/WW: 2.12–2.52. Metatibia with few stout setae laterally, similar to apical metatibial spurs (figure 4E, H); meracanthus small. First visible abdominal tergite with a patch of often distinct spines laterally. Male proctiger without lateral plates posteriorly (figure 33A–F), inner surface of paramere without stout setae (figure 33J, K). Female genitalia upturned apically, lateral valvulae sclerotized, serrated ventrally.

***Paurocephala abutili* sp. n.**
(figures 5A, E, 8G, 36)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head brown, yellow towards genae; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow to brown. Antenna yellow, segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin, base and central part of vein A and central part of vein R brown; base of pterostigma brown. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 19–23 setae); Rs vein marginally straight, curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules lacking. Legs yellow, tarsal segments light brown. Meracanthus short, laterally straight, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and genitalia yellow. Male paramere thin, straight in basal half, tapering in distal half and bend posteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with three to five peg-like setae situated between basal fifth and distal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 3-segmented; segments 1 and 2 each with one sectaseta, segment 3 with 7 sectasetae grouped in 3, 3 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones, simple setae lacking. Forewing pad with 18–22 sectasetae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate with large tubercle-like extensions marginally, apical one ending in a long process longitudinally divided; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Abutilon mauritanium* (Jacq.) Medik. (Malvaceae).

Table 3. Measurements and ratios of last instar larvae *Paurocephala* species (N = number of measured specimens).

Species	N	BL	AL	CW	BL/BW	AL/FL	CW/CL
<i>abutili</i>	2	1.37–1.49	0.41–0.42	0.52	1.33–1.36	0.96–1.02	1.25–1.28
<i>artocarpae</i>	5	1.37–1.80	0.62–0.67	0.58–0.60	1.14–1.40	1.12–1.32	1.39–1.51
<i>boehmeriae</i>	3	1.41–1.51	0.71–0.73	0.39–0.41	1.53–1.55	1.43–1.63	0.91–1.00
<i>brevicephala</i>	5	1.37–1.63	0.42–0.44	0.70–0.83	1.05–1.16	0.71–0.80	2.17–2.26
<i>bifasciata</i>	3	1.59–1.73	0.75–0.76	0.50	1.42–1.50	1.27–1.45	1.20
<i>conchaiensis</i>	3	1.24–1.49	0.63–0.64	0.44–0.55	1.31–1.33	1.26–1.46	1.24–1.45
<i>curvata</i>	5	1.34–1.46	0.58–0.61	0.52–0.58	1.30–1.49	1.17–1.26	1.57–1.79
<i>dayak</i>	2	1.46–1.59	0.60–0.61	0.50–0.53	1.36–1.41	1.19–1.30	1.18–1.30
<i>gossypii</i>	2	1.17–1.22	0.35–0.37	0.50–0.51	1.26–1.32	0.95–0.98	1.42–1.43
<i>insolita</i>	3	1.37–1.66	0.36–0.38	0.50–0.53	1.35–1.45	0.83–0.93	1.15–1.24
<i>javanica</i>	2	1.71–1.85	0.61–0.64	0.58	1.36–1.40	1.24–1.25	1.53–1.59
<i>maculipennis</i>	3	1.73–1.90	1.07–1.13	0.61–0.68	1.40–1.54	1.76–1.95	1.27–1.63
<i>palawanensis</i>	2	1.70–1.81	0.63–0.65	0.57–0.61	1.28–1.52	1.17–1.26	1.41–1.43
<i>polaszeki</i>	2	1.10–1.17	0.54–0.55	0.40–0.41	1.18–1.20	1.18–1.24	0.98–1.08
<i>psyloptera</i>	2	1.59–1.63	0.70–0.73	0.49	1.49–1.55	1.45–1.54	1.08
<i>pterospermi</i>	5	1.45–1.57	0.42–0.45	0.74–0.82	1.02–1.11	0.80–0.86	2.17–2.35
<i>robusta</i>	4	1.32–1.59	0.41–0.45	0.64–0.77	1.10–1.13	0.81–0.91	2.03–2.28
<i>setifera</i>	2	1.40–1.65	0.71–0.76	0.41–0.55	1.50–1.61	1.51–1.69	1.02–1.09
<i>sulawesiana</i>	5	1.27–1.44	0.42–0.45	0.67–0.82	0.98–1.13	0.78–0.83	2.09–2.31
<i>urenae</i>	2	1.20–1.27	0.39–0.42	0.51–0.53	1.29–1.39	0.85–1.05	1.29–1.33

Distribution. Kenya.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Kenya:** Nairobi (near National Museum), 5500 ft, 6 January 1972 (C. F. Huggins) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Kenya:** 1♂, 1♀, same data as holotype; 2♂, 3♀, Muguga, August 1953 (V. F. Eastop); 2♂, 1♀, 4 larvae, Chiromo, 22 November 1969, *Abutilon mauritianum* (H. Schmutterer); 1♂, 2♀, 2 larval exuvia, Sultan Hamud, 15 May 1988 (J. H. Martin) (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. urenae* Russell from which it is distinguished in the adult by the darker body coloration and different antennal shape, and the more slender sectasetae in the larva.

Table 4. Adult and larval characters of *Paurocephala* spp. (cf. tables 5, 6, figures 47, 48).

Adult

1. Head moderately short (0); very short (1).
2. Antenna 10-segmented (0); 8- or 9-segmented (1).
3. Antenna longer than head width (0); as long as or shorter than head width (1).
4. Antennal rhinaria without or with one special seta (0); with a bifid seta (1).
5. Antennal segment 9 (when 10-segmented) without a long basal seta (0); with a long basal seta (1).
6. Longer terminal seta shorter than combined length of last three antennal segments (0); longer (1).
7. Apical segment of labium less than half length of basal segment (0); more (1).
8. Forewing without colour pattern, with one or three bands (0); with each a distinct brown band in the middle and apically (1).
9. Meracanthus short (0); long (1).
10. Metatibia distinctly longer than metafemur (0); about as long as or shorter (1).
11. Metatibia with simple setae laterally (0); with strongly thickened setae (1).
12. Abdominal tergites lacking a horn-like dorsal structure (0); each tergite with a horn-like dorsal structure (1).
13. First visible abdominal tergite with lateral patch of short to long spines (0); spines on stalk-like structure (1).
14. Male proctiger without (0); with distinct posterior scerites (1).
15. Inner surface of paramere with simple setae (0); with stout setae (1); with peg-like setae (2).
16. Head of aedeagus well-differentiated from stem (0); not distinctly differentiated from stem (1).
17. Female proctiger with well-defined, sickle-shaped apical process (0); evenly tapering apically (1).
18. Circumanal ring with one row of pores (0); with two or more rows of pores (1).
19. Lateral valvulae membranous (0); sclerotized with ventral serration (1).

Larva

20. Body form elongate (0); circular (1).
 21. Sectasetae confined to body margin, if present on dorsum then small in size (0); large, present marginally and dorsally (1).
 22. Simple setae on dorsum indistinct (0); distinct (1).
 23. Antennal segment 2 without sectasetae (0); with (1).
 24. Thoracic dorsal sclerites not fused to forewing pads (0); fused (1).
 25. Humeral lobe of forewing pad absent (0); present (1).
 26. Marginal sectasetae on caudal plate not or on shallow tubercles (0); on large tubercles (1).
 27. Anus terminal (0); ventral (1).
 28. Outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores (0); with one row laterally expanded with multipores (1).
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Table 5. Matrix for *Paurocephala* spp. (adult characters) (cf. table 4, figure 47).

<i>Diclidophlebia dahli</i>	0000000000000000	<i>marginata</i>	0000001010101110110
<i>abutili</i>	000000100000012?110	<i>martini</i>	1111?10001100001001
<i>ambigua</i>	1111?10001100001001	<i>mathuri</i>	1110?00000100001001
<i>artocarpae</i>	0000001010100010110	<i>medleri</i>	00?0001000000120110
<i>bifasciata</i>	00001011101001110110	<i>minuta</i>	111???000?1000??0?1
<i>boehmeriae</i>	000000101010111010?0	<i>muiri</i>	0000101010101110110
<i>boxi</i>	00?0001000000120110	<i>muta</i>	0000001010101110110
<i>brendelli</i>	0010000001010100?0	<i>oceanica</i>	0000001010101110110
<i>brevicephala</i>	1111?10001100001001	<i>palawanensis</i>	0000001010101110110
<i>calcarata</i>	0000001010100010100	<i>papuana</i>	0000101010101110110
<i>chonchaiensis</i>	00001011101001110110	<i>phalaki</i>	00001011101001?0?0
<i>curvata</i>	0000000010100000100	<i>polaszeki</i>	0000001010101110110
<i>dayak</i>	0000101010101110110	<i>psyloptera</i>	0000101010101110110
<i>distincta</i>	00001010101011100110	<i>pterospermi</i>	1111?10001100001001
<i>elegans</i>	0111?10000110100100	<i>robusta</i>	1111?10001100001001
<i>gossypii</i>	0010001000000120110	<i>russellae</i>	001??0?0001101?010
<i>hollisi</i>	0000001000000120110	<i>sauteri</i>	0000101010101110110
<i>insolita</i>	0010001000000101110	<i>setifera</i>	0000001010101110110
<i>javanica</i>	0000001010100010110	<i>similis</i>	0000001010100010110
<i>kleinhofiae</i>	0111?00000110100100	<i>sinuata</i>	0000001000000120110
<i>lienhardi</i>	0001000000000100110	<i>stephaniella</i>	1110?00001100001?1
<i>lii</i>	1110?00000100001001	<i>stigmatalis</i>	00000010101011?0110
<i>longiantennata</i>	0000101010101110110	<i>sulawesiana</i>	1111?10001100001001
<i>lucida</i>	0000001000000??110	<i>trematos</i>	0000101010101110110
<i>macrochaetis</i>	0000101010101110110	<i>urenae</i>	0000001000000120110
<i>maculipennis</i>	0000001010101110110	<i>wilderi</i>	0000000010100010100

Table 6. Matrix for selected *Paurocephala* spp. (adult and larval characters) (cf. table 4, figure 48).

<i>Diclidophlebia dahli</i>	0000000000000000000?100011?000
<i>abutili</i>	000000100000012?11001100100100
<i>artocarpae</i>	0000001010100010101010111000
<i>bifasciata</i>	0000101110100110101100102000
<i>boehmeriae</i>	00000010101011101?011100100000
<i>brevicephala</i>	1111?10001100001001001010011
<i>chonchaiensis</i>	0000101110100110101100102000
<i>curvata</i>	000000001010000010011110102010
<i>dayak</i>	0000101010101110101100100000
<i>gossypii</i>	001000100000012011001100100100
<i>insolita</i>	001000100000010111001100100100
<i>javanica</i>	0000001010100010101010111000
<i>kleinhofiae</i>	0111?0000011010010011100100000
<i>maculipennis</i>	00000010101011101010100103000
<i>mathuri</i>	1110?00000100001001?1101?00001
<i>palawanensis</i>	00000010101011101011100100000
<i>phalaki</i>	00001011101001?0?011100102000
<i>polaszeki</i>	00000010101011101011100100000
<i>psyloptera</i>	00001010101011101011100100000
<i>pterospermi</i>	1111?10001100001001001010011
<i>robusta</i>	1111?10001100001001001010011
<i>russellae</i>	001??0?0001101?010111?0100?00
<i>setifera</i>	00000010101011101011100100000
<i>sulawesiana</i>	1111?10001100001001001010011
<i>urenae</i>	000000100000012011001100100100

***Paurocephala ambigua* sp. n.**
(figures 32A, C, I, 33E, K, 34E)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head orange, sides along coronal suture white; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow to orange, segments 7 and 8 brown; segment 7 with a long basal seta. Thorax orange to brown and covered by short setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, wide basally, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin, central part of veins A and R brown; pterostigma white, brown apically. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 16–19 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing, reduced in cell c+sc (confined at apex and extending towards distal half of vein R+M+Cu₁); radular spinules lacking. Legs yellow to light brown, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus short, straight laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, orange to brown. Male paramere elongate, widest basally and tapering apically, bend posteriorly in apical half, few long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., 26 February 1985 (R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 1♂, same data as holotype; 3♂, same data but 5–12 and 21 February 1985; 1♀, same data but 400 m, 11 February 1985; 1♀, same data but base camp area, ca 190 m, 3–4 February 1985; 1♀, same data but 15 June 1985; 1♀, same data but 9–16 May 1985 (forest edge-yellow pan traps); 1♀, same data but April 1985 (grassland and river bank) (J. S. Noyes); 1♀, same data but 1 April 1985 (light trap) (H. Barlow); 4♂, 5♀ same data but Gunung Mogogonipa, ca 400–500 m, 8 April 1985 (J. H. Martin) (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. pterospermi* sp. n. from which it differs in the shape of the paramere and setiferation on forewing and body.

