




Article

New Cretaceous Fossil Achilidae Taxa (Insecta, Hemiptera, Fulgoromorpha) from Burmese Ambers with Description of *Niryasaburniini* Trib. Nov.

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Simple Summary: An increasing number of fossil planthoppers from Burmese ambers are regularly newly described, yet few belong to extant families. In this study, we describe new fossil taxa in the family Achilidae: *Niryasaburnia nigrutomia* sp. nov. and *Sinuovenaxius kachinensis* gen. et sp. nov. Additionally, we propose the establishment of a new tribe, *Niryasaburniini* trib. nov., to accommodate these two genera. A key for identifying tribes within the Myconinae subfamily is provided.

Abstract: A new species *Niryasaburnia nigrutomia* sp. nov. of the planthopper family Achilidae from Burmese amber collected from Hukawng Valley (Tanai) of northern Myanmar, is described, notably based on forewing pattern coloration and metatibiotarsal teeth conformation. A new fossil genus with its type species *Sinuovenaxius kachinensis* gen. et sp. nov. is also described. The tribe *Niryasaburniini* trib. nov. is established to include *Niryasaburnia* Szwedo, 2004, and *Sinuovenaxius* gen. nov., based on a unique combination of characters, of which the following states are particularly notable: head with compound eyes around half the length of pronotum, late forking of ScP+R and CuA after the fusion of Pcu+A₁ on the forewing, apical teeth of metatarsomeres I and II both with subapical platellar sensilla, and a unique hindwing pattern with simple RP and biforked MP, CuA with two terminals only, and with A₂ simple, reaching the posterior wing margin. The hindwing venation of this new tribe with RP with only one terminal and both MP and CuA with two terminals is unique in Achilidae.

Keywords: planthopper; Cenomanian; Myanmar fossil; new taxa; morphology



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1. Introduction

Recent studies place the origin of Achilidae Stål, 1866 in the Jurassic period [1], and this may even extend to the end of the Triassic [2,3]. By the mid-Cretaceous period, approximately 100 million years ago, all major lineages of Achilidae had emerged and began diversifying [2,3]. It is therefore not surprising to find a significant presence of Achilidae in Burmese amber inclusions, where they are the second most diverse of extant planthopper families in the Cretaceous fossil record, following Cixiidae Spinola, 1839, and surpassing Derbidae Spinola, 1839 and Nogodinidae Melichar, 1898 [4–9].

The taxon Achilidae was initially separated by Stål as the subfamily ‘Achilida’ within the family ‘Fulgorida’ in his work “Hemiptera Africana” in 1866 [10]. The taxon was later formally recognized as a distinct family by Muir in 1923 [11]. The evolutionary history and taxonomic divisions within Achilidae have been reviewed by Brysz and Szwedo [12].

The Achilidae currently group 162 genera and 521 species, respectively only accounting for 6.4% and 3.7% of Fulgoromorpha diversity [13]. Following Emeljanov’s classification

system [14,15], they were initially subdivided into three supertribes, currently upgraded to subfamilies by Bartlett et al. [16], and 12 tribes: Achilinae Stål, 1866 (Achilini Stål, 1866, Achillini Emeljanov, 1991), Apatesoninae Metcalf, 1938 (Apatesonini Metcalf, 1938, Ilvini Emeljanov, 1991, Seviini Emeljanov, 1991, Tropiphlepsiini Emeljanov, 1991), and Myconinae Fennah, 1950 (Amphignomini Emeljanov, 1991, Mycarini Emeljanov, 1991, Myconini Fennah, 1950, Plectoderini Fennah, 1950, Rhotalini Fennah, 1950, and the fossil tribe Waghildini Szwedó, 2006). The placement of another fossil tribe, Ptychoptilini Emeljanov, 1990, within the Achilidae or Derbidae, remains uncertain [5,17].

Achilidae are distributed worldwide, with a latitudinal profile particularly well represented in the northern hemisphere between 5° and 55° [13]. As obligate phytophagous species, they are predominantly associated with Fagales, Pinales, Ericales, and Rosales, accounting for 23.5%, 14.1%, 11.8%, and 8.2% of the records, respectively [13]. They are generally recognized as one of the planthopper groups best adapted to temperate climates [18].

The documented fossil taxa of Achilidae in the Cretaceous period are rare, with only three genera and four species recognized. Hamilton [19] described the first fossil genus *Acixiites* Hamilton, 1990, with *A. immodesta* Hamilton, 1990 (the type species), and *A. costalis* Hamilton, 1990, from the Crato Formation in Brazil representing the oldest fossil records of Achilidae from the Cretaceous period. Cockerell [20] initially described the first Myanmar amber planthopper taxon in the Delphacid genus *Liburnia* Stål, 1866, transferred to Achilidae by Shcherbakov [21], and redescribed by Szwedó [4] in the new genus *Niryasaburnia* Szwedó, 2004, with the type species *N. burmitina* (Cockerell, 1917). According to Cruickshank and Ko [22], the specimen belongs to the 'old mines' location in Hukawng Valley near Tanai. Brysz et al. [8] described the second genus from the Hukawng Valley also, *Amphignokachinia* Brysz & Szwedó, 2023, with the type species *A. subversa* Brysz & Szwedó, 2023, as the first mid-Cretaceous representative of the tribe Amphignomini in the subfamily Myconinae.

In this paper, a new Burmese amber species *Niryasaburnia nigrutomia* sp. nov. is described of Achilidae from the Kachin state (Tanai) of northern Myanmar, easily distinguished by its forewing pattern coloration and metatibiotarsal formula from *N. burmitina* (Cockerell, 1917). Additionally, a new Burmese amber genus *Sinuovenaxius* gen. nov., along with *S. kachinensis* sp. nov., is also described from this location. This discovery marks the third amber genus and the sixth fossil species of the family from the Cretaceous period. Furthermore, a new tribe *Niryasaburniini* trib. nov. is established within Myconinae to include the genera *Niryasaburnia* and *Sinuovenaxius* gen. nov.

2. Materials and Methods

The specimens of new species originate from the Hukawng Valley (Tanai) of northern Myanmar and are now deposited in the College of Life Sciences, China West Normal University, Nanchong, Sichuan Province, China. To avoid any confusion and misunderstanding, all authors declare that the specimens in this study were not involved in armed and ethnic conflicts in Myanmar. Radiometric U-Pb zircon dating provided an accurate age of 98.79 ± 0.62 Ma of the deposit [23] which refers to the Cenomanian period of the mid-Cretaceous.

