



## Review of the Oriental bamboo delphacid genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae) with the description of one new species

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### Abstract

Species in the Oriental bamboo delphacid genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986 (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae: Delphacinae: Tropidocephalini) are reviewed. The genus consists of 6 species: *N. asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986 (Yunnan: Jinghong), *N. zhejiangensis* (Zhu, 1988) (Zhejiang: Hangzhou, Anhui: Langyashan), *N. hanyinensis* Qin & Yuan, 1998 (Shaanxi: Hanyin), *N. lanpingensis* Chen, 2003 (Yunnan: Lanping), *N. laterospina* Chen & Liang, 2005 (Hunan: Zhangjiajie) and *N. lii* Hou & Chen, **sp. nov.** (Guangdong: Guangzhou, Zhuhai; Hainan: Diaoluoshan). The generic characteristics are redefined. The main morphological characters, male genitalia of 6 species and female genitalia of 3 species are described or redescribed and illustrated (excluding *N. asymmetrica*, *N. zhejiangensis*, and *N. hanyinensis*). A key to species in the genus is provided.

**Key words:** Bamboo delphacids, Fulgoroidea, China, Oriental region, taxonomy

### Introduction

The Oriental delphacid genus *Neobelocera* was erected by Ding and Yang (in Ding *et al.* 1986) with *Neobelocera asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986 (China: Yunnan: Jinghong) as its type species. It belongs to the tribe Tropidocephalini within the subfamily Delphacinae (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Delphacidae) (Ding *et al.* 1986; Chen 2003a, b; Chen & Liang 2005; Ding 2006) and is easily separated from other members in this tribe by the following: antennae markedly compressed, first segment subsagittate, a longitudinal carina down middle of antennae, its apex unequally bifurcate, the ventral apical angle much longer than dorsal apical angle (Figs 3, 10, 18); when postclypeus viewed in profile, apical part of median carina bent at rounded angle, not at right angle; rostrum very short, only reaching mesotrochanters (Ding *et al.* 1986; Chen 2003a; Chen & Liang 2005). This genus is only known to occur in southern China. To date, five species have been described: *N. asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986 (Yunnan: Jinghong), *N. zhejiangensis* (Zhu, 1988) (Zhejiang: Hangzhou, Anhui: Langyashan), *N. hanyinensis* Qin & Yuan, 1998 (Shaanxi: Hanyin), *N. lanpingensis* Chen, 2003a (Yunnan: Lanping), and *N. laterospina* Chen & Liang, 2005 (Hunan: Zhangjiajie).

Although the host plant of two species, *Neobelocera hanyinensis* and *N. lanpingensis*, are still unknown, most of species in the genus *Neobelocera* were found to feed exclusively on bamboo (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) (Ding *et al.* 1986; Zhu 1988; Ding & Hu 1991; Chen 2003b; Chen & Liang 2005). Specimens have been collected on the leaves of several genera of bamboo including *Indocalamus* (Ding *et al.* 1986; Chen & Liang 2005) and *Neosinocalamus* (this paper).

Recently, a taxonomic study of the genus *Neobelocera* was made by Chen and Liang (2005) who defined the generic characteristics in detail and provided a key for species identification, distributions and some host