***Paurocephala artocarpae* Braza and Calilung**
(figures 13B, 14B, 15B, H, 16B, 39)

Paurocephala artocarpae Braza and Calilung, 1981: 336. Holotype ♂, Philippines: Luzon, Los Baños (near Laguna), 10 January 1976, *Artocarpus blancoi* (A. B. Bragado) (UPPC), not examined.

Description. Species of the *wilderi* type.

Adult: head yellow to brown; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow, segments 4 and 6, apical half of segment 8 and entire segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax yellow to light brown and covered by long setae dorsally, light brown to white laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing light brown; veins brown; pterostigma white to light brown. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 18–23 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout entire length. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m₂, reduced in cu₁. Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments light brown. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, rounded

apically. Abdomen including genitalia, light brown. Male paramere long and straight posteriorly, widest in the middle and tapering apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically and rows of stout setae confined posteriorly in basal half. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: antenna yellow to light brown; 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segment 1 and 2 without sectasetae, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Thoracic tergites yellow to light brown; abdominal tergites brown. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae and simple setae as large as marginal ones. Wing pads yellow to white, brown towards thorax; forewing pad with three to six sectasetae and four to eight simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate yellow, rounded marginally; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus terminal, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores, subdivided at irregular intervals. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Artocarpus blancoi* (Elm.) Merr. (Moraceae) (Braza and Calilung, 1981).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon) (Braza and Calilung, 1981), Malaysia (Sabah) and Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. **Philippines:** 2♂, 2♀, Luzon, Los Baños (near Laguna), 10 January 1976, *Artocarpus blancoi* (R. D. Braza). **Indonesia:** 14♂, 13♀ and numerous larvae, Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., Mogogonipa Gunung, ca 400–500 m, 8 April 1985, *Artocarpus* sp., ant attended (J. H. Martin); 2♀, same data but 6–13 July 1985 and 2–9 October 1985 (yellow pan traps); 2♂, same data but ca 900 m, Clark's Camp ridge, 13 April 1985. **Malaysia:** 2♀, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 6 May 1987 (D. Burckhardt and I. Löbl) (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Type material was unavailable for study but material collected with the type series was examined. The material from the Philippines has a straight vein M_{1+2} which is directed away from apical part of vein Rs while the material from Sabah and Sulawesi has a marginally curved vein M_{1+2} which is parallel to the apical part of Rs vein. This difference is here considered as intraspecific variation.

Paurocephala bifasciata Kuwayama, stat. rev.

(figures 12A, C, E, G, I, 37)

Paurocephala bifasciata Kuwayama, 1931: 119. Syntypes, Taiwan: Taihoku, 28 May 1920 and 16 October 1923, *Ficus erecta* var. *beeheyana* (R. Takahashi) (EIHU), not examined. Synonymized with *P. chonchaiensis* Boselli, by Sasaki, 1954: 31.

Description. Species of the *chonchaiensis* type.

Adult: head yellow, coronal suture and areas around median and lateral ocelli brown; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, distal half of segment 4, distal two-thirds of segment 6, distal half of segment 8 and entire segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax brown and covered by long setae dorsally, yellow to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn large, pointed apically. Forewing including pterostigma transparent with two brown bands, from costal break to anal break and towards apex, from apical third of Rs vein towards apical half of Cu_{1a} vein, often a small light brown spot present in cell cu_2 ; veins light brown, apically brown to forewing margin. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 17–20 setae); Rs vein strongly curved at apical

third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow, last tarsal segment dark brown. Meracanthus long, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and genitalia, yellow to white. Male paramere short and straight, truncate to rounded apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, one to three stout setae basally. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour white to light yellow throughout. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segments 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones and few inconspicuous simple setae. Forewing pad with seven to nine sectasetae and one or two inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate rounded marginally, apically with a shallow excavated groove; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally. Arolium triangular and petiolate, extended basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores, laterally multiporous. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Paurocephala bifasciata* was described from material collected on *Ficus erecta* var. *beeheyana* (Hook. and Arn.) King. Uye (1937) recorded the species from *Ficus foveolata* Pittier and material was recently collected on *Covellia hispida* (L. f.) Miq. (Moraceae).

Distribution. China (Hong Kong), Taiwan (Kuwayama, 1931; Yang, 1984 *pro parte* (*p.p.*), Japan (Kyushu) (Uye, 1937) (Shikoku and Honshu) (Miyatake, 1964) (Ishigaki and Iriomote Islands) (Miyatake, 1965) and Vietnam (Klimaszewski, 1970). Other records in the literature are erroneous (see under comments).

Material examined. **China:** 4♂, 4♀, 2 larvae, Hong Kong, New Territories, 13 May 1974, *Covellia hispida* (D. S. Hill); 1♂, same data but Shing Mun Country Park, 250–320 m, 4 December 1988 (C. Lienhard); 8♂, 11♀, 13 larvae, Hong Kong Island, Botanic Gardens, 2 March 1990 (J. H. Martin); 17♂, 25♀, 49 larvae, same data but the Peak tram station, 25 November 1999. **Taiwan:** 2♂, 2♀, Nantou, Kuantaochi, 26 June 1979, *Ficus erecta* var. *beeheyana* (C. T. Yang). **Japan:** 1♂, 4♀, Kyushu, Mt. Wakasugi, near Fukuoka, 16 February and 5 April 1958, *Ficus foveolata* (Y. Miyatake). **Vietnam:** 1♀, Lan Dong Province, 14 km S of Bao Loc, 7 May 1997 (K. Matsumoto) (BMNH, MHNG, NHMB, NMNS, OMNH, TULE). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. A number of records citing *P. chonchaiensis* Boselli may in fact concern partly or entirely *P. bifasciata* (e.g. Miyatake, 1964, 1965; Klimaszewski, 1970; Yang, 1984 *p.p.*; Takahashi, 1936 *p.p.*).

***Paurocephala boehmeriae* sp. n.**

(figures 22C, 23H, 24K, 25H, 27A, 28H, M, 43)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head brown, vertex with a pair of yellow spots along base of coronal suture; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, apex of segments 4 and 6 and entire segments 8–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown with yellow markings along body axis and covered by short setae dorsally, brown to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent; veins light brown; pterostigma white, often with a central transparent area. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins

(vein Rs with 13–21 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical half. Surface spinules confined to cells in apical half of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments dark brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites white, genitalia yellow to brown. Male paramere long and straight posteriorly, widest in the middle, rounded apically, numerous long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, two to five stout setae in basal quarter. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: antenna yellow, distal third of flagellum brown; indistinctly 5-segmented; segment 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites light brown, covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones and few inconspicuous simple setae. Wing pads yellow to light brown; forewing pad with eight or nine sectasetae and one or two inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate brown, elongate with small tubercle-like extensions marginally, apical one ending in a relatively long process excavated V-shaped apically; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally. Arolium triangular and petiolate, distinctly expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Boehmeria nivea* (L.) Gaudich (Urticaceae).

Distribution. China (Hong Kong).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **China**: Hong Kong, Lantau, Tung Chung, 26 November 1999, *Boehmeria nivea* (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **China**: 25♂, 30♀ and numerous larvae, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Adult *P. boehmeriae* sp. n. are similar to *P. sauteri* (Enderlein) but differ in the absence of a long basal seta on antennal segment 9. The larva resembles that of *P. setifera* (Crawford) from which it can be best separated by the different host plant.

***Paurocephala boxi* sp. n.**
(figures 6C, H, 8A, C, E, M)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head yellow; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow to brown. Antenna yellow, segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax entirely yellow and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing including pterostigma transparent; veins yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 14–16 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules lacking. Legs yellow, tarsal segments light brown. Meracanthus small, curved laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, yellow. Male paramere straight posteriorly, widest in basal third, tapering towards apex and rounded apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with one or two peg-like setae at basal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Sterculia tragacantha* Lindl. (Sterculiaceae) which could be the host plant.

Distribution. Ghana.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Ghana**: Tafo, December 1942, *Sterculia tragacantha* (H. E. Box) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Ghana**: 2♂, 2♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. medleri* sp. n. from which it is easily distinguished by the shape of the male paramere.

Paurocephala brendelli sp. n.
(figures 9E, 11B, D, E, G, I)

Description. Species of the *kleinhofiae* type.

Adult: head orange, sides along coronal suture and area around median ocellus white; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus orange. Antenna yellow to orange, segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax orange and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to orange laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn large, pointed apically. Forewing yellow to orange with small rounded transparent areas; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white, brown basally and apically. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 28–35 setae); Rs vein marginally curved basally and in distal quarter. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow to orange. Meracanthus short, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, orange to brown. Male paramere rounded, widest at apical two-thirds, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Malaysia (Malaysian Peninsula).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Malaysia**: Malaya, Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 21 September 1994 (M. J. D. Brendell) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Malaysia**: 10♂, 3♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. brendelli* sp. n. is similar to *P. kleinhofiae* Uichanco from which it differs in the 10-segmented antennae.

Paurocephala brevicephala (Crawford)
(figures 31A, 32H, N, 33A, G, 34A)

Paurophylla brevicephala Crawford, 1917: 163. Lectotype ♀, examined, by present designation. *Paurocephala brevicephala* (Crawford); Crawford, 1919: 150.

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head brown, yellow towards genae; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow; segments 7 and 8 with a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn short, wide basally, blunt apically. Forewing light brown; veins yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin, vein C+Sc brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 14–19 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing,

reduced in c+sc; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow, femur brown. Meracanthus short, curved laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen brown, genitalia yellow. Male paramere long and slender, widest basally, tapering apically and directed posteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 3-segmented; segment 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta and segment 3 with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by few sectasetae smaller than marginal ones and few lanceolate setae. Forewing pad with 11–13 sectasetae marginally; humeral lobe present. Caudal plate rounded marginally; sectasetae present marginally, few or lacking dorsally with few lanceolate setae. Arolium fan-shaped and petiolate, indistinctly expanded basally. Anus terminal, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. The material from Palawan has been collected on ? *Zyzygium* sp. (Myrtaceae) which seems an unlikely host.

Distribution. Philippines (Mindanao) (Crawford, 1917, 1919) (Palawan) and Malaysia (Sarawak).

Material examined. **Philippines:** Lectotype ♀ and paralectotype ♀, Mindanao, Davao (C. F. Baker); 1 specimen (without abdomen), same data; 14♂, 22♀, 55 larvae, Palawan, Inagauan river, 700 m, 31 January 1988, ? *Zyzygium* sp., ant attended (*Pheidole longipes*) (J. H. Martin). **Malaysia:** 1♀, Sarawak, 9 km SW Kapit, Sebada Park, 50 m, 20 May 1994 (I. Löbl and D. Burckhardt).

Comments. The material from Palawan and Sarawak is only tentatively identified as *P. brevicephala* (Crawford). It differs from other species of the *brevicephala* type in the presence of a basal seta on the last antennal segment in adults. As the antennae are missing in the syntypes of *P. brevicephala*, the conspecificity of the two remains doubtful. The syntypes have darker forewings with dark brown apices of veins. There is, on the other hand, a good fit of the forewing shape between the two. For this uncertainty it is important to stabilize the name *brevicephala* for which reason a lectotype is designated.

***Paurocephala calcarata* sp. n.**

(figures 13D, 14D, G, 15D, J, 16D)

Description. Species of the *wilderi* type.

Adult: head light brown; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow, distal half of segment 4 and entire segments 6–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing including pterostigma transparent; veins yellow. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 12–15 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout. Surface spinules confined to cell cu₁ and apex of m₁ and m₂ of forewing; radular spinules present in m₂, reduced in cu₁. Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, yellow, tergites brown. Male paramere short, widest in the middle, rounded apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, stout setae confined posteriorly in basal half. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae) which may be the host.

Distribution. Fiji Islands.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Fiji:** Viti Levu, Lautoka, 23 October 1921, *Ficus* sp. (W. Greenwood) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Fiji:** 6♂, 2♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. similis* sp. n. from which it differs in the paramere shape and the oval female circumanal ring.

***Paurocephala chonchaiensis* Boselli**

(figures 12B, D, F, H, J)

Paurocephala chonchaiensis Boselli, 1929: 252; Lectotype ♂, (UNEI) examined, by present designation.

Paurocephala conchaisensis Boselli; Boselli, 1929: 259; 1930: 186; Hodkinson, 1983: 355. misspelling.

Paurocephala (Thoracocorna) chonchaiensis Boselli; Klimaszewski, 1970: 426; 1973: 161.

Paurocephala pumilae Li and Yang, 1987: 46. Holotype ♂ (BAUC), examined, syn. n.

