



A taxonomic study of the genus *Midoria* Kato (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Ledorinae), with descriptions of two new species from China

YUJIAN LI^{1,2} & ZIZHONG LI^{1,3}

¹ Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, 550025, China.

Guizhou Key Laboratory for Plant Pest Management of Mountainous Region, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, 550025, China

² E-mail: yujian528@163.com

Corresponding author. ³ E-mail: lizizhong38@163.com

Abstract

The paper deals with eight species of the genus *Midoria* Kato, 1931 (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Ledorinae), including three new combinations and two new species, *Midoria emmrichi* (Zhang *et al.*, 2004) **comb. nov.**, *Midoria longicornis* (Zhang *et al.*, 2004) **comb. nov.**, *Midoria funebris* (Jacobi, 1944) **comb. nov.**, *Midoria huapingensis* **sp. nov.** and *Midoria lamellata* **sp. nov.**. A key to distinguish all species of the genus (except *Midoria capitata* Kato) is given, and illustrations of genitalia are provided. The type specimens of new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University (GUGC).

Key words: Homoptera, morphology, taxonomy, distribution, identification

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Midoria* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Ledorinae), was established by Kato (1931) with *Midoria capitata* Kato as its typespecies. Later, Cai and Jiang (2000) described two species, *Midoria hei* and *Midoria annulata* from China.

In this paper, three species previously placed in the genus *Thlasia* are transferred to genus *Midoria*. Two new species are also described and illustrated from Guangxi and Guizhou, China. The type specimens of new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou (GUGC). Now the genus *Midoria* contains eight species. A key is given to separate all species except *Midoria capitata* Kato, the type material of which could not be located.

Midoria Kato

Midoria Kato, 1931: 439. Type species: *Midoria capitata* Kato, 1931.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Thlasia* but smaller, with head less strongly produced and aedeagus shaft compressed, with one or two pairs of moderately long processes subapically on posteroventral surface.

Description. Body small, length about 6.0–8.0 mm, usually brown or light brown. Head foliaceous, anterior margin rimlike, slightly wider than or equal to greatest width of pronotum. Median length of vertex shorter than width between eyes. Pronotum broad, often with irregular patches or spots; scutellum nearly triangular. Forewing usually with brown tubercles or spots and with additional cross veins in corium beyond outer apical cell.

Male pygophore slightly longer than high, with long ventrolateral processes, ventral margin rather expanded. Aedeagus shaft compressed, with one or two pairs of moderately long processes subapically on