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The leafhopper genus *Atkinsoniella* Distant (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Cicadellinae) with descriptions of two new species from China

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Abstract

Two new species in the genus *Atkinsoniella* from China, *Atkinsoniella longiuscula*, and *A. valida* **spp. nov.** are described and illustrated. A checklist of the known species worldwide is provided.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, morphology, taxonomy, checklist

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Atkinsoniella* was established by Distant (1908) with *A. decisa* as its type species. 75 valid species were described in the genus worldwide and most occur in China, India and other countries in the Oriental Region.

Atkinsoniella differs from other Oriental Cicadellini as follows: head weakly to moderately produced, anterior margin broadly rounded in dorsal view, without a carina at transition from crown to face; ocelli in concavities and adjacent to a line between anterior eye angles; clypeus convex or not in middle, with muscle impressions weak or absent; lateral clypeal sutures extending onto crown and attaining ocelli or not; transclypeal suture usually obsolete in middle; male pygofer moderately produced, posterior margin varying interspecifically, with macrosetae located on posterior portion; pygofer processes arising basiventrally, extending posteriorly; plates broad, extending to, or farther than pygofer apex, with macrosetae uniseriate or multiseriate, and in some species with long microsetae; connective broad 'V' or 'Y'-shaped with arms widely divergent and manubrium short; aedeagus with shaft short, extending posterodorsad; paraphysis curved dorsad, forming a second articulation with the aedeagus..

Atkinsoniella is closely related to *Anatkina* Young, but the male plates of *Anatkina* are much narrower; the connective extends farther posteriorly in *Atkinsoniella* than in *Anatkina*; and the apex of the paraphysis bends dorsad and apparently forms a second articulation with the aedeagus in *Atkinsoniella*.

Material and methods

Morphological terminology follows Young (1986) and Zhang (1990). Habitus photos were taken using a Scientific Digital micrography system. The body measurements are from vertex to apex of forewing. Entire abdomen were removed and placed in 8–10% NaOH solution and heated for about 3 minutes, rinsed in water and stored in glycerine. A Nikon SMZ1500 microscope and Olympus BH-2 microscope were used to view the specimens and draw figures. All specimens examined are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWFU).