

# New Jurassic tettigarctid cicadas from China with a novel example of disruptive coloration

JUN CHEN, HAICHUN ZHANG, BO WANG, YAN ZHENG, XIAOLI WANG,  
and XIAOTING ZHENG



Chen, J., Zhang, H., Wang, B., Zheng, Y., Wang, X., and Zheng, X. 2016. New Jurassic tettigarctid cicadas from China with a novel example of disruptive coloration. *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 61 (4): 853–862.

Tettigarctidae is the most primitive family of Cicadoidea, with only two relict species. Although they are relatively well known from Eurasia, Australia, Africa, and South America, their Mesozoic examples are typically preserved only as isolated forewings. Herein, a new genus *Sanmai* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang with three new species (*Sanmai kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang, *S. mengi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang, and *S. xuni* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang) are described based on fossil specimens from the Middle–Upper Jurassic of northeastern China, with well-preserved body structures, forewing and hindwing venations, making it the hitherto best known extinct tettigarctid taxon. The new genus, provisionally assigned to the tribe Turutanoviini, provides some new information about the evolution and palaeobiogeography of Mesozoic Tettigarctidae. The genus *Paraprosbole* is synonymized with *Shuraboprosbole*. In addition, the coloration pattern of forewing, prominent on some specimens of *Sanmai kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov. and *Sanmai xuni* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov., represents a novel example of disruptive coloration in Tettigarctidae, which can effectively break up the body outline as well as surface, and so likely enabled these cicadas to reduce the detectability of potential predators.

Key words: Insecta, Hemiptera, Tettigarctidae, coloration pattern, Jurassic, China, Daohugou.

Jun Chen [rubiscada@sina.com], Yang Zheng [zhengyan536@lyu.edu.cn], Xiaoli Wang [wangxiaoli@lyu.edu.cn], and Xiaoting Zheng [gsw@lyu.edu.cn], Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Linyi University, Shuangling Rd., Linyi 276000, China.

Jun Chen and Haichun Zhang [hczhang@nigpas.ac.cn], State Key Laboratory of Palaeobiology and Stratigraphy, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, East Beijing Rd., Nanjing 210008, China.

Bo Wang [savantwang@gmail.com], State Key Laboratory of Palaeobiology and Stratigraphy, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, East Beijing Rd., Nanjing 210008, China; Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100101, China.

Received 29 December 2015, accepted 14 June 2016, available online 30 June 2016.

Copyright © 2016 J. Chen et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## Introduction

The Tettigarctidae, known as hairy cicada, is the most primitive group of the superfamily Cicadoidea, comprising only two relict modern species within a sole genus (*Tettigarcta tomentosa* White, 1845 and *T. crinita* Distant, 1883) restricted to the mountains of Tasmania and South-East Australia (Moulds 1990; Shcherbakov 2009). The oldest record of Tettigarctidae is from the terminal Triassic of England (Whalley 1983; Shcherbakov and Popov 2002). The Mesozoic fossils of Tettigarctidae are relatively rich in Eurasia, Australia, Africa and South America (see Wang and Zhang 2009; Li et al. 2012; Chen et al. 2014). However, only few Cenozoic records were reported; from the Paleocene of France (*Meuniera haupti*; Piton 1936), the Eocene of

Scotland (*Eotettigarcta scotica*; Zeuner 1944) and Germany (Tettigarctidae gen. et sp. indet.; Wappler 2003), and the Lower Miocene of New Zealand (*Paratettigarcta zealandica*; Kaulfuss and Moulds 2015).

Because of high diversity but poor preservation, the Mesozoic tettigarctids have a controversial taxonomic history and their evolutionary history remains poorly understood. *Cicadoprosole* Becker-Migdisova, 1947 was transferred from Prosoleidae to Tettigarctidae by Becker-Migdisova (1949), and then separated at the family level by Evans (1956). Some researchers treated Cicadoprosoleidae as independent family (e.g., Hamilton 1990, 1996), but others considered it as a subfamily of Tettigarctidae (e.g., Boulard and Nel 1990; Nel et al. 1998; Menon 2005). Because diverse Mesozoic forms fill the morphological gap, it is reasonable to synonymize

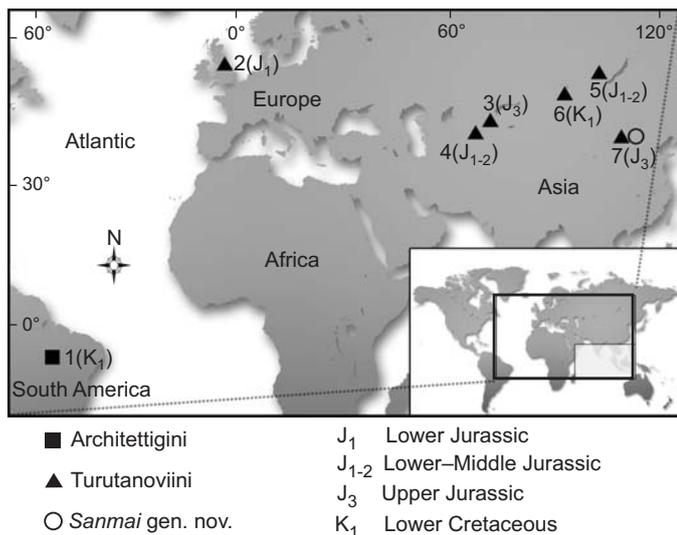


Fig. 1. Distribution of the localities and strata of *Architettigini*, *Turutanoviini*, and *Sanmai* gen. nov. 1, northeastern Brazil (Hamilton 1990); 2, England (Whalley 1985); 3, Kazakhstan (Shcherbakov and Popov 2002; Shcherbakov 2009); 4, Tajikistan (Becker-Migdisova 1949); 5, Ust'-Baley, southern Siberia (Shcherbakov 1985); 6, Myangad, western Mongolia (Shcherbakov 1986); 7, northeastern China (Wang and Zhang 2009; this study).

these two taxa (Shcherbakov 2009). The Tettigarctidae sensu lato was revised in detail by Shcherbakov (2009), and it was divided into two subfamilies, Cicadoprobolinae with tribes Cicadoprobolini, *Architettigini* and *Turutanoviini*, and Tettigarctinae with tribes Protabanini, Meunierini, and Tettigarctini, respectively. However, recent discoveries of Mesozoic tettigarctids with well-preserved body structures and complete forewings suggested that the current taxonomic system, just on basis of forewing venation, might not effectively reflect evolutionary relationships (Wang 2009; Li et al. 2012; Chen et al. 2014; this study). Based on two whole-bodied adults and one nymph from the Lower Cretaceous Crato Formation of northeastern Brazil, Hamilton (1990) described the tettigarctid genus *Architettix* (*Architettigini*) with some body and wing characters distinctly different from known extant and extinct tettigarctids: tarsi cicadellid-like and forewing with  $M_{3+4}$  unbranched. Hamilton (1990, 1996) considered that the genus shows a mixture of cicadoid and cicadellid characters, suggesting these two cicadomorph groups are closely related. Recently, some fossil tettigarctids were collected from the upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou fossil-bearing strata of Inner Mongolia, China (Fig. 1). These new tettigarctids possess an unusual forewing with  $M_{3+4}$  unbranched as in *Architettigini*, but their tarsus and other body structures are similar to *Shuraboprobole* spp. (*Turutanoviini*) from the contemporaneous strata at Daohugou Village.

