

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

An extraordinary palaeontinid from the Triassic of Korea and its significance

Kye Soo Nam¹, Ying Wang², Dong Ren³, Jong Heon Kim⁴ & Jacek Szwed⁵

A new, extraordinary palaeontinid *Hallakkungis amisanus* Nam, Wang & Szwed, gen. et sp. nov., from the Upper Triassic of the Amisan Formation in Boryeong City, Korea is described. It is the first Palaeontinidae from Korea. The newly described taxon displays a mosaic of characters present in presumed ancestors of this insect family and some highly advanced features.

The first record of the Late Triassic palaeontinid from Korea presented below comes from the upper deposits of the Nampo Group. Palaeontinidae is an extinct family of cicadomorphan hoppers (Hemiptera: Cicadomorpha), superficially resembling huge moths, which existed since the Triassic to end of the Late Cretaceous in Europe, Asia, and South America. Palaeontinids had large bodies covered with bristles (setae), small heads and broad wings. The host plants of these plant-sucking insects have been assumed to be ginkgophytes based on the geographic distribution of both groups.

The Nampo Group is a non-marine deposit and mainly distributed in Boryeong City and Cheongyang-gun County, the western part of Chungcheongnam-do Province in Korea. The Nampo Group is distributed in the Chungnam Basin of southwestern part of the Chungcheongnam-do, and consists of a 3,000 m-thick sequence of terrestrial sediments^{1–3}. The Chungnam Basin contains several subbasins^{4,5}; the insectiferous locality is located in the Oseosan Subbasin (Fig. 1a–d). The fossil comes from the Upper Triassic, Norian (*ca.* 227 – *ca.* 208.5 Mya) Amisan Formation, which is one of five formations in the Nampo Group⁶.

Abundant fossil plants have been found from the Amisan and the Baegunsa formations, and fossil wood from the Jogyeri Formation^{7–9}. The Nampo leaf floras based on material from the Amisan and the Baegunsa formations were described, found similar to each other¹⁰ and assigned to the *Dictyophyllum-Clathropteris* type of palaeoflora¹⁰. This flora is known from the southern part of China from the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic¹¹, with more occasional occurrences as far north as the Korean Peninsula, and characterized by plants typical of the tropical to subtropical climate^{10,12}.

The specimen under study was collected from the Chungnam Basin of the Boryeong City, South Korea. The Boryeong deposits consist of dark shale, sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. The age of this insect fauna is still debatable, but it is generally considered to be Late Triassic or Early Jurassic^{4,5}. We consider it as Late Triassic in age based on the analysis of the fossil conchostracans (*Estherites kawasaki*) and plants (*Equisetites ferganensis*).

It is the first record of Palaeontinidae from Korea, for the moment the oldest record of the family and one of the first reports of fossil insects from this locality – only *Mesopsyche dobrokhotovae* Novokshonov, 1997 (Mecoptera: Mesopsychidae) was listed recently¹³. There are a few other insect remains representing Hemiptera, Coleoptera, Ephemeroptera, Blattodea, Plecoptera, Grylloblattodea and Mecoptera found there.

Material and Method

This specimen was examined with a dissecting microscope (Nikon SMZ 800) and illustrated with the aid of a drawing tube attached to the microscope. Line drawing of tegmen was compiled using Adobe Photoshop CS graphic software. Fossil photograph was taken using a digital camera (Nikon D700).

¹Daejeon Science High School for the Gifted, Daejeon 34142, Republic of Korea. ²Beijing Museum of Natural History, 126 Tianqiao South St, Beijing, 100050, PR China. ³Key Lab of Insect Evolution and Environmental Changes, Capital Normal University, Beijing, 100048, PR China. ⁴Department of Earth Science Education, Kongju National University, 56 Gongjudaehak-ro Gongju-si 32588, Republic of Korea. ⁵Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology, University of Gdańsk, 59, Wita Stwosza Street, PL80-308 Gdańsk, Poland. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Y.W. (email: wangying@bmnh.org.cn) or J.S. (email: jacek.szwedo@biol.ug.edu.pl)

