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The new Sarimini planthopper genus *Nuichuarima* gen. nov. from Nui Chua National Park in southern Central Vietnam (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae)

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Abstract. A new planthopper genus of the family Issidae, tribe Sarimini, *Nuichuarima* Constant & Pham gen. nov. is described to accommodate a new species from Khanh Hoa Province in southern Central Vietnam, *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham gen. et sp. nov. collected in Nui Chua National Park. Illustrations of habitus and terminalia of the new species are given as well as a distribution map and photographs of live specimen and its habitat.

Keywords. Biodiversity, Fulgoroidea, Indochinese bioregion, dry forest.

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Introduction

The family Issidae Spinola, 1839 is a large and globally distributed group of planthoppers (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha). It counts around 1100 species in 230 genera (Bourgoin 2025; Dmitriev *et al.* 2026), representing about 8% of all known Fulgoromorpha taxa. Despite the documentation of numerous new taxa in recent years, some major regions such as tropical Africa, New Guinea and Australia remain very poorly documented (Gnezdilov & Fletcher 2010; Gnezdilov 2013; Gnezdilov *et al.* 2022; Constant & Semeraro 2023).

The tribe Sarimini Wang, Zhang & Bourgoin, 2016 currently counts 141 species in 32 genera. All the 24 species (in 15 genera) known from Vietnam were described or recorded from North and Central Vietnam in the recent years (see lists in Constant & Pham 2024, 2025b; Constant *et al.* 2026).

Our study of the recently collected material of Issidae from Nui Chua National Park in southern Central Vietnam revealed a new species of the tribe Sarimini which could not be attributed to any existing genus.

The present paper aims to describe a new genus and species of Sarimini from Central Vietnam and provide some information on its habitat and biology, as a new contribution to the knowledge of the Vietnamese issid fauna.

Material and methods

The specimens were captured by hand using small transparent vials with which they were slowly covered or by sweeping the lower vegetation, bushes and lower branches of trees along trails in the forest.

The photographs of habitat and live specimen were taken with an Olympus Tough 6 camera. The live specimen was placed in a fine mesh cage for photographing. The dry collection specimens were photographed with a Leica EZ4W stereo microscope with integrated camera, and the images were stacked with CombineZ software and optimized with Adobe Photoshop CS3; all illustrations were made by the first author. The distribution maps were produced with SimpleMappr (Shorthouse 2010). The genitalia were extracted after soaking the abdomen in a 10% solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) at room temperature for about 12 hours. The pygofer was separated from the abdomen and the aedeagus dissected with a needle blade for examination. The whole was thoroughly rinsed in 70 % ethanol, then placed in glycerine for preservation in a tube attached to the pin of the corresponding specimen. The hind wings were glued with white glue on a small white cardboard rectangle attached to the pin of the corresponding specimen.

The external morphological terminology follows O'Brien & Wilson (1985) and for the terminalia, Bourgoin & Huang (1990), Gnezdilov (2003) and Gnezdilov *et al.* (2014). In the text, we use “adeagus” to designate the full organ comprised of the aedeagus sensu stricto + the periandrium. The metatibiotarsal formula gives the number of spines on (side of metatibia) apex of metatibia/apex of first metatarsus/apex of second metatarsus. The terminology of the wing venation follows Bourgoin *et al.* (2015). The higher classification of the family Issidae follows the most recent one published by Gnezdilov *et al.* (2022).

Abbreviations for measurements

The measurements were taken as in Constant (2004).

BB = maximum breadth of the body
BF = maximum breadth of the frons
BTg = maximum breadth of the tegmen
BV = maximum breadth of the vertex
BW = maximum breadth of the hind wing
LF = length of the frons at median line
LT = total length (apex of head to apex of tegmina)
LTg = length of the tegmen
LV = length of the vertex at median line
LW = maximum length of the hind wing

Institutional abbreviations

IATC = Institute of Advanced Technology in Central Vietnam, Hue, Vietnam
RBINS = Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium

Results

Taxonomy

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Auchenorrhyncha Duméril, 1806
Infraorder Fulgoromorpha Evans, 1946
Superfamily Fulgoroidea Latreille, 1807
Family Issidae Spinola, 1839
Subfamily Issinae Spinola, 1839

Tribe **Sarimini** Wang, Zhang & Bourgoin, 2016

Type genus

Sarima Melichar, 1903.

Genus *Nuichuarima* Constant & Pham gen. nov.

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Type species

Nuichuarima nigriventris Constant & Pham gen. et sp. nov. by present designation.

Diagnosis

The genus *Nuichuarima* Constant & Pham gen. nov. can be differentiated from the other genera of the tribe Sarimini by the following combination of characters:

- (1) the vertex about twice as wide as long in midline, in dorsal view;
- (2) the frons with obsolete peridiscal carinae and with complete, distinct median carina prolonged at least along basal portion of clypeus;
- (3) the tegmina moderately elongate, about $1.9 \times$ as long as wide, with distinct lateral hump at basal $\frac{1}{3}$ hiding costal margin in dorsal aspect, and with distinct epipleuron;
- (4) the vein ScP of the tegmen long, rather weakly curved and reaching margin of tegmen around distal $\frac{1}{5}$ of tegmen length;
- (5) the first fork of MP and the first fork of CuA at about the same level (fork of CuA slightly more basal), after halflength of tegmen;
- (6) the metatibiae with single lateral spine at distal $\frac{1}{3}$;
- (7) the anal tube strongly elongate, dorsoventrally flattened, and oblong, moderately narrow in dorsal view;
- (8) the massive gonostyli, with capitulum elongate, curved anterodorsad and with poorly distinct neck, and with anterodorsal margin weakly sinuate;
- (9) the aedeagus s. str. with a pair of apicolateral blunt processes, and a single pair of elongate, curved ventrocephalad, shaft-like, pointed lateroventral processes arising at about distal $\frac{1}{3}$;
- (10) the perianthrium with laminate laterodorsal processes and with ventral lobe strongly widening in distal portion.