Although tettigarctids were rich in the Mesozoic, only one specimen of *Turutanoviini* with both forewing and hindwing preserved was reported to date (Shcherbakov and Popov 2002; Shcherbakov 2009). A new genus *Sanmai* with three new species are described herein based on six fossil

specimens with well-preserved body structures, forewing and hindwing venations, making it the hitherto best known extinct tettigarctid taxon, and providing some new information about the evolutionary history and paleobiogeography of the Mesozoic Tettigarctidae. Additionally, we discuss herein the special disruptive coloration preserved on these new tettigarctids, which is remarkably different from that of known extinct and living tettigarctids as well as other cicadomorphs discovered in the same fossil layers of Daohugou.

*Institutional abbreviations.*—STMN, Shandong Tianyu Museum of Nature, Pingyi, Shandong Province, China.

*Other abbreviations.*—A, anal vein; CuA, anterior branch of the cubitus vein; cua-cup, crossvein connecting the anterior and posterior branches of the cubitus vein; CuP, posterior branch of the cubitus vein; im, crossvein connecting the branches of the media veins; ir, crossvein connecting the anterior and posterior branch of the radial vein; M, media vein; m-cua, crossvein connecting the fourth branch of the media vein and the anterior branch of the cubitus vein; RA, anterior branch of the radial vein; RP, posterior branch of the radial vein; r-m, crossvein connecting the posterior branch of the radial vein and the first branch of the media vein; ScP, posterior branch of the subcosta vein; u, ulnar cell (terminology after Moulds 2005).

## Material and methods

The new Mesozoic tettigarctids described herein were collected from the Daohugou fossil-bearing strata of northeastern China, and are deposited in STMN.

Daohugou has yielded abundant and diverse fossil plants and animals, and is now considered to be one of the most important insect Lagerstätten (Rasnitsyn et al. 2006). The hitherto known Tettigarctidae is much more diverse in Daohugou than in any other faunae, with eight species described and attributed to four genera and some available fossils awaiting description (Wang 2009; Wang and Zhang 2009; Li et al. 2012; Chen et al. 2014). Generally, the fossil-bearing beds at Daohugou were placed within the Jiulongshan Formation of Bathonian–Callovian (late Middle Jurassic) (e.g., Wang and Zhang 2009; Chen et al. 2014; Liu et al. 2014). However, recent isotopic dating results indicated that the Daohugou beds were deposited in the geological age of 164–158 Ma (Liu et al. 2006, 2012; L. Wang et al. 2013), Callovian–Oxfordian (latest Middle–earliest Late Jurassic) according to the updated International Chronostratigraphic Chart (Cohen et al. 2013; Wang et al. 2015).

There is no consensus on the interpretation of vein nomenclature in Cicadomorpha (Wang and Zhang 2009). Nel et al. (2012) proposed a new interpretation of wing venation pattern for all Paraneoptera, assuming that CuA gets fused with M+R stem at wing base and connected with CuP by a specialized crossvein cua-cup after its departure from M+R,

which is remarkably different from the traditional interpretations. The venational terminologies used herein follow Nel et al. (2012), including that the first longitudinal vein on the clavus is tentatively treated as  $A_1$  rather than  $Pcu$ , that is treated as open problem in Nel et al. (2012).

The fossil tettigarctids were examined dry or under alcohol, with details observed and microphotographed under a stereomicroscope (ZeissSteREO Discovery V8). Photographs were taken using a NikonD800 digital camera. Line drawings were prepared with image-editing software. All measurements were made using software ImageJ 1.42q (Wayne Rasband; National Institute of Health, USA). The following standards were used for measurements: whole length measured from the apex of the vertex to the apex of the tegmen; length of tegmen measured from the base to the apex; width of tegmen measured at the widest part from costal margin to posterior margin; length of clavus measured from the base of tegmen to the ending of vein  $CuP$ ; width of clavus measured at its widest part; length of costal area measured from the base of tegmen to the ending of vein  $ScP$ ; width of costal area measured at its widest part.

## Systematic palaeontology

Order Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758

Suborder Cicadomorpha Evans, 1946

Superfamily Cicadoidea Latreille, 1802

Family Tettigarctidae Distant, 1905

Subfamily Cicadoprosobolinae Becker-Migdisova, 1947

Genus *Sanmai* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang nov.

*Etymology*: From Mandarin *san*, three, and *mai*, branch; referring to vein M three-branched on forewing.

*Type species*: *Sanmai kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang, sp. nov., designated herein; see below.

*Included species*: *Sanmai kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov. (the type species); *S. mengi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang, sp. nov.; *S. xuni* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov.

*Diagnosis*.—Postclypeus swollen. Compound eye large, oval or semicircular in lateral view. Antenna with scape slightly thicker than pedicel; flagellum aristiform, with five segments. Pronotum expanded, anterior half with tiny granular protuberances and posterior area transversely rugose. Mesonotum partly exposed, with posterior one-third area transversely rugose. Femora with tiny granules (or bases of thick setae?); tibiae densely setose, with distinct ridges, hind tibia with two lateral spines; tarsidensely setose, with three tarsomeres; claws well-developed. Ovipositor ensiform, upcurved, adpressed to pygofer extended just below anal tube. Forewing with dark membrane colored with light and irregular speckles and longitudinal stripes (coloration pattern not preserved for *S. mengi*); apical cells eight; R bifurcating at about basal one-third wing length; RP fused

with nodal line for a distance or sinuous near nodal line; M three-branched;  $M_{3+4}$  unbranched;  $CuA$  bifurcating just beyond nodal line; distal section of  $CuA_2$  running along wing margin. Hindwing with M three-branched and  $M_{1+2}$  simple.

*Remarks*.—Based on information from forewings, Shcherbakov (2009) divided Tettigarctidae into subfamilies Cicadoprosobolinae and Tettigarctinae, each with three tribes respectively. *Sanmai* gen. nov., possessing an elliptical forewing with broad costal area and clavus, undoubtedly belongs to the subfamily Cicadoprosobolinae. The new genus is similar to *Architettix* Hamilton, 1990 in having a forewing with vein M three-branched, but differs from the latter in possessing a forewing with R bifurcated far away from nodal line,  $RA$  with two terminations, and  $CuA_2$  fused with nodal line. In addition, forewing with three-branched M vein makes the new genus and *Architettix* different from all other fossil and extant tettigarctids.

*Stratigraphic and geographic range*.—Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds; Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China

Key to species of the new genus *Sanmai* on forewing:

1. Length/width ratio  $>3$ ; RP sinuous near nodal line but not fused with the latter ..... *Sanmai xuni*  
Length/width ratio 2.5–2.7; RP fused with nodal line for a distance ..... 2
2.  $RA_1$  short and straight;  $M_{1+2}$  long and curved near nodal line;  $u_3$  elongate, about 0.3 wing length ..... *Sanmai mengi*  
 $RA_1$  long and slightly sinuous;  $M_{1+2}$  short and straight;  $u_3$  about 0.25 wing length ..... *Sanmai kongi*

*Sanmai kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov.

Fig. 2.

*Etymology*: In reference to the family name of Confucius (Kung Fu-Tsy), the founder of Confucianism.

*Type material*: Holotype, STMN48-1800a, b (part and counterpart), well-preserved adult female in lateral aspect with overlapped wings at the top of the body. Paratype, STMN48-1801, well-preserved adult male in lateral aspect with overlapped wings at the top of the body.

*Type locality*: Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

*Type horizon*: Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds.

*Material*.—Type material only.

*Diagnosis*.—Compound eye nearly semicircular in lateral view. Forewing length/width ratio about 2.65;  $RA_1$  long and slightly sinuous; RP fused with nodal line for a distance;  $M_{1+2}$  short and straight;  $u_3$  about 0.25 wing length.

