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**A New Genus *Chiltana* (Dictyopharidae: Homoptera)
from Pakistan**

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ABSTRACT: *Chiltana*, a new monotypic genus, is described from Pakistan. A key to the genera of Dictyopharidae recorded from Pakistan incorporates this new genus.

The family Dictyopharidae Spinola is one of the larger families of Fulgoroidea (Homoptera). These are mostly medium sized homopterans with strongly modified heads. Dictyopharidae is cosmopolitan in its distribution and seems to have greater diversity in the Oriental region. The first species of this family, *Dictyophara europaea*, was described by Linnaeus (1767) as *Fulgora europaea*. Spinola (1839) recognised and characterized the genus *Dictyophara* Germar along with some other genera. Amyot and Serville (1843), Walker (1851) and Stal (1866) added several new genera and species to the family. Towards the end of the 19th century and early part of 20th century, Kirby (1891), Milichar (1903, 1912), Distant (1906, 1916), Metcalf (1946) and Fennah (1957) were the main contributors of which Melichar's 'Monographie der Dictyopharinen' is considered to be a significant work even today. Metcalf (1946) listed 119 genera and 489 species of the world, updating synonymy and describing their geographical distribution. Nast (1972) catalogued and listed the species mostly from Palaeartic region. Whereas, Atkinson (1866), Melichar (1903, 1912) and Distant (1906, 1916) are the major contributors from the Oriental region. Distant (1906, 1916) studied the dictyopharids of undivided India adding 10 genera and 23 species. But the dictyopharids of Pakistan had barely been explored till Shakila-Mushtaq (1989, 1991) and Shakila-Mushtaq *et al.* (1992) who described and redescribed 6 genera and 36 species including two new genera, *Gilgitia* Shakila Mushtaq (1991) (1 species) and *Viridophara* Shakila-Mushtaq *et al.* (1992) (4 species). This paper consists of a description of a new monotypic genus, *Chiltana*, from Pakistan. A key to the genera of Dictyopharidae from Pakistan to incorporate the new genus *Chiltana*, has been prepared.

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Key to the Genera of Family Dictyopharidae from Pakistan

1. Median length of head more than combined median length of pronotum and scutellum *Dictyophara* Germer
 Median length of head less than combined median length of pronotum and scutellum 2
2. Median length of head dorsally more than interocular width 3
 Median length of head dorsally equal to interocular width 4
3. Aedeagus without processes; lateral spinose process on paramere nearly as far distal from
 base as dorsal apical process *Putala* Melichar
 Aedeagus with processes; lateral spinose process on paramere basal to dorsal apical process
 *Viridophara* Shakila-Mushtaq
4. Vertex projecting in front of anterior margin of compound eyes 5
 Vertex with anterior margin not exceeding to anterior margin of compound eyes
 *Chiltana*, gen. nov.
5. Aedeagus with prominent median sac-like lobe; median length of clypeus less than median
 length of frons *Gilgitia* Shakila-Mushtaq
 Aedeagus without median sac-like lobe; median length of clypeus equal to median length of
 frons *Afronersia* Fennha

Genus *Chiltana*, nov.

Type species: *Chiltana baluchi*, sp. nov.

Head and thorax: Head, including eyes much less in width than pronotum; vertex extremely reduced, falling short of anterior margin of eyes in length, anterior part of dorsal surface of head occupied by extending of frons, vertex in the form of a transverse collar, slightly less than transocular width of head; median length of scutellum more than collective length of head and pronotum; frons and clypeus sub-equal in median length; head dorsally with lateral carinae touching margins of eyes, converging both anteriorly and posteriorly; pronotum with one central carinae, short lateral carinae on pronotum behind each eye two in number; scutellum and frons tricarinate.

Tegmina: Tegmina, with stigma 3-celled; transverse veins in apical half more closely present at 3 to 4 places; near apex, rows not visible; apical cells, other than those covered by stigma, 19.

Genitalia: Anal segment, in lateral view, narrow and long; pygofer, in lateral view, with posterior margin flat and truncated; aedeagus, in dorsal view, with phallobase broad and long, with two pairs of membranous lobes, both pairs longer than broad, with a pair of elbow-shaped sclerotised appendages arising from apex of phallobase and directed first dorso-caudad and then dorso-cephalad; paramere, in lateral view, massive, gradually broadening towards middle, then narrowed to a broad truncated extreme apex, dorsal apical process beyond mid-length small, hook-shaped process directed dorso-cephalad, spinose process along dorsal margin, basad to dorsal apical process.

The genus *Chiltana* novo, is close to the genera *Afronersia* Fennha and *Gilgitia* Shakila-Mushtaq described hitherto in various characters of head, venation, genitalia and also possess some fairly important distinguishing characters.

Chiltana novo, possesses the smallest dimensions of head and relatively fewer cross veins than found in the known genera *Afronersia* Fennha and *Gilgitia* Shakila-Mushtaq. It also lacks the median sac-like aedeagal extension as in *Gilgitia*.