Paurocephala zhejiangensis Yang and Li, 1987: 48. Holotype ♂ (BAUC), examined, syn. n.

Description. Species of the *chonchaiensis* type.

Adult: similar to *P. bifasciata* differing in the overall darker body coloration; in the longer setae on forewing veins; surface spinules in cells of forewing denser; ratio of antennal length to head width and forewing length to forewing width. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: similar to *P. bifasciata* differing in coloration. Antenna yellow, distal half of flagellum brown. Dorsal sclerites brown. Caudal plate yellow to light brown. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Ficus pumila* L. (Moraceae).

Distribution. China (Yang and Li, 1987) (Hong Kong) and Japan (Miyatake, 1965).

Material examined. **China:** Lectotype ♂, paralectotypes 2♂, 3♀, 5 larvae, Fu-Chow, 27 November 1924, *Ficus* sp. (F. Silvestri); Holotype (of *P. pumilae*) ♂, paratypes 7♂, 6♀, Guangdong, Hainan Island, Xinglong, Wenquan, 20–21 December 1974, *Ficus pumila*; Holotype (of *P. zhejiangensis*) ♂, Zhejiang, Lin'an Co., Tianmushan, 4 May 1980; 49♂, 49♀, 33 larvae, Hong Kong, Hong Kong Island, Hill above Belchers, 200 m, 12–13 November 1996, *Ficus pumila* (J. H. Martin). **Japan:** 3♂, Kyushu, Hirao, Fukuoka, 10 June 1958, *Ficus pumila* (Y. Miyatake); 1♂, Tsushima Is., Mitaka, Hagasaki, 30 August 1991 (K. Matsumoto) (BAUC, BMNH, MHNG, NHMB, OMNH, TULE). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Some of the literature records of *P. chonchaiensis* Boselli concern *P. bifasciata* Kuwayama (see comments under *P. bifasciata*). To avoid future taxonomic confusion a lectotype is designated here for *P. chonchaiensis* Boselli.

***Paurocephala curvata* sp. n.**

(figures 13C, 14C, H, 15C, I, M, 16C, 38)

Description. Species of the *wilderi* type.

Adult: head and clypeus brown; vertex covered by short setae. Antenna yellow, apical half of segments 6 and 8 and entire segments 8–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax entirely brown and covered by short setae dorsally.

Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent; veins yellow to brown; pterostigma white, often with a central transparent area. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 17–19 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout. Surface spinules confined to cell cu_1 and apex of m_1 and m_2 of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white, tarsal segments yellow to brown. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, brown. Male paramere widest in the middle, tapering in apical third and curved anteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface without stout setae. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segments 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae and simple setae as large as marginal ones. Forewing pad with 7–10 sectasetae and six to eight simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate rounded marginally; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally including long simple setae. Arolium fan-shaped, indistinctly expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores, laterally multiporous. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea and Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Papua New Guinea**: Morobe, Buso, 14 November 1979 (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Papua New Guinea**: 7♂, 5♀ and 22 larvae, same data as holotype. **Indonesia**: 2♂, 1♀, Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., March 1985 (R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace); 1♂, same data but 230 m, 2 December 1985 (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. curvata* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *wilderi* type by the apically anteriorly curved paramere without stout setae on inner surface.

Paurocephala dayak sp. n.

(figures 21A, G, 23A, 24D, 25A, 26A, 28A)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head brown with diffused yellow markings; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna brown, segments 1 and 2 and basal half of segment 3 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax brown and covered by long setae dorsally, yellow to orange brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to light brown; veins yellow to light brown, apically brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 12–18 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments dark brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen including genitalia, orange to brown, sternites white to light brown. Male paramere long, almost straight posteriorly, widest in the middle and tapering apically, numerous long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, one to four stout setae in basal fifth. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segment 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as

large as marginal ones, with few inconspicuous simple setae. Forewing pad with 8–10 sectasetae and one to three inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate with shallow tubercle-like extensions marginally, apical excavation concave; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally with few inconspicuous simple setae. Arolium fan-shaped, indistinctly expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Trema tomentosa* (Roxb.) Hara and *T. orientalis* (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak), Brunei and Singapore.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Malaysia:** Sabah, Crocker range, Kimanis road, mile 10, 1150 m, 13 May 1982, *Trema orientalis* (D. Burckhardt) (MHNG). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Malaysia:** 2♂, 1♀, same data as holotype; 44♂, 45♀, same data but Batu Putih Cave, 9 May 1982, *Trema ? tormentosa* (D. Burckhardt); 2♂, 2♀, Sarawak, Santubong, 32 km N, Kuching, 0–50 m, 28–29 May 1994, *Trema cannabina* (I. Löbl and D. Burckhardt); 12♂, 18♀ and 4 larvae, same data but Rumah Tuan, 13 km E Kapit, 50 m, 20 May 1994, *Trema tomentosa* 13♂, 5♀ and 1 larval exuvia, same data but Sebadai Park, 9 km SW Kapit, 2♂, 9♀, same data but Gunong Mulu N. P., Base Camp Helipad, RGS Mulu exp., *Trema* sp. (D. Hollis); **Brunei:** 4♂, 7♀, Penanjong, 26 March 1989, ? *Trema orientalis* (J. H. Martin). **Singapore:** 5♂, 1♀ and 2 larvae, Botanic Gardens forest, Napier road, 2 March 1994, *Trema* sp. vigorously ant attended (J. H. Martin) (BAUC, BMNH, MHNG, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Similar to *P. setifera* (Crawford) from which it differs in the adult by the presence of a basal seta on antennal segment 9. No morphological characters could be found to separate the larvae of *P. dayak* from *P. setifera*, *P. palawanensis* sp. n. and *P. polaszeki*.

***Paurocephala distincta* sp. n.**
(figures 17F, 18F, 19F, O, 20F)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head brown, yellow towards lateral ocellus and along coronal suture; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax brown with yellow markings along body axis and covered by short setae dorsally, yellow to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically and directed posteriorly. Forewing transparent to white; veins light brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 9–13 setae); Rs vein straight. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments dark brown. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, yellow, tergites brown. Male paramere widest basally, tapering towards apex, few long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with one hook apically, one or two stout setae at base. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae) which could be the host.

Distribution. India and Sri Lanka.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **India:** Karnataka, Mudigere, 5 January 1989, *Ficus* sp. (C. Parvathi) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **India:** 1♂, 2♀, same data as holotype. **Sri Lanka:** 1♀, 1961/62 (E. Judenko) (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. distincta* sp. n. is similar to *P. psylloptera* Crawford from which it differs in the shape of the pterostigma.

***Paurocephala elegans* sp. n.**
(figures 9A, F, 10A, C, E, G)

Description. Species of the *kleinhofiae* type.

Adult: head orange, sides along coronal suture and area around median ocellus white; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus orange. Antenna yellow, segments 3, 7 and 8 brown; segment 7 or 8 without a long basal seta. Thorax orange and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to white laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn large, pointed apically and directed posteriorly. Forewing transparent; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white, basally and apically brown. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 12–14 setae); Rs vein strongly curved in basal third. Surface spinules and radular spinules lacking. Legs yellow, last tarsal segment brown. Meracanthus short, straight laterally, rounded apically. Tergites orange brown, sternites light brown, genitalia yellow to brown. Male paramere elongate, almost straight posteriorly, widest in the middle, tapering apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., March 1985 (R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 3♂, 6♀, same data as holotype; 1♂, same data but 230 m, 2 December 1985; 1♂, 1♀, same data but 11 and 19 July 1985 (BMNH, NHMB).

Comments. *P. elegans* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *kleinhofiae* type by the very long apical setae on the antennae (longer than flagellum) and the large metascutellar horn.

***Paurocephala gossypii* Russell**
(figures 5B, F, 8H, 36A)

Paurocephala gossypii Russell, 1943: 115. Holotype ♂, examined.

Paurocephala gossypii Russell; Vondráček, 1963: 278.

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: described by Russell (1943). Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: described by Russell (1943). Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Gossypium* spp. (Malvaceae).

Distribution. Zaire (Russell, 1943; Vondráček, 1963), Sudan and Malawi.

Material examined. **Zaire:** Holotype ♂, Gandajika, November 1941, *Gossypium* sp. (D. Soyler) (USNM); paratypes, 93♂, 84♀ and numerous larvae, same data as

holotype; 1♀, Nyasaland, 23 March 1922, *Gossypium* sp. (C. Smee); 4♂, 2♀, 6 larvae, Murumba, 29 May 1963; 3♀, Kabemba, 22 June 1918 (R. Mayné). **Sudan:** 1♂, 1♀, Western Equatoria, Maridi, 18 November 1962 (H. R. Yust); 5♂, 1♀, 30 larvae, Yambio, 9 November 1962, *Gossypium* sp. (W. T. C. Higgins); 9♂, 4♀, 5 larvae, same data (no collecting date) but Gezira. **Malawi:** 6♂, 12♀, Makoka, 19 February 1970, *Gossypium* sp. (M. D. Mowlam); 1♂, 2♀, Chitala, May 1964, *Gossypium* sp. (D. J. McKinley); 1♂, 3♀, no data (K. Sattler) (BMNH, MRAC, NHMB, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. gossypii* Russell is distinguished from both *P. abutili* sp. n. and *P. urenae* Russell by the shape of the antenna; antennal segments shorter and wider; segment four quadrate. The fifth instar larva is distinguished by the smaller number of setasetae on dorsum of body.

***Paurocephala hollisi* sp. n.**
(figures 6A, F, 7A, D, G, J, 8J)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head brown, yellow towards lateral ocelli; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, segments 4, 6 and 8–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax entirely brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, hump-shaped. Forewing including pterostigma brown; veins dark brown. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 27–30 setae); Rs vein strongly curved at distal third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules lacking. Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus short, laterally straight, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, brown. Male paramere widest in basal third, tapering apically and directed posteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with a row of six or seven peg-like setae situated between basal fifth and apical third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Agelaea heterophylla* Gilg. (Connaraceae) which seems an unlikely host.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Tanzania:** E Usambara Mountains, Amani (research station), ca 3000 ft, 19–27 June 1974, *Agelaea heterophylla* (D. Hollis) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Tanzania:** 17♂, 14♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Distinct from the other species of the *gossypii* type by the dark body coloration. It is most similar to *P. sinuata* sp. n. from which it is distinguished by the smaller body dimensions.

***Paurocephala insolita* sp. n.**
(figures 6E, J, 7C, F, I, L, 8L, 35)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head and clypeus white; vertex covered by short setae. Antenna white, apical half of segments 4, 6 and 8 and entire segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax white to light brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, laterally and ventrally white. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically.

Forewing whitish; veins light yellow, apically brown to forewing margin, central part of veins A, R+M+Cu₁, R and M+Cu₁ brown, apical third of Rs vein brown; pterostigma brown basally and apically. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 12–16 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in distal third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, white to yellow. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites light brown, sternites white, genitalia brown. Male paramere almost straight posteriorly, widest in the middle and tapering apically, few long setae in basal half posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: antenna yellow, base and apical third of flagellum brown; 3-segmented, segment 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectasetae and segment 3 with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites brown, covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones and few inconspicuous simple setae. Wing pads yellow, brown apically and basally; forewing pad with five to seven sectasetae and one to three inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate yellow to light brown, marginally darker, with large tubercle-like extensions marginally, ending in a rounded process, V-shaped excavated apically; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally with few inconspicuous simple setae. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Psorospermum febrifugum* Spach (Clusiaceae).

Distribution. Angola.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Angola**: Gabela, 18 September 1971, *Psorospermum febrifugum* (A. van Harten) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Angola**: 8♂, 21♀ and 16 larvae, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Similar to *P. lienhardi* from which it differs in the absence of bifid setae on the antennae and in the shape of the male paramere. *P. insolita* is the only member of *Paurocephala* whose host plant is outside the Malvales.

***Paurocephala javanica* sp. n.**
(figures 13E, 14E, 15E, K, 16E, 40)

Description. Species of the *wilderi* type.

Adult: head orange to brown; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus yellow to light brown. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 yellow; segment 9 without a basal long seta. Thorax orange to brown and covered by long setae dorsally, brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light brown; veins brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 16–19 setae); Rs vein curved throughout. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing, reduced in c+sc; radular spinules present in m₂, reduced in cu₁. Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, brown. Male paramere long, almost straight posteriorly, widest in the middle and tapering towards apex, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with a row of long stout setae confined posteriorly in basal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly

subdivided; segments 1 and 2 without sectasetae, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones and few short simple setae. Forewing pad with six to eight sectasetae and one or two short simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate rounded marginally; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally with a few short simple setae. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus terminal, outer circumanal ring with one or two rows of pores, subdivided at irregular intervals. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae).

