

Revision of the genus *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954
(Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Fulgoroidea, Tropiduchidae), with the descriptions of a new subgenus
and three new species from the Congo Basin

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Couverture / Cover:

Surface of ear-shaped basal process of precostal wing margin of *Ingoma* (*Congoma*) *corona* n. sp., paratype.

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Revision of the genus *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954 (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Fulgoroidea, Tropicuchidae), with the descriptions of a new subgenus and three new species from the Congo Basin

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954 of the tribe Trienopini Fennah, 1954 (Tropicuchinae Stål, 1866) is revised. The type species of the genus, *Ingoma triquerta* Fennah, 1954, originally based on a single female from southern Kenya, is redescribed after the male from the same area. Three new species, *Ingoma corona* n. sp., *I. milardi* sp. n., and *I. draco* n. sp., representing a new subgenus, *Congoma* n. subgen., are described from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic. *Ingoma (Congoma) draco* n. sp. is described with two subspecies – *Ingoma (Congoma) draco draco* n. subsp. from Kongo Central Province and *Ingoma (Congoma) draco sinespinosa* n. subsp. from Kasai-Central Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Key to subgenera, species, and subspecies of *Ingoma* is given. The relationships of *Ingoma* within the tribe Trienopini are briefly discussed.

RÉSUMÉ

Révision du genre *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954 (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Fulgoroidea, Tropicuchidae), avec la description d'un nouveau sous-genre et de trois nouvelles espèces du bassin du Congo.

Le genre *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954, de la tribu des Trienopini Fennah, 1954 (Tropicuchinae Stål, 1866), fait l'objet d'une révision. L'espèce type du genre, *Ingoma triquerta* Fennah, 1954, initialement décrite à partir d'une seule femelle provenant du sud du Kenya, est redécrite à partir d'un mâle provenant de la même région. Trois nouvelles espèces, *Ingoma corona* n. sp., *I. milardi* n. sp., et *I. draco* n. sp., représentant un nouveau sous-genre, *Congoma* n. subgen., sont décrites de la République démocratique du Congo et de la République centrafricaine. *Ingoma (Congoma) draco* n. sp. est décrit avec deux sous-espèces : *Ingoma (Congoma) draco draco* n. subsp. de la province du Kongo Central, et *Ingoma (Congoma) draco sinespinosa* n. subsp. de la province du Kasai-Central de la République démocratique du Congo. Une clé de détermination des sous-genres, espèces et sous-espèces d'*Ingoma* est donnée. Les relations d'*Ingoma* au sein de la tribu Trienopini sont brièvement discutées.

KEY WORDS

Afrotropical Realm,
Trienopini,
key,
morphology,
new record,
new subspecies,
new species,
new subgenus.

MOTS CLÉS

Zone afrotropicale,
Trienopini,
clé d'identification,
morphologie,
signalement nouveau,
sous-espèces nouvelles,
espèces nouvelles,
sous-genre nouveau.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954, belonging to small Afro-tropical tribe Trienopini Fennah, 1954 of the subfamily Tropiduchinae Stål, 1866 of the family Tropiduchidae Stål, 1866 (Gnezdilov 2007, 2013), was erected for *Ingoma triquerta* Fennah, 1954, originally based on a single female described from southern Kenya (Kwali forest, 20 miles west of Mombasa) (Fennah 1954). The genus *Ingoma* is clearly different from other genera of the tribe Trienopini by long and narrow coryphe (vertex) and triangular-shaped head in lateral view.

Below a male of *Ingoma triquerta*, collected in the same region of Kenya from where the holotype was recorded, is described and illustrated for the first time along with three new species of the genus described from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic representing the first record of the genus *Ingoma* from central Africa which significantly expanding our understanding of its global distribution.

According to external morphological characters including the structure of head and male genitalia the genus *Ingoma* is divided into two subgenera – nominative *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954, with the type species, and *Congoma* n. subgen. erected for three new species described below, one of which is described with two subspecies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The terminology of the head and body follows Anufriev & Emeljanov (1988), forewing venation: Gnezdilov & Bartlett (2018) (see the vein indications on Fig. 12) and male genitalia – Gnezdilov (2013). Photographs were taken using Canon EOS 5D Mark IV camera with the lens Canon-MP-E-65mm f/2,8 1-5x Macro and the flash Canon Macro Twin-Lite MT-26EX-RT and SEM Hitachi TM3000. Images were produced using Helicon Focus v. 7.6.4 and Adobe Photoshop 2019 software. The genital segments were macerated in 10% KOH and figured in glycerine jelly (Brunel Micro Ltd, UK) using Leica MZ9.5 stereomicroscope with a camera lucida.

Right/left sides of genital structures are designated based on the position of genital structures inside the insect in the direction from its head to apex of abdomen (see the legends to Figs 4; 7; 9; 11; 13).

ABBREVIATIONS

Institutions

MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;
NHM	Natural History Museum, London;
RBINS	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels;
ZIN	Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg.

Morphology

a	sabre-shaped process of penis;
am	acrometope;
b	ventro-apical process of penis;
C	costal vein;
c	weakly sclerotized apical part of penis;

d	dorso-apical process of penis;
e	furcating spine process of penis;
em	eumetope;
f	triangular-shaped process of penis;
M	median vein;
P	precostal ear-shaped process;
PC	precostal field;
R	radius vein.

SYSTEMATICS

Family TROPIDUCHIDAE Stål, 1866
Subfamily TROPIDUCHINAE Stål, 1866
Tribe Trienopini Fennah, 1954

Genus *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954

Ingoma Fennah, 1954: 458.

TYPE SPECIES. — *Ingoma triquerta* Fennah, 1954, by original designation and monotypy.

DISTRIBUTION. — Southern Kenya (Mombasa County), northern and western Democratic Republic of the Congo (Tshopo, Kasai-Central, and Kongo Central Provinces), and south-western Central African Republic (Lobaye Province).

COMPOSITION. — Two subgenera with four species and two subspecies.

DIAGNOSIS. — Coryphe long and narrow, nearly parallel-sided, flat or weakly concave, without carinae, anterior margin straight or weakly convex, with posterior margin straight and hidden under protruding anterior margin of pronotum (Figs 3A; 5A; 8A; 10A). Metope long and narrow (Fig. 1B, D, G). Coryphe and metope joint at acute angle in lateral view – head laterally triangular-shaped (Fig. 1C, E, H, I). Anteclypeus large, flattened laterally (Fig. 1A, F). Ocelli absent. Pedicel long, 2-2.5 times as long as wide, cylindrical, dorsally with an area of short dense setae surrounding sensory organs (Fig. 6A, B). Rostrum narrow, long, extending behind hind coxae; 2nd and 3rd segments almost equal in length; 3rd one long, narrowing and slightly bent apically. Eyes large, diameter of each eye larger than width of coryphe basally. Pronotum with large median part; paradiscal fields wide behind eyes; paranotal lobes wide, elongate, with bent lower margins. Mesonotum nearly equal in length to pronotum or slightly longer. Tegulae large. Forewings surpassing beyond abdominal apex, elongate, without hypocostal plate, with narrow precostal field, narrow appendix, and with wide and flat subcostal area in its basal ¼ bearing few transverse veins. Basal cell narrow. Clavus as long as whole wing, open, with claw-shaped apex; Pcu joined A₁ at its apical part. Forewing precostal margin basally with an ear-shaped process bearing setae on its surface and on margins (Figs 6C, D; 12D, P). Forewing margin behind apex of clavus without (or reduced) semicircular lobe (Fig. 6E, F). Radius and median of forewing firstly furcating closely to basal cell at its basal fifth. Hind wings well developed, three-lobed, with very weak cubital and vannal clefts and wide anal lobe (Fig. 2A, B). Legs neither flattened, nor foliated. Hind tibia with two large spines at its distal half and one small spine (sometimes absent) above its middle laterally. First and second metatarsomeres nearly equal in length but first one wider, both with dense hair-shaped setae ventrally. First metatarsomere with two latero-apical and 6-7 intermediate spines apically in continuous row. Second metatarsomere with only two latero-apical spines. Hind margins of pygofer concave medially. Male anal tube elongate. Penis long, S-shaped in lateral view, asymmetric, with processes and with a curled weakly sclerotized lobe apically, which is dentate (or spiny) and apparently may swell. Capitulum of style without neck.

KEY TO *INGOMA* FENNAH, 1954

1. Acrometope present (Fig. 1B, *am*). Eumetope with convex lateral margins, as wide above eyes as below, with strong median carina along its whole length (Fig. 1B, *em*, G). Metopoclypeal suture straight. Anteclypeus with protruding apical angle (Fig. 1A). Forewings with many transverse veins in its distal halves (Figs 5B; 8B, F; 10B, 12B). Penis curved in a narrow arc apically, with long spiny processes basally and apically (Figs 7B, C; 9B, C, 11A; 13B, C). Style with short capitulum (Figs 7D, E, 9E; 13F). Distribution: The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic subgenus *Congoma* n. subgen. 2
- Acrometope absent (Fig. 1D). Metope with weakly concave lateral margins, narrower above eyes, with weak short median carina above obtusely angulate metopoclypeal suture (Fig. 1D). Anteclypeus with rounded apical angle (Fig. 1F). Forewings with few transverse veins (Fig. 3B). Penis curved in a wide arc apically, without long processes (Fig. 4C, D). Style with long capitulum (Fig. 4E, F). Distribution: Kenya (Mombasa County)..... subgenus *Ingoma* Fennah..... *I. triquerta* Fennah, 1954
2. Penis with massive long ventro-apical process (Fig. 7B, *b*; Fig. 13B) and missing triangular-shaped process basally..... 3
- Penis with short ventro-apical process and peculiar triangular-shaped process below sabre-shaped one (Fig. 9, *b, f*). *I. (C.) draco* n. sp. 4
3. Male anal tube short, less than twice as long as wide medially (Fig. 7F). Penis with rather small weakly sclerotized apical part bearing six large teeth (or spines) and with long dorso-apical process (Fig. 7B, *c, d*). Distribution: DRC, Tshopo Province *I. (C.) corona* n. sp.
- Male anal tube longer, 2.5 times as long as wide medially (Fig. 13D). Penis with large weakly sclerotized apical part bearing four teeth and 20 small denticles and with short dorso-apical process (Fig. 13B, C). Distribution: CAR: Lobaye Province *I. (C.) milardi* n. sp.
4. Penis narrow in lateral view, with furcating spine process dorsally (Fig. 9B, *e*). Males: 7.4-7.8 mm. Distribution: DRC, Kongo Central Province *I. (C.) draco draco* n. subsp.
- Penis wide in lateral view, missing furcating spine process dorsally (Fig. 11A). Male: 8.4 mm. Distribution: DRC, Kasai-Central Province *I. (C.) draco sinespinosa* n. subsp.

