

Talcopsaltriini, a New Tribe for a New Genus and Species of Australian Cicada (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea: Cicadidae)

M.S. MOULDS

Entomology Department, Australian Museum, 6 College St, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia
msmoulds@bigpond.net.au

ABSTRACT. A new tribe, Talcopsaltriini, subfamily Cicadinae, is described to accommodate *Talcopsaltria olivei*, n.gen., n.sp. a species recorded from Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Relationships of the Talcopsaltriini are discussed and comparisons made with allied tribes. A modified key to Australian tribes of the subfamily Cicadinae is provided. The terms *anterior* and *posterior cranial depressions* are introduced for two structures on the head previously unnamed.

MOULDS, M.S., 2008. Talcopsaltriini, a new tribe for a new genus and species of Australian cicada (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea: Cicadidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 60(3): 207–214.

A new Australian cicada from north-eastern Queensland has proved to be so different from other known species that it warrants not only a new genus but also a new tribe. *Talcopsaltria olivei* n.gen., n.sp. is described and placed in a new tribe Talcopsaltriini, subfamily Cicadinae. This new tribe is compared with allied tribes.

The following abbreviations are used: AM, Australian Museum, Sydney; AE, collection of A. Ewart, Caloundra; JO, collection of J. Olive, Cairns; MSM, collection of M.S. Moulds, Kuranda; PH, collection of P. Hutchinson, Perth; QM, Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

Terminology

Terminology for morphological features follows that of Moulds (2005) for all structures except those of the tymbal that follow Bennet-Clark (1997).

Two structures are named here for the first time; the *anterior* and *posterior cranial depressions*. These are external pitted depressions for internal musculature attachment of the retractor muscles of the mandibular

and maxillary stylets. The anterior cranial depressions are located one each posterolaterally of each lateral ocellus and are either single, shallow, somewhat circular depressions or clustered, multiple, irregularly-shaped depressions. The posterior cranial depressions are a little more posterolateral and are normally just visible against the anterior margin of the pronotum as single, nearly circular shallow depressions that in some species are very distinct.

Subfamily Cicadinae Latreille, 1802

Tribe Talcopsaltriini new tribe

In a recent paper (Moulds, 2005) I reviewed the tribes of Australian cicadas and provided keys to their identities. Using the key to the subfamily Cicadinae from that paper, the new tribe described here comes out as Platypleurini. It indeed has a number of attributes in common with the Platypleurini as follows: vertical compression of the body; pronotal collar moderately broad and even in width between the lateral angles; postclypeus broad in dorsal view giving the