



Two new empoascine leafhopper genera and species (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from southern China, with a key to Chinese genera of Empoascini

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Abstract

Two new genera and species of empoascine leafhoppers, *Luodianasca recurvata* and *Treufalka lamellata* are described from southern China. A key to these and other Empoascini genera from China is also provided.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Empoascini, *Luodianasca* gen. nov., *Treufalka* gen. nov., taxonomy, distribution

Introduction

The leafhopper tribe Empoascini, with more than 1000 described species worldwide, is a large group within the subfamily Typhlocybinae and can most readily be identified by the forewing lacking an appendix, hindwing with all longitudinal veins ending at the submarginal vein, and the submarginal vein reaching but not exceeding the vein R+MP (Zhang, 1990). At present 65 genera have been recognized distributed worldwide. Many species of the group are major pests of crops, such as cotton, grape and eggplant (Oman 1949, Vidano 1962, Nielson 1968, Zhang 1990). The cotton leafhopper, *Amrasca biguttula*, is a destructive pest in southern China (Kuoh, 1966, Zhang 1990).

The empoascine fauna of China remains inadequately studied, more than 100 species in 18 genera are known, mainly treated in the works of Matsumura (1931), Kuoh (1966), Zhang (1990) and Dworakowska (1982). The most comprehensive treatment of Chinese Empoascini was that of Zhang (1990), which provided a key to the tribes of the subfamily Typhlocybinae and discussed the relationship of Empoascini with other tribes based on the evolutionary analysis of wing venation. Zhang (1990) included 5 genera and 19 species from China in this tribe. In the present paper two new genera and species from southern China are described and a key to these and other Empoascini genera from China is provided.

Material and methods

The specimens used in this study are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWAFU). The body measurements are from apex of vertex to tip of forewing. Except for the nomenclature of the wing, for which we follow Dworakowska (1993), the morphological terminology used in this description follows Zhang (1990).