



A taxonomic study of Chinese Empoascini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) (I)

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Abstract

A new genus of Chinese Empoascini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae), *Radicafulcus* Qin & Zhang, **gen. n.** with one new species, *R. breviprocessus* Qin & Zhang, **sp. n.** from Sichuan Province (S.W. China) is described and illustrated. *Baguoidea* Mahmood 1967 is redescribed and a new species, *B. yunnanensis* Qin & Zhang, **sp. n.** is described from Yunnan Province (S.W. China). Two genera (*Faiga* Dworakowska 1980 and *Sikkimasca* Dworakowska 1994) are reported for the first time from China, and the type species of these genera are re-illustrated.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, taxonomy, new taxa, China

Introduction

Empoascini is a large tribe of Typhlocybinae, comprising more than 1000 described species in 67 genera worldwide (Qin & Zhang, 2008). The Chinese Empoascini, with 20 known genera so far (Qin & Zhang, 2008), have been studied by Matsumura (1931), Kuoh (1966), Dworakowska (1982), Zhang (1990) and Qin & Zhang (2008). However, the empoascine fauna of China remains inadequately studied, and the number of described genera and species likely represents only a small fraction of the actual diversity of the fauna, considering recent field work and examination of specimens deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, China.

In the present paper, we describe a new genus and new species of Empoascini, redescribe and add a new species to the genus *Baguoidea*, and also report two newly recorded genera from China.

Material and methods

The specimens examined, including holotypes of new species, are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWAUFU).

Habitus photos were taken by using a Scientific Digital micrography system equipped with an Auto-montage imaging system and a QIMAGING Retiga 4000R digital camera (CCD). Multiple photographs were compressed into final images. The body measurements are from apex of vertex to tip of forewing. The morphological terminology used in this description follows Zhang (1990) except for the nomenclature of the wing, for which we follow Dworakowska (1993).