*Description*.—*Holotype STMN48-1800*: Body 22.3 mm long including forewing in repose. Compound eye large, nearly semicircular. Antenna partly preserved, scape slightly thicker than pedicel. Pronotum expanded, anterior half with tiny granular protuberances and posterior area transversely rugose. Mesonotum partly exposed, with posterior one-third area transversely rugose. Femora with tiny granules (or bases of thick setae?); tibiae densely setose,

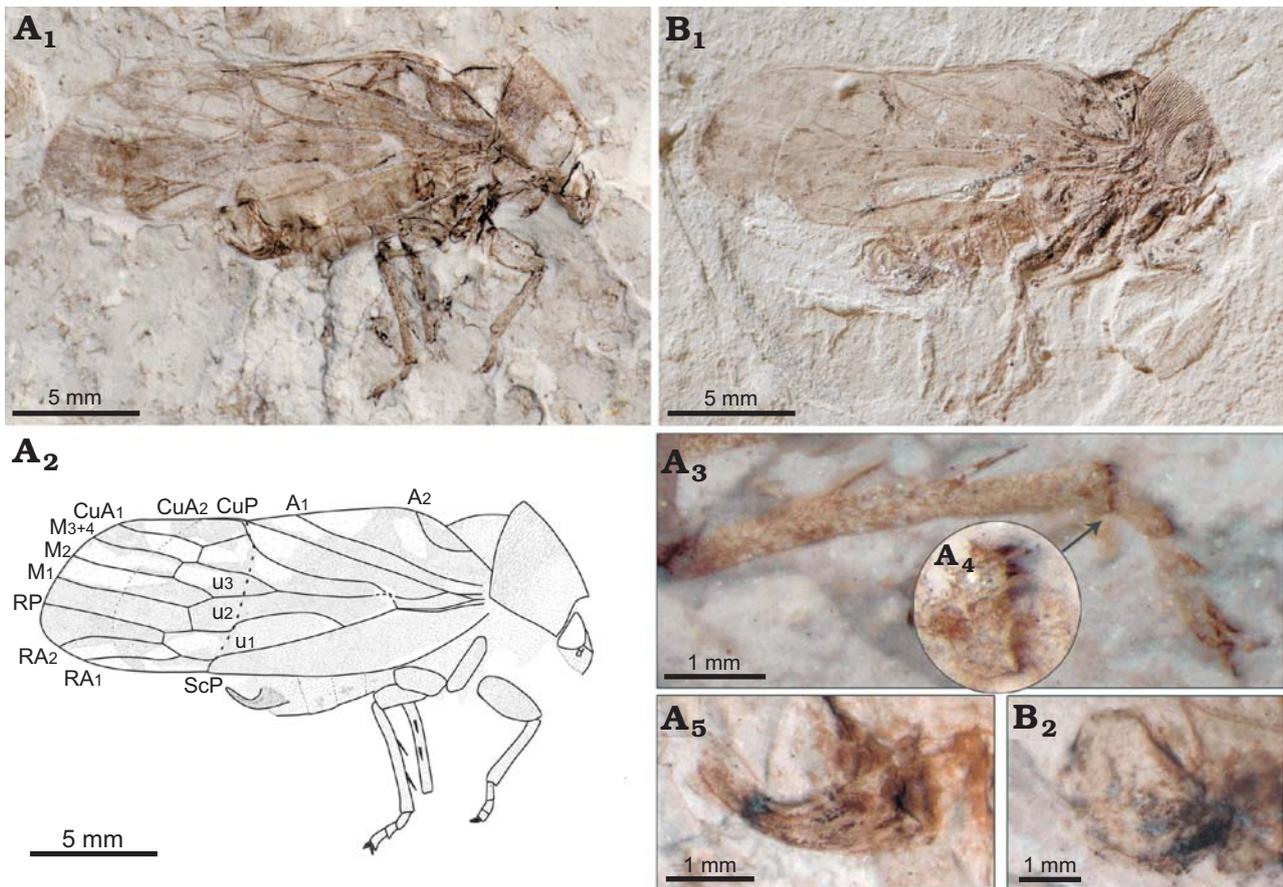


Fig. 2. Hairy cicada *Sanmai kongi* sp. nov. from the upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds. **A.** Holotype STMN48-1800a. Photograph under alcohol (A<sub>1</sub>), explanatory drawing (A<sub>2</sub>). Hind leg (A<sub>3</sub>). Enlargement of apical teeth set of hind tibia (A<sub>4</sub>). Photomicrograph of ovipositor (A<sub>5</sub>). **B.** Paratype STMN48-1801. Photograph (B<sub>1</sub>), photomicrograph of male genitalia (B<sub>2</sub>). Abbreviations: A, anal vein; CuA, anterior branch of the cubitus vein; CuP, posterior branch of the cubitus vein; M, media vein; RA, anterior branch of the radial vein; RP, posterior branch of the radial vein; ScP, posterior branch of the subcosta vein; u, ulnar cell.

with distinct ridges; tarsi densely setose, with three tarsomeres. Fore femur strong; fore tibia slender, about 2/3 length of hind tibia, with one apical tooth visible; tarsus with apical tarsomere much longer than mid and basitarsomeres; one well-developed claw preserved. Mid femur as long as fore femur, but much slenderer than the latter; mid tibia largely missing. Hind femur strong, slightly shorter than fore and mid femora; hind tibia long and slender, with two extremely long lateral spines, with a row of apical teeth (six? visible); hind tarsus about 3/4 length of fore tarsus, with mid tarsomere slightly shorter than basi- and apical tarsomeres; two well-developed claws visible. Ovipositor ensiform, up-curved, adpressed to pygofer.

Forewing length about 18.8 mm, width about 7.1 mm. Dark membrane colored with light and irregular speckles and longitudinal stripes. Costal area long and narrow, with ratio of length to width about 5.2. Clavus broad and arched, with ratio of length to width about 3.9. Nodal line distinct. Eight apical cells. Stem ScP+R+M+CuA thick, bifurcating into ScP+R and M+CuA at basal 0.23 wing length. Stem ScP+R straight, bifurcating into ScP+RA and RP at basal 0.34 wing length. RA with two terminations; RA<sub>1</sub> long and slightly sinuous; RA<sub>2</sub> geniculate at junction with crossvein

ir, subparallel to RA<sub>1</sub>, and curved apically. RP fused with nodal line for a distance, slightly curved at junction with crossvein r-m, and re-curved at junction with crossvein ir. Stem M+CuA bifurcating just beyond junction with crossvein cua-cup. Stem M straight, bifurcating into M<sub>1+2</sub> and M<sub>3+4</sub> basal of middle of wing length. u<sub>3</sub> about 0.25 wing length. Vein M<sub>1+2</sub> short and straight, bifurcating at about basal 0.64 wing length. Vein M<sub>3+4</sub> simple, connected with M<sub>2</sub> by crossvein im. Stem CuA long and sinuous, bifurcating into CuA<sub>1</sub> and CuA<sub>2</sub> just beyond nodal line. CuA<sub>1</sub> long, geniculate at junction with crossvein m-cua. Distal section of CuA<sub>2</sub> running along wing margin. CuP long and straight. A<sub>1</sub> sinuous. A<sub>2</sub> short and strongly curved.

*Paratype STMN48-1801:* Body length as preserved 21.7 mm long including forewing in repose. Postclypeus ornamented with distinct transverse grooves. Mid tibia slender, slightly longer than fore tibia. Pygofer largely missing, but well-developed aedeagus visible. Forewing length about 17.5 mm, width about 6.6 mm; venation in general as in holotype; coloration pattern not preserved.