The amber polishing process involved wrapping and rubbing the specimens with a wet cloth using compound abrasive paste, followed by a final cleaning with water. Observations were performed using an Olympus SZX7 stereomicroscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) and photos were captured using a Leica M205FA stereomicroscope (Leica Microsystems, Heerbrugg, Switzerland) equipped with a Leica MC190 HD camera (Leica Microsystems, Heerbrugg, Switzerland), and then automatically refined using the LAS X software version 2017.2.0 on a computer connected to the camera. Line drawings were created with CoreIDRAW 2019 and SAI2.

The terminologies adopted for the forewing and hindwing venation follow, respectively, Bourgoïn et al. [24], Bucher et al. [3] and Luo et al. [6], and for the male genitalia follows Bourgoïn [25]. The metatibiotarsal formula (s-t)/tI/tII corresponds to the number

of lateral spines (s) on the metatibia, the number of apical teeth (t) on the metatibia, the number of apical teeth (tI) on metatarsomere I, and the number of apical teeth (tII) on metatarsomere II.

3. Systematic Paleontology

Order: Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758
 Suborder: Fulgoromorpha Evans, 1946
 Superfamily: Fulgoroidea Latreille, 1807
 Family: Achilidae Stål, 1866
 Subfamily: Myconinae Fennah, 1950

Key to tribes of Myconinae

1. Metatibia with more than 4 lateral spines.....2
- Metatibia with no more than 3 lateral spines.....3
2. CuA 2-branched in prenodal region on forewing; apical teeth of metatarsomeres I and II both with subapical platellar sensilla.....Waghildini Szwedó, 2006
- CuA 3-branched in prenodal region on forewing; apical teeth of metatarsomere I without subapical platellar sensilla, but metatarsomere II with this sensilla.....Rhotalini Fennah, 1950
3. Genae with subantennal carinae; mesonotum without lateral carinae.....Amphignomini Emeljanov, 1991
- Genae without subantennal carinae; mesonotum with lateral carinae.....4
4. MP with at least 6 terminals, CuA with at least 4 terminals on forewing.....Myconini Fennah, 1950
- MP with no more than 5 terminals, CuA with no more than 3 terminals on forewing.....5
5. Head with compound eyes around 2/3 length of pronotum.....Plectoderini Fennah, 1950
- Head with compound eyes around half length of pronotum.....6
6. Forewing with ScP+R and CuA forking before level of fusion of Pcu and A₁; hindwing with CuA 3-branched.....Mycarini Emeljanov, 1991
- Forewing with ScP+R and CuA forking after level of fusion of Pcu and A₁; hindwing with CuA 2-branched.....Niryasaburniini trib. nov.

Niryasaburniini Wang & Bourgoïn trib. nov.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:28F1995F-0AF4-49B3-BBAF-238A49F7533C

Type genus. *Niryasaburnia* Szwedó, 2004.

Composition. *Niryasaburnia* Szwedó, 2004, *Sinuovenaxius* gen. nov.

Diagnosis: Head with compound eyes around half length of pronotum. Vertex with anterior margin almost straight. Frons with median carina elevated; lateral margins subparallel above level of compound eyes, then strongly diverging below lower margin of compound eyes and curved. On forewings, basal cell narrow, elongated; precostal and stigmal areas without veinlets connecting anterior margin, no pterostigma area individualized; rather simple venation, MP with two or three terminals; CuA with two terminals; ScP+R and CuA forking late, well after the level of fusion of Pcu and A₁; MP forking late well after nodal line level. On hindwings, RP simple with one terminal; both MP and CuA with two terminals; A₂ simple, reaching posterior margin. Hind tibia with two or three small lateral spines including subgenual one; metatibial apical teeth strong, long, in row widely diverging apically; apical teeth of metatarsomeres I and II both with subapical platellar sensilla.

Niryasaburnia Szwedó, 2004

Type species: *Niryasaburnia burmitina* (Cockerell, 1917), by monotypy [4].

Modified Diagnosis: *Niryasaburnia* can be distinguished by the late forking of MP well after nodal line level, ScP+R and CuA forking after level of the fusion of Pcu+A₁, ScP+R forking before end of clavus and before forking of CuA, C4 shorter than C3, RP 2-branched, MP forked twice with three terminals on forewing; the ventral margin of frons strongly diverging ventrally (twice as wide than between compound eyes) well below the lower margin of the compound eyes, frons with distinct median carina from anterior margin to posterior margin; long anteclypeus reaching the base of prolegs; rostrum exceeding metatrochanter; hind tibia with two lateral spines including subgenual one; metatibial apical teeth strong, long in row widely diverging apically, the apical teeth of metatarsomeres I and II both with subapical platellar sensilla.

Niryasaburnia nigrutomia Deng & Bourgoin sp. nov.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F17983FC-AEBF-4821-AC96-147897DCCE82

Diagnosis: This new species differs from *Niryasaburnia burmitina* (Cockerell, 1917) by the following characteristics: (1) tegmen with irregular brown patches as in Figure 1A (without patches in *N. burmitina*); (2) forewing, RA₂ with only one terminal (two in *N. burmitina*); (3) transverse veins *r-m*₁ and *m-cu*₁ placed at same level of the forking of MP (distad in *N. burmitina*); (4) lateral carinae of the frontoclypeus without distinct granulation (present in *N. burmitina*); (5) metatibiotarsal formula: 2-8/8/7, versus 2-9/10/8 in *N. burmitina*.

Etymology: The name refers to the black thorax, *nigrum pronotum* in Latin, arbitrarily concatenated into *nigrutomia*.

Type material: Holotype, MDHP130. Female adult, in Burmese amber, from Hukawng Valley (Tanai location), Kachin State, Northern Myanmar.

Description:

Small-size insect (Figures 1–3). Total length including tegmina 4.99 mm. The forewing and hindwing in right side not completed due to the fossil conditions. Anal lobe of forewing in left side folded but well visible in right side. Head slightly split from thorax in the specimen. Frons and clypeus slightly slanted in ventral view in the specimen. The apex of left middle leg missing.