Differential diagnosis

The most similar genera are *Tetrica* Stål, 1866 (according to the key to the genera in Zhang *et al.* 2020, the illustrations of the holotype of the type species *Tetrica fusca* Stål, 1870 in Gnezdilov *et al.* 2015: figs 20–23 and examination of specimens in RBINS), *Keosarima* Constant & Pham, 2025 (according to the key to the genera in Constant & Pham 2025b) and *Parasarima* Yang, 1994 (according to the key to the genera in Chan & Yang 1994). However, *Nuichuarima* Constant & Pham gen. nov. can be separated from these three genera by the presence of a single lateral spine on the metatibiae, while there are two spines on the metatibiae in the other genera (pers. obs.; Chan & Yang 1994; Constant & Pham 2025a). *Nuichuarima* gen. nov. also differs from *Tetrica* by the tegmina distinctly tapering in distal portion to rounded apical margin (not distinctly tapering and with obliquely truncate apical margin in *Tetrica* – Gnezdilov *et al.* 2015); it also differs from *Keosarima* by its shorter tegmina, $1.9 \times$ as long as wide, with first fork of MP and CuA after midlength ($2.2 \times$ in *Keosarima* with first fork of MP and CuA around midlength – Constant & Pham 2025a); it finally also differs from *Parasarima* by its shorter tegmina, $1.9 \times$ as long as wide, and by the complete median carina of the frons ($2.3 \times$ in *Parasarima*, and carina limited to dorsal half of frons in *Parasarima* – Chan & Yang 1994).

Etymology

The new genus name is formed by the combination of ‘Nui Chua’, referring to Nui Chua National Park, the type locality of the type species, and the suffix ‘-rima’, referring to ‘*Sarima*’, the type genus of the tribe Sarimini. Gender feminine.

Description

BODY. Medium sized (around 5.5–6.5 mm), very convex, moderately elongate, rather robust-bodied.

COLOUR. Mostly pale greenish brown variegated with brown and black.

HEAD. Vertex distinctly broader than long in midline (about $2.1 \times$); disc moderately concave with weak median carina; anterior margin nearly straight, posterior one deeply concave, lateral slightly diverging towards anterior; all margins carinate. Frons weakly convex, narrowly visible (median carina distinct) from above, about $1.2 \times$ as wide as long in midline, smooth with distinct complete median carina, and obsolete peridiscal carina; maximum breadth at level of antennae; dorsal margin weakly concave. Anteroventral angle of genae weakly projecting anteriad. Ocelli small, under eye. Clypeus triangular, convex, smooth, with moderate median carina (stronger in basal portion). Labium with last segment longer than broad, about as long as penultimate. Antennae with scape short, ring-shaped, and barrel-shaped pedicel.

THORAX. Pronotum subtriangular, projecting anteriorly in a blunt straight angle, in midline about $0.6 \times$ as long as mesonotum; smooth with anterior margin carinate and pair of impressed points on each side of paler median line (groove); lateral fields very narrow behind eyes; paranotal lobes with posteroventral angle rounded, with some tubercles. Mesonotum subtriangular with posterolateral margins nearly straight; smooth, weakly convex with shallow depression before scutellum; incomplete, obsolete, median and sublateral carinae.

TEGMINA. Convex, moderately elongate, about $1.9 \times$ as long as wide, with longitudinal veins elevated; costal margin forming a broadly rounded angle at basal $\frac{2}{5}$; apical margin rounded; distinct lateral hump including vein ScP+RA around basal $\frac{1}{3}$, hiding costal margin in dorsal aspect; postcostal cell very wide (wider than space between veins ScP+RA and MP); distinct epipleuron; clavus closed, reaching $\frac{4}{5}$ of tegmen length. *Venation:* ScP+R rather short; ScP+RA long, reaching external margin of tegmen around distal $\frac{1}{5}$ of tegmen length; RP unforked, long and weakly curved; MP forked slightly after midlength of tegmen; CuA forked at about same level (slightly more basal), after halflength of tegmen; Pcu and A1

fused around $\frac{2}{3}$ of clavus length, Pcu+A1 reaching apex of clavus; A1-Pcu+A1 rather strongly elevated; dense network of cross-veins on all surface of tegmen.

HIND WINGS. Well developed, with three distinct lobes (Sarimini type) more or less equal in width; mostly brown. *Venation:* ScP+R and CuA furcate; MP simple, curved in distal portion; second branch of CuA fused distally with CuP; Pcu and A1 fused on basal half, Pcu multiforked and A2 simple; one transverse vein between second branch of ScP+R and MP, and between MP and first branch of CuA.