*Remarks.*—The new species is similar to *S. mengi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov., but differs from the latter in

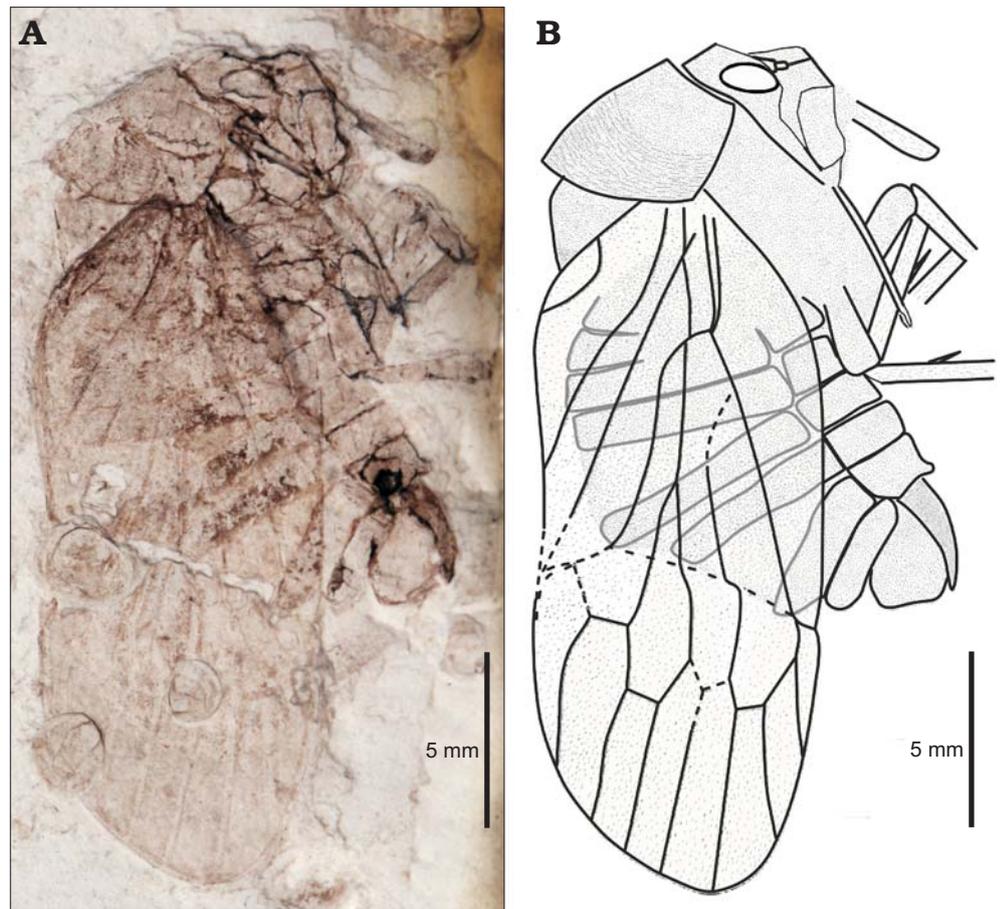


Fig. 3. Hairy cicada *Sanmai mengi* sp. nov., holotype (STMN48-1802) from the upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds. Photograph (A), explanatory drawing (B).

possessing long and slightly sinuous  $RA_1$ , short and straight  $M_{1+2}$ , and  $u_3$  about 0.25 wing length for tegmen.

*Stratigraphic and geographic range.*—Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic; Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

*Sanmai mengi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov.

Fig. 3.

*Etymology.* In reference to the family name of Mencius (Meng Tsy), one of the sages of Confucianism.

*Holotype.* STMN48-1802, well-preserved adult female in lateral aspect with overlapped wings at the top of the body.

*Type locality.* Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

*Type horizon.* Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds.

*Diagnosis.*—Compound eye nearly oval in lateral view. Abdomen stout. Forewing with length/width ratio 2.5;  $RA_1$  short and straight; RP fused with nodal line for a distance;  $M_{1+2}$  long and curved near nodal line;  $u_3$  elongate, about 0.3 wing length.

*Description.*—*Holotype STMN48-1802:* Body length as preserved 23.6 mm including forewing in repose. Compound eye large, nearly oval in lateral view. Antenna with scape slightly thicker than pedicel, flagellum aristiform, with segments invisible. Postclypeus partly missing, convex. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae, nearly to apex of

hind femur. Pronotum expanded, anterior half with tiny granular protuberances and posterior area transversely rugose. Mesonotum partly exposed. Legs partly preserved; femora with tiny granules (or bases of thick setae?); tibiae densely setose, with distinct ridges. Abdomen stout, with nine segments visible. Ovipositor well-developed, ensiform, adpressed to pygofer. Forewing length about 19.6 mm, width about 7.8 mm. coloration pattern not preserved. Costal area long and narrow, with ratio of length to width about 5.1. Clavus broad and arched. Nodal line distinct. Eight apical cells. Stem  $ScP+R+M+CuA$  thick, bifurcating into  $ScP+R$  and  $M+CuA$  at basal 0.22 wing length. Stem  $ScP+R$  straight.  $RA$  with two terminations;  $RA_1$  short and nearly straight;  $RA_2$  geniculate at junction with crossvein  $ir$ , then subparallel to  $RA_1$ . RP fused with nodal line for a distance, slightly curved at junction with crossvein  $r-m$ , and re-curved at junction with crossvein  $ir$ . Stem  $M+CuA$  bifurcating just beyond junction with crossvein  $cua-cup$ . Stem  $M$  straight, bifurcating into  $M_{1+2}$  and  $M_{3+4}$  at basal 0.42 wing length.  $u_3$  about 0.3 wing length. Vein  $M_{1+2}$  long and sinuous beyond nodal line. Vein  $M_{3+4}$  simple, connected with  $M_2$  by crossvein  $im$ . Stem  $CuA$  long and sinuous.  $CuP$  long and straight.  $A_1$  sinuous.  $A_2$  short and strongly curved.

*Remarks.*—The new species is similar to *S. kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov., but differs from the latter in possessing short and straight  $RA_1$ ; long and curved (near

