

**Zeitschrift:** Entomologica Basiliensia  
**Herausgeber:** Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Entomologische Sammlungen  
**Band:** 3 (1978)

**Artikel:** Homoptera: Fam. Cicadidae  
**Autor:** Hayashi, Masami  
**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-980680>

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 03.03.2026

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

## Ergebnisse der Bhutan-Expedition 1972 des Naturhistorischen Museums in Basel

### Homoptera: Fam. Cicadidae

By Masami Hayashi

Abstract: Ten species of the Cicadidae are recorded from Bhutan; all of them are new to the country. They are *Platypleura assamensis* Atkinson, *Pycna repanda* (Linné), *Gaeana festiva* (Fabricius), *G. sulphurea* (Westwood), *Balinta octonotata* (Westwood), *Pomponia surya* Distant, *Terpnosia andersoni* Distant, *Euterpnosia madhava* (Distant) (comb. nov.), *Oncotympana obnubila* (Distant) and *Platylomia saturata* (Walker). Most of the specimens examined were collected by the Bhutan-Expedition 1972 of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel. Additional descriptions and notes are given on some of the species.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Walter Wittmer, I was given an opportunity to examine the Cicadidae collected by the Bhutan-Expedition 1972 of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel.

Though there are many reports on the cicadid-fauna of India and the Himalayas (Sikkim and Nepal), Bhutanese forms have been so poorly known up to the present that we cannot grasp the peculiarity of the fauna. From the zoogeographic point of view, however, it is very important to study the Cicadidae of this country which is surrounded by Assam, Sikkim and China (Tibet).

DISTANT (1906) recorded two species from Bhutan, *Cryptotympana acuta* (Signoret) and *Graptotettix guttatus* Stål, the former of which, common in (and probably restricted to) Java, Indonesia, was first reported by ATKINSON (1884, p.230: "78. *Cryptotympana vicina* (= *acuta*) ... The Indian Museum possesses specimens from the Bhutan Duárs."), but is dubious to occur in Bhutan. Later, DISTANT added the following four species to the fauna of Bhutan: *Tanna bhutanensis* (1912a), *Platylomia insignis* (1912b), *Mata rama* (1912b) and *Terpnosia oberthuri* (1912b). Many more species of Cicadidae have been recorded from Sikkim, Assam, Darjeeling, Himalayas, etc. (WESTWOOD, 1845a, b; DISTANT, 1906 and 1916; ASHTON, 1914; OLLENBACH, 1929; MATHUR, 1953; etc.), but none of them is known to occur in the territory of Bhutan.

In this paper, I am going to record ten species of Cicadidae from Bhutan and to make some remarks on them.

Before going further, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Walter Wittmer of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel (NMB) and Dr. Yoshihiko Kurosawa of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo (NSMT), for their kind permission to examine the specimens. My hearty thanks are due to Professor Syôiti Miyamoto of the Junior College of Chikushi Jogakuen and Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for critically reading the manuscript.

### **Platypleura assamensis** Atkinson, 1884

*Platypleura assamensis* ATKINSON, 1884, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 53: 212.  
*Platypleura repanda* Linné var. *assamensis*: DISTANT, 1889, Mon. Orient. Cicad., p.20.  
*Platypleura assamensis*: DISTANT, 1906, Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., 3: 70.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Phuntsholing (200–400 m), SW Bhutan, 2.IV.1966, H. Hara leg. (NSMT).

Originally described from Assam (Sibságar and Nága Hills), India, and new to Bhutan.