Head. Head width with compound eyes (Figure 2A) 0.61 mm. Vertex (Figure 2A) length 0.16 mm in midline, width in anterior margin 0.16 mm, width at middle 0.19 mm, width at base 0.26 mm. Compound eyes (Figure 2A) length 0.35 mm, width 0.12 mm. Frons (Figure 2B) length 0.65 mm, width in anterior margin 0.15 mm, width at middle 0.13 mm, width at base 0.31 mm. Clypeus (Figure 2B) length 0.37 mm. Rostrum (Figure 1B) 1.34 mm.

Thorax. Pronotum (Figure 2A) length 0.22 mm, width 1.04 mm. Mesonotum (Figure 2A) length 0.98 mm, widest width 0.90 mm.

Forewings. Tegmen (Figures 1A,B, 2C and 3A) length 3.96 mm in longest part, width 1.33 mm in widest part; RA₂ with one terminal; transverse veins *r-m*₁ and *m-cu*₁ placed at same level of the forking of MP; tegmen hyaline, large area of irregular brown patches on tegmen, five of them almost equidistant located anteriorly on costal and radial area, wider markings posteriorly more or less confluent and irregular, as figured; clavus with darker brown markings; brown patches distally lighter or absent; costal membrane (Figure 2D) clearly visible.

Hindwings. Hindwing (Figures 1A and 2C) 3.30 mm long in longest part, 1.78 mm in widest part.

Legs. Fore femur, tibia, and tarsus (Figures 1B and 2F) length 0.79 mm, 0.84 mm, 0.36 mm; middle femur, tibia and tarsus (Figures 1B and 2G) length 0.88 mm, 1.18 mm, 0.22 mm; hind femur, tibia and tarsus (Figures 1B and 2H) length 0.82 mm, 1.34 mm, 0.75 mm; basitarsomere (Figure 2H) length 0.49 mm, metatarsomere II (Figure 2H) length 0.16 mm, metatarsomere III (Figure 2H) length 0.10 mm; metatibiotarsal formula: 2-8/8/7 (Figures 2H and 3E).

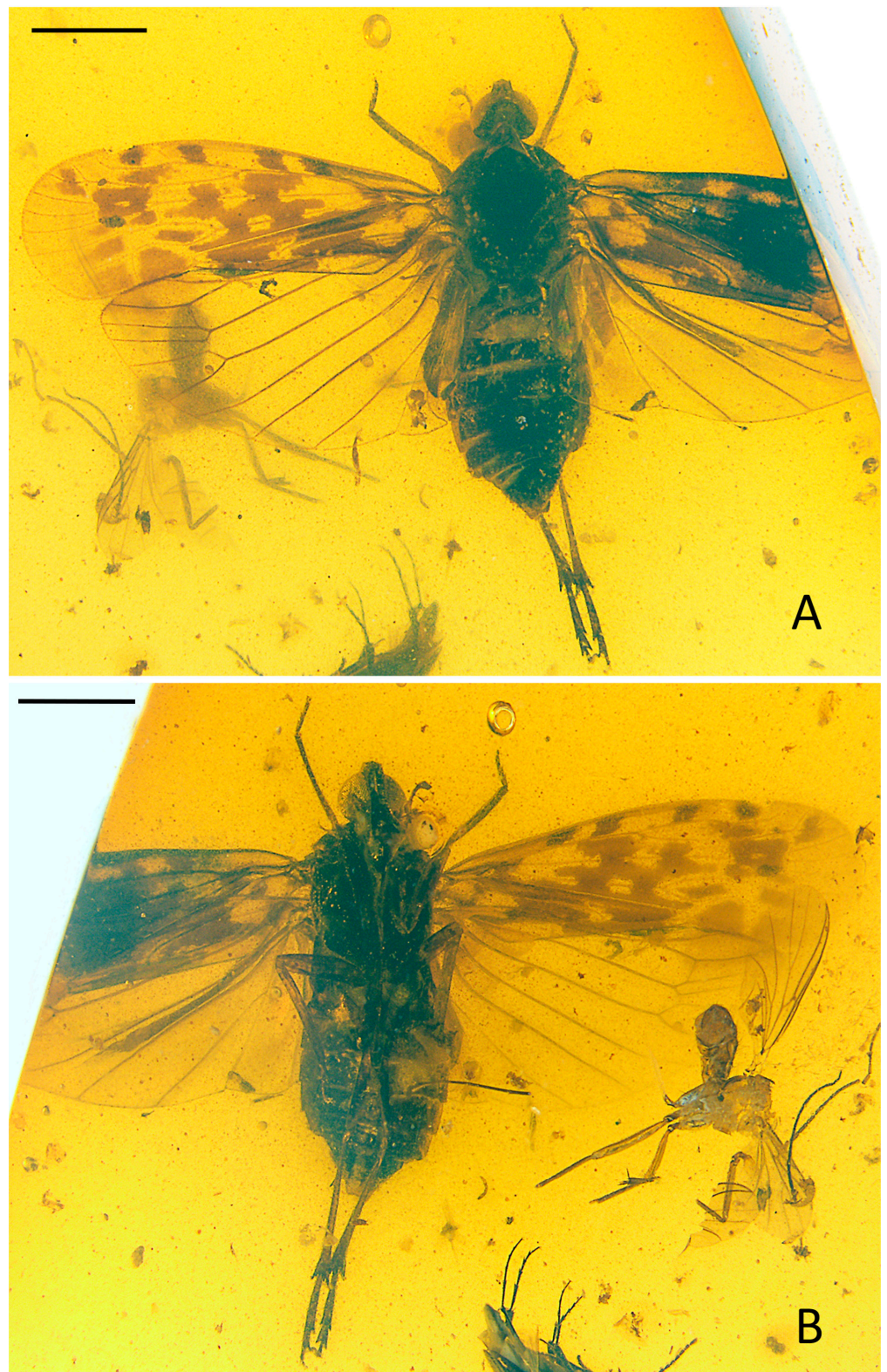


Figure 1. *Niryasaburnia nigrutomia* sp. nov., Holotype. (A) Adult, dorsal view; (B) adult, ventral view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Female terminalia. A female specimen but not clear enough and complete for description. In dorsal view, anal tube (Figures 2E and 3D) sub-quadrangular with apical margin concave at middle, anal styles (Figures 2E and 3D) developed.