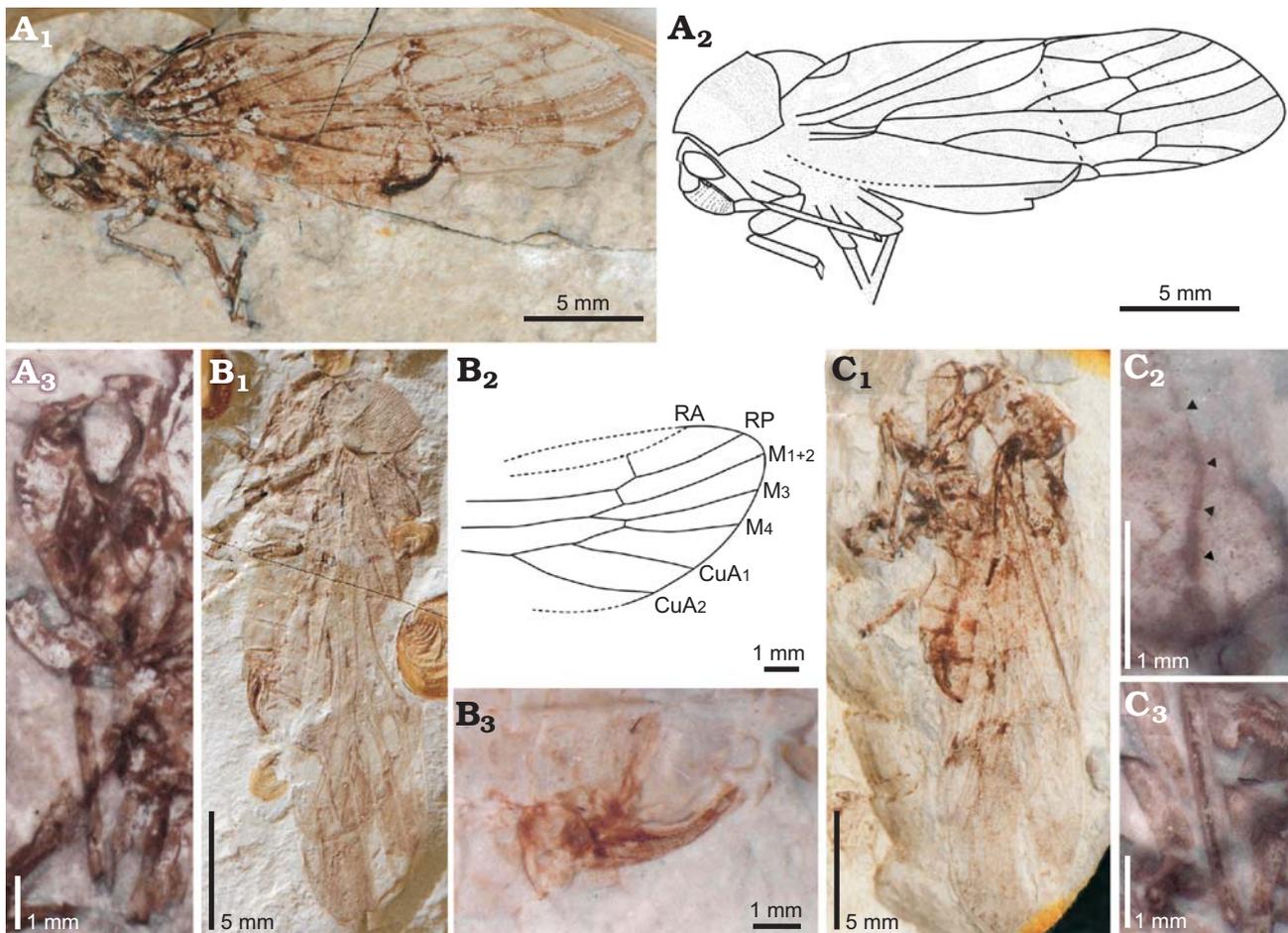


Fig. 4. Hairy cicada *Sanmai xuni* sp. nov. from the upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds. **A.** Holotype STMN48-1803. Photograph (A<sub>1</sub>), explanatory drawing (A<sub>2</sub>), enlargement of head (A<sub>3</sub>). **B.** Paratype STMN48-1804. Photograph (B<sub>1</sub>), explanatory drawing of hind wing (B<sub>2</sub>, horizontal mirror), photomicrograph of ovipositor and pygofer (B<sub>3</sub>). **C.** Paratype STMN48-1805. Photograph (C<sub>1</sub>); photomicrograph of antenna, showing segments of flagellum (arrowheads) (C<sub>2</sub>); photomicrograph of part of rostrum (C<sub>3</sub>). Abbreviations: CuA, anterior branch of the cubitus vein; M, media vein; RA, anterior branch of the radial vein; RP, posterior branch of the radial vein.

nodal line)  $M_{1+2}$ ; elongate  $u_3$ , about 0.3 wing length for tegmen.

*Stratigraphic and geographic range.*—Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic; Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

*Sanmai xuni* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov.

Fig. 4.

*Etymology:* In reference to the family name of Xuncius (Xun Tsy), one of the sages of Confucianism.

*Type material:* Holotype, STMN48-1803, well-preserved adult female in lateral aspect with overlapped wings at the top of the body. Paratypes, STMN48-1804, well-preserved adult female in lateral aspect with overlapped wings at the top of the body; STMN48-1805, well-preserved adult female in lateral aspect with overlapped wings at the top of the body.

*Type locality:* Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

*Type horizon:* Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic Daohugou beds.

*Diagnosis.*—Compound eye oval or semicircular in lateral view. Flagellum aristiform, with five segments visible.

Ovipositor ensiform, upcurved, adpressed to pygofer extended just below anal tube. Forewing length/width ratio  $> 3$ ;  $RA_1$  long; RP sinuous near nodal line but not fused with the latter;  $M_{1+2}$  short and nearly straight;  $u_3$  about 0.26 wing length; CuA bifurcating just beyond nodal line; distal section of  $CuA_2$  running along wing margin.

*Description.*—*Holotype STMN48-1803:* Body 25.2 mm long including forewing in repose. Compound eye large, nearly oval in lateral view. Antenna with scape slightly thicker than pedicel, flagellum aristiform, with segments invisible. Post-clypeus swollen, greatly inflated. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae, nearly to apex of hind femur. Pronotum expanded, anterior half with tiny granular protuberances and posterior area transversely rugose. Mesonotum partly exposed, with posterior one-third area transversely rugose. Femora with tiny granules (or bases of thick setae?); tibiae densely setose, with distinct ridges. Fore femur strong; fore tibia slender. Mid femur much slenderer than the latter. Hind femur strong, but slender than fore femora. Ovipositor ensiform, upcurved.

Forewing length about 21.5 mm, width about 6.4 mm. Dark membrane colored with light and irregular speckles and

longitudinal stripes. Costal area long and narrow, with anterior area partly missing. Clavus long, with ratio of length to width about 4.8. Nodal line distinct. Eight apical cells. Stem ScP+R+M+CuA thick, bifurcating into ScP+R and M+CuA at basal 0.21 wing length. Stem ScP+R straight, bifurcating into ScP+RA and RP at basal 0.32 wing length. RA with two terminations; RA<sub>1</sub> long; RA<sub>2</sub> geniculate at junction with crossvein ir, subparallel to RA<sub>1</sub>. RP sinuous near nodal line but not fused with the latter, slightly curved at junction with crossvein ir. Stem M+CuA bifurcating just beyond junction with crossvein cua-cup. Stem M straight, bifurcating into M<sub>1+2</sub> and M<sub>3+4</sub> basal of middle of wing wing length. u3 about 0.26 wing length. Vein M<sub>1+2</sub> nearly straight, bifurcating at about basal 0.66 wing length. Vein M<sub>3+4</sub> simple, connected with M<sub>2</sub> by crossvein im. Stem CuA long and sinuous, bifurcating into CuA<sub>1</sub> and CuA<sub>2</sub> just beyond nodal line. CuA<sub>1</sub> long, geniculate at junction with crossvein m-cua. Distal section of CuA<sub>2</sub> running along wing margin. CuP long and straight. A<sub>1</sub> nearly straight. A<sub>2</sub> short and strongly curved.

*Paratype STMN48-1804*: Fore tarsus with basitarsomere slightly longer than mid and apical tarsomeres; one well-developed claw visible. Ovipositor ensiform, upcurved, adpressed to pygofer, extended just below anal tube. Body length as preserved 23.5 mm including forewing in repose. Forewing length as preserved 20.9 mm, width as preserved 6.1 mm; coloration pattern and venation in general as in holotype. Hindwing venation partly preserved. RP simple, curved at junction with crossvein r-m, and recurved at junction with crossvein ir. Stem M with three terminations; M<sub>1+2</sub> unbranched. Crossvein m-cua long, connecting M<sub>4</sub> just beyond its departure from M<sub>3+4</sub>. CuA two-branched; CuA<sub>1</sub> and CuA<sub>2</sub> long.