Distribution. Indonesia (Java).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Java, Bogor, November 1986, *Ficus* sp., ant tended (*Camponotus* sp.) (M. R. Wilson) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 7♂, 8♀ and 4 larvae, same data as holotype; 1♂, 1♀, Cibulan, ca 700m, 16 April 1959 (B. Pisarski and J. Proszyriski) (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. javanica* sp. n. is distinguished from other species of the *wilderi* type by the translucent forewings.

Paurocephala kleinhofiae Uichanco, comb. rev.

(figures 9B, C, H, I, G, 10B, D, F, H)

Paurocephala kleinhofiae Uichanco, 1921: 274. Syntypes, 5♂, 9♀, Philippines: Luzon, Los Baños, 50m, December 1918, *Kleinhovia hospita* (L. B. Uichanco) (UPPC), not examined. *Anomoterga kleinhofiae* (Uichanco); Navasero and Calilung, 1998: 14.

Description. Species of the *kleinhofiae* type.

Adult: head yellow, sides along coronal suture white; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus orange. Antenna yellow, segment 9 brown; segment 8 with a long basal seta. Thorax yellow and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, white laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing including pterostigma transparent; veins yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 11–14 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout. Surface spinules absent or confined to cells in apical half of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced or lacking in cu_1 . Legs including tarsal segments, yellow to white. Meracanthus short, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, yellow to brown. Male paramere elongate, widest in the middle and rounded apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: described by Fang and Yang (1986).

Host plants. *Kleinhovia hospita* L. (Sterculiaceae).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon) (Uichanco, 1921) (Mindanao) and Taiwan (Fang and Yang, 1986).

Material examined. **Philippines:** 1♀, Mindanao, Davao (experimental station), October 1961, (M. R. Gavarra); 1♀ same data but September 1962 (BMNH). **Taiwan:** 2♂, 2♀, Ping-tung, Ken-ting, 22 March 1985, *Kleinhovia hospita* (S. J. Fang) (BMNH, NHMB, NMNS). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Syntypes of *Paurocephala kleinhofiae* Uichanco were not available for study. Fang and Yang (1986) recorded the species from Taiwan. Two females from the Philippines (Mindanao), which differ in certain details from the material from Taiwan, were examined. They differ in the shape of the forewing veins (Rs

vein more strongly arched) (figure 9B, C) and the setae which are associated with the antennal rhinaria. These setae are much longer (figure 9H) than in the Philippine material. The material from Mindanao fits well with the description provided by Uichanco (1921) such as forewing and shape of Rs vein.

***Paurocephala lienhardi* sp. n.**
(figures 9D, 11A, C, F, H)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head white, dark brown anteriorly; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow; segment 9 without a long basal setae. Thorax brown and covered by long setae dorsally, yellow to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent; veins light yellow, vein A brown basally; basal half of pterostigma dark brown. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 15–17 setae); Rs vein strongly curved in apical third. Surface spinules sparse, absent from cell c+sc; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow to white, distal third of metafemur brown. Meracanthus short, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, yellow to brown. Male paramere short, widest apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂ and PARATYPE ♀, **Malaysia:** Sabah, Kinabalu National Park, 1750–1850m, 20 March 1983 (C. Lienhard) (MHNG). Slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. insolita* sp. n. from which it differs in the presence of bifid setae on the antenna and in the shape of the male paramere.

***Paurocephala lii* sp. n.**
(figures 29A, D, G, 30A, D, G)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head yellow to orange, white along sides of coronal suture and towards genae; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow to orange, segment 7 and 8 brown; segment 7 with a long basal seta. Thorax yellow orange to brown and covered by short setae dorsally, white laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn large, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to white; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white, brown basally and apically. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 16–20 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in basal quarter. Surface spinules sparse, absent in cell c+sc; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, white, foretarsi brown. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, white, tergites orange to brown. Male paramere elongate, widest basally and tapering apically, directed posteriorly in apical half, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara,

Dumoga-Bone N. P., 400m, 11 February 1985 (fogging) (R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 4♂, 4♀, same data as holotype; 2♂, 1♀, same data but 230m, 11 July 1985; 1♂, 1♀, same data but 400m, 19 July 1985; 1♂, same data but 27 February to 6 March 1985; 2♂, 5♀, same data but base camp area *ca* 190m, 9–16 May 1985 (yellow pan traps) (J. S. Noyes); 2♂, same data but 6–13 July 1985 and 30 October to 6 November 1985 (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. This species is similar to *P. minuta* Crawford but since the type material of the latter is in very bad condition, no detailed comparison can be made. *P. lii* differs from *P. minuta* Crawford in the forewing shape.

***Paurocephala longiantennata* sp. n.**
(figures 17B, 18B, 19B, J, 20B)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head brown with two small yellow spots on either side of vertex towards lateral ocelli; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 and basal half of segment 4 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax brown (in females with yellow stripes along body axis) and covered by long setae dorsally, light to dark brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically and directed posteriorly. Forewing transparent; veins brown; pterostigma brown. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 17–20 setae); Rs vein strongly curved in the middle. Surface spinules confined to cells cu_1 , apex of m_1 and m_2 ; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, brown. Male paramere long, apical fifth marginally directed posteriorly, widest basally and apically rounded, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, a row of stout setae confined in basal two-thirds. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Material examined. **Papua New Guinea:** HOLOTYPE ♂, Mafulu, 4000 ft, January 1934 (L. E. Cheesman) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPE. **Papua New Guinea:** 1♀, same data as holotype; 3♀, 3♀, NE New Guinea, Sakalang, Salawaket, September 1956 (E. J. Ford, Jr) (BMNH, BPBM, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. longiantennata* sp. n. is similar to *P. maculipennis* Uichanco from which is distinguished by the larger body dimensions, longer antennae and the larger number of stout setae on inner face of paramere.

***Paurocephala lucida* sp. n.**
(figures 5D, H, I)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head yellow; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, apical half of segment 8 and entire segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax yellow and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent; veins yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin, central

part of vein A brown; pterostigma yellow. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 23–25 setae); Rs vein strongly curved at apical third. Surface spinules sparse, present in distal parts of cells m_1 , m_2 and cu_1 and throughout cu_2 ; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow to brown. Meracanthus short, laterally curved, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, brown. Male unknown. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. The material was collected on flowers of *Discopodium penninervium* (Solanaceae), an unlikely host.

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♀ and PARATYPE ♀, **Ethiopia**: Simien Mountains (W Mai Shaha valley), ca 9000ft, 14 December 1952, flowers of *Discopodium penninervium* (Hugh Scott) (BMNH). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. lucida* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *gossypii* type by stout setae present on the first three visible abdominal tergites laterally.

***Paurocephala macrochaetis* sp. n.**
(figures 22A, 23F, 24I, 25F, 26F, 28F)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head including clypeus brown; vertex covered by short setae. Antenna brown, segments 1 and 2 and basal half of segment 3 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent; veins light white to yellow; pterostigma white. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 7–10 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules confined to apex of cell m_1 ; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, last tarsal segment dark brown. Meracanthus long, marginally curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen including genitalia, white to light brown. Male paramere long, almost straight posteriorly, rounded apically, few long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, one to three stout setae in basal fifth. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. **Indonesia**: HOLOTYPE ♂, Sulawesi, Dumoga-Bone N. P., March 1985 (R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia**: 4♂, 4♀, same as holotype, Sulawesi, Dumoga-Bone N. P., March 1985; 1ml, same data as above but 11 July 1985, 230m; 1♀, same data but 19 July 1985, 400m. (BMNH). All material was collected by fogging.

Comments. Similar to *P. sauteri* (Enderlein) from which it differs in the smaller body dimensions and the much longer terminal setae on antennal segment 10.

***Paurocephala maculipennis* Uichanco, stat. n.**
(figures 17A, 18A, G, 19A, I, K, 20A, 42)

Paurocephala psylloptera maculipennis Uichanco, 1921: 276. Syntypes, 14♂, 8♀, Philippines: Luzon, Laguna, Los Baños, 2 February 1918, *Ficus nota* (C. F. Baker) Acc. No. 18178 (UPPC), not examined.

Description. Species of the *psyloptera* type.

Adult: head and clypeus brown; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Antenna brown, segments 1–3, basal half of segment 4, and entire segments 5 and 6 yellow; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax entirely brown and covered by short setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent; veins brown; pterostigma brown. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 11–15 setae); Rs vein strongly curved in the middle. Surface spinules confined to cells cu_1 , apex of m_1 and m_2 ; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus short, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen brown, genitalia yellow. Male paramere almost straight, widest in distal third, truncate apically, few relatively short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, row of stout setae confined to basal half. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 9-segmented; segments 1 and 2 without sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones, simple setae lacking or inconspicuous. Forewing pad with four or five sectasetae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate rounded marginally; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores, laterally connected to two circular pore fields. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Ficus nota* (Moraceae).

Distribution. Philippines (Uichanco, 1921; Braza and Calilung, 1981) including Palawan (Miyatake, 1971 *p.p.*)

Material examined. **Philippines:** 2♂, 1♀, Maa, Occ. Negros, P. I., 27 December 1929, 'Locotol', Mailum forest (W. D. Pierce); 1♂, 1♀, Los Baños, Mt Makiling, 3 December 1988, *Ficus* sp. (A. T. Barrion); 6♂, 5♀, 3 larval exuviae, same data but 9 April 1965, *Ficus nota* (L. D. Tuthill); 4♂, 3♀, same data but Laguna, College, 16 April 1976 (R. D. Braza); 1♀, Davao (experimental station), May 1962 (M. R. Gavarra); 3♂, 3♀, same data but September to December 1962; 6♂, 4♀, same data but January to March 1963, 1♂, same data but May 1963; 1♂, 2♀, same data but November to December 1963, 3♀, same data but January to March 1964; Palawan: 4♂, 1♀, 18 larvae, Mt St Paul N. P., Sabang Cabayugan road, 25 January 1988, (?) *Ficus* sp., ant-attended (J. H. Martin) (BMNH, NHMB, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. maculipennis* Uichanco differs from *P. psyloptera* Crawford in the shape of vein Rs in the forewing and in the shape of the genitalia. It is considered to be a species distinct from *P. psyloptera* and given here species status.

Paurocephala marginata sp. n.

(figures 21C, 23C, 24F, 25C, 26C, 28C)

Description. Species of the *psyloptera* type.

Adult: head brown; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna brown, segments 1, 2 and basal third of segment 3 yellow; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown with yellow markings along body axis and covered by long setae dorsally, light to dark brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing white; veins yellow to light brown, distinctly brown to forewing margin (apical third of vein Rs, entire veins M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} , and apical

third of vein Cu_{1a}); pterostigma yellow to white. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 18–22 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 and cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen including genitalia, brown. Male paramere long, widest at basal third, almost straight posteriorly, rounded apically, long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, four to seven stout setae in basal fifth. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae) which could be the host.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Sulawesi, Dumoga-Bone N. P. (base camp area), ca 190 m, 9–16 May 1985, *Trema ? orientalis* (J. S. Noyes) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 1♂, same data as holotype; 3♂, 3♀, Danau Mooat, 18 June 1985, 1080 m, *Trema ? orientalis* (J. H. Martin); 1♀, same data but Magonipa, 400 m, 13 June 1985 (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *Paurocephala marginata* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *psylloptera* type by the large body dimensions and the brown pattern at end of veins to forewing margin.

***Paurocephala martini* sp. n.**
(figures 31B, 32E, K, 33B, H, 34B)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head light brown, darker towards lateral ocelli, yellow towards genae; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow, segment 8 brown; segment 7 with a long basal seta. Thorax orange to brown and covered by short setae dorsally, brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, wide basally, blunt apically. Forewing transparent; veins light yellow, apically brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 12–17 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical half. Surface spinules sparse, absent in cell $c+sc$; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites red to brown, sternites white, genitalia yellow to orange. Male paramere elongate, widest basally, tapering apically, apical half directed posteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Singapore.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Singapore:** Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, 3 April 1989 (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Singapore:** 5♂, 4♀, same data as holotype; 3♂, 9♀, same data but 30 December 1996, ? Ulmaceae (BMNH, MHNG, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. martini* sp. n. is distinguished from the other members of the *brevicephala* type by the reduced surface spinules on forewing cells (absent in cell $c+sc$) and the long bifid setae on antennal rhinaria.

Paurocephala mathuri sp. n.
(figures 29B, E, H, 30B, E, H)

Paurocephala nr. *minuta* Crawford; *sensu* Mathur, 1975: 53.