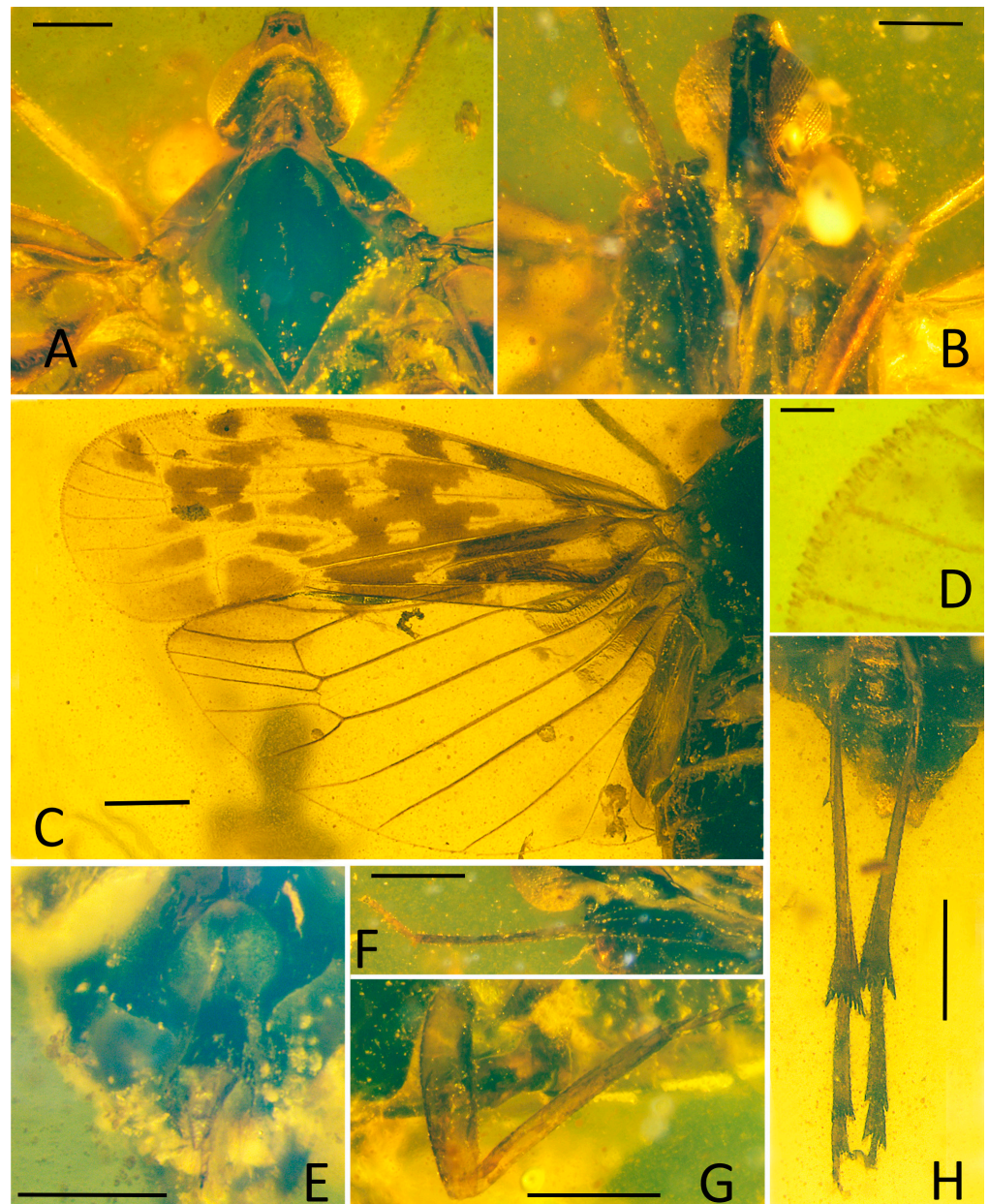


Figure 2. *Niryasaburnia nigrutomia* sp. nov., Holotype. (A) Head and thorax, dorsal view; (B) head, ventral view; (C) forewing and hindwing; (D) costal membrane of forewing; (E) female genitalia, dorsal view; (F) fore leg; (G) middle leg; (H) hind tibia and tarsus. Scale bar: 0.1 mm in (D), 0.3 mm in (A,B), 0.2 mm in (E), 0.5mm in (C,F–H).

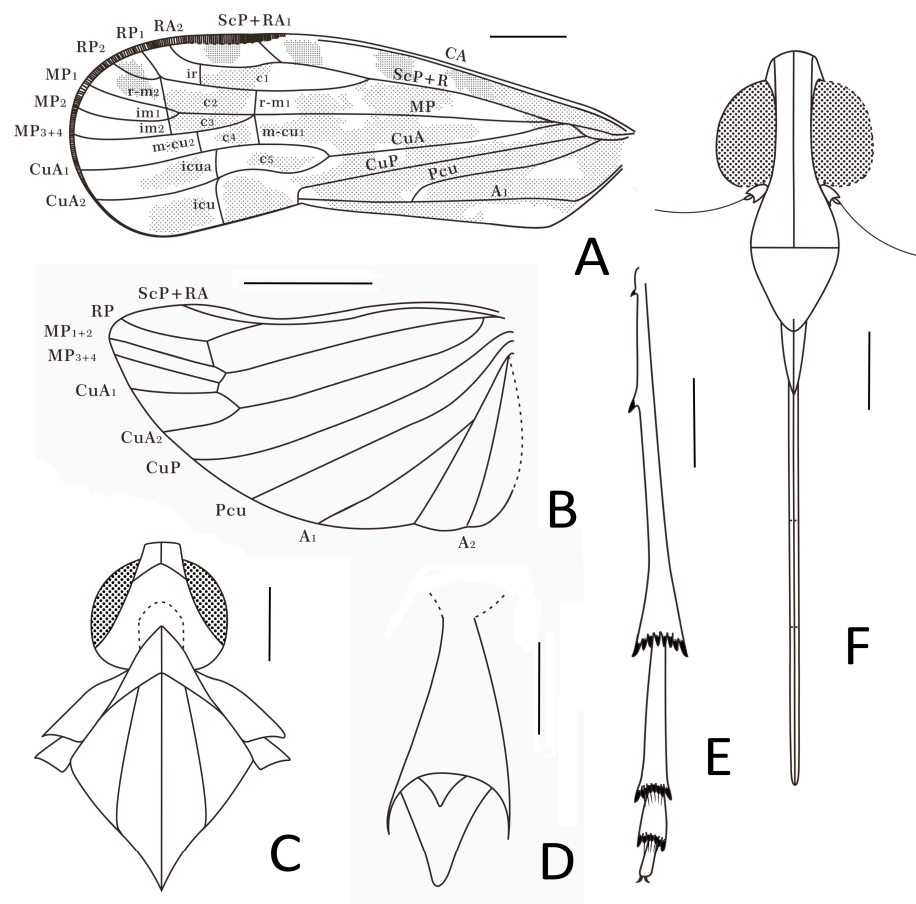


Figure 3. *Niryasaburnia nigrutomia* sp. nov., Holotype. (A) Forewing venation; (B) hindwing venation; (C) head and thorax, dorsal view; (D) female anal tube; (E) hind tibia and tarsus; (F) head, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.1 mm in (D), 0.3 mm in (C,E,F), 0.5 mm in (A), 1 mm in (B).