Subgenus *Ingoma* Fennah, 1954

Ingoma Fennah, 1954: 458.

TYPE SPECIES. — *Ingoma triquerta* Fennah, 1954, by original designation and monotypy.

DIAGNOSIS. — Acrometope absent (Figs 1D; 3C). Metope with weakly concave lateral margins, narrower above eyes, with weak short median carina above obtusely angulate metopoclypeal suture (Fig. 1D). Anteclypeus with rounded apical angle (Fig. 1F). Forewings with few transverse veins; radius and median running by short common stem from the basal cell (Fig. 3B). Penis asymmetric, S-shaped, curved in a wide arc apically, without long processes, but with denticles apically (Fig. 4C, D). Style with long capitulum (Fig. 4E, F).

DISTRIBUTION. — Southern Kenya, Mombasa County.

Ingoma (Ingoma) triquerta Fennah, 1954
(Figs 1D, E, F; 3; 4)

Ingoma triquerta Fennah, 1954: 458, fig. 1.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Kenya • 1♂; “van Someren / Rabai 8-37”; NHM.

DISTRIBUTION. — Southern Kenya, Mombasa County.

DESCRIPTION

Structure (Figs 1D, E, F; 3)

Coryphe slightly concaved, densely striated. Metope not divided into acro- and eumetope, with weakly concave lateral margins, narrower above eyes, with short weak median carina running between two short weak sublateral carinae above metopoclypeal suture (Fig. 1D). Metope smooth, without traces of larval sensory pits (pustules) visible (Fig. 3C). Metopoclypeal suture deep, weakly convex. Postclypeus with weak median carina. Anteclypeus with strong median carina. Head long in lateral view (Fig. 1E; 3B). Pronotum with convex lateral carinae separating its medial part and with median groove; posterior margin concave (Fig. 3A). Forewings slightly narrowing apically (Fig. 3B). Basal process of forewing precostal margin nearly rectangle. Radius and median running by short common stem from the basal cell and furcating closely to the basal cell in basal fifth of wing (R before M). Few transverse veins. Forewing vein branching sequence: R 3-4 (on right and left wing of the same specimen); M 4, M₁ and M₂ furcating at and after wing middle; im 1-2; m-cua 3; CuA 2, furcating before wing middle. Pcu joining A₁ after wing middle. Hind tibia with eight spines apically. First metatarsomere with six intermediate spines apically.

Coloration (Fig. 3)

Coryphe dark brown, with black lateral margins and weak pale median stripe apically. Metope light brown apically

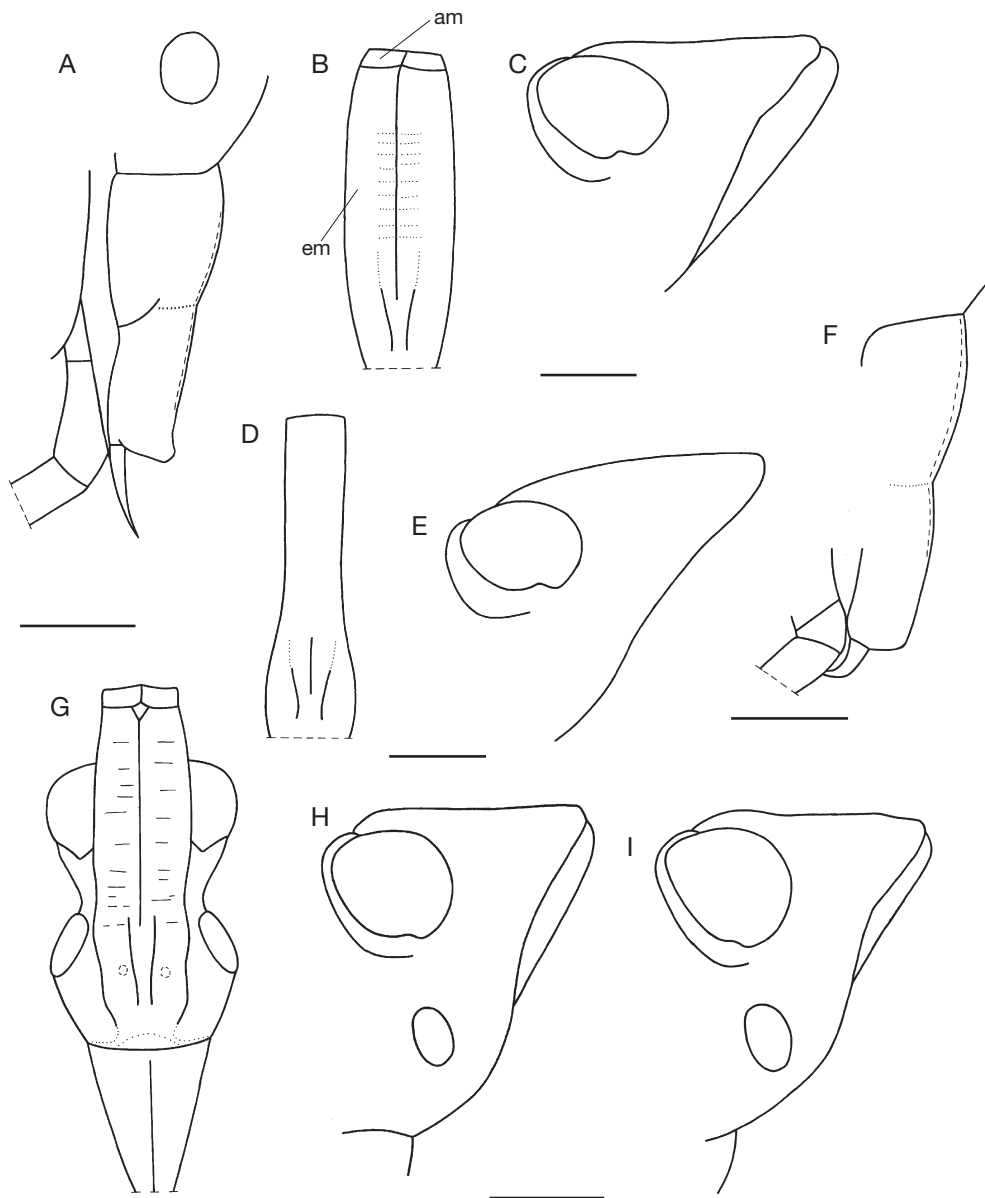


FIG. 1. — *Ingoma* spp., head: **A**, *I. (Congoma) corona* n. sp., paratype, clypeus, lateral view; **B**, same, holotype, metope, frontal view; **C**, same, holotype, head, lateral view; **D**, *I. (Ingoma) triquerta* Fennah 1954, male, metope, frontal view; **E**, same, head, lateral view; **F**, same, clypeus, lateral view; **G**, *I. (Congoma) draco* n. sp., female paratype, head, frontal view; **H**, same, head, lateral view; **I**, *I. (Congoma) draco sinespinosa* n. sp., holotype, head, lateral view. Abbreviations: see Material and methods. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

below its upper margin and dark brown medially. Metopoclypeal suture and postclypeus yellowish light brown. Head laterally greenish light yellow, with black margin of coryphe, dark brown spot behind-below eye, and dark brown stripe below antenna. Scapi light brown. Pedicels light brown, with dark brown basal parts. Third antennal segment and flagellum dark brown. Rostrum yellowish light brown, with dark apex. Pronotum dark brown, with wide pale median stripe. Tegulae light yellow, with pale spots behind eyes. Forewings dark brown to black on veins and claval margins, with light yellow precostal

margins and subcostal areas. Each forewing with a pair of large pale areas on corium and clavus. Veins of appendix dark brown except in subcostal area. Hind wings greyish dark brown. Fore coxae, trochanters, and femora dark brown. Fore tibiae yellowish light brown, with dark brown apices. Fore tarsi dark brown. Middle coxae and trochanters brown to dark brown. Hind coxae, trochanters, and femora yellowish brown to dark brown. Hind tibiae and tarsi light yellow. Apices of leg spines black. Abdominal sternite III green, other sternites dark brown. Styles yellowish brown.

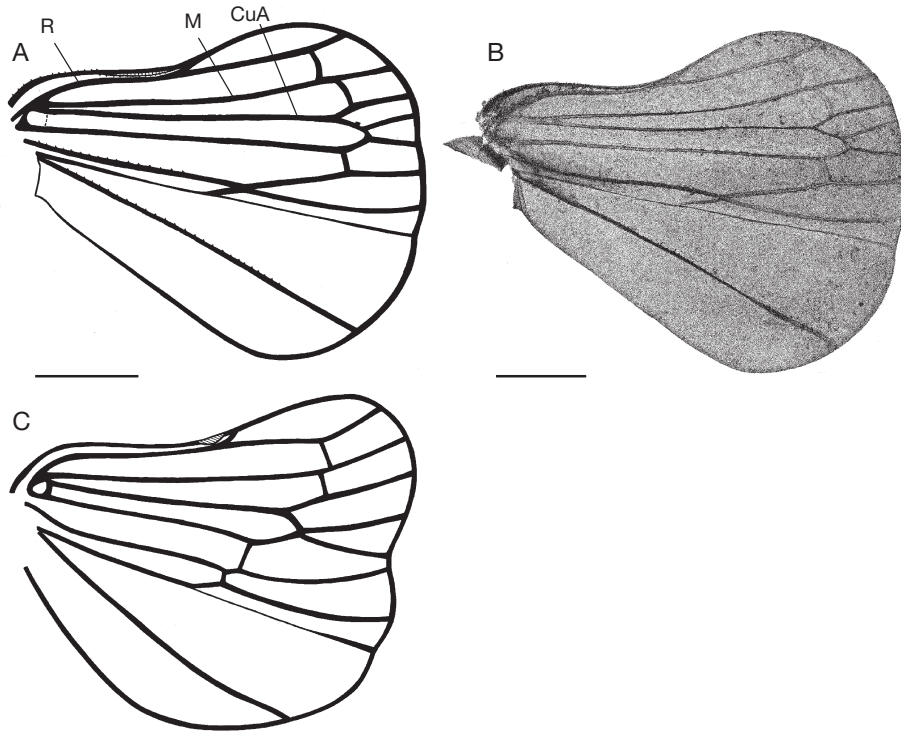


FIG. 2. — Trienopini Fennah, 1954, right hind wing: **A, B**, *Ingoma (Congoma) corona* n. sp., paratype; **C**, *Trienopa* sp., male, Madagascar (Fianarantsoa). Abbreviations: see Material and methods. Scale bars: 1 mm.



