



***Almunisna* Dworakowska (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae: Typhlocybini): a genus newly recorded from China with description of a new species**

The leafhopper genus *Almunisna* was described by Dworakowska (1969) with new species *Almunisna bulbosa* from Nepal as its type species. There have been no further reports on it. Here we record *Almunisna* from China for the first time based on *A. bulbosa* Dworakowska from Yunnan and a new species, *A. quadratosa* from Fujian, which we describe and illustrate. A key to separate males is presented. The type and observed specimens are deposited respectively in Chinese Agriculture University, Beijing (CAU), and Northwest A&F University, Yangling (NWAUFU).

***Almunisna* Dworakowska 1969**

Almunisna Dworakowska 1969: 384 figs. 24–30. Type species: *Almunisna bulbosa* Dworakowska 1969

Description. Body robust. Face broad. Forewing broadened and pointed at tip, with all veins separated distally. Hindwing with 3 transverse veins. Both forewing and hindwing with well developed apical cells.

Abdomen with 2 pairs of basal apodemes ventrally.

Male genitalia: Pygofer side short, with several rigid setae posteriorly. Subgenital plate long and gradually narrowed caudad, with one big seta at the base. Connective with cephalic part broadened. Paramere with subapical tooth on slender caudal part. Aedeagus with preatrium and dorsoatrium developed and distant from each other; shaft with pair of apical processes, gonopore apical.

Distribution. SW China (Yunnan, Fujian), Nepal.

Key to males of *Almunisna*

Corium of forewing covered by big red patches; aedeagus with distal processes curved ventrolaterad in posterior view..... *A. quadratosa*, **n. sp.**

Corium of forewing covered by orange or yellow spots and streaks; aedeagus with distal processes curved ventromesad in posterior view..... *A. bulbosa*

1. *Almunisna bulbosa* Dworakowska 1969, n. rec. from China

Almunisna bulbosa Dworakowska 1969: 382–385

Observed specimen: 1♂, CHINA: Yunnan Province, Lincang, Alt.2000 m, on *Quercus* and *Pinus*, 24. xi. 1999, coll. Dworakowska. (NWSUAF)

Distribution: China (Yunnan), Nepal.

2. *Almunisna quadratosa*, n. sp.

Figs. 1–10

Description. Face and crown ivory. Patches along anterior, lateral margin and middle line of crown, yellowish ochre, as well as patches on anterior and lateral margin and center of whitish pronotum, pronotum posterior margin brown laterally and red medially; streaks around basal triangles and spots anterad of transverse impression and lateral margin of scutellum red (Fig. 1). Corium of forewing, from the level of clavus to base red and color of patch stronger at apical and distal end of brochosome field; clavus with 3 patches respectively on basal, middle and distal part reddish brown. Bases of longitudinal veins of hindwing infuscate.

1st abdominal apodemes dark brown and reaching the half of 5th sternite; 2nd ones transparent and reaching the end of 5th sternite (Fig. 3).

Male genitalia: Hind margin of pygofer side slightly extended and rollbacked on middle line(Figs. 4,5). Subgenital

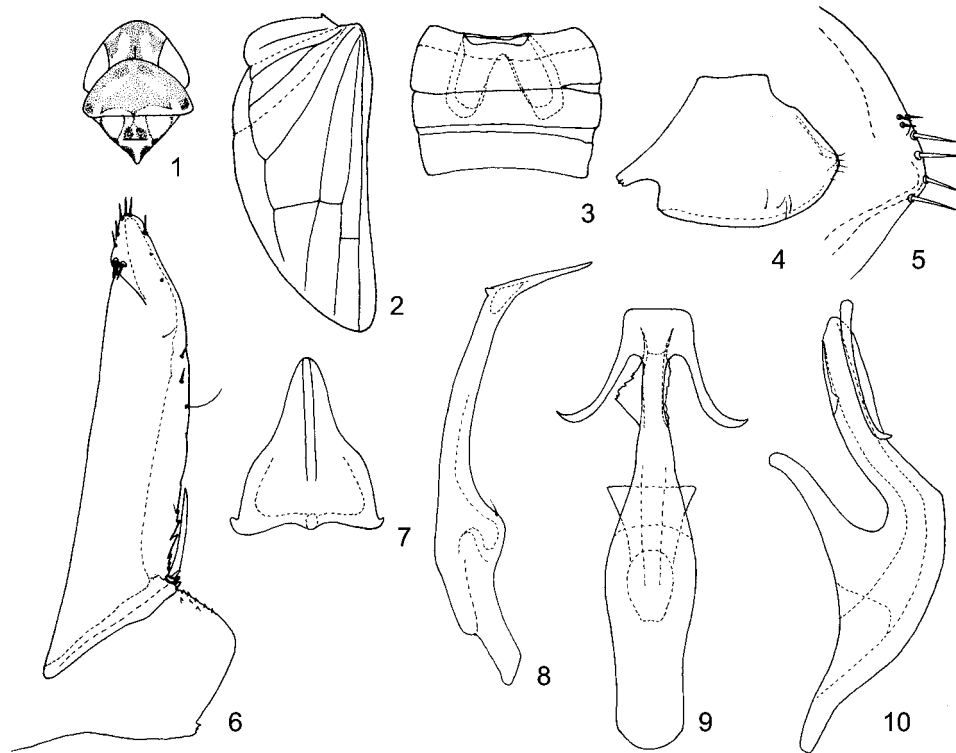
plate swollen apically, with microsculpture on the base, and with a row of short rigid setae from subapical inner margin to the middle of outer margin (Fig. 6). Connective laminate (Fig. 7). Paramere with subapical tooth short, heel-like (Fig. 8). Aedeagal shaft close to dorsoatrium, apical processes directed ventrolaterad, subapical dorsal margin with two irregular laminate protrusions serrated laterally; apex quadrate in posterior view (Fig. 9,10).

Measurement: Male 2.88 mm long, including tegmen.

Type material. Holotype, ♂, CHINA: Fujian Province, Jianyang, Dazhulan, 27. x. 1974, coll. Fasheng LI. (CAU)

Note. The new species is similar to *A. bulbosa* in shape of forewing and construction of male genitalia, but can be distinguished from the latter by: 1) corium of forewing covered by single red patch (*A. bulbosa* has small irregular orange or yellow patches, spots and streaks); 2) subapical tooth of paramere smooth and heel-like (Fig. 8), not spur-like as in *A. bulbosa*; 3) distal processes of aedeagus curved ventrolaterad (Fig. 9).

Etymology. The specific name derived from the Latin word *quadrata*, referring to the shape of the apex of the aedeagus.



FIGURES 1–10. *Almunisna. quadratosa* n. sp. 1. anterior dorsum (crown, pronotum and scutellum in dorsal view). 2. hindwing. 3. abdominal apodemes. 4. pygofer side, lateral view. 5. hind part of pygofer. 6. subgenital plate. 7. connective. 8. paramere. 9. aedeagus, posterior view. 10. aedeagus, lateral view.

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