LEGS. Relatively short (as compared to body length) and slender (as opposed to foliate), with pro- and mesofemora and pro- and mesotibiae slightly flattened dorsoventrally, tibiae more slender than corresponding femora; posteroventral margin of pro- and mesofemora with row of minute teeth; pro- and mesotarsi rather elongate. Metatibiae with one lateral spines in distal half and seven apical spines. Metatarsi rather short with first segment distinctly shorter than combined length of remaining segments. First metatarsomere with two latero-apical and eight intermediate small spines arranged in arc; second metatarsomere with two strong lateral spines. Metatibiotarsal formula: (1) 7/10/2.

MALE TERMINALIA. Pygofer rather short, about $2.0 \times$ as high as long at midheight in lateral view, with posterior margin lightly protruding in middle portion in lateral view; in caudal view suboval, $1.2 \times$ as high as wide. Gonostyli massive, moderately convex, subtriangular in lateral aspect with posterior margin distinctly rounded and anterodorsal margin weakly sinuate; capitulum elongate, curved anterodorsad and with poorly distinct neck, and more or less evenly tapering towards apex in lateral view, with basilateral laminate process directed lateroventrad in caudal view. Anal tube strongly elongate, dorsoventrally flattened, and oblong, moderately narrow in dorsal view, about $2.4 \times$ as long as wide in dorsal view and with anal opening in basal $\frac{1}{3}$; in lateral view, curved in basal portion, then nearly straight. Aedeagus symmetrical, rather strongly curved posterodorsad in lateral view. Ventral lobe of perianthrium laminate, strongly widening in distal portion. Dorsal lobe of perianthrium laminate, elongate, with laminate laterodorsal processes; laterodorsal processes of perianthrium arising from apical portion of dorsal lobe, curved cephaloventrad. Aedeagus s. str. slightly surpassing dorsal and ventral lobes of perianthrium, bifid, with distal apicolateral blunt processes, with single pair of elongate, curved ventrocephalad, shaft-like, pointed lateroventral processes arising at about distal $\frac{1}{3}$.

FEMALE TERMINALIA. Sternite VII angularly projecting posteriad.

Distribution

Vietnam: Khanh Hoa Province.

Species included

Nuichuarima nigriventris Constant & Pham gen. et sp. nov.

Nuichuarima nigriventris Constant & Pham gen. et sp. nov.
[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C83F077E-BEA8-441C-B44F-14FC6104C583](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C83F077E-BEA8-441C-B44F-14FC6104C583)

Figs 1–7

Diagnosis

Nuichuarima nigriventris Constant & Pham gen. et sp. nov. is the only species in the genus *Nuichuarima* Constant & Pham gen. nov. The characters of the male terminalia are probably relevant diagnostic features to recognize the species, e.g., the oboval anal tube in dorsal view, the shape of the gonostyli, including the capitulum in lateral and caudal view and the size and shape (curvature) of the laterodorsal

processes of the dorsal lobe of the periandrium, and of the lateroventral processes of the aedeagus s. str. (Figs 4–5).

Etymology

The species epithet is formed by the combination of ‘*niger*’ (adj., Latin), meaning ‘black’, and ‘*venter*’ (noun, Latin), meaning ‘belly’ or ‘stomach’. It refers to the colour of the ventral side of the abdomen.

Type material

Holotype

VIETNAM • ♂; Khanh Hoa Province, Nui Chua National Park; 11°46′28″ N, 109°11′55″ E; 30 Jun.–8 Jul. 2025; 50–700 m a.s.l.; J. Constant, J. Bresseel, L. Semeraro and T.T. Vu leg.; IATC.

Paratypes

VIETNAM • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same data as for holotype; IATC • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same data as for holotype; I.G.: 35028; RBINS.

Description

MEASUREMENTS AND RATIOS. LT: ♂ (n = 6): 5.8 mm (5.5–6.4); ♀ (n = 3): 6.3 (6.0–6.5). LT/BB = 2.1; LTg/BTg = 1.9; LW/BW = 1.3; LV/BV = 0.47; LF/BF = 0.8.

HEAD (Figs 1A–C, 2). Vertex pale greenish brown, turning more brown in anterior portion, with weak, paler median carina; $2.1 \times$ as broad as long in midline, distinctly constricted in middle; disc concave; anterior margin very weakly arched; posterior margin deeply, roundly concave; all margins distinctly carinate. Frons dark brown to blackish in dorsal half, variegated pale greenish brown in ventral half with large pale yellowish marking in middle (sometimes forming complete transverse band), weakly convex, smooth (no tubercle); complete median carina, obsolete peridiscal carina; in perpendicular view, dorsal margin concave and lateral margins distinctly sinuate. Genae mostly brown, with large pale greenish brown area posteroventrally (including antennal insertion), with anteroventral angle slightly projecting anteriorly. Clypeus subtriangular with clypeosutural suture curved; convex, smooth with moderate median carina (stronger in basal portion); anteclypeus pale greenish brown basally, turning dark brown distally; postclypeus blackish brown. Labium yellow brown with last segment longer than broad, shorter than penultimate. Antennae with scape short, ring-shaped, yellowish, and pedicel bulbous, yellowish with basal $\frac{1}{4}$ darker.

THORAX (Figs 1A–C, 2). Pronotum pale greenish brown, darker brown in anterior portion and along posterior margin; about $0.6 \times$ as long as mesonotum in midline; anterior margin carinate, distinctly, angularly protruding anteriorly between eyes; posterior margin weakly bisinuate; no median carina but with impressed point on each side of grooved median line; lateral portion behind eye very narrow, laminate; paranotal lobes broad, yellowish with distinct round black marking behind eye, with posteroventral angle rounded and with tubercles along outer margin. Mesonotum pale greenish brown, darker (brownish) in posterior portion with weak median and sublateral (peridiscal) carinae; smooth, distinctly slightly depressed before scutellum. Tegulae yellowish.