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head brown, yellow towards genae; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus orange. Antenna yellow to orange, segments 7 and 8 brown; segment 7 and 8 without a long basal seta. Thorax orange to brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn large, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins yellow, apically dark brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown; pterostigma transparent, brown apically and basally. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 9–12 setae); Rs vein strongly curved in the middle. Surface spinules and radular spinules lacking in forewing. Legs, including tarsal segments, yellow to white. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, brown. Male paramere elongate, widest basally, tapering apically, distal third directed posteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: described by Mathur (1975).

Host plants. *Kydia calycina* Roxb. (Malvaceae).

Distribution. India (Uttar Pradesh) (Mathur, 1975).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **India:** Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, New Forest, 11 April 1950, *Kydia calycina* (R. N. Mathur) (USNM). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **India:** 1♂, 2♀, same data as holotype (NHMB, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. stephaniella* sp. n. from which it differs in the absence of an expanded forewing pattern and the shape of the genitalia.

Paurocephala medleri sp. n.
(figures 6D, I, 8B, D, F, N)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head orange; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow, apical third of segment 8 and entire segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax orange and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing including pterostigma transparent; veins yellow to brown, apically light brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 10–12 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules sparse, confined to cells in apical half of forewing and in cell cu_2 ; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow. Meracanthus small, curved laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, yellow to orange. Male paramere straight posteriorly, widest in the middle, tapering and pointed apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with five or six peg-like setae in basal half. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Nigeria.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Nigeria:** Ife, 29 December 1970 (J. T. Medler) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Nigeria**: 1♂, 1♀, same data as holotype but 10 July 1969 (BMNH).

Comments. Similar to *P. boxi* sp. n. from which it differs in the shape of the genitalia.

Paurocephala minuta Crawford

Paurocephala minuta Crawford, 1919: 150. Holotype ♀, examined.

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: described by Crawford, 1919.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon).

Material examined. Holotype ♀, **Philippines**, Luzon, Los Baños (P. I. Baker) (USNM). Dry mounted.

Comments. The female holotype is extensively damaged. Based on the presence of the ventrally serrated lateral valvulae it is a species of the *brevicephala* type.

Paurocephala muiri sp. n.

(figures 17D, 18D, 19D, H, M, 20D)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: similar to *P. psylloptera* differing in the darker overall body coloration and Rs vein with 23–28 setae. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. The material examined was collected on *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae) which could be the host plant.

Distribution. Indonesia (Tanimbar Island).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia**: Tanimbar Island, Larat, December 1907 (F. Muir) (USNM). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia**: 1♂, 5♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, MHNG, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. muiri* sp. n. is similar to *P. psylloptera* Crawford. The best character to separate the two species is the shorter setae associated with antennal rhinaria 8 and 9. The record of *P. psylloptera* by Crawford (1919: 149, Tanimbar Island, Larat) concerns this species.

Paurocephala muta sp. n.

(figures 22G, 24C, N, 25K, 27E, 28L)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head and clypeus brown; vertex covered by short setae. Antenna yellow, apical half of segment 4, entire segments 6 and 8–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by short setae dorsally, light brown to white laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to white; veins yellow to brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 18–23 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, last tarsal segment brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen brown, distal sternites white, genitalia yellow. Male paramere long, almost straight posteriorly, widest basally, rounded

apically, long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, six to eight stout setae in basal half. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae) which could be the host and *Sterculia* sp. (Sterculiaceae).

Distribution. India.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **India:** Keraha, Christian College, 5 April 1968, *Ficus* sp. (Malabat) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **India:** 13♂, 10♀, same data as holotype; 11♂, 13♀, Chengannur, 23 May 1991, *Sterculia* sp. (Prathapan) (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. oceanica* sp. n. from which it differs in the absence of surface spinules in cell c + sc of the forewing and in details of the paramere.

***Paurocephala oceanica* sp. n.**

(figures 21B, 23B, 24E, 25B, 26B, 28B)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head orange to yellow, coronal suture and area around median ocellus brown; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow, apical half of segment 4, entire segments 6 and 8–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax orange with yellow markings along body axis and covered by short setae dorsally, orange to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to white; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin; pterostigma yellow to white. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 13–18 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_1 , m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, apically pointed. Abdomen including genitalia, yellow, basal tergites brown. Male paramere long, widest at basal third, almost straight posteriorly, pointed apically, long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, two to four stout setae at base. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Trema tomentosa* (Roxb.) H. Hara (Ulmaceae) which could be the host.

Distribution. India (Andaman Islands).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **India:** Andaman Islands, Garacherama, 28 December 1988, *Trema tomentosa* (Bhumannavara) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **India:** 5♂, 9♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. oceanica* sp. n. is similar to *P. dayak* sp. n. from which it is distinguished in the absence of a long basal seta on antennal segment 9.

***Paurocephala palawanensis* sp. n.**

(figures 21D, 23D, 24G, 25D, 26D, 28D)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head brown, vertex yellow, genae white; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, apical third of segment 4, entire segment 6, apical

two-thirds of segment 8, and entire segments 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by short setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to white; veins yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 24–33 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white to yellow, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites white, genitalia yellow. Male paramere long, almost straight posteriorly, widest in the middle, long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, two to four stout setae basally. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Antenna 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segments 1 without a sectseta, segment 2 with one sectseta, flagellum with five sectsetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectsetae as large as marginal ones and inconspicuous to short simple setae. Forewing pad with 9 or 10 sectsetae and one or two inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate rounded marginally, apically shallow excavated concavely; sectsetae present dorsally and marginally. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume.

Distribution. Philippines (Palawan).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Philippines:** Palawan, Mt St Paul N. P., Sabang-Cabayugang road, 25 January 1988, *Trema orientalis* (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Philippines:** 1♂, 9♀ and 4 larvae, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. palawanensis* sp. n. is similar to *P. setifera* (Crawford) from which it is distinguished by the shorter setiferation on body and forewing veins.

***Paurocephala papuana* sp. n.**
(figures 17E, 18E, 19E, N, 20E)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head dark brown; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna brown; segment 9 with a long seta in basal third. Thorax brown with yellow to orange markings along body axis and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, orange to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent; veins light brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 11–15 setae); Rs vein marginally curved towards distal third. Surface spinules absent or confined to cells cu_1 and apex of m_1 and m_2 ; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen including genitalia, brown. Male paramere long, widest basally, apical third marginally curved posteriorly, few relatively short setae, posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, one to three stout setae basally. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown, some adults were collected by fogging (?) *Piper* sp. (Piperaceae) and *Piptrus* sp. (Urticaceae).

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Papua New Guinea**: Morobe, Mt Kaindi, 1150–2300 m, 9–19 November 1992 (Y. Basset) (NHMB). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Papua New Guinea**: 2♂, 3♀, same data as holotype (MHNG). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. papuana* sp. n. is similar to *P. psyloptera* Crawford from which it is distinguished by the darker body coloration and the apical third of the male paramere which is directed posteriorly.

***Paurocephala phalaki* Mathur**

Paurocephala phalaki Mathur, 1975: 58. Holotype ♂, India: Bengal, Tista village, 27 October 1965, (V. R. Phalak) (IFRI), not examined.

Description. Species of the *chonchaiensis* type.

Adult: described by Mathur (1975).

Fifth instar larva: described by Mathur (1975).

Host plants. According to Mathur (1975) the common name of the host plant in Bengal is 'khasare'. No information was found with this local plant name, but a similar name 'khesari' refers to *Lathyrus sativus* L. (Fabaceae) (E. Gauda, personal communication).

Distribution. India (Bengal) (Mathur, 1975), (Madras) (Kandasamy, 1986).

Comments. The description provided by Mathur (1975) agrees with *P. bifasciata* Kuwayama differing only in body setiferation. Only two long setae on genae were mentioned by Mathur (1975) for *P. phalaki* Mathur, whereas the head of *P. bifasciata* Kuwayama is completely covered by long setae. No material of the former was available for examination.

***Paurocephala polaszeki* sp. n.**

(figures 22F, 24B, M, 25J, 27D, 28K, N)

Description. Species of the *psyloptera* type.

Adult: material at hand is teneral and unless otherwise stated overall body colour is white to yellow. Vertex covered by short setae. Antenna white, apical half of segments 4, 6 and 8 and entire segment 9 and 10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing whitish; veins light yellow, apically brown to forewing margin. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 13–22 setae); Rs vein curved in apical half. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs white, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally and pointed apically. Male paramere long, widest in the middle, rounded apically, long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, one to three stout setae basally. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: antenna yellow to light brown, apical third of flagellum brown; 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segment 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites brown, covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones with few inconspicuous simple setae. Wing pads light brown, basally darker; forewing pad

with seven to nine sectasetae and one to three inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate brown, with shallow tubercle-like extensions marginally, apically strongly excavated concavely; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally with few inconspicuous setae. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).

Distribution. Bangladesh.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Bangladesh:** Koitta Manikgonj, 25 March 2000, *Trema orientalis* (Z. Islam) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Bangladesh:** 3♂, 4♀ and 4 larvae, same data as holotype; 1♂ and 2 larvae same data but 15 February 2000 (A. Polaszek) (BMNH, NHMB).

Comments. Similar to *P. psyллоptera* from which it differs in the absence of a basal seta on antennal segment 9.

Paurocephala psyллоptera Crawford

(figures 17C, 18C, H, 19C, G, L, 20C, 41)

Paurocephala psyллоptera Crawford, 1914: 294; Lectotype ♂ (dry mounted) (USNM), examined, by present designation.

Description. Species of the *psyллоptera* type.

Adult: head and clypeus brown; vertex covered by short setae. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax brown and covered by short setae dorsally, yellow to brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent; veins light brown; pterostigma yellow to brown. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 12–18 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in distal third. Surface spinules absent or confined to cell cu_1 and apex of m_1 and m_2 ; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, pointed apically. Abdomen including genitalia, yellow to light brown. Male paramere long and straight, truncate apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, a row of stout setae confined in basal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unless otherwise stated overall body coloration yellow to white. Apical third of flagellum brown; antenna 3-segmented, flagellum indistinctly subdivided; segments 1 without a sectaseta, segment 2 with one sectaseta, flagellum with five sectasetae grouped in 2, 2 and 1. Dorsal sclerites covered by sectasetae as large as marginal ones with few inconspicuous to short simple setae. Forewing pad with seven to nine sectasetae and three to six inconspicuous simple setae marginally; humeral lobe lacking. Caudal plate with shallow tubercle-like extensions marginally, apical one distinctly excavated concavely; sectasetae present dorsally and marginally with few inconspicuous simple setae. Arolium triangular and petiolate, expanded basally. Anus ventral, outer circumanal ring with a single row of pores. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Ficus* spp. (Braza and Calilung, 1981).

Distribution. Philippines (Crawford, 1914; Miyatake, 1971; Braza and Calilung, 1981; Yang *et al.*, 1986), Indonesia (Sumatra) (Crawford, 1928); (Sulawesi) and Malaysia (Sabah). Other records in the literature are based on misidentifications (see comments).

Material examined. **Philippines:** Lectotype ♂, paralectotypes ♂, 2♀, Los Baños P. I., August 1912, *Ficus* sp. (C. F. Baker); 2♂, 2♀ same data but *Ficus heterophylla*; 3♂, 3♀, 4 larvae same data but Laguna, Mt Makiling, 30 December 1976, *Ficus minahassae* (R. D. Braza); 11♂, 16♀, 11 larvae same data but 3 December 1988, *Ficus* sp. (A. T. Barrion); 10♂, 21♀, Mindanao, Claveria, Misamis Oriental, 7 July 1988, *Ficus* sp. (A. T. Barrion); 2♀, Davao experimental station, May to July 1962, (M. R. Gavarra); 1♂, 8♀ same data but March to May 1963; 15♂, 13♀, 8 larvae, Palawan, Inagauan River valley, 30 January 1988, *Ficus* sp. ant attended (J. H. Martin); 1♂, 2♀ same data but 31 January 1988. **Malaysia:** 1♂, Sabah, Mt Kinabalu, 1700 m, 22 March 1983 (S. Nagai). **Indonesia:** 11♂, 19♀, 3 larvae, Sulawesi Utara, Dolodua-Molibagu road, ca 200 m, 29 May 1985, ? Moraceae/Urticaceae (J. H. Martin); 1♂, 1♀, Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 920 m, December 1922/25, *Ficus fistulosa* (E. Jacobson) (BMNH, MHNG, NHMB, USNM). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Since its original description, the name *P. psylloptera* Crawford has been applied abusively and most records in fact refer to other species. For this reason it is necessary to stabilize the name in designating a lectotype. The two varieties *setifera* and *maculipennis* described by Crawford (1914) and Uichanco (1921), respectively, are treated as species in the present work. The records from India (Crawford, 1915, 1924; Mathur, 1975; Ramakrishna Ayyar, 1924), Tenimber Islands (Crawford, 1919) and Fiji (Laing, 1922) are new taxa (*P. muta* sp. n., *P. muiri* sp. n. and *P. calcarata* sp. n., respectively). The records from Taiwan (Boselli, 1930; Kuwayama, 1931; Yang, 1984) refer to *P. sauteri* (Enderlein) and (Takahashi, 1936), *P. trematos* Yang *et al.* while the records from Japan (Kuwayama, 1943; Miyatake, 1964, 1965; Sasaki, 1954) refer to *P. trematos* Yang *et al.*

***Paurocephala pterospermi* sp. n.**
(figures 32B, D, J, 33F, L, 34F, 46)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head yellow, sides along coronal suture and genae white; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus light brown. Antenna yellow, segment 8 orange to brown; segment 7 with a long basal seta. Thorax yellow to orange with white markings along body axis and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, wide basally, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown; pterostigma white, brown apically. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 19–21 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing, reduced in c+sc; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, white, femur yellow. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites yellow to orange, sternites brown, genitalia yellow. Male paramere elongate, widest basally, tapering apically and directed posteriorly in apical half, few long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with a hook apically. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Similar to *P. brevicephala* but with anus in terminal position. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Pterospermum* sp. (Sterculiaceae).

