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Two new species and one new record of the genus *Caliscelis* de Laporte (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Caliscelidae) from China

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Abstract

This paper examines five species of the genus *Caliscelis* de Laporte, of which two new species, *C. rhabdocladis* **sp. nov.**and *C. triplicata* **sp. nov.**, are described and illustrated, *C. affinis* Fieber is reported for the first time from China, and other two known species *C. orientalis* Ôuchi and *C. chinensis* Melichar are redescribed and illustrated. A checklist of the world *Caliscelis* fauna and a key to all Chinese species of *Caliscelis* are provided.

Key words: taxonomy, Homoptera, Fulgoromorpha, new species, new record, China

Introduction

The planthopper genus *Caliscelis* was erected by de Laporte (1833), and placed in the Caliscelinae, Issidae. The distinguishing characters are the short tegmen not reaching the apex of the abdomen, plus fore femora and tibia distinctly dilated. Emeljanov (1999) raised Caliscelinae to family level as the Caliscelidae. Gnezdilov and Wilson (2006) treated *Caliscelis* de Laporte as a member of the Caliscelidae. Recently, Gnezdilov and Bourgoin (2009) reported one new species (*C. swazi*) from the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland and, including the species *C. nero* Fennah, 1967, they extended the genus range northwards in Africa to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Lesotho (Basutoland). There are 21 known species of *Caliscelis* worldwide at present (Bourgoin, 2011). In this paper, two new species, *C. rhabdocladis* and *C. triplicata* **spp. nov.**, are described and illustrated, *C. affinis* is reported for the first time from China; and two other known species *C. orientalis* Ôuchi and *C. chinensis* Melichar, which were originally described with minimal characters, are redescribed and illustrated in order to provide more details.

Material and methods

The terminology used follows Chan & Yang (1994) and Gnezdilov (2003). The genital segments of examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and observed in glycerin jelly using a Leica MZ125 stereomicroscope. Photographs of the specimens were made using a Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope with a Q-image CCD. Images were produced using the software Synoptics Automontage.

All the specimens studied are deposited in the Entomological Museum of Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University of (NWAFU) or in the Shanghai Entomological Museum (SHEM) as indicated.

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