Taxonomic revision of the leafhopper tribe Agalliini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Megophthalminae) from China, with description of new taxa

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Table of contents

Abstract .................................................................................. 2
Introduction ............................................................................... 2
Check-list of Chinese Agalliini .................................................. 3
Key to genera of Chinese Agalliini .............................................. 4
Genus Agallia Curtis ................................................................. 5
    Agallia sinica Jacobi ............................................................... 5
Genus Anaceratagallia Zachvatkin ............................................. 5
    Key to Chinese species of Anaceratagallia ......................... 6
        Anaceratagallia ribauti (Ossiannilsson) ......................... 6
        Anaceratagallia venosa (de Fourcroy) ......................... 6
Genus Austroagallia Evans ...................................................... 6
    Austroagallia nitoi (Matsumura) ......................................... 7
Genus Dryodurgades Zachvatkin .............................................. 7
    Key to species of Dryodurgades from China ..................... 7
        Dryodurgades dentistylus Zhang & Li ....................... 8
        Dryodurgades formosanus (Matsumura) .................... 8
        Dryodurgades lamellaris Vilbaste. ............................ 8
Genus Durgades Distant .......................................................... 9
    Durgades breviceps (Matsumura) ...................................... 9
    Durgades mirabilis Pruthi ................................................ 9
    Durgades nigropicta Distant ............................................. 9
Genus Formallia Viraktamath .................................................. 10
    Key to species of Formallia Viraktamath ......................... 10
Genus Ianagallia Viraktamath ................................................. 10
    Ianagallia bifurcata (Sawai Singh & Gill) ....................... 10
Genus Igerna Kirkaldy ............................................................ 11
    Igerna channa sp. nov. .................................................... 11
Genus Japanagallia Ishihara .................................................... 12
    Key to species of Japanagallia of China .......................... 12
        Japanagallia asymmetrica Viraktamath, 2011 .......... 13
        Japanagallia curvata Viraktamath, 2011 ............... 13
        Japanagallia curvipes sp. nov. .................................. 13
        Japanagallia deciva sp. nov. .................................. 14
        Japanagallia dentata Cai and He, 2001 .................. 14
        Japanagallia hamata Zhang and Li ....................... 14
        Japanagallia longa Cai and He, 2001 .................... 15
        Japanagallia longipes Viraktamath ....................... 15
        Japanagallia multispira sp. nov. ............................. 15
        Japanagallia lamellata Zhang ................................. 16
        Japanagallia neotappana Viraktamath .................... 16
        Japanagallia palmata sp. nov. ............................... 16
        Japanagallia pteridis (Matsumura) ......................... 16
        Japanagallia sclerotica sp. nov. ............................ 17

The leafhopper tribe Agalliini from China is reviewed. The Chinese fauna includes 44 species of 15 genera including four new genera: Purvigallia gen. nov. (type species: Purvigallia maculata sp. nov., from Yunnan), Skandagallia gen. nov. (type species: Skandagallia dietrichi sp. nov., from Yunnan), Sinoagallia gen. nov. (type species: Sinoagallia serrata sp. nov., from Yunnan) and Sungallia gen. nov. (type species: Sungallia truncata sp. nov., from Yunnan). Japanagallia is the most species rich and includes 17 species from China, of which five are new: Japanagallia curvipes sp. nov. (China: Xizang), Japanagallia decliva sp. nov. (China: Shaanxi), Japanagallia multispina sp. nov. (China: Guangxi, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Yunnan), Japanagallia palmata sp. nov. (China: Yunnan) and Japanagallia sclerotica sp. nov. (China: Shaanxi). The genus Igerna Kirkaldy (with Igerna channa sp. nov. from Guangxi and Tibet) and the European species, Anaceratagallia ribauti (Ossianinilsson) have been recorded for the first time from China. All the new taxa are described and illustrated. A check-list with taxonomic notes as well as a generic key to Chinese Agalliini are also provided.

**Key words:** Auchenorrhyncha, Membracoidea, taxonomy, morphology, distribution

### Introduction

The tribe Agalliini of the subfamily Megophthalmineae is one of the larger tribes of leafhoppers comprising 37 genera and 650 species in the world (Gonçalves & Dietrich 2009, Viraktamath 2011). Leafhoppers of the tribe are common in grassland meadows mixed with broad leaved herbs in the Old World. Some species also breed on leguminous crops (Viraktamath 2011) and 13 species are vectors of plant diseases (Wilson & Turner 2010). They can be readily recognized by the following combination of characters: head short and broad, usually wider than pronotum; ocelli on face, close to dorsal margin; forewings with appendix very narrow or absent; hind wings with four apical cells closed; hind tibial macrosetae on AV starting from midpoint of tibia, metastasarsomere with 1 or 2 plate larvae on distal transverse row of setae; male subgenital plates short, often fused at base and male style usually forked caudally (the Neotropical genera Euroagallia Oman, Omanagallia Dietrich, some species of Chromagallia Linnavouri and the new genus Sinoagallia proposed here have unforked styles).

Prior to the work of Viraktamath (2011) on the Oriental Agalliini, information on Chinese Agalliini was scattered among Chinese and Japanese literature. Matsumura (1912) described six species of Agalliini in Agallia Curtis from Taiwan that were subsequently transferred to Austroagallia Evans, Durgades Distant, Dryodurgades Zachvatkin, Japanagallia Ishihara and Onukigallia Ishihara by Viraktamath (1973). Pruthi (1930) described Durgades mirabilis from Tibet. Jacobi (1944) described one species of Agallia from Fukien (present Fujian), China. Subsequently the Japanese species, Japanagallia pteridis (Matsumura) and Onukigallia onukii (Matsumura) were recorded by Cai & He (1998) and Cai et al. (2001) from Zhejiang Province. Cai & Shen (1998) recorded Dryodurgades lamellaris Vilbaste from Henan Province. Zhang & Li (1998) and Cai & Shen (2000)