Distribution. Philippines (Palawan) and Malaysia (Sabah).

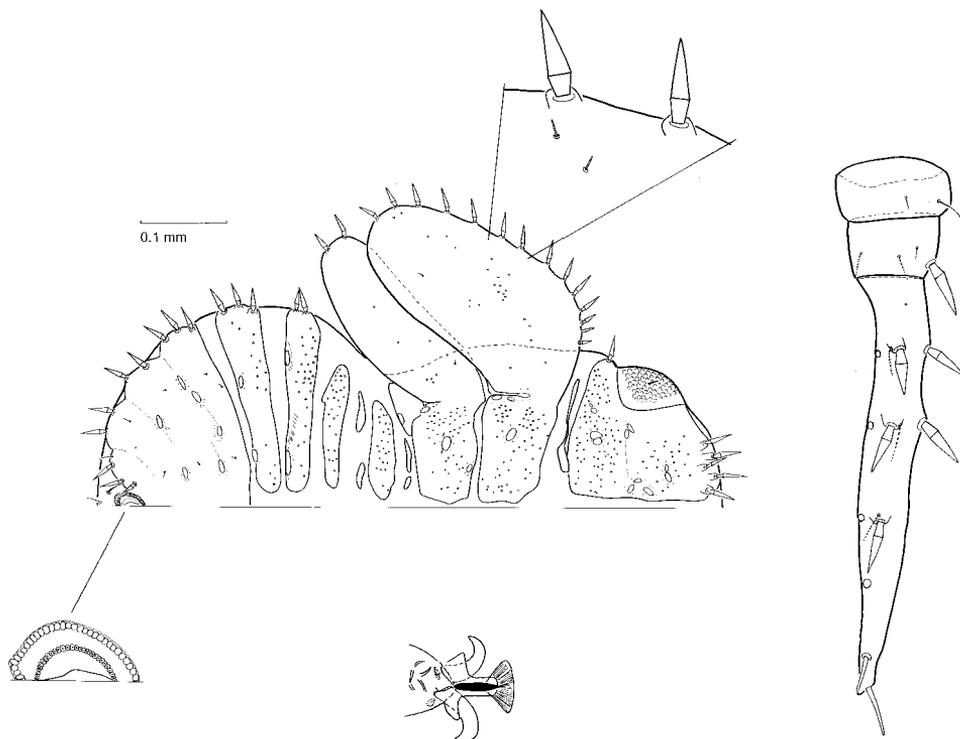


FIG. 46. Fifth instar larva: *Paurocephala pterospermi*.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Philippines**: Palawan, Inagauan River, 700 m, 1 February 1988, *Pterospermum* sp. (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Philippines**: 8♂, 11♀, 43 larvae, same data as holotype but 30 January to 1 February 1988. **Malaysia**: 2♂, 7♀, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 7 May 1987 (D. Burckhardt and I. Löbl); 1♀, same data but Mt Kinabalu, 600 m, 2 May 1987, *Leptospermum* sp. (MHNG, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. pterospermi* sp. n. is similar to *P. ambigua* sp. n. from which it is distinguished by the paramere shape and long setae on forewing veins. The material collected in Sabah differs in having shorter setae on forewing veins and reduced areas of surface spinules in forewing cells, which is considered here as variation.

***Paurocephala robusta* sp. n.**

(figures 31C, 32F, L, 33C, I, 34C, 45)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head brown, darker towards lateral ocelli; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus light brown. Antenna yellow to light brown; segment 7 with a long basal seta. Thorax entirely brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, basally wide, blunt apically. Forewing light brown, veins yellow, apically brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 16–20 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow to white, femur brown. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen,

including genitalia, brown. Male paramere elongate and slender, widest in basal half, tapering apically and marginally curved backwards, few relatively long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. As in *P. brevicephala*. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Philippines (Palawan).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Philippines:** Palawan, Mt St Paul N. P., Sabang-Cabayugan road, 25 January 1988, ? Convolvulaceae (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Philippines:** 6♂, 24♀, 11 larvae, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Similar to *P. brevicephala* (Crawford) from which it differs in the adult in the absence of a long basal seta on antennal segment 8. No characters were found to separate the larvae.

Paurocephala russellae Mathur

Paurocephala russellae Mathur, 1975: 64. Holotype ♂, India: Dehra Dun, New Forest, 17 June 1932, *Kydia calycina* (R. N. Mathur) (IFRI), not examined.

Description. Species of the *kleinhofiae* type.

Adult: described by Mathur (1975).

Fifth instar larva: described by Mathur (1975).

Host plants. *Kydia calycina* Roxb. (Malvaceae).

Distribution. India (Uttar Pradesh).

Material examined. None.

Comments. No material was available for study. *P. russellae* Mathur is similar to *P. kleinhofiae* Uichanco from which it is distinguished in its 10-segmented antennae.

Paurocephala sauteri (Enderlein)

(figures 22B, 23G, 24J, 25G, 26G, 28G)

Agonosцена sauteri Enderlein, 1914: 234. Lectotype ♀, examined, by present designation.

Paurocephala sauteri (Enderlein); Crawford, 1917: 34.

Paurocephala (Agonosцена) sauteri Enderlein; Kuwayama, 1922: 368.

Paurocephala debregeasiae Yang and Li, 1987, holotype ♂, examined. Syn. n.

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head brown, yellow towards lateral and median ocelli; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax entirely brown with yellow markings along body axis and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn large, pointed apically. Forewing including pterostigma transparent; veins brown. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 10–15 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules absent or confined to cells in apical half of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, laterally curved, pointed apically. Abdominal tergites yellow to light brown, sternites white to light brown, genitalia brown. Male paramere long and almost straight posteriorly, widest in the middle, pointed apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface

with two hooks apically, one to three stout setae basally. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: no material was available for study. The description of *P. psyллоptera* by Yang (1984) concerns *P. sauteri*.

Host plants. *Morus alba* L. (Moraceae). The records from *Celtis tetrandra sinensis* (Pers.) Y. C. Tang (Ulmaceae) and from *Debregeasia longifolia* (Burm. f.) Wedd. (Urticaceae) cannot be confirmed since no larvae were reported.

Distribution. China (Yang and Li, 1987), Taiwan (Enderlein, 1914; Yang *et al.*, 1986) and Thailand.

Material examined. **Taiwan:** Lectotype ♀, July 1912 (H. Sauter); 4♂, 5♀, Nantou, Chushan, 19 June 1978, *Morus alba* (C. T. Yang). **China:** Holotype (of *P. debregeasiae*) ♂ and 5♀ paratypes, Yunnan, Xishuang-banna, Jinghong, 4 April 1981, *Debregeasia longifolia*. **Thailand:** 4♂, 5♀, Bangkok, 1962, *Morus* sp. (B. Meksongsee) (BAUC, DEIC, NCHU).

Comments. Yang *et al.* (1986) demonstrated that *P. sauteri* is morphologically, ethologically and biologically distinct from *P. psyллоptera* Crawford. To fix the name *sauteri* a lectotype is selected here. No larval material was available for examination.

Paurocephala setifera (Crawford), stat. n.

(figures 22E, 24A, L, 25I, 27C, 28J, 44)

Pauropsylla triozyoptera setifera Crawford, 1914: 297. Lectotype ♂, examined, here designated. *Paurocephala triozyoptera setifera* (Crawford); Crawford, 1919: 231

Description. Species of the *psyллоptera* type.

Adult: head yellow, coronal suture and area around median ocellus brown; vertex covered by long setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, segment 8 and 9 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by long setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow, veins yellow to light brown, apically light brown to forewing margin; pterostigma light yellow. Forewing with long setae on veins (vein Rs with 28–35 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing; radular spinules present in m_2 and cu_1 . Legs yellow, last tarsal segment dark brown. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites including genitalia, yellow. Male paramere long, widest basally, tapering towards apex, long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, two to five stout setae in basal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Similar to *P. palawanensis* and *P. boehmeriae*. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).

Distribution. Philippines (Luzon) (Crawford, 1914) and Mindanao.

Material examined. **Philippines:** Lectotype ♂, paralectotypes 2♂, 1♀, Luzon, Los Baños, 1927 (C. F. Baker); 4♂, 5♀, Camarines, 28 December 1974, *Trema orientalis* (R. D. Braza); 2♂ and 2 larvae same data but Mt Makiling, Laguna, 15 February 1976; 3♂, 4♀, Mindanao, February 1962 (M. R. Gavarra) (BMNH, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. setifera* (Crawford) is distinguished from other species of the *psyллоptera* type by the longer and larger number of seta on forewing veins

(figure 22E). Most records citing *P. setifera* (Crawford) need confirmation. To fix the identity and status of *P. setifera* a lectotype is designated here.

***Paurocephala similis* sp. n.**
(figures 13A, 14A, 15A, G, 16A)

Description. Species of the *wilderi* type.

Adult: head brown; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 and basal half of segment 4 yellow; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown with light yellow markings along body axis and covered by short setae dorsally, brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins light brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 14–17 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules absent or confined to cell cu_1 and apex of m_1 and m_2 ; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites white, genitalia yellow. Male paramere long and S-shaped, widest basally, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with a row of four to six stout setae in basal half posteriorly. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., ca 190 m, 9–16 May 1985 (J. S. Noyes) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 2♂, 12♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. similis* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *wilderi* type by the paramere which is S-shaped in profile.

***Paurocephala sinuata* sp. n.**
(figures 6B, G, 7B, E, H, K, 8K)

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: head and clypeus brown; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Antenna yellow, apical half of segments 4 and 6 and entire segments 8–10 brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins yellow to light brown; pterostigma yellow. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 18–22 setae); Rs vein strongly curved in distal third. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing except in $c+sc$; radular spinules lacking. Legs including tarsal segments, yellow. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, yellow to light brown. Male paramere short, widest in basal third, rounded apically, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with five or six peg-like setae situated between basal fifth and distal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. A series of adults were collected on *Cnestis ferruginea* Vahl ex DC. (Connaraceae).

Distribution. Ghana and Nigeria.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Ghana**: Volta Region, Kpeve, March 1943, *Cnestsis ferruginea* (H. E. Box) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Ghana**: 2♂, 2♀, same data as holotype. **Nigeria**: 1♂, Ife, 30 June 1970 (J. T. Medler); 1♂, same data but 10 July 1969; 1♀, same data but 29 December 1970; 3♀, same data but 30 June 1970; 1♂, same data but 10 February 1973; 3♀, same data but Umuahia, 10 April 1975; 2♂, same data but 8 and 11 April 1973 (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. sinuata* sp. n. is close to *P. hollisi* sp. n. but differs in the larger body dimensions and the number of peg-like setae on the inner face of the paramere.

***Paurocephala stephaniella* sp. n.**

(figures 29C, F, I, 30C, F)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head and clypeus light brown; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Antenna white, segment 8 brown; segment 7 or 8 without a long basal seta. Thorax white and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn large, basally wide, pointed apically. Forewing transparent, with a brown pattern apically and two smaller lighter ones towards centre of forewing and in cell cu_2 ; veins white to yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white, brown basally and apically. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 11–12 setae); Rs vein curved in basal third and apically, forming an S-shape. Surface spinules sparse in cells of forewing, absent in $c + sc$, and confined apically in r_1 and cu_1 ; radular spinules lacking. Legs white, tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus short, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen, including genitalia, white; female unknown. Male paramere elongate, widest basally and directed posteriorly, few relatively long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂ and PARATYPE ♂, **Indonesia**: Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., 400 m, 11 February 1985 (R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace) (BMNH). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. stephaniella* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *brevicephala* type by the brown band on forewing.

