



A taxonomic study of Chinese Empoascini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) (III)

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Abstract

Four genera of Chinese Empoascini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) are reviewed. Two of these, *Goifa* Dworakowska 1977 and *Ifugoa* Dworakowska & Pawar 1974, are reported for the first time from China. Three genera, *Homa* Distant 1908, *Goifa* Dworakowska 1977 and *Schizandrasca* Anufriev 1972, are redescribed and the differences between each genus and related genera are discussed. *Homa sinensis* Qin & Zhang, **sp. n.** from Yunnan Province (S.W. China) is described and illustrated; one new combination, *Goifa tangailensis* (Ahmed & Samad, 1972) **n. comb.** (from *Paolia* Lower), is proposed and one new synonym is created, i.e. *Goifa aprocessa* Mann & Sohi, 1993 is a junior synonym of *Goifa tangailensis* (Ahmed & Samad, 1972).

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, morphology, taxonomy, new taxa, China

Introduction

Empoascini is one of the six tribes in the subfamily Typhlocybinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) and is characterized by its forewing without an appendix, and hindwing with the submarginal vein present at the apex and veins RP and MP' confluent distally (Dietrich, 2005). Currently, the tribe includes more than 1,000 described species, widely distributed in every continent except Antarctica. The diagnoses of some established genera in this tribe remain obscure or misleading and await further revision.

In the present paper, we review four genera of Empoascini based on the specimens deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, China. We provide first reports of 2 genera in the Chinese fauna, redescribe 3 genera and describe a new species in the genus *Homa* Distant. We also propose a new combination and a new synonymy. This paper represents the third in a series of contributions to a more thorough investigation of the taxonomy of the Chinese Empoascini.

Material and methods

The specimens examined, including the holotype of the new species, are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWFU). The entire male abdomens of the examined specimens were removed and cleared in 10% NaOH and drawn from preparations preserved in glycerin. Figures of the male genitalia were made using an OLYMPUS PM-10AD microscope. Habitus photos were taken by using a Scientific Digital micrography system equipped with an Auto-montage imaging system and a QIMAGING Retiga 4000R digital camera (CCD). Multiple photographs were compressed into final images. The body measurements are from apex of vertex to tip of forewing. The morphological terminology follows Zhang (1990) except for the nomenclature of the wing, where we follow Dworakowska (1993).