### **Pycna repanda** (Linné, 1758)

*Cicada repanda* LINNÉ, 1758, Syst. Nat., 1: 436.  
*Tettigonia repanda*: FABRICIUS, 1781, Ryng., 2: 267.  
*Fidicina? repanda*: WALKER, 1850, List Hom. Brit. Mus., 1: 90.  
*Oxypleura repanda*: DOHRN, 1859, Cat. Hem., Hom., 1859: 72.  
*Platypleura repanda*: SIGNORET, 1881, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., (6), 1: xlii.  
*Pycna repanda*: DISTANT, 1906, Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., 3: 71.  
*Platypleura phalaenoides* WALKER, 1850, List Hom. Brit. Mus., 1: 4.  
*Platypleura interna* WALKER, 1852, *ibid.*, Suppl., 4: 1119.  
*Platypleura congrex* BUTLER, 1874, Cist. Ent., 1: 186.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Paro (2300 m), W Bhutan, 16.X.1968, K. Ogata leg. (private collection of M. Hayashi).

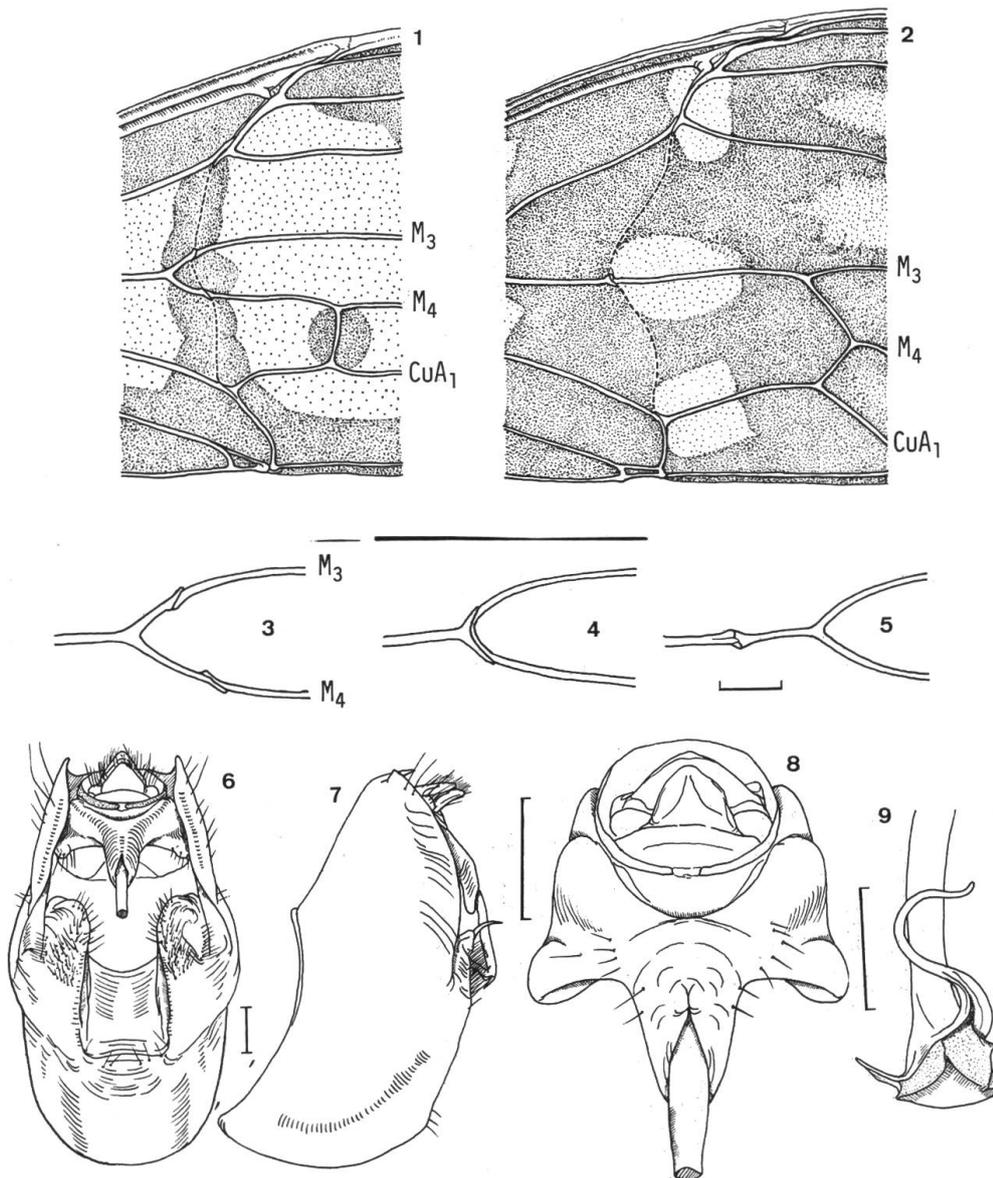
Widely distributed in India, Burma and the Himalayas (Sikkim and Nepal), and new to Bhutan. The male genitalia of this species are described by HAYASHI (in press).

