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**Taxonomic study of Central Asian species of the genus *Macropsis* Lewis, 1836 (Homoptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae: Macropsinae).
III: Descriptions of two new willow-dwelling species, new synonym, annotated check-list, and key to species**

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Abstract

Macropsis milkoii Tishetshkin **sp. n.** from West Tien Shan, Alay and Hissar-Darvaz Mts. (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and *Macropsis anufrievi* Tishetshkin **sp. n.** from Hissar-Darvaz Mts. (Tajikistan) are described. *M. elaeagni* Emelyanov, 1964 = *M. cyanescens* Dubovskiy, 1966 **syn. n.** is redescribed and illustrated based on the material from Central Asia. Annotated check list and key to 30 *Macropsis* species from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the mountains of Southern Kazakhstan are given.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae, *Macropsis*, Central Asia, taxonomy, key to species, distribution, host plants, acoustic signals

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Macropsis* Lewis, 1836 (Homoptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae: Macropsinae) includes about 100 Palaearctic species. More than one quarter of them (25 species and 1 subspecies) were described from the mountains of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Southern Kazakhstan. These are 18 species from Ferghana Valley and surrounding mountains (Dubovskiy, 1966; Dlabola, 1967), 2 species from Southern Kazakhstan (Mityaev, 1971), 1 species and 1 subspecies from Issyk-Kul' Lake, Northern Kyrgyzstan (Horvath, 1904; Lindberg, 1926), 2 species from Tajikistan (Korolevskaya, 1963) and 2 species from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan (Dlabola, 1961, 1963). A great part of them are cryptic species hardly distinguishable by morphological characters. Additional data on morphology, hosts, and male calling signals were necessary to elucidate their taxonomic status. Moreover, type specimens of taxa described by Dubovskiy (1966) were not found in either institution. In this regard we undertook investigation of Central Asian *Macropsis* species in nature (as far as possible, in their type localities or on adjacent territories). This allowed to clarify the identities of all forms and verify their species status. As a result, illustrated re-descriptions with data on host-plant associations and male calling signals were published for almost all species, eleven new synonyms were established, and one new species was described (Tishechkin, 1994, 2002a, b, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014).

This article completes the series of publications on Central Asian species of the genus. It includes descriptions of two new species, one new synonym, annotated check-list, and key to species. The studied area includes Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the mountains of Southern Kazakhstan (North Tien Shan Mts. and Kara-Tau Mtn. Range). The few available data on *Macropsis* of Turkmenistan are also included. However, only three species were found here because most of Turkmenistan is a desert. Mountain ranges of South-Eastern Kazakhstan are excluded from consideration because their fauna is quite different; this is especially true for Kazakh part of Altai Mts., which in fact belongs to Siberia, but not to Central Asia.