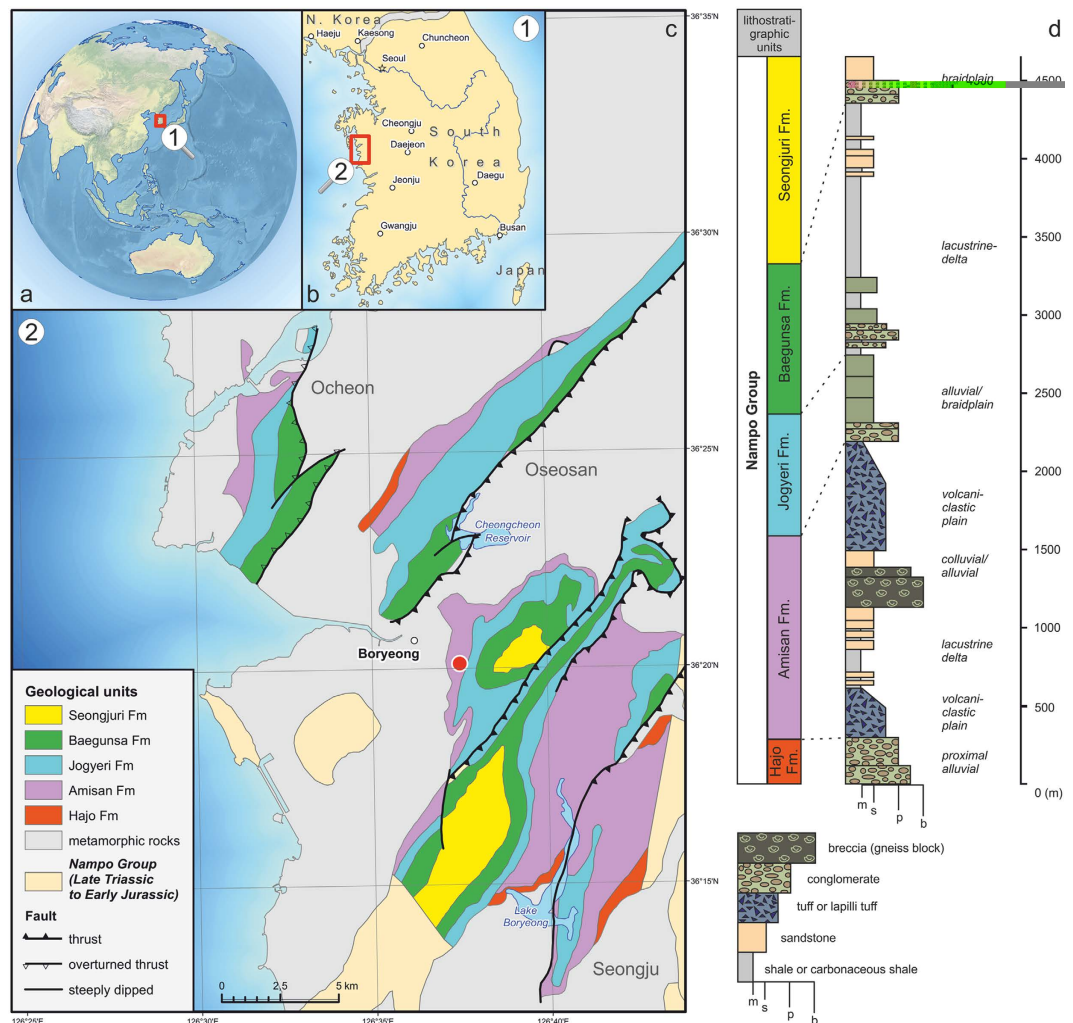


Figure 1. Map showing the placement of fossil insect findings on the geological background of the area.

(a) location of the fossil site (boxed); (b) close-up of the southern Korean Peninsula showing the study area (boxed); (c) geological map of study area; (d) Strato-sedimentological interpretation of the Nampo Group in the Oseosan subbasin. Figures in inserts a and b were made with data from Natural Earth (<http://www.natureearthdata.com>); coastline in c adopted from Open Street Map, with cartography map tiles licensed under CC BY-SA (www.openstreetmap.org/copyright). Figure created using ArcGIS 10.1, CorelDraw X7 and Adobe Photoshop CS software packages.

The type material is deposited in the Department of Earth Science Education, Kongju National University, Korea. The wing venation nomenclature of Palaeontinidae used in this paper is based on the interpretations by Wang B. *et al.*¹⁴ and Nel *et al.*¹⁵.

Systematic Palaeontology

Order HEMIPTERA Linnaeus, 1758

Suborder CICADOMORPHA Evans, 1946

Superfamily PALAEONTINOIDEA Handlirsch, 1906

Family PALAEONTINIDAE Handlirsch, 1906

Genus *Hallakkungis* Nam, Wang & Szwedo, gen. nov.

Type species: *Hallakkungis amisanus* sp. nov.; here designated.

Diagnosis: Tegmen with costal margin strongly curved at base. Stem of subcosta posterior (ScP) with several branches intersecting costal area and costal cell, basal portion of ScP shifted from common stem radius + media posterior + cubitus anterior (R + MP + CuA) in distance exceeding the length of basal cell. Stem MP bifurcated into branches MP₁₊₂ and MP₃₊₄ earlier than stem ScP + R forking. Stem of CuA straight; branch CuA₂ strongly curved medially in median 1/3 of its length. Crossvein *r-mp*₁ apical of crossvein *mp*_{3+4-cua}; crossvein *mp*_{3+4-cua} connected with stem CuA before CuA forking; crossvein *mp*_{3+4-cua} forms part of nodal line; apex of clavus obtuse, due to strong curving of the utmost distal part of cubitus posterior (CuP) claval veins postcubitus (Pcu) and analis prima (A₁) fused for a short distance as common stalk.

Remarks: Based on some venational characters, e.g. anterior margin indented, costa posterior (CP) present and ScP with several branches, this new genus is similar to *Fletcheriana* Evans, 1956, which was reported

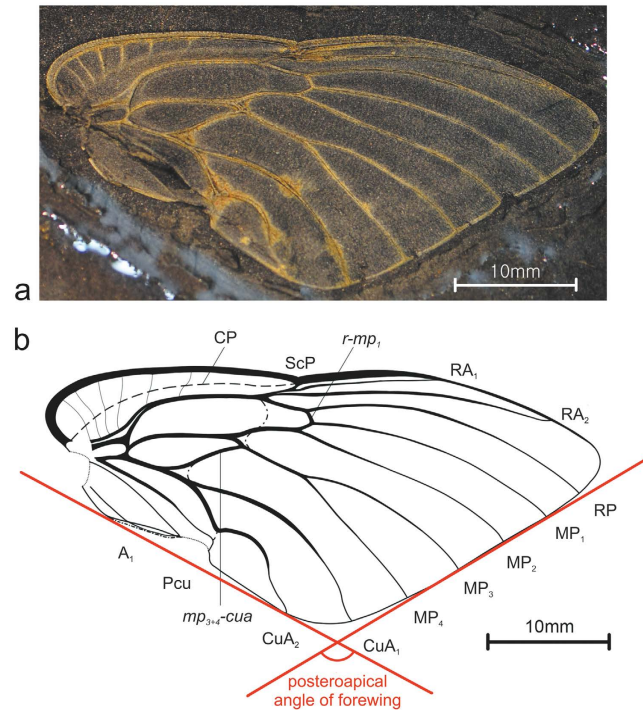


Figure 2. *Hallakkungis amisanus* Nam, Wang et Szewdo, gen. et sp. nov. (a) photograph of holotype, No. KNU-2009018, part; (b) line drawing of forewing, No. KNU-2009018, drawn on photograph with Adobe Photoshop CS and adjusted with CorelDraw X7 software packages.

from the Middle Triassic of Australia. However, the genus *Fletcheriana* Evans, 1956, with *Fletcheriana triassica* Evans, 1956 (New South Wales, Australia) was transferred to Dunstaniidae¹⁶. In the same paper¹⁶ the species '*Fletcheriana*' *magna* Riek, 1976, from the Triassic of South Africa¹⁷ was placed in the family Palaeontinidae. Later, the genus was discussed and some Jurassic species previously ascribed to this genus, were transferred to the other Palaeontinidae genera¹⁴. The genus *Asiocossus* Becker-Migdisova, 1962 from Kirghizstan¹⁸ is incompletely preserved (only basal portion of forewing), and the deposit was reevaluated as early Jurassic.

The new genus described above clearly differs from '*Fletcheriana*' *magna* by the very strong curving of costal margin at base, distinct shift of basal part of ScP from common stem R + MP + CuA for a distance exceeding the length of basal cell (this portion is not clear in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*); stem MP forked anteriorly of stem ScP + R forking (similar pattern, but less anteriorly in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*); straight stem CuA (strongly curved in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*); distinct mediad curving of median portion of CuA₂ branch (terminal CuA₂ almost straight in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*); veinlet *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* composed to nodal flexion line (only part close to CuA₂ of *mp*₄-*cua* composed to nodal flexion line in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*; this veinlet meets terminal MP₄ in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna* not the branch MP₃₊₄); *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* fused to stem CuA basad of CuA forking (connected with CuA, slightly apical of forking in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*); discal cell about three times as long as wide and narrow (discal cell about twice as wide as long in '*Fletcheriana*' *magna*).

Etymology: The generic name is derived from "Hallakkungi" – the Flower Warden God in the Soch'on Flower Garden, from the Korean mythology. Gender: masculine, 3rd declension.

***Hallakkungis amisanus* Nam, Wang & Szewdo, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2a,b).

Diagnosis: Forewing elongately triangular, costal margin blade-like, distinct ambient vein and narrow appendix present; corrugations exceeding to narrow appendix and apical portions of apical cells. Stem CP faint, costal area widest at base, with intersecting branchings of ScP more distinct. Stem ScP emitting six branches intersecting costal area and costal cell, these branches dispersed in increasing distance each other. Veinlet *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* long, slightly sigmoid, connecting branch MP₃₊₄ just after its separation from stem MP to stem CuA at ½ of stem CuA length. Discal cell elongately almond-shaped, with acute apical angle, about 3 times as long as broad at widest point.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Amisan Formation, in which the fossil has been found.

Holotype: Single right forewing (tegmen), No. KNU-2009018. Deposited in Department of Earth Science Education, Kongju National University, Gongju, Korea.

Type locality, formation and age: Boryeong City, South Korea (N36°21', E126°40'); Amisan Formation, Late Triassic.

Description: Right tegmen, 46 mm long, 21 mm wide. Anterior margin strongly curved at base, with distinct nodal incision basad of half of anterior margin length. Anteroapical angle acute, posteroapical angle of 121°; posteroapical margin straight; postclaval margin straight, curved towards apical angle; posteroclaval margin

straight. Apex of clavus not reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ of total length of forewing. Posteroapical margin corrugated, corrugations on appendix and at basal portions of apical cells. Costal margin (costa anterior; CA) strongly curved at base, blade-like, arcuate to nodal incision, arcuate apicad of nodal incision towards the anteroapical angle. Vein CP obscure, slightly curved and ending at the level of nodal indentation. Stem ScP distinctly separated from common stem R + MP + CuA at base, fused with stem R distinctly apicad of basal cell apex. Costal area and costal cell intersected by six branchings of ScP, with spaces between branchings sequentially increasing; apical portions of these branchings more distinct on costal area. Stem R + MP + CuA thick, stems R, MP and CuA leaving basal cell separately. Stem R strongly curved anteriorly at base, forked basad of nodal line incision, slightly posteriorly of stem MP forking; branch RA forked basad of nodal line incision, terminal ScP short, branch RA₁ reaching anterior forewing margin at about half of post-incision portion length, branch RA₂ longer, reaching anterior margin distinctly basad of anteroapical angle. Stem MP curved at base, forked basad of stem R forking, apicad of stem CuA forking; branch MP₁₊₂ shorter than branch MP₃₊₄; forking of branch MP₁₊₂ merely apicad of nodal incision level, slightly earlier than forking of MP₃₊₄; forking MP₃₊₄ more apicad than nodal incision; terminals MP₁, MP₂, MP₃ and MP₄ slightly curved, reaching margin in median portion of posteroapical margin of forewing. Stem CuA leaving basal cell thick, straight, forked at basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of forewing length, basad of claval apex; branch CuA₁ curved anteriorly, reaching the posteroapical margin before posteroapical angle; branch CuA₂ straight at basal $\frac{1}{3}$, then strongly curved medially, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ thinner, slightly wavy, reaching posterior margin beside the posteroapical angle. Claval vein CuP thicker at base, thinner in apical portion, distinctly curved posteriorly at claval apex, forming obtuse claval apex. Claval veins Pcu and A₁ fused in apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of clavus. Posteroclaval margin distinct, not strongly separated from postclaval margin. Crossvein *r-mp*₁ short, distinctly apical of nodal line; crossveins *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* long, sigmoid, included to nodal (flexion) line, connecting branch MP₃₊₄ slightly after stem MP forking with stem CuA at half of its length after separation from basal cell. Nodal line distinct, from nodal line incision at anterior margin, through terminal ScP, stem R forking, cutting branches MP₁₊₂ and MP₃₊₄ slightly after the stem MP forking, then, followed with crossvein *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* for a long interval and after separating from *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* crossvein, fused with basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of branch CuA₂ finally, separating from CuA₂ and reaching CuP at level of claval apex.