### **Gaeana festiva** (Fabricius, 1803)

*Tettigonia festiva* (sic) FABRICIUS, 1803, Syst. Rhyng., p.41.  
*Cicada festiva* GERMAR, 1830, Arch. Thon's Ent., 2(2): 38.  
*Gaeana festiva*: STÅL, 1866, Berl. ent. Z., 10: 170.  
*Cicada thalassina* PERCHERON, 1838, Gen. Ins., Hom., p.4.  
*Cicada percheronii* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1844, Icon. Règne Anim. G. Cuvier, Ins., p.355.  
*Gaeana consobrina* WALKER, 1850, List Hom. Brit. Mus., 1: 119.

Specimens examined: 4 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Thimphu River (2300 m), W Bhutan, 29.IV.1972 (NMB).

Within the genus *Gaeana*, this species is peculiar in that the cell  $M_3$  of the forewing, the 6th apical cell is so long, about twice as long as the others, that the nodal line crosses on the base of the cell (in some specimens, the nodal line runs across the apical portion of the stalk of  $M_3$  and  $M_4$ ) (Figs. 1–5). This character is recognized also in *G. anamensis* Distant from Laos.



Figs. 1–5. Central part of right forewing. 1: *Gaeana festiva* (Fabricius) — 2: *G. maculata* (Drury) from Hong Kong. Nodal line is indicated by broken line. 3–5. Individual variation appearing in the nodal portion on a media of forewing of *G. festiva*. Scale, 1 mm. Figs. 6–9. Male genitalia of *Gaeana festiva*. 6, 7: pygofer in ventral and lateral views — 8: uncus — 9: tip of theca. Scales, 0.5 mm.

Male genitalia (Figs. 6–9): Pygofer barrel-shaped, widened near the middle in ventral view; ventral processes of pygofer very wide; uncus very wide at base, and the lobe (two lobes completely fused into one) narrow; vesica with a short and a long curled sclerotized processes; endotheca with two short membraneous pouches.

The ovipositor (sheath) does not extend beyond the 9th abdominal segment; it extends far beyond this segment in *G. maculata* (Drury), *G. sulphurea* (Westwood), etc.

This species is widely distributed in Southeast Asia and has been recorded also from Sikkim, Assam and N. Bengal (Rilli Forest, 3500 ft), but it is new to Bhutan. Specimens from the Malay Peninsula (West Malaysia), which were collected from the lowland, show different color-pattern and markings on the forewing. These are probably within the geographic variation of *festiva*.

#### ***Gaeana sulphurea* (Westwood, 1839)**

*Cicada sulphurea* WESTWOOD, 1839, Ent. Himalaya and Ind., 1: liv.

*Gaeana sulphurea*: WHITE, 1846, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1), 17: 332.

*Cicada pulchella* WESTWOOD, 1839, Illust. nat. Hist. Himalaya, 2, Pl. 10.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂ (pygofer only) 2 ♀♀, Bhutan, 3.V.1966, Botanical Expedition by Tokyo University (NSMT).

The male genitalia are described by HAYASHI (in press). This species has been recorded from India (Assam, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, etc.) and the Himalayas (Sikkim and Nepal), and is new to Bhutan.

#### ***Balinta octonotata* (Westwood, 1845)**

*Cicada 8-notata* WESTWOOD, 1845, Hom. East Ind., 2: 34.

*Huechys octonotata*: WHITE, 1846, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1), 17: 332.