TEGMINA (Figs 1A–C, 3A). Pale greenish brown, with veins and cross-veins paler than cells, central area of disc pale, and some darker (dark brown to black) irregular spots on disc, including two or three aligned on nodal line, and on clavus between veins Pcu and A1. Distinctly convex, and about $1.7 \times$ as long as wide in dorsal view when taken together, with distinct lateral hump including vein ScP+RA around basal $\frac{1}{3}$; main veins elevated, and cross-veins weakly raised; moderate but distinct, yellowish epipleuron; clavus closed, reaching $\frac{4}{5}$ of tegmen length. *Venation*: as in genus description.

HIND WINGS (Fig. 3B). Well developed, with three distinct lobes (Sarimini type) more or less equal in width; mostly brown with pale yellowish area along costal margin in basal half. *Venation*: as in genus description.

LEGS (Fig. 1 A–E). Pale yellowish to greenish brown, generally paler than tegmina; distal portion of pro- and mesotibiae darkened; onychium of all legs and all spines of posterior legs black apically. All

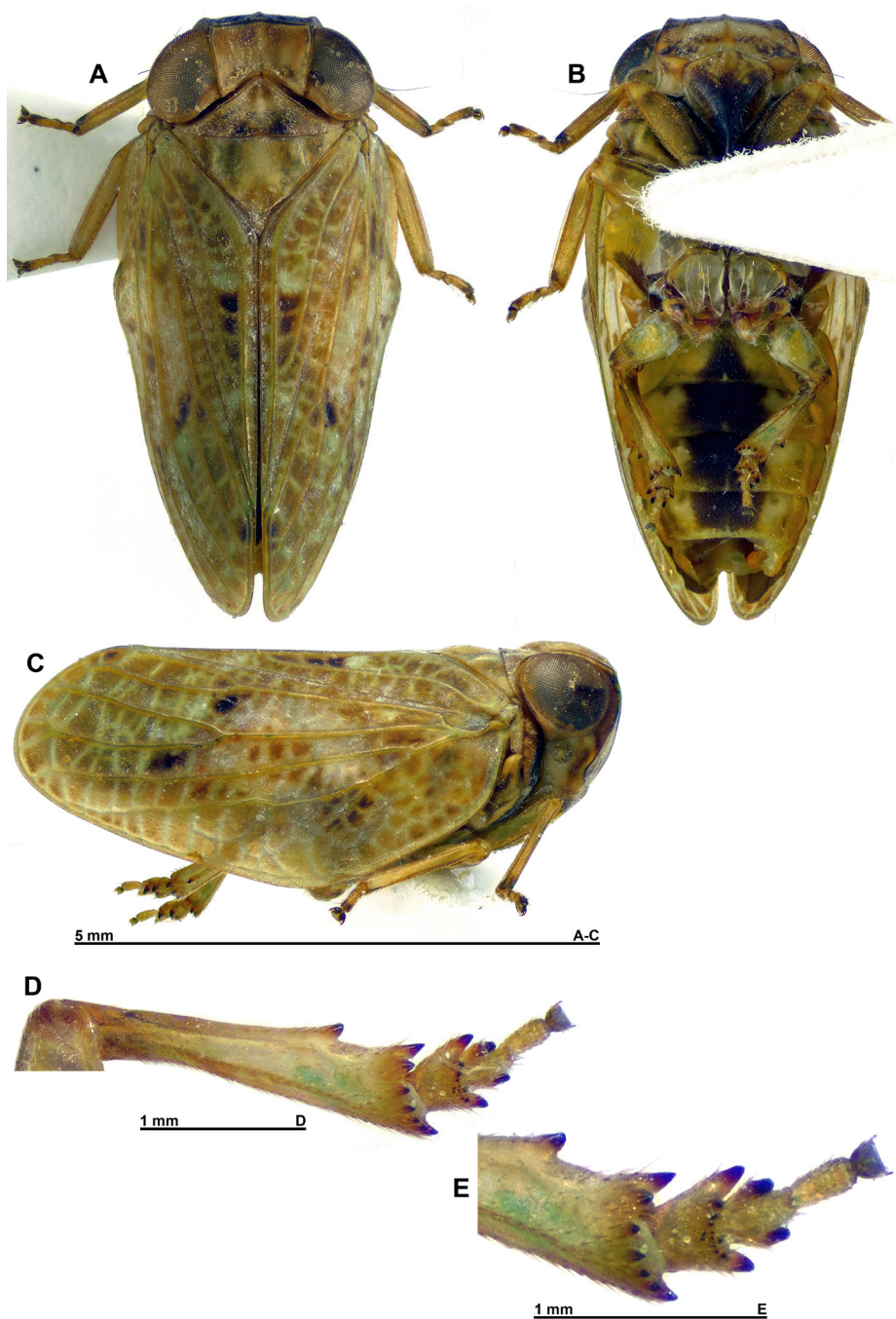


Fig. 1. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (IATC). **A.** Habitus, dorsal view. **B.** Habitus, ventral view. **C.** Habitus, lateral view. **D.** Metatibia and metatarsus, ventral view. **E.** Distal portion of metatibia and metatarsus, ventral view.

legs relatively short and slender. Anterior and median legs slightly flattened dorsoventrally, tibiae more slender than corresponding femora; posteroventral margin of pro- and mesofemora with row of minute teeth. Metatibiae with single lateral spine in distal half, and seven apical spines. Metatarsi rather short with first segment shorter than combined length of remaining segments. First metatarsomere with two latero-apical and eight intermediate spines. Metatibiotarsal formula: (1) 7 / 10 / 2.

