



***Parapythamus*, a new genus of Evacanthinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) from China**

YU-JIAN LI^{1,2} & ZI-ZHONG LI^{1,2,3}

¹Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province 550025, China

²The Provincial Key Laboratory for Agricultural Pest Management of Mountainous Region, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province 550025, China

³Corresponding author. E-mail: yujian528@163.com; lizizhong38@163.com

Abstract

Parapythamus **gen. nov.**, a new leafhopper genus of Evacanthinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), and a new species, *Parapythamus suiyangensis* **sp. nov.**, from Guizhou, China, are described. The differences between the new genus and the closely related genera *Pythamus* Melichar and *Cunedda* Distant are discussed.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Evacanthini, leafhopper, morphology

Introduction

While sorting and identifying the Evacanthinae material deposited in the Institute of Entomology of Guizhou University, we found a new species that resembles the species of the genera *Pythamus* Melichar and *Cunedda* Distant, having several peculiar features worthy of considering to establish a new genus to accommodate it. Thus, *Parapythamus* **gen. nov.** and *Parapythamus suiyangensis* **sp. nov.** are described and illustrated in this paper. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

Evacanthini

***Parapythamus* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Parapythamus suiyangensis* **sp. nov.**

Etymology. The name of the new genus refers to its physiognomy which is very similar to the genus *Pythamus* Melichar externally.

Description. Body medium sized. Head with apex arcuately produced, lateral margins strongly carinate, with median keel anterad of round elevated structure near midlength, submarginal carina mesad of ocellus. Vertex about as long as wide or slightly shorter than wide, about as long as pronotum and longer than scutellum. Ocellus located at side of submarginal carina. Face including eyes longer than wide. Frontoclypeus broad and swollen at base, with median longitudinal carina strongly elevated, laterally obliquely striate; lora reaching slightly beyond midlength of clypellus. Forewing veins slightly prominent, with R_{1a} present; four apical cells present; crossvein $m-cu_2$ present and close to $m-cu_1$, forming small discal cell; appendix very narrow. Pronotum broad, wider than head. Scutellum triangular, with transverse depression distinct.

Male pygofer without ventral process. Subgenital plate elongate; macrosetae irregularly distributed distally, uniseriate in basal half; with row of setae along outboard submargin. Aedeagal shaft somewhat slender, tubular, with pair of lateral flanges near apex, recurved dorsally; gonopore apical. Style slender, elongate, with footlike