*Gaeana octonotata*: ATKINSON, 1884, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 53: 221.

*Balinta octonotata*: DISTANT, 1905, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7), 15: 383.

*Huechys picta* WALKER, 1858, Ins. saundersiana, Hom., 1858: 28.

Specimens examined: 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Samchi (300 m), SW. Bhutan, 7–11.V.1972 (NMB).

The ivory-white spots on the forewing are variable in shape and number according to the individual. The male genitalia are described and illustrated by HAYASHI (in press), but the description was based only upon the ventral view of the apical portion of the pygofer and uncus. In this paper, a more detailed description is prepared: pygofer large in proportion to body-size; a central dorsal beak of pygofer long and acute; uncus (lobe) hairy, gently curved inwards; uncus lobe relatively flat; theca stout with 3 short projections at apex (Figs. 10–11).

The ovipositor (sheath) extends a little beyond the 9th abdominal segment, which has the shape of a narrow triangle.

This species has been known from India (Assam), Sikkim, Burma, Nepal (HAYASHI, in press) and Java (?), and is new to Bhutan. Most of the known localities are low in altitude; ASHTON (1914) recorded it from rather a low place (Singla, 1500 ft in alt.) in the Darjeeling District, India.

### ***Pomponia surya* Distant, 1904**

*Pomponia surya* DISTANT, 1904, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., 1904: 671.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Wangdi Phodrang (1300 m), C Bhutan, 7. VI. 1972 (NMB).

The fuscous spots on the forewing are developed in this specimen, appearing on all cross veins and on the apical part of every longitudinal vein, the latter of which forms a marginal series of fuscous spots. According to DISTANT's original description, the fuscous spots on the forewing appear on the 1st and 2nd cross veins (veins  $R_{2+3}$ – $R_{4+5}$  and  $R_{4+5}$ – $M_1$ ) and faintly on the 1st to 3rd longitudinal veins near the margin of the wing. The ♂ opercula are mutually very close at the inner margins, as was illustrated by DISTANT (1904).

Male genitalia (Figs. 12–13): Very similar to those of *P. sp.* (HAYASHI, in press) from Nepal; central dorsal beak of pygofer much shorter; ventral base of uncus spherically convex; uncus lobes longer, with oblique and rounded apices, and roundly and inwardly curved in lateral view; theca comparatively thick, much projected beyond uncus.

This species was originally recorded from Mussoree, Uttar Pradesh, and is new to Bhutan. Only these two localities are known up to now.

### ***Terpnosia andersoni* Distant, 1892**

*Terpnosia andersoni* DISTANT, 1892, Mon. Orient. Cicad., p. 141.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Bhutan, 28. V. 1966, Botanical Expedition by Tokyo University (NSMT).

The male genitalia of this species were described and illustrated by HAYASHI (in press).

This species is known from China (Yunnan and Kiangsu), India, Sikkim, Burma and Nepal (central and eastern parts), and is now added to the fauna of Bhutan for the first time. In Nepal, this cicada seems to be very common in montanous areas (1300–2700 m in alt.) (*cf.* NARUSE, 1973; HAYASHI, in press).

***Euterpnosia madhava* (Distant, 1881), comb. nov.**

*Pomponia madhava* DISTANT, 1881, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., 1881: 644.

*Terpnosia madhava*: DISTANT, 1892, Mon. Orient. Cicad., p. 141.

Specimens examined: 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 21 km E from Wangdi Phodrang. (1700–2000 m), C. Bhutan, 15.VI.1972 (NMB); 1 ♂, Bhutan, 8.V.1966, Botanical Expedition by Tokyo University (NSMT).

This species is closely allied to *E. crowfooti* (DISTANT, 1912) from North India (Bengal), Nepal, etc., and is distinguished from the latter by the following points: Body uniformly pale green without any black or fuscous spot and marking; forewing relatively wide, ratio of the length to width about 3.04–3.20, average 3.13 (in *crowfooti*, the ratio is about 3.15–3.57, average 3.29); ♀ abdomen conical in shape; ovipositor (sheath) extending beyond 9th abdominal segment, as long as the segment in dorsal median length (more or less shorter in *crowfooti*). The presence of a pair of scale-like protuberances at the sides of the ♂ 4th abdominal segment leads this species to the genus *Euterpnosia* MATSUMURA (1917).

Male genitalia (Figs. 14–16): Resembling those of *crowfooti* (Fig. 16 c) (cf. HAYASHI, in press); pygofer much more widened near the middle; in lateral view, anus more projected beyond the pygofer; a small projection on the ventral lobe of the pygofer situated more basally and a little projected ventrally; uncus lobe closely similar in size and shape to that of *crowfooti*.

This species has been recorded from India (Assam) and Indo-China, and is now recorded from Bhutan for the first time.

***Oncotympana obnubila* (Distant, 1888)**

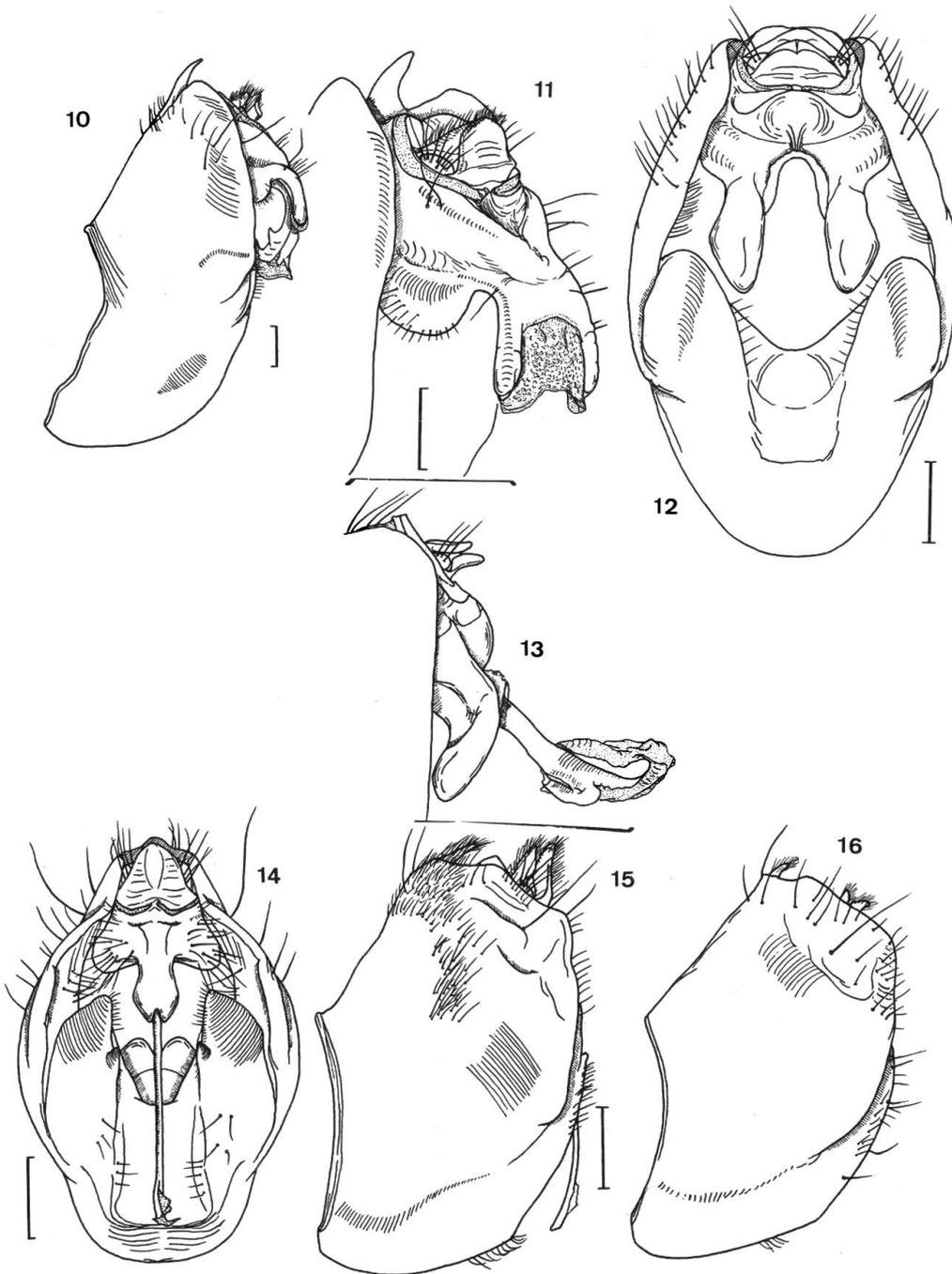
*Pomponia obnubila* DISTANT, 1888, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6), 1: 296.