Sinuovenaxius Wang & Bourgoïn gen. nov.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7CAD226A-27DA-4C78-AFC8-CF6FEA73562C

Type species: *Sinuovenaxius kachinensis* sp. nov.

Diagnosis: From other Burmese amber Achilid fossils, the new genus approaches *Niryasaburnia*, but differs in the following characters on the forewing: (1) ScP+R forking late after end of clavus (before in *Niryasaburnia*), and after forking of CuA (before in *Niryasaburnia*); (2) all branches single after nodal line level (RP and MP₁₊₂ forked once in *Niryasaburnia*); (3) CuA₂ strongly sinuated at base (slightly sinuated in *Niryasaburnia*).

Sinuovenaxius gen. nov. differs from all currently known Achilids by its rather simple venation, by the combination of the following characters: (1) late forking of ScP+R after nodal level and after CuA forking; (2) as in several Plectoderini genera CuA₂ on forewing distinctly sinuated but stronger in *Sinuovenaxius* with a late forking of CuA well after the level of fusion of Pcu + A₁.

Etymology: The Latin name refers to the sinuate CuA₂ vein on the forewing, *sinuosus vena*, arbitrarily concatenated with *-xius*, gender masculine.

Description:

Head. Vertex (Figures 4A, 5A and 6A) trapezoid, slightly wider than long, with a distinct median carina, reaching anterior and posterior margins of vertex; anterior margin almost straight, surpassing the upper margin of compound eyes; lateral margins inclined outwards to the base; posterior margin roundly concave. Frons (Figures 4B, 5B and 6B) much longer than wide, the length in midline of frons about 2.3 times longer than wide, with distinct elevated median carina from the apical margin to the base of frons; apical

margin straight; lateral margins subparallel above the lower margin of compound eyes, and then expanded outward. Median ocellus absent. Gena (Figures 5B and 6B) with a pair of lateral ocelli touching compound eyes. Compound eyes (Figures 5B and 6B) large, bulged. Antennae (Figures 5B and 6B) with scape and elongated pedicel globulous; in frontal view, pedicel surpassing external margin of compound eyes; flagellum twice longer than pedicel, basal bulb of flagellum oval. Frontoclypeal suture (Figures 5B and 6B) slightly angular. Clypeus (Figures 5B and 6B) large, dorsally almost same as frons at length, triangular; with median carina well present in the basal 2/3; lateral margins converging to base. Rostrum (Figures 4B, 5E and 6B) short, just reaching mesocoxae.

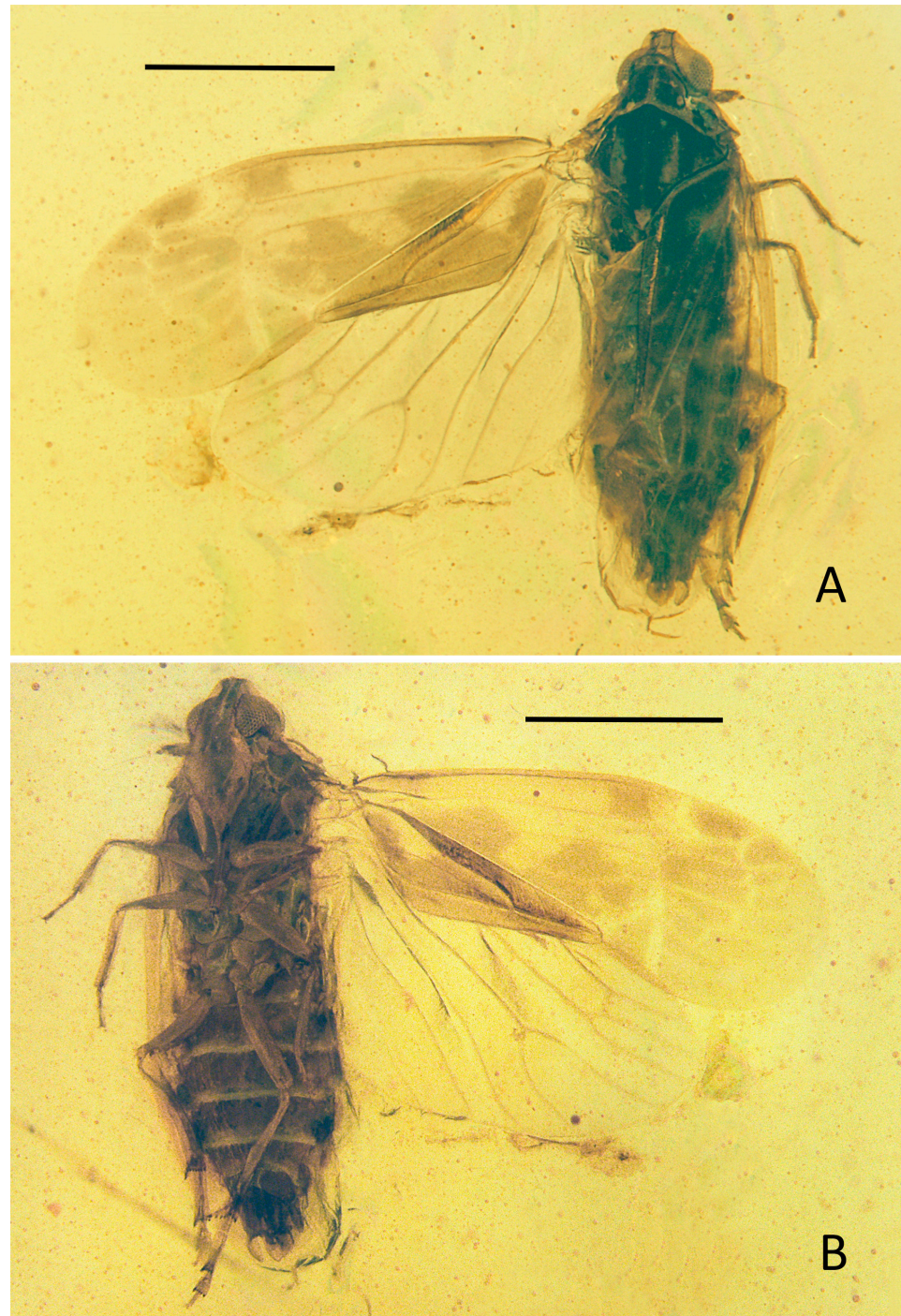


Figure 4. *Sinuoovenaxius kachinensis* gen. et sp. nov., Holotype. (A) Adult, dorsal view; (B) adult, ventral view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

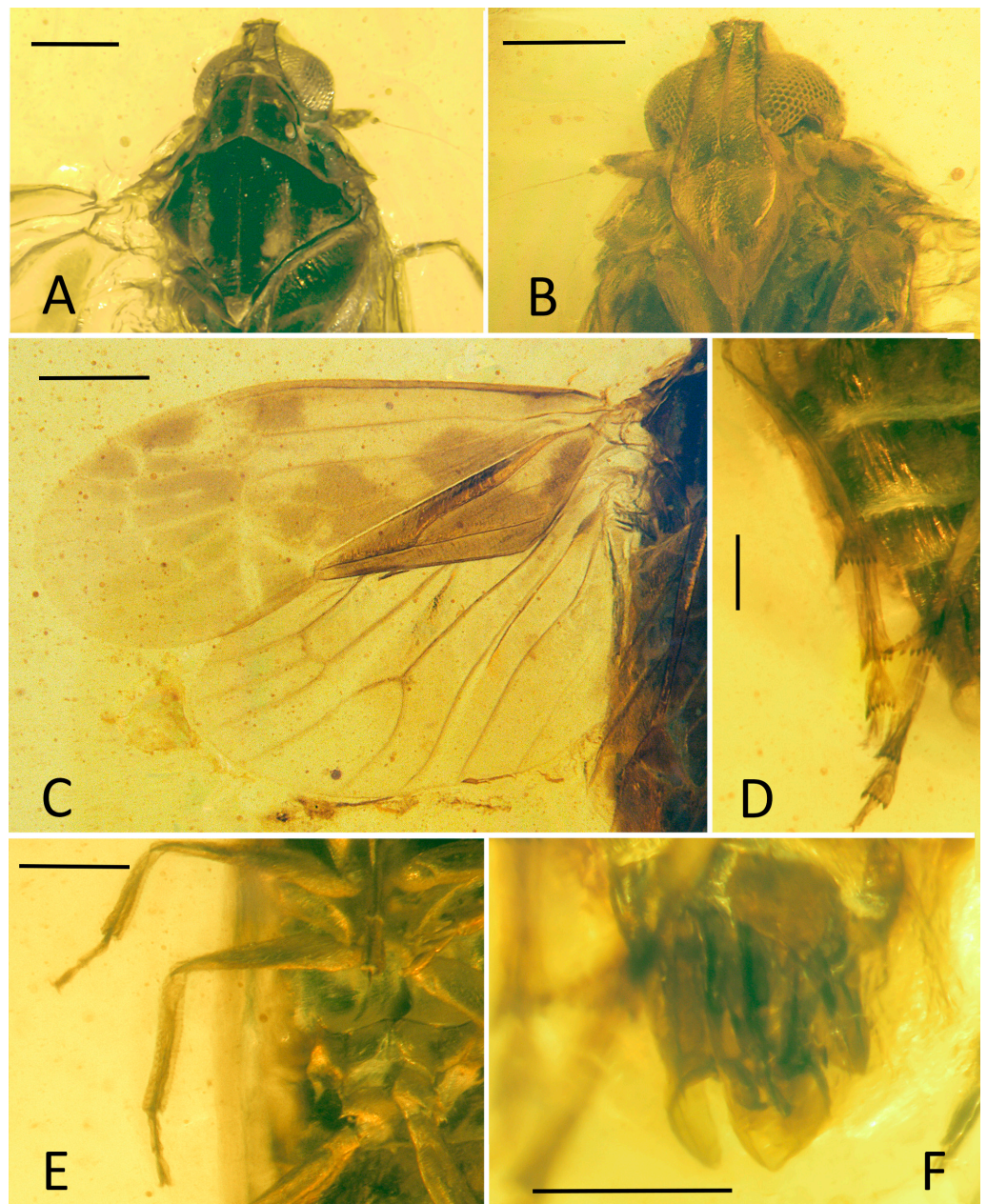


Figure 5. *Sinuovenaxius kachinensis* gen. et sp. nov., Holotype. (A) Head and thorax, dorsal view; (B) head, ventral view; (C) forewing and hindwing; (D) hind tibia and tarsus; (E) fore and middle legs; (F) male terminalia, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in (A,B,E,F), 0.5 mm in (C), 0.2 mm in (D).

Thorax. Pronotum (Figures 5A and 6A) strong, wide and large, length along midline longer than length of vertex, saddle-like; anterior margin roundly convex, reaching to the middle level of compound eyes; posterior margin angularly concave, forming an angle around 120° at middle; disc with three distinctly elevated carinae derived from anterior margin reaching to posterior margin. Mesonotum (Figures 5A and 6A) diamond-shaped, slightly wider than length in midline, about 3.3 times longer in midline than the length of pronotum in midline; with three obvious longitudinal carinae from anterior margin to posterior margin, lateral carinae subparallel to median carina, the lateral areas slant ventrally. Mesoscutellum (Figures 5A and 6A) with lateral margins subparallel, and then triangular.