ABDOMEN (Fig. 1 B). Yellowish with wide, black median band.

MALE TERMINALIA (Figs 4, 5A–H). Pygofer (*Py* – Fig. 4A–D) rather short, $2.0 \times$ as high as long at midheight in lateral view; in lateral view, posterior margin slightly protruding in middle portion (forming strongly obtuse angle), posterodorsal angle distinct but rounded; in caudal view suboval, $1.2 \times$ as high as wide with sides subparallel; dorsally abruptly, deeply notched. Gonostyli (*G* – Fig. 4A–D) massive, moderately convex, subtriangular in lateral aspect with ventral and posterior margins distinctly rounded, anterodorsal margin weakly sinuate and posterodorsal margin oblique; capitulum elongate, digitiform,

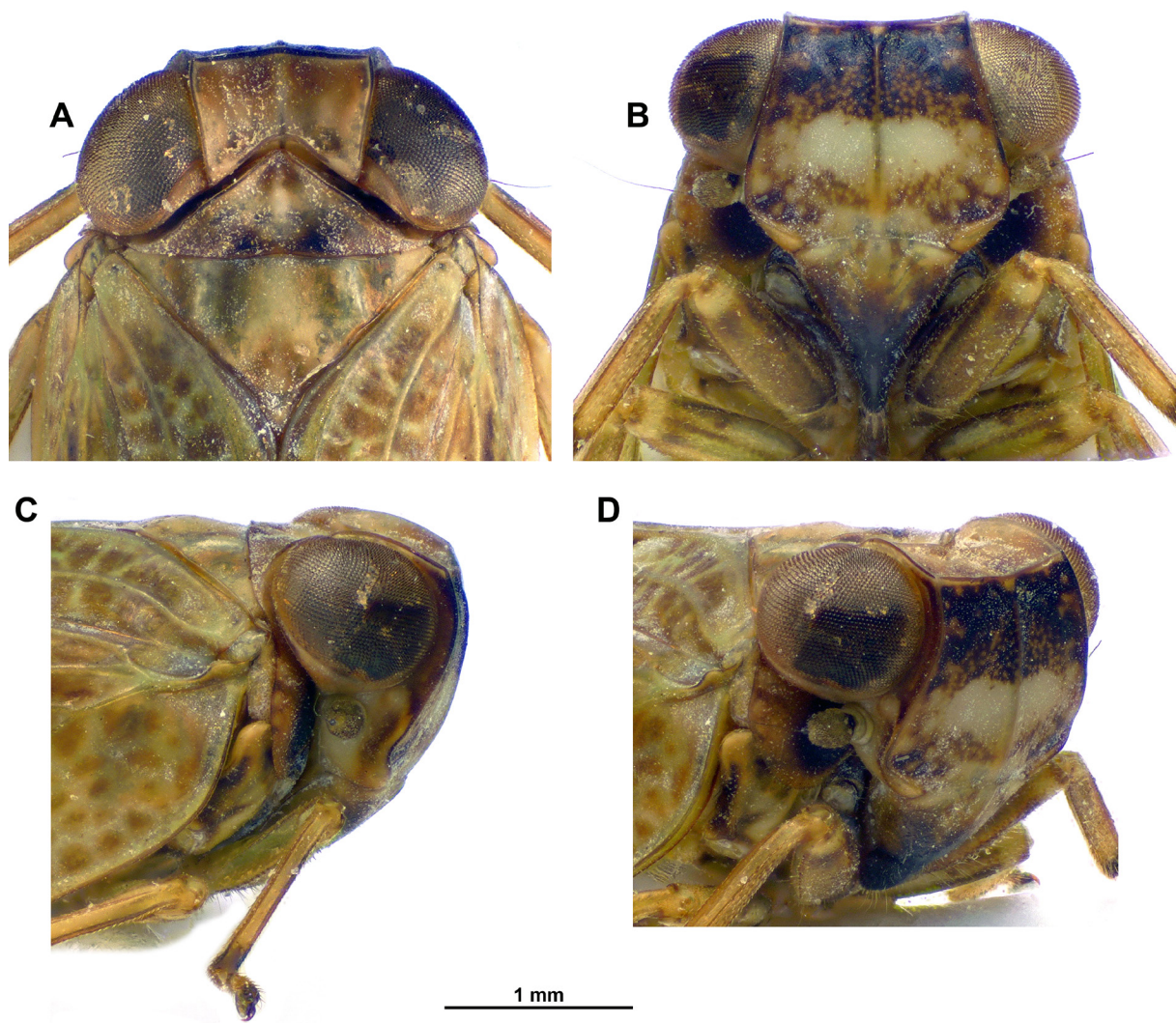


Fig. 2. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (IATC). **A.** Head and thorax, dorsal view. **B.** Frons, perpendicular view. **C.** Head and thorax, lateral view. **D.** Head and thorax, anterolateral view.