*Oncotympana obnubila*: DISTANT, 1906, Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., 3: 117.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Thimphu (2300–2500 m), W Bhutan, 25.V.–5.VI.1972 (NMB); 1 ♀, *ibid.*, 26.–29.VI.1972 (NMB).

The male genitalia are described and illustrated by HAYASHI (in press); no geographic variations have been observed between the Nepalese and Bhutanese specimens.

This hairy cicada was known from India, Simla, Punjab (DISTANT, 1888) and Tehri Garhwal District, Uttar Pradesh (DISTANT, 1906), and from Nepal, eastern and central parts (HAYASHI, in press). It is now recorded from Bhutan for the first time. All the known localities are high in altitude.



Figs. 10–11. Male genitalia of *Balinta octonotata* (Westwood). Pygofer in lateral view (10) and uncus in oblique ventral view (11). Scales, 0.5 mm. Figs. 12–13. Male genitalia of *Pomponia surya* Distant. Pygofer in ventral view (12) and uncus in lateral view (13). Scale, 0.5 mm. Figs. 14–16. Male genitalia of *Euterpnosia madhava* (Distant) (comb. nov.) (14, 15) and *E. crowfooti* (Distant) from Nepal (16). Pygofer in ventral (14) and lateral (15, 16) views. Scales, 0.5 mm.

In Nepal, this species is said to have been found in mosses on *Rhododendron* tree-trunks (HAYASHI, in press). DISTANT (1906) also stated that this species settles in the moss on oak-trees. According to BARONI URBANI *et al.* (1973), a temperate forest is developed at Thimphu, Bhutan, and is mainly composed of coniferous and *Quercus* trees.

### **Platyloimia saturata** (Walker, 1858)

*Dundubia saturata* WALKER, 1858, List Hom. Brit. Mus., Suppl., 1858: 6.

*Cosmopsaltria saturata*: DISTANT, 1891, Mon. Orient. Cicad., p.54.

*Platyloimia saturata*: DISTANT, 1906, Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., 3: 105.

*Macrosemia saturata*: KATO, 1932, Mon. Cicad., p.166.

*Meimuna saturata*: OUCHI, 1938, J. Shanghai Sci. Inst., 3, 4: 92.

*Dundubia obtecta*: WALKER, 1850, List Hom. Brit. Mus., 1: 47 (nec FABRICIUS, 1803).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Gogona (3100 m), C. Bhutan, VII.1972 (NMB).

Only a ♀ specimen is available and identified with *saturata*, because of its ovipositor (sheath) extending beyond the 9th abdominal segment and because of the agreement in spots and markings on the body and wings.

This species, new to Bhutan, was known from India (Assam, Darjeeling, etc.), Bangladesh (Sylhet), Sikkim, Nepal, etc.

DISTANT (1912) described *P. insignis* from Bhutan, which is very close to *saturata* in the coloration and markings but is distinguishable by the shape of the ♂ operculum as was noted by DISTANT (1916). The ♀♀ of *insignis* have not yet been described.

