



Description of *Sangeeta sinuomacula* sp. nov. (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Megophthalminae: Agalliini) from Yunnan Province of Southwest China

HU LI^{1,2}, REN-HUAI DAI^{2,3} & ZI-ZHONG LI²

¹Bio-resources Key Laboratory of Shaanxi Province; School of Biological Sciences & Engineering, Shaanxi University of Technology, Hanzhong, Shaanxi, 723000 P.R. China

²Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University; The Provincial Key Laboratory for Agricultural Pest Management of Mountainous Region, Guiyang, Guizhou, 550025 P.R. China. E-mails: lihu@smut.edu.cn; rh dai69@163.com; lizhong38@163.com

³Corresponding author

Abstract

A new species, *Sangeeta sinuomacula* Li, Dai & Li sp. nov., of tribe Agalliini of subfamily Megophthalminae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) is described and illustrated from Yunnan Province of Southwest China. The new species is easily distinguished from other *Sangeeta* species by the aedeagal shaft with a pair of slender processes instead of lamelliform lateral expansions. A key to *Sangeeta* species and updated checklist with distribution are provided.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, morphology, *Sangeeta*, checklist, distribution, China

Introduction

The Oriental leafhopper genus *Sangeeta* Viraktamath (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae: Megophthalminae: Agalliini) is a small group distinguished by its narrow face and vertex with distinct inverted V shaped striations. It was established by Viraktamath (2011) for eight species from Southeast Asia, with *Sangeeta sadongensis* as its type species. Zhang (2014) added a ninth new species from Southwest China recording the genus from China for the first time. Until now, the genus included nine species and its distribution is restricted to Southeast Asia.

Based on our study of the Chinese Megophthalminae fauna, a second Chinese *Sangeeta* species from Yunnan Province of Southwest China is recognized. Here we describe and illustrate the new species, provide a key to species for identification, and update the checklist with distribution to *Sangeeta* species.

Material and methods

Higher classification of Cicadellidae and morphological terminology used in this work follow Dietrich (2005) and Viraktamath (2011). Leg chaetotaxy follows Rakitov (1998). Terminology of the female genitalia follows Davis (1975). Most data on morphology and geographic distribution of previously described species were obtained from available literature. The body length is measured from the apex of the head to the end of the forewings and given in millimeters (mm.).

The material examined is deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).