FIG. 3. — *Ingoma (Ingoma) triquerta* Fennah, 1954, male (Kenya, Rabai), external view: **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, frontal view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

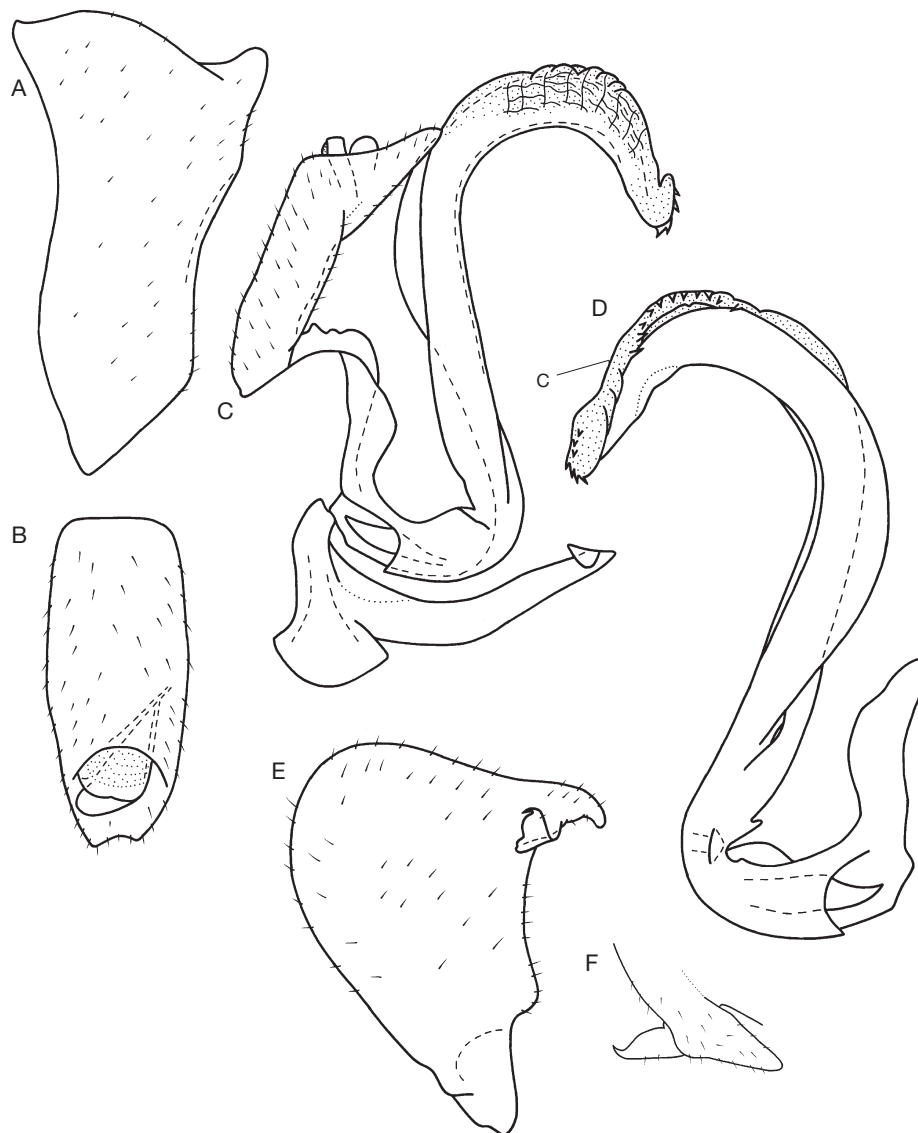


FIG. 4. — *Ingoma (Ingoma) triquerta* Fennah, 1954, male genitalia: **A**, pygofer, lateral view; **B**, anal tube, dorsal view; **C**, penis, anal tube, and connective, left lateral view; **D**, penis, right lateral view; **E**, style, lateral view; **F**, capitulum of style, dorsal view. Abbreviation: see Material and methods. Not to scale.

Male terminalia (Fig. 4)

Hind margins of pygofer with large process in its upper thirds (Fig. 4A). Anal tube elongate, more than twice longer than wide medially, concave apically (in dorsal view) (Fig. 4B). Anal tube connected with basal part of penis and with inner surfaces of pygofer lobes by well sclerotized suspensorium. Anal column short and wide. Penis narrow, curved in a wide arc apically, with 18 denticles of same size on its weakly sclerotized apical part (Fig. 4C, D, *c*). Connective with large elongate cup (Fig. 4C). Style massive, with elongate capitulum (in dorsal view) bearing large finger-shaped lateral tooth (Fig. 4E, F).

Measurement

Total length. Male: 7.0 mm.

Subgenus *Congoma* n. subgen.

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TYPE SPECIES. — *Ingoma corona* n. sp., by present designation.

DIAGNOSIS. — Acrometope present (Fig. 1B, *am*). Eumetope with convex lateral margins, as wide above eyes as below, with strong median carina along its whole length (Fig. 1B, G). Metopoclypeal suture straight, deeply concave. Anteclypeus with protruding apical angle (Fig. 1A). Forewings with many transverse veins in their distal halves; radius and median running from nearly one point on the basal cell or by short common stem (Figs 5B; 8B; 10B). Penis asymmetric, S-shaped, curved in a narrow arc apically, with long spiny processes including sabre-shaped one basally and denticles (Figs 7B, C; 9B, C; 11A). Style with short capitulum (Figs 7D, E; 9E).

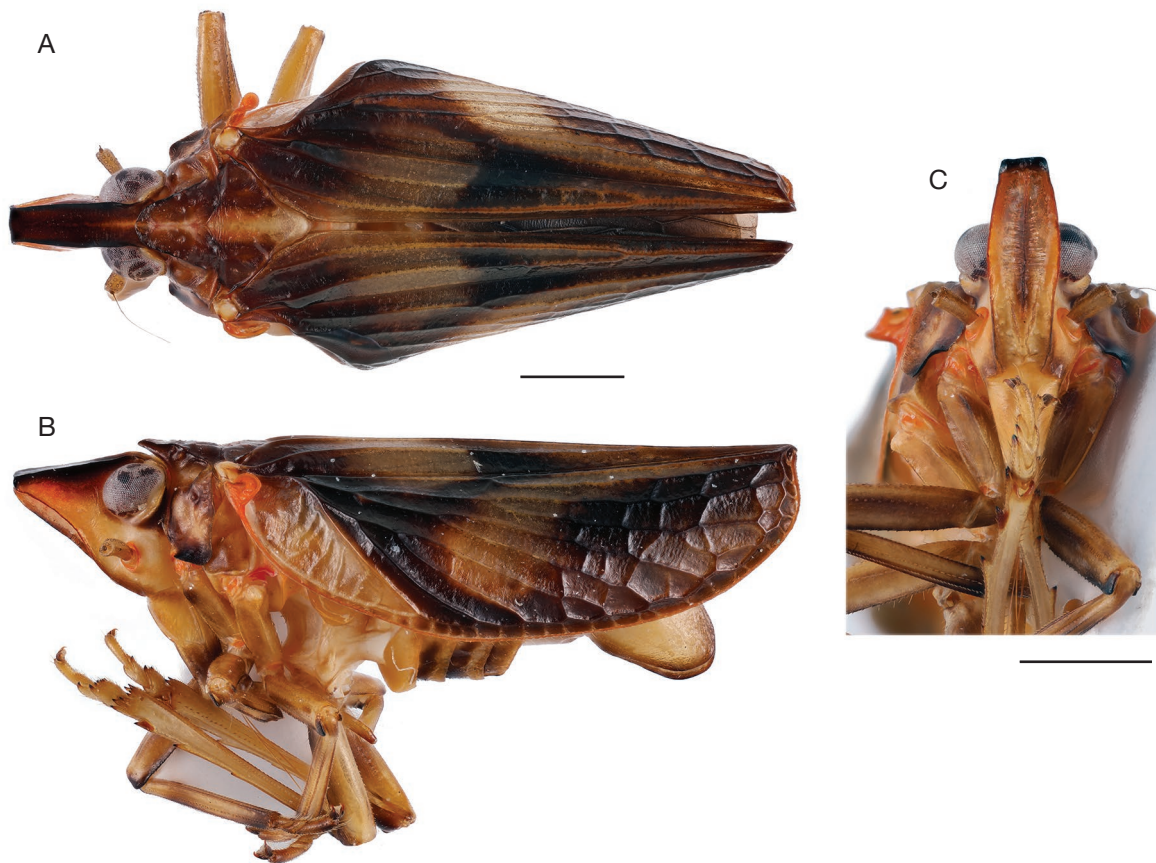


FIG. 5. — *Ingoma (Congoma) corona* n. sp., male paratype, external view: **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, frontal view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. — Subgeneric name is an amalgamation of the words “Congo” and “*Ingoma*.”

DISTRIBUTION. — Northern and western Democratic Republic of the Congo – Tshopo, Kasai-Central, and Kongo Central Provinces and southwestern Central African Republic – Lobaye Province.

Ingoma (Congoma) corona n. sp.
(Figs 1A-C; 2A, B; 5; 6; 7)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype.** The Democratic Republic of the Congo • ♂; Basoko; Canopy Fogging, 12; 01°14'N, 23°36'E; 3.VII.2009; Old Palm Plantation; Congostream Exp.; RBINS.

Paratypes. The Democratic Republic of the Congo • 1 ♂; Basoko; Canopy Fogging, 12; 1°14'N, 23°36'E; 3.VII.2009; Old Palm Plantation; Congostream Exp.; RBINS • 1 ♂; same data as for preceding; ZIN.

DIAGNOSIS. — Male anal tube short, less than twice as long as wide medially, weakly convex apically (in dorsal view) (Fig. 7F). Penis missing triangular-shaped process, with massive long ventro-apical process, long dorso-apical process and rather small weakly sclerotized apical part bearing six large teeth (Fig. 7B, *b, c, d*).