### References

- ASHTON, H. (1914): *Notes on Cicadidae*. Rec. Ind. Mus., 10: 263–265.
- ATKINSON, E.T. (1884): *Notes on Indian Rhynchota*, No.1. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 53: 210–233.
- ATKINSON, E.T. (1886): *Ditto*, No.6. Ibid., 55: 143–223.
- BARONI URBANI, C., STEMMLER, O., WITTMER, W., und WÜRMLI, M. (1973): *Zoologische Expedition des Naturhistorischen Museums Basel in das Königreich Bhutan*. Verh. naturf. Ges. Basel, 83: 319–336.
- CHEN, K.-F. (1946): *The Cicadidae (Homopt.) collected by Prof. Io Chou on his Expedition to Sikang in 1939*. Ins. sinensium, 1: 9–13.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1881): *Descriptions of new species belonging to the homopterous family Cicadidae*. Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., 1881: 627–648.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1888): *Descriptions of new species of Oriental Homoptera belonging to the family Cicadidae*. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6), 1: 291–298.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1889–1892): *A Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae*. 157 pp., 15 pls.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1904): *Additions to a knowledge of the family Cicadidae*. Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., 1904: 667–676, 2 pls.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1906): *Homoptera-Cicadidae*. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., 3: 55–174.

- DISTANT, W.L. (1912a): *Descriptions of new genera and species of Oriental Homoptera*. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8), 9: 181–185.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1912b): *New genera and species of Oriental Homoptera*. Ibid., (8), 9: 459–471.
- DISTANT, W.L. (1916): *Homoptera-Cicadidae, Appendix*. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch., 6: 1–17.
- FRASER, F. C. (1940): *The cicadas of Northern Bengal and Sikkim. Part II*. J. Bengal nat. Hist. Soc., 15: 20–29.
- FRASER, F. C. (1941): *Ditto. Part III*. Ibid., 16: 26–30.
- HAYASHI, M. (in press): *The Cicadidae (Homoptera: Auchenorrhyncha) from East and Central Nepal*. Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo.
- MATHUR, R.N. (1953): *A systematic catalogue of the main identified entomological collection at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Part 21. — Order Hemiptera (Suborder Homoptera)*. Ind. Forest Leaflet (Ent.), 121 (3): 138–187.
- MOULTON, J. C. (1923): *Cicadas of Malaysia*. J. Federated Malay States Mus., 11: 69–182, 5 pls.
- NARUSE, K. (1973): *Cicadidae collected from Central Nepal*. Proc. Jap. Soc. syst. Zool., (9): 36–40.
- NARUSE, K., and TAKAGI, S. (1977): *Records of six species of Cicadidae from Nepal, with description of a new species (Homoptera)*. Ins. Matsum. (N.S.), 11: 73–80.
- OLLENBACH, O. C. (1929): *New species of Cicadidae and Fulgoridae from India and Burma (Hemipt.)*. Rec. Ind. For., 13: 271–282, 1 pl.
- PAIVA, C. A. (1919): *Rhynchota from the Garo Hills, Assam*. Rec. Ind. Mus., 16: 349–377, 3 pls.
- SCHMIDT, E. (1932): *Verzeichnis der Cicaden des chinesischen Reiches*. Bull. Peking nat. Hist., 7: 117–133.
- SINGH, S., BAIJAL, H. N., and MATHEW, K. (1956): *Entomological survey of the Himalaya. Part XVIII — Notes on some insects collected by the Second Entomological Expedition to North West Himalaya, with description of three new species of Collembola*. Agra Univ. J. Res. (Sci.), 5: 369–376.
- WESTWOOD, J. O. (1845a): *On the opaque-winged species of cicada*. Arcana Ent., 1: 97–98, 1 pl.
- WESTWOOD, J. O. (1845b): *Description of some homopterous insects from the East Indies*. Ibid., 2: 33–35, 1 pl.

Author's address:

Dr. Masami Hayashi, Entomological Laboratory,  
Department of Biology,  
Faculty of Education,  
Saitama University,  
Urawa 338, Japan