*Paratype STMN48-1805*: Body 25.4 mm long including forewing in repose. Compound eye large, nearly semicircular in lateral view. Antenna with scape slightly thicker than pedicel, flagellum aristiform, with five segments visible. Rostrum long, with a distinct ridge. Hind tibia with two lateral spines. Ovipositor ensiform, upcurved, adpressed to pygofer. Forewing length about 22.3 mm, width as preserved 6.2 mm; coloration pattern and venation in general as in holotype.

*Remarks*.—The new species differs from *S. kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov. and *S. mengi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang sp. nov. in possessing length/width ratio >3; RP sinuous near nodal line but not fused with the latter for tegmen.

*Stratigraphic and geographic range*.—Upper Middle–lower Upper Jurassic; Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia, China.

## Discussion

**Evolutionary implications**.—The new genus seems to be closely related to the tribes Turutanoviini and Architettigini of Cicadoprosobolinae, and the three taxa seem to form a

monophyletic group based on the following forewing characters; most apical cells extremely long and narrow, and nearly longitudinal, RA at most possessing three terminations, and distal section of CuA<sub>2</sub> running along wing margin. Considering many dissimilarities of *Sanmai* gen. nov. from the tribe Architettigini, the M<sub>3+4</sub> fork might be lost in parallel in the new genus and Architettigini. The alternative scenario, however, can not be excluded that *Sanmai* gen. nov. is a transitional form between widespread Turutanoviini and specialized Architettigini, since it possesses common body structures as *Shuraboprosobole* spp. of Turutanoviini but shares a simple M<sub>3+4</sub> vein on forewing with Architettigini. *Sanmai* gen. nov. is provisionally assigned into the tribe Turutanoviini herein because the new genus and the genera of Turutanoviini share many common morphological characters besides the number of terminations of M vein.

Up to now, three genera (i.e., *Turutanovia*, *Paraprosbole*, *Shuraboprosobole*), with rich fossil record from the Lower Jurassic to the Upper Cretaceous of Eurasia, have been attributed to Turutanoviini (Fig. 1). *Shuraboprosobole* is very similar to *Paraprosbole*, but differs from the latter in possessing a larger forewing with costal margin strongly arched near wing base, and stem R and M+CuA bifurcating nearly at the same level. Some tettigarctid fossils recently discovered from the Daohugou Lagerstätte have filled the morphological gap between *Shuraboprosobole* and *Paraprosbole*, and some of these genus-level diagnostic differences are even intra-specific in Daohugou specimens, such as the relative bifurcating position of stem R and M+CuA in forewing of *Shuraboprosobole daohugouensis* (Wang and Zhang 2009). These two genera do not possess distinguishable morphological characters. Therefore, the genus *Paraprosbole* should be synonymized with *Shuraboprosobole*. Although the records of Mesozoic tettigarctids are relatively rich, only fossil specimens of two genera, *Shaanxiarcta* (forewing unknown) and *Turutanovia*, preserve information of hindwing to date. The hindwing of *Sanmai* gen. nov. is distinctly different from that of these two genera as well as extant *Tettigarcta* by simple M<sub>1+2</sub> and bifurcated M<sub>3+4</sub>, but very similar to that of *Shuraboprosobole media* (unpublished specimen; see SOM: fig. S1, Supplementary Online Material available at [http://app.pan.pl/SOM/app61-Chen\\_etal\\_SOM.pdf](http://app.pan.pl/SOM/app61-Chen_etal_SOM.pdf)). If *Sanmai* gen. nov. was a transitional form between Turutanoviini and Architettigini we can infer, based on morphological and palaeobiogeographical data, that tettigarctids with M three-branched on forewing (*Architettix* and *Sanmai*) probably originated from some *Shuraboprosobole*-related tettigarctids in Eurasia (Laurasia) in the Middle Jurassic, and then spread to South America (Gondwana) before the expanding Tethys Ocean became a geographic barrier for these flying insects.

Compared to living tettigarctids, Architettigini (*Architettix*) possesses some distinct body structures, such as broadly exposed mesonotum, long hind tibia, and cicadellid-like tarsi. *Architettix* possesses elongate hind basitarsomere with rows of plantar setae like modern cicadellids (leafhoppers). Hamilton (1990, 1996) considered structures

of “cicadellid-like tarsi” as synapomorphies linking the Membracoidea and Cicadoidea. In modern Clypeata, only leafhoppers have the elongate hind basitarsomere with rows of plantar setae, and this morphological character is considered important for high level classification of leafhoppers (Davis 1975). The present study shows that the closely related *Sanmai* has common tarsi similar to modern Cicadoidea (Figs. 2, 3; Emeljanov 1987). Recent molecular and fossil evidences have confirmed that modern Clypeata comprises two monophyletic clades, divided into Myerslopoidea + Membracoidea and Cicadoidea + Cercopoidea, respectively (Shcherbakov and Popov 2002; Cryan and Urban 2012; Wang et al. 2012). Hence, the similarity of the tarsi between Cicadellidae and Architettigini is undoubtedly the result of convergent evolution. The specialized body structures of Architettigini are probably due to predation pressure from some early birds and insectivorous pterosaurs reported from the same formation of northeastern Brazil (Kellner 2002; Naish et al. 2007; Unwin and Martill 2007; Sayao et al. 2011; Carvalho et al. 2015). Architettigini, with long hind tibia and well-developed laterotibial spines, must be adapted to jumping (Shcherbakov 2009) as modern cicadellids. Meanwhile, the huge and broadly exposed mesonotum probably suggests an improvement of flight ability, like modern singing cicadas (Cicadidae), since the forewing is connected to flight muscles in mesonotum (Yao 2012). The adults of modern tettigarctids are crepuscular (hiding under loose bark during daylight hours; Moulds 1990; Shcherbakov 2009), but some structurally diverse Mesozoic tettigarctids (e.g., *Architettix*) with better locomotor capacity were likely diurnal.

**Coloration pattern.**—The disruptive coloration of forewing is prominent on some specimens of *Sanmai* gen. nov. (Figs. 2A, 4A, D), with light and irregular speckles and longitudinal stripes bold contrasting to dark membrane, and the type is new to Tettigarctidae. The mottled forewings of the relict modern *Tettigarcta* spp. blend with the lichen-covered eucalypt bark (Moulds 1990). The transverse alternating dark and light stripes on wings, as a common disruptive coloration type for fossil cicadas (Wang et al. 2010), were reported in some Mesozoic tettigarctid specimens, e.g., *Protabanus* (Hong 1982), *Liassocicada* (Nel 1996), and *Shuraboprosbole* (Wang and Zhang 2009). Most forewing membranes of Mesozoic tettigarctids, however, are almost monochrome (e.g., *Sunotettigarcta hirsuta*) or colorless and transparent (e.g., *Turutanovia karatavica*). The disruptive coloration of *Sanmai* gen. nov. might be an effective camouflage which enabled *Sanmai* to reduce the detectability of arboreal and insectivorous predators from the same Lagerstätte, such as ancestral Avialae, gliding mammals, and rhamphorhynchoid pterosaurs.

The special disruptive coloration type seems to be an autapomorphy of *Sanmai*. In specimens STMN48-1800 of *S. kongi* sp. nov., STMN48-1803 and STMN48-1804 of *S. xuni* sp. nov., the coloration pattern of forewing is well preserved and similar in general: some speckles in various sizes and

shapes on prenodal area and some longitudinal stripes on postnodal area. The color impression of the remaining specimens of *S. kongi* sp. nov. and *S. xuni* sp. nov. as well as the holotype of *S. mengi* sp. nov. is obscure or even absent, likely weakened or erased by diagenetic process. Hence, considering taphonomic factors, the presence or absence of forewing coloration is not a useful distinguishable character for *Sanmai*.