curved anterodorsad and with poorly distinct neck with basal hump posteriorly, then more or less evenly tapering towards apex in lateral view, with basilateral laminate process directed lateroventrad in caudal view; apex forming a short spine. Anal tube (*An* – Fig. 4A–D) elongate, dorsoventrally flattened, oblong, with lateral margins subparallel and apical margin rounded; moderately narrow in dorsal view, about $2.4 \times$ as long as wide in dorsal view; lateral and apical margins downcurved; anal opening in basal $\frac{1}{3}$; in lateral view, curved in basal portion, then nearly straight. Aedeagus (Figs 4E–L, 5A–H) symmetrical, rather massive and distinctly curved posterodorsad in lateral view. Ventral lobe of periandrium (*vl* – Figs 4E–L, 5A, C–E) laminate, strongly and abruptly widening in distal portion, with sides of widened portion sinuate. Dorsal lobe of periandrium (*dl* – Figs 4E–G, J–K, 5A–E) laminate, forming distinct basilateral rounded lobe projecting ventrocephalad on each side; in distal portion, moderately expanded into convex lamina; laterodorsal processes of periandrium (*ldp* – Figs 4E–L, 5A–E) arising from apical

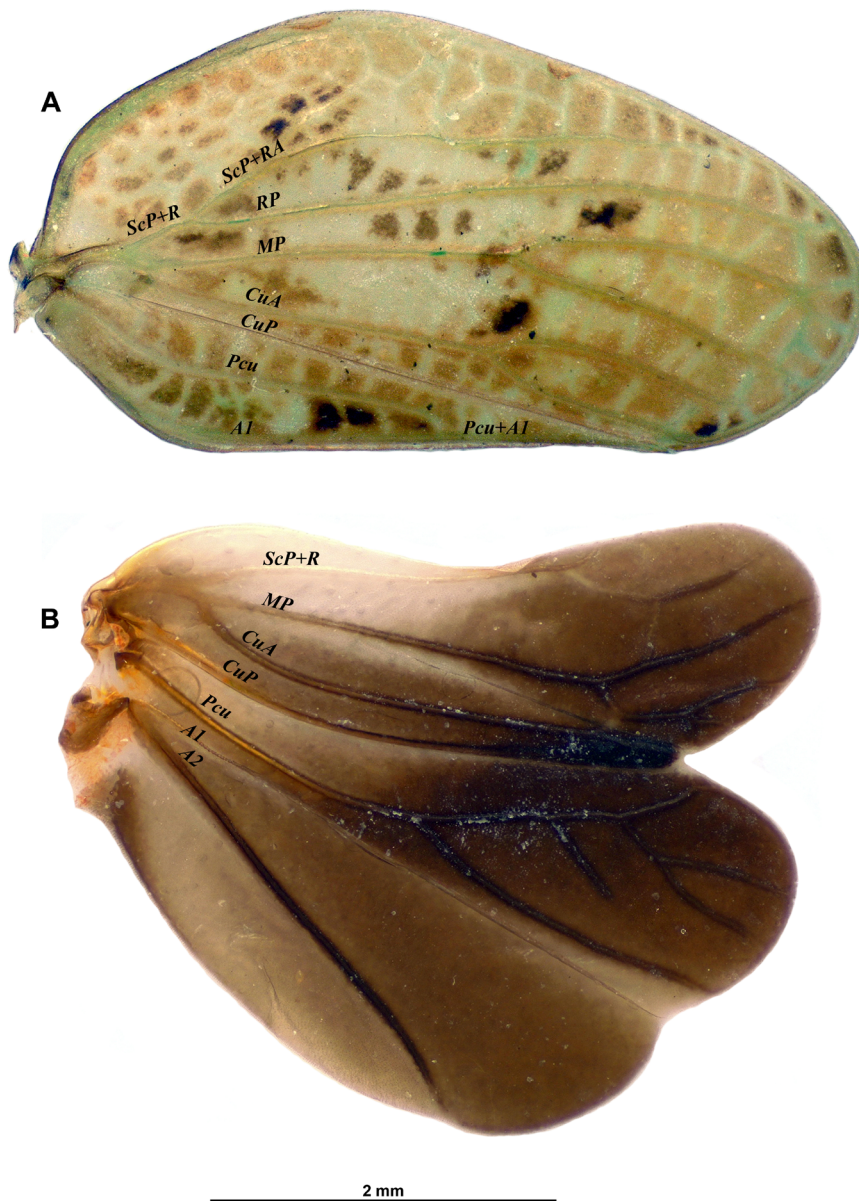


Fig. 3. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (IATC). A. Right tegmen B. Right hind wing.

