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# A new leafhopper genus *Comahadina* Huang and Zhang (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) and a key to genera of *Eupteryx*-complex

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## Introduction

Leafhoppers of the *Eupteryx*-complex differ from other members of the tribe Typhlocybini in having the posterior branch of hind wing vein R separate from the anterior branch of M (Young 1952). The complex now includes 9 known genera of which 5 genera, *Aguriahana* Distant 1918, *Eurhadina* Haupt 1929, *Eupteryx* Curtis 1833, *Caknesia* Dworakowska 1994, *Almunisna* Dworakowska 1969 and *Bellpenna* Chiang *et al* 1989, have been reported from China. Here we propose a new genus *Comahadina* Huang and Zhang which shares the hind wing character with other genera in the complex, based on a new species, *Comahadina angelica* Huang and Zhang, here designated as the type-species. The new genus and species are described and illustrated and a key to all genera of the *Eupteryx*-complex is provided. In this study we follow Dworakowska (1993) for the nomenclature of wings and Zhang (1990) for methods and other terminology.

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collections of the Entomological Museum of Northwest A&F University (NWAFU) in Yangling (Shaanxi) and of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS) in Beijing.

## Key to genera of *Eupteryx*-complex

1. Forewing broadened to apex with all veins separated distally (apical cells quadrate basally), and with apical cells occupying about half total area of forewing ..... *Almunisna* Dworakowska
- Forewing parallel sided to apex with some veins confluent preapically, and with apical cells occupying no more than 1/3 total area of forewing ..... 2
2. Body robust, with dorsum pale and with multicoloured pattern..... 3
- Body slim, with upper part dark, and with color pattern brownish to brownish-black ..... 8
3. Subgenital plate more or less abruptly narrowed preapically with row of peg-like setae there..... *Aguriahana* Distant
- Subgenital plate not narrowed as above and without row of peg-like setae..... 4
4. Paramere without subapical tooth on caudal part; gonopore preapical ..... 5
- paramere with subapical tooth on caudal part; gonopore apical..... 6
5. Male pygofer side with dense groups of setae near ventral margin; apex of aedeagal shaft semimembranous..... ..... *Comahadina* **gen. nov**
- Male pygofer side without dense groups of microsetae near ventral margin; apex of aedeagal shaft well sclerotized ..... *Eurhadina* Haupt
6. Subgenital plate with apex pocket-like..... *Wagneriunia* Dworakowska
- Subgenital plate with apex narrowed..... 7
7. Aedeagual shaft with processes basally..... *Bellpenna* Chiang *et al*
- Aedeagal shaft with processes apically ..... *Omanesia* Thapa
8. Male pygofer side bilobed; aedeagal shaft with paired apical processes ..... *Knightipsis* Dworakowska
- Male pygofer side not bilobed; aedeagal shaft with single apical process ..... 6
9. Male pygofer side with dense rigid setae ventrally near base; subgenital plate with base broadened then abruptly narrowed toward middle line at outer margin; paramere with distinct subapical tooth..... *Eupteryx* Curtis
- Male pygofer side without dense rigid setae; subgenital plate gradually narrowed toward apex; paramere without distinct subapical tooth ..... *Caknesia* Dworakowska

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