



**First record of the leafhopper genus *Yangida* Dworakowska
(Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae: Zyginellini) from China,
with description of one new species**

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Zyginellini is a smaller tribe in Typhlocybinae. Species in this tribe feed on trees and shrubs, and some species harm economic crops. Examples include as *Zyginella mali* (Yang) and *Zyginella minuta* (Yang) which damage apple trees. Members in this tribe usually have bright coloration, distinct patches and spots. Most lack ocelli. Compared with other tribes of Typhlocybinae, the main diagnostic characters of Zyginellini are: vannal veins in hindwing separate apically, only one transverse vein visible and submarginal vein extended directly to vein Cu₁, forming one open cell. This tribe is related to Typhlocybini. The Zyginellini leafhopper genus *Yangida* was erected by Dworakowska (1994) with *Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska from Sikkim, as its type species. There have been no further reports on this genus. In this paper, we describe the second species, *Yangida fasciata* sp. nov. from China. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collections of the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, China.

***Yangida* Dworakowska, 1994, new record to China**

Yangida Dworakowska, 1994: 153–155. Type species: *Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska, 1994

Description. Body slim. Vertex conically produced, shorter than pronotum. Face nearly as long as wide. Forewing parallel-sided, all apical cells with separate bases, 2nd apical cell larger than 3rd and 4th cells, 1st apical cell smallest. Hindwing very broad and narrowed apically.

Abdominal apodemes parallel-sided, reaching end of 5th abdominal sternite.

Genital capsule strongly depressed. Anal tube very long. Caudal lobe of pygofer prominent, well separated from antero-ventral part, with rigid process at dorso-caudal angle, caudal margin with few rigid microsetae. Antero-ventral part of pygofer with few long setae on caudal margin, nearly reaching hind margin of caudal lobe. Subgenital plate flattened, parallel-sided in basal 0.75 length, terminating with very narrow apex; broad part of plate dorsally with sclerotized ridge running along middle; with one macroseta subbasally, two macrosetae subapically, few setae near base of narrow apical part. Paramere with central part longer than cephalic part, setae on base of central part and sparsely distributed on caudal part. Connective with extremely long manubrium, two well defined arms and one central lobe separated by less sclerotized portion from main body. Penis with small preatrium and long dorsal apodeme, stem curved, desclerotized terminally and bearing symmetrical lateral processes.

Distribution. India (Sikkim), SW China (Yunnan).

Key to males of *Yangida*

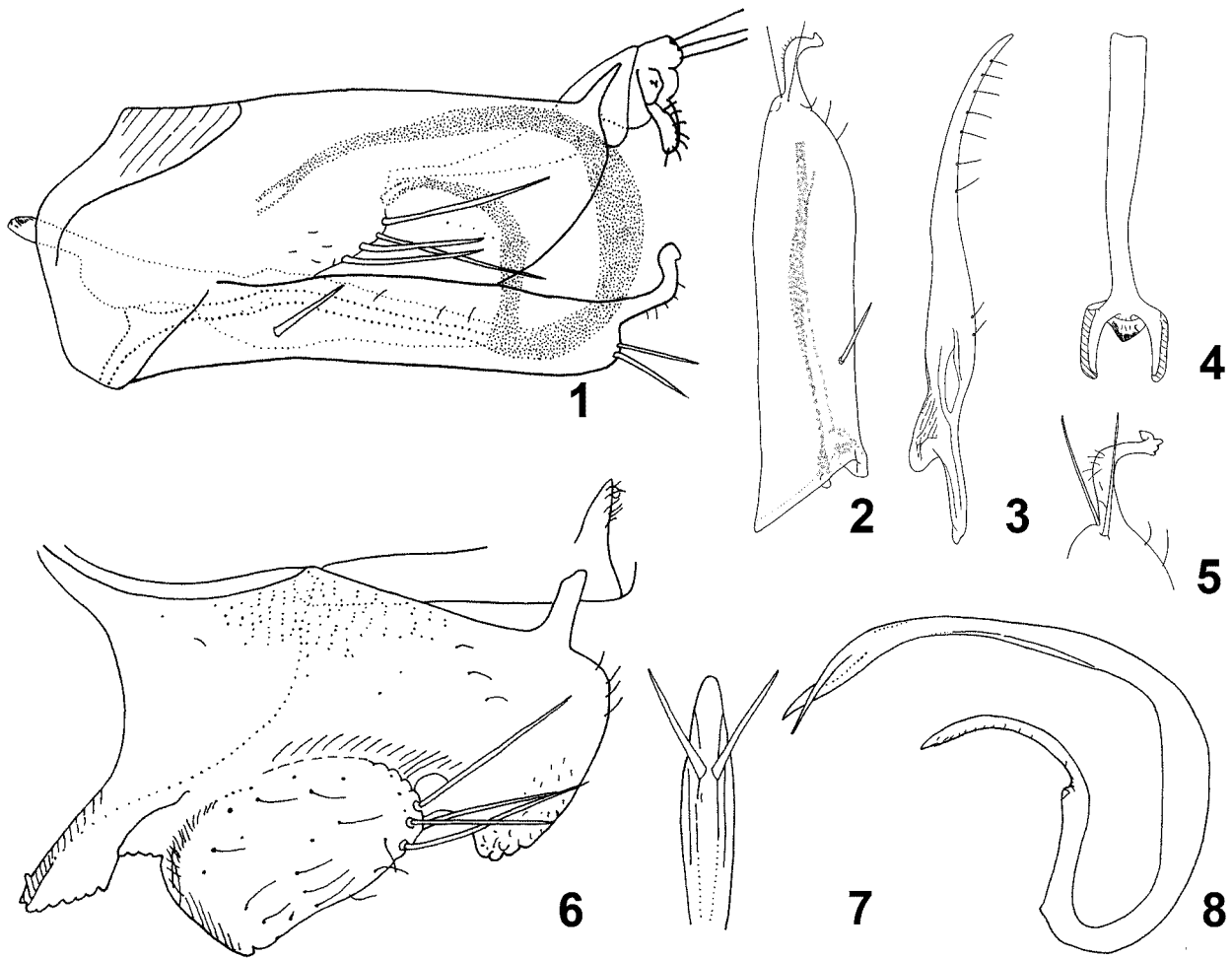
- 1 Penis stem with lateral processes arising apically (Figs 7, 8).....*Y. basnetti*
- Penis stem with lateral processes arising basally (Figs 22, 23).....*Y. fasciata* sp. nov.

