



## First report on the leafhopper genus *Takama* Dworakowska & Viraktamath (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from Hainan Island, China, with the description of two new species

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### Abstract

The leafhopper genus *Takama* Dworakowska & Viraktamath (1975) is reported for the first time from China. In the present paper, two new species, *Takama horna* **sp. nov.**, *Takama jianfenga* **sp. nov.** from Hainan Island, China are described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Hemiptera, morphology, taxonomy, distribution, China

### Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Takama* belonging to the tribe Erythroneurini of subfamily Typhlocybinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) was established by Dworakowska & Viraktamath (1975) with *Takama magna* Dworakowska & Viraktamath, 1975 from India as its type species. Subsequently, four new species of this genus were reported by Dworakowska (1979, 1980, 1994). Thus, up to now, *Takama* included five species, all from the Oriental Region. Two new species are described in this paper, also from the Oriental Region. All specimens examined are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, China (GUGC).

### *Takama* Dworakowska & Viraktamath, 1975

*Takama* Dworakowska & Viraktamath: 523

Type species: *Takama magna* Dworakowska & Viraktamath, 1975

Dorsum yellow or white. Color pattern brown. Head narrower than pronotum. Crown fore margin slightly produced medially, subparallel to posterior margin. Vertex median length shorter than width between eyes, coronal suture distinct, usually with pair of dark preapical spots. Pronotum with obvious large impressions nearly diamond shaped. Scutellum nearly triangular, usually with dark lateral triangles. Forewing pale, semitransparent, with 4 apical cells: 1st with distinctly angulate base; 2nd quadrate; 3rd widened distally, curved; 4th about two times as long as wide.

Abdominal apodemes small, narrow, extended dorsomesad.

*Male genitalia:* Pygofer lobe with few slender setae in distal half and not numerous ones at basal lower angle; dorsal appendage immovably fused to margin, without basal suture; ventral appendages absent. Subgenital plate lateral margin distinctly widened subapically, nearly hill-shaped, then tapered towards apex, and usually with numerous basal macrosetae on outer surface; without marginal subbasal setae or setae poorly developed. Style apex