The Daohugou palaeolake was a low-energy preservational environment. Most well-preserved tettigarctid specimens collected from Daohugou area are preserved in the lateral position with all four wings folded (Wang and Zhang 2009; Li et al. 2012; B. Wang et al. 2013; Chen et al. 2014; this study). The large body with a greatly inflated frontoclypeus and a long rostrum indicates that the Mesozoic tettigarctids were arboreal and xylem feeding (Wang and Zhang 2009). Therefore, it seems that when the early tettigarctids stayed on the branch to suck xylem fluids, their folded and roof-like wings covered bodies just as extant Cicadoidea, and so the forewing color pattern was essential for tettigarctids to hide themselves. For *Sanmai*, most of the highly contrasting speckles and longitudinal stripes extend to the edge of the forewings. This disruptive coloration can effectively break up the body outline as well as surface (Cuthill et al. 2005; Schaefer and Stobbe 2006), and enabled *Sanmai* to hide in faint light under the cover of thick forest (see SOM: fig. S2). Disruptive camouflage is also frequent in Palaeontinidae, another common large-sized arboreal cicadomorph group of Daohugou Biota. However, unlike *Sanmai*, the disruptive wing coloration of palaeontinids is transverse alternating dark and light stripes or light spots on dark membrane (Shcherbakov and Popov 2002; Wang 2009).

To date, eight species within four genera (*Shuraboprosbole*, *Sunotettigarcta*, *Tianyuprosbole*, and *Sanmai* gen. nov.) attributed to the family Tettigarctidae have been recorded from the Daohugou beds (Wang and Zhang 2009; Li et al. 2012; Chen et al. 2014; this study). The forewing membrane in *Sunotettigarcta* and *Tianyuprosbole* is mostly dark and lacks highly contrasting coloration patterns, and is probably crypsis via background-matching. The postnodal area of *Tianyuprosbole*, ornamented with some thick ruffles, might be leaf mimesis (Chen et al. 2014). These well-preserved Daohugou specimens indicate that early tettigarctids likely have evolved different mechanisms of camouflage to avoid detection by potential predators. Besides, the different styles of forewing coloration of Daohugou tettigarctids suggest that although all of them were likely arboreal, they might have occupied slightly different ecotopes to reduce inter-specific competition.

## Conclusions

We report the new genus *Sanmai* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang with three new species (*Sanmai kongi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang, *S. mengi* Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang, and *S. xuni*

Chen, Zhang, and B. Wang) from the Middle–Upper Jurassic of northeastern China (Daohugou). The new genus might be a transitional form between Turutanoviini and specialized Architettigini which suggests that tettigarctids with vein M three-branched on forewing probably originated from some *Shuraboprosbole*-related tettigarctids in Laurasia in the Middle Jurassic, and then spread to Gondwana before significant extension of the Tethys Sea. The disruptive coloration of forewing, prominent on some specimens of *Sanmai*, represents a novel type to Tettigarctidae, which can effectively break up the body outline as well as surface, and so likely enabled *Sanmai* to reduce the detectability of potential predators. The high divergence of forewing coloration preserved in Daohugou tettigarctids suggests that although most of early tettigarctids were arboreal (Wang 2009), they might have occupied slightly different ecotopes.

## Acknowledgements

The authors are extremely grateful to Junqiang Zhang (Linyi University, China) for his constructive comments on an earlier version of this manuscript. We express our heartfelt thanks to the reviewers, Jacek Szwedo (Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland), Yuri Popov and Dmitry Shcherbakov (both Borissiak Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russia), who provided many constructive comments which undoubtedly improved this manuscript. The present study was supported by grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (41502007; 41372014; 41572010), the Natural Scientific Foundation of Shandong Province (ZR2013DQ017), and the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation funded project. BW was also supported by the Youth Innovation Promotion Association of CAS (No. 2011224).

## References

- Becker-Migdisova, E.E. 1949. Mesozoic Homoptera of Central Asia [in Russian]. *Trudy Paleontologičeskogo Instituta* 22: 1–20.
- Boulard, M. and Nel, A. 1990. Sur deux cigales fossiles des terrains tertiaires de la France (Homoptera, Cicadoidea). *Revue Française d'Entomologie (n.s.)* 12: 37–45.
- Carvalho, I.S., Novas, F.E., Agnolin, F.L., Isasi, M.P., Freitas, F.I., and Andrade, J.A. 2015. A Mesozoic bird from Gondwana preserving feathers. *Nature Communications* 6: 7141.
- Chen, J., Wang, B., Zhang, H., and Wang, X. 2014. A remarkable new genus of Tettigarctidae (Insecta, Hemiptera, Cicadoidea) from the Middle Jurassic of northeastern China. *Zootaxa* 3764: 581–586.
- Cohen, K.M., Finney, S., and Gibbard, P.L. 2013. *International Chronostratigraphic Chart*. <http://www.stratigraphy.org/ICSchart/ChronostratChart2013-01.pdf>
- Cryan, J.R. and Urban, J.M. 2012. Higher-level phylogeny of the insect order Hemiptera: is Auchenorrhyncha really paraphyletic? *Systematic Entomology* 37: 7–21.
- Cuthill, I.C., Stevens, M., Sheppard, J., Maddocks, T., Parraga, C.A., and Troscianko, T.S. 2005. Disruptive coloration and background pattern matching. *Nature* 434: 72–74.
- Davis, R.B. 1975. Classification of selected higher categories of Auchenorrhynchous Homoptera (Cicadellidae and Aetalionidae). *Technical Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture* 1494: 1–52.
- Emeljanov, A.F. [Emel'ánov, A.F.] 1987. Phylogeny of Cicadina (Homoptera: Cicadina) based on comparative morphological data [in Russian]. *Trudy Vsesoiúznogo Entomologičeskogo Obščestva, Akademiá Nauk SSSR* 69: 19–109.
- Evans, J.W. 1956. Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Hemiptera (Insecta). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 4: 165–258.
- Hamilton, K.G.A. 1990. Homoptera. In: D. Grimaldi (ed.), *Insects from the Santana Formation, Lower Cretaceous of Brazil*. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 195: 82–122.
- Hamilton, K.G.A. 1996. Cretaceous Homoptera from Brazil: implication for classification. In: C.W. Schaefer (ed.), *Studies on Hemipteran Phylogeny*, 89–110. Entomological Society of America, Thomas Say Publication, Lanham.
- Hong, Y. 1982. *Mesozoic Fossil Insects of Jiuquan Basin in Gansu Province* [in Chinese, with English abstract]. 223 pp. Geological Publishing House, Beijing.
- Kaulfuss, U. and Moulds, M. 2015. A new genus and species of tettigarctid cicada from the early Miocene of New Zealand: *Paratettigarcta zealandica* (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Tettigarctidae). *ZooKeys* 484: 83–94.
- Kellner, A.W.A. 2002. A review of avian Mesozoic fossil feathers. In: L.M. Chiappe and L.M. Witmer (eds.), *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Head of Dinosaurs*, 389–404. University of California Press, Los Angeles.
- Li, S., Wang, Y., Ren, D., and Pang, H. 2012. Revision of the genus *Sunotettigarcta* Hong, 1983 (Hemiptera, Tettigarctidae), with a new species from Daohugou, Inner Mongolia, China. *Alcheringa: An Australasian Journal of Palaeontology* 36: 501–507.
- Liu, Q., Zhang, H., Wang, B., Fang, Y., Zheng, R., Zhang, Q., and Jarzembowski, E.A. 2014. A new saucrosmylid lacewing (Insecta, Neuroptera) from the Middle Jurassic of Daohugou, Inner Mongolia, China. *Alcheringa: An Australasian Journal of Palaeontology* 38: 301–304.
- Liu, Y., Kuang, H., Jiang, X., Peng, N., Xu, H., and Sun, H. 2012. Timing of the earliest known feathered dinosaurs and transitional pterosaurs older than the Jehol Biota. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 323–325: 1–12.
- Liu, Y., Liu, Y., and Zhang, H. 2006. LA-ICPMS zircon U-Pb dating in the Jurassic Daohugou Beds and correlative strata in Ningcheng of Inner Mongolia. *Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition)* 80: 733–742.
- Menon, F. 2005. New record of Tettigarctidae (Insecta, Hemiptera, Cicadoidea) from the Lower Cretaceous of Brazil. *Zootaxa* 1087: 53–58.
- Moulds, M.S. 1990. *Australian Cicadas*. 217 pp. New South Wales University Press, Kensington.
- Moulds, M.S. 2005. An appraisal of the higher classification of cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea) with special reference to the Australian fauna. *Records of the Australian Museum* 57: 375–446.
- Naish, D., Martill, D.M., and Merrick, I. 2007. Birds of the Crato Formation. In: D.M. Martill (ed.), *The Crato Fossil Beds of Brazil*, 525–533. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Nel, A. 1996. Un Tettigarctidae fossile du Lias Européen (Cicadomorpha, Cicadoidea, Tettigarctidae). Ecole pratique de hautes études. *Biologie Evolution Insectes* 9: 83–94.
- Nel, A., Prokop, J., Nel, P., Grandcolas, P., Huang, D., Roques, P., Guilbert, E., Dostal, O., and Szwedo, J. 2012. Traits and evolution of wing venation pattern in paraneopteran insects. *Journal of Morphology* 273: 480–506.
- Nel, A., Zarbout, M., Barale, G., and Philippe, M. 1998. *Liassotettigarcta africana* sp. nov. (Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadoidea: Tettigarctidae), the first Mesozoic insect from Tunisia. *European Journal of Entomology* 95: 593–598.
- Piton, L.E. 1936. Faune entomologique des argiles cineritiques mio-pliocènes de Varennes (Puy-de-Dôme). *Revue d'Auvergne* 50: 17–20.
- Rasnitsyn, A.P., Zhang, H., and Wang, B. 2006. Bizarre fossil insects, the webspinning sawflies of the genus *Ferganolyda* (Vespidia, Pamphilioidea) from the Middle Jurassic of Daohugou, Inner Mongolia, China. *Palaeontology* 49: 907–916.
- Sayao, J.M., Saraiva, A.A.F., and Uejima, A.M.K. 2011. New evidence of feathers in the Crato Formation supporting a reappraisal on the presence of Aves. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências* 83: 197–210.
- Schaefer, H.M. and Stobbe, N. 2006. Disruptive coloration provides camouflage independent of background matching. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B* 273: 2427–2432.