ETYMOLOGY. — Species name is derived from the Latin for canopy.

DISTRIBUTION. — Northern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tshopo Province.

DESCRIPTION

Structure (Figs 1A-C; 2A; B; 5; 6)

Coryphe flat or weakly concaved, densely striated. Metope with distinct carina between acrometope and eumetope (Fig. 1B; 5C). Acrometope in shape of narrow vertical rectangle (Fig. 1B, *am*). Eumetope long and narrow, with lateral margins slightly convex medially, as wide above eyes as below, with strong median carina running from upper margin of acrometope throughout eumetope to its basal third where two short strong sublateral carina present on the sides of median one (Fig. 1B). Eumetope with few traces of larval sensory pits (pustules) above metopoclypeal suture. Metopoclypeal suture deep, nearly horizontal. Post- and anteclypeus with strong median carina. Head elongate in lateral view (Fig. 1C; 5B). Pronotum with diverging posteriorly lateral carinae and fine median carina; posterior margin deeply notched (Fig. 5A). Mesonotum with weak median carina. Basal process of forewing precostal margin nearly square, with rounded angles (Fig. 6C). Radius and median running from one point on the basal cell and firstly furcating at the same level closely to the cell at basal fifth of wing. Many transverse veins in distal halves of the wings

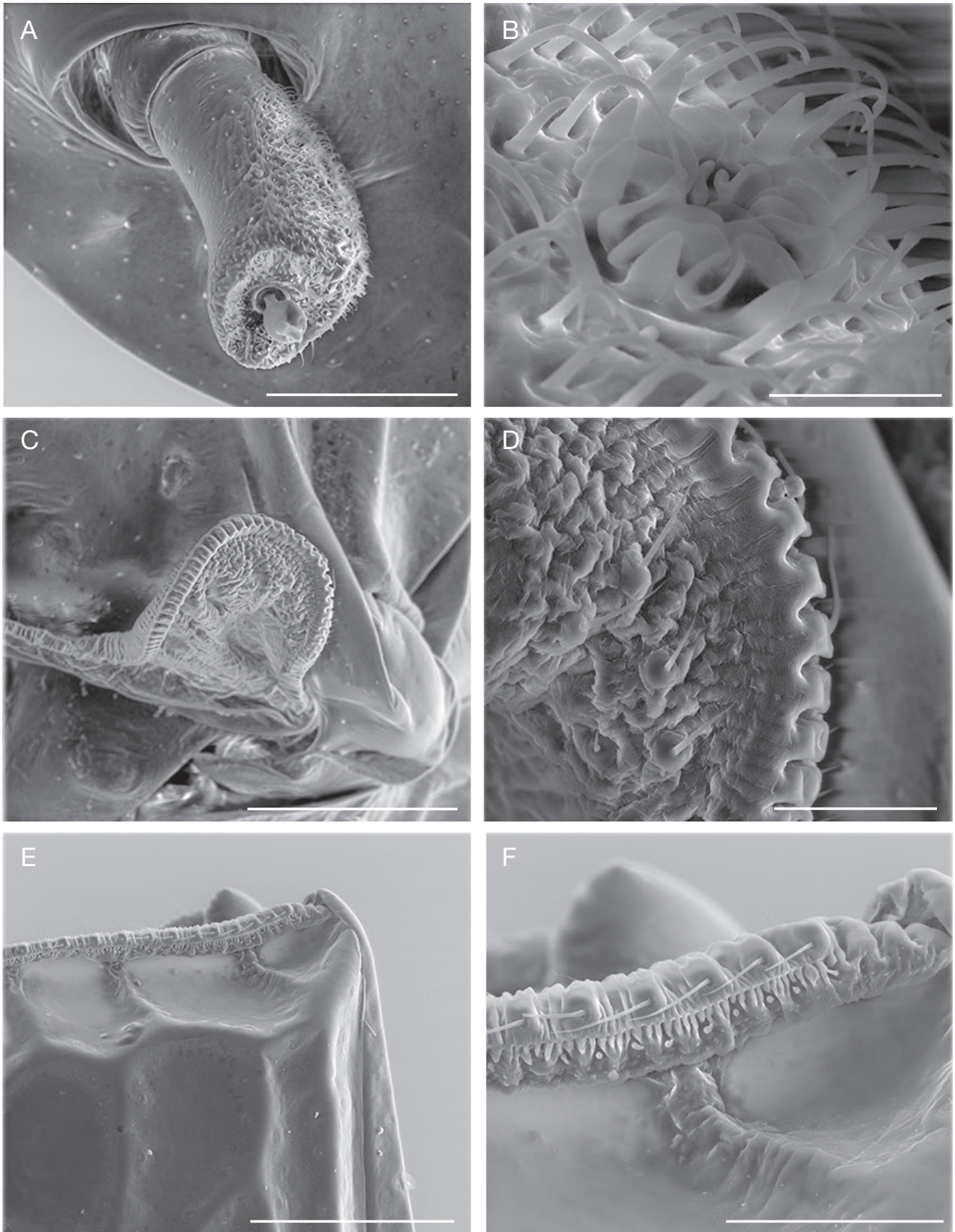


FIG. 6. — *Ingoma (Congoma) corona* n. sp., paratype, pedicel and forewing: **A**, pedicel; **B**, sensory organ of pedicel; **C**, ear-shaped basal process of precostal wing margin; **D**, surface of ear-shaped basal process of precostal wing margin; **E**, apex of clavus; **F**, same. Scale bars: A, 200 μ m; B, 20 μ m; C, E, 300 μ m; D, 50 μ m; F, 100 μ m.

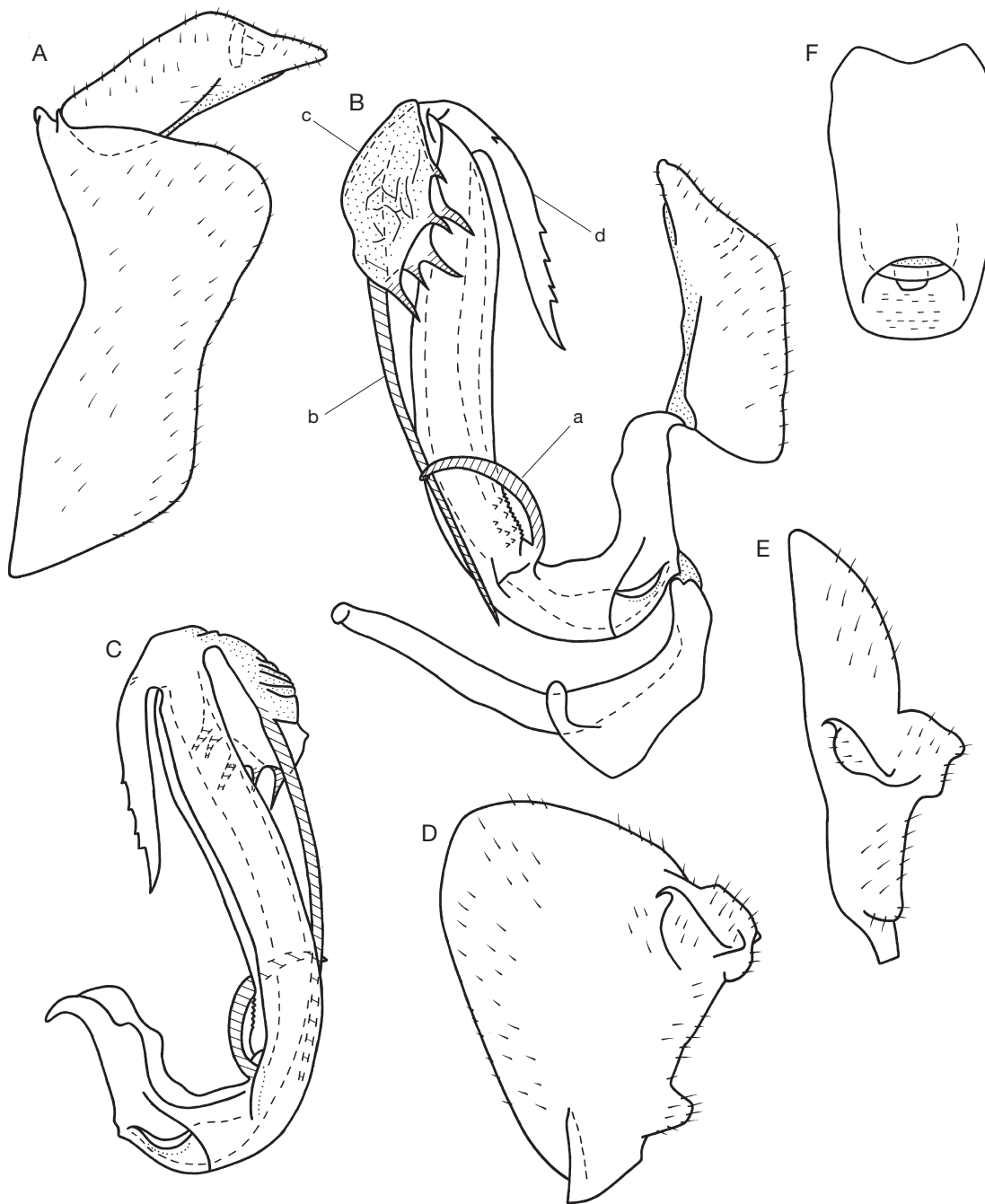


FIG. 7. — *Ingoma (Congoma) corona* n. sp., holotype, male genitalia: **A**, pygofer and anal tube, lateral view; **B**, penis, anal tube, and connective, right lateral view; **C**, penis, left lateral view; **D**, style, lateral view; **E**, style, dorsal view; **F**, anal tube, dorsal view. Abbreviations: see Material and methods. Not to scale.

(Fig. 5B). Forewing vein branching sequence: R 4-5, R_{2,2} sometimes furcating apically; M 5-6, M₁ and M₂ furcating near to wing middle (M₁ before M₂); CuA 2, furcating near to wing middle (at the same level with M₂). Pcu joining A₁ at apical fourth of clavus. Hind wings well developed, three-lobed, with very weak cubital and vannal clefts and wide anal lobe; costal margin deeply concave; coupling lobe elongate; M and CuA running closely from basal cell; Pcu and anterior branch of first anal vein (A_{1,1}) shortly fused medially; Pcu and second anal vein (A₂) with spiny short setae (Fig. 2A, B).