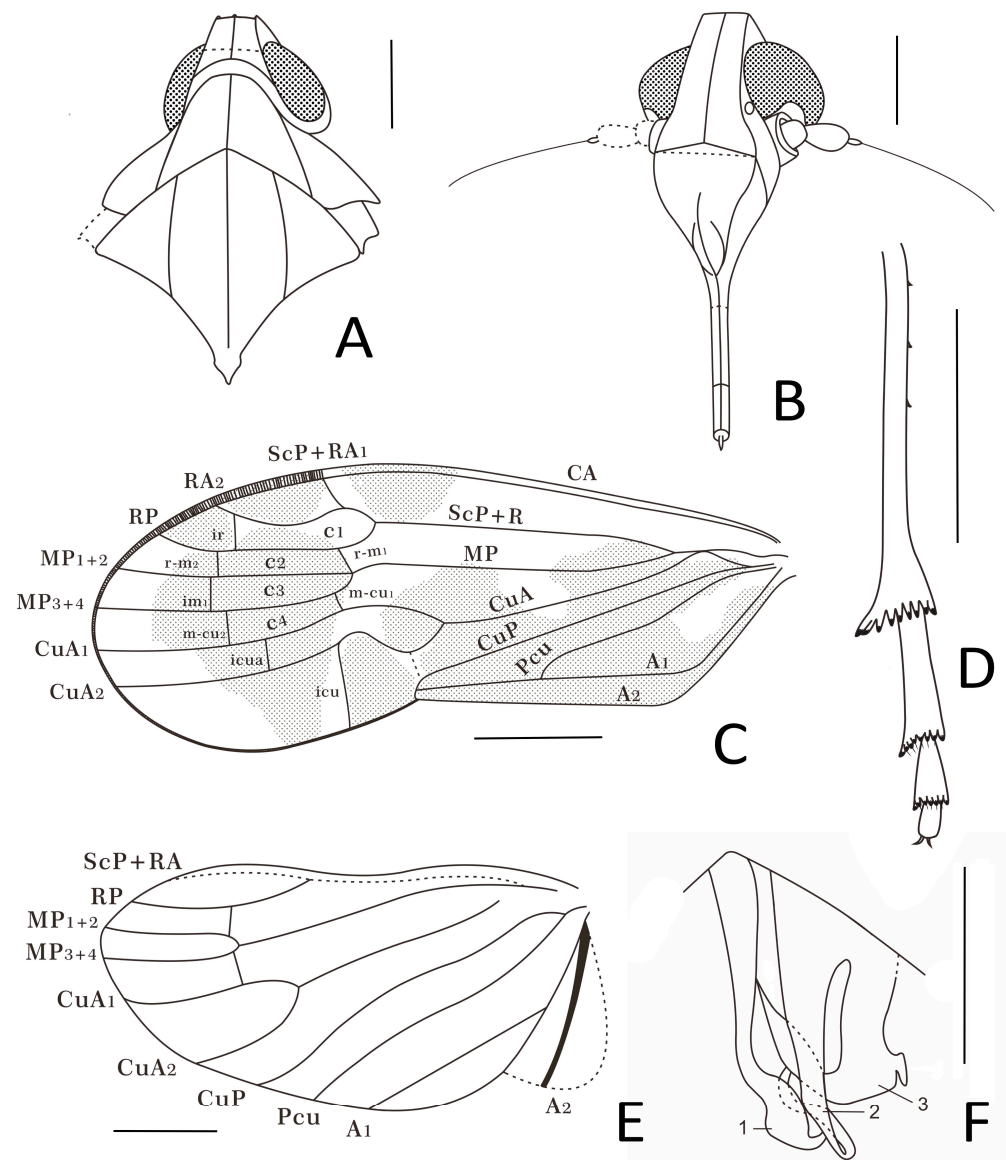


Figure 6. *Simuovenaxius kachinensis* gen. et sp. nov., Holotype. (A) Head and thorax, dorsal view; (B) head, ventral view; (C) forewing venation; (D) hind tibia and tarsus; (E) hindwing venation; (F) processes of phallic complex, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in (A,B), 0.5 mm in (C–E), 0.2 mm in (F).

Forewings. Tegmen (Figures 4A,B, 5C and 6C) distinctly longer than wide, color markings interspersed on the surface, with a subapical line delimitating seven distal apical open cells. Costal margin slightly curved; apical forewing margin rounded. Clavus almost half of tegmen length, Pcu and A₁ fused slightly after middle of clavus, clavus closed, the stem of Pcu+A₁ reaching CuP at the apex of clavus. The common stalk ScP+R very long, subparallel to costal margin; ScP+R forking close to nodal line level after apex of clavus level, at about 2/3 of tegmen length; ScP+RA₁ single, reaching anterior margin; RA₂ and RP base curved just distal to fork, both with only one terminal. Common stem ScP+R+MP short; MP bifurcated in two branches MP₁₊₂ and MP₃₊₄ around apical 1/3 of tegmen, slightly after the forking of ScP+R, both MP₁₊₂ and MP₃₊₄ simple and nearly straight. Two *r-m*, respectively, after the ScP+R fork and *ir*; *im*₁ slightly after *r-m*₂; two *m-cu*, respectively, after proximally stalked C3 and before *im*₁. C1 and C5 expanded at base; C2 and C3 subparallel; C4 quadrangular, shorter than C3. Stem CuA bifurcated in CuA₁ and CuA₂ slightly before apex of clavus; CuA₁ single, distinctly curved upward in the

basal half; CuA₂ single, strongly S-shaped sinuated proximally; *icua* before other subdistal veinlets, but C5 still the longest cell; *icu* long, from the middle of C5 to forewing margin.

Hindwings. Hindwing (Figures 4A,B, 5C and 6E) more acute at MP₁₊₂ level; venation pattern similar to *Niryasaburnia*. ScP+RA and RP separating at 3/5 length of costal margin; RP simple, reaching apical margin; MP bifurcate to simple MP₁₊₂ and MP₃₊₄ distad to the forking of ScP+RA and RP; CuA with two terminals, fork of CuA nearly at the same level as the fork of ScP+RA and RP; veins CuP and Pcu simple, slightly sinuate; A₁ straight; A₂ thick, slightly arcuate anteriorly, reaching posterior margin; transverse veins *r-m* and *m-cu* slightly after the forking of MP.

Legs. Fore and middle legs (Figures 4B and 5E) robust; hind femur (Figure 4B) equal width, tibia (Figures 5D and 6D) with three lateral spines in basal half including subgenual one, apical portion slightly wider with strong apical teeth placed in a row strongly widening; basitarsomere (Figures 5D and 6D) longer than the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III (Figures 5D and 6D), apical teeth on metatarsomeres I and II equal length, subapical platellar sensilla present.

Sinuovenaxius kachinensis Wang & Bourgoïn sp. nov.

LSIDurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1C4A45C9-8067-4463-A8CB-93EB726978C8

Diagnosis: This species could be quickly recognized by the processes of the phallic complex and the metatibiotarsal formula 3-9/8/7.

Etymology: This name refers to the location of this species in Kachin state from Myanmar.

Type material: Holotype, MDHP78. Male adult, in Burmese amber, from Hukawng Valley (Tanai location), Kachin State, Northern Myanmar.

Description:

Small-size insect (Figures 4–6), well preserved. Total length including tegmina 3.09 mm.

Head. Head width with compound eyes (Figure 5A) 0.49 mm. Vertex (Figure 5A) length 0.12 mm in midline, width in anterior margin 0.13 mm, width at middle 0.16 mm, width at base 0.20 mm. Compound eyes (Figure 5A) length 0.27 mm, width 0.16 mm. Antennae (Figure 5B) scape length 0.07 mm, pedicel length 0.18 mm, flagellum length 0.43 mm. Frons (Figure 5B) length 0.42 mm, width in anterior margin 0.13 mm, width at middle 0.18 mm, width at base 0.28 mm. Clypeus (Figure 5B) length 0.40 mm. Rostrum (Figure 4B) 0.39 mm.

Thorax. Pronotum (Figure 5A) length 0.20 mm, width 0.84 mm. Mesonotum (Figure 5A) length 0.66 mm, widest width 0.74 mm.

Forewings. Tegmen length 2.72 mm in longest part, width 1.06 mm in widest part; tegmen (Figures 4A,B and 5C) hyaline, the surface of tegmina with irregular brown patches on apical half in the cell areas, beyond ScP, on basal 1/4 and the middle area from MP to clavus margin; the markings close to clavus darker; veinlets (Figure 5C) in apical half and CuP yellow, others brown.

Hindwings. Hindwing (Figures 4A,B and 5C) hyaline, 2.24 mm long in longest part, 1.22 mm in widest part.

Legs. Fore femur, tibia, and tarsus (Figures 4B and 5E) length 0.56 mm, 0.37 mm, 0.22 mm; middle femur, tibia, and tarsus (Figures 4B and 5E) length 0.55 mm, 0.46 mm, 0.23 mm; hind femur, tibia, and tarsus (Figure 4B) length 0.55 mm, 0.68 mm, 0.51 mm; basitarsomere (Figure 5D) length 0.27 mm, metatarsomere II (Figure 5D) length 0.12 mm, metatarsomere III (Figure 5D) length 0.12 mm; metatibiotarsal formula: 3-9/8/7 (Figures 5D and 6D).

Male terminalia. In ventral view, phallic complex (Figures 5F and 6F) asymmetric; the left process of periandrium (1) long, with apex broader and sinuated, curved to middle; the middle process, aedeagus *s.s.* (2), slender and twisty to left side in the apex; the right process of periandrium (3) shorter and broad, with a large sharp triangular process in the left side directed to basal and a small short spine-like process in the right side directed to caudal.

4. Discussion

According to Emeljanov's key [14] to suprageneric taxa, Myconinae are characterized by the contiguous base of MP with ScP+R on hindwings, with the second anal vein A_2 simple (as opposed to being branched in Achilinae), A_2 mostly not reaching wing margin. Using the key, the taxon fits superficially into couplet 8(7) [14], which corresponds to Mycarini: hindtibia usually with three lateral spines, rarely two, subgenual spine always present, and MP with no more than four terminals on forewing. However, (1) the forking of ScP+R and CuA on the forewing based on fusion of Pcu and A_1 (obviously distad in Niryasaburniini), (2) MP usually with four terminals on tegmen (with two or three terminals in Niryasaburniini), and (3) CuA 3-branched on hindwing (2-branched in Niryasaburniini), make it easily separate to Niryasaburniini trib. nov. This tribe is also close to Breddiniolini Fennah, 1950 [14], which possesses three lateral spines on the metatibia and hindwing A_2 reaching to the posterior margin. However, it differs from this current Derbidae taxon [5] by its simpler venation pattern. Niryasaburniini is also distinct from Plectoderini, by the vertex with compound eyes around half length of the pronotum (compared to 2/3 length in Plectoderini [26]), the anterior margin of the vertex is straight (usually rounded or angulately protruded in Plectoderini [26]), hindwing with a 2-branched CuA and the A_2 reaching the posterior margin (3-branched CuA and A_2 not reaching in Plectoderini), and one subgenual metatibial spine (lacking proximal subgenual spine in Plectoderini [14]). With all Plectoderini, Niryasaburniini trib. nov. shares a 2-branched CuA on forewing with two simple long branches.

Myconinae has previously been reported from the Cretaceous, notably with the tribe Amphignomini represented by the genus *Amphignokachinia* in Burmese amber. However, its mesonotum without lateral carinae, the forewing with marked pterostigma, CuA_1 branched, hindwing CuA 3-branched, genae with subantennal carinae, and metatarsomeres without subapical platellar sensilla [8] allow to quickly distinguish it from the new tribe Niryasaburniini trib. nov.

Both *Niryasaburnia* and the new genus *Sinuovenaxius* gen. nov. share the same peculiar hindwing patterns: simple RP, both MP and CuA with two terminals and simple A_2 . They also share their head capsule conformation with compound eyes half length of the pronotum, anterior margin of vertex almost straight; also, both exhibit a late forking of ScP+R and CuA, MP with two or three terminals and a 2-branched CuA on forewing; two or three metatibial lateral spines and the apical teeth of metatarsomeres I and II both with subapical platellar sensilla. Altogether these characters allow to separate them from all the known tribes of Achilidae into a new tribe. Future phylogenetic analysis will be needed to confirm if this new taxonomic grouping reflects a valid phylogenetic clade.

5. Conclusions

A new Achilidae tribe, Niryasaburniini trib. nov., in the subfamily Myconinae is proposed to accommodate two mid-Cretaceous Burmese amber genera: *Niryasaburnia*, including a second new species, and a newly described genus *Sinuovenaxius* gen. nov.

Several Achilidae taxa from Burmese amber await formal description and placement within the current classification, posing a taxonomic challenge. Refinement is needed, particularly through robust molecular phylogeny analyses. The ongoing discovery of new taxa within the planthopper fauna of Burmese amber illustrates the richness and diversity of the taxon during the Cretaceous, likely also boosted by the insular condition of the biotope, favoring endemism and speciation events [27].

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