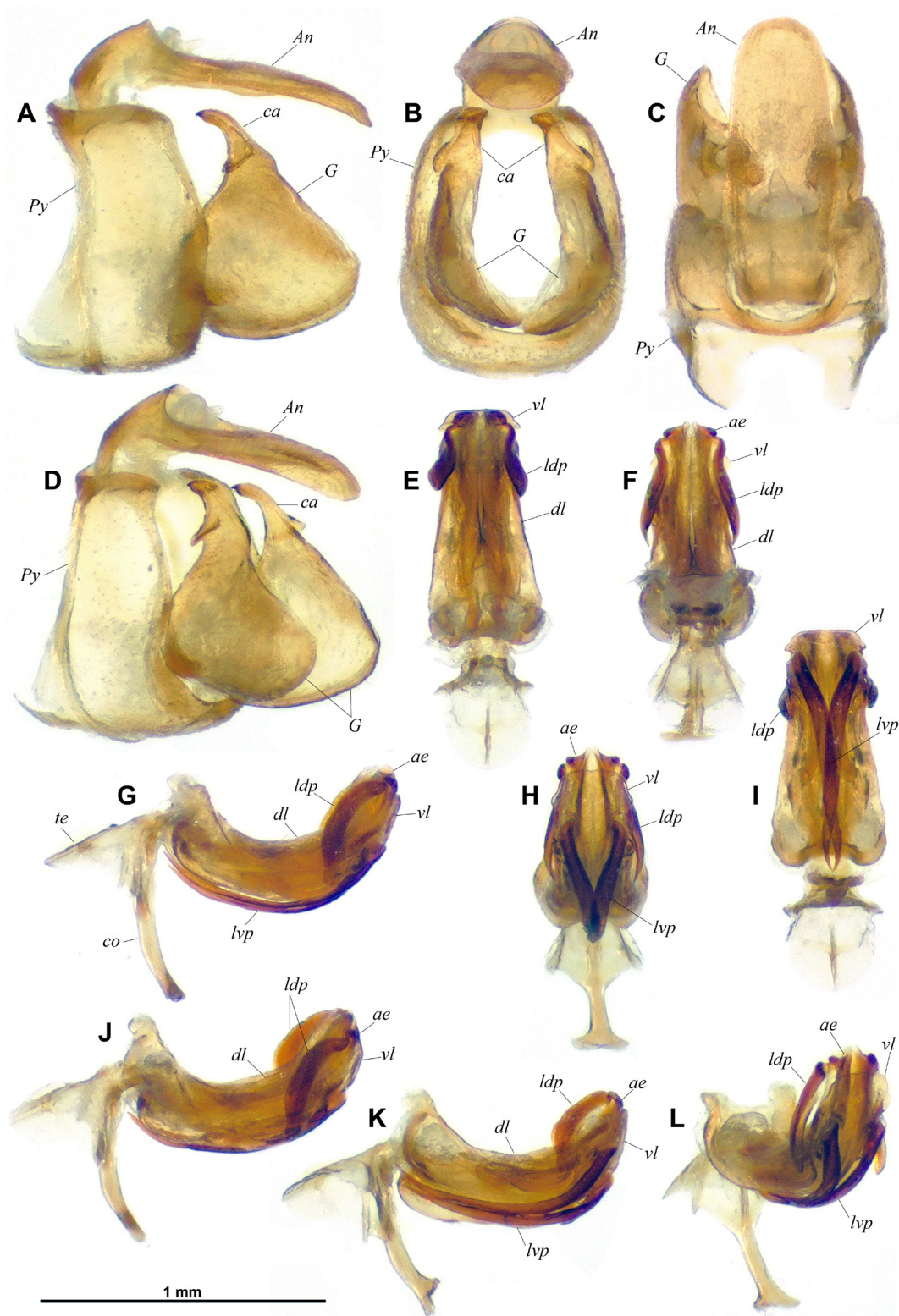


Fig. 4. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (IATC), terminalia. A–D. Pygofer, anal tube and gonostyli. A. Left lateral view. B. Caudal view. C. Dorsal view. D. Posterolateral view. E–L. Aedeagus s. str. E. Dorsal view. F. Anterodorsal view. G. Left lateral view. H. Posteroventral view. I. Ventral view. J. Left laterodorsal view. K. Left lateroventral view. L. Posterolateral view.

portion of dorsal lobe, laterally flattened, roundly curved cephaloventrad in lateral view and sinuate in anterodorsal view. Aedeagus (s. str., *ae* – Figs 4E–H, J–L, 5F–H) slightly surpassing dorsal and ventral lobes of periandrium, bifid, each shaft with distal apicolateral blunt processes projecting laterodorsad; elongate lateroventral processes (*lvp* – Figs 4G–I, K–L, 5F–H) arising at about distal $\frac{1}{3}$, curved ventrocephalad (more or less following curvature of aedeagus s. str. and reaching base of aedeagus) in lateral view, and mesad in basal portion, in ventral view (partly overlapping ventrally), narrowing more or less evenly from base to apex and apically pointed. Connective (*co* – Fig. 4G) well developed,

