



The second species of the leafhopper genus *Watara* Dworakowska (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae: Erythroneurini)

YALIN ZHANG & MEIXIA YANG

Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management, National Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, P. O. Box 55th, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China.

E-mails: yalinzh@nwsuaf.edu.cn, yangmeixia0914@yahoo.com.cn

Abstract

General characteristics of *Watara* Dworakowska and a key to known species of the genus are provided. A new species, *Watara cordata* **sp. nov.**, is described from China.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, taxonomy, morphology, new species

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Watara* was established by Dworakowska (1977) with *Typhlocyba sudra* Distant as its type and only included species.

Although Lin (1978) reported *W. sudra* from Taiwan, Chiang & Knight (1990) noted it was not found there by the senior author and Lin's record was possibly a misidentification of *Singaporea shinshana* (Matsumura). Nevertheless, *W. sudra* (Distant) is recorded here from mainland China for the first time. In addition, a new species, *W. cordata* **sp. nov.**, is described and a key to separate the two species of the genus is given.

Nomenclature of wings follows Dworakowska (1993) and other terminology follows Zhang (1990). All specimens examined are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Museum of Northwest A & F University (NWAFU), China.

Watara Dworakowska, 1977

Watara Dworakowska, 1977: 295; Chiang & Knight, 1990: 252

Type species: *Typhlocyba sudra* Distant

Anterior margin of vertex (Figs 19, 21) with rounded central blackish patch.

Head narrower than pronotum. Vertex moderately produced medially with coronal suture present. Anteclypeus and lora broad. Forewing (Fig. 9) with 2nd apical cell narrow, slightly wider at apex than at base, 4th apical cell quite small not reaching apex of forewing. Hind wing (Figs 8, 10) av strongly reduced or absent between A and CuA; MP and CuA confluent distally.

Abdominal apodemes (Figs 23, 24) broad, not exceeding 4th sternite. Anal tube long, without appendage.

Male genitalia: Genital capsule (Fig. 1) cylindrical, moderately sclerotized. Pygofer (Figs 2, 11) nearly rectangular; with distal part of dorsal appendage pointed toward opposite lobe and apex of ventral appendage crenulate; with ledge between base of dorsal appendage and dorsal apodeme of aedeagus; with two macrosetae cephalad of attachment of anal tube and several shorter macrosetae at cephalo-ventral angle of lobe. Subgenital plate (Figs 3, 13, 14) protruding beyond pygofer lobe; pigmented apically; with row(s) of short stout setae at base, row of microsetae from near middle to apex of outer margin and several macrosetae in oblique row some distance from base. Paramere (Figs 4, 15) with some minute furrows at apex. Connective (Figs 5, 16) Y-shaped, without central