- Shcherbakov, D.E. [Šerbakov, D.E.] 1985. Homopterans (Cimicida = Hemiptera: Aphidina, Cicadina) in the Jurassic of South Siberia and West Mongolia [in Russian]. *Trudy Paleontologičeskogo Instituta AN SSSR* 211: 23–28.
- Shcherbakov, D.E. [Šerbakov, D.E.] 1986. Cicadina (= Auchenorrhyncha) [in Russian]. In: A.P. Rasnitsyn (ed.), *Nasekomye vrannemelovyh ekosistemah zapadnoj Mongolii. Sovmestnaâ sovetsko-mongol'skaâ paleontologičeskaâ ekspediciâ*, *Trudy* 28: 47–57.
- Shcherbakov, D.E. 2009. Review of the fossil and extant genera of the cicada family Tettigarctidae (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea). *Russian Entomological Journal* 17: 343–348.
- Shcherbakov, D.E. and Popov, Y.A. 2002. Superorder Cimicidea Laicharting, 1781 order Hemiptera Linné, 1758. The bugs, cicadas, plantlice, scale insects, etc. In: A.P. Rasnitsyn and D.L.J. Quicke (eds.), *History of Insects*, 152–155. Kluwer Academic Publisher, Dordrecht.
- Unwin, D.M. and Martill, D.M. 2007. Pterosaurs of the Crato Formation. In: D.M. Martill, G. Bechly, and R.F. Loveridge (eds.), *The Crato Fossil Beds of Brazil*, 475–524. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Wang, B. 2009. *Mesozoic Hemiptera and Coleoptera (Insecta) from Northeastern China: Taxonomy, Evolution, and Taphonomy*. 320 pp. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing.
- Wang, B. and Zhang, H. 2009. Tettigarctidae (Insecta: Hemiptera: Cicadoidea) from the Middle Jurassic of Inner Mongolia, China. *Geobios* 42: 243–253.
- Wang, B., Szwedo, J., and Zhang, H. 2012. New Jurassic Cercopoidea from China and their evolutionary significance (Insecta: Hemiptera). *Palaeontology* 55: 1223–1243.
- Wang, B., Zhang, H., Jarzembowski, E.A., Fang, Y., and Zheng, D. 2013. Taphonomic variability of fossil insects: a biostratigraphic study of Palaeontinidae and Tettigarctidae (Insecta: Hemiptera) from the Jurassic Daohugou Lagerstätte. *Palaios* 28: 233–242.
- Wang, H., Li, S., Zhang Q., Fang, Y., Wang, B., and Zhang, H. 2015. A new species of *Aboilus* (Insecta, Orthoptera) from the Jurassic Daohugou beds of China, and discussion of forewing coloration in *Aboilus*. *Alcheringa: An Australasian Journal of Palaeontology* 39: 250–258.
- Wang, L., Hu, D., Zhang, L., Zhang, S., He, H., Deng, C., Wang, X., Zhou, Z., and Zhu, R. 2013. SIMS U-Pb zircon age of Jurassic sediments in Linglongta, Jianchang, western Liaoning: Constraint on the age of oldest feathered dinosaurs. *Chinese Science Bulletin* 58: 1346–1353.
- Wang, Y., Shih, C.-K., Li, S., and Ren, D. 2010. Homoptera: 17 years underground. In: D. Ren, C.-K. Shih, T. Gao, Y. Yao, and Y. Zhao (eds.), *Silent Stories—Insect Fossil Treasures from Dinosaur Era of the Northeastern China*, 118–138. Science Press, Beijing.
- Wappler, T. 2003. Die Insekten aus dem Mittel-Eozän des Eckfelder Maares, Vulkaneifel. *Mainzer Naturwissenschaftliches Archiv, Beiheft* 27: 1–234.
- Whalley, P.E.S. 1983. A survey of recent and fossil cicadas (Insecta, Hemiptera–Homoptera) in Britain. *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Geology)* 37: 139–147.
- Whalley, P.E.S. 1985. The systematics and palaeogeography of the Lower Jurassic insects of Dorset, England. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Geology* 39: 107–189.
- Yao, I. 2012. Ant attendance reduces flight muscle and wing size in the aphid *Tuberculatus quercicola*. *Biology Letters* 8: 624–627.
- Zeuner, F.E. 1944. Notes on Eocene Homoptera from the Isle of Mull, Scotland. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 11: 110–117.