Hind wing vein branching sequence: R 2, furcating at wing middle; r-m 1; M 1; m-cua 1; CuA 2; cua-cup 1; CuP 1; cup-pcu 1; Pcu 1; A₁ 2, furcating medially; A₂ 1. Hind tibia with nine spines apically. First metatarsomere with 6-7 intermediate spines apically. Arolium of pretarsus not reaching claw apices, with weakly notched medially hind margin in dorsal view.

Coloration (Fig. 5)

Coryphe dark brown, with black lateral margins, to completely black, with pale median line. Metope light yellow,

with black median carina and brown to dark brown lateral margins. Head laterally light yellow to dark brown or black below coryphe margins, with dark brown areas below eyes. Antenna holes with orange margins. Scapi light yellow to light brown. Pedicels yellowish light brown. Third segment of antenna black. Flagellum brown. Postclypeus light yellow, with brown median carina and sometimes light brown lateral stripes. Anteclypeus dark brown, with light yellow apical lobe. Rostrum brown, with dark brown apex. Pronotum dark brown to black on the margins, with pale median part. Paradiscal fields of pronotum pale behind eyes. Paranotal lobes of pronotum dark brown to black at lower margins, with pale median parts. Mesonotum dark brown to black on the margins, with pale median part and scutellum. Forewings dark brown to black, with pair of large pale areas on corium and clavus. Forewing precostal margin with the basal process orange. Subcostal area and large axillar at the base of clavus light yellow. Veins of appendix dark proximally and light distally. Hind wings dark brown to black on veins. Legs light brown to dark brown or black on femora and tibia margins. Tarsi dark brown to black on apical parts of third tarsomeres and claws. Apices of leg spines black. Abdominal sternite III and genital block light yellow to light brown, with black margins of styles. Abdominal sternites IV-VI mainly dark brown.

Male terminalia (Fig. 7)

Pygofer massive, with deeply concave hind margins and strongly convex upper angles (Fig. 7A). Anal tube rather short, less than twice as long as wide medially, almost not narrowing to weakly convex apex (in dorsal view) (Fig. 7F). Anal column wide and short. Penis narrow, with one curved sabre-shaped process, with curved apex, arisen basally on its dorsal surface (Fig. 7B, *a*) and two apical processes directed downwards – one ventral narrow, spine-shaped, long, 4/5 of penis length, and nearly straight (Fig. 7B, *b*) and another one dorsal, twice shorter, with marginal denticles (Fig. 7B, *d*). Apical weakly sclerotized part of penis with six large teeth (Fig. 7B, *c*). Connective with elongate cup. Style massive, with short capitulum, large finger-shaped lateral tooth, and small apical tooth (Fig. 7D, E).

Measurement

Total length. Males: 7.2-7.4 mm.

Ingoma (Congoma) draco n. sp.
(Figs 1G, H; 8; 9)

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:493F12F1-F069-4A11-911B-CA4DC9204CE2](https://doi.org/10.24425/zoobank.org/act:493F12F1-F069-4A11-911B-CA4DC9204CE2)

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype.** The Democratic Republic of the Congo • ♂; Mayombe, Bas-Congo, Luki Biosphere Res., Canopy Fog., Fogging 9; 266 m a.s.l.; 5°37'16.7"S, 13°5'54.8"E; 22.IX.2007, D. De Bakker & J.P. Michiels leg.; RBINS.

Paratypes. The Democratic Republic of the Congo • 4♂, 2♀; Mayombe, Bas-Congo, Luki Biosphere Res., Canopy Fog., Fog-

ging 9; 266 m a.s.l.; 5°37'16.7"S, 13°5'54.8"E; 22.IX.2007; D. De Bakker & J.P. Michiels leg.; RBINS • 2♂, 2♀; same data as for preceding; ZIN • 2♂; Mayombe, Bas-Congo, Luki Biosphere Res., Canopy Fog., Fogging 20; 266 m a.s.l.; 5°37'16.7"S, 13°5'54.8"E; 4.X.2007; D. De Bakker & J.P. Michiels leg.; RBINS • 1♂; same data as for preceding; MNHN (EH 31728) • 1♀; Mayombe, Bas-Congo, Luki Biosphere Res., Canopy fogging; 266 m a.s.l.; 5°37'16.7"S, 13°5'54.8"E; 13.IX.2007; D. De Bakker & J.P. Michiels leg.; RBINS • 2♂; Mayombe, Bas-Congo, Luki Biosphere Res., Canopy fogging; 260 m a.s.l.; 5°37'16.7"S, 13°5'54.8"E; 21.IX.2007; D. De Bakker & J.P. Michiels leg.; RBINS • 1♀; Mayombe, Bas-Congo, Luki Biosphere Res., Canopy Fogging 3; 266 m a.s.l.; 5°37'16.7"S, 13°5'54.8"E; 10.XI.2006; D. De Bakker & J.P. Michiels leg.; RBINS.

DIAGNOSIS. — Male anal tube three times as long as wide medially, concave apically (in dorsal view) (Fig. 9D). Penis narrow, with short ventro-apical process (Fig. 9C, *b*), triangular-shaped process below sabre-shaped one (Fig. 9B, *f*), and with furcating spine process dorsally (Figs 8D; 9B, *e*). Males: 7.4-7.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. — Species name is derived from the shape of penis looking like snake or dragon.

DISTRIBUTION. — Western Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kongo Central Province.

DESCRIPTION

Structure (Fig. 8)

Coryphe flat or weakly concave, finely striated. Coryphe with straight or weakly concave anterior margin and nearly straight posterior margin, 2.5 times as long as wide medially, nearly parallel-sided. Head shortly triangular in lateral view (Fig. 1H). Metope with median carina running from its upper margin and far not reaching metopoclypeal suture and with two short sublateral carinae in its basal third; acrometope narrow (Fig. 1G). Post- and anteclypeus with strong median carina. Rostrum long, extending behind hind coxae by whole 3rd segment. Pronotum with median groove. Mesonotum without carinae. Basal process of forewing precostal margin nearly square. Radius and median running from basal cell by short common stem. Radius firstly furcating before median, but its posterior branch (R₂) furcating at the same level with median closely to basal cell. Pcu joining first anal vein (A₁) in apical third of clavus. Forewing vein branching sequence: R 4-5; r-m 1-2; M 5-8, anterior branch (M₁) furcating before wing middle and posterior branch (M₂) at wing middle or at wing apical third; im 4-6; m-cua 3-5; CuA 2, furcating before wing middle; icua 2. Hind tibia with 8-9 apical spines. First metatarsomere with two latero-apical and 5-7 intermediate spines apically in continuous row.

Coloration (Fig. 8)

Males similar to *I. (C.) corona* n. sp. Veins of appendix dark proximally and light distally. Abdominal tergites IV-VIII light brown. Abdominal sternites IV-VII dark brown, with whitish hind margins. Styles with dark brown margins.

Females with abdominal tergites IV-VIII whitish yellow, except brown medially tergites V and VI. Abdominal ster-

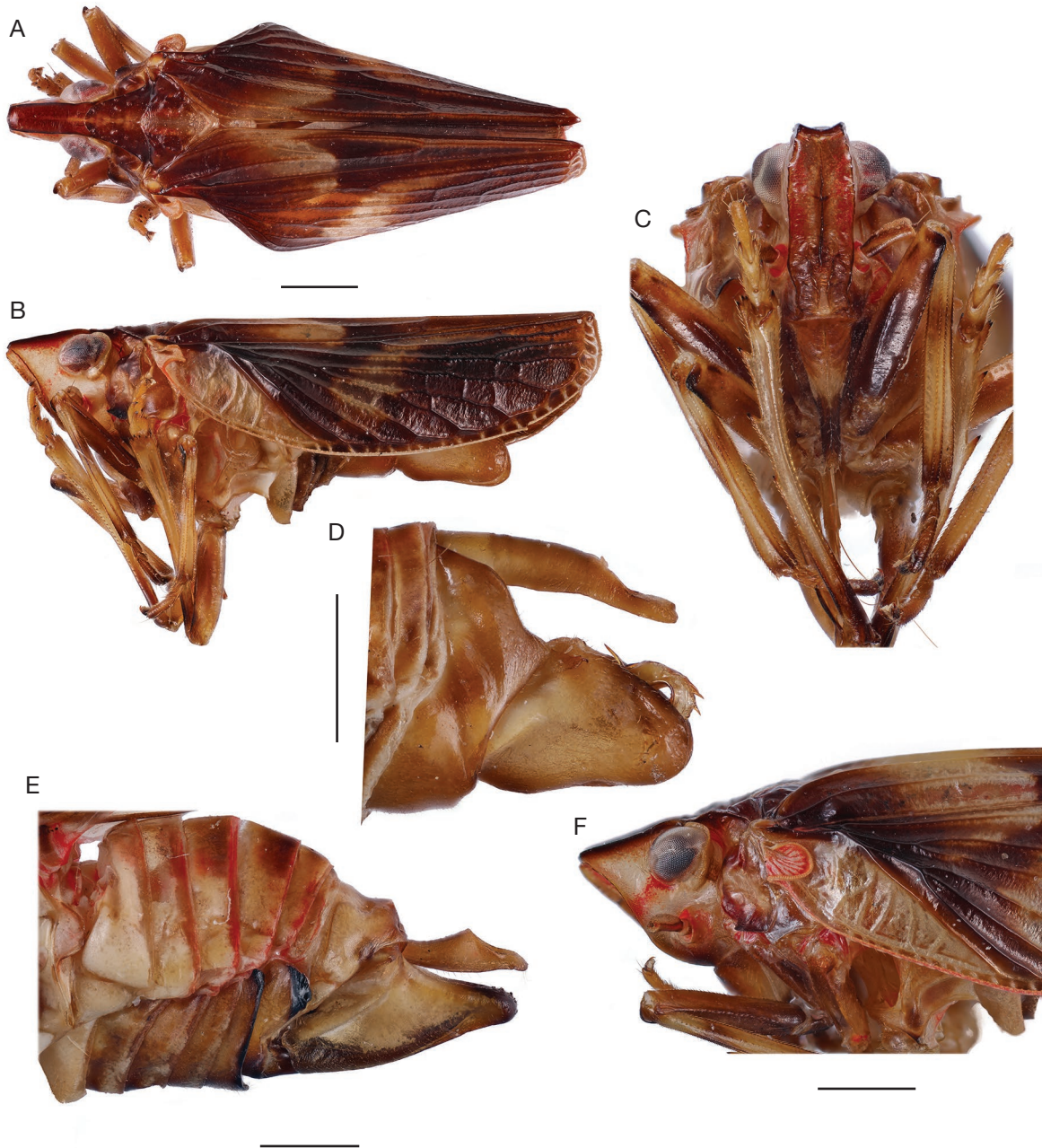


FIG. 8. — *Ingoma (Congoma) draco* n. sp., paratypes: **A**, male dorsal view; **B**, male lateral view; **C**, male frontal view; **D**, male abdomen, lateral view; **E**, female abdomen, lateral view; **F**, female, head and forewing, lateral view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

nite III whitish, sternites IV-VI light brown, sternite VII light brown, with brown to dark brown or black hind margin. Gonopods whitish yellow, with dark brown to black teeth. Gonocoxa VIII light brown, with black proximal angle. Anal tube yellowish light brown.