Discussion

Hallakkungis amisanus gen. et sp. nov. is the first palaeontinid described from the Korea. Regarding its strongly triangular shape of the forewing, the new taxon resembles more the Early Cretaceous representatives of the family¹⁹. The more triangular shape of the forewing is an important character of the Palaeontinidae from the Late Jurassic to the Early Cretaceous^{20–22}, but the venation pattern is clearly different. In the Jurassic and Cretaceous Palaeontinidae with triangular wings the hind wing is usually diminished due to particular kind of flight, discussed in ref. 23, but the question of a similar tendency in *Hallakkungis* gen. nov. hind wings and flight performance remains open. The new genus *Hallakkungis* gen. nov. presents number of unique features, some of them shared also with presumed ancestors of Palaeontinidae, i.e. representatives of the family Dunstaniidae¹⁴. The strong curve of the costal margin at the base is one of peculiar features of the newly described genus. Such trend in forewing shape is observed in Dunstaniidae (e.g. *Fletcheriana triassica*), also in not related to Palaeontinoidea representatives of superfamily Pereborioidea – families Perboriidae and Ignotalidae^{24,25}. The very late separation of RA and RP only just before the node, is similar to the situation in the Permian Prosolidae. Such a late separation is common in Triassic palaeontinoids, and it is probably a plesiomorphic condition, but in *Hallakkungis* gen. nov., it is unusually late. Another feature worth of mention is the basal separation of the ScP – such situation is present in majority of Jurassic Palaeontinidae, much less common in Dunstaniidae. The feature resembling the situation common with Dunstaniidae is the connection of crossvein *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* to the stem CuA. In the vast majority of Palaeontinidae it is connected near, at the point or the distad of point of forking of stem CuA, while in *Hallakkungis* gen. nov. this point is distinctly more basal, at half of the common stem CuA length. In the other Palaeontinidae, this crossvein meets the terminal MP₄, while in *Hallakkungis* gen. nov., it is placed more basad, and meeting the branch MP₃₊₄ in proximity of stem M forking, which is unusual. The exceptional feature of the newly described genus *Hallakkungis* is that the vast portion of crossvein *mp*₃₊₄-*cua* is involved in forming the nodal line – while nodal line is more proximal than crossvein between in any other palaeontinoids. So, the evolutionary tendency of shifting to more apical position of this connection point is observed among the representatives of Palaeontinidae. It is interesting that the claval veins Pcu and A₁ are fused in apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of the clavus length. This is a very ancient feature of early Cicadomorpha, present among the Permian representatives of the suborder, but also in the Triassic Dunstaniidae¹⁶. It seems that line of claval margin is rather continued on postclaval margin (the specimen is damaged at this area suggesting the incision); the incisions suggested at this point in the Dunstaniidae¹⁷, seems to be an artifact of preservation. However, the obtuse angle of the clavus is a unique feature of the *Hallakkungis* gen. nov. Another remarkable feature of this fossil is the strong curving in median $\frac{1}{3}$ of the branch CuA₂, such a character is not known among the other Palaeontinidae. It is interesting, that the corrugation at margin of the forewing is found also in some Early Cretaceous Palaeontinidae²¹, but such a feature is present also in taxa not related to the Palaeontinoidea representatives of the Cicadoidea: Cicadidae and Cercopoidea: Cercopidae^{26,27}.