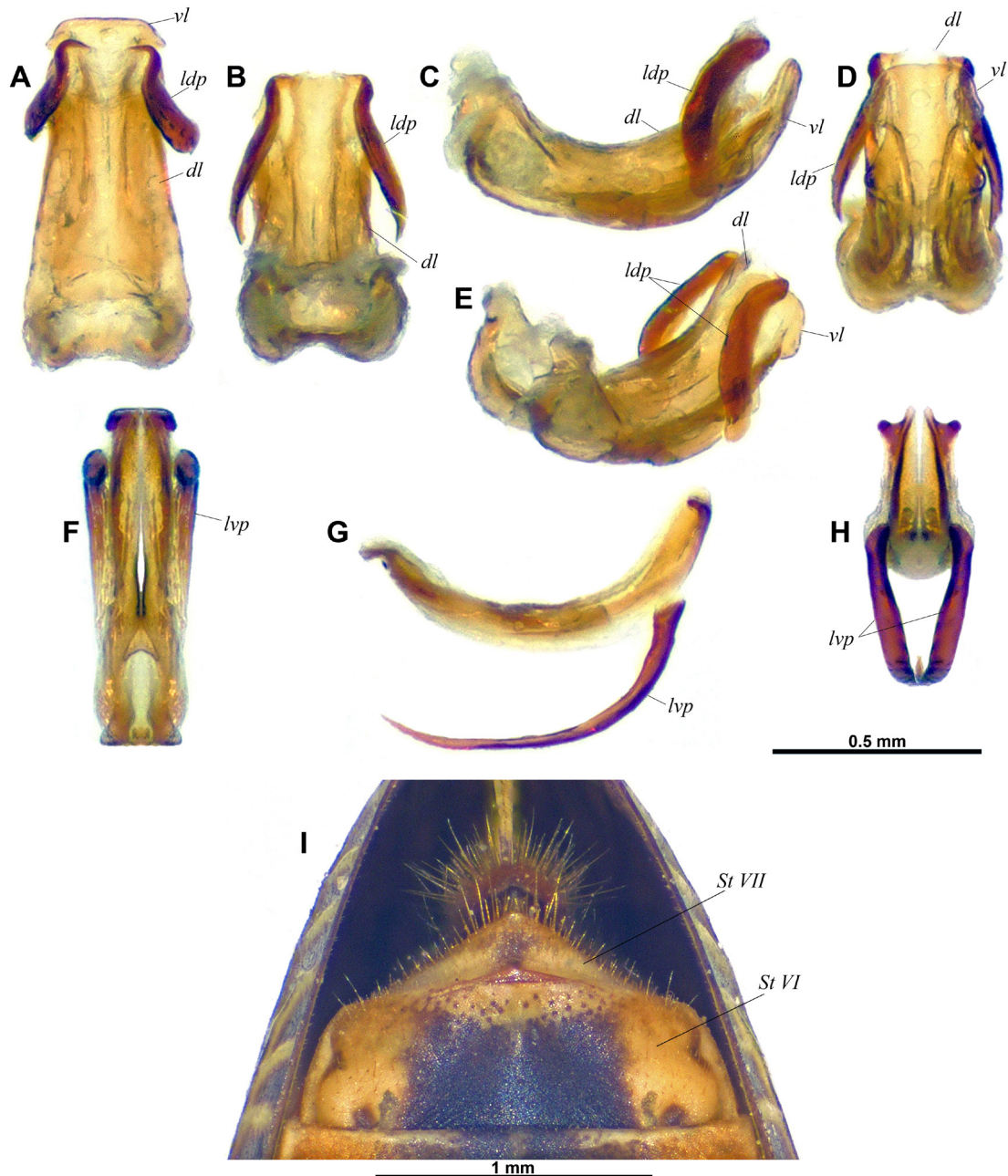


Fig. 5. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov. **A–H.** Holotype, ♂ (IATC). **A–D.** Periandrium. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Anterodorsal view. **C.** Left lateral view. **D.** Posteroventral view. **E.** Anterolateral view. **F–H.** Aedeagus s. str. **F.** Dorsal view. **G.** Left lateral view. **H.** Posteroventral view. **I.** Paratype, ♀ (IATC), terminalia, ventral view.



Fig. 6. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov. A–F. Live specimen, Nui Chua National Park, 7 Jul. 2025.



Fig. 7. *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham sp. nov. **A.** Habitat in Nui Chua National Park, 7 Jul. 2025. **B.** Distribution map.

corpus connective long, weakly curved in middle portion in lateral view, tectiductus (*te* – Fig. 4G) well developed, conical with weak dorsal crista and wide anterior foramen.

FEMALE TERMINALIA (Fig. 5I). Sternite VII angularly projecting posteriad in narrowly rounded obtuse angle; sternite VI with narrow posterior lamella in middle portion.

Biology

The specimens were collected from leaves and small branches of lower vegetation and bushes along trails in the dry forest at rather low altitude (less than 700 m a.s.l.) in July (Fig. 7A). It seems interesting to mention that sampling in the same area in August 2014 and October 2024 did not provide specimens of *Nuichuarima nigriventris* Constant & Pham gen. et sp. nov.

Distribution

Vietnam, Khanh Hoa Province, Nui Chua National Park (Fig. 7B).

Discussion

The present study adds a new genus and species of Sarimini to the fauna of Vietnam. As a result, Vietnam now counts 85 species of Issidae in 44 genera, including 25 species of Sarimini in 16 genera. It seems important to mention that 23 of these Sarimini species (92%) are known only from Vietnam (Zhang *et al.* 2020; Constant & Pham 2024a, 2025b; Constant *et al.* 2026), and that an accurate assessment of the level of endemism is impeded by the current dramatic lack of knowledge on the Issidae fauna of neighbouring countries like Laos and Cambodia. The new genus *Nuichuarima* Constant & Pham gen. nov. resembles the genera *Tetrica*, *Keosarima* and *Parasarima* but it shows a unique character by the presence of a single lateral spine on the metatibiae, while there are two spines on the metatibiae in the other genera.

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Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text. The specimens on which the present study is based are deposited in/available from public collections in Vietnam (IATC) and in Belgium (RBINS).

Author contribution

Conceptualization: JC, T-HP. Data curation: JC, TTV, T-HP. Formal analysis: JC, T-HP. Funding acquisition: TCTT, T-HP, JC. Investigation: JC, LS, TTV, T-HP. Methodology: JC, T-HP. Project administration: TCTT, T-HP. Resources: JC, T-HP. Validation: JC. Visualization: JC. Writing – original draft: JC, T-HP. Writing – review & editing: JC, T-HP, LS, TTV, TCTT.

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