Male terminalia (Fig. 9)

Pygofer with strongly protruding or process-like upper angles (Fig. 9A). Anal tube elongated, three times as long as wide medially, concave apically (in dorsal view) (Fig. 9D). Anal column short. Penis narrow, with short ventro-apical spiny

process (Fig. 9B, C, *b*) and teeth of different size on weakly sclerotized apical part – larger teeth proximally and smaller ones distally (Fig. 9C, *c*), with most proximal of them furcating apically (Fig. 9B, *e*). Basal part of penis with a sabre-shaped process, with curved apex (Fig. 9C, *a*) and triangular shaped process below it (Fig. 9B, *f*). Connective with elongate cup (Fig. 9C). Style with short, truncate capitulum and large lateral tooth (Fig. 9E).

Measurement

Total length. Males: 7.4-7.8 mm. Females: 8.5-9.0 mm.

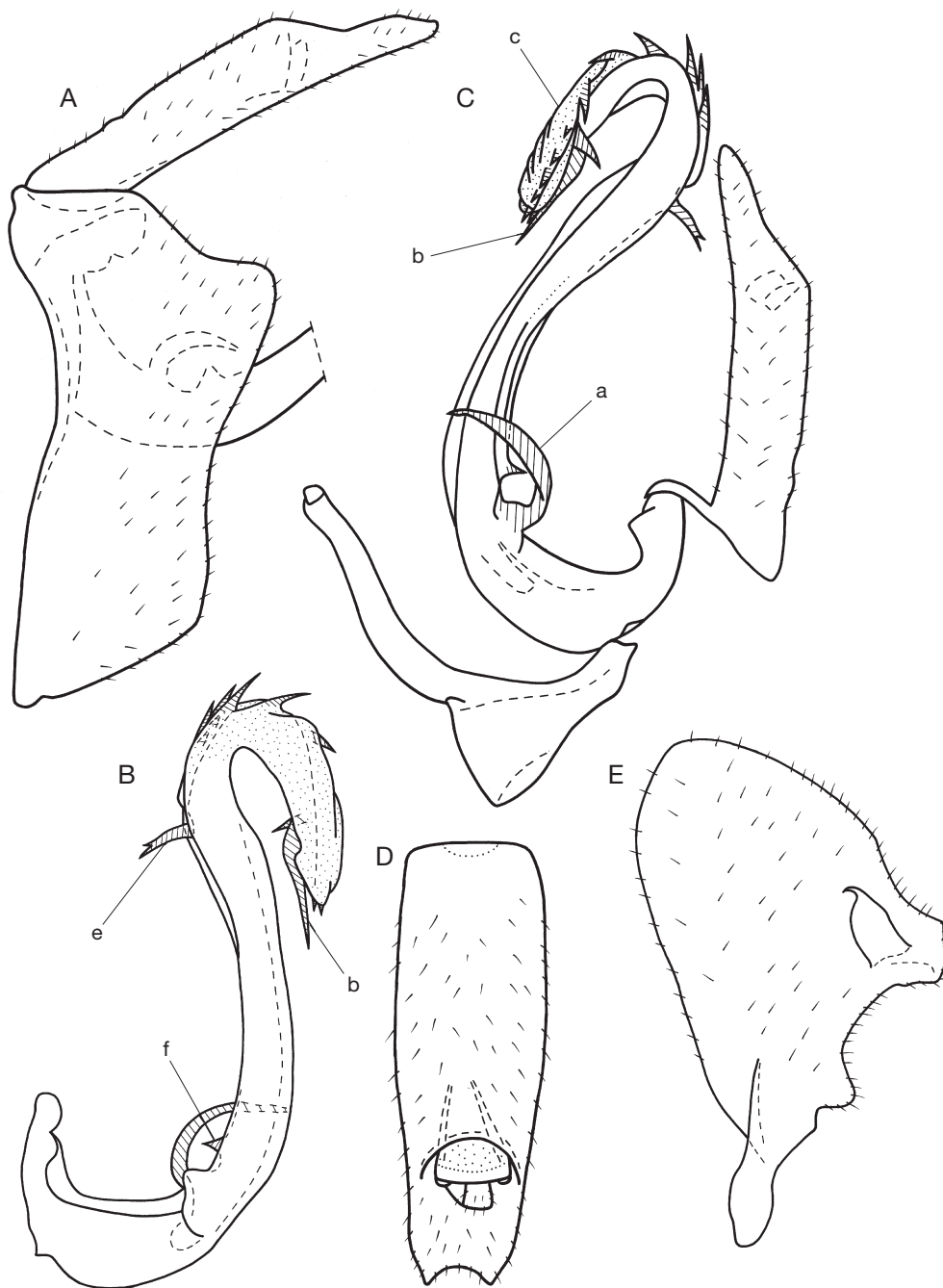


FIG. 9. — *Ingoma (Congoma) draco* n. sp., holotype, male genitalia: **A**, pygofer, anal tube, and basal part of penis, lateral view; **B**, penis, left lateral view; **C**, penis, connective, and anal tube, right lateral view; **D**, anal tube, dorsal view; **E**, style, lateral view. Abbreviations: see Material and methods. Not to scale.

Ingoma (Congoma) draco sinespinosa n. subsp.
(Figs 11; 10; 11)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype.** The Democratic Republic of the Congo • ♂; Luluabourg (savane); III.1964; J. Dehecgher leg.; RBINS.

DIAGNOSIS. — Male anal tube three times as long as wide medially, concave apically (in dorsal view) (Fig. 11C). Penis wide in lateral view, with short ventro-apical spiny process, triangular-shaped process below sabre-shaped one, but missing furcating spine process dorsally (Fig. 11A).

ETYMOLOGY. — Species name is referring to the structure of penis missing furcating spiny process.

DISTRIBUTION. — Western Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kasai-Central Province.

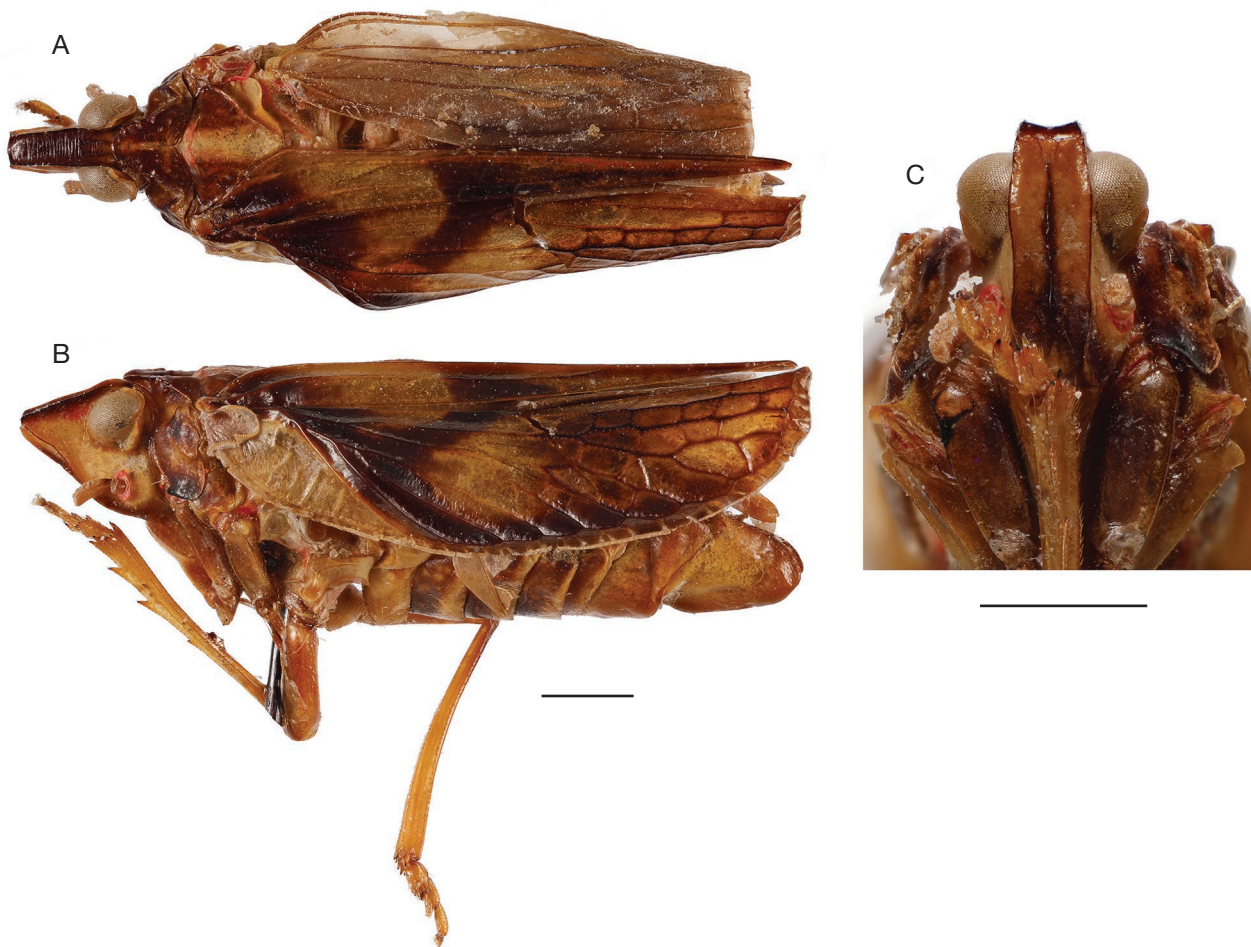


FIG. 10. — *Ingoma (Congoma) draco sinespinosa* n. subsp., holotype: **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, frontal view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

DESCRIPTION

Structure (Fig. 10)

Similar to *I. (C.) draco draco* n. sp. Forewing vein branching sequence: R 4; r-m 2; M 7; im 10; m-cua 5; CuA 2; icua 2. Posterior branch of median (M_2) furcating after wing middle. Cubitus anterior furcating at wing middle. Hind tibia with nine apical spines. First metatarsomere with five intermediate spines arranged in a weak arc in continuous row.

Coloration (Fig. 10)

Similar to *I. (C.) draco draco* n. sp. Abdominal sternites IV–VI dark brown in its proximal halves and yellowish light brown in its distal (posterior) halves. Abdominal sternite VII whitish yellow. Genital block yellowish brown.

Male terminalia (Fig. 11)

As in *I. (C.) draco draco* n. sp. except wider shaft of penis missing furcating spine process dorsally (Fig. 11A).

Measurement

Total length. Male: 8.4 mm.

Ingoma (Congoma) milardi n. sp. (Figs 12; 13)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype.** Central African Republic • ♂; Boukoko; 13.VIII.1968; Michel Boulard leg.; MNHN-EH-EH21864.

Paratype. Central African Republic • ♀; La Maboque; 25.V.1968; Michel Boulard leg.; MNHN-EH-EH21865.

DIAGNOSIS. — Male anal tube elongate, 2.5 times as long as wide medially, truncate apically (Fig. 13D). Penis missing triangular-shaped process, with massive long ventro-apical process, large weakly sclerotized apical part of penis bearing four teeth and 20 small denticles and short dorso-apical process (Fig. 13B, C).

ETYMOLOGY. — Species is named in honor of Dr Michel Boulard – well known French expert on Cicadidae and excellent collector to acknowledge his contribution to exploration of tropical Africa.

DISTRIBUTION. — Southwestern Central African Republic, Lobaye Province.

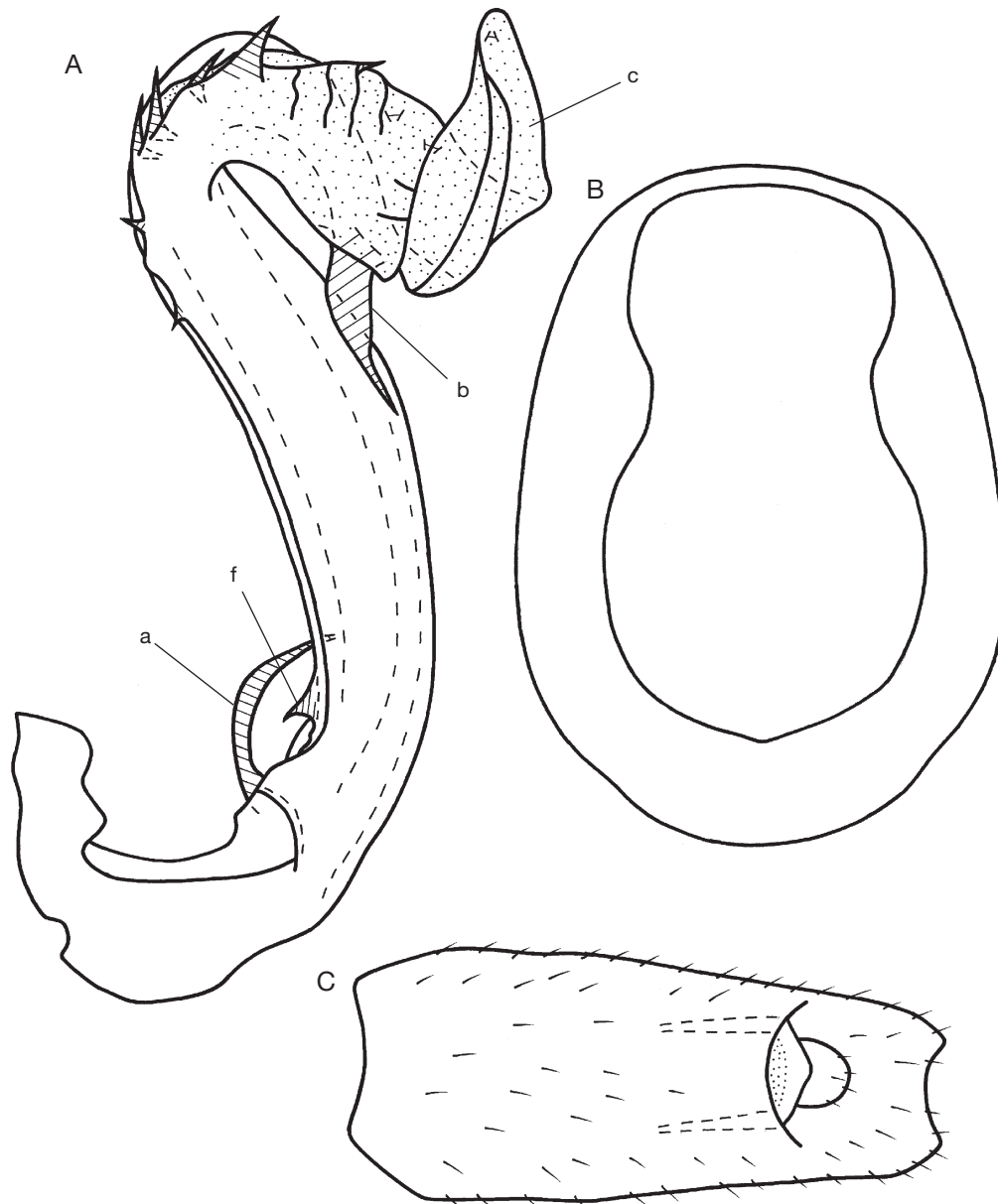


FIG. 11. — *Ingoma (Congoma) draco sinespinosa* n. subsp., holotype, male genitalia: **A**, penis, left lateral view; **B**, pygofer, caudal view; **C**, anal tube, dorsal view. Not to scale. Abbreviations: see Material and methods.

DESCRIPTION

Structure (Fig. 12)

Generally similar to *I. (C.) corona* n. sp. Coryphe long, parallel-sided, with weakly convex anterior margin (Fig. 12A). Acrometope narrow, with concave upper margin. Post- and anteclypeus with median carina. Pronotum and mesonotum without carinae. Pronotum deeply concave at midline. Forewings with triangularly elongated basal cell (Fig. 12D). Radius and median starting from the basal cell by short common stem and firstly furcating closely to basal cell.

Costa joining anterior branch of radius (R_1) in basal third of wing (Fig. 12D, C). Forewing vein branching sequence (Fig. 12D): R 4; r-m 1; M 5-7 (different on right and left wing); ir 6-9; CuA 2, furcating near to wing middle. Pcu joining A_1 in apical fourth of clavus. Hind tibia with 9-10 apical spines and two lateral spines in its distal third. First metatarsomere slightly larger than second one, both with sparse long setae ventrally. First metatarsomere with two latero-apical spines and seven intermediate spines arranged in a weak arc.

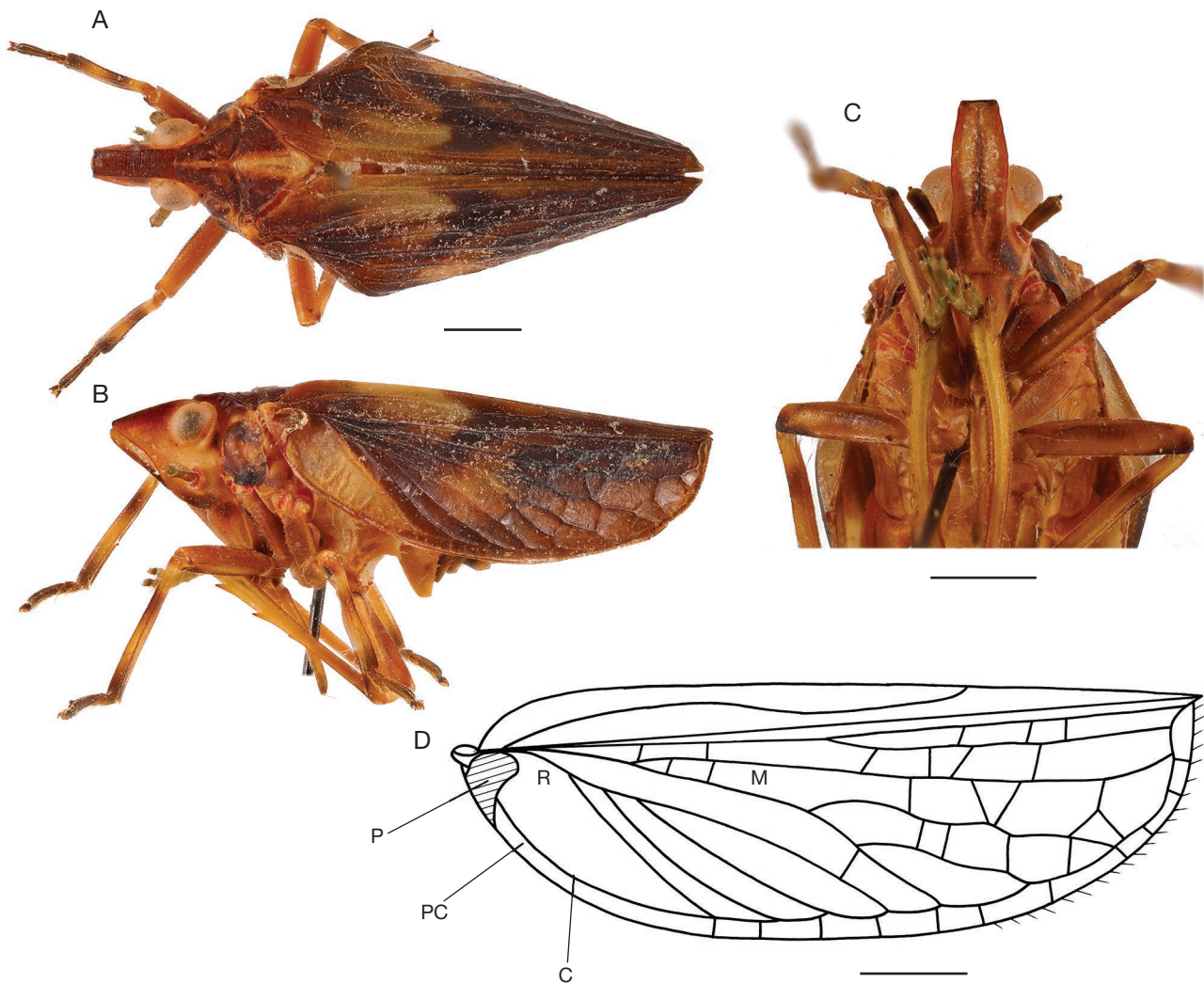


FIG. 12. — *Ingoma (Congoma) milardi* n. sp., holotype: **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, frontal view; **D**, left forewing. Abbreviations: see Material and methods. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Coloration (Fig. 12A-C)