The newly described above genus and species presents a mixture of plesiomorphic, ancestral features shared with the Triassic Dunstaniidae, apomorphic, derived features found in the Jurassic and Cretaceous palaeontinids, and strongly autapomorphic features. General trends could be observed: the narrowing of the costal lobe, the progressively proximal separation of RA and RP, the development of a long basal crossvein between MP and CuA, so that the basal part of the wing comes to be supported by a three pronged fork of ScP + RA, RP and MP, rather than ScP + RA + RP, MP and CuA. The abovementioned features places this specimen among the unique taxa. *Hallakkungis* gen. nov., is an important link to understanding the evolutionary trends, tendencies and traits of early Palaeontinidae.

This new fossil genus of Palaeontinidae comes from the deposits of the Late Triassic Daedong flora, which is a typical representative of the *Dictyophyllum-Clathropteris* flora of Asia. It contains a number of plant taxa typical of the Triassic or to be relicts of the Permian floras¹⁰. The great reconstruction of the face of the Earth and of the organic world (the appearance of a great number of new plant forms) started in the Middle Triassic, and has been completed to the end of the Triassic. This distributional pattern of plants remained relatively stable during the rest of Mesophytic. Hence, this could be the source of evolutionary success of phytophagous, phloem-feeding Palaeontinidae.

The new discovery presented above is also the first record of the family Palaeontinidae from the Upper Triassic of Korea. We anticipate discovery of more well-preserved specimens from South Korea that will allow us to carry out more morphological and taxonomic studies, as well as palaeoecological, palaeobiogeographical and evolutionary analyses of the Palaeontinidae and its relatives.

References

1. Reedman, A. & Um, S. H. *Geology of Korea*. (Korea Institute of Energy and Resources, 1975).
2. Chang, K. H. Aspect of geologic history of Korea. *J. Geol. Soc. Korea* **31**, 72–90 (1995).
3. Kim, J. H. Mesozoic tectonics in Korea. *J. Southeast. Asian Earth. Sci.* **13**, 251–265 (1996).
4. Egawa, K. & Lee, Y. I. Jurassic sunorogenic basin filling in western Korea: sedimentary response to inception of the western Circum-Pacific orogeny. *Basin Res.* **21**, 407–431 (2009).
5. Egawa, K. & Lee, Y. I. Thermal maturity assessment of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nampo Group, mid-west Korea: Reconstruction of thermal history. *Island Arc* **17**, 109–128 (2008).
6. Suh, H. G. *et al.* Four sheets of geological maps of the Seongju area (1:10,000) and the explanatory text. *Korea Inst. Energy Resour.* 1–42 (in Korean with English abstract) (1980).
7. Kim, J. H. New fossil plants from the Nampo Group (Lower Mesozoic). *Korea Geosci. J.* **5**, 173–180 (2001).
8. Kim, J. H., Kim, H. S., Lee, B. J., Kim, J. M. & Lee, H. K. A new species of *Leptostrobos* from Upper Triassic Amisan Formation of the Nampo Group in Korea. *Jour. Korean Earth Sci. Soc.* **23**, 30–37 (2002).
9. Kim, K. H. *et al.* Coniferous fossil woods from the Jogyeri Formation Upper Triassic of the Nampo Group, Korea. *IAWA Journal* **26**, 253–265 (2005).
10. Dobruskina, I. A. Triassic Floras of Eurasia. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen. 10 (Springer Verlag, Wien New York, 1994).
11. Li, X. X. & Zhou, Z. Y. New advances of Mesozoic non-marine bio-stratigraphic researches in China. *Adv. stud. Biostrat. China*, 1979, 100–110 (in Chinese) (Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica, 1979).
12. Kimura, T. & Kim, B. K. Geological age of the Daedong flora in the Korean Peninsula and its phytogeographical significance in Asia. *Proc. Jpn. Acad.* **60**, 337–340 (1984).
13. Nam, K. S. & Kim, J. H. Occurrence of the fossil *Mesopsyche dobrokhotovae* in the Late Triassic Amisan Formation, Nampo Group, Korea and its geological implication. *J. Korean Earth Sci. Soc.* **35**, 161–167 (2014).
14. Wang, B., Zhang, H. C. & Szwedo, J. Jurassic Palaeontinidae from China and the higher systematics of Palaeontinoidea (Insecta: Hemiptera: Cicadomorpha). *Palaeontology* **52**, 53–64 (2009).
15. Nel, A. *et al.* Traits and evolution of wing venation pattern in paraneopteran insects. *J. Morphol.* **273**, 480–506 (2012).
16. Shcherbakov, D. E. Sistema i filogeniya permskikh Cicadomorpha (Cimicida, Cicadina), *Paleontol. Zh.* **2**, 89–101. Translated into English as: Shcherbakov, D.E. Systematics and phylogeny of the Permian Cicadomorpha (Cimicida, Cicadina). *Paleontol. J.* **2**, 87–97 (1984).
17. Riek, E. F. A new collection of insects from the Upper Triassic of South Africa. *Ann. Natal. Mus.* **22**, 791–820 (1976).
18. Becker-Migdisova, E. E. Nekotorye novye poluzhestokrylye i senoyedy [Some new hemipterans and psocodeans]. *Paleont. Zh.* **1**, 89–104 (1962).
19. Menon, F., Heads, S. W. & Martill, D. M. New Palaeontinidae (Insecta: Cicadomorpha) from the Lower Cretaceous Crato Formation of Brazil. *Cret. Res.* **26**, 837–844 (2005).
20. Ueda, K. A new Palaeontinid species from the Lower Cretaceous of Brazil (Homoptera: Palaeontinidae). *Bull. Kitakyushu Mus. Nat. Hist. Hum. Hist.* **16**, 99–104 (1997).
21. Whalley, P. E. S. & Jarzembowski, E. A. Fossil insects from the lithographic limestone of Montsech (late Jurassic-early Cretaceous), Lerida Province, Spain. *Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.)* **38**, 381–412 (1985).
22. Ren, D., Yin, J. C. & Dou, W. X. Late Jurassic palaeontinids (Homoptera: Auchenorrhyncha) from Hebei and Liaoning Provinces in China. *Entomol. Sinic.* **5**, 222–232 (1998).
23. Wootton, R. J. Reconstructing insect flight performance from fossil evidence. *Acta zool. cracov.* **46** (suppl. Fossil Insects), 89–99 (2003).
24. Riek, E. F. Fossil insects from the Upper Permian of Natal, South Africa. *Ann. Natal Mus.* **21**, 513–532 (1973).
25. Pinto, I. D. & de Ornellas, L. P. Permian insects from the Paraná Basin, South Brazil. III – Homoptera – 1 - Pteroboridae. In: Sanguinetti, Y. T. (ed.) *Anais do 2º Congr Latino-Amer Paleontol*, 26 a 30 do Abril 1981, Porto Alegre 1, 207–213 (1981).
26. Distant, W. L. Homoptera, Fam. & Cicadidae, Subfam. Gaeaninae. In: Wytzman, P. (ed.) *Genera Insectorum* 158, 1–38, pls 1–3 (1914).
27. Lallemand, V. Homoptera, Fam. Cercopidae. In: Wytzman, P. (ed.) *Genera Insectorum* 143, 1–167 (1912).

Acknowledgements

This research is supported by the Beijing Talented Scholar Program Foundation (No. 2011D002022000006), National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31301907), Innovation Team Project of Beijing Academy of Science and Technology (IG201101N). This paper results from the scientific exchange programme between Chinese Academy of Sciences and Polish Academy of Sciences awarded to JS.

Author Contributions

Material was collected and preliminarily assigned by K.S.N. and J.H.K., geological data on the site and specimen were provided by K.S.N. and J.H.K., specimen was identified, examined and analyzed by Y.W. and J.S.; Y.W. and J.S. wrote the paper; K.S.N., Y.W. and J.S. prepared figures; D.R. revised the manuscript. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Additional Information

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Nam, K. S. *et al.* An extraordinary palaeontinid from the Triassic of Korea and its significance. *Sci. Rep.* 7, 40691; doi: 10.1038/srep40691 (2017).

Publisher's note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© The Author(s) 2017