



## First record of the leafhopper genus *Yangida* Dworakowska (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae: Zyginellini) from China, with description of one new species

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Zyginellini is a smaller tribe in Typhlocybinae. Species in this tribe feed on trees and shrubs, and some species harm economic crops. Examples include as *Zyginella mali* (Yang) and *Zyginella minuta* (Yang) which damage apple trees. Members in this tribe usually have bright coloration, distinct patches and spots. Most lack ocelli. Compared with other tribes of Typhlocybinae, the main diagnostic characters of Zyginellini are: vannal veins in hindwing separate apically, only one transverse vein visible and submarginal vein extended directly to vein Cu<sub>1</sub>, forming one open cell. This tribe is related to Typhlocybini. The Zyginellini leafhopper genus *Yangida* was erected by Dworakowska (1994) with *Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska from Sikkim, as its type species. There have been no further reports on this genus. In this paper, we describe the second species, *Yangida fasciata* sp. nov. from China. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collections of the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, China.

### *Yangida* Dworakowska, 1994, new record to China

*Yangida* Dworakowska, 1994: 153–155. Type species: *Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska, 1994

**Description.** Body slim. Vertex conically produced, shorter than pronotum. Face nearly as long as wide. Forewing parallel-sided, all apical cells with separate bases, 2<sup>nd</sup> apical cell larger than 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> cells, 1<sup>st</sup> apical cell smallest. Hindwing very broad and narrowed apically.

Abdominal apodemes parallel-sided, reaching end of 5<sup>th</sup> abdominal sternite.

Genital capsule strongly depressed. Anal tube very long. Caudal lobe of pygofer prominent, well separated from antero-ventral part, with rigid process at dorso-caudal angle, caudal margin with few rigid microsetae. Antero-ventral part of pygofer with few long setae on caudal margin, nearly reaching hind margin of caudal lobe. Subgenital plate flattened, parallel-sided in basal 0.75 length, terminating with very narrow apex; broad part of plate dorsally with sclerotized ridge running along middle; with one macroseta subbasally, two macrosetae subapically, few setae near base of narrow apical part. Paramere with central part longer than cephalic part, setae on base of central part and sparsely distributed on caudal part. Connective with extremely long manubrium, two well defined arms and one central lobe separated by less sclerotized portion from main body. Penis with small preatrium and long dorsal apodeme, stem curved, desclerotized terminally and bearing symmetrical lateral processes.

**Distribution.** India (Sikkim), SW China (Yunnan).

### Key to males of *Yangida*

- 1 Penis stem with lateral processes arising apically (Figs 7, 8).....*Y. basnetti*
- Penis stem with lateral processes arising basally (Figs 22, 23).....*Y. fasciata* sp. nov.

### *Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska, 1994

Figs 1–8

*Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska, 1994: 155

**Distribution:** India (Sikkim).