



A new species of *Longtania* Ding from China and redescription of the male genitalia of *Platytibia ferruginea* Ding (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae)

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Abstract

A new species of the planthopper genus *Longtania* Ding (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae), *L. arcuata* n. sp. (central southern China: Hubei) is described and illustrated. A revised diagnosis of *Longtania* and a key to known species is provided. The genus is tentatively placed in the subtribe Delphacina. The genus *Platytibia* is reviewed and is assigned to the subtribe Numatina *sensu* Emeljanov. The male genitalia of the type species, *P. ferruginea* Ding is redescribed and illustrated.

Key words: Delphacini, taxonomy, Auchenorrhyncha, planthopper

Introduction

The Oriental delphacid fauna is extremely rich with 152 genera recognised by Ding (2006). Of these, 60 are monotypic indicating that there may be many species still to be described. In this paper, we describe a second species of *Longtania* Ding previously based only on *L. picea* Ding as the type species. In addition, this discovery of a second species has allowed a more accurate definition of the genus and made it possible to validate the genus.

Another monotypic genus *Platytibia* Ding from China is also reviewed and the male genitalia of the type species, *P. ferruginea* Ding is redescribed and illustrated. The original description by Ding (2006) was inadequate because the diagnosis of the genus, especially the characters of the male genitalia, were not comprehensive, the comparison of this genus with related genera was fairly simple and the illustrations of the type species did not exhibit the particular configurations of the internal genitalia.

Materials and methods

The specimens used in this study are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWAUFU). The body measurements of both macropters and brachypters are from apex of vertex to tip of abdomen. All measurements are in millimeters (mm). The methods and terminology in this paper follow those of Ding (2006).