Metope yellowish light brown and dark between lateral margins and sublateral carinae, with dark brown to black median carina. Female with reddish medially lateral margins of metope. Head laterally yellowish light brown, with dark brown elongate spot below scapus. Postclypeus yellowish light brown, with dark brown rounded spot below metopoclypeal suture on each side. Anteclypeus dark brown. Rostrum with dark brown first segment, yellowish second one, and yellowish, with brown apex, third one. Scapus yellowish light brown. Pedicel light brown to dark brown ventrally. Pronotum dark brown, with light brown median line. Mesonotum dark brown, with light brown median part and scutellum. Paranotal lobes of pronotum brown to dark brown, with two transverse black stripes. Tegulae yellowish light brown. Forewings dark brown to black, each

with yellowish light brown subcostal field – triangular area between costa and anterior branch of radius (R_1), large yellowish light brown area in basal half of clavus, and yellowish light brown area between third branch of radius (R_3) and median vein. Precostal ear-shaped process of forewing brown to dark brown. Underside of body light yellow. Coxae light yellow to light brown. Femora light yellow to light brown, sometimes brown to dark brown on its inner sides. Fore and middle tibiae light yellow, with dark brown bands basally and apically. Hind tibiae light yellow. Fore and middle tarsi dark brown. Hind tarsi greenish light yellow. Claws dark brown. Apices of leg spines black. Abdominal sternite III yellow, sternites IV-VII dark brown distally, with light yellow hind margins. Male pygofer light brown yellowish. Styles light brown yellowish, with dark brown margins. Female gonoplaes and anal tube light yellow.

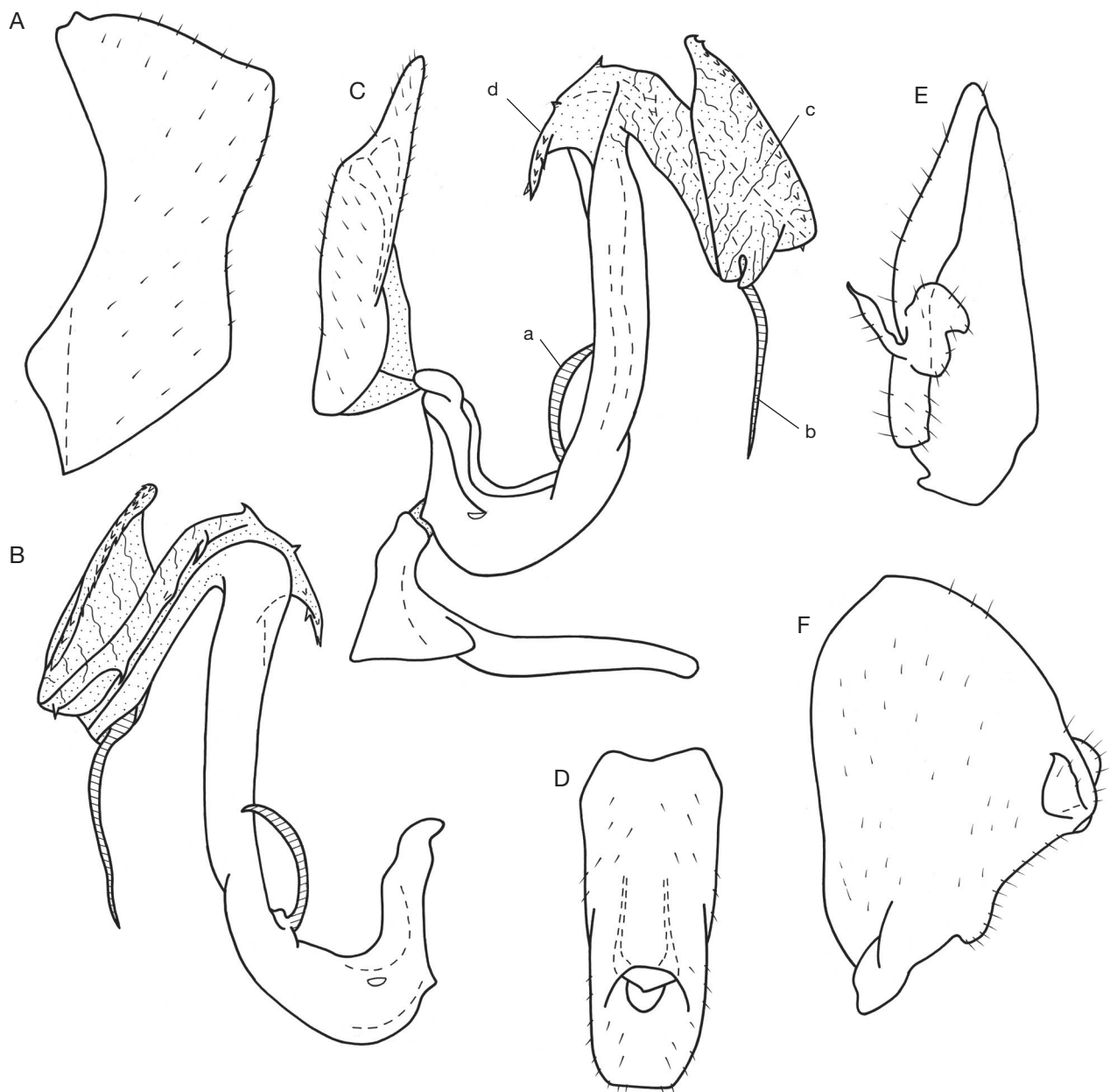


FIG. 13. — *Ingoma (Congoma) milardi* n. sp., holotype, male genitalia: **A**, pygofer, lateral view; **B**, penis, right lateral view; **C**, penis, anal tube, and connective, left lateral view; **D**, anal tube, dorsal view; **E**, style, dorsal view; **F**, style, lateral view. Abbreviations: see Material and methods. Not to scale.

Male terminalia (Fig. 13)

Close to *I. (C.) corona* n. sp. by the structure of penis – S-shaped, narrow, missing triangular shaped process basally, with long ventro-apical process (*b*) – more than half as long as shaft of penis, large weakly sclerotized apical part (*c*) bearing four teeth and 20 small denticles and short dorso-apical process (*d*) bearing seven denticles (Fig. 13B, C). Pygofer with medially concaved hind margins and protruding upper angles (Fig. 13A). Style with massive plate and short apical part of capitum (Fig. 13E, F). Anal tube elongate, 2.5 times

as long as wide medially, almost not narrowing apically, with truncate apex (in dorsal view) (Fig. 13D). Anal column small. Connective with widely opened cup (Fig. 13B).

Female terminalia

Female anal tube alongate, with truncate apex, Anal column small. Gonoplacs large, triangular-shaped.

Measurement

Total length. Male: 7.5 mm. Female: 9.0 mm.

DISCUSSION

Sensory organs of pedicel of *Ingoma* are of the folded or clover-leaf like plaques (Fig. 6A, B) recorded for Tropicuchidae, Flatidae Spinola, 1839, Lophopidae Stål, 1866, Ricaniidae Amyot & Audinet-Serville, 1843, and Issidae Spinola, 1839 (Stroiński *et al.* 2011; Gnezdilov & O'Brien 2014; Gnezdilov 2025a). The genus *Ingoma* differs from all other Trienopini by protruding, triangular-shaped in lateral view, head, with long and narrow coryphe (Figs 1; 3; 5; 8; 10), large and flattened laterally anteclypeus (Fig. 1A, F), and by forewing margin behind apex of clavus without semicircular lobe (Fig. 6E, F). By well developed three-lobed Hind wings *Ingoma* is closely related to *Trienopa* Signoret, 1860, however, differing by very weak cubital cleft (Fig. 2). By narrow S-shaped penis *Ingoma* is well distinguished from *Togoda* Melichar, 1906 and *Trienopa* species which have it horseshoe-shaped (Gnezdilov 2007, fig. 8, 2025a, figs 8-10).

Congoma n. subgen. clearly differs from *Ingoma* s. str. by presence of acrometope on the head (Fig. 1B), penis with sabre-shaped spiny process basally, and style with short truncate capitulum (Figs 7; 9; 11; 13). Within the subgenus *Congoma* n. subgen. *Ingoma* (*C.*) *corona* n. sp. and *I.* (*C.*) *milardi* n. sp., known from the neighboring regions of northern Democratic Republic of the Congo and southwestern Central African Republic, are closely related and well distinguished by massive long ventro-apical process (Fig. 7B, *b*) while *I.* (*C.*) *draco* n. sp., known from western Democratic Republic of the Congo, has short ventro-apical process and peculiar triangular-shaped process below sabre-shaped one (Fig. 9B, *b, f*) which is missing in two first species. The last species is represented by two subspecies – *I.* (*C.*) *draco draco* n. subsp. characterized by narrow in lateral view penis, with furcating spine process dorsally (Fig. 9B, *e*) and *I.* (*C.*) *draco sinespinosa* n. subsp. with wide in lateral view penis missing furcating spine process (Fig. 11A). The last subspecies is described after a single male, however, distinctly larger than those of *I.* (*C.*) *draco draco* n. subsp. Thus additional material is needed to confirm status of these subspecies.

Ingoma (*Congoma*) *corona* n. sp. and *I.* (*C.*) *draco* n. sp. are the first representatives of the genus *Ingoma* known from the canopies. The tribe Trienopini was already recorded from the canopy of Ghana after *Togoda kakum* Gnezdilov, 2025 swept in the Kakum National Park at the 40 m height above ground (Gnezdilov 2022, 2025a, b). Other Tropicuchidae were recorded from the canopies of Amazonian Ecuador and this family was among the seven planthopper families with the largest number of morphospecies discovered (Barringer *et al.* 2019). Apparently we are just at the beginning of discovering of African canopy planthopper fauna.

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