***Yangida basnetti* Dworakowska, 1994**

Figs 1–8

Yangida basnetti Dworakowska, 1994: 155

Distribution: India (Sikkim).



FIGURES 1–8. *Yangida basnetti* (after Dworakowska, 1994). 1, Male genital capsule, lateral view; 2, Subgenital plate; 3, Paramere; 4, Connective; 5, Apical part of subgenital plate; 6, Male pygofer, lateral view; 7, Penis, posterior view; 8, Penis, lateral view.

***Yangida fasciata* sp. nov.**

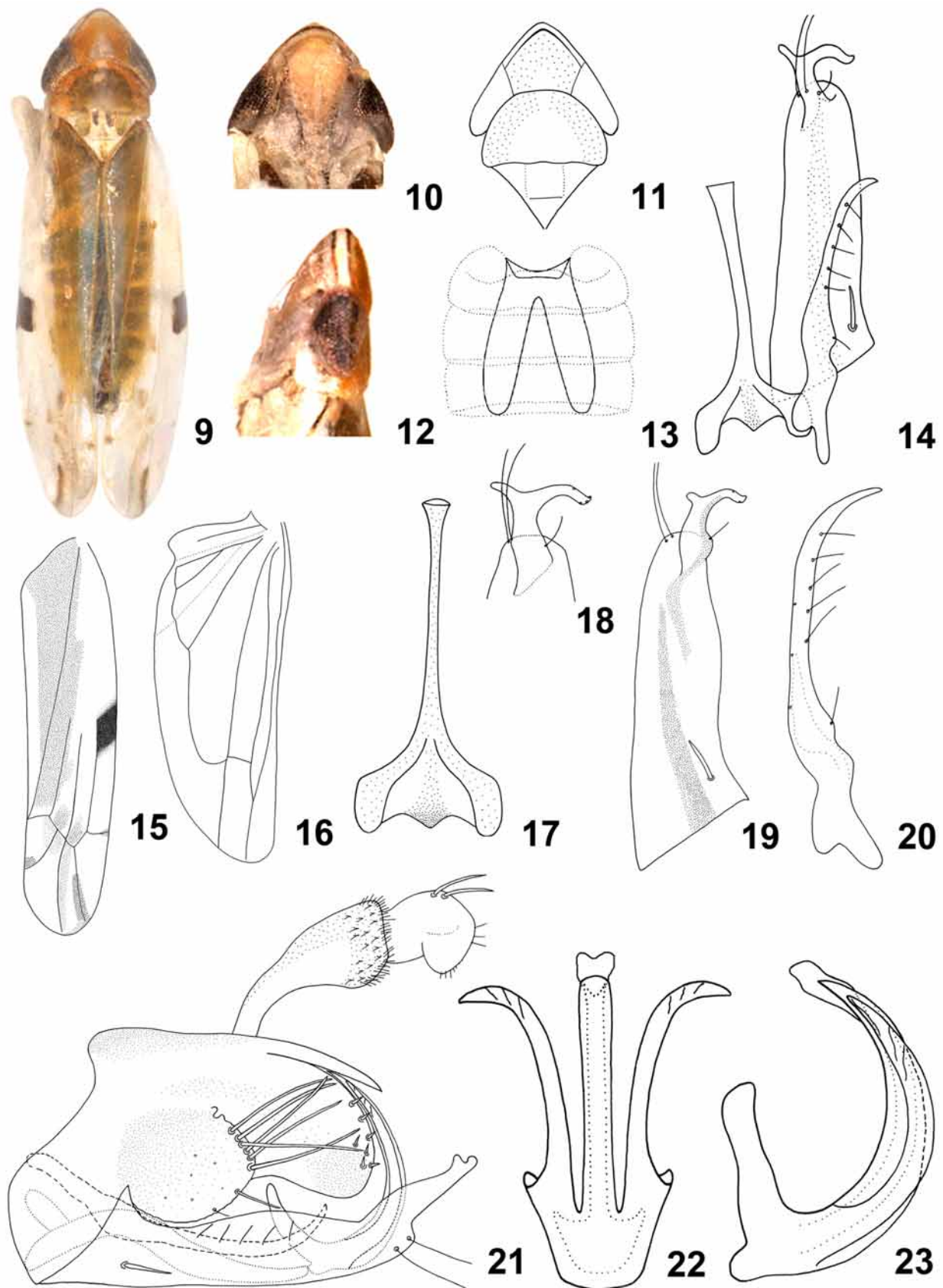
Figs 9–23

Description. Yellowish-brown, eyes black, two parallel narrow fasciae along front edge of vertex and frons black (Fig. 12), remaining part of vertex yellowish-brown except triangular white area in posterior part. Pronotum pale brown, anterior part and both sides with yellowish area, central part anteriorly white. Scutum yellowish. Scutellum white (Figs. 9, 11). Face brown (Fig. 10). Forewing white transparent, with long yellowish-brown streak from base to apex of clavus, hind margin of brochsome field with rectangular black patch, 1st apical cell about 2x smaller than the 2nd cell (Fig. 15). Veins of hindwing brown, submarginal vein ending near m-cu₁ (Fig. 16).

Abdominal apodemes narrow, reaching end of 5th sternite (Fig. 13).

Genital capsule elongated. Caudal lobe of pygofer with caudal apex roundish; dorsal process slender, directed ventro-caudad. Antero-ventral part of pygofer with one microseta, one medium sized seta on lower margin and few long setae at caudal margin (Fig. 21). Subgenital plate with one microseta near base of narrow apical part, one macroseta subbasally and two macrosetae subapically; apex long, bifurcated (Figs. 14, 18, 19). Paramere with row of setae on outer margin and row of sensory pits on inner margin; caudal part tapering (Fig. 20). Connective with extremely slim manubrium (Fig. 17). Penis dorsal apodeme broad; vesicle distinct and exceeding apex of stem; gonopore subapical; processes arising basally, tapering, curved dorsad then latero-cephalad; apical part ornamented with sculpture (Figs. 22, 23).

Measurement. Male 2.72 mm long (including wing).



FIGURES 9–23. *Yangida fasciata* sp. nov. 9, Male, habitus, dorsal view; 10, Face; 11, Head and thorax, dorsal view; 12, Head and thorax, lateral view; 13, Abdominal apodeme; 14, Subgenital plate, connective and paramere; 15, Forewing; 16, Hindwing; 17, Connective; 18, Apical part of subgenital plate; 19, Subgenital plate; 20, Paramere; 21, Male genital capsule, lateral view; 22, Penis, posterior view; 23, Penis, lateral view.

Type specimens. Holotype: ♂, China: Yunnan Prov., Sanchahe, 7 June 1991, coll. Tian Rungang; Paratypes: 6♂, same locality, date, and collector as holotype.

Remarks. This new species has male genitalia similar to *Y. basnetti* Dworakowska. However, it can be distinguished by the slender dorsal process on the caudal lobe of the pygofer (Figs. 21, 1, 6), the bifurcated apical lobe of the subgenital plate (Figs. 14, 18, 19, 2, 5), the broad dorsal apodeme of penis, and by its shorter stem and sculptured processes (Figs. 22, 23, 7, 8).

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin word “fascia”, referring to the long yellowish-brown streak on the forewing clavus.

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