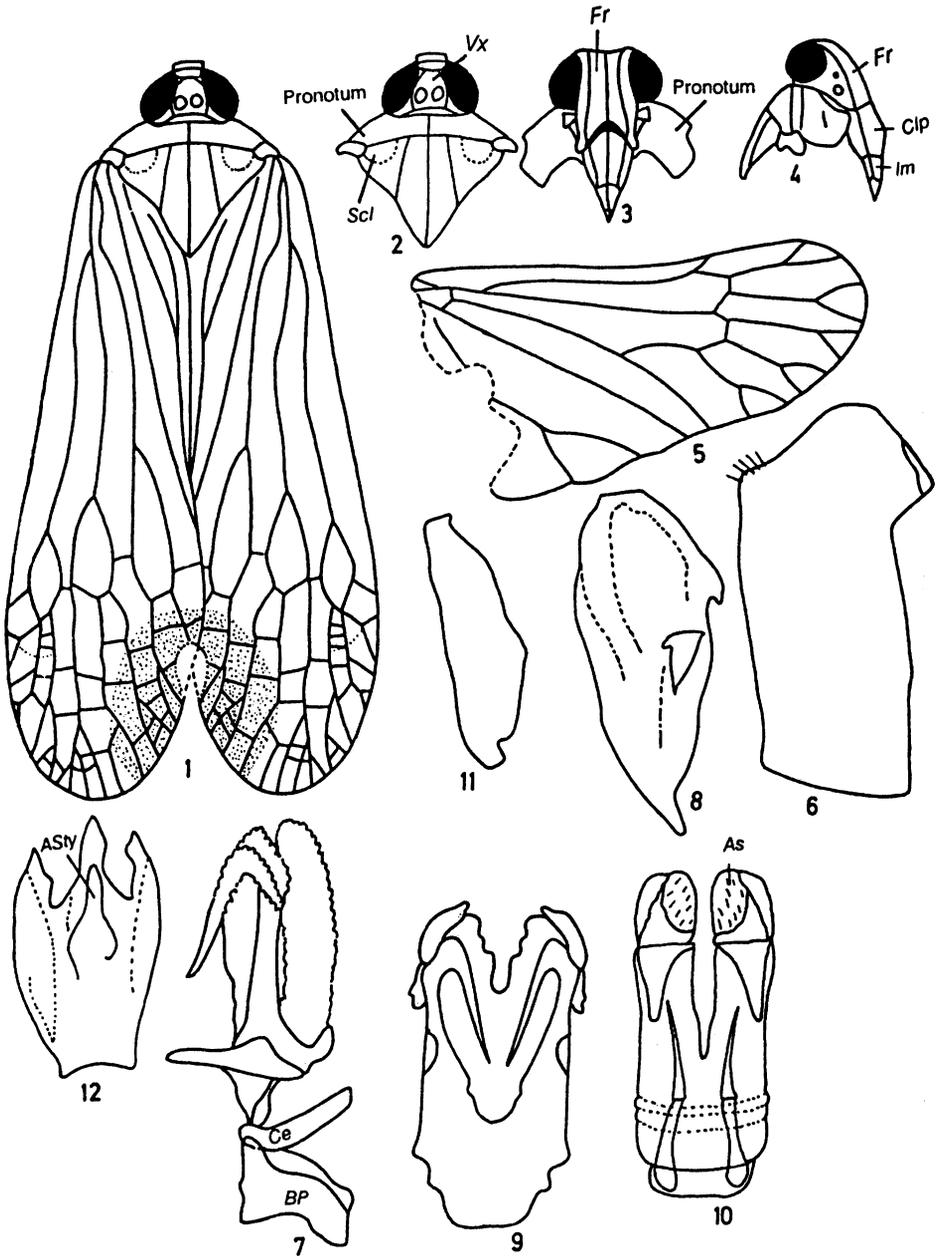
Chiltana novo, is based on a single species *C. baluchi*, n.sp. studied from Pakistan.

Chiltana baluchi, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-12)

Form and colour: Small, delicate, 1.2 cm long. General body colour brownish; pronotum cream colour, carinae on frons and scutellum greenish; frons orange; outer margin of hind tibia with 4 spines and distal end with 7.

Head and thorax: Head width including eyes much narrower than pronotum; vertex reduced, slightly shorter than interocular width of head, not extending to anterior margin of eyes in length, with lateral carinae touching mesal margins of eyes, converging both anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior part of dorsal surface of head occupied by posterior extension of frons; median length of scutellum with one central carina and two short lateral carinae behind each eye; scutellum and frons tricarinate (Figs. 1-4).



Figs. 1–12. *Chiltana baluchi*, n. sp. 1. Body, dorsal aspect; 2–4. Head, dorsal, frontal and lateral aspects: *Clp*, clypeus; *Fr*, frons; *Im*, labrum; *Scl*, scutellum; *Vx*, vertex; 5. Hind wing; 6. Pygofer; 7. Male genitalia, lateral aspect: *BP*, basal plate, *Ce*, connective; 8. Left paramere; 9, 10. Aedeagus, dorsal and ventral aspects, *As*, apical spines; 11, 12. Anal segment, dorsal and lateral aspects; *ASy*, anal style (Abbreviations after Snodgrass).

Tegmina: Tegmina light brown, stigma 3-celled; transverse veins in apical half present at 3 to 4 places near apex, rows of cross veins not easily distinguishable; 19 apical cells other than those covered by stigma; a dark brown semi-circular patch present near anal angle (marked by dots in Fig. 1).

Genitalia and terminal segment: Anal segment in lateral view, narrow and long (Figs. 11–12). Pygofer in lateral view, with posterior margin flat and truncated (Fig. 6); aedeagus in dorsal view with phallobase broad and long, with two pairs of membranous lobes, both pairs longer than broad, with a pair of elbow-shaped sclerotised process arising from apex of phallobase directed first dorso-caudad and then dorso-cephalad (Figs. 7, 9, 10); paramere in lateral view large, gradually broadening towards middle, then narrowed to a broadly rounded apex; dorsal apical process beyond mid-length small, hook-shaped, directed dorso-cephalad; spinose process on dorsal margin, distal to dorsal apical process (Fig. 8).

Type material: Holotype male, Chiltan (Balochistan), Pakistan; from wild mint (*Mentha viridis*) 6.vii.1964 (S.M. Khan); allotype female, same collection data as for holotype; both in Zoological Museum, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

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