***Paurocephala stigmatalis* sp. n.**

(figures 22D, 27B, 28I)

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head white, coronal suture and area around median ocellus brown; lateral and median ocelli connected by a thin brown line; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna yellow, segments 4, 6–10 light brown; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax white and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow to light brown laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to white; veins yellow to brown; pterostigma brown. Forewing with short inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 14–16 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in the middle. Surface spinules mainly confined to cells in apical half of

forewing and in cell cu_2 ; radular spinules lacking. Legs white, tibia and tarsal segments brown. Meracanthus long, laterally curved, pointed apically. Abdomen white, basal tergites brown, female genitalia white to yellow. Male unknown. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. The two specimens at hand were collected on *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae) which could be the host.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♀ and PARATYPE ♀, **Malaysia:** Sabah, Crocker Range, Kimanis rd., mile 10, 1150m, 13 May 1982, *Trema orientalis* (D. Burckhardt) (MHNG). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. stigmatalis* sp. n. is distinguished from the other species of the *psylloptera* type by the long thin brown pterostigma which is more than half length of vein Rs.

***Paurocephala sulawesiana* sp. n.**
(figures 31D, 32G, M, 33D, J, 34D)

Description. Species of the *brevicephala* type.

Adult: head yellow, white towards genae; vertex covered by inconspicuous setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna yellow to orange, segment 8 brown; segment 7 with a long basal seta. Thorax orange to light brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally, yellow laterally and ventrally. Metascutellar horn small, wide basally, blunt apically. Forewing transparent to light yellow; veins yellow, apically light brown to forewing margin, central part of vein A brown; pterostigma white. Forewing with short setae on veins (vein Rs with 11–14 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in basal half. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing, reduced in $c+sc$; radular spinules lacking. Legs yellow, tarsal segments white. Meracanthus short, almost straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and genitalia white to yellow. Male paramere elongate widest basally and tapering apically, apical half directed posteriorly, few relatively long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: colour unknown. Similar to *P. brevicephala*. Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. The material has been collected on ? *Zyzygium* sp. (Myrtaceae) which is an unlikely host.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂, **Indonesia:** Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Duloduo-Molibagu road, ca 200m, 29 May 1985, ? *Syzygium* sp. (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

PARATYPES. **Indonesia:** 32♂, 30♀ and numerous larvae, same data as holotype (BMNH, NHMB). Dry and slide mounted and preserved in alcohol.

Comments. Similar to *P. brevicephala* (Crawford) from which it differs in the adult in the absence of a long basal seta on antennal segment 8. No characters were found to separate the larvae.

***Paurocephala trematos* Yang et al.**
(figures 21E, F, 23E, 24H, 25E, 26E, 28E)

Paurocephala trematos Yang, Yang and Chao, 1986. Holotype ♂, Taiwan, not examined.

Paurocephala tremae Yang and Li, 1987. Holotype ♂, China, examined. Syn. n.

Paurocephala guanxiensis Yang and Li, 1987. Holotype ♂, China, examined. Syn. n.

Description. Species of the *psylloptera* type.

Adult: head black to dark brown; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus brown. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 yellow; segment 9 with a long seta in basal quarter. Thorax entirely brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, pointed apically. Forewing transparent to white; veins light brown, apically dark brown to forewing margin; pterostigma white. Forewing with inconspicuous to short setae on veins (vein Rs with 18–22 setae); Rs vein marginally curved in apical third. Surface spinules variable, present in all cells of forewing or sparse and absent in c+sc; radular spinules present in m₂, reduced in cu₁. Legs yellow to light brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, curved laterally, pointed apically. Abdominal tergites brown, sternites including genitalia, yellow to light brown. Male subgenital plate and basal half of female proctiger brown. Male paramere elongate, widest in the middle, apically rounded, few long setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, two to four stout setae in basal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: no material was available for study.

Host plants. *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae).

Distribution. China (Yang and Li, 1987), Taiwan (Yang *et al.*, 1986), Japan, Thailand and Malaysia.

Material examined. **Taiwan:** Paratypes (of *P. trematos*) 3♂, 3♀, Taichung, Takeng, 1 April 1986, *Trema orientalis* (M. M. Yang). **Japan:** 1♂, 2♀, Ryu-Kyu riomote, S Hoshidate, 50 m, 7 October 1994 (C. Lienhard). **Thailand:** 2♂, 3♀, Lampang, Doi Mae Tho, 21 April 1998 (K. Matsumoto). **China:** Holotype (of *P. tremae*) ♂, paratypes 2♂, 2♀, Fujian, Fuzhou, 21 October 1974, *Trema orientalis*; Holotype (of *P. guanxiensis*) ♂ and paratypes 2♂, 2♀, Guingxi, Liu-zhou, 9 June 1982, *Trema orientalis*; 1♀, Hong Kong, Lantau, SW Peninsula, Shek Pik, 20 October 1990, *Trema ? orientalis* (J. H. Martin). **Malaysia:** 6♂, 17♀, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu N. P., Base Camp Helipad, 17–30 September 1977, *Trema* sp. (D. Hollis) (BMNH, BAUC, MNHG, NCHU). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. The material from Thailand and Japan agrees with type material of *P. trematos* Yang *et al.* The material from Sarawak is teneral and the coloration differs. Also the extent and density of surface spinules on forewing is different (figure 21E, F). Most of the material from China has longer setae on forewing venation. The mentioned characters are variable in this species.

Paurocephala urenae Russell

(figures 5C, G, 8I, 36B)

Paurocephala urenae Russell, 1946: 94. Holotype ♂, examined.

Paurocephala urenae Russell; Vondráček, 1963.

Description. Species of the *gossypii* type.

Adult: described by Russell (1946). Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: described by Russell (1946). Measurements and ratios as in table 3.

Host plants. *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae).

Distribution. Zaire.

Material examined. Zaire: Holotype ♂, paratypes 3♂, 4♀ and 7 larvae, Gandajika, May 1945, *Urena lobata* (D. Soyler) (NHMB, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Close to *P. abutili* sp. n. from which it is distinguished by the overall body coloration which is less dark and shape of the antennae. The fifth instar larvae are difficult to separate. In *P. abutili* sp. n. the sectasetae on body are more slender than in *P. urenae* Russell. The reference of *P. urenae* Russell by Vondráček (1963: 277) refers to an undescribed species (see comments under unidentified material of *Paurocephala* sp. Zaire #1).

***Paurocephala wilderi* Crawford**
(figures 13F, 14F, 15F, L, 16F)

Paurocephala wilderi Crawford, 1927: 29. Lectotype ♂ (BMNH), examined, by present designation.

Description. Species of the *wilderi* type.

Adult: head brown; vertex covered by short setae. Clypeus yellow. Antenna brown, segments 1–3 and basal half of segment 4 yellow; segment 9 without a long basal seta. Thorax entirely dark brown and covered by inconspicuous setae dorsally. Metascutellar horn small, blunt apically. Forewing transparent with a brown pattern apically, throughout cell m_1 and in adjacent areas of r_2 and m_2 ; veins yellow to light brown; pterostigma yellow. Forewing with inconspicuous setae on veins (vein Rs with 13–16 setae); Rs vein marginally curved throughout entire length. Surface spinules present in all cells of forewing except in cell $c+sc$; radular spinules present in m_2 , reduced in cu_1 . Legs yellow to brown, tarsal segments darker. Meracanthus long, straight laterally, rounded apically. Abdomen including genitalia, brown. Male paramere long, widest basally and tapering apically, apical fifth marginally curved anteriorly, few short setae posteriorly visible from lateral view; inner surface with two hooks apically, group of setae confined anteriorly in basal third. Measurements and ratios as in table 2A–C.

Fifth instar larva: unknown.

Host plants. Adults were collected on *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae) which may be the host.

Distribution. American Samoa (Crawford, 1927).

Material examined. American Samoa: 1♂, lectotype and 2♂, 3♀, paralectotypes, Tutuila, Pago Pago, 22 September 1922, *Ficus* sp. (O. H. Swezey and G. P. Wilder); 1♂, 1♀, same data but 4 August 1940 (O. H. Swezey) (BMNH, MHNG, NHMB, USNM). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. *P. wilderi* Crawford is distinguished from the other species of the *wilderi* type by the reduced number of spurs along metatibia and the long pterostigma. To avoid future taxonomic confusion a lectotype is designated here for *P. wilderi* Crawford.

Unidentified material

The following material could not be identified due to insufficient material.

***Paurocephala* sp. Zaire #1**

Paurocephala urenae Russell; Vondráček, 1963: 277, misidentification.

Material examined. 3♂, 2♀, Yangambi, December 1925, *Triumfetta* sp. (J. Ghesquiére) (MRAC). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. The above-mentioned material was cited as *P. urenae* Russell by

Vondráček (1963). Species of the *gossypii* type. The antennae are slender as in *P. urenae* Russell but antennal segment ratios are different. The Rs vein of the forewing is more strongly curved than in *P. urenae* Russell. Adults were collected on *Triumfetta* sp. (Tiliaceae) which may be the host plant. In the absence of additional material, the species is not formally described.

***Paurocephala* sp. Nigeria #1**

Material examined. 2♂, 2♀, Nigeria, Ibadan, December 1959 and April/June 1960 (F. A. Squire) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *gossypii* type. Similar to *P. boxi* sp. n. but differs in the shorter antennae and smaller body dimensions. In the absence of additional material, the species is not formally described.

***Paurocephala* sp. Hong Kong #1**

Material examined. 5♂, 4♀ and 6 larvae, Hong Kong, Po Shan road, 23 February 1976, *Trema orientalis* (D. S. Hill) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. Similar to *P. boehmeriae* sp. n. differing in the larger body dimensions and details of the forewing venation.

***Paurocephala* sp. Malaysia #1**

Material examined. Malaysia: 1♀, Perak, Taiping, 300 m, 14 March 1994 (K. Matsumoto) (TULE); 1?, Borneo, Sabah, Tinanamantawaran, near Ranau, 800 m, at light, June 1983 (S. Nagai) (MHNG).

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. Similar to *P. distincta* sp. n. but differs in the absence of surface spinules on the forewing and the different shape of the genitalia. In the absence of better preserved material, the species is not formally described.

***Paurocephala* sp. Palawan #1**

Material examined. Philippines: 5♀, Palawan, Inaguana River Valley, 31 January 1988, *Ficus* sp., ant attended (J. H. Martin) (BMNH). Dry and slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. Similar to *P. maculipennis* Uichanco and *P. longiantennata* sp. n. from which it differs in the antennal flagellar ratios and in the dark veins of the forewing. In the absence of additional material including males, the species is not formally described.

***Paurocephala* sp. Luzon #1**

Material examined. 2♂, 2♀, 2 larvae, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna, 19 October 1976 (R. D. Braza) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. The material is teneral. It differs from other species of the *psylloptera* type in the reduced spurs on the metatibia (two to four) and the short paramere with six to eight stout setae on inner surface.

***Paurocephala* sp. Mindanao #1**

Material examined. 2♂, 1 adult (without abdomen), Philippines, Mindanao,

Davao (experimental station), December 1961/April 1962/September 1962 (M. R. Gavarra) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *brevicephala* type. Similar to *P. robusta* sp. n. in the forewing shape and venation and in the dense surface spinules of the forewing cells. It differs in having prominent stout setae (five or six) on vein C + Sc and (one to three) on the anterior margin of pterostigma. In the absence of males and additional better preserved material, the species is not described.

***Paurocephala* sp. Mindanao #2**

Material examined. 1♂, Philippines, Mindanao, Davao (experimental station), August 1962 (M. R. Gavarra); 1♂, 1♀, same data but March 1964 (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Probably species of the *psylloptera* type. Due to the bad state of conservation, the lateral processes on first visible abdominal tergite could not be seen. Paramere short without stout setae. The species is characterized by a derived wing form, narrow basally and expanded in distal two-thirds. Brown along forewing veins. It is not described due to lack of well-preserved material.

***Paurocephala* sp. Mindanao #3**

Material examined. 3♂, 1♀, Philippines, Mindanao, Davao (experimental station), April/May 1963 (M. R. Gavarra) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. It is characterized by the elongate forewing and the long setae near antennal rhinaria on segments 8 and 9. Paramere short with six or seven stout setae on inner surface. Not described for the lack of well-preserved material.

***Paurocephala* sp. Mindanao #4**

Material examined. 1♂, 3♀, Philippines, Mindanao, Davao (experimental station), June 1962/December 1963 (M. R. Gavarra) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. This species cannot be associated with one of the types. Antenna 8-segmented with a basal long seta on segment 7. No bifid setae associated with antennal rhinaria. Male paramere elongate with a row of seven or eight stout setae in basal half of inner face. It differs from the *kleinhofiae* type in the simple male proctiger and in the lack of dorsal horns on tergites. It differs from the *wilderi* type in the 8-segmented antenna, which is shorter than head width. Differs from the *brevicephala* type in the absence of sclerotized, ventrally serrated lateral valvulae. The species is not described for the lack of well-preserved material.

***Paurocephala* sp. Mindanao #5**

Material examined. 15♂, 1♀, Philippines, Mindanao, Davao (experimental station), December 1962 to February 1963 (M. R. Gavarra) (BMNH). Slide mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. Similar to *P. boehmeriae* sp. n. and *P.* sp. Hong Kong #1, but differs in the longer antenna and the forewing venation.

***Paurocephala* sp. Sulawesi #1**

Material examined. Indonesia: 1♂, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P. 400 m, 19 July 1985, R. Ent. Soc. London. Project Wallace (BMNH).

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. Similar to *P. distincta* sp. n. but differs in the larger body dimensions and a brown margin on either side of forewing veins. In the absence of additional material including males, the species is not described.

***Paurocephala* sp. Solomon #1**

Material examined. 1♂, 8♀, Solomon Is., Gizo, Gizo, 0–200 m, December 1975 (N. L. H. Krauss) (Bishop Museum via BMNH). Dry mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type. Similar to *P. marginata* sp. n. but differs in the smaller body dimensions, the short setae on forewing veins and the light apices of the veins in apical region of forewing.

***Paurocephala* sp. New Caledonia #1**

Material examined. 3♀, New Caledonia, Yahoue, 2 March 1973 (N. L. H. Krauss) (BMNH). Dry mounted.

Comments. Species of the *psylloptera* type, similar to *P. sauteri*. More material, including males, is required for proper identification.

Phylogenetic relationships

The phylogenetic relationships within *Paurocephala* were examined with cladistic methodology. It would have been desirable to combine adult and larval characters into one analysis, but larval material was available for less than half of the species. The consensus tree of an analysis including all species and using adult and larval characters showed a low resolution. Thus the following two analyses are discussed here.

Analysis 1 includes all 51 *Paurocephala* spp. with 19 adult characters (table 4). In analysis 2, only those 24 species are included where both adult and larva are known. The adult characters in analysis 2 are the same as those of analysis 1, with nine additional larval characters (table 4).

Analysis 1 resulted, after four iterations, in 120 most parsimonious trees (L = 184, CI = 68 and RI = 95). The (nelsen) consensus tree is shown in figure 47.

Four monophyletic groups resulted. The *brevicephala*-group (=the *ambigua-sulawesiana* clade) is supported by eight characters of which, the very short head (character 1) and the highly sclerotized female lateral valvulae with ventral serrations (character 19) are autapomorphies. The *kleinhofiae*-group (=the *brendelli-kleinhofiae* clade) and the *gossypii*-group (=the *lienhardi-urenae* clade) are supported by two characters each. The former is supported by the antenna which is as long as or shorter than head width (character 3) and the abdominal tergites which bear a dorsal horn (character 12). The *kleinhofiae*-group is supported by the metatibia with simple setae laterally (character 11) and the female circumanal ring with two rows of pores (character 18). The Afrotropical species are monophyletic based on the short apical labial segment (character 7). Within the Afrotropical clade *P. insolita* is basal for the absence of pegs on the inner face of the paramere (character 15).

The *psylloptera*-group (=the *curvata-phalaki* clade) is supported by the long meracanthus (character 9). *P. curvata* is basal within the *psylloptera*-group as it

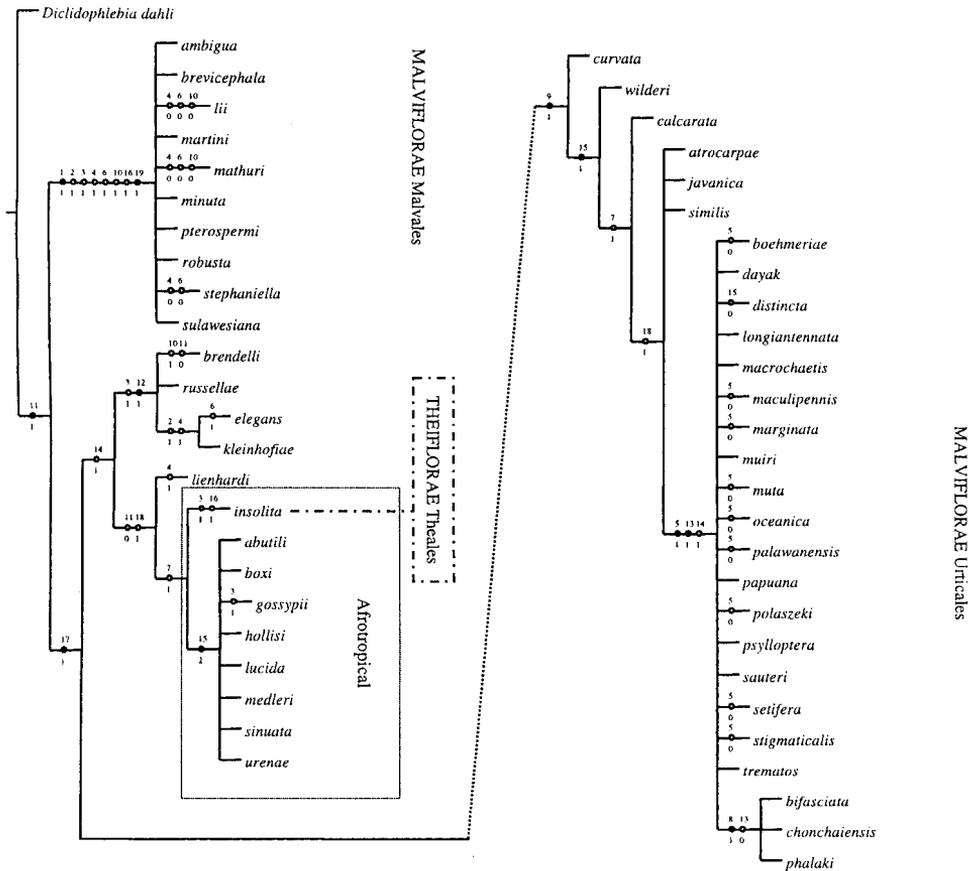


FIG. 47. Cladogram of all *Paurocephala* species (adult characters) with *Diclidophlebia dahli* as outgroup.

lacks stout setae on the inner face of the paramere (character 15). The *boehmeriae-phalaki* clade is supported by antennal segment 9 with a long basal seta (character 5), first visible abdominal tergite with lateral patch of long spines on a stalk-like structure (character 13) and male proctiger with distinct posterior sclerites (character 14). Within this clade, the *bifasciata-phalaki* clade is supported by forewing with distinct brown bands in the middle and apically (character 8). The morphology within each of the four monophyletic species groups is relatively homogeneous. It is therefore difficult to find phylogenetically informative characters which would resolve the relationships within the groups.

Analysis 2, after three iterations, resulted in nine most parsimonious trees (L = 269, CI = 76 and RI = 93). The (nelsen) consensus tree is shown in figure 48.

The same four monophyletic species groups appear as in analysis 1. There is a good support for the *breviccephala*-group with three additional larval autapomorphies: the circular body form (character 20), the thoracic dorsal sclerites fused to forewing pads (character 24) and presence of humeral lobe (character 25). As in analysis 1 the *breviccephala*-group is basal to the other three groups. There are no larval characters supporting the latter clade as well as the *kleinhofiae*- and the

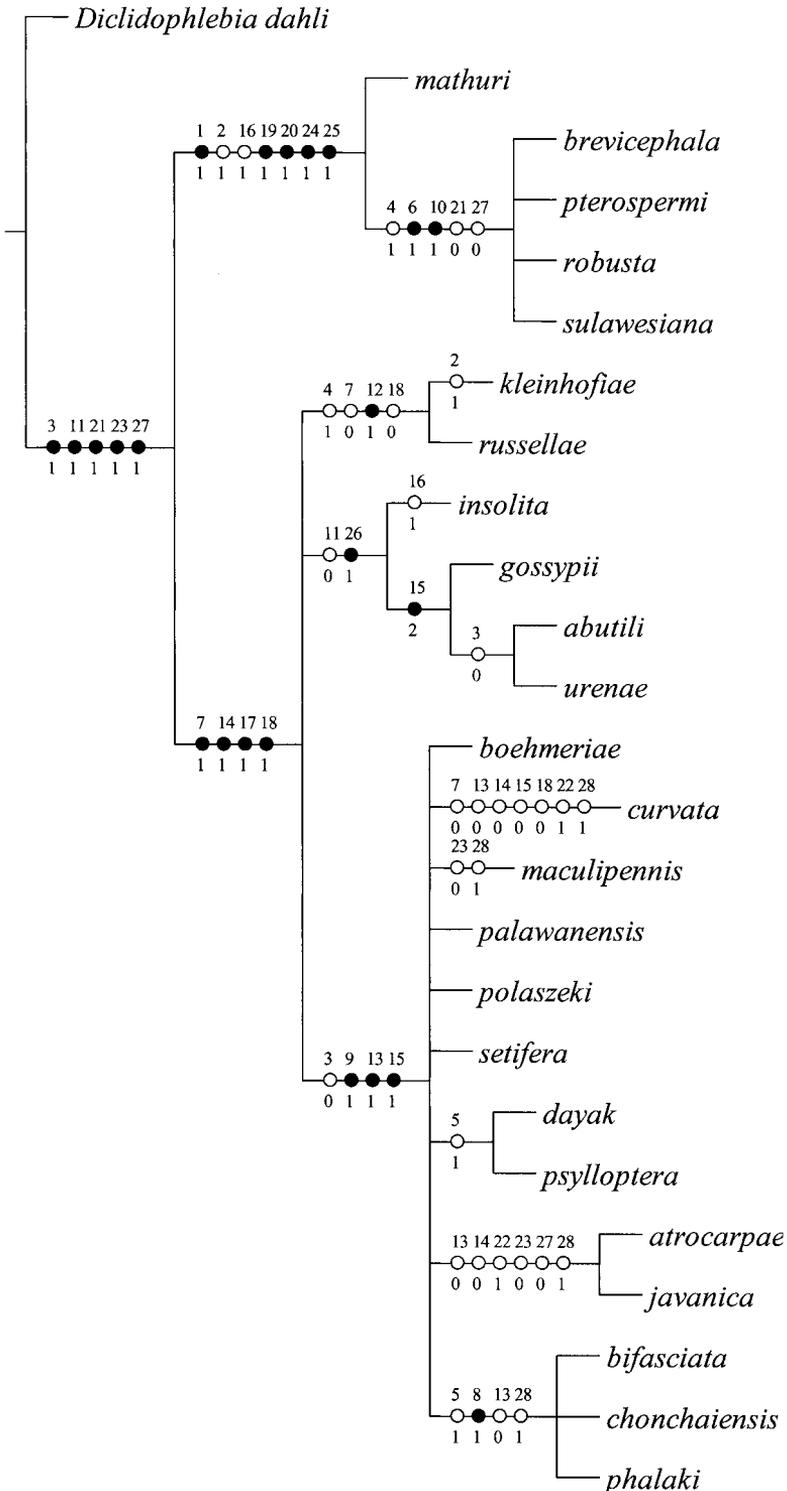


FIG. 48. Cladogram of selected *Paurocephala* species (adult and larval characters) with *Diclidophlebia dahli* as outgroup.

psylloptera-groups. The *gossypii*-group, on the other hand, is supported by the larval character: marginal sectasetae on caudal plate based on large tubercles (character 26).

Both *P. psylloptera*, the type species of *Paurocephala* and *P. chonchaiensis*, the type species of *Thoracocorna* are members of the *psylloptera*-group. There is, consequently, no phylogenetic justification for *Thoracocorna* and its synonymy with *Paurocephala* is confirmed.

Distribution and host plants

In its revised definition, *Paurocephala* is restricted to the Old World. The majority of species and species groups occurs in the Indo-Australian region. Except for the basal *P. lienhardi* which occurs in Borneo, the *gossypii*-group consists of a monophyletic clade of Afrotropical species. This nested pattern suggests a dispersal from the Oriental to the Afrotropical regions rather than a vicariant event between the two.

The present study confirms the narrow host ranges of *Paurocephala* spp. which was previously shown for *P. psylloptera*, *P. sauteri* and *P. trematos* by Yang *et al.* (1986). Known host plants of *Paurocephala* spp. belong to the Malviflorae with the exception of the Afrotropical *P. insolita* which develops on Theiflorae (Theales, Clusiaceae). The *brevicephala*-, *kleinhofiae*- and *gossypii*-groups are associated with hosts of the order Malvales (Malvaceae and Sterculiaceae), whereas the *psylloptera*-group is with Urticales (Urticaceae